

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

PUBLISHERS' NOTE TO THE EDITION OF 1899.

SINCE The Century Dictionary was completed, in 1891, several editions have been issued, each of which has embodied the results of a careful revision of the text. Defects which have been detected have been remedied, statistical matter has been brought down to date, and important new words have been inserted; though it has not been found necessary to modify in any essential particular the plan or the substance of the work. The present edition, which comprises all the changes and additions thus made, has also been revised with the same care, and will be found to be abreast of the times. Having been originally published in the United States, the American spelling has been preserved.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



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IN EIGHT VOLUMES
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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

adj.	adjective	engin.	engineering.	mech.	mechanics, mechan-	photo	photography.
abbr.	abbreviation.	entom.	entomology	meas.	cal.	phren	phrenology.
abl.	ablative	Epia.	Episcopal	med	medicine	phys	physiolog.
acc.	accusative.	equiv.	equivalent	menaur	menstruation.	physiol	physiology.
accom.	accommodated accom-	esp.	especially	metal	metallurgy	pl, plur	plural.
	modation.	Eth	Ethiopic	metaph	metaphysics.	post	postul.
act.	active	ethnog	ethnography.	un-teor	meteorology	polit.	political.
adv.	adverb	etym	etymology	Mex	Mexican	Pol	Polish
AF.	Anglo-French	Europ	European	MGr	Middle Greek	penn.	pennsylv.
agri.	agriculture	exclam.	exclamation.	MHG	Middle High German	pp	past participle.
AL.	Anglo Latin	f, in	feminine	millit	militar	ppr.	present participle.
alg.	algebra.	F.	French (usually mean-	minu	minutology	Pr	Provençal (usually
Amer.	American		ing modern French)	ML	Middle Latin, medie-		voual)
anat.	anatomy.	Flem	Flemish	MLa.	val Latin.	prof	prefix
anc.	ancient	fort	fortification	mod	Middle Low German	prep	preposition.
anth.	anthology.	freq	frequentative.	mycol	modern	pres	present.
aur.	aorist	Yria	Yriatic	myth	myology	priv	privative.
appar	apparently	fat	future	n.	mythology	prob	probably, probable.
Ar.	Arabic	G	German (usually mean-	n, neut	noun	pron.	pronom.
arch.	architecture		ing New High Ger-	N	neuter.	pron	pronounced, pronun-
archeol.	archeology	Gal.	and New High Ger-	N Am.	New		ciation
arith.	arithmetic	galv.	man)	nat	North	prop	properly.
art.	article.	gun	gauldian	naut	North America.	pres.	proximity.
AS.	Anglo Saxon	geog	gentile	nav	nautical	Prot	Protestant.
astro.	astrology	geol	geography	Ner	navigation	prov.	provincial
astron.	astronomy	geom	geology	NHG	New Greek, modern	psychol	psychology.
attrib	attributive	Goth	geometry		Greek	q v.	1. quod (or pl. quod)
aug	augmentative	Gr	Gothic (Mesogothic)		New High German		vide which see.
Bav	Barvarian	gram	Greek.		(usually simply G.)	ref	reflective
Beng.	Bengali	gun	grammar	NL	(German)	reg	regular, regularly.
biol	biology	Heb	gunnery		New Latin, modern	repr	representing.
Bohem.	Bohemian	her	Hebrew		Latin	rhet.	rhetoric
bot.	botany	herpet.	heraldry	nom	nominalive.	Rom.	Roman
Bra.	Brazilian.	Hind	herpetology	Norm	Norman	Rom.	Romanic, Romance
bot.	Botany	hist	Hindustani	north	Norman		(languages).
byrd.	biology	hist	history	Norw	northern.	Rus	Rusian.
Bulg.	Bulgarian	horol	horology	nomin	Norwegian	S	South
carp.	carpentry	hort	horticulture.	O.	nomenclature	N Amer.	South American.
Cal.	Calalun	hydr	hydraulic	ob	old	W	1. addit, understood,
Cath.	Catholic.	hydron	hydraulics.	obol	obsolete	W	supply.
caus.	causative	Iscl	hydraulics.	OHulg	obolistic.	Ac	Scott
ceram.	ceramics		Isclandic (usually		Old Bulgarian (other	Ac	Scandinavian.
ch.	church		meaning Old Iscl-		wise called Church	Ac	Scripture.
Chal.	Chaldean		landic otherwiscell		Slavonic, Old Slavie	Ac	Scripture.
chem.	chemical, chemistry		Old Norse)		Old Slavonic)	Ac	Scripture.
chin	Chinese	leth	lethology		Old Catalan	Ac	Scripture.
chron.	chronology	l	lethology		Old Dutch	Ac	Scripture.
colloq	colloquial, colloquially	imp	impersonal		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
com.	common, common	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
		imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
comp.	composition, compo-	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
	sition	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
compar.	comparative	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
conch.	conchology	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
conj.	conjunction	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
contr.	contracted, contrac-	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
	tion	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
(Corn	Cornish	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
craniol.	craniology	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
craniom.	craniometry	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
crystal.	crystallography.	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
D.	Dutch	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
Dan.	Danish.	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
dat.	dativo.	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
def.	definite, definition	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
deriv	derivative, derivation.	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
dia	dialect, dialectal	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
diff.	different	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
dist.	distributive.	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
distib.	distributive.	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
drum.	dramatic	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
dynam.	dynamical.	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
E.	East	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
E.	English (usually mean-	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
	ing modern English)	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
eccl, ecclen.	ecclesiastical.	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
econ.	economy.	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
e.g.	1. exempli gratia for	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
	example.	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
Egypt.	Egyptian	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
E. Ind.	East Indian.	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
elect.	electricity.	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
embryol.	embryology.	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.
Eng.	English.	imp	impetuous		Old Danish	Ac	Scripture.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
 ă as in fate, make, dale.
 ĩ as in far, father, guard.
 ʌ as in fall, talk, naught.
 ʊ as in ask, fast, ant.
 ũ as in fare, hair, bear.

e as in met, pen, bless.
 ē as in mete, meet, meat.
 ɛ as in her, fern, heard.

i as in pin, it, biscuit.
 ĭ as in pine, light, die.

o as in not, on, frog.
 ɔ as in note, poke, floor.
 ɒ as in move, spoon, room.
 ɔ̃ as in nor, song, off.

u as in tub, son, blood.
 ŭ as in mute, acute, few (also new,
 tube, duty; see Preface, pp. ix, x).
 ũ as in pull, book, could.
 ũ German ũ, French u.

oi as in oil, joint, boy.
 ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ȳ as in prelate, courage, captain.
 ȅ as in ablegate, episcopal.
 ȝ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
 ȝ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ȳ as in errant, republican.
 ȅ as in prudent, difference.
 ȝ as in charity, density.
 ȝ as in valor, actor, idiot.

ĭ as in Persia, peninsula.
 ĕ as in the book.
 ŭ as in nature, feature.

A mark (˘) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *c* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

˘t as in nature, adventure.
 ˘d as in arduous, education.
 ˘s as in pressure.
 ˘c as in seizure.

th as in thin.
 ʒh as in then.
 ʃh as in German sch, Scotch loch.
 ñ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
 ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
 ' denotes a primary, ˘ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read from; i. e., derived from.
 > read whence; i. e., from which is derived.
 + read and; i. e., compounded with, or with suffix.
 = read cognate with; i. e., etymologically parallel with.

✓ read root.
 * read theoretical or alleged; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
 † read obsolete.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back¹ (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
 back¹ (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
 back¹ (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
 back¹ (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
 back² (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*².
 back³ (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for number, "st." for stanza, "p." for page, "l." for line, ¶ for paragraph, "fol." for folio. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only § 5.
 Chapter only xiv.
 Canto only xiv.
 Book only iii.

Book and chapter }
 Part and chapter }
 Book and line }
 Book and page }
 Act and scene }
 Chapter and verse }
 No. and page }
 Volume and page II. 34.
 Volume and chapter IV. iv.
 Part, book, and chapter II. iv. 12.
 Part, canto, and stanza II. iv. 12.
 Chapter and section or ¶ vii. § 12 § 3.
 Volume, part, and section or § 1 i. § or § 6.
 Book, chapter, and section or ¶ 1 i. § or § 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to *n*-uns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discrimi-

nated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoological and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoology, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoological and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

macaque, *M. maurus* the tail is a mere stump. Some of these monkeys reach the snow-line in Tibet, as *M. thibetanus*. A remarkable species, the *wanderoo*, *M. ellensis*, with a tufted tail and the ears set in an enormous frill of long gray hair, inhabits Malabar. Sometimes spelled *macake*.

Macaria (mā-kā'ri-ā), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr.* *μακάριος*, *makariōs*, blessed, happy.] In zoöl., a name of various genera. (a) A genus of spiders, *Koch*, 1796. (b) The typical genus of *Macaridæ* or *Macarionæ*, erected by Curtis in 1829. They are delicate, slender-bodied moths of grayish color, whose larvae are slender with heart-shaped head. It is a large and wide-spread genus, occurring abundantly in Europe and America. *M. liturata* is the twenty-barred angle of English collectors, to whom *M. notata* is known as the small peacock-moth. (c) A genus of ladybirds or coccinellids, confined to South America, having the third and fifth joints of the antennæ very small. Also *Macaria*, *Dejean*, 1834.

Macarian (mā-kā'ri-an), *a.* [*Macarius* (see def.)] < *Gr.* *μακάριος*, blessed] + *-an*.] 1. A follower of the monastic system or customs of the older Macarius of Egypt, or of the younger Macarius of Alexandria, contemporary monks of the fourth century, who were noted for their severe asceticism. 2. A follower of the Monothelite Macarius, patriarch of Antioch in the seventh century.

Macaridæ (mā-kā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Macaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Macaria*. Also called *Macaridæ*. They are also classed as a subfamily, *Macarina*, of *Geometridæ*.

macarism (mak'ā-riz-m), *n.* [*Gr.* *μακάριος*, blessed, < *μακάριος*, blessed.] A benediction. *J. I. Alexander*, Commentary on Matthew, p. 110.

macarize (mak'ā-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *macarized*, *macarizing*. [*Gr.* *μακάριος*, blessed, pronounce happy, < *μακάριος*, blessed, happy.] To bless; pronounce happy; wish joy to; congratulate. [*Rare*.]

The word *macaria* has been adopted by Oxford men who are familiar with Aristotle, to supply a word wanting in our language. "Felicitate" and "congratulate" are (in actual usage) confined to events. . . . It may be said that men are admitted for what they are, commended for what they do, and *macarized* for what they have.

Whately, On Bacon's Essay on Poisons (ed. 1855).

macaroni (mak'ā-rō-ni), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *macaron*, *macaroni*, *macaron*; = *Macaroni* = *Sp.* *macaroni* = *Fr.* *macaroni*, < *It.* *macaroni*, *It.* *maccheroni*, *macaron*, orig. a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter, prob. < *macare*, bruise, batter, < *L.* *macere*, to macerate; see *macerate*. Cf. *macaron*, from the same source.] In ref. to the secondary uses of the word (cf. *It.* *maccherone*, now *maccherone*, a fool, blockhead), it is to be noted that it is common to name a droll fellow, regarded as typical of his country, after some favorite article of food, as *Jack-pudding*, (*A. Hansard*) < (*Jack Sausage*), *F. Jean Farine* ('*Jack Flour*').] 1. *n.* 1. A kind of paste or dough prepared, originally and chiefly in Italy, from the glutinous granular flour of hard varieties of wheat, pressed into long tubes or pipes through the perforated bottom of a vessel furnished with man-drels, and afterward dried in the sun or by low heat. The same material called *Italian paste*, is also made into a thread-like product called *vermicelli*, and into sticks, lozenges, disks, ribbons, etc. Macaroni, cooked in various ways, constitutes a leading article of food in Italy, especially in Naples and Genoa, and it is much used elsewhere. Imitations of it are made in other countries from ordinary flour, which is much less suitable.

He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, macaroni, borselli, taglioli, and casheba.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

2. A medley; something extravagant or calculated to please an idle fancy. 3. A London exquisite of the eighteenth century; a fop; a



Macaroni and Lady in dress of 1780-1795.

dandy; a member of the Macaroni Club. See II., 1.

Lady Falkener's daughter is to be married to a young rich Mr. Crew, a macarone, and of our lot.

Walpole, To Hertford, May 27, 1764.

You are a delicate Londoner; you are a macarone; you can't ride.

Boncell, Tour to Hebrides, p. 64.

Are never were seen two such beautiful ponies;

Other horses are clowns, but these macaronies.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 2.

[Hence arose the use of the word in the contemporary doggerel of "Yankee Doodle".]

[He] stuck a feather in his cap,

And called it macaroni.

and its application as a name to the American revolution, to a body of Maryland troops remarkable for their showy uniforms.]

4. A crested penguin or rock-hopper; a sailor's name. See *penguin*, and *cut under Eudyptes*.

II. *a.* 1. Consisting of gay or stylish young men; specifically [*cap.*] applied to a London club, founded about the middle of the eighteenth century, composed of young men who had traveled and sought to introduce elegances of dress and bearing from the continent.

On Saturday, at the Macaroni Club (which is composed of all the travelled young men who wear long curls and spying glasses) they played again.

Walpole, To Hertford, Feb. 6, 1764.

2. Of or pertaining to macaronis or fops; exquisite.

You travelled tribe, ye macaronis tribe,
Of French friars and no-gays justly vain.

Goldsmith, Epilogue spoken by Mrs. Bulkeley and Miss

Clay.

But gawk in macaroni dress,

Are ye come here to show your face?

Ferguson, On seeing a butterfly in the street

macaronian (mak'ā-rō-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Macaroni* + *-an*.] Same as *macaronic*.

macaronic (mak'ā-rō-nik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *macaronique* = *Sp.* *macaronico* = *Fr.* *macaronico* = *It.* *maccheronico*, = *macaron* + *-ic*.]

1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the food macaroni. 2. *a.* Pertaining to or like a macaroni or fop; hence, trifling; vain; affected. 3. *In lit.*, using, or characterized by the use of, many strange, distorted, or foreign words or terms, with little regard to syntax, yet with sufficient analogy to common words and constructions to be or seem intelligible; as, a *macaronic* poem; *macaronic* verse. Specifically, *macaronic* verse or poetry is a kind of burlesque verse in which words of another language are interlarded with Latin words, or are made to figure with Latin terminations and in Latin constructions. The term was brought into vogue by the popular satirical works in this style of the Mantuan T. *Offic. Belgio* (ed. 1544). It is probable that this use of the word has reference to the varied ingredients which enter into the preparation of a dish of macaroni.

A *macaronic* stage seems very often to mark the decline of an old literature and language, in countries exposed to powerful foreign influences.

H. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., v.

II. *n.* 1. A confused heap or mixture of several things. *Cotgrave*. 2. *Macaronic* verse. **macaronical** (mak'ā-rō-ni-kal), *a.* [*Macaronic* + *-al*.] Same as *macaronic*. [*Nazhe*.]

macaroon (mak'ā-rō-n), *n.* [Formerly also *macaron*, *macaron*, *macaron*, *macaron*; < *F.* *macaron*, *macaron*, also a bun or cake, = *Sp.* *macaron*, *macaron*, < *It.* *macaroni*, orig. a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter; see *macaroni*.] 1. A small sweet cake, made of sweet-almond meal instead of wheat flour, and white of eggs.

Let anything come in the shape of fodder, or eating stuff, it is welcome, whether it be Sawdage, . . . or Cheese cake, . . . or Macaron, Kickshaw, or Taintabill!

San Taylor, The Great Easter of Kent (1600).

2. A droll; a buffoon. 3. A finical fellow; a fop; an exquisite. Compare *macaroni*, 3.

Call him . . . a macaroon.

And no way fit to speak or clouted shoe.

H. B. Pk., on *Tommy* (Dyce's Poems ed. 1820).

macarte (mā-kā'tē), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A rope attached to the huckamore.

Macartney pheasant. See *phasant*.

macary-bitter (mak'ā-rī-bī-ter), *n.* The shrub *Pierisoma* *Antiochia*, which yields medicinal bitters. [*West Indies*.]

Macassar oil. See *oil*.

macasse (mak'ā-sē), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In a sugar mill, one of the two side rollers (the other one being called distinctively the *side roller*) placed in the same horizontal plane beneath the third roller, which is called the *king-roller*.

macaw (mā-kā'), *n.* [Formerly also *macaw*, *macaw*, < *It.* *macaw*, < *Port.* *macaw*.] A large American parrot of the family *Psittacidae* and subfamily *Aratinginae* or having a very long graduated tail and the face partly bare of feathers. The macaws are among the largest and most magnificent of the parrot tribe, but they are less docile than most parrots, and their



Red and Blue Macaw (*Aratinga macaw*).

voice is exceedingly harsh. The species are numerous, all inhabiting tropical or subtropical America, especially the former.

See *Aratinga*.

macaw-bush (mā-kā' būsh), *n.* A West Indian plant, *Solanum mammosum*, a somewhat shrubby, prickly weed.

macaw-palm (mā-kā'pām), *n.* Same as *stacaw-tree*.

macaw-tree (mā-kā'tré), *n.* A South American palm, *Acrocomia sclerocarpia*. Also called *guayaba*.

Maccabean (mak'ā-bē-an), *a.* [Also *Maccabean*; < *L.L.* *Maccabæus*, < *Gr.* *Μακκαβίος*, *Maccabæus*.] Of or pertaining to the Jewish princes called Maccabees, who delivered Judea from the tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes, about 166 B. C., and rendered it independent for about a century.

maccaronit, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *macaroni*.

maccaw, *n.* An old spelling of *macaw*.

Macchiavellian, *a.* and *n.* See *Macchiavellian*.

macco (mak'ō), *n.* [*It.* *macca*, *massacre*, slaughter (also *bean porridge*).] A gambling game.

His uncle was still at the macco table.

T. Hook, Man of Many Friends. (Davies.)

maccoboy (mak'ō-boy), *n.* A corruption of *macco*, in common use.

maccouba, macouba (mak'ō-bā), *n.* [So named from *Macouba*, a place in Martinique where the tobacco from which the snuff was originally made is grown.] A kind of fine dark-brown snuff, usually

scented. More commonly *maccoboy*.

McCulloch Act. See *act*.

mace (mās), *n.* [*ME.* *mace*, *masse*, *mas*, < *OF.* *mace*, *mache* (also *macque*, *maque*, *maki*), < *F.* *masse* = *Fr.* *masse* = *Sp.* *masa* = *It.* *masa* (Ml. reflex *masa*), a club,

septer, < *L.L.* *matut*, *L.* *matut*, found only in dim. *matula*, a mallet or beetle. Cf. *mack*.] 1. A weapon for striking, consisting of a heavy head, commonly of metal, with a handle or staff, usually of such length as to be conveniently wielded with one hand; by extension, any similar

weapon. The head is often spiked, and sometimes consists of six, eight, or more radiating blades, grouped around a central spike, all of steel.

Arm'd with their greaves, and maces, and broad swords.

Hayward, *Fr. Fr. Penitents*.

They were divided into large parties, and meeting together combatted with clubs or maces, beating each other soundly.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 392.

2. A scepter; a staff of office having somewhat the form of the weapon of war defined above. Maces are borne before or by officials of various ranks in many countries, as a symbol of authority or badge of office. The mace on the table of the British House of Lords or House of Commons represents the authority of the House.

From Tarquinus

Rooted from Rome the way of kingly rule.

Marius and Sulla, 1594, ch. 24. (Nares.)

3. A mace of the 19th century.

A mace of the type known as "hollow mace" or "mowing mace",

4. mace of the 19th century.

5. mace of the 19th century.

6. mace of the 19th century.

7. mace of the 19th century.

8. mace of the 19th century.

9. mace of the 19th century.

10. mace of the 19th century.

11. mace of the 19th century.

12. mace of the 19th century.

13. mace of the 19th century.

14. mace of the 19th century.

15. mace of the 19th century.

passage, or in the floor of a projecting gallery, made for the purpose of hurling missiles, or pouring down molten lead, hot pitch, etc., upon an enemy desirous to enter or mine. In the gallery type machicolations are formed by setting out the parapet or bastionment, if supported on corbels beyond the face of the wall, & spaces between the corbels are left open and constitute the machicolations. (See cut on following page.) Machicolations of permanent construction in stone were not introduced until toward the end of the twelfth century. But in the handling of wood with which walls and towers were crowned in times of need from the earliest period of the middle ages, their use was constant.

2. The act of hurling missiles or of pouring burning liquids upon an enemy through apertures such as those described above.—3. By extension, a machicolated parapet or gallery or a projection supported on corbels in imitation of the above.

band, some take the name of the fish to be due to mackerel in this sense: see mackerel¹.] A pander or pimp.

Sybbe his house dwelled a mackerel or backe.
Caxton, *The Magna* (1475). (Halliwell.)

mackerel-bait (mak'e-rel-bat), *n.* Jellyfish, a favorite prey of the mackerel: so called by Chesapeake fishermen.

mackerel-boat (mak'e-rel-bot), *n.* A strong clincher-built craft, having a large fore-and-aft spritsail, and jigger, used in fishing for mackerel.

mackerel-bob (mak'e-rel-bob), *n.* A kind of bob used in catching mackerel when they are close to the vessel and in large schools.

mackerel-cock (mak'e-rel-kok), *n.* The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglicus*: so called from its connection with the mackerel fisheries. [Lambay Island.]

mackereler, mackereller (mak'e-rel-er), *n.* One who fishes for mackerel, or a boat engaged in fishing for mackerel.

mackerel-gaff (mak'e-rel-gaf), *n.* See gaff¹.

mackerel-guide (mak'e-rel-gud), *n.* A local English name of the gullfish, *Belone vulgaris*, from the fact that it comes toward the shore a little before the appearance of mackerel. *Day.*

mackerel-gull (mak'e-rel-gul), *n.* A common name in the United States of terns or sea-swallow, from the forked tail. Such species as *Sterna hirundo*, *S. forsteri*, *S. macrura*, etc., are known by this name.

mackereller, *v.* See mackereler.

mackerel-midge (mak'e-rel-mij), *n.* The young of the rocklings, guloid fishes of the genus *Mobilia* or of *thous*. [Prov. Eng.]

mackerel-mint (mak'e-rel-mint), *n.* Spear-mint, *Monarda canad.*

mackerel-pike (mak'e-rel-pike), *n.* Any fish of the family *Scorpaenidae*: generally called *snury*.

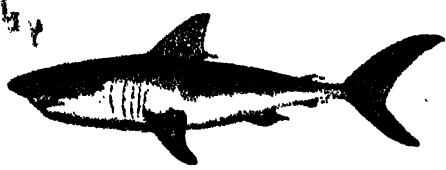
mackerel-plow (mak'e-rel-plou), *n.* A knife used for crusting the sides of lean mackerel to make them resemble fish of the first quality. Also called *fattening-knife*.

mackerel-sad (mak'e-rel-sad), *n.* A caran gold fish of the genus *Deapterus*, as *D. maculatus*, of a silvery color, plumbeous below, with a black spot on the opercle and nearly straight lateral line, inhabiting warm parts of the Atlantic and northward to New England.

mackerel-scales (mak'e-rel-skals), *n. pl.* A form of cirro-cumulus cloud in which the cloudlets are without any fleecy texture and somewhat angular in form.

mackerel-scott, *n.* Same as mackerel-guide.

mackerel-shark (mak'e-rel-shark), *n.* One of several kinds of sharks, as *Lamna ditropis*, or the



Mackerel-shark, or Porbeagle, *Lamna cornubica*.

porbeagle, *Lamna cornubica*. They have a forked tail like a mackerel, attain a length of 10 feet, and annoy fishermen by biting off their lines. See porbeagle.

mackerel-sky (mak'e-rel-ski), *n.* A sky in which the clouds have the form called cirro-cumulus—that is, are broken into fleecy masses three, four, or more times as long as they are wide, and arranged in parallel groups. Also called *mackerel-back sky*.

mackerly (mak'e-rel-i), *n.* [Of mackerel-sh.] Shapely; fashionable. [Prov. Eng.]

mackeronit, *n.* An obsolete spelling of mackeron.

mackin, mackins (mak'in, mak), *n.* [A short form of *Marykin* (cf. *ladyskin* for *ladykin*), referring to the Virgin Mary. Cf. *Mary*.] A word used in the old popular myth by the mackins, by our Lady.

I would not have my name Dick one of those boats for the best pig in my sty, by the mackins.
Randolph, *Muses Looking Glass*, iv. 4.

Mackinaw blanket. [So called from Mackinac, an abbreviated form of *Michilimackinac*, the name of an island in the strait connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron, said to mean in Ojibway 'turtle,' in allusion to its shape.] A name given to the blankets distributed to the Indians of the Northwest by the United States Government. The name is or was formerly current

chiefly on the upper Great Lakes, and owes its origin to the fact that Fort Mackinaw was for many years the most remote post in the Northwest, so that from this point a large number of Indians received their supplies. Mackinaw blankets were of various sizes, colors and qualities.

Mackinaw boat. A flat-bottomed, flat-sided boat with sharp prow and square stern, used on the upper Great Lakes and the rivers emptying into them. The advantage of the Mackinaw boat over the birch canoe is that its beam stays rougher hand long, and that it can be drawn up on the beach without being unloaded, the disadvantage is that it is too heavy to be carried over portages, as the birch canoe is carried. The largest Mackinaw boats are rowed by four or more persons, and are often rigged with a sail.

Mackinaw trout. See trout.

mackinist, *n.* See mackin.

mackintosh (mak'in-tosh), *n.* [Also *macintosh*; so named from Charles Mackintosh, the inventor.] 1. A garment, particularly an overcoat or cloak, rendered water-proof by a solution of India-rubber, either applied on the surface as a coating or placed between two thicknesses of some cloth of suitable texture. 2. Rubber cloth of the kind used in making a mackintosh.

The bad is covered with a mackintosh sheet.

Linn., *See* 1476, p. 880.

mackish (mak'ish), *a.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *mackerly*.] Smart. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mackle (mak'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *macell*; < F. *macle*, a spot; see *macule*, *macule*.] A spot; specifically, in printing, a blemish in press-work made by a double impression, or by slipping or scraping, or by a wrinkle in the paper. Also *macle*, *macule*.

mackle (mak'l), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *mackled*, pp. *macking*. [< F. *maculer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *macular* = It. *maculare*, < L. *maculare*, spot, stain; see the noun.] To spot; maculate; blur; especially, in printing, to make a slipped, blurred, or double impression of. Also *macule*.

macklin (mak'in), *n.* Short for *Macklin lace*.

Macklin lace. See lace.

mackinnny (mak'in-i), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A kind of puppet-show.

He could not present emblematically the downfall of majesty as in his career show and mackinnny.
Hyper North, Examiner, p. 126. (Dance.)

macle (mak'l), *n.* [< OF. *macle*, *macule*, F. *macule* = Sp. *macula* = Pg. *macula* = It. *macula*, *macula*, < L. *macula*, a spot, stain. Cf. *macula*, *macule*, *macule*, *macule*, *macule*, from the same source.] 1. Same as *mackle*—2. In mineral. (a) A kind of twin crystal. See *tern*. (b) Chastolite, cross-stone, or hollow spar, a variety of andalusite, the crystals of which have the axis and angles colored differently from the remainder. See *chastolite*. (c) A twinned appearance in other crystals.—3. In *her.*, same as *macule*, 3.

Macleayan (mak-lā'an), *n.* [< *Macleay* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Scotch naturalist Macleay. **Macleayan system**, a system of classification proposed by Mr. Macleay. Also called the *quaternary system*. See *quaternary*.

macled (mak'led), *a.* [< *macle* + *-ed*.] 1. In mineral, twinned.—2. Spotted; more or less regularly marked, like a crystal of chastolite.

macloé, *n.* [F. *macle*, *macule*.] Same as *macled*.

McLeod case. See case¹.

MacLure (mak'lū'r), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), named after W. MacLure; see *MacLure*.] 1. A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferae*, the nettle family, the tribe *Morae*, and the subtribe *Broussonetieae*, thus closely related to the mulberry. It is characterized by the pistillate flowers having a four-parted perianth and growing in quite large heads and the staminate flowers in short, loose racemes. The fruit is multiple, composed of many small achenes packed closely together upon a globose, rather fleshy receptacle, resembling a warty greenorange. There is but a single species, *M. acuminata*, the orange orange, a native of Arkansas and adjacent regions in the United States. It is a spreading tree with handsome shining ovate leaves, from 20 to 60 feet in height and 2 feet or less in diameter. Its wood is hard, strong, and flexible, of a satiny texture, the heart-wood bright orange turning brown, the sap-wood lighter. It was formerly used by the Indians for house-bence called by the French *netilles* *house-bence* (how-sen), corrupted into *netilles* or *netilles*. It bears cutting back and has formidable thorns and hence is very extensively used in the United States for hedges. See cut in next column. 2. In *conch.*, same as *MacLure*. *Ebener* *Enmons*, 1843.

macLureite (mak-lū'r-it), *n.* [< *MacLure* (see *MacLure*) + *-ite*.] 1. A variety of aluminous pyroxene found at Wilmington, Delaware.—2. A synonym of *chondrodite*.—3. A fossil shell of the genus *MacLure*. Also *macLureite*.

MacLureite (mak-lū'r-it), *n.* [NL. (Menke, 1800). F. *MacLure*—Lessner, 1818], so called from William MacLure, a noted geologist (1763-



Branch of Orange (*Citrus aurantium*) with male and female flowers. a, a male flower; b, a female flower; c, a female flower bud open; d, a leaf, showing the nettle.

1840.] The typical genus of the family *MacLureidae*. Also *MacLurea*, *MacLureia*, *MacLurina*.

MacLuridae (mak-lū'r-it-ide), *n. pl.* [NL. < *MacLure* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct mollusks, of uncertain relationship, but generally referred to the *Rhipidoglossa*.

The shell is discoidal, paucispiral and with the apical sunk in an umbilical cavity. The operculum is subapical and furnished with two internal projections, of which one beneath the nucleus, is very thick and rugose. By Woodward



MacLureite (MacLureidae), showing only the shell.

the constituent genus was referred to the heteropod family *Atlantida*; by Tryon, as type of a family, to the acanthopneustate gastropods, between the *Isotrochontidae* and *Halitidae*; by others to the family *Salicidae*, etc. Thirteen species have been recognized in the Paleocene formations from the Lower Miocene to the Carboniferous. Also *MacLurea*, *MacLureidae*, *MacLuridae*.

Macmillanite (mak-mil'an-it), *n.* [< *Macmillan* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A member of the Scotch sect of Cameronians; so called after the Rev. John Macmillan, their first ordained clergyman. See *Cameronian*, 1.

Macont, *n.* A variant of *Mahound*, *Mahoun*.

maconite (mak'kon-it), *n.* [< *Macon* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A kind of vermiculite found near Franklin in Macon county, North Carolina.

maconné (mas-on-é), *n.* [F., pp. of *maconner*, mason; see *mason*, *v.*] In *her.*, divided with lines representing the divisions between blocks of stone; said especially of a house or castle used as a bearing. Also *maconned*.

macouba, *n.* See *macrouba*.

Macquartia (mak-war'ti-ā), *n.* [NL. (Robinson-Desvoidy, 1830), named after P. J. M. Macquart (1778-1855), a French entomologist.] A genus of flies of the family *Tachinidae*, or giving name to the family *Macquartiidae*. They are of medium and large size, slender, thickly hairy, usually black, often metallic, and are found near streams on the under side of leaves.

Macquartidae (mak-war'ti-ide), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Macquartia* + *-idae*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Macquartia*. Also *Macquartiidae*.

macramé (mak-ra-mé), *n.* [It. *macramé*, said to be of Ar. origin.] An ornamental trimming made by leaving a long fringe of thread and knotting the threads together so as to form geometrical patterns. Also called *knotted-work*.—**Macramé cord**, a kind of silk cord prepared for the manufacture of macramé lace, and also used for other work, such as netting of various kinds, and for hammocks.—**Macramé lace**, a kind of knotted-work in which elaborate fringes and the like are made in modern imitation of the old knotted point.

macrandrous (mak-ran'drus), *a.* [(< Gr. long (see *macro*), + *erps* (drop), while (off to a stamen).] Having elongated male plants, as certain algae, particularly the *Edogoniaceae*.

Macroductyla (mak-ro-duk'ti-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *macroductylus* = *macroductyl*] In Latreille's system the second tribe of the second section of *Clavicornia*, having simple narrow tibiae and long two-pointed tarsi the last joint of which is large with two strong hooks. Also *Macroductyl*.

Macroductyl (mak-ro-duk'ti-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *macroductylus* = *macroductyl*] 1. Same as *Macroductyla*. 2. In Cuvier's system a group of *Grallia* or wading birds including the jacquins, horned cranes, and mound bird, with the rails, cranes, coots and gallinules. It is a heterogeneous group, no longer in use.

macroductylic (mak-ro-duk'ti-lä), *a.* [As *macroductyl* + *y*] Same as *macroductyl*.

Macroductylidae (mak-ro-duk'ti-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macroductylus* + *-idae*] A family of *Coleoptera*, named in 1837 by Kirby from the genus *Macroductylus*, now generally merged in *Scutigeridae*.

macroductylous (mak-ro-duk'ti-lus), *a.* [NL., *macroductylus*, long footed = *macroductyl*] Same as *macroductyl*.

Macroductylus (mak-ro-duk'ti-lus), *n.* [NL., (Latreille, 1825) = *macroductyl*] A genus of lamellicorn beetles the type of the family *Macroductylidae*. It comprises rather small species of general form and variable colors with slender legs and the basal claws split at the tip. Of its more than 30 species, 1 are North American of which *M. apicatus* is the most common. It is very destructive to roses and many fruits of the family *Rubaceae*. It is about one third of an inch long, of a yellowish color with long brown legs and appears suddenly in June in immense numbers.

macrodiagonal (mak-ro-di-ä-gö-näl), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, + *diagonalis*, diagonal = *diagonal*] 1. *a.* Constituting or being the longer diagonal of a rhombic prism; pertaining to the macrodiagonal. **Macrodiagonal axis**, in crystal, the longer lateral axis in an orthorhombic crystal. **Macrodiagonal section**, a plane passing through the macrodiagonal and vertical axes of a crystal.

II. *n.* The longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism.

macrodomatic (mak-ro-do-mät-ik), *a.* [As *macrodomus* + *-atic*] Of or pertaining to a macrodomus.

macrodomus (mak-ro-dom), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, + *domos*, a house, domus = *domus*] In crystal, a dome parallel to the macrodiagonal axis of an orthorhombic crystal. See *domus*.

macrodon (mak-ro-dön), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, + *odon* (odon) = *tooth*] Having large teeth.

macrodontism (mak-ro-dön-tizm), *n.* [As *macrodon* + *-ism*] A form of dentition in which the teeth are large.

Macroglossa (mak-ro-glos-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *makros*, long, + *glossa*, the tongue = *see glossa*] 1. A genus of hawk moths of the family *Sesiidae*, having a short abdomen with a large bunch of hair at the tip like a bird's tail. The wings are short, often opaque and sometimes glassy. Scarcely 100 species are known; they fly by day and with great swiftness. *M. stellatus* is known as the *Hummingbird hawk moth* (which see under *hawk moth*). 2. Same as *Macroglossa*.

macroglossate (mak-ro-glos-ät), *a.* [As *Macroglossa* + *-ate*] Having a long tongue.

Macroglossi (mak-ro-glos-i), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Macroglossus*, *q. s.*] A division of *Pteropoda*, or fruit bats, having an extremely long slender tongue. It includes the genera *Noctopterus*, *Bonycterus*, *Myonycterus*, and *Macroglossus*.

macroglossia (mak-ro-glos-iä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *makros*, long, + *glossa*, the tongue = *see glossa*] In pathology, hypertrophy of the tongue.

macroglossine (mak-ro-glos-in), *a.* [As *Macroglossa* + *-ine*] Same as *macroglossate*.

Macroglossus (mak-ro-glos-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *makros*, long, + *glossa*, the tongue = *see glossa*] A genus of very small fruit-bats, with the dental formula as in *Myotis*, but the index finger with a claw. *M. minimus* is a common Indian species, smaller than the *Myotis* of Europe.

macrognathic (mak-ro-gnäth-ik), *a.* [Gr. < *makros*, long, + *gnathos*, the jaw = *see gnathos*] Having long jaws, prognathous. Applied by Huxley to human skulls of Neolithic age, of a broad or rounded form, with prominent prebials and angular or beaver-shaped facial region, and highly developed and procurent jaws.

macrognathous (mak-ro-gnäth-us), *a.* Same as *macrognathic*.

macrogonidium (mak-ro-go-nid-i-um), *n. pl.* *macrogonidia* (-ä) [NL., < Gr. *makros*, long, large, + *gonium*, *q. s.*] In bot., a large gonidium as compared with others produced

by the same species. See *gonidium* and *microgonidium*.

macrolepidopter (mak-ro-lep-i-döp'ter), *n.* Any member of the group *Macrolepidoptera*.

Macrolepidoptera (mak-ro-lep-i-döp'terä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *makros*, long, + *lepidopteron*, *q. s.*] Lepidopterous insects of considerable size as collectively distinguished from the smaller forms, which are called *Microlepidoptera*. The name includes all the butterflies or *Rhopala*, and the following six families of the *Heteroptera*: *Lymantriidae*, *Geometridae*, *Limnephilidae*, *Notulidae*, and *Ctenopodidae*.

macrolepidopterist (mak-ro-lep-i-döp'ter-ist), *n.* [As *Macrolepidoptera* + *-ist*] One who is versed in the natural history of the *Macrolepidoptera*.

Macroleptes (mak-ro-lep'tez), *n. pl.* [NL., (Swainson 1839)] A tribe of acanthopterygian fishes distinguished by the development of conspicuous scales and large branchial apertures. It was intended to include the periform, heterodontoid, labroid, and similar fishes. [Rarely used.]

macrology (mak-ro-lö-jä), *n.* [NL., *macrologia*, < Gr. *makros*, long, speaking, < *makros*, long, + *logos*, speak = *see -ology*] Long and tedious talk, prolonged discourse, with little or nothing to say, superfluous of words. [Rare.]

macromeral (mak-ro-me-räl), *a.* [As *macromere* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a macromere, as, *macromeral blastomeres*.

macromere (mak-ro-me-rä), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, + *meros*, a part] In embryol., the larger one of two unequal masses into which the vitellus of a lancelet branches as a fresh water mussel, divides, the so-called vegetative cell of Stahl, which subdivides into blastomeres, partly by fusion partly by gemination. See *macromerite*.

macromeric (mak-ro-me-rik), *a.* [As *macromere* + *-ic*] Same as *macromeral*. Huxley.

macromeritic (mak-ro-me-rit-ik), *a.* [As *macromere* + *-itic* + *-a*] In lithol., an epithet introduced by Vogel to designate the granitoid structure of a rock when developed coarsely enough to be recognizable by the naked eye. *Macromeritic* is opposite to *macromeritic*, the latter indicating a crystalline structure to be visible without the aid of the microscope.

macrometer (mak-ro-me-ter), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, + *metron*, measure] A mathematical instrument for measuring inaccessible heights and objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.

macromolecule (mak-ro-mö-lä), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, + *molekule*] A molecule consisting of several molecules. (C. I. Strong, 1885)

macromylon (mak-ro-mä-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *makros*, long, + *mylon*] One of a series of the medulla oblongata, same as the *myelophallus* of Huxley and the *metencephalon* of Gray and most anatomists.

macromyelonial (mak-ro-mä-lon-äl), *a.* [As *macromylon* + *-al*] Pertaining to the macromylon, metencephalic.

macron (mak-ro-n), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, + *alpha*, the first letter of the alphabet] A long, deep far, large, great long in time, as *makro-n*, *makro-n*, *makro-n*, length and probability matter (*makro-n*, *makro-n*, *makro-n*). In gram., a short horizontal line placed over a vowel to show that it is long in quantity, or as in English, has a 'long' sound, opposed to the *breve* or mark of a short vowel. Thus in Greek *makro-n* (in Latin *makro-n*) the long vowels correspond to the short vowels *ä, ö, e, i, u* etc. In English *makro-n* is the conventional notation of the same sounds of these vowels. In this dictionary in the etymology, the *makro-n* is used uniformly to indicate a vowel long in quantity, the exclusion of the *breve* (except in Greek) and the *alpha* which are elsewhere often used for the same purpose. Thus the Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic long vowels from the Teutonic usually denoted by the *alpha* are uniformly marked with the *makro-n* (the *alpha* in Anglo-Saxon being retained only as a convenient indication of a diphthong as in *et, æ, ö, k*). Also called *macron*.

Macronemes (mak-ro-ne-mes), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *makros*, long or large, + *ne-mes*, a thread, + *-es*] A name given by Saccardo to various submicroscopic of the *Uredinales*, depending upon the size of the hyphae.

macronucleus (mak-ro-nü-kle-us), *n. pl.* *macronuclei* (-ä) [NL., < Gr. *makros*, long, large, + *nucleus*, *q. s.*] A large nucleus which may subdivide into or be replaced by smaller nuclei.

Macronyches (mak-ro-ni-kéz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *makros*, long, + *nyx* (nyx), claw, talon = *see onyx*] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a

cohort of *Gallinae*, composed of the Australian mound-birds or *Megapodidae*.

Macronyx (mak-ro-ni-kéz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *makros*, long, + *nyx* (nyx), claw, talon = *see onyx*] 1. In ornith., a genus of African larks of the family *Alaudidae*, named by Swainson in 1837 on account of the long hind claw. There are several species, as *M. capensis*. 2. In entom.: (a) A genus of exotic rubber-flies of the family *Asilidae*. (b) A genus of arctid moths. *Felder, 1874.*

macropetalous (mak-ro-pet-ä-lus), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, + *petala*, a leaf (petal) = *see petal*] In bot., having large petals.

macrophthalmous (mak-rof-thäl-mus), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, large, + *ophthalmos*, eye = *see ophthalmos*] In zool., having large eyes.

macrophyllous (mak-ro-fil-lus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *makros*, long, large, + *phyllos*, a leaf = *see phyllos*] In bot., consisting of elongated, extended leaflets or foliose expansions; opposed to *microphyllous*.

macrophyllous (mak-ro-fil-lus), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, large, + *phyllos*, a leaf = *see phyllos*] In bot., having large leaves.

Macropina (mak-ro-pi-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macropus* + *-ina*] A division of *Macropodina*, containing the kangaroos. *J. E. Gray, 1835.*

macropinacoid (mak-ro-pin-ä-köid), *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, + *pinax* (pinax), a board, tablet, + *-oides*, form] In crystal, a plane parallel to the vertical and macrodiagonal axes of an orthorhombic crystal. See *pinacoid*.

macropinacoidal (mak-ro-pin-ä-köid-äl), *a.* [As *macropinacoid* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a macropinacoid; as, *macropinacoidal planes*.

Macropiper (mak-ro-pi-per), *n.* [NL., (F. A. Miquel, 1846) < Gr. *makros*, long, + *piper*, = *see piper*] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants belonging to the

natural order *Piperaceae* and the tribe *Pipereae*, character-

ized by an ovary without a collar and one ovule; flowers imperfect, usually in dense axillary spikes, and the fruit sessile, the berries often having the fleshy bracts and rachis united with them to form a multiple fruit. There are about 6 species natives of the islands in the Pacific. They are shrubs with erect stems and alternate leaves or petioles dilated at the base. *Macropiper* is the only native species, which grows from whose root a stimulant beverage is made (see *Macropiper*). *Macropiper* is the native name of New Zealand the *kawa kawa*, a small aromatic tree, furnishing a tea and a remedy for toothache, and bearing yellow berries edible except the seeds.



macroleural (mak-ro-plä-räl), *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, + *leura*, side = *see pleura*] Having long pleurae, specifically applied to certain trilobites, in distinction from *brachyleural*. *Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII, 475.*

macropod (mak-ro-pod), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, + *pod* (pod), foot = *see foot*] 1. A having long or large feet or legs.

II. *a.* A long-legged or long-footed animal.

macropodal (mak-ro-pod-äl), *a.* [As *macropod* + *-al*] Same as *macropod*.

macropodan (mak-ro-pod-än), *a.* and *n.* [As *macropod* + *-an*] Same as *macropod*.

Macropodia (mak-ro-pö-di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *makros*, long, + *podia*, long-footed = *see macropod*] A genus of spider-crabs or sea-spiders founded by W. E. Leach in 1813 upon the common British species formerly known as *Cancer phalangium*, and made the type of a family *Macropodidae*. *Stenorhynchus* of Latreille is a synonym.

Macropodiidae (mak-ro-pö-di-ä-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macropodia* + *-idae*] A family of enormously long-legged crabs typified by the genus *Macropodia*. *Leptopodidae* is a synonym. Also *Macropodidae*.

macropodian (mak-ro-pö-di-än), *a.* and *n.* [As *macropod* + *-ian*] 1. A long-legged; *macropod*; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Macropodidae*.

II. *a.* A long-legged crab; a member of Leach's family *Macropodidae*.

Macropodidae (mak-rō-pōd'i-dē), n. pl. [*Macropus* (-pōd-) + *-idae*.] 1. A family of marsupial mammals of the order *Diplopoda* or *Marsupialia*; the kangaroos. The weight of the body is in the hind quarters, back, and tail, these parts being disproportionately enlarged. The head is long with large ears and bushy eyebrows; the physiognomy resembling that of some rodents; the neck is slender, and the two quarters are light, with small limbs ending in five-fingered hands. The hind feet have no inner toe, the second and third toes being joined and inclosed in skin; the weight of the body is borne upon the enlarged fourth and fifth digits. The stomach is sacculated and the diet strictly herbivorous. The dental formula is: 3 incisors above and 1 below on each side; 1 canine, 1 premolar, and 4 molars in each upper jaw; 2 molars in each lower jaw. In all teeth, of which the upper canines may be absent, and 1 molar on each side above and below may be deciduous. The leading genera are *Macropus*, *Halmaturus*, *Lagurus*, *Phascogale*, *Dendrolagus*, and *Dorcopsis*. See kangaroo. 2. Same as *Macropodidae*.

Macropodinae (mak-rō-pōd'i-nē), n. pl. [*Macropus* (-pōd-) + *-inae*.] The leading subfamily of *Macropodidae*; the kangaroos proper. When the kangaroo-rats (*Hypodipodomys*) were included in *Macropodidae*, this family was divisible into *Macropodinae* and *Hypodipodominae*.

macropodous (mak-rō-pō-dus), a. [*Macropus* + *-ous*.] In bot., long-footed; of a leaf, having a long footstalk; of a monocotyledonous embryo, having the radicle large in proportion to the cotyledon.

Macropoma (mak-rō-pō-mā), n. [*Macropus*, long, + *poma*, a cover, lid (operculum).] A genus of fossil eelacanthoid ganoid fishes founded by Agassiz upon forms of Cretaceous age with homocercal tail and large operculum.

macropism (mak-rō-prizm), n. [*Macropus*, long, + *pisma*, prism.] A prism of an orthorhombic crystal lying between the unit prism and the macropinoid.

macropter (mak-rō-ptēr), n. [*Gr. makropteros*, long-winged; see *macropterus*.] An animal with long wings or fins.

macropteran (mak-rō-ptēr-an), a. Same as *macropterous*.

macropterous (mak-rō-ptēr-us), a. [*Gr. makropteros*, long-winged, *makros*, long, + *ptēr*, wing, = *E. feather*.] Long-winged; macropteran; longipennine or longipennate, as a bird.

Macropus (mak-rō-pus), n. [*Macropus*, long-footed; see *macropod*.] 1. The typical genus of *Macropodidae*, established by Shaw in 1800. *M. major* is the giant kangaroo, or forester. See forester, 4, and cut under *Lamington*. — 2. A generic name which has been variously used for certain fishes, birds, insects, and crustaceans, but is no longer in use, being antedated by the same name in mammalogy.

Macropygia (mak-rō-pij'i-gā), n. [*Macropygia*, long-winged, *makros*, long, + *ptēr*, wing, = *E. feather*.] Long-winged; macropteran; longipennine or longipennate, as a bird.

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and change of plumage the species resemble sandpipers. *M. prius* is the common red-breasted or grey backed snipe or dowitcher of North America. Also written *Macropygia*.

macrohine (mak-rō-rin), a. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *hine*, long, = *E. long*.] Having a long nose or snout.

Macrochirus (mak-rō-rin-us), n. [*Macros*, long, + *chirus*, long, = *E. long*.] 1. A genus of *Phacelia*, of the subfamily *Gnaphorinae*, characterized by the prothorax of the male; the elephant-seeds or sea-elephants. *M. elephantinus* or *elephantus* is an enormous phacelia found on the coasts and islands of southern South America. *M. macrochirus* is named by Willd. as a distinct species.

2. A genus of coleopterous insects.

macrocelidan (mak-rō-sel'i-dan), a. Having the characters of the *Macrocelididae*.

Macrocelididae (mak-rō-sel'i-dē), n. [*Macros*, long, + *celid*, long, = *E. long*.] The typical genus of the family *Macrocelididae*. It contains the typical elephant-seeds, such as *M. prodromus*. *Nitid* species have been described all Africa. Probably *Macrocelididae*. See cut under *elephant-seed*.

Macroscopia (mak-rō-skō-pi-a), n. [*Macros*, long, + *scopia*, covering.] A small genus of such phallicaceous plants of the tribe *Cynanchae*. The tube of the fleshy corolla is thick, and the five-lobed limb is very spreading, a crown of five scales is inserted in the throat. The stigma is depressed. The genus embraces 2 or 4 closely related species of twining, high climbing shrubby plants covered with bristly hairs, ranging from Peru to Central America. One of the species furnish the aromatic bitter drug *condurango*.

macroscian (mak-rō-si-an), a. and n. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *scian*, shadow.] 1. a. Casting a long shadow, as persons or objects in high latitudes.

II. n. One who casts a long shadow; specifically, an inhabitant of the arctic or the antarctic zone; so called because objects near the poles intercept the sun's rays at a very low angle, and therefore cast very long shadows. Compare *antiscian*.

macroscopic (mak-rō-skōp'ik), a. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *scopos*, view.] Same as *megascopic*.

macroscopical (mak-rō-skōp'i-kal), a. [*Macroscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *megascopic*. *Quinn. Med. Dict.*, p. 892.

macroscopically (mak-rō-skōp'i-kal-i), adv. By the naked eye; by superficial inspection, as distinguished from minute or microscopic inspection; without the use of magnifiers.

macroseptum (mak-rō-sēp'tum), n. [*Macro*, long, + *septum*, a partition; see *septum*.] A large perfect septum or mensentery of an actinozoan, furnished with reproductive organs, opposed to *microseptum*.

macrostomion (mak-rō-s'tōn), n. [*Macros*, long, + *stomion*, mouth; see *stomion*.] The large horny internal tendocranial siphon or funnel of some cephalopods. See *macrostomion*.

macrostomula (mak-rō-s'tōn-lā), n. [*Macros*, long, + *stomula*, mouth; see *stomula*.] The larval stage of certain cephalopods, as nautilus, during which the large endocranial siphon makes its appearance. *Hyll. Proc. Hist. Nat. Hist.*, 1867.

macrostomular (mak-rō-s'tōn-lār), a. [*Macrostomion* + *-ar*.] Macrostomulate.

macrostomulate (mak-rō-s'tōn-lāt), a. [*Macrostomula* + *-ate*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a macrostomula. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII, 476.

macrostomite (mak-rō-s'tōm-it), n. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *stoma*, body; see *stoma*.] A large somite or primitive metamere; one of the larger primary segments or divisions of the embryo of some insects, preceding the formation of the definitive metameres, or *metamorphoses*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII, 941.

macrostomitic (mak-rō-s'tōm-it'ik), a. [*Macrostomite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a macrostomite; pertaining to a macrostomite. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII, 941.

macrostachya (mak-rō-stāk'i-ā), n. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *stachys*, a spike, = *E. spike*.] Same as *macrostachya*.

macrostachyophore (mak-rō-s'tāk'i-ō-fōr), n. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *stachys*, a spike, = *E. spike*.] The envelope or foliage-leaf about or bearing the macrostachyum.

The foliage leaves, the envelopes of the spore-bearing leaves, the micro- and macrostachyophores had become permanently differentiated in ascending order. *Geol. Soc. Brit.*, XVI, 308.

macrostachyum (mak-rō-s'tāk'i-ā), n. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *stachys*, a spike, = *E. spike*.] A sporangium containing macrospores. It is homologous with the ovule of flowering plants. Also called *gonotheca*.

The microspores, doubtless through the intervention of a spore-eating insect, had come to germinate upon the macrostachyum instead of upon the ground. *Geol. Soc. Brit.*, XVI, 308.

macrospore (mak-rō-spōr), n. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *spora*, seed; see *spore*.] 1. In bot., an asexually produced spore of large size as compared with others belonging to the same species. It is the female spore, and is homologous with the embryo-sac of phanerogams. See *heterospore* and *microspore*, and cut under *fungus*.

In some of the living club mosses there are two kinds of spores, one being much larger than the other. The larger are known as macrospores, whilst the smaller are called microspores. *Huxley, Pteridology*, p. 341.

2. In coal, one of the spore-like elements, few in number, but of relatively large size, into which the bodies of many monads become subdivided. Also *megaspore*.

Macrosporium (mak-rō-spōr'i-um), n. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *spora*, seed.] A genus of ascomycetous fungi with erect, basal, pedicellate, and at length septate spores.

macrosporoid (mak-rō-spōr'oid), a. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *spora*, seed, + *-oides*, form.] Resembling or related to the genus *Macrosporium*.

macrosporophyll, **macrosporophyll** (mak-rō-spōr'ō-fil), n. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *spora*, seed, + *phyllos*, leaf.] The leaf-bearing macrosporophyll of the heterosporous *Pteridophyta*, the homologue of the carpel in the *Phanerogamae*.

Macrostachya (mak-rō-stāk'i-ā), n. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *stachys*, a spike, = *E. spike*.] A genus of fossil plants established by Schimper (1869), belonging to the *Calamitaceae* or *Equisetaceae*. They are arborescent plants, with appressed linear leaves, the leaf scars are marked upon the articulations by transverse oval rings, like the flanks of a chain, the scars of the branches are verticillate, large, round umbonate with a stigmatal ventral mammilla; the apices are very large, cylindrical; the branches are leucocylate, rotate in the middle, striated, scarcely longer than the internodes. Fourteen species are known, ranging from the Lower Carboniferous to the Permian, and occurring in Saxony, Prussia, Bohemia, Siberia, France, England, and Spain, as well as to Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Illinois, and Arkansas.

Macrostoma (mak-rō-s'tōm), n. pl. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *stoma*, mouth.] A family of tracheated gastropods with a very large mouth or aperture to the shell, such as those of the genera *Stomatia* and *Stomatella*. Lamarck, 1812. Also *Macrostomata*, *Macrostomidae* (Jay, 1836), and *Macrostomidae*.

macrostome (mak-rō-s'tōm), n. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *stoma*, mouth.] A gastropod whose shell has a very wide or patent aperture, as one of the *Haliotidae*.

Macrostomida (mak-rō-s'tōm'i-dā), n. pl. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *stoma*, mouth.] Same as *Macrostoma*.

Macrostomum (mak-rō-s'tōm), n. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *stoma*, mouth.] A genus of rhadocelous turbellarians, among the simplest of the *Asplanchna*. It has no protrusile buccal proboscis. The male and female organs are united in the same individual, but open by separate apertures.

macrostyle (mak-rō-stīl), n. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *styla*, pillar; see *style*.] In bot., having an unusually long style.

macrostylospore (mak-rō-s'tīlō-spōr), n. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *styla*, pillar, + *spora*, seed.] In bot., a stylospore of large size as compared with others of the same species. See *stylospore*.

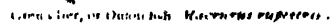
Macrostaria (mak-rō-s'tār'i-a), n. pl. [*Gr. makros*, long, + *stara*, any broad, flat surface; see *larva*.] In Hager's classification (1811), a family of his *Pollicata*, including the tardier and certain of the lemniscs.

macrostarian (mak-rō-s'tār'i-an), a. and n. [*Gr. Makrostaria* + *-an*.] 1. a. Having long larva.

II. n. An animal that has long larva.

Macrura (mak-rō-rō), *n.*, *pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of *macrurus*, long-tailed: see *macrurus*.] A sub-order or superfamily group of stalk-eyed tho-

Macrurus (mak-rö'rus), *n.* [NL.; see *macrurus*.] 1. In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Macruridae*, having a long tapering tail. *M. labrid.*



right valve a cardinal with. The mantle is open in front, and the long united siphonal tubes are fringed with tentaculiform processes. The foot is ligniform. The *Mollusca* are usually marine shells of wide distribution. They are also called *Mollusca*, *Mollusca*, *Mollusca*, and *Mollusca*.

*molder) = cloth, garments, maintained (the manner)

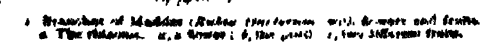


Wolfgang Iser: *Der Akt des Lesens* (1976)

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

a country.

a. The following is a summary of the data for the first three years of the study:



phr. < *E. madder*. Cf. *Skt. madhura*, the name of several plants, < *madhura*, sweet, tender, < *madhu*, sweet: see *maud*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Rubia*, natural order *Rubiaceae*, yielding a valuable dyestuff of the same name. The ordinary dyer's madder is *R. tinctorum*, native of the Middle Eastern region, a climbing, herbaceous, or at the base somewhat shrubby plant, with a whole of dark green leaves and panicles of small yellowish flowers. It was formerly esteemed as an emmenagogue and diuretic. *R. cordifolia*, of India, eastern Asia, and parts of Africa, affords garance and is used for the same purposes as European madder. It forms the madder of India, the Bengali madder or munbet. *R. perigrina* is the proper wild madder of England, found throughout western and southern Europe. 2. A dyestuff and pigment obtained from the roots of *Rubia tinctorum* and other plants of the same family. It yields colors of the greatest permanence, and is employed in dyeing linen and cotton red. Two kinds are fixed upon cotton: one is called *madder-red*, and the other, which possesses a much higher degree of lustre and fixity, is called *Adrianople red*, because it is largely exported from that city, or Turkey red, from the fact that for a long time it was mainly obtained from the Levant; it is also produced near Leghorn and Trieste. In the trade this madder bears the name of *alcantara* or *levert*. The roots are broken up by means of wooden stampers, which reduce the bark and split bark to powder, leaving the hard inner part unbroken; but the whole root is sometimes pulverized. The coloring principle of madder is termed *alcanthra*. Madder contains also a red pigment, *purpurin* or *rubicarin*, which is extracted in the form of orange-colored prismatic crystals, and yields a good dye, either alone or in combination with alizarin. Through the peculiar chemical affinity of purpurin for lime for its coloring matter, madder is noted for its remarkable physiological effect of turning red the bones of animals to which it is fed, as well as the claws and beaks of birds. **Brown madder**, a lake prepared from madder root, having a rich brown color of great depth. **Capucine madder**. See *capucine*. **Flowers of madder**, the trade-name for a preparation made by steeping pulverized madder, causing the sugar it contains to ferment, then washing the residue, pressing out the water, drying, and pulverizing it again. It is used for dyeing purposes in the same manner as ordinary madder. Also called *colored madder* and *madder bloom*. **Indian madder**, (a) *Rubia cordifolia*, (b) *Olea alaudia umbellata*. (c) some species of the genus *Hedyotis*. — **Madder-brown**. See *brown*. **Madder-carmine**, a pigment made by precipitating the coloring matter of the madder root upon a base of alumina. **Madder color**, a pigment derived from madder or its compounds. Madder colors range from brown, through yellow, rose, and red, to deep purple and are much used in dyeing and the fine arts. **Madder lakes** (pink madder, rose madder, madder lake, purple madder, brown madder, *Rubia's madder*, *madder yellow*, *madder-orange*) lakes prepared from madder varying in shade from pink through red and yellow to purple and brown. These are also known as *rubric lakes*. — **Madder-red**. See *red*. **Madder style**, a method of calico-printing in which the parts of the cloth which are to receive a madder color are printed with a mordant, washed and rinsed in a solution of alum and soda, and then drawn through a colored solution which becomes fixed where the mordant has been applied, after which the dye is washed off the unmordanted part of the cloth. Also called *chautz style*, *garance style*. **Petty madder**, a plant of the genus *Cerastium*, of the Mediterranean region. Also called *cruciger*. **Painted madder**. Same as *flowers of madder*. **Wild madder**. (a) *Rubia perigrina*. (b) The white bedstraw, *Galium mollugo*.

madder (*mad'ér*), v. t. [*< madder*], n. To dye with madder.

I madder clothe to be dyed, in garance. Your violet hath not his full dye, but he is maddered. *Palgrave*.

madder (*mad'ér*), n. [Possibly a corruption of *mazer*.] A large wooden drinking-vessel.

I quebaugh to our feast
In palis was brought up,
An hundred at least,
And a madder our cup. *Swift, Irish Feast. (Drover.)*

madder-bloom (*mad'ér-blóm*), n. Flowers of garance. See *flowers of madder*, under *madder*.

madder-print (*mad'ér-print*), n. Cloth printed with designs in madder, or in colors of which madder forms a part; especially, cotton prints so made.

madderwort (*mad'ér-wért*), n. Any plant of the madder family, *Rubiaceae*.

madding (*mad'ing*), n. [Verbal n. of *mad*], v. Madness; folly; a vagary; a wild frolic or prank.

By my troth, your sorrow
Have put me into a serious contemplation. *Pletcher, Wildgoose Chase, II. 5.*

madding (*mad'ing*), v. n. Becoming mad; acting madly; distracted; raging; furious.

But now from me hys madding mynd is starte,
And woe the Widdowes daughter of the glennes. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. April*

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife
Gray, *Kilguy*

Then schemes I framed more calmly, when and how
The madding factions might be tranquillized. *Woodsworth, Prelude, 2.*

maddingly (*mad'ing-ly*), adv. In a mad way; distractedly; wildly.

Run maddingly affrighted through the villages. *Pletcher, Women Pleased, IV. 1.*

maddle (*mad'l*), v.; pret. and pp. *maddled*, ppr. *maddling*. [*Freq. of mad*], v. 1. Intrans. To rave; to be delirious. *Levi's*. — 2. To be confused. [*Prov. Eng.*]

II. trans. To confuse; perplex. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

maddling (*mad'ling*), p. a. [Formerly also *mad-luff*; ppr. of *maddle*, v.] Having; mad; crazy.

Som takes a staf for haat, and leaves his launce,
Som madding runnes, som tumberbs in a trance. *Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas & Judith, VI. 240.*

maddock (*mad'ok*), n. [*< ME. mathek*, < *Irish. muthk* = *Norw. makk* = *Dan. madlik*, a maggot; ditt. of the form which appears in *AN. matha*, etc., *E. madd*, *madd*; see *madd*.] The same word appears contracted in *mack*, q. v.] A maggot. *Kennett MS. (Hallivell.)*

mad-doctor (*mad'dok'tor*), n. A physician who treats insane persons; an alienist. [*Colloq.*]

made (*mad*), p. a. [*Ip. of make*], 1. (Created; wrought; fabricated; constructed.

And mercy then will breathe within your lips,
Like man now made. *Shak., M. for M., II. 2. 70.*

2. Artificially produced; formed independently of natural development; as, *made ground* (ground made up of earth from another place); a *made word*.

And Art, with her contending, doth aspire
To excel the natural with made delights. *Spenser, Muchoyntes, I. 106.*

3. Drawn from various sources; formed of several parts or ingredients; as, a *made dish*; composite; built up; as, a *made mast* (a mast composed of several sticks bound together by iron hoops, in contradistinction to a *single-spur mast*).

A made dish, . . . garnished with cut carrots by way of adornment. *Dalzer, Pelham, XII.*

4. Placed beyond the reach of want; assured of reward, success, fortune, or promotion; well provided for life.

Seph. Oh, happy I!
Oh, you are a made man. *Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.*

Help us to break his worship's house, and carry off the girl, and you are a made man. *Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, II. 1.*

5. Well taught or trained, as a hunting-slog.

To make a trial whether a young bloodhound was well instructed for, as the hunters call it, *made*. *Quoted in The Century, XXXVIII. 191.*

Made block. See *block*. **Made up**. (a) Put together; completed; finished.

Deformed, unfinished, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up. *Shak., Rich. III., I. 1. 21.*

(b) Thorough; consummate; out-and-out. [*Rare.*]

Yet remain assured
That he's a made-up villain. *Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 101.*

(c) Artificial; counterfeit.

Had, but you must allow her some beauty?
Fony. Bumbay? She's all a made-up thing. *Th. Smith, She Stoops to Conquer, II. 1*

(d) Connected; invented; fictitious; as, a *made-up tale* or exercise.

made, n. See *maud*.

made (*mad*), a. [*A var. of mad*], (perhaps < *Irish. madder*, maimed; see *mad*), or of *made*], Fatigued; exhausted. [*Scotch.*]

Madecassoe (*mad-e-kas'oe*), a. and n. Same as *Malagasy*.

madefaction (*mad'ef-ak'shon*), n. [= *F. madefaction*, < *L. as if "madefactus"*], n. *madefacere*, pp. *madefactus*, make wet, moisten: see *made*.] The act of making wet; a soaking; saturation.

To all madefaction there is required an imbibition. *Arno, Nat. Hist., 2. 200.*

madefication (*mad'ef-ik-ashon*), n. [*< madify* + *-ation*; see *-ication*]. Same as *madefaction*.

madefy (*mad'ef-i*), v. t. [= *F. madefier*, < *L. as if "madefacere"*, equiv. to *madefacere*, make wet. < *madere*, be wet, + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make wet or moist; moisten; soak.

The time was when the Bonners and butchers rode over the faces of their victims, and maddened the earth with their bloods. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 55. (Drover.)*

Madegassy (*mad-e-gas'i*), a. and n. [See *Malagasy*.] Name as *Malagasy*.

Madeira (*ma-da'ra*), n. [Short for *Madeira wine*. The island of *Madeira* takes its name from *Pg. madeira*, wood, < *L. materia*, wood, matter: see *matter*.] A fine wine of the sherry class made in the island of *Madeira*. It acquires by age peculiar excellence of flavor. — *East India Madeira*, *Madeira* which has been sent in cask to the East Indies and back again, with the view of

improving it, or aging it rapidly by the combined agency of heat and the constant motion of the ship.

Madeira mahogany. Same as *canary-wood*. **Madeiran** (*ma-da'ran*), a. [*< Madeira* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the island of *Madeira*, or to the group of islands of which it is the chief, lying west of Morocco, and belonging to Portugal.

Madeira-vine (*ma-da'ra-vin*), n. An elegant climbing herb with bright-green fleshy leaves, long clusters of small white spicy-fragrant flowers, and a perennial tuberous root. It is a rhizopodiaceous plant, *Boussingaultia baselloides*, from the Andes.

Madeira-wood (*ma-da'ra-wúd*), n. The true mahogany.

madel-paroowa (*mad'el-pa-ró-wé*), n. A boat used in Ceylon for fishing, chiefly close inshore and on the lakes of the interior, sometimes covered with a bamboo roof, when it takes the name of *padfi*. *Imp. Dict.*

mademoiselle (*ma-de-mwó-zel'*), n.; pl. *mesdemoiselles* (*ma-de-mwó-zel'*). [*F.*, < *mes*, my, + *demoiselle*, damsel: see *madam* and *damsel*, *demoiselle*.] 1. Formerly, in France, the title of any woman, married or single, who was not of the nobility, and of noble married women whose husbands had not been knighted; also, when used absolutely, or without a name, the distinctive title of the eldest daughter of the next brother of the king (who was in like manner called *Monsieur*), and afterward of the first princesses of the blood, whoever was her father. In general, the titles *Madame* and *Mademoiselle* were used to distinguish noble from plebeian women, without regard to conditions of marriage or celibacy; but Little notes the fact that Racine, in writing to his sister, addressed her as *Madame* before her marriage and as *Mademoiselle* after it.

Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, . . . Duchesse de Montpensier is forgotten, . . . but the great name of *Mademoiselle*, La Grande *Mademoiselle*, gleams through the age of Louis Quatorze.

T. W. Higginson, *Atlantic Essays*, p. 126.

2. A distinctive title given to girls and unmarried women in France, equivalent to *Miss*; abbreviated in writing to *Mlle.*, pl. *Mlles.* — 3. A sciencoid fish, the yellowtail or silver perch, *Merluccius chrysurus*. [*Local, U. S.*]

madge (*maj*), n. [Assimilated form of *mag*], like the orig. *Madge*, assimilated form of *Mag*, abbr. of *Margaret*, a fem. name: see *mag*, *margaret*.] 1. The magpie, *Pica rustica*; same as *mag*, 1. — 2). A madge-owl.

The screech-owl, used in falling towns to lodge,
Th' unquiet night raven, and thou black madge,
That, fearful light, still seekest where to hide,
The hate and scorn of all the birds beside. *Du Bartas (trans.) (Nares.)*

madge (*maj*), n. [Origin obscure.] A leaden hammer. See the quotation.

The tool used for this purpose (hard solder plating) is called a *madge*, and is a lead hammer about three pounds in weight, with the face covered with six or seven thicknesses of stout wooten. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 103.

madge-howl (*maj'hóu'let*), n. See *madge-owl*.

I'll sit in a barn with *madge-howl*, and catch mice first. *R. Jones, Every Man in his Humour, II. 2.*

madge-owl (*maj'ou'let*), n. The owl or barn owl. Also *madge-owle*, *madge-howl*.

Thou shouldst have given her a madgeowl, and then
Thou'dst made a present of thyself, outwapping! *R. Jones, See Shepherd, II. 1.*

madge-owlet (*maj'ou'let*), n. Same as *madge-owl*.

mad-headed (*mad'hed'ed*), a. Hot-brained; rash. *Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 3. 80.*

madhouse (*mad'hóus*), n. A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint; a lunatic asylum; a bedlam.

Madia (*ma'di-á*), n. [*NL. (Molina, 1794)*, < *modi*, the Chilian name of the common species.] A genus of composite herbs belonging to the tribe *Helianthoides* and the subtribe *Madieae*, characterized by a deeply furrowed involucre, with bracts closely inclosing the achenia, of which those of the disk are either perfect or sterile, almost always without pappus. They are erect annuals, commonly glandular-viscid and hairy-scand, with entire alternate leaves and small or medium-sized heads of yellow flowers, solitary at the ends of the branches or in loose panicles. About 8 species are known, natives of Chili and the western part of North America, where they are popularly called *coyote-weed*. One species, *M. sativa*, is cultivated for the oil extracted by its seeds, which serves the same purposes as olive-oil. The genus is made into an oil-cake for cattle.

madid (*mad'id*), a. [*< L. madidus*, wet, < *madere*, be wet. Cf. *Gr. mader*, moist; see *moderous*.] Wet; moist; appearing as if soaked or sodden. [*Rare.*]

The large deep-blue eye, madid and yet piercing, showed that the functions of his brain were apportioned half to vision, and half to common sense.

Parrot, Comingsby, I. 2.

Madia (mā-dī'ā), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1885), < *Madia* + *-ia*.] A subtribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Madia*, comprised in the tribe *Helianthoidae*. It is characterized by radiate or subradiate heads, the ray-flowers being fertile, and the disk-flowers perfect (but some or all of them are sometimes sterile); the bracts of the involucre in one series, partly or wholly inclosing the achenes of the ray-flowers; the chasm of the receptacle in one or two rows, linear united, generally none between the central flower, and the achenes of the rays without pappus. The subtribe comprises genera and about 30 species, the majority growing in the western part of North America.

madisterium (mad-is-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *madisteria* (-iā). [Gr. *madisterion*, tweezers for pulling out hair, < *madia*, pull out the hair. Cf. *madia*, fall away, as the hair: see *madianus*.] A surgical instrument for extracting hairs; a pair of tweezers.

madling (mad'ling), *n.* [C. mad + ling] A mad person. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Good-for-naught madling, flinging a precious gift of God under foot. E. Bronte, *Wuthering Heights*, III.

madling, *a.* An obsolete form of maddling.

madly (mad'li), *adv.* In a mad manner. (a) Without reason or understanding. (b) Frantically, furiously. (c) With extreme folly, or intemperate zeal or passion.

madman (mad'man), *n.*; pl. *madmen* (-men). A man who is insane; a distracted man; a lunatic; a crazy person.

madrep (mad'nep), *n.* [Appar. < *mad* + *rep*.] A tall umbelliferous plant, *Horaceum Sphenodylum*, of Europe and subarctic regions.

madness (mad'nos), *n.* 1. The state of being mad or distracted; insanity; lunacy.

But as to him who talks and utters
And call'd his rigorous madness raging fits;
Content thee, thou unskillful man, be mad!
My madness keeps my subjects in their wits.
Pam. (15th) *Wara*, III.

And moody madmen laughing wild
Amidst the crowd of men.

Gray, *Prospect of Fion College*.

2. Headstrong passion or rashness; ungovernable fury or rage; extreme folly.

To lose myself upon no ground were madmen,
Not loyal duty.

Fletcher (and another), *Faint*, III, 2.

Party is the madness of many for the sake of a few.
Pope, *Thoughts on Various Subjects*.

Canine madness, *see* canine. **Midsummer madness**, *see* midsummer. **Syn.** 1. *Francy*, *Mania*, etc., *see* insanity.

madonna (ma-don'ā), *n.* [It. = F. *madame*, my lady; *see* *madame*, *madame*.] 1. My lady; *madam*: an Italian title of address or of courtesy, equivalent to *madam*.

Clown. Good madonna, why mournest thou?
Others. Good fool, for my brother's death.
Shak. *Tit. And.*, I, 2, 72.

* Specifically — 2. [cap.] The Virgin Mary ("Our Lady"); hence, a picture representing the Virgin. — 3. A kind of luster made in part of alpaca-wool. — **Madonna medal**, a small medal of silver, brass, or other metal, hung by a ribbon about the neck of a statue of the Virgin and then preserved, serving as a sort of pilgrim's sign.

Madonna-wise (ma-don'ā-wīz), *adv.* In the manner or fashion of the Madonna: applied to the arrangement of a woman's hair, in imitation of accepted representations of the Madonna, by parting it in the middle, and bringing it close and low over the temples.

Lacks not wide disposed,
Madonna-wise on either side her head.
Tennyson, *Imbui*.

madoua (mad'ō-kwa), *n.* [Abyssinian.] A very tiny antelope of Abyssinia, *Neotragus minotaur* or *N. madoua*, the smallest of horned animals, about as large as a hare, and with very slender legs. Also called *kepech*.

madpash (mad'pash), *n.* and *a.* [C. mad + pash.] 1. *n.* A mad fellow. Wright, [North. Eng.]

II. *a.* Wild; cracked. *Idiom.*

Let us leave this madpash bodiam, this half-brained boy, and give him leave to rave and dine his belly full, with his private and intimately arranged death.
Fletcher, *17*, of *Barbelle*, III, 25.

madras (ma-dras'), *n.* [F. *madras*; so called from *Madras* in India.] A large handkerchief of silk and cotton, usually in bright colors, used by the negroes in the West India islands and elsewhere for turbans, etc. — **Madras gingham**, a gingham instituting the colors and design of a madras. — **Madras lace**, a kind of curcio-madras, sometimes printed to imitate Madras work, simple embroidery done upon bright-colored madras handkerchiefs,

the embroidery emphasizing the pattern of the stuff. These embroideries are used for furniture-coverings, banners, etc.

madrasah (ma-dras'), *n.* [Hind. *madrasa*, *madrasa*, a school, college.] In India, a school or college for the education of youth. Also, corruptly, *madressah*, *madrasah*, *madrasa*, *madrasah*.

The enlightened mind of Warren Hastings did indeed anticipate his age by founding the Calcutta Madrasah for Mahomedan teaching.
Burge, *Brit.*, XII, 714.

Madras hemp, *n.* See *Isenal hemp*, under *hemp*.

madregal (mad're-gal), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A carangoid fish of the genus *Seriola*.

madreperl (mad're-perl), *n.* [C. *madreperla*, < *madre*, mother, + *perl*, pearl.] Mother-of-pearl. Longfellow.

Madrepore (ma-drep'ō-rē), *n.* [NL. < *madre* + *por*.] The typical genus of *Madrepore*, containing some of the commonest madrepores, of various branched shapes, among them some of the most extensive reef-building corals. *M. verrucosus* is a species so called from its branching like the antlers of deer.

Madreporeacea (mad're-pō-rē-ā), *n.*; pl. [NL. < *Madrepore* + *-acea*.] A group of stony-corals, more or less exactly equivalent to *Madroporaria*.

madreporeal (mad're-pō-rē-āl), *a.* [C. *madrepore* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to madrepores; consisting of madrepores.

Madreporearia (mad're-pō-rē-ā-ri-ā), *n.*; pl. [NL. < *Madrepore* + *-aria*.] A general name of the madrepores and related corals which are hexacoralline or hexactinoid and have a continuous hard calcareous skeleton. The term covered only the *Madrepore* proper, but the *Poropora* of madrepore corals, the *Stylocera* of star corals, and related families have still wider scope. *Madreporearia* is a variety of the class *Actinoptera*, including all the hard actinoid or actiniform corals or sclerodermatous zoophytes, whether hexacoralline or tetracoralline and whether tabular, tabuloid, polypoid, spicoid, or rugoid. It is then equivalent to *Lithothamnium* and *Sclerodermata* or to the old *Lithothamnium* and *Alcyonaria* and other actinoid corals.

madreporearian (mad're-pō-rē-ā-ri-ān), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Madreporearia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A coral of the group *Madreporearia*.

madrepore (mad're-pō-rē), *n.* [C. *madrepore* = Sp. *madrepore* = Pg. *madrepore*, < It. *madrepore*, < Gr. *madre*, mother, + *por*, pore, or *poros*, pore.] 1. *n.* A coral, or a coral, of the genus *Madrepore* or family *Madreporeidae*; the polypite or the polypite of a perforate madreporearian; a name loosely extended to any stony coral with madreporeiform rays or openings. In true madrepore the animal or polypite is hexacoralline, with twelve short tentacles, and the polypite is hexagonal, with long and short tentacles. Madrepore coral consists of carbonate of lime, with traces of siliceous matter and is formed by gradual deposition in the spaces of the compound polyp, so that in course of time the whole polypite, and the spaces of the polypite, are filled with a hard substance. When the animal matter has been removed madrepore is of a white color, wrinkled on the surface, and full of little openings, each of which an individual polypite was judged the radiating organ of the cavity corresponding to the internal divisions of the animal. Madrepore rises up walls and reefs of coral rocks with considerable rapidity in tropical climates. — **Madrepore glass**, *see* glass. — **Madrepore marble**, *see* marble.

madreporeic (mad're-pō-rē-ik), *a.* [C. *madrepore* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to madrepore; of the character of the madrepore; pierced with minute holes like a madrepore. Also *madreporeite*.

Madrepore canals, in echinodermata, tubular prolongations of the greater vessels of the ambulacral system, having perforated ends and terminating in a calcareous network, or other hard formation known as the madrepore.

body, madrepore tubercle, or madrepore. — **Madrepore plate**, in echinodermata, a madrepore. — **Madrepore tubercle**, a tubercular madrepore body, or madrepore.

Madreporeidae (mad're-pō-rē-īdē), *n.*; pl. [NL. < *Madrepore* + *-idae*.] The madrepore family, typified by the genus *Madrepore*. Its limits vary with different authors, but in the strictest use it consists of several different groups, agreeing in that the polypite and polypite have porous canaliculi, perforated tubercles, developed septa, and an open gastric cavity communicating with the canal in the axis of the branched polypite.

madreporeiform (mad're-pō-rē-ī-fōrm), *a.* [C. NL. *Madrepore*, a madrepore, + *-ia*, form, form.] Resembling a madrepore; characteristic of a madrepore; madreporeic.

Madreporeinae (mad're-pō-rē-ī-nē), *n.*; pl. [NL. < *Madrepore* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Madreporeidae*.

madreporeite (mad're-pō-rē-ī-tē), *n.* and *a.* [C. *madrepore* + *-ite*.] 1. *n.* 1. Fossil madrepore. — 2. In echinodermata, the madrepore body or tubercle; the internal alveolar porous plate at the termination of the madrepore canals.

II. *a.* Same as madrepore.

madreporeitic (mad're-pō-rē-ī-tik), *a.* [C. *madrepore* + *-itic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of madrepore, or made up of various corals more or less mixed with fragments of the shells of mollusks, all loosely clasped together as madrepore; as, madreporeitic rocks.

madrier (mad'rī-er), *n.* [F. *madrier*, a beam, a beam or stout plank, < Sp. *madro*, a beam, < *madro*, wood; *see* *madro*.] In solid engine, (a) In the seventeenth century, a heavy timber forming the chief or central part of the carriage of a cannon or mortar; hence, the whole carriage or mounting of a piece of artillery. (b) A plank lined with tin and covered with earth for roofing over certain parts of military works, in order to afford protection in lodgments, etc. (c) A plank used to support the earth in a mine, or in a moat or ditch to support a wall.

madrigal (mad'rī-gal), *n.* [C. F. *madrigal* = Sp. *madrigal*, *madrigal*, *madrigal* = Pg. *madrigal*, < G. *madrigal*, < It. *madrigale*, *madrigale*, *madrigale*, a short poem, a pastoral ditty (C. M. *matrigale*, *matrigale*, a herd, flock, < L. *matris*, a stall, a herd, < Gr. *matris*, a fold, an enclosed space, the bed on which the stone of a ring is set, a monastery. Cf. *archimandrite*, *mandel*, from the same Gr. source.) 1. A medieval poem or song, amorous, pastoral, or descriptive. The distinguishing characteristics of the madrigal are now hard to determine.

By shallow rivers to whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals.
Milton, *Lamentable shepherd to his love*.

2. In music. (a) A musical setting of such a poem in which madrigal-writing involves the use of a *canon* form, adherent to the use of the classical madrigal, but the abundant use of contrapuntal imitation in all its varieties, and the absence of instrumental accompaniment. This form of composition appeared in the Low Countries in the fifteenth century and soon spread to Italy, Germany, France, and England. In Italy and England it attained a notable perfection and beauty, passing over in the latter country into the madrigal. Madrigals were written for from three to eight or more voices. The sentiments embodied varied from grave to gay, with a constant tendency to the latter. The language in the earlier species and earlier was madrigal. (b) A piece or part-song in general, irrespective of contrapuntal qualities.

madrigaleri (mad'rī-gal-ēr), *n.* A writer or composer of madrigals.

Matylda, poetress, madrigallera
Tom Brown, *Weeks*, II, 155. (Diction.)

madrigaletto (mad'rī-gal-ē-tō), *n.* [It. *dim.* of *madrigale*, a madrigal; *see* *madrigal*.] A little madrigal.

madrigalian (mad'rī-gal-ē-ān), *a.* [C. *madrigal* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to madrigals.

The English madrigalian writers being represented here by Monty's "My Bonny Lam." *Athenaeum*, July 4, 1887.

madrigalist (mad'rī-gal-ē-ist), *n.* [C. *madrigal* + *-ist*.] A composer or singer of madrigals. *Bursey*, *Hist. Music*, IV, 46.

Madriilian (ma-dri-ī-li-ān), *a.* and *n.* [C. *Madriilian*, for *Madriilian*, the second of being changed by dissimilation to *li*, an inhabitant of Madrid, < *Madrid*.] 1. *a.* Of or belonging to Madrid.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Madrid, the capital of Spain.

madroho (ma-dro'ho), *n.* A handsome tree, *Arbutus Menziesii*, of western North America, toward the south becoming a shrub. It bears a



Madrepore coral



Madrepore coral

yellow berry, scarcely edible. Its wood is very hard, and is much used in the manufacture of gunpowder. Its bark is valuable for tanning. Also *madroño*.

Even the *madroño*, upon these spurs of Mount Saint Helena, comes to a fine bulk, and tanks with forest trees. *Il. L. Alcantara*, *Silverado Squatters*, p. 92.

madstone (mad'stón), *n.* A stone popularly reputed to cure hydrophobia, or to prevent it when threatened. It is applied to the wound, from which it is supposed to draw the poison. The belief in its value has no scientific sanction. [*L. E.*]

Among the various individuals in Pennsylvania who profess ability in exorcism and charms, we occasionally find one who is reputed to possess a *mad stone*. These pebbles are of various sizes and appear to have been selected on account of some peculiarity of color or form. A specimen which had a high reputation in the state from which it had been brought was described by the present writer as consisting of a worn piece of white feldspar, and possessing none of the properties of absorption attributed to it. *Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.*, XLVI (1906), 336.

madu-nut (mad'ú-nut), *n.* The seed of *Cycas circinalis*.

Madura foot. A diseased condition of the feet, and hands, occurring in India, characterized by enlargement and distortion of the affected part, ensuing suppuration, softening and fracture of the bones of the part, and the formation of sinuses discharging through frequent openings small yellow bodies like fish-roe or dark grains like coarse gunpowder, and often larger masses. The fungus *Claviceps Carteri* is found in the diseased parts, and is thought to be the cause of the disease. Also called *fungus foot*, *fungus disease of India*, and *mycetoma*.

madweed (mad'wēd), *n.* A species of *Scutellaria*, or skullcap (natural order *Labiata*), the *S. lateriflora* so named because it was thought to be efficacious in hydrophobia. Also called *mad-dog skullcap*.

madwort (mad'wört), *n.* [*maul* + *wort*. Cf. *Alyssum*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Alyssum*.—2. [As if a contraction of *madderwort*, having been used as a substitute for madder.] A plant of the boraginaceae family, *Asperugo procumbens*, whose root was used like madder; commonly called *German madwort*.

mae (mā), *n.* and *adv.* A Scotch form of *no*.

meandor, *n.* See *meander*.

Meandrina (mē-an-drī'nā), *n.* [*NL.*: *meander*, a winding way (see *meander*), + *-ina*.] The typical genus of *Meandrinidae*, established by Lamarck in 1801. *M. cerebriformis* is an example. Also spelled *Meandrina*.

meandrine, *n.* See *meandrina*.

Meandrinidae (mē-an-drī'nī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: *Meandrina* + *-idae*.] A family of madrepurine corals of the suborder *Astrea*, typified by the genus *Meandrina*; the brain-corals or brainstones. These corals are of massive form, caused by the union of many individual corallites in rows which meander or wind about over the surface of the corallum in a manner suggesting the convolutions of the brain. Also spelled *Meandrinia*.

meandriniform (mē-an-drī'nī-fōrm), *a.* [*NL.*: *Meandrina* + *-iform*.] Resembling a brain-corall; of or pertaining to the *Meandriniformes*.

Meandriniformes (mē-an-drī'nī-fōrmēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *meandriniform*.] The brain-corals. See *Meandrinidae*.

Meandripora (mē-an-drī'pōrā), *n.* [*NL.*: *meander*, a winding way (see *meander*), + *-pora*, a pore; see *poros*.] Same as *Fascicularia*.

Meandrospongidae (mē-an-drō'spōnjī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: *meandros*, a meander, + *-spongia*, a sponge, + *-idae*.] A large family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges, both fossil and recent, in which the body consists of winding tubes of uniform caliber with interstitial vestibular spaces and no uncinata or scopuliform apertures. Also spelled *Meandrospongidae*.

maelstrom (mal'stróm), *n.* [An erroneous spelling (sometimes erroneously explained as 'mill stream'); prop. *maelstrom* or *maistrum*, formerly *maistrand* (see *maistrand*), simulating *strand*; *Norw. maelstrom* (little used) (= Dan. *maelstrøm*), a great whirlpool in the sea, *mael* (= Dan. *maile*), grind (see *maile*), + *ström* (= Dan. *ström*), stream; see *ström*.] 1. A celebrated whirlpool or violent current in the Arctic ocean, near the western coast of Norway, between the islands Moskenæs and Mosken, formerly supposed to suck in and destroy everything that approached it at any time, but now known not to be dangerous except under certain conditions.

It (Joseph Napea) reports of a whirlpool between the Røer islands and Lofot called *Uldesund*, which from half ebb to half flood is heard to make such a terrible noise as shakes the four rings of Hennes in those islands top mile off. *Norw. Hist. Muscovia*.

Hence—2. Any restless movement; any influence or passion which makes victims of all who come within its power: as, the *maelstrom* of fashion or of speculation; the *maelstrom* of dissipation or of crime.

Mæna (mē'nā), *n.* [*NL.* (Cuvier, 1829), *¶ L. mæna*, *¶ Gr. mæna*, a small sea-fish, eaten salted.] The typical genus of *Mænidae*, chiefly represented in the Mediterranean. *M. vulgaris* is an example. Formerly also *Manan*.

menad, **menad** (mē'nad), *n.* [*¶ L. manna* (*menad*), *¶ Gr. mænā* (*manad*), raving, frantic; as a noun, a mad woman. *menad*; *¶ mænada*, rage, be furious; see *manā*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a female member of the attendant train of Bacchus; hence, a priestess of Bacchus; one of the women who celebrated the festivals of Bacchus with mad songs and dancing and boisterous courses in gay companies amid the songs of Parnassus and Citharon, particularly on the occasion of the great Triumphant Bacchic festival. The menads supplied a favorite subject to classic art and are characterized by wearing the ivy and by the thyrus and other Dionysiac attributes. Compare *Bacchant*.



Manad. From a Greek vase, showing a manad. (L. E. M. H.)

Through Athens faded menad like. *Southey*, *Letters*, III. 194. (*Dante*.)

Hence—2. Any woman under the influence of unnatural excitement or frenzy.

menadic, **menadic** (mē-nad'ik), *a.* [*¶ mænad*, *menad*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or like the menads; furious; raving; bacchantic.

The rites by some supposed to be of the menadic sort, are held strictly secret.

maenianum (mē-nī-ā-nūm), *n.* [*pl. maeniana* (-nā)] [*L.*, a projecting balcony, orig. one in the Forum at Rome, erected under the censor C. Menius, for the convenience of spectators of the gladiatorial combats; neut. of *Maenianus*, of Menius, *¶ Maenius*, the name of a Roman gens.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a balcony or gallery for spectators at a public show. The name, originally applied to a balcony in the Forum, was extended to balconies in general, as to the galleries at the circular end of a circus, and to the ranges of seats above the podium in an amphitheater.

Mænidae (mē-nī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: *¶ Mænā* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Mænā*. They are subfusiform percidæ with very prominent upper jaw, chiefly inhabiting warm seas. Several are found in the Mediterranean. Also *Mænidæ*, *Maenidae*.

menoid (mē'nōid), *n.* A fish of the family *Maenidae*. See *J. Richardson*.

Mænoides (mē-nōid'ēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: *¶ Mænā* + *-oides*.] Same as *Maenidae*. See *J. Richardson*, 1861.

Mænura, *n.* An erroneous form of *Mænura*.

Mæna (mē'nā), *n.* [*NL.* (P. Forsk., 1775), *¶ mænā*, given as the *Ar.* name of one of the species.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Myrsinæ*, type of the tribe *Mænae*, characterized by the two-bracted calyx, the imbricate corolla, and drooping growing in racemes. They are shrubs, with entire dentate or serrate leaves, often pellucid-dotted, small white, five parted flowers, and a small dry or fleshy fruit with many seeds and a persistent style. About 20 species are known, natives of tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific. The ground furnishes some ornamental house-plants.

Mænæ (mē'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Alphonse de Candolle, 1837), *¶ Mænæ* + *-æ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the

order *Myrsinæ*, characterized by a superior or half-superior calyx, a gamopetalous corolla, no stamodia, and a many-seeded fruit. The tribe includes but one genus, *Mænæ*, with about 20 species, natives of the tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World.

maestoso (mā-es-tō'sō), *adv.* [*It.*, majestic, *¶ maestoso*, majesty; see *majesty*.] In music, with dignity or majesty; majestically.

maestral, *n.* A variant of *mistral*.

Maestricht beds. See *bed*.

maestro (mā-es'trō), *n.* [*It.*, *¶ E. maestro*, *q. v.*] A master; specifically, an eminent musical composer, teacher, or conductor.

mafflet (maf'lē), *r. i.* [*¶ ME. mafflen*, *¶ MD. maffelen*, *¶ D. maffelen*, move the jaws, stammer, = *LG. maffeln*, prattle, = *G. dial. maffeln*, maffeln, chew with the mouth full; prob. imitative; cf. *E. faffle*, stammer.] To stammer.

And some maffled with the mouth and not what they mente. *Richard the Reddian*, iv. 28.

maffled (maf'ld), *p. a.* See the quotation. [*Prov. Eng.*]

She was what they call in the country maffled—that is, confused in her intellect. *Southey*, *Letters*, III. 194. (*Dante*.)

mafflet (maf'lē), *n.* A stammerer. *Holland*, *Plutarch*, p. 535.

maffling (maf'ling), *n.* [*Cf. maffle*.] A simpleton. *Halliwel*. [*North. Eng.*]

maforst, *n.* [*ML.*: *¶ MGr. μαφόριον*; see *def.*] Originally, a woman's mantle or cloak, covering the head, neck, and shoulders; later, the maphorion or scapular worn by monks in the Eastern Church.

mafurra-tree (ma-fur'fā-trē), *n.* [*¶ mafurra*, *mafurra*, a native name, + *E. tree*.] A tree, *Trichilia emetica*, of the *Meliaceæ*, found in Mozambique, Madagascar, and the Isle of Réunion. Its fruit is a capsule of two or three cells containing seeds of the size of a cocoa bean, which yield when boiled the mafurra tallow.

mag (mag), *n.* [*Also maggy*; ult. abbr. of *margaret*, like the fem. name *Mag*, dim. *Maggie*, abbr. of *Margaret*; see *maggie*, *margaret*. Hence also *maggy*.] 1. The magpie or magpie.—2. The long-tailed titmouse, *Parus caudatus*, more fully called *long-tailed mag*. [*Local. Eng.*]

mag (mag), *r. i.* pret. and pp. *maggied*, ppr. *maggying*. [*In allusion to the chatter of the magpie; ¶ mag*, the magpie; see *mag*.] 1. *intrans.* To chatter; scold. [*Prov. Eng.*]

II. *trans.* To tease or vex. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

mag (mag), *n.* [*¶ mag*, *r. i.*] Talk; chatter.

If you have any one in you, we'll draw it out. *Mrs. Thrale* quoted in *Mine*, *P. Arctur's Diary* (ed. 1870).

mag (mag), *n.* [*Also make, malk*; origin obscure.] A halfpenny; in Scotland (with plural), a gratuity expected by servants. [*Eng. and Scotch.*]

It can't be worth a mag to him. *Dickens*, *Black House*, iv.

mag (mag), *n.* An abbreviated form of *magazine*, 2. [*Colloq.*]

He is on the staff of I don't know how many papers and mags. *Mrs. Alexander*, *The Prince*, p. 41.

mag (mag), *r. i.* pret. and pp. *maggied*, ppr. *maggying*. [*Also maggy*; conjectured to be of Gypsy origin; cf. *Hind. malk*, fraud, *malkar*, a cheat, knave (?).] To steal; carry off clandestinely. [*Low slang.*]

magadis (mag'ā-diz), *n.* [*¶ Gr. μάγδις* (*ML. magadis*), a musical instrument, a kind of cithara, also a Lydian flute (see *def.*), prob. of Egyptian origin. (*¶ Magadis*.) 1. A Greek musical instrument resembling the cithara, having about twenty strings tuned in octaves two by two.—2. A Lydian flute or flageolet.—3. A monochord.

magadize (mag'ā-diz), *r. i.* pret. and pp. *maggadized*, ppr. *maggadizing*. [*¶ Gr. μάγδιζω*, to play on the magadis, play in the octave, *¶ magadis*, magadis; see *magadis*.] In *anc. Gr. music*: (a) To play upon the magadis. (b) To sing in octaves, as when men and women sing the same melody.

magari, *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A large ship. *Thucyd.*

Filling our seas with stately argosies, Calvans and magars, hulls of bayden great.

Green, *Opanda Furina*, i. 1.

magarita, **magarites** (mag'ā-rī'tā, -tēz), *n.* [*ML.*: *¶ MGr. μαγάρις*, renegade, *¶ μαγάρις*, be foul, pollute, defile, contaminate.] In the middle ages, an apostate from Christianity, especially to Mohammedanism.

see *mage*, *Magus*. II. *a.* = *F. magique* = *Sp. mágico* = *It. magico*, *L. magicus*, *Gr. μαγικός*, of magic, orig. and prop. 'of the Magi'; *Gr. Μαγός*, pl. *Μαγοί*, *Magi*: see above. Thus, the noun is orig. from the adj.; but in Eng. it precedes it. I. *n.* 1. Any supposed supernatural art; especially, the pretended art of controlling the actions of spiritual or superhuman beings. Held in such an art exists among all primitive races, and was prevalent in medieval Europe. The practice of magic has embraced, in a great variety of ways, the cure of disease, the forecasting of events, and the gratification of desires otherwise unattainable. It has been everywhere, with the rise and earlier progress of literature, formulated into more or less elaborate systems. All kinds of divination, judicial astrology, and to a large extent alchemy were outgrowths of it.

But though his magic for a while was true,
It seemed that all the rocks were away;
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 567.

If she in chains of magic were not bound,
Shak., Othello, I. 2. 65.

The word *magic* is still used, as in the ancient world, to include a confused mass of beliefs and practices, hardly agreeing except in being beyond the ordinary actions of cause and effect which men are accustomed to their regularity have come to regard as merely natural.

Encyc. Brit., XV. 160.

2. Power or influence similar to that of enchantment: as, the *magic* of love.

He [Arnold] has a power of vision as great as Tennyson's, though his magic depends less on the rich hints of association, and more on the liquid colours of pictorial beauty.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 628.

3. Conjuring; tricks of legerdemain. [*Collon.*] — **Black magic**, magic involving a criminal league with evil spirits; the black art. **Natural magic**, (a) Occult science; the art of working wonders by means of a superior knowledge of the powers of nature.

Much more is professed, but much less performed, than in former ages, especially in the mathematical and in natural magic.
H. Harpur, Four Letters.

(b) Control of natural forces through the knowledge of their laws.

Was not Persian Magic a reduction or correspondence of the principles and architecture of nature to the rules and policy of governments? . . . And here I will make a request that I may revise and reintegrate the unimpaired and abused name of *Natural Magic*, which in the true sense is but *Natural Wisdom* or *Natural Prudence*, taken according to the ancient conception, purged from vanity and superstition.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning.

Superstitious or goetic magic consists in the invocation of devils or demons, and supposes some fact or express covenant or agreement with them. **White magic**, practice of magic either quite innocent or at least not involving a compact with the devil.

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or connected with the exercise of magic; having supposed supernatural qualities or powers; enchanting; bewitching: as, *magic arts* or *spells*; a *magic wand* or *circle*; a *magic touch*; *magic squares*.

Shall we think the subtle witted French
Conjurers and sorcerers, that, afraid of him,
By magic verses have contrived his end?
Shak., I Hen. VI., I. 1. 37.

As in Agrippa's magic glass,
The loved and lost arose to view.
Walter, The Merrymark.

2. Produced by or resulting from or as if from magic; exhibiting the effects of enchantment: as, *magic music*; *magic transformations*. [In this sense *magical* is more commonly used.]

Till all thy *magical* structures, round & high,
Were shattered into heaps o'er thy false head.
Milton, Comus, l. 708.

3. Operating as if by magic; causing illusion; producing wonderful results.

For three or four days, under the *magic* influence of his wit and imagination, these gloomy old pictures were a perpetual source of amusement and fun.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, iv.

Magic circle, a modification of the magic square as devised by Franklin, consisting of eight concentric circles equally divided by eight radii, in the sections of which all the numbers from 1 to 72 are so arranged that the sum of the numbers in each circle, together with 17 entered at the center, is equal to 360, and that the sum of the numbers in each radial column, together with the center 17, is also equal to 360. As reconstructed by Dr. Barnard, the numbers from 1 to 64 are taken, and are so arranged that the constant sum of both concentric and radial ranks, added to 100 entered at the center, is 360. **Magic cube**, an extension of the arrangement of an arithmetical series in a magic square or parallelepiped to all sides of a hexagon, so that the sum of the numbers in each lineal rank of numbers, parallel to the edges of the cube or the diagonals upon all faces, is constant. In a perfect magic cube every term enters into thirteen distinct equalities. — **Magic cylinder**, a modification of a perfect magic cube in parallelepiped form when one of its surfaces is transferred to a cylinder having a circumference equal to the edge of the cube, and the vertical squares are arranged in equidistant radii, such a magic cylinder will have either no number at the axis or the same number in the center of every one of the five parallel planes. **Magic lantern**, see *lantern*, and cut under *derivation*. — **Magic music**, see *music*. **Magic sphere**, a modification of a magic cube or parallelepiped when its surface is transferred to a sphere, and the several vertical columns are arranged in equidistant radii. **Magic square**, a square figure

formed by a series of numbers in mathematical proportion, so disposed in parallel and equal ranks that the sum of each row or line taken perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally is constant. Magic squares are also formed

2	24	86	36
44	27	11	19
13	14	46	25
70	53	5	22

An even-numbered magic square whose constant sum is 110.

2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

An odd-numbered magic square whose constant sum is 15.

with the letters of a word, name, phrase, or sentence, so arranged as to read the same in all directions from the initial letter, wherever it appears. The earliest known writers on the subject were Arabians, among whom these squares were used as amulets.

magical (maj'ik-ál), *a.* [*< magic* + *-al*.] Same as *magic*. [The difference between *magic* and *magical*, as in most other cases of adjectives in *-ic* and *-ical*, is largely rhythmical.]

They beheld unveiled the magical shield of your Arctura.
Dryden.

I'll humbly signify what in his name,
That magical word of war, we have effected.
Shak., A and C, III. 1. 31.

Laws have no magical, no supernatural virtue. . . . Laws do not act like Aladdin's lamp or Prince Ahmed's apple.
Macaulay, Essay, II. 97.

Egypt and Babylon . . . were the chief sources whence the world learnt what may be called the higher branches of occult science, and from the historical point of view the magical rites and beliefs of other ancient Eastern nations, such as Asia Minor and India, are of little importance.
E. B. Tyler, Lucy, Brit., XV. 201.

magically (maj'ik-ál-i), *adv.* In a magical manner; by or as if by magic.

magician (maj'ish-án), *n.* [*< ML. magiceus*, *OP. and P. magiceus*, *< ML. as if 'magiceanus*, *< magice*, magic; see *magic*.] 1. One of the Magi or priestly caste of ancient Persia.

It is confessed by all of understanding, that a *magician* (according to the Persian word) is neither than divinator, neither interpreter, a studious observer and expounder of divine things.
Judson, Hist. World I. 21. 2.

Therefore made I a decree to bring in all the wise men of Babylon before me. . . . Then came in the *magicians*, the astrologers, the Chaldeans, and the soothsayers.
Dan. iv. 7.

2. One skilled in magic; a wizard; an enchantment; a conjurer.

I have, since I was three year old, conversed with a *magician*, most profound in his art and yet not damnable.
Shak., As you like it, v. 2. 68.

magic-tree (maj'ik-tree), *n.* A beautiful shrub, *Cassia burdula* (natural order *Polemoniaceae*), of Peru, formerly used by the native Indians for the decoration of their houses on feast days.

magilp (mag'el-p'), *n.* [Also *magelp*, *magilph*, *magelp*, *magulph*, *magelpup*, *magilph*, *magilph*, *magulph*; said to be from a proper name.] In painting, a vehicle made of oil of turpentine and pale drying oil in equal proportions. These ingredients gelatinize and when mixed with all colors give them a certain body and a pulpy transparency. Magilp may be made also of linseed drying oil and mastic varnish, or of simple linseed oil and sugar of lead or of boiled oil mastic varnish, and a little sugar of lead. Also spelled *magelp*.

magilp (mag'el-p'), *v. t.* To reduce to the consistency of magilp.

If it pure color is well mixed with the oil colour, it *magilps* it sufficiently to hold the colour until it sets.
W. Bishop, Receipts, 1st ser., p. 421.

Magilus (maj'í-lus), *n.* [NL.] A remarkable genus of gastric tools of the family *Coralliophiliidae*, inquiline upon coral.

The shells when young are regularly apical but grow with the coral into irregular tubes, the older parts on which are left by the mollusk to become filled with solid deposits of calcareous matter. The species is named *M. antiquus*, and may attain a length of 2 or 3 feet.

Magiam (má'jiz-án), *n.* [*= F. magisme*; as *Magr*, *Magm*, + *-ism*.] The body of philosophy or doctrines of the Persian Magi; same as *Magism*.

Chaldeism and Magiam appear . . . mixed up together.
H. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 88.

magister (maj'is-ter), *n.* [*< L. magister*, a master, chief, head, superior, director, teacher, etc.; hence ult. *F. magist* and *master*, *q. v.*] Master; sir; an appellation given in the middle ages to persons of

scientific or literary distinction, equivalent to the modern title of *doctor*. It is still used in Latin forms of various degrees. (See below.) In the early church it was given as a title to bishops and presbyters, in distinction from ministers or members of the lower orders.

I'm *Magister* — yes, Doctor — right.
I'm cleverer, true, than those tops of doctors,
Doctors and *Magisters*, Scribes and Preceptors.
Goethe, Faust, I. 1 (tr. by S. Taylor).

Artium Magister, Master of Arts: a degree bestowed by universities and colleges, following the degree of *Artium Baccalaureus* or *A. B.* Also *Magister Artium* (*M. A.*). See *A. M.* — **Magister ceremoniarum**, master of the ceremonies. — **Magister Disciplina**, an officer in the Church of Spain, about the fifth century, appointed to take charge of those children who were dedicated to the church at an early age and placed in a bishop's household for instruction in morals and in the rules of the church. The officer who had supervision of children educated in monasteries bore the same title. — **Magister Sacri Palatii**, in the Aea, (eth. CA.), the incumbent of an office created early in the thirteenth century by Pope Innocent III. for the religious instruction of the employees of the pope, cardinals, and other Roman Catholic authorities living in Rome. The promoter and first holder of the office was St. Dominic, and later incumbents have been Dominicans. The duties and privileges of the office were gradually increased until it became one of very considerable importance. Among its privileges are that of conferring the degree of doctor in theology and philosophy and that of licensing books for publication.

magisteria, *n.* Plural of *magisterium*.

magisterial (maj-is-ter'í-ál), *a.* [*< L. magisterium*, the office of a chief, president, master, director, teacher, etc. (see *magistry*), + *-al*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a master; such as befits a master; authoritative; hence, lofty; arrogant; imperious; domineering.

Those who have fairly and truly examin'd, and another by got past doubt in all the doctrines they profess and govern themselves by. . . . are so few in number, and find so little reason to be *magisterial* in their opinions, that nothing insolent and imperious is to be expected from them.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xvi. 4.

The Squire is there
In his large arm-chair,
Leaning back with a grave *magisterial* air.
Barnes, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 172.

2. Of or belonging to a magistrate or his office; of the rank of a magistrate.

Acanthe here,
When *magisterial* duties from his home
Her father call'd, had entertain'd the guest.
Glover, Athensaid, xv.

3. In chem., pertaining to magistry. — **Magisterial district**. See *district*, 1. — **SYN.** 1. *Authoritative*, *Magisterial*, *Imperious*, *Arrogant*, *Domineering*, *Superior*, *Dictatorial*, *Presumptive*, official, grand, haughty, lofty, oracular. *Authoritative* is rarely used in a bad sense. *Magisterial*, in the sense of having the manner of a master or magistrate, generally indicates the overbearing of that manner. *Magisterial* pomp and gravity. *Domineering* reaches some what more deeply into the character; the *domineering* man insists strenuously upon the correctness of his own opinions, and, being unable to see how others can fail to believe with him, *dictatorially* presses upon them his opinions as true without argument, while he tends also to blame and overbear those who venture to express dissent. (See *confident*.) *Arrogant* implies the assumption of more than due authority from an overestimate of one's importance. (See *arrogance*.) *Domineering*, *superior*, and *dictatorial* apply to the assertion of one's own will over those of others in the attempt to rule. *Domineering* suggests unfitness or lack of authority to rule, with an insulting, boasting, or bullying manner. *Imperious* contains most of the real power of the will, suggesting a lofty or hardly determinable to be obeyed. *Dictatorial* implies, on the one hand, a disposition to rule, and, on the other, a sharp insistence upon having one's orders accepted or carried out. *Presumptive* shuts off discussion; a *presumptive* command or denial is one that must be obeyed or accepted in the letter and without debate; it is positive, absolute, and often immediate.

magisteriality (maj-is-ter'í-ál'-i-ti), *n.* [*< magisterial* + *-ity*.] Magisterial character or administration; domination.

When these statutes were first in the state or *magisteriality* thereof, they were severely put in practice.
Fuller, Church Hist., IX. iv. 11. (Dana.)

magisterially (maj-is-ter'í-ál'-i), *adv.* In a magisterial manner; in the manner of a master or a magistrate; with the air of a master or the authority of a magistrate.

magisterialness (maj-is-ter'í-ál'-ness), *n.* The character of being magisterial, in any sense of that word.

magisterium (maj-is-ter'í-um), *n.*; pl. *magisteria* (-í-á). [*L.*: see *magistry*.] 1. [*< alchemy*; a magistral], the philosopher's stone.

This is the day I am to perfect for him
The *magisterium*, our great work, the stone.
R. Jones, Alchemist, I. 1.

2. An authoritative statement or doctrine; a magistry.

Great importance is attached to what is called "the consensus of theologians" and the "ordinary magisterium or teaching of the Church."
New York, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 41.

magistry (maj'is-ter-í), *n.*; pl. *magisteria* (-í-á). [Formerly also, erroneously, *magistery*;



Magilus antiquus, natural size.

magistry (maj'is-tri-ē), *n.* [*Fr. magistrie* = *Sp. Pg. It. magisterio*, *CL. magisterium*, the office of a master, chief, director, president, etc., in ML. a magistrarium, *CL. magister*, a master, chief, director, president, etc.; see *magister*, *master*.] 1. A magisterial injunction; an authoritative mandate.

This law was not a magistry, but a mere command.

2. In alchemy, a magisterium or magistrat; in alchemy, one of various extracts or preparations, especially *magisterium bismuthi*, a precipitate formed when water is added to a solution of bismuth in nitric acid. See the quotations from Boyle and Berthollet.

No that hath had Water turned to Ashes hath the Magistry, and the true Philosophers Stone.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 41.

Although magistry be a term variously enough employed by chemists, and particularly used by Paracelsus to signify very different things, yet the best notion I have of it . . . is, that it is a preparation whereby there is not an analysis made of the body assigned, nor an extraction of this or that principle, but the whole or very near the whole body, by the help of some addition, greater or less, is turned into a body of another kind.

Boyle, Works, I. 107.

Magisteria seem to have been thus called by the ancient chemists as denoting the capital production or masterpiece of their art. They pretend that they are able to take any simple body, and without any change of its weight or division of its parts, alter it into another exceedingly different from the former, and usually liquid, for instance, to reduce an ounce of gold into a fluid of the same weight, by fire alone, without the addition of any other matter.

Berthollet, Chemistry (tr. by Shaw 1803), I. 171.

3. Any kind of medicine or remedial agency asserted to be of exceptional efficacy.

magistracy (maj'is-trā-si), *n.* [*CL. magistratus* + *-cy*.] 1. The office or dignity of a magistrate.

In all tyrannical governments the supreme magistracy, or the right both of making and of enforcing the laws, is vested in one and the same man, or one and the same body of men.

Blackstone, Com., I. 11.

We have no power to make laws, to erect all sorts of magistracies, to create a judicial, parson.

Wentworth, Hist. New England II. 541.

2. The body of magistrates.

That enlightened, eloquent, sage and profound body the Magistracy of London.

Dickens, Sketches Series VII.

magistral (maj'is-trā-l), *a.* [*Fr. Sp. Pg. magistral* = *It. magistrale*, *CL. magistralis*, of or belonging to a master or teacher, *magister*, a master, teacher, etc.; see *magister*, *master*.] 1. *a.* 1. Belonging to a master or magistrat; magisterial; authoritative.

Your assertion of the original of our House of Burgs, I justly say is more magistral than true.

Sp. Hall, Ans. to Apol. for Inconstancy 47.

2. Having sovereign remedial qualities.

More comforting

Than all your updates, jalap, squam,

Magistral clysters.

B. Jonson, Volpone, I. 1.

Let it be some magistral opiate

Beaumont, Hist. Life and Death, p. 20.

3. In phar., prescribed or prepared for the occasion; applied to medicines which are not kept prepared or made up. **Magistral line** see II. 1. — **Magistral method**, a self-director's method of teaching established truth.

The most real diversity of method is of method referred to two, and method referred to progress, where the one may be termed *magistral*, and the other of *probation*.

Beaumont, Advancement of Learning, II.

II. *a.* 1. In alchemy and old med., a sovereign medicine or remedy.

I find a vast chain of medicines, a confusion of receipts and magistralia, amongst writers, appropriated to this disease.

Burton, Anal. of Med. p. 262.

2. In fort., the guiding line from which the position of the other lines or works is determined. In field-fortification this line is the interior crest-line. In permanent fortification it is usually the line of the tops of the escarp of each wall. **Farro** — *Magistral line* fully called *magistral line*.

3. An officer in cathedral and collegiate churches and royal chapels in Spain, generally a canon whose duty it was to preach a certain course of sermons. — 4. (*Sp. prom. ma-lis-trā-l*). Copper pyrites or other sulphureted ores of copper roasted at a carefully regulated temperature with free access of air. It is used in the Mexican "patio process" (which see, under *process*).

magistrale (maj'is-trā-l), *a.* [*It. = Fr. magistral*.] See *magistral*.

magistrality (maj'is-trā-l'i-ti), *n.* [*CL. magistralis* + *-ty*.] Magistral character, quality, or teaching; magisterial air or authority.

Those who seek truth, and not magistrality.

Beaumont, Advancement of Learning, II.

magistrally (maj'is-trā-l'i), *adv.* Authoritatively; magisterially. *Perdona, Pilgrimage*, p. 503.

magistrand (maj'is-trānd'), *n.* [*CL. magistrandus*, grand of magistrature, magistrature, perform the office of a director or chief, rule, command, ML. also make a master (in arts), confer the degree of master upon, *CL. magister*, a master; see *magister*, *master*.] A university student in the fourth year of his arts course, after which he may proceed to graduation; a designation still in use in Aberdeen, formerly also in other Scottish universities.

magistrate (maj'is-trā-t'), *n.* [*ME. magistrat*, *OF. magistrat*, *F. magistrat*, a town council, a magistrate, = *Sp. Pg. magistral* = *It. magistrato*, council, court, tribunal, magistracy, also a magistrate, *CL. magistratus*, the office of a chief, director, president, etc., a magistrate, a magistrate, a master, chief, director, etc.; see *magister*, *master*.] 1. Magistracy.

Verres thus thrust his head not far beneath with as many perils as those mightiest sufferer that those swollen herds the magistrat with (C) Decret.

Chapman, Boethius, III. p. 106.

2. An administrator of the law; one who possesses jurisdiction or executive authority in matters of civil government; an executive or judicial officer holding the power of decision and disposal in regard to subjects within his competence; as, a king is the first magistrate of a monarchy; in the United States the President is often called the chief magistrate, the magistrates of a state or city; civil or judicial magistrates, but the word is more particularly applied to subordinate officers to whom some part of executive judicial power is committed or delegated.

We acknowledge that the civil magistrate creates an authority of goods giving, and ought to be obeyed as his viceregent.

Milton, Church Government, I. 3.

3. Specifically, a minor judicial officer; a justice of the peace, or a police justice; in Scotland, a provost or a baillie of a burgh; as, to be brought before the bar of the local magistrate.

— 4. In the New Testament, a Roman military governor or prefect. — **Chief magistrate** see *Chief magistrate*.

Committing magistrate see *Committing magistrate*. **Curule magistrate** see *Curule*. **Stipendiary magistrates** see *Stipendiary*.

magistratic (maj'is-trā-t'ik), *a.* [*CL. magistraticus* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a magistrate; having the authority of a magistrate. *See Taylor* (F), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 169.

magistratral (maj'is-trā-t'ral), *a.* [*CL. magistratralis* + *-al*.] Same as *magistratic*.

magistrature (maj'is-trā-t'ur), *n.* [*Fr. magistrature* = *Sp. Pg. It. magistratura*, = *ML. magistratura*, *CL. magistratus*, a magistrate, see *magistrate*.] 1. Magistracy. — 2. Administration of law; civil government.

The war which a great people was waging for the idea of nationality and orderly magistrature.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 143.

mag-loon (maj'lo-n), *n.* The speckled loon or red-throated diver, *Colaptes septentrionalis* (Prov. Eng.).

magma (mag'na), *n.* [*ML. (Gr. μάγμα, a kneaded mass, a calve, CL. μάγμα, a kneaded mass, see magma*.] 1. Any crude mixture, especially of organic matters, in the form of a thick paste. — 2. In med. (a) The thick residuum obtained after subjecting certain substances to pressure to extract the fluid parts. (b) The grounds which remain after treating a substance with water, alcohol, or any other menstruum. (c) A saline of a certain degree of concentration. *See Duglison*. — 3. A confection. — 4. In petrol., the ground-mass or base of a rock; that part which is amorphous or which has no decidedly individualized contour, so far as can be made out from examination of thin sections with the aid of a microscope. It is in such an amorphous homogeneous magma or ground mass that the crystalline elements of many rocks are embedded. The term magma is also frequently used to designate molten or plastic material lying beneath the surface, which it is desirable to speak of with all possible indication of its actual character in discussing the phenomena of volcanism, metamorphism, etc.

Carrying out this idea still further, in describing the process of the theory that beneath the earth's crust there exist two magmas, the upper consisting of light and material the lower of heavy basic rocks, and we suppose that by the varying intensity of the volcanic forces we may have sometimes one or the other magma erupted and sometimes various mixtures of the two.

Judd, Volcanism, p. 201.

Magma-basalt see *Volcanism*.

magmatic (mag'nat'ik), *a.* [*CL. magmaticus* + *-ic*.] Belonging or related to the magma or to the material of which the igneous rocks are

formed while this is yet in the unconsolidated or unindividualized condition. **magmoid** (mag'na'id), *a.* In bot., resembling an alga, consisting of spherical green cells. (*See* *Leighton*).

magna, *a.* Plural of *magnum*, 2. **Magna Charta** (mag'na kār'tā), *n.* See *charta*. **magnalia** (mag'na-l'i-ā), *n.* pl. [*CL. magnalia*, great things, *CL. magnus*, great; see *magnificence*, *magnus*.] Something great; a great or striking deed or feat.

It might be one of God's magnalia to perfect his own praise out of the weakness and imperfection of the organ.

For Tupper, Works (ed. 1888), II. 61.

magnality (mag'na-l'i-ti), *n.* [*CL. magnalia*, in pl. *magnalia*, great things, *CL. magnus*, great; see *magnificence*, *magnus*.] Something great; a great or striking deed or feat.

Although perhaps too greatly of magnanimity, we are apt to make but favourable comparisons concerning welcome truths and much desired virtues.

See T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 2.

magnanerie (man'yan-er-i), *n.* [*F. magnanerie*, a silk-worm; cf. *magnanerie*, a breeder of silk-worms.] 1. An establishment for the commercial rearing of silk-worms.

The cure proposed by Pasteur was simply to take care that the stock whence grain was obtained should be healthy, and the offspring would then be healthy also. Small quantities reared apart from the ordinary magnanerie, for the production of grain alone, were recommended.

Revue, Med., 2. 11. 24.

2. The art or practice of rearing or breeding silk-worms.

magnanimity (mag'na-nim'i-ti), *n.* [*CL. magnanimus* = *F. magnanimité* = *Sp. magnanimidad* = *It. magnanimità*, = *CL. magnanimus*, great-heartedness, *CL. magnanimus*, great-heartedness; see *magnanimous*.] The quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind or heart; elevation or dignity of soul; the habit of feeling and acting worthily under all circumstances; high-mindedness; intrinsic nobility. In its earlier use the word implies especially high courage and noble steadfastness of purpose; in its later use, high-minded generosity.

Magnanimity is doubtless consistent in contempt of pain, in contempt of death, and in the mortification of the flesh when one lives.

Beaumont, Spelling, I. 100.

The favorite example of magnanimity among the Romans was Fabius Maximus, who, amidst the provocations of the enemy and the impositions of his countrymen, declined to give battle till he saw how he could do so successfully.

Flaming, Words, Pith.

But Tennyson think his interest, You find his magnanimity the while.

See many, King and Book, II. 106.

— *Syn.* High-mindedness, disinterestedness. See *table*. **magnanimous** (mag'na-nim'us), *a.* [*Fr. magnanime* = *Sp. magnánimo* = *It. magnanimo*, = *CL. magnanimus*, great-hearted, having a great or lofty soul, *CL. magnus*, great (see *magnus*), + *animus*, soul, mind; see *animus*.] Cf. *magnanimous*.] 1. Great of mind or heart; of high and steadfast courage; elevated in soul or in sentiment; high-minded; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous. — 2. Distinguished by greatness of mind or heart; exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honorable; unselfish.

The magnanimous frankness of a man who had done great things and who could well afford to acknowledge some deficiencies.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VII.

— *Syn.* Generous (see *table*), high-minded, great-souled, chivalrous.

magnanimously (mag'na-nim'us-ly), *adv.* In a magnanimous manner; with magnanimity. **magnate** (mag'nat'), *n.* [*Fr. magnat* = *Sp. Pg. It. magnate*, = *CL. magnas* (magnus), pl. *magnates*, also *magnatus*, pl. *magnati*, a great person, a nobleman, in ML. and esp. with ref. to the nobility forming the national representation of Hungary and Poland, *CL. magnus*, great; see *magnitude*, *magnus*.] 1. A person of rank; a noble or grandee; a person of note or distinction in any sphere; as, a railroad magnate.

The greatest magnates were content to serve in the civil or military and administrative, rather than to act up to their position constitutionally as members of a great estate in parliament.

Macaulay, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 242.

Specifically — 2. One of the members of the upper house of the Diet of Hungary, called the *House of Lords of Magnates*. It comprises certain hereditary peers, high state dignitaries and ecclesiastics, life peers, etc.

magne-crystalline (mag'ne-kris-tal'ik), *a.* [*Fr. see for magneto-crystalline*, *CL. magnat* + *crystalline*.]

+ -ic.] Pertaining to the effect of a magnet upon a crystallized body. Faraday called the magnetic force whose action upon crystals was determined by their molecular structure *magnetic crystalline force*. Typical shows that in paramagnetic crystals the axis (*magnetic crystalline axis*) acts usually, in diamagnetic crystals, equatorially.

The first observations of the *magnetic crystalline* complex were made by Plücker . . . Shortly after Plücker's first results were published, Faraday discovered the *magnetic crystalline* action of crystallized bismuth.

Chrysol. Enry. Brit., 85, 24

magneli, *n.* A Middle English variant of *magnon*.

magnesia (mag-ne'si-ä), *n.* [ME. *magnesia* (def. 1); < ML. *magnesia*, a mineral said to be brought from Magnesia; fem. of *Magnesia*, adj., pertaining to Magnesia; < *Magnesia*, Gr. *Μαγνησία*, a district in Thessaly (also the name of the mine of it in Asia Minor); see *magnet*. In def. 2: *F. magnésie* = Sp. *Pg.* *It.* *magnesia*, NL. *magnesia*, *magnesia* (*magnesium* oxide), so called from a supposed relation to magnesium (formerly called *magnesium*).] 1. A mineral said to be brought from Magnesia. 2. Magnesium oxide (MgO), a white tasteless substance having a feeble alkaline reaction. Its specific gravity varies from 3.07 to 3.61. It is nearly insoluble in water, and scarcely fuses at the temperature of the oxyhydrogen flame. It is prepared by the ignition of any magnesium salt of a volatile acid. Magnesia is used in medicine as an antacid and mild cathartic, and in the arts for preparing magnesium salts. *Magnesia alba*, the magnesia of the shops, is a hydrated magnesium carbonate. *Calcined magnesia* is pure magnesia prepared by strongly heating the carbonate. *Magnesia mica*. Same as *bottle*.

Magnesian (mag-ne'si-än), *a.* [< L. *Magnesianus*, < Gr. *Μαγνησιος*, *Magnesian* (see def.), + -an.] Of or pertaining to Magnesia, an ancient city of Asia Minor, near Miletus, or to a town of the same name in ancient Lydia, or to a district so called in Thessaly.

magnesian (mag-ne'si-än), *a.* [< *magnesia* + -an.] Pertaining to magnesia or having its qualities; containing or resembling magnesia. *Magnesian limestone*. See *limestone*.

magnetic (mag-ne'tik), *a.* [< *magnesium* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to magnesium.

The tendency to fuse on the part of the mixture is due to the *magnetic* chloride. *Tr. Diet.*, 15, 543

magnesiiferite (mag-ne'si-ä fer'it), *n.* [< NL. *magnesium* + L. *ferrum*, iron.] An oxide of magnesium and iron, belonging to the spinel group, which has been observed at Vesuvius. Also *magnesiiferite*.

magnesite (mag-ne'sit), *n.* [< *magnesium* + -ite.] 1. Native magnesium carbonate, a mineral occurring in white compact masses, less often in rhombohedral crystals. It belongs to the calcite group.—2. The hydrated magnesium silicate usually called *saponite* or *meerschaum*.

magnesium (mag-ne'si-üm), *n.* [NL.; in def. 1, < Gr. *Μαγνησιος*, see *adhe*, *magnet*; in def. 2, < *magnesium*.] 1. Manganese.—2. Chemical symbol, Mg; atomic weight, 24.30. The metallic base of the widely distributed alkaline earth magnesia, which in various combinations, and especially in the form of the double carbonate of lime and magnesia, is one of the most abundant of the materials which make up the earth's crust. It is a metal of a brilliant silver white color, having a specific gravity of 1.75. It melts at a red heat, and boils at a temperature somewhat above that at which zinc volatilizes. When held in the flame of a candle it burns with a dazzling white light, which has been seen at sea at a distance of 36 miles. Magnesium was first prepared in a pure state by Bussy, that which had been previously obtained by Davy was impure and not a coherent metal. It is now manufactured on a large scale at various places, especially near Manchester in England, and is pressed when in a semi-solid state into wire, and then flattened into ribbon, in which form it is generally sold. It is used in taking photographs in places into which the sunlight does not penetrate, in signaling for naval and military purposes, and in pyrotechny, as well as in some operations connected with chemical analysis. The magnesium combinations are widely distributed in nature. From 5 to 6 per cent. of the solid material held in solution by the water of the ocean is magnesium sulphate, and from 8 to 11 per cent. magnesium chloride. Next to sodium chlorate, and sulphuric acid, magnesium is the most abundant in solution in the ocean. It is, with rare exceptions (as in the case of the genus *Sepioida*), not taken from the ocean by animal life, differing greatly in this respect from lime. Magnesium carbonate, in combination with calcium carbonate, forming dolomite, occurs in enormous quantities among the stratified formations. Beds made up of almost chemically pure dolomite hundreds of feet thick cover thousands of square miles in the valley of the upper Mississippi. Magnesium carbonate also occurs in great abundance, mixed in varying proportions with the calcium carbonate in much of the rock designated as *marble* and *limestone*, which when this fact becomes known by chemical analysis are designated *dolomitic*. Magnesia also plays the part of base in great numbers of silicates, especially in talc, mica, hornblende, serpentine, olivine, and the pyroxenes and hornblendes. Magnesian silicates form

an important part of numerous metaclasses. The pure magnesium carbonate (magnesite) occurs in various localities, but in by no means an abundant mineral. The non-silicated soluble compounds of magnesium are also of rather rare occurrence in nature, but are found in considerable quantity in a few localities, among which that in the vicinity of Staßfurt in Prussia is economically of by far the greatest importance. The combinations found there are kinite, carnallite, and bischofite. (See these words.) Both magnesium sulphate and magnesium chloride occur in the water of many mineral springs as well as in that of the ocean. The bones of animals and the seeds of various cereals contain a small amount of magnesium phosphate, and the salt is also found in gum. Magnesian salts are used to a limited extent in medicine, especially the sulphate (Epsom salts), they are also used in dressing cotton goods and in dyeing, but, in the whole, the economic importance of the combinations of magnesium, considering their abundance and the cheapness with which they could be furnished in large quantity, is exceedingly small.

magnesium-lamp (mag-ne'si-üm-lamp), *n.* A lamp in which magnesium is burned for the purpose of illumination. Such lamps are of various types, being adapted for the combustion of the metal in the form of a wire or ribbon or in a pulverized state.

magnes-stonet, *n.* [Fr. L. *magnes lapis*, Gr. *Μαγνης λίθος*; see *magnet*.] A magnet.

On another side an hideous rock is plight
Of mighty *Magnes-stonet*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 4.

As if the sight of the enemy had been a *magnestonet* to his courage, he could not contain himself.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, III.

magnet (mag-net), *n.* [< ME. *magnete* = D. *magnet* = MLG. *magnus*, *magne*, Gr. *μαγνης* = Dan. *Sw.* *magnet* = OF. *magnēt*, *magnet* (the mod. F. term is *aimant*; see *aimant*, *aimant*) = Sp. *Pg.* *It.* *magnete*, < L. *magnēs* (*magnet*) (with or without *lapis*, stone), a magnet, < Gr. *μαγνης*, also *μαγνητα*, prop. adj., *Μαγνητα*, *Μαγνητα*, *Μαγνητα*, *Μαγνητα* (see, *adhe*), a magnet, lit. stone of Magnesia, < *Μαγνητα* (*Μαγνητα*), also *Μαγνητα*, an inhabitant of Magnesia, < *Μαγνητα*, *Μαγνητα*, a district in Thessaly, where the magnet or magnetic iron ore appar. first came to notice.] A body which possesses the property of attracting fragments of iron or steel, and which, when freely suspended, tends, under the action of the earth, to take a certain definite position, pointing approximately north and south. The lodestone, a variety of the mineral magnetite, or the native magnetic oxide of iron (Fe₃O₄), is a natural magnet, but the properties of the magnet are best shown by an artificial magnet (see below) which has commonly the form of a straight bar or that of a horseshoe. When a bar-magnet is dipped into iron filings it is found that they adhere most strongly at the extremities of the bar (which are called the *poles* of the magnet), and not at all along the line midway between them. Strictly speaking, however, except in the case of a long thin magnet, the poles are not exactly at the ends. The middle line is called the *neutral line* or *equator* of the magnet, the straight line joining the poles is the *axis* of the magnet, or *magnetic axis*. A magnetic bar may abnormally have one or more intermediate points of maximum attraction, which are then



Steel Magnet with consequent poles at *n* and *s*

called *consequent poles*. Again, if a magnetic needle is suspended at its center of gravity so as to be entirely free to turn, it is found that in general it places itself with its axis in a direction nearly north and south, and with one end inclining downward. The pole which is directed toward the north is called the *north* or *north-seeking pole*, also the *buried pole* or *red pole*, or *marked end* of the needle, the other the *south*, *south-seeking*, *neutral*, *repeller*, or *blue pole* or *unmarked end*. It is found, further, that the like poles of two magnets repel and unlike poles attract each other. If a magnet is broken into halves, each half is found to be a complete magnet with a north and a south pole, and this is true no matter how often the process of division is repeated. On this and other more fundamental grounds, it is concluded that the magnetic polarity belongs to each molecule throughout the bar, and the maximum attraction observed near the ends is only the resultant effect of all these individual forces. (See *magnetism*.) A *magnetic substance* is one which may be attracted by a magnet, but has not the property of attracting other magnetic substances, and therefore has no polarity. Soft iron is a magnetic substance, as is also most magnetic the lodestone variety being exceptional. A *permanent magnet* is one which retains its magnetism after the magnetic influence, or force below, ceases to act. Steel and the lodestone have this property, on account of their high degree of coercive force. (See *coercive*.) Soft iron has very little coercive force, and accordingly its power of retaining magnetism is small. An *artificial magnet* (as a compass needle) made by contact with other magnets, and the methods employed are described as *single touch*, *double touch*, and *separate touch*, according to the way in which the substance to be magnetized is touched by the magnets. Such a magnet may also be made of magnetic induction without actual contact. (See *induction*, F.) Again, a magnet may be made by passing a current of electricity through a wire coiled about the bar to be magnetized; this is called an *electromagnet* (which see). By this means magnets of very great strength may be made. They have usually a *residual* force, and the bar is of soft iron, so that it retains its magnetism only so long as the current is passing. The earth may be considered as a huge magnet, whose poles

are situated in the neighborhood of the geographical poles, though not coinciding with them; the north magnetic pole of the earth corresponds in polarity to the south-seeking pole of a magnetic needle. The action of the earth causes freely suspended needle to set in a plane called the *magnetic meridian*, which in general makes an angle east or west of the geographical meridian (see *declination*), and with one pole (in the northern hemisphere, the north-seeking pole) inclined downward (see *dip* of the needle, under *dip*). The earth's magnetic force also serves to induce magnetism in masses of iron (lying in or near the magnetic meridian). An iron ship is thus magnetized in the course of its construction. Similarly, iron columns, etc., are often found to be feebly magnetic. Magnetic properties belong also to some other compounds of iron besides the magnetic oxide, as pyrrhotite or magnetic pyrites (FeS₂), and to some varieties of the native arsenic, hematite (Fe₂O₃), also to the magnetic metals nickel, cobalt, chromium, and manganese. Some varieties of platinum are strongly magnetic, and occasionally masses have polarity also, but this may be due to the large percentage of iron present, although all so-called large-platinum does not show this property. Finally, it is found that a powerful electromagnetic current exerts an effect on all substances, in accordance with which they are divided into the two groups *paramagnetic* and *diamagnetic* (this is explained under *diamagnetism*).

Compound magnet. Same as *magnetic battery*. **Deflecting-magnet**, a magnet used for deflecting a magnetic needle; often attached to a galvanometer for the purpose of fixing the zero of the needle in a certain position, or for altering the sensitiveness of the needle by changing the magnetic field. Also called *zero magnet*, *deflecting magnet*, and *deflector*. **Horseshoe magnet**, a magnet having a form somewhat resembling a horseshoe (see figure), being bent so that the two poles are brought near together, and hence can act at the same time upon the keeper or armature. A horseshoe electromagnet commonly consists of two bobbin side by side, whose cores are connected at one end by a piece of soft iron.—**Moment of a magnet**. See *moment*. **Permanent magnet**. See the definition. **Portative force of a magnet**, the maximum weight which a magnet can support.—**Receiving-magnet**. Same as *relay magnet*. **Relay magnet**, or *relay*, is a sensitive electromagnetic receiving instrument used to close a circuit in the receiving station, which contains a battery and a less sensitive receiving instrument, such as a sounder or a register; also used to transmit a message over another section of the line. See *transmission*. **Saturated magnet**. See *magnetism*. **Solenoidal magnet**, a long and thin bar magnet, uniformly magnetized, whose poles are at or very near the ends. In such a magnet the distribution of the magnetism is said to be solenoidal, in distinction from the lamellar distribution of a magnetic shell (which see, under *magnetic*).—**To arm a magnet**. See *arm*.—**To make the magnet**. See *make*.



Horseshoe Magnet

Magnetic (mag-ne'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *magnétique* = Sp. *magnético* = Pg. *It.* *magnetico* (cf. D. *Gr.* *μαγνητικός* = Dan. *Sw.* *magnetisk*), < NL. *magneticeus* (Gr. *μαγνητικός*), of a magnet, < L. *magnēs* (*magnet*), < Gr. *μαγνης* (*mag-net*), a magnet; see *magnet*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the magnet or to magnetism; possessing the properties of the magnet; as, a *magnetic* bar of iron; a *magnetic* needle.

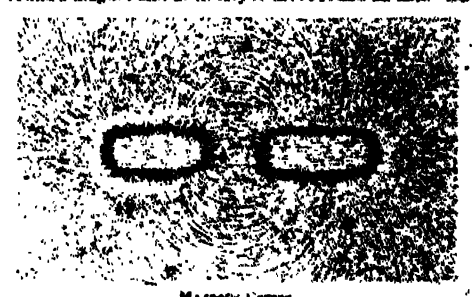
The magnetic axis of the magnet is the line joining the two poles, and the direction of the magnetic axis is reckoned from the negative pole towards the positive one.

Athenaeum, tr. of Macart and Joubert, I. 20.

2. Pertaining to the earth's magnetism; as, the magnetic north; the magnetic meridian. See phrases below.—3. Having properties analogous to those of the magnet; attractive; winning.

Doubtless there is a certain attraction and magnetic force betwixt the religion and the ministerial forms thereof.
Milton, *Church-Government*, l. 1.

Magnetic axis. See *magnet*. **Magnetic armature**. See *armature*. **Magnetic battery**, a kind of battery formed of several magnets (usually horseshoe magnets) combined together, with all their poles similarly disposed. Also called a *magnetic magazine* or a *compound magnet*. **Magnetic cohesion**. See *cohesion*. **Magnetic curves**, the name given to those curves in which an infinite number of very minute needles would arrange themselves when placed round a magnet and at liberty to move round an axis. As



Magnetic Curves.

Idea of these curves is given by the appearance of iron filings when scattered upon a sheet of paper and captured immediately above a magnet. They show the direction of the lines of force in the magnetic field.—**Declination**, the angle about the magnet within which its action is felt.—**Magnetic declination**. See *declination*.—**Magnetic density**, the amount of free magnetism per unit of surface.—**Magnetic dip**. Same as *dip* of the needle (which see, under *dip*).—**Magnetic elements of a plane**. See *element*.—**Magnetic equator**. See *equator* and *magnet*.—**Magnetic**

electric telegraph, a telegraph in which the currents are produced by magneto-electric machines, in contradistinction to telegraphs in which voltaic batteries are used.

magneto-electrical (mag-ne-to-élek-trí-kul), *a.* Same as *magneto-electric*.

magneto-electricity (mag-ne-to-élek-trí-sí-ti), *n.* 1. Electricity evolved by the action of magnets. — 2. That branch of science which treats of phenomena in which the principles of both magnetism and electricity are involved. See *electromagnetism*.

magnetogram (mag-net-ó-grá-m), *n.* [*Gr. magnētrios* + *Gr. gramma*, a writing; see *gram*.] The automatic record of the movements of the magnetic needles in an observatory. *Nature*, XXXVIII, 256.

magnetograph (mag-net-ó-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. magnētrios* + *Gr. graphō*, write; see *gram*.] 1. A magnetometer arranged to give an automatic and continuous record of the changes in position of the magnet under the influence of the earth. This is accomplished by the reflection of a spot of light from a mirror attached to the magnet on to a drum of sensitized paper turned by clockwork. 2. The record of a magnetometer; a magnetogram.

magneto-instrument (mag-ne-to-in-stró-mént), *n.* Same as *magneto*.

magnetology (mag-ne-tol-ó-jí), *n.* [*Gr. magnētrios* + *Gr. logos*, a word; see *logy*.] A treatise on the magnet and magnetism; the science of magnetism.

magneto-machine (mag-ne-to-má-shén), *n.* Same as *magneto*. *Lassler*, *Mod. High Explosives*, p. 177.

magnetometer (mag-ne-tom-é-tér), *n.* [*Gr. magnētrios* + *Gr. metron*, a measure; see *meter*.] An instrument used to measure magnetic forces or the strength of a magnetic field, especially one used to measure the intensity of the earth's magnetic force at any place. Magnetometers are arranged to measure the horizontal and vertical components of this force, from which its total intensity and direction are calculated. *Bislar magnetometer*. See *bislar*.

magnetometric (mag-ne-to-met-í-rik), *a.* [*Gr. magnētrios* + *Gr. metron*, a measure; see *meter*.] Pertaining to or employed in the measurement of magnetic forces; obtained by means of a magnetometer; as, *magnetometric observations*.

magnetometry (mag-ne-tom-é-trí), *n.* [*Gr. magnētrios* + *Gr. metron*, a measure; see *meter*.] The measurement of the strength of a magnet, or, more strictly, of a magnetic field; especially, the measurement of the earth's magnetic force; the use of a magnetometer.

magnetomotive (mag-ne-to-mot-iv), *a.* Producing active magnetic effects. **Magnetomotive force**, the magnetizing force or influence to which a magnetic substance is subjected in a magnetic field; the quantity which divided by the magnetic resistance gives the intensity of magnetization. Analogous to *electromotive force*.

magneto-optic (mag-ne-to-op-tík), *a.* Pertaining to magneto-optics.

magneto-optics (mag-ne-tó-op-tí-kal), *n.* That branch of physics which considers the modifying action of a magnet upon light. The most important effect is the rotation of the plane of polarization of a light-ray on passing through a transparent body in a powerful magnetic field. Since electromagnets are employed in these experiments, this subject is mainly included under the more general head of *electro-optics*.

magnetophone (mag-net-ó-fón), *n.* [*Gr. magnētrios* + *Gr. phōnē*, a sound; see *phone*.] An apparatus devised by H. S. Carhart, consisting essentially of a horseshoe magnet, in front of which is a disk of sheet-iron pierced with a number of holes, and on the other side a small induction-coil in circuit with a telephone. Upon rotating the disk, a clear musical note is heard in the telephone, the pitch rising as the rapidity of rotation is increased. This is explained by the intermittent action of the magnet upon the core of the coil, caused by the presence of the rotating perforated disk.

magneto-pointer (mag-ne-to-póin-tér), *n.* The index of a magneto-electric dial-telegraph.

magneto-printer (mag-ne-to-prín-tér), *n.* A printing telegraph in which a magneto-electric machine is the working-power. More fully called *magneto-printing telegraph*. *E. D. Lockwood*, *Elect., Mag., and Teleg.*, p. 62.

magnetoscope (mag-net-ó-skóp), *n.* [*Gr. magnētrios* + *Gr. skopos*, a view; see *scope*.] 1. A person supposed to see, or a thing supposed to aid in seeing, by means of magnetism; a clairvoyant, or a clairvoyant's device. — 2. In physics, a contrivance for indicating the presence of magnetic force, but without measuring its intensity.

magneto-telegraph (mag-ne-tel-é-gráf), *n.* Same as *magneto-electric telegraph*; which see, under *magneto-electric*.

magneto-telephone (mag-ne-to-tel-é-fón), *n.* A telephone in which variations in the strength of a magnet produce, or are produced by, undulatory currents in a coil of wire surrounding either the whole or a part of the magnet and forming part of the telephone circuit. See *telephone*.

magneto-transmitter (mag-ne-to-tráns-mít-ér), *n.* 1. In telephony, a magneto-telephone used to transmit speech or other sounds. — 2. In telegraphy, a magneto-electric machine used to produce the telegraphic currents.

magnifiable (mag-ní-fi-á-bil), *a.* [*Gr. magnify* + *Gr. able*.] 1. Capable of being magnified or enlarged. — 2. Worthy to be magnified or extolled.

Number, though wonderful in itself, and sufficiently magnifiable from its demonstrable affection hath yet received adfections from the multiplying comets of men. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iv, 12.

magnific (mag-ní-fík), *a.* [Formerly also *magnifique*; *Fr. magnifique* = *Sp. magnifico* = *It. magnifico*, *Gr. magniferos*, great in deeds or sentiments, noble, high-minded, *Gr. magnus*, great (see *magnus*, *magnitude*), + *facere*, do; see *fact*.] Making great or illustrious; glorifying or gloriously; splendid; magnificent. [*It. magnifico*.]

O parent! these are thy *magnific* deeds. *Madon*, *P. L.*, x, 364.

This King Henry VIII. at Bologna was victorious; In peace and warre, *Magnifico*, glorious, In his huge bounty he did oft expresse His liberality to have excess. *John Taylor*, *Memorials of Monarchs*.

Then the pillar'd dome *magnific* heav'd His ample roof. *Thomson*, *Autumn*, l. 135.

magnifical (mag-ní-fík-ál), *a.* [*Gr. magnify* + *Gr. al*.] Like a magnifico; same as *magnifico*.

His port & state is in manner as *magnifical* as the other afore-said ambassadors. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II, 224.

magnifically (mag-ní-fík-ál-ly), *adv.* In a magnificent manner; with pomp or splendor. *Jer. Taylor*, *Holy Dying*, iv, 9.

Magnificat (mag-ní-fík-át), *n.* [*L. magnificat* (3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *magnificare*, magnify; see *magnify*), as used in the Vulgate, Luke i, 46: "Magnificat anima mea Dominum."] 1. The song or hymn of the Virgin Mary in Luke i, 46-55, beginning "My soul doth magnify the Lord." It is very similar to the song of Hannah (1 Sam. ii, 1-10) which has accordingly been called the *Old Testament Magnificat*. The Magnificat was in use in the Roman daily service of the Christian church as early as about A. D. 500. In the Greek church it is the ninth ode (canticle) at Vespers (laude), and is called the *Canticle of the Theotokos*. It was at first omitted from the American Prayer book, but was restored in 1928.

2. A musical setting of this hymn. **Magnificat at matins**, something out of place in allusion to the proper place of this canticle in the even song. The note is here all out of place. . . and so their note comes in like *Magnificat* at matins. *Andrews*, *Sermons*, v, 10. (*Dances*)

magnificate (mag-ní-fík-át), *v. t.* [*L. magnificare*, pp. of *magnificare*, magnify; see *magnify*.] To magnify or extol. That wilt, *oth* *My mistress* his merit. *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, v, 1.

magnification (mag-ní-fík-á-shún), *n.* [= *OF. magnification*, *L. magnificationem*, *L. magnificare*, magnify; see *magnify*.] 1. The act of magnifying or the state of being magnified or enlarged, as by a lens. Psychological *magnification* is not more absurd than physical, although the processes in the two cases must be materially different; but of course in no case is *magnification* possible without limit. *J. Ward*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 48.

2. In optics, specifically, increase of visual power in respect of penetration as well as superficial enlargement, thus contrasting with *amplification*. Little is gained by expanding the image of an object from the ten to a hundred of an inch to an inch if there be not an equivalent resolution of hidden details. It is in this revealing quality which I shall call *magnification*, that our recent lenses so brilliantly excel. *Holladay*, *Ibid.* (*Nature*, XXX, 62).

3. The act of magnifying or extolling. *Jer. Taylor*. **Magnificence** (mag-ní-fí-sen-s), *n.* [*ME. magnificence*, *OF. magnifiance* = *Sp. Pg. magnificencia* = *It. magnificenza*, *L. magnificencia*, pp. of *magnificare*, magnify; see *magnify*.] 1. The state or condition of being magnificent; grandeur; of appearance or of character; splendor; brilliancy; as, the *magnificence* of a palace or of a possession; the *magnificence* of Shakespeare's genius.

The truly good government is not that which celebrates *magnificence* in a court, but that which diffuses happiness among a people. *Mansfield*, *Memorials*.

2. A high degree of generosity; munificence. Those heless laundres, gosses, and droppes, By our herdes favour, grace, and *magnificence*. *Joseph of Arimathea* (R. K. T. A.), p. 22.

The magnificent man must be liberal also; for the liberal man, too, will spend the right amount in the right manner; only, both the amount and the manner being right, *magnificence* is distinguished from liberality by greatness. *Peters*, tr. of *Aristotle*, *Nicomachean Ethics*.

3. A title of courtesy belonging of right to several high officers of ancient Rome, and also to the rector (*rector magnificus*), prorector, and chancellor of a German university, and to some other (German) officials; corresponding to *lordship*, *highness*, or *eminence* (with *his* or *your* prefixed). — *Syn.* 1. *Pomp*, *éclat*. See *grand*.

magnificency (mag-ní-fí-sen-sí), *n.*; pl. *magnificencies* (-síz). 1. Magnificence; grandeur. — 2. A magnificent thing; an instance or example of magnificence or grandeur. [*Bare.*]

This canopy or arch of water I thought one of the most surprising *magnificencies* I had ever seen. *Kedyn*, *Diary*, May 21, 1644.

magnificent (mag-ní-fí-sen-t), *a.* [*L. as if magnificens* (t-s) (occurring in the compar. and superl. of *magnificus*, and its deriv. *magnificencia*; see *magnific* and *magnificence*), equiv. to *magniferos*, great in deeds or sentiment, noble, splendid, etc., *Gr. magnus*, great, + *-ficus* (t-s), an accom. form of *-ficus* (t-s), the reg. form in comp. of *faciens* (t-s), pp. of *facere*, do; see *fact*, *facient*.] 1. Great in deeds or action; especially, very liberal; munificent; generous; open-handed. Know, you court-lovers, A prince is never so *magnificent* As when he's sparing to enrich a few With the injuries of many. *Mansfield*, *Emperor of the East*, II, 1.

That little reward of virtue was ever *magnificent*. *Alton*, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

2. Making a great show; possessing or pretending to greatness; stately; ostentatious. A letter from the *magnificent* Armado. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, I, i, 124.

3. Grand in appearance or character; exhibiting greatness; splendid; brilliant; of extraordinary excellence; as, a *magnificent* building or view; a *magnificent* victory or poem; *magnificent* conceptions. This was thought and called a *magnificent* answer. *Byron*, *Child Harold*, iv, 31, note.

4. Exhibiting greatness of size or extent; as, the preparations were upon a *magnificent* scale; a city of *magnificent* distances. Far distant he describes, Ascending by degrees *magnificent* Up to the wall of heaven, a structure high. *Milton*, *P. L.*, III, 102.

— *Syn.* *Superb*, *splendid*, etc. (see *grand*); *imposing*, *august*, *gorgeous*.

magnificently (mag-ní-fí-sen-tí-ly), *adv.* In a magnificent manner; with magnificence; splendidly; brilliantly; gorgeously.

Magnificet (mag-ní-fí-sét), *n.* [*L. magnificet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *magnificare*, magnify; see *magnify*.] A name of Mid-Lent Thursday, taken from the first word of the collect. *Hampson*, *Medii Aevi Calendarium*, II, 254.

magnifico (mag-ní-fí-kó), *n.* [*It. magnifico*, noble, great; see *magnific*.] 1. A title of courtesy formerly given to Venetian noblemen; hence, a grandee; a man of high rank or pretensions; a great man. The duke himself, and the *magnificos* Of greatest port, have all persuaded with him. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, III, 1, 224.

2. A by-name for the rector of a German university, who is entitled to be addressed as *your Magnificence*. See *magnificence*, 3.

magnifier (mag-ní-fí-ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which magnifies or enlarges.

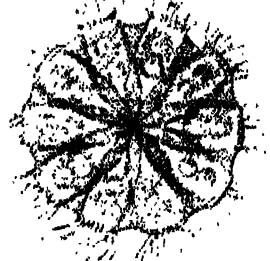
Mens hilares, requies, moderata dieta is a great *magnifier* of honest mirth. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 204.

2. Specifically, an optical instrument that magnifies; a convex lens, a concave mirror, or a combination of lenses or mirrors, which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

magnifiquet, *a.* An obsolete form of *magnifico*. **magnify** (mag-ní-fí), *v. t.*; pres. and pp. *magnifies*, *magnifying*. [*ME. magnifikan*, *OF. magnifier*, *Fr. magnifier* = *Sp. Pg. magnificar*, *L. magnificare*, make much of, esteem highly, praise highly, extol, magnify, *Gr. magnify*, great, + *facere*, make. Cf. *magnific*.] 1. To make greater; increase the size, amount, or extent of; enlarge; augment. [*Bare* in this literal sense.]

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species, indigenous to subequatorial areas and the eastern part of North America. They are planted all over the world and are frequently cultivated. *M. americana* is the golden *M. americana* is the big leaved or tall form of the Southern United States, a fine forest tree, 60 to 80 ft high, evergreen, with 12 to 18 in. long, 1 to 2 in. wide leaves. It is the most useful evergreen, a fine ornamental tree in the tropics and subtropics. *M. indica* is the smaller tree, 10 to 15 ft high, with 12 to 18 in. long, 1 to 2 in. wide leaves. It is the most useful evergreen, a fine ornamental tree in the tropics and subtropics. *M. indica* is the smaller tree, 10 to 15 ft high, with 12 to 18 in. long, 1 to 2 in. wide leaves. It is the most useful evergreen, a fine ornamental tree in the tropics and subtropics.

[illegible]

covered with soft leather, to protect the picture from fading in case of contact.

malakodia, malakodia, mahmudis (mā-mō'-dī), n. pl. Same as *malakodia*.

malak (mā-lā), n. [Also *malak*; a native name.] 1. A malvaceous tree or shrub, *Hibiscus* (*Peruvia*) *stuebelii*, common on tropical coasts. The inner bark has been much used for cordage.—2. *Strophia* *Caribba*, a tall West Indian tree.—3. *Melastoma* *ramiflorum*, a small New Zealand tree of the violet family, with small flowers in bundles on the branches.—Blue, gray, or mountain malak, *Hibiscus* (*Peruvia*) *stuebelii*, a West Indian tree yielding the tube leaf.—Congo malak, *Hibiscus* *dissectus*.—Sanda malak, *Thapsia* *populifolia*, also one of the *Malvaceae*, whose bark has been used in British Guiana for making coffee-mocha.

malakianise (mā-lā-g'ā-nīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *malakianized*, ppr. *malakianizing*. [*malakian* (s) + -ize.] To cause to resemble mahogany, as by staining.

malakogony (mā-lā-g'ā-nī), n. [= *F. malakogony*, *malakogony* = *Pg. magony*, *magony* = *It. magony* = *D. mahone* = *G. mahogony* = *Sw. mahogony*, *malakogony*, *malakogony* = *Dan. mahogony* = *Turk. mahogony* (NL. *mahogony*), *C. W. Ind.* or *S. Amer. mahogony*. (*C. acupol*.) 1. A tree,

malakogony (mā-lā-g'ā-nī), n. [= *F. malakogony*, *malakogony* = *Pg. magony*, *magony* = *It. magony* = *D. mahone* = *G. mahogony* = *Sw. mahogony*, *malakogony*, *malakogony* = *Dan. mahogony* = *Turk. mahogony* (NL. *mahogony*), *C. W. Ind.* or *S. Amer. mahogony*. (*C. acupol*.) 1. A tree,

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Korieria Mahagoni, of the natural order *Melastomaceae*. It is native to the West Indies, Central America, Mexico, and the Florida Keys. Its properties are like its sister.

2. The wood of the above tree. It contains a rich reddish-brown color, beauty of grain, and susceptibility of polish with unusual smoothness, uniformity, freedom from warping, durability, and largeness of dimensions. On account of its condition, its use is restricted mainly to furniture-making, cabinet work, etc., often in the form of veneer. The quality of the timber varies with the conditions of its growth, exposed situations and solid ground yielding the finest. Mahogany with figured grain is especially prized, and is obtained largely, but not exclusively, from the San Domingo and Cuba wood, called *Spanish mahogany*. The Honduras mahogany (a baywood, shipped from the Bay of Campeche, is more open-grained and plain, and of larger dimensions, yielding logs sometimes as tall as 100 ft. The Mexican mahogany has the largest growth of all, is similar to the last named, and supplements its diminishing supply.

Hence—3. A table, especially a dinner-table.

I had hoped to have seen you three gentlemen with your legs under the mahogany in my humble parlor to the Mark.

4. A kind of drink. See the quotation.

Mr. Kist mentioned a curious liquor peculiar to his country, which the French fishermen drink. They call it mahogany; and it is made of two parts gin and one part brandy, well beaten together.

James Johnson (ed. 1864) VIII. 53.

African mahogany. Same as *Swamp mahogany*. *Australian mahogany*, *Eucalyptus maculata* (see *jarrah*); also, other *eucalyptus* (see below) and species of the related genus *Angophora*.—**Eastard mahogany**, in Jamaica, *Myrsine* (*Myrsine*) *apollina*; in Australia, *Eucalyptus maculata*, the jarrah, and *Myrsine*.—**Ceylon mahogany**. Same as *jarrah*.—**Forest-mahogany**, in New South Wales and Queensland, *Eucalyptus resinifera*.—**Green-leaf mahogany**. Same as *jarrah*.—**Indian mahogany**, *Cordia* *alliodora*, the tree tree tree, *Myrsine* *sebrifolia*, the Indian redwood, and *Chakras* *tabularis*, the Chittagong wood, both formerly classed under *Butea*.—**Kentucky mahogany**, a name of the Kentucky coffee tree. See *Gymnocladus dioica*.—**Madira mahogany**. Same as *swamp mahogany*.—**Mountain mahogany**, a tree of the genus *C. resinifera*, especially in *C. latifolia* and *C. parvifolia*; mountain mahogany is *malakogony* tree.—**Red mahogany**. Same as *forest mahogany*.—**Swamp mahogany**. Same as *forest mahogany*.—**White mahogany**, in New South Wales, *Eucalyptus brachyphylla* and *E. robusta*.—**White mahogany**, in Jamaica, *Myrsine* *sebrifolia*, in Australia, *Eucalyptus pilularis*, var. *maculata*, and *E. robusta*.

malakogony-birch (mā-lā-g'ā-nī-bērē), n. The cherry-birch, *Betula lenta*. See *birch*.

malakogony-brown (mā-lā-g'ā-nī-brōwn), n. A reddish brown, the color of mahogany.

malakogony-color (mā-lā-g'ā-nī-kōl-er), n. A reddish-brown color resembling that of mahogany.

mahogany-gum (mā-hog'ā-nī-gum), n. Same as *jarrah*.

mahogany-tree (mā-hog'ā-nī-trē), n. 1. Same as *mahogany*. 2. The dinner-table.

Little we fear
Weather without,
Sheltered about
The mahogany tree.
Thackeray, *The Mahogany Tree*.

mahoutre (mā-hō'trē), n. [*OF. mahoutre*, *mahoutre*, *mahoutre*, *mahoutre*, etc.] A wadded and upraised shoulder (of a garment) in fashion during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Mahomedan (mā-hō-mē'dān), n. and n. See *Mahomedan*.

Mahomedanism, n. See *Mahomedanism*.

Mahomedanise, v. See *Mahomedanise*.

Mahometan (mā-hō-mē'tān), n. and n. [*Formerly also Mahometan*; *C. F. Mahometan* = *Sp. Pg. Mahometano* = *It. Maomettano*, *C. ML. Mahometanus*, of *Mahomet*, *C. F. Mahomet*, in older *E. Mahomet*, *Mahomet*, etc. (see *Mahomet*), now better *Mahomed*, in nearer agreement with the *Ar. Muhammad*, the Arabian prophet.] See *Mahomedan* (the form of the adjective now preferred).

Mahometanism, n. See *Mahomedanism*.

Mahometanise, v. See *Mahomedanise*.

Mahometical, n. [*Formerly also Mahometical*, as *Mahomet* + -ical.] *Mahomedan*.

From part of this Mosquito was a library of forty-five *Mahometical* books. *Parley*, *Pigeon*, p. 70.

Mahometism (mā-hō-mē'tizm), n. [*Formerly also Mahometism*; *C. F. Mahometism* = *Sp. Pg. Mahometismo* = *It. Maomettismo*, as *Mahomet* + -ism.] *Mahomedanism*. [*Rare*]

Such as have resulted from the Faith to *Mahometism*. *Parley*, *Pigeon*, p. 70.

Mahometist (mā-hō-mē'tist), n. [*Formerly also Mahometist*; *C. F. Mahometist*, as *Mahomet* + -ist.] A follower of *Mahomet* or *Mahomed*. [*Rare*]

This present Emperor has some half-bred great good sense in his ways, both as to the Christians and also the *Mahometists*. *Hutchins*, *Comp.*, I. 34.

Mahometry (mā-hō-mē'trī), n. [*C. F. Mahomet* (see *Mahomet*) + -y. (*C. F. mahometry*, *mahometry*.)] *Mahomedanism*.

The mariners which had gone Ashore were no dumb property or superstitious *mahometry* but signs of the freedom of God.

Topical, *Am. to St. M.*, etc. (*Parker*, *See*, 1860) p. 71.

mahone (mā-hō-nē), n. [*C. F. mahone* = *Sp. mahona* = *It. manna*, *C. Turk. mahone*, a large, lighter.] A large Turkish galley, barge, or transport of burden.

Mahonia (mā-hō-nī-ā), n. [*NL. (Nuttall, 1818)*, named after Bernard M'Mahon, a patron of botanical science.] A subgenus of the genus *Berberis* (which see).

mahoneti, n. [*Dim. of mahone*] Same as *mahone*.

The number of the ships were three: 70 galleons, 100 galleys, as well as a number of smaller vessels, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Mahoun, Mahound (mā-hō-nē), n. [*Some say also Mahound*; *C. ML. Mahoun*, *Mahound*, *Mahoun*, *Mahound*, *C. F. Mahoun*, *Mahoun*, *Mahoun*, also *Mahomet*, *Mahomet* now usually called *Mahomed*, *C. Ar. Muhammad*; see *Mahomedan*. (*C. F. Mahoun*, another form of the same word; cf. also *mahomet*, *mahomet*, etc.)] 1. *Mahomet* or *Mahomed*; an old form of the name of the Arabian prophet.

The presence of the ship with three or four old galleys, as well as a number of smaller vessels, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

2. [*C. F. Mahoun*; a torturing torture.] A machine for torturing, a raw head and bloody bone.

There met from this Mahoun that was a mischief. *Parley*, *Pigeon*, p. 70.

3. The devil; an evil spirit; so called as confused or identified, in the medical mind, with regarded all heretics and false prophets as instigated by the devil, with *Mahomet* or *Mahomed*, the False Prophet. Compare *maumet*.

The devil came stealing through the town,
An' danced awa wi' the excitement,
And the wife cried: "Auld Mahoun,
I wish you luck o' the prison, man!"
Burns, *The Kneebone*.

4. [*C. F. Mahoun*; a torturing torture.] A machine for torturing, a raw head and bloody bone.

On curiosity was aroused by the eccentric movements of our elephant and the sudden excitement of his mahout.

J. W. Putney, 1 p. and *Down the Irrawaddy*, p. 66.

mahout, n. [*Origin not ascertained.*] A coarse woolen cloth formerly manufactured in England and in the south of France, exclusively for export to the seaports of the Mediterranean, and particularly to Egypt.

mahovo (mā-hō-vō), n. [*Etym. not ascertained.*] A name given by Von Schubersky to his application of the fly-wheel to the locomotive. The fly-wheel in this invention is ponderous, and in running down grades it stores up surplus mechanical power generated by the descent of the locomotive and train, to be in turn imparted to the driving wheels in ascending a grade, thus aiding the engine in making its ascent. The invention has not met with success.

Mahratta (mā-rā'tā), n. One of a race of Hindu inhabiting western and central India, who in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries conquered and ruled many states, of which they formed a confederation, but which are now largely under British rule. They are Brahmins in religion, but differ physically from other Hindus, and have a distinct Hindustani dialect, the Mahratti (Mahrathi).

mahr, mahur (mā-wēr), n. [*E. Ind.*] A cyprinoid fish, *Habus* *tor*, occurring generally in the fresh waters of India, but of the largest size and most abundant in mountain and rocky streams. It resembles the European bream in general character, but has much larger scales (20 to 30 along the lateral line, thick lips often enlarged about the middle, and the maxillary barb is longer than the ventral and reaching to below the last third of the eye. It is the great fresh water game fish of India, and reaches a large size, occasionally weighing 100 to 120 pounds. Also called *mahr*, and by other names of the word.

Mahu (mā-hū), n. [*Perhaps a made name, like many other appellations of devils; but cf. Mahoun*, 3.] An appellation in Shakspeare of the devil as the instigator of the theft.

Five hands have been in port Tom at once. *Hobbs*, *dict.*, *John of Gainsborough*, *Mahu*, of *Shakspeare*, *Shakspeare*, *Lower*, v. 1. 43.

Mahometant, etc. See *Mahomedant*, etc.

mahute (mā-hū'tē), n. [*OF. mahute*, upper arm.] An arm; specifically, in *falconry*, that part of the wing of birds of prey which lies close to the body.

mahwa-butter (mā-wā-bū'ter), n. A concrete oil obtained in India from the seeds of the mahwa tree. It has about the industrial value of coconut oil, and is used for making soap, in India it is used for cooking and burning, and to adulterate ghee or clarified butter.

mahwa-oil (mā-wā-ōil), n. Same as *mahwa-butter*.

mahwa-tree, mahwa-tree (mā-wā-trē, mā-wā-trē), n. [*E. Ind. mahwa or mahwa + E. tree.*] The tree *Bassia latifolia*.

Mala (mā-lā), n. [*NL. (Gr. mala, a large kind of crab, a particular use of mala, old woman, nurse, mother.)*] The typical genus of *Malidae*, founded by Lamarck in 1801. *M. apiculata* is known as the sea-spider or spider-crab. The carapace is oval, with

many protruding points on the sides and in front, and the long thin legs are bent with effort. These crabs are observed crawling sluggishly in the mud.

Malacca (mā-lā-kā), n. pl. [*NL. (Mata + -a.)*] A group of spider-crabs. See *Malidae*.

malacean (mā-lā-kā), n. and n. Same as *malacoderm*.

malan (mā-lān), n. and n. [*C. Mata + -an.*] Same as *maloid*.

malan (mā-lān), n. and n. [*C. Mata + -an.*] Same as *maloid*.

malan (mā-lān), n. and n. [*C. Mata + -an.*] Same as *maloid*.

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malan (mā-lān), n. and n. [*C. Mata + -an.*] Same as *maloid*.

malan (mā-lān), n. and n. [*C. Mata + -an.*] Same as *maloid*.

malan (mā-lān), n. and n. [*C. Mata + -an.*] Same as *maloid*.



Mala equata.

3. Principal or chief in size or extent; largest; consisting of the largest part; most important by reason of size or strength; as, the main timbers of a building; the main branch of a river; the main body of an army.

This was a main blow to Prince Lewis, and the last of his setbacks in England.

The main battle was led by the King himself.

To glean the broken ears after the main
That the main harvest reaps.

Shak., As you like it, II. 3. 303.

4. Full; undivided; sheer; now used chiefly in the phrases *main strength*, *main force*.

But I hope with my hand & my hard strokes,
Though might of mine myself goddes, & of main strength,
Thy body to Britton vnto hale deth.

Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.) I. 1205.

A man of my lord cardinal's, by commission and main power, took 'em from me.

Shak., Hen VIII, II. 2. 7.

By the main ascent
Of all these learned men she was divorced.

Shak., Hen VIII, IV. 1. 51.

They did put the wares likewise upon main force and value.

Boon, Vicissitude of Things (ed. 1857).

5. Next, belonging to or connected with the principal mast in a vessel.—6. "Big"; angry.

[Prov. Eng.]

Observing Dick look'd main and blue,
Collier's Miscellany (1702) p. 12. (Halliwell.)

Main chance. See *chance*.—**Main course.** See *course*.
11.—Main deck. See *deck*. 2.—**Main guard,** a body of soldiers told off for the guard mounting of the day or night, from which sentinels and pickets are taken.—**Main sea.** See *sea*.

main² (mān), *adv.* [*< main¹, a. < OF. mighty, powerful, similarly used.*] Mightily; exceedingly; extremely. [Prov. Eng.]

Why, it's main jolly, to be sure.
Sheridan's, The Camp 1. 2.

A draught of ale, friend; for I'm main dry.

Fair.

main³ (mān), *n.* [*< ME. manne, < OF. main, the hand, F. main, the hand, a hand at cards, the lead at cards, also hand (dist. and in various derived senses), = Fr. main = Sp. mano, I. g. mano = It. mano = Ir. man, manus, < L. manus, the hand, also a stake at dice (and in many other derived senses); prob. < √ man, measure.*] The derivatives of *manus* are very many: *manuscript, manage, manage, manage, manipulate, manager, manual, manuscript, manuscript, manuscript, etc., manure, manure, manure, manure, manure, manure, etc., manipulate, manipulate, manipulate, etc.* 11. A hand.

Seynt Elyn hit main with noble mane.

Political Poems, (ed. Furnivall) p. 140.

21. A hand at dice: a throw of the dice at hazard.

To set the exact wealth of all our states
At one cast: to set us all at hazard
On the nice hazard of one doubtful point.

Shak., I. Hen IV, IV. 1. 47.

First a maine at dice, and then we'll cate.

Marton, What you Will, IV. 1.

3. A match at cock-fighting.

The Welch main, which was the most sanguinary form of the amusement, appears to have been exclusively Eng. fish, and of modern origin. In this game no money or stakes were sometimes matched against each other at each side, and they fought till all on one side were killed. The victors were then divided and fought, and the process was repeated till but a single cock remained.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent. II. 303.

4. A hanker's shovel for coal.

main⁴ (mān), *v. t.* [*By spherism for amain².*] To furl; said of sails.

Thames he made vs to revere that yet they stryke downe
over myles. Tortington, Quire of Eng. Travell p. 4.

When it is steepest almost intolerable for other ships,
and maketh them wear all their sails, these brackes loose
up theirs, and sail excellently well.

T. Stene (Archer's Eng. Garner, I. 122).

main⁵, v. t. An obsolete variant of *main*.

maina (mā'na), *n.* [*< Hind. maina, a starling.*] 1. A kind of bird. See *maina* and *Falster*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of birds: name as *Falster*. R. R. Hodgson, 1830. Also *Mainata* (R. P. Johnson, 1831).

main-beam (mān'beim), *n.* Naut., the deck-beam under the forward side of the main-latch on which the official tonnage and number of the vessel are by the United States statute required to be marked. On river-steamers it is considered to be the beam under the after side of the starboard forward hatch.

main-boom (mān'būm), *n.* The spar which extends the foot of a top-and-ast mainsail.

main-brace (mān'brās), *n.* Naut., the brace attached to the main-yard. See *brace*, 9.—To splice the main-brace, to mend, splice, to serve out an

allowance of spirits to a ship's company; to indulge in drinking spirits.

main-chocks (mān'chōks), *n. pl.* The first set of chocks or strips of wood at the head of a whale-boat, nailed to the upper strake, forming the groove through which the line passes.

main-couple (mān'kūpl), *n.* In arch., the principal truss in a roof.

main-deck (mān'dek), *n.* In merchant ships, that part of the upper deck which lies between the fore-castle and the poop; in men-of-war, the deck next below the spar-deck; the gun-deck. See *deck*, 2.

main-de-fer (mān'de-fer'), *n.* [*Fr. main, hand; de, of; fer, iron.*] A defensive appliance for the hand and arm used in the tournaments and tilting-matches of the sixteenth century. Especially (a) A solid piece of iron extending from the elbow-joint to the tips of the fingers of the left arm,



like a shield, to protect that part of the arm which was not covered by the tilting shield. The hand and wrist it was free to hold the reins being clothed in a simple glove of leather or similar material. (b) A gambut for the right hand, fastening with hook and staple on the like, so that the hand could not be opened, nor the weapon grasped in it be disengaged.

Maine law. See *law*.

maine-port (mān'pōrt), *n.* In old Eng. law, a small duty on tribute, commonly of loaves of bread, which in some places the parishioners brought to the rectory in lieu of small tithes.

mainful (mān'fūl), *a.* [*< ME. mainful, mainful, < main + ful.*] Powerful.

main hatch (mān'hatch), *n.* Naut., a hatch just forward of the mainmast.

main-hold (mān'hōld), *n.* Naut., that part of a ship's hold which lies near the main hatch.

mainland (mān'land), *n.* The continent; the principal land, as distinguished from islands.

It is in trees, and the Turkish maine land both within
it, or to, myle of thence.

See *Leopold's* Pyleryoung, p. 11.

They landed on the mainland north of the bay.

L. A. Freeman, Arctic, p. 128.

mainlander (mān'landēr), *n.* One who dwells on the mainland. [Rare.]

The mainlander and the islanders could not take the preliminary step of agreeing upon a place where they should meet.

Palmer, Hist. New Eng. II. 200.

main-link (mān'link), *n.* In mech., in the usual parallel motion, the link that connects the end of the beam of a steam engine to the piston rod.

mainly (mān'lī), *adv.* [*< main¹, a. < OF. 11.*] 11. By main strength; strongly; forcedly; firmly.

Such breadth of shoulders as might maine bear
Old Atlas' burden. Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I. II. 1.

21. Greatly; to a great degree; completely.

When a suspect doth catch on, it burns mainly
Maddison, The Witch IV. 2.

3. Chiefly; principally; as he is mainly occupied with domestic concerns.

Mainline of Arabian origin have for many centuries,
mainly composed of the population of Egypt.

P. M. Lane, Modern Egyptians I. 30.

They are spaniards mainly in their mode of speech.

Locking, Spanish, Vocab. p. 304.

mainmast (mān'māst), *n.* Naut., the principal mast of a ship or other vessel. In three-masted vessels it is the middle mast, in a vessel carrying two masts it is the forward mast, except in the case of a schooner where it is the mainmast and the mainmast is the forward mast. It is the mast from the keel to the top of the mainmast.

mainot, mainour (mān'ot, mān'our), *n.* [*< Fr. mainot, mainour, < ME. mainour, mainour, mainour, < AF. mainour, mainour, < OF. mainour, mainour, mainour, < L. Ant. of fact, used of the commission of theft—2. That which is stolen; evidence of guilt found on an offender, as stolen goods.—To be taken in the mainot, to be taken or caught in the act, as of theft.*

How like a sheep-hitting rogue, taken of the manner,
And ready for the halter, dost thou look now!

Pletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 4.

To be taken with the mainot, to be taken or caught with the stolen property in hand.

The manner of it is, I was taken with the mainot.

Shak., I. L. L., I. 1. 104.

Even as a thief that is taken with the manner that he stole.

Lecturer, Sermons p. 110. (Nares.)

A thief taken with the manner, that is with the thing stolen upon him in main, might, when an detected he grants delicto, he brought into court, arraigned, and tried without indictment.

Blackstone, Com. IV. 231.

main-pendant (mān'pen'dant), *n.* Naut., a piece of stout rope fixed to the top of the mainmast under the shrouds on each side, and having an iron thimble spliced into an eye at the lower end to receive the hooks of the pendant-tackle.

mainpernable (mān'per-nā-ble), *a.* [*< OF. (AF.) mainpernable, < mainperner, take surety; see mainperner, mainperner.*] In law, capable of being admitted to give surety by mainperner; proper to be mainperned; bailable.

mainperner, mainperner (mān'per-nēr), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also maynerperner, < MR. mainperner, mainperner, maynerperner, < OF. (AF.) mainperner, mainperner, mainperner, mainperner, < mainperner, take surety; see mainperner.*] In law, a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a future day; one who gives mainprise for another; differing from bail in that the mainperner can't not imprison or surrender the prisoner before the day appointed. See *mainprise*.

When Cryste a hall beheld his woundys wele,
Than Maye he cure maynerperner!

MS. Cantab. VI. II. 28, l. 5. (Halliwell.)

To compel them to find surety of their good bearing, by sufficient mainperners, of such as be distrainable, it may be found in such letters and vagabonds.

Law of Richard II., quoted in Ribton's Vagrancy and Vagrancy, p. 10.

Thou knowest well enough that fanthly pledge, however, and maynerperner.

Hall's Union, 1608, Hen. IV., fol. 12. (Nares.)

main-pin (mān'pin), *n.* A pin upon which the fore axle of a wagon turns in locking. [Prov. Eng.]

main-post (mān'pōst), *n.* The stern-post of a ship.

mainprise, mainprise (mān'prīz), *n.* [*< ME. mainprise, < OF. (AF.) mainprise, < mainperner, take surety; see mainperner, mainperner, < OF. (AF.) mainperner, take surety; see mainperner.*] In law (a) Surety; bail.

He shall for his offence, pay the sum of two shillings, or else be utterly excluded for ever without bail or mainprise.

English words (R. E. T. S.) p. 101.

They are not bailable,
They stand committed without bail or mainprise.

H. Jones, Staple of News, v. 2.

(b) Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a future day.

"Good word," quoth Wisdome, "that were not the better;
And hee would make it to mynemie him here;
And bee howe of his tale and bidden him take."

Plays Plinckman (A), IV. 76.

(c) A writ formerly directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties (called *mainperners*) for a prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large. This writ is now generally superseded by bail and habeas corpus.

mainprise, mainprise (mān'prīz), *v. t.* [*< mainprise, a. j.*] To suffer to go at large, as a prisoner, on his finding sureties or mainperners for his appearance at a future day.

mainpriser, mainpriser (mān'prī-zēr), *n.* A surety; a mainperner.

There was the Earle of Ulster enlarged, who took his oath, and found mainperners or sureties to answer the writs of law and to pursue the Kings revenue.

Holland, 11 of Camden, II. 170. (Dodd.)

main-rigging (mān'rig'ing), *n.* Naut., the rigging of the mainmast.

mainroyal (mān'roial), *n.* Naut., the uppermost sail ordinarily carried on the mainmast, next above the topgallant-sail, and used only in a light breeze.

Mainroyal-mast, the upper part of the main-topmast, sometimes fitted separately.

mains (māns), *n.* [*A dial. var. of mains².*] The farm or fields attached to a manor-house; the home farm. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

mainsail (mān'sail), *n.* In a square-rigged vessel, the sail bent to the main-yard; the main course, in a fore-and-aft rigged vessel, the large sail set on the after part of the mainmast.

main-sheet (mān'shēt), *n.* The sheet or rope used for securing the mainsail when set. See *sheet*.

With a square mainsail it holds in place the lee clew of the sail, and with a fore-and-aft mainsail it is a tackle on the main-boom.

They perhaps if they were asked could say little else than that without such a service as we try to perform we were not economically.

maoid, m'yoil', o. and n. ; *Mam + -oid*; I.
a. Same as maoid as

blackbirds; so called from its fondness for Indian corn.

[illegible]

that majoration, which is also the work of refraction, appears plainly in sound. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 24.

Majorcan (mā-jōr'kan), *n.* and *adj.* [*Majorca* (see def.) (*Sp. Mallorca*) + *-an*.] 1. *n.* Of or pertaining to Majorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the island of Majorca. Also *Mallorcan*.

majordomo (mā-jōr-'dō-mō), *n.* [= *F. majordome* = *It. maggiordomo*, *Sp. mayordomo* = *Port. mordomo*, *maior-domo*, *ML. maior domus*, a house-steward; *L. major*, elder, *ML. chief* (see *major*); *domus*, gen. of *domus*, a house; see *domest*.] A man employed to superintend the management of a household, especially that of a sovereign or other dignitary keeping a great establishment; a house-steward. In former times the majordomo of a royal household was commonly an officer of high rank and influence, often charged with important ministerial duties in affairs of government. See *major* of the palace, under *major*.

He took the ceremony which he found ready in the custom of the Jews, where the *major domo*, after the paschal supper, gave bread and wine to every person of his family. Jer. Taylor, Works, ed. 1835, I, 116.

The King's personal favorite and attendant, his "dapifer," "pincerna," *major domus*, or something of the kind. R. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, II, 431.

major-general (mā-jōr-jen'-e-rul), *n.* A military officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general. In the United States army the grade of major-general has hitherto been the highest permanent one (see *general* and *lieutenant-general*), and in active service a major-general may be assigned to the command of a division, a corps, or an entire army. In the British and German armies major-generals are the lowest permanent general officers (brigadiers in the former being temporarily appointed), and in action usually command brigades. Abbreviated *Mag. Gen.*

major-generalship (mā-jōr-jen'-e-rul-ship), *n.* [*major-general* + *-ship*.] The office of a major-general.

Majorist (mā-jōr-'ist), *n.* [*Major* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A follower of Georg Major, a German Protestant theologian (1502-71), who maintained that good works are necessary for salvation.

Majoristic (mā-jōr-'is-tik), *adj.* [*Majorist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Majorists or to their doctrines. **Majoristic controversy**, a controversy which began in 1561 between Georg Major and Nikolaus von Amadorf, in regard to the doctrine of justification by faith. Major maintained that good works are essential to salvation, and Amadorf was accused of believing that they are hindrances to salvation. The controversy continued till the adoption of the Formula of Concord in 1577.

majority (mā-jōr-'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *majorities* (-tiz). [*Fr. majorité* = *Sp. mayoría* = *Port. maioria* = *It. maggioranza*, *ML. majoritas* (-tis), *L. major*, greater; see *major* and *-ity*.] 1. The state of being major or greater; superiority; preponderance.

Douglas, whose high deeds,
Whose hot incursions, and great name in arms,
Holds from all soldiers chief majority. Shak., I Hen. IV., III, 2, 100.

2. The greater number; more than half the whole number; as, a majority of mankind; a majority of votes. See *plurality*.

After all, it is my principle that the will of the majority should prevail. Jefferson, Correspondence, II, 270.

3. The excess of one of two groups of things which have been enumerated over the other; as, the measure was carried by a majority of twenty votes; his majority was two to one.

4. Full age; the age at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs and to exercise the rights of citizenship—in most countries twenty-one years. The majority of a reigning prince usually occurs much earlier; in France it used to be at fourteen years. See *age*, *n.*

This prince (Henry III.) was no sooner come to his majority but the baron raised a cruel war against him. Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

5. The office, rank, or commission of a major.

Soon after his marriage Thompson became acquainted with Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire, who, struck by his appearance and bearing, conferred on him the majority of a local regiment of militia. Knickerbocker, XXIII, 300.

6. [*L. majores*, *pl. Ancestors*; ancestry. A posterity not unlike their majority. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The majority, the great majority, the dead. To go over to or to join the majority, to join the dead or departed; die.

majorship (mā-jōr-ship), *n.* [*major* + *-ship*.] The office or rank of major; majority.

majoun, madjoun, *n.* See *majun*.

majun (mā-jōn'), *n.* [Also *majoon*, *majoun*, *madjoun*, *majun*; Turk. *mājun*, paste, putty, cement, electuary, a kind of taffy or preparation of sugar with spices.] A green-colored intoxicating confection, commonly sold in the bazaars of India. The chief ingredients used in making

it are ganja (or hemp) leaves, milk, ghee, poppy-seeds, flowers of the thorn apple (*Datura*), the powder of *Nuxvomica*, and sugar. *Quercus-Indian*, *Obs.* LXVIII. (Pule and *forrull*). See *bang*.

majuscula (mā-jus'-kū-lā), *n.*; pl. *majusculæ* (-læ). [*L. (ML.)*, *sc. littera*, letter; see *majusculæ*.] Same as *majusculæ*.

majusculæ (mā-jus'-kū-lā), *n.* [= *F. majusculæ* = *Sp. mayuscula* = *Port. maiuscula* = *It. majuscula*, *n.*, *L. (ML.)* *majuscula*, *sc. littera*, a somewhat larger letter (see, than the minuscule), form of *majusculus*, somewhat larger, dim. of *major* (naut. *majus*, larger, greater; see *major*).] In paleography, a capital or uncial letter; opposed to *minuscule*. **Majusculæ writing**, writing composed of capital or uncial letters, as in the oldest surviving Greek manuscripts, and in the majority of Latin manuscripts down to the ninth century. In Greek paleography majusculæ writing is not clearly distinguished into capital and uncial writing, as in Latin (true capitals being confined to superscriptions, in imitation of the lapidary style), and all three alphabets are often alike applied to it. See *capital*, *uncial*, *minuscule*, *uncial*.

In Latin *majusculæ* writing there exist both capitals and uncials, each class distinct. In Greek MSS. pure capital-letter writing was never employed except occasionally for ornamental titles at a late time. *Engg. Hist.*, XVIII, 145.

makable (mā-'ka-bil), *adj.* [*make* + *-able*.] Capable of being made; effectible; feasible.

Makassar oil. See *Macassar oil*, under *oil*.

make (mak), *v.*; pret. and pp. *made*, ppr. *making*. [*ME. maken*, *make* *n.* (pret. *made*, *maiked*, *pp. maket, makel, maid, maked, maid, made*, etc.), *AS. macian* (pret. *macode*, pp. *marod*) = *OS. macian* = *OFries. makian*, *maka*, also *matia*, *matian*, *matal* = *MD. maken*, *maeken*, *D. maken* = *MLG. Ld. maken* = *OHG. machon*, *mahan*, *MHG. G. machen*, *make*, in *OHG.* also fit or fasten together (not found in *feel*, or *tooth*; cf. *Sw. maka*, *maye*, *Dan. mape*, *manage*, *Ld. G.* or *Lt. G.* *cf. G. prange*, fit, suitable, *OHG. gimah*, *MHG. G. g. mach*, fit, suited, corresponding, = *feel*, *make* in compar. *makara*, more fit or suitable, *Sw. mata* = *Dan. made*, matching; cf. also deriv. *make*, *match*, and *match*; *Teut. mak*; perhaps akin to *Gr. μηχανή*, a machine; see *machine*.] I. *trans.* 1. To give being to; bring into existence; cause to exist as a distinct thing or entity; create, in either a primary or a secondary sense; be the author of; produce; as, God *made* man in his own image; to *make* a book, or a will; to *make* laws or regulations; to *make* an estimate, a calculation, or a plan.

The boke *made* of Rychard Hampele heremyte to an ankerite. *Hampole*, *Prose Treatises* (R. F. T. S.), Pref., p. xi.

Towards the west, about a good bow shot, is Agor Doman cum, in the which place Adam was *made*. Sir R. Gwyndolfe, *Pilgrimage*, p. 34.

And God *made* two great lights: . . . he *made* the stars also. Gen. i, 16.

What nature *makes* in any mood
To me is warranted for good. Lowell, *The Nomads*.

2. To give form or character to; fashion; fabricate; construct; form, or compose. *Make* is used with *of*, *out of*, or *from* before the material used, with before the means used, before the operative agency or method, and *for* or an infinitive before the purpose or destination.

And there the Jews scorned him, and made him a crown of the branches of *Albepnyne*, that is *White Thorn*, that grew in that same *Gardyn*. *Wanderer's Travels*, p. 13.

Thou shalt not *make* unto thee any graven image. Ex. xx, 4.

If my breast had not been *made* of faith and my heart of steel. Shak., C. of E., III, 2, 120.

Fairy tales are *made out of* the dreams of the poor. Lowell, *Democracy*.

3. To fashion suitably; adapt in formation or constitution; design or intend in making; generally in the passive, followed by *for* or an infinitive with *to*.

The embath was *made for* man. Mark ii, 27.

Ment was *made to* *make* *the*. Shak., Cor., I, 1, 211.

This hand was *made to* handle night but gold. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v, 1, 7.

Man was *made to* mourn. Burns, *Title of Poem*.

4. To convert or transform, as into something different; cause to receive a new form or condition; with *into* expressed or understood.

He *made* it *with* a graving tool, after he had *made* it a *golden calf*. Ex. xxxii, 4.

Sometimes it (the peacock) was *made* into a *pie*, at one end of which the head appeared above the crust in all its plumage, with the beak richly gilt. *Frederick*, *Sketch Book*, p. 27, note.

5. To fashion by action or preparation; bring into condition or order; fit for use or service; arrange; prepare; as, to *make* hay or a crop; to *make* a garden; to *make* a feast.

Make me *savory* meat, such as I love. Gen. xlvii, 4.

Wait upon me to Church, and then see *Home* and *make* the Bed, and put every Thing in its Place. N. Bailey, Jr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I, 10.

The evening of the day you helped me to *make* hay in the orchard meadows, . . . as I was tired with reeling swaths, I sat down to rest me on a stile. Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, etc.

6. To form, constitute, or compose; be the basis, groundwork, material, or constituent parts of; as, milk *makes* both butter and cheese; rye flour *makes* dark-colored bread; he will *make* a good lawyer; two and two *make* four; citizens *make* the state.

Thou wouldst *make* a good fool. Shak., Lear, I, i, 41.

Those continued instances of time which *flow* into a thousand years *make* not to him one moment. Sir T. Browne, *Kellogg Medical*, I, 11.

Stone walls do not a prison *make*,
Nor iron bars a cage. *Locke*, *To Althea from Prison*.

7. To form, produce, or constitute by causation or influence; be the cause or occasion of; give rise to; raise up; used in both a physical and a moral sense; as, a wet season *makes* hard harvests; to *make* an excavation or a vacuum; to *make* a rent in a garment; to *make* a good impression; to *make* trouble; to *make* friends or enemies; to *make* a mountain out of a molehill; to *make* merchandise of one's principles.

Thanne Lecchoure seide "alike" and on owre lady he cryed.

To *make* merry for his misdeeds between God and his woule. *Peers Pleasance* (B), v, 73.

The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven. Milton, P. L., I, 246.

You may easily imagine to yourself what appearance I *made* who am pretty tall, ride well, and was very well dressed, at the head of a whole county. Steele, *Spectator*, No. 112.

8. To cause, induce, constrain, or compel; followed by an infinitive, usually without the sign *to*; as, to *make* a horse go; to *make* a person forget his misfortune; to *make* anything seem better or worse than it is.

Kyng Arthur *made* him alle to sitte down by hym as he that was the curtestest man of the worlde. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III, 402.

The Lord *make* his face shine upon thee. Num. vi, 25.

A stumble *make* one take firmer footing. Howell, *Letters*, II, 3.

All the Paintings and Prints made of late years of the king *make* him look very old, which in my mind is not so. Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 250.

9. To cause to be, become, or appear; put into the state or condition of being; afford occasion, opportunity, or means of being or seeming; as, to *make* one's wants known; to *make* a person glad or sorry; oppression *made* them rebels; to *make* a law of no effect.

Thy Patience have proved the and partite the *make*. *Peers Pleasance* (B), xlii, 212.

Hope deferred *maketh* the heart sick. Prov. xiii, 12.

We stone thee . . . because that thou, being a man, *makest* thyself God. John x, 33.

And you have been a man long known to me, though I had never so good means, as desire, to *make* myself acquainted with you. Shak., M. W. of W., II, 2, 150.

You, and twenty thousand marks,
Will *make* me a man complete, lady. *Rob Roy* (Child's Ballads, VI, 300).

She sought to *make* me traitor to myself. Milton, P. L., I, 601.

Mr. Dangle, here are two very civil gentlemen trying to *make* themselves understood, and I don't know which is the interpreter. Sheridan, *The Critic*, I, 2.

10. To cause to be in the condition of; constitute or appoint; invest with the rank, power, or attributes of.

Who made thee a prince and a judge over us? Ex. ii, 14.

Pardon me, sir, the boldness is mine own,
That, being a stranger in this city here,
I *make* myself a suitor to your daughter,
Unto Bianca, fair and virtuous. Shak., T. of the S., II, 1, 91.

For the more solemnity of his coronation, he then *made* blue knights, and created four *Earls*. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 130.

11. To cause to be perceived; bring into view or apprehension; manifest by demonstration or representation; as, to *make* a show of devotion; to *make* a feint of attacking.

Lord cardinal, if thou think'st on heaven's bliss,
Hold up thy hand, *make* signal of thy hope. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III, 3, 20.

We generally *make* love in a style and with sentiments very unfit for ordinary life. they are half theatrical, half romantic. Steele, *Spectator*, No. 479.

Thou, aiming to be fine, thyself *make* a show.
As tawdry squires in country churches do. Dryden, *Wild Gallant*, Epit. *Act*, I, 1.

12. Used absolutely, to bring into the desired condition; render independent; set up; establish.

formed with particles, and in the archaic phrase *to meddle or make*.

His fearful Bidder makes
Like some vaukifull had that under take
To holde some ships helm, while the bond long Tyde
Carries away that vessel and her guide,
Syluester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li. The Handy-Crafts
2. To cause one's self to be or appear; manifest the state or condition of being; act in a certain manner, as indicated by a succeeding adjective: as, he *made bold* to ask a favor; *to make merry* over another's mishap. — 3. To have effect; contribute; tend; be of advantage; followed by *for*, formerly sometimes by *to*.

Let us therefore follow after the things which *make for* peace.
Rom. xiv. 19

A thing may *make to* my present purpose.
Boile
4. To make way; proceed; move; direct one's course; with various words expressing direction: as, he *made toward* home; he *made after* the boy as fast as he could.

I would have you *make hither* with an appetite.
H. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, l. 1.

It's not possible
To *make to* the land: tis here before us.
Platcher (and another), Sea Voyage, l. 1.

Then wished I should *make to* Shour,
Yet still put off in thy thwarting hour.
Prior, Alms, iii.

5. To move upward or inward; flow up or toward the land; rise: said of the tide and of water in a ship, etc.: as, the tide *makes fast*; water was *making in* the hold. — 6. To compare; especially, to compare poetry. Compare *maker*, 2.

Ye lovers, that can *make* of sentiment,
In this case ought ye to be diligent
To fortify me somewhat in my labour.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 69.

The God of shepherds, Thyrsus, is dead,
Who taught me homely, as I can, to *make*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

To make after, to follow; pursue; endeavor to overtake or catch. **To make against**, to oppose; be adverse to, as, this argument *makes against* his cause.

Considerations incline
Do *make against* it.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 183

Time and tempesting, which, whilst his practices were covert, made for him (Perkin Warbeck) did now, when they were discovered, rather *make against* him.
Johnson, Hist., Hen. VII.

Though they ever speak on his side yet their words still *make against* him.
Johnson, Las. of a King, p. 210.

To make and break, in *elect.*, to close and open a circuit; set up and stop a current. **To make as if** or **though**, to act as if, appear, make believe, feign that Joshua and all Israel *made as if* they were beaten before them, and fled.
Josh. viii. 1.

And they drew nigh unto the village whither they went, and he *made as though* he would have gone further.
Luke xiv. 28.

To make at, to approach as if to attack; make a hostile movement against.

Then did Christian draw, for he saw that it was time to beat him; and Apollyon as fast *made at* him, throwing darts as thick as hail.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 13.

To make away with, to put out of the way; remove, destroy, kill. **To make bold**. See *bold*. **To make bold with**, to use, etc., boldly or freely.

They may not by their Law drink Wine, they compound a drink of dry seasons steeped in water and other mixtures; yea, and secretly will *make bold with* the former.
Purkiss, Pilgrimage, p. 103.

To make dainty. See *dainty*. **To make for**, (a) to be for the advantage of, favor, or operate in favor of.

Not that I neglect those things that *make for* the dignity of the commonwealth.
H. Jonson, Epicoene, v. 1.

The not ourselves which is in us and all around us became to them adorable continually and altogether as a power which *makes for* righteousness.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, l.

(b) To direct one's steps or course to; proceed toward. — (c) To approach hostilely; make at. (Follow.) **To make merry**. See *merry*. **To make nice of**, to be scrupulous about, be particular in regard to; be fastidious or finical as to.

And he that stands upon a slippery place
Makes *nice of* no stile hold to stay him up.
Shak., R. John III. l. 113.

To make off, to depart suddenly; run away; bolt.

My sister took this occasion to *make off*.
Stowe, Father, No. 33.

To make off with, to run away with, carry off. **To make out** — (a) To get along, come out, succeed, as, how did you *make out*? (Follow.) (b) See *to make out* (c) under *to*. — (c) To stretch or extend.

From the north end . . . (of old Cairo) the foot of the hill *makes out* to the river.
Levy, Description of the East, l. 23.

To make sure, to consider as certain; feel confident as *I make sure* that he would do so, but am disappointed.

To make sure of, to secure full knowledge or possession of; obtain with certainty or absolute assurance of the facts, or of the game. **To make up**, (a) To effect

a reconciliation; settle differences; become friends again: as, kiss and *make up*.

To any overtures of reconciliation he (Bowles) made prompt and winning response. "The pleasantest man to *make up with* that I ever knew," said a life long acquaintance.
G. S. Merriam & Bowles, l. 215.

(b) To dress, etc., as an actor, for a particular part; particularly, to paint and disguise the face; give a different appearance to one's self for any purpose or occasion. **To make up for**, to compensate, replace, supply by an equivalent.

Have you got a supply of friends to *make up for* those who are gone?
Swift, To Pope.

To make up to, (a) To approach; draw near to; approach and join; come into company with.

He espied two men come tumbling over the wall, on the left hand of the narrow way . . . and they *made up* space to him.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 111.

Make up to Clifton; I'll to Sir Nicholas Galloway.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 60.

(b) To endeavor to be on friendly or affectionate terms with, especially, to court. (Follow.)

Young Bullock, . . . who had been *making up to* Miss Main the last two seasons.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xli.

To make with, to act or cooperate with; concur or agree with.

Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, *making with* that which law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

To meddle or make. See *meddle*.

make¹ (māk), *n.* [*ME. make*; *< make*¹, *v.*] 1. Form; shape; constitution and arrangement of parts; structure; style of making or make-up; as, a man of slender *make*; the *make of* a coat.

Among he lefts two cofres make,
Of one substance, of one make.
Donce, Conf. Amant, v.

The Italians . . . mark some characters, and endeavour to preserve the peculiar humors by the *make of* the mask.
Goddard, The Boy, No. 1.

Each one sat . . .
Off in mild banquet musing with his eyes
His neighbour's *make* and mien.
Templeton, Pelican and Etienne.

2. Mental constitution or character; intellectual make-up; individual nature or quality.

Jack, therefore, being of a phlegmatic *make*, shall be a citizen.
Steele, Tatler, No. 30.

It were obvious and unimpaired desirability simply to condemn this natural *make of* mine or turn it over to ruthless punishment.
H. James, Sins and Sheds, p. 19.

3. That which is made; manufacture; production: as, garments of domestic *make*.

It is . . . the product of several large manufacturing establishments, who usually claim to have some peculiarity of process or composition in their particular *make*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 223.

4. Quantity made; yield.

These stoves have been extensively adopted, and in every case greatly increase the *make* from a furnace.
Cre. Dict., IV. 401.

5. The act of making or gaining; search or effort for profit or advantage: in the slang phrase *on the make*. — 6. In *elect.*, close of the electric circuit, or passage of the electric current through the circuit.

make² (mak), *n.* [*ME. make*; *< AS. gemæcan* (not **mæca*, as commonly cited) = *OS. gemæcan* = *OHG. gimachha*, *m.*, *gemachha*, *f.*, = *Lecl. maki*, *m.*, *maki*, *f.* = *Sw. maki*, *m.*, *maki*, *f.* = *Dan. mæge*, a companion, fellow, mate; also, in a variant form, *E. mate*, *< ME. mate*, prob. not a native E. change of the orig. *make*, but due to MD. *mat*, *D. maat*, prob. *< OFries. "mate"* of the verb *matia* for *malia*, *make*, *cf.* also *AS. gemæca* (not **mæca*), a companion, E. *mate*]; with orig. collective prefix *ge-*, *< gemæcan*, *make*, orig. 'fit together' (*cf. gathum*), a companion, of similar literal sense: see *make*¹, *v.*] A companion; a mate; a consort; a match.

Ne upon grey a grouse goeth in the lake,
As solitary, well been with-site *make*.
Chaucer, Procl. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 70.

How long
Hath the poor turtle gone to school wequest thou,
To learn to turn a her best *make*?
L. Bunnett, Arthur's Eng. Garner, l. 274.

This bright virgin and her happy *make*
R. Johnson, Masses of Hymns.

make³ (mak), *n.* [*Origin not clear*] An instrument of husbandry, formed with a crooked piece of iron and a long handle, used for rooting up weeds.
Hallwell, [Prov. Eng.]

make⁴, *v.* See *make*².

makebate (mak bāt), *v.* [*make*¹, *v.* + *obj. bāt*, *bāt*, *bat*] 1. One who excites contentious and quarrels.

I never was a *makebate* with a knave.
Heavened, Woman Killed with Kindness.

Let us her passions like a right *makebate*, whipsawed to both sides arguments of quarrels.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, li.

2. A plant, *Jasminum frutescens*.

make-believe (māk 'bē-lēv'), *n.* and *v.* [*< make*¹, *v.* + *inf. believe*.] 1. *n.* Pretense; sham; false or fanciful representation.

Make-believe
For Edith and himself.
Templeton, Armar's Field.

II. *n.* Unreal; sham; pretended.

They can live other lives than their real ones, *make-believe* lives while yet they remain conscious all the while that they are making believe.
Kuatin, Lectures on Art (1873), p. 114.

make⁵. An obsolete past participle of *make*¹.
Chaucer.

makegame (māk 'gām), *n.* [*< make*¹, *v.* + *obj. game*.] A laughing-stock; a butt for jest and sport. [*Rare*.]

I was treated as . . . a floating-stork and a *make-game*.
Gedwin, Manderville, l. 322. (Jocosa.)

make-hawk (māk 'hāk), *n.* In *falconry*. See *hawk*¹. *Euryce, Brit.*

make-king (māk 'king), *n.* [*< make*¹, *v.* + *obj. king*.] A king-maker. *Fuller, Worthies, Oxford.*

makeless (māk 'les), *a.* [*< ME. makeles* (= *Sw. makulös* = *Dan. majelös*); *< make*² + *-less*. (*cf. matchless*.)] 1. Matchless; peerless; unequaled.

In beauty first so stood she *makeless*,
Her goodness looking gladdened all the press.
Chaucer, Troilus, l.

2. Without a mate; widowed.

The world will wait thee, like a *makeless* wife.
Shak., Sonnets, ix.

makepeace (māk 'pēs), *n.* [*< make*¹, *v.* + *obj. peace*.] A peacemaker; one who reconciles persons at variance; a composer of strife; an adjuster of differences. [*Rare*.]

To be a *make-peace* shall become my age.
Shak., Rich. II., l. 1. 100.

maker (māk 'kēr), *n.* [*< ME. maker, makevere*, *< AS. *mæcra* (= *D. MIA. maker* = *OHG. macher*, *MIA. macher*, *G. macher*, *macher* = *Sw. makare* = *Dan. mager*—in comp.), *< mæcra*, *maker*; see *make*¹.] 1. One who makes, creates, shapes, forms, or molds; specifically, (with a capital letter), the Creator.

I am gracyus and grete, thod withoutyn begynnyng.
I am *maker* vumade, all myghte as in me.
York Plays, p. 1.

Laws for the Church are not made as they should be, unless the *makers* follow such direction as they ought to be guided by.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 2.

Woe unto him that striveth with his *Maker*. *Isa. xlv. 2.*

2. One who composes verses; a poet. [*Obsolete or archaic*.]

The Greeks called him a Poet, which name hath, as the most excellent, gone through other languages. It cometh of this word *Poien*, which is, to make; wherein I know not, whether by luck or wisdom, we Englishmen have mette with the Greeks, in calling him a *maker*.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Caedmon has not been left without followers, like the older and later *makers* whose names we know not.
Freeman, Norman Conquest, v. 302.

3. The person who makes the promise in a promissory note by affixing his signature thereto.

make-ready (māk 'red'), *n.* In *printing*, the foundation-sheet on which are fixed the overlays requisite for the proper printing of a particular form of type.

It is a safe rule to keep the *make-ready* of every type job until the job has been distributed.
Sci. Amer., N. Y., LVI. 403.

makerell, *n.* A Middle English form of *make-croft*.

maker-up (māk 'kēr-up'), *n.* In *printing*, the workman who arranges composed types in pages or columns of proper size.

makeshift (māk 'shif'), *n.* and *v.* [*< make*¹, *v.* + *obj. shift*.] 1. *n.* A shift person; one given to shifts or expedients; a mischievous fellow.

And not long after came thither a *make shift*, with two men waything on him, as very ridiculous as him self, bragging that he was a profound philosopher.
J. Hall, An Historical Exposition (ed. 1664), p. 12.

2. That with which one makes shift; an expedient adopted to serve a present need or turn; a temporary substitute.

"Now, friend," said Hawk-eye, addressing David, "you are but little accustomed to the *make-shift* of the wilderness."
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxvi.

II. *n.* Of the nature of a temporary expedient.

With the girls so troublesome, and Joann so dreadfully wooden and ugly, and everything *make-shift* about all, what was the use of my being anything?
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, II.

Make-sport (māk'spōrt), *n.* [*C. make*, *v.*, + *obj. sport*.] A laughing-stock.

My patience
Goesen I bear, and bear and carry all
And, as they say, am willing to groan under
Must be your make-sport now.

Pletcher. The Chances. III. 1.

make-strife (māk'strif), *n.* [*C. make*, *v.*, + *obj. strife*.] Same as *make-dote*. *Minerva.*

make-up (māk'up), *n.* [*C. make* up, verbal phrase, under *make*, *v.*] 1. The manner in which anything is made up, composed, or combined; composition of parts; arrangement of details.

(They) indicate, by something in the pattern or make-up of their clothes, that they pay small regard to what their tailors tell them about the prevailing taste.

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 62.

2. In printing, the disposition or arrangement of types into pages or columns, preparatory to imposition or to locking up. — 3. The preparation of an actor for impersonating the character assigned to him, including dress, painting, and altering the appearance of the face, etc.; hence, any characteristic appearance regarded as analogous to an actor's make-up.

The sort of professional make-up which penetrates skin, tones, and gestures, and defies all drapery.

George Albee, Daniel Deronda, III.

My Aunt, who makes up badly for the part of the father — unless it is, as it may be, very clever to suggest by make-up, a character wholly artificial — has the great and rare merit of playing with distinction, of playing with style.

The Academy, July 6, 1890, p. 14.

Make-up box, a box containing supplements and materials for making up the face to represent a part in a play.

makeweight (māk'wāt), *n.* [*C. make*, *v.*, + *obj. weight*.] 1. Something put in a scale to increase a weight already in it, hence, that which adds weight to something not sufficiently heavy; a thing or person of little account made use of merely to make weight or to fill a gap.

His fear of England makes him value us as a makeweight.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 29.

England, claiming to be an arbitrator, is really a makeweight.

Shub: Medical and Modern Hist. p. 241.

2. An adulterant, such as sand in sugar, used to increase the weight of a commodity.

makī (mak'ī), *n.* [*Malagasy*.] A true lemur or macaque, such as the ring-tailed lemur, *Lemur catta*. Dwarf makis are species of the genus *Chirogaleus*. See *out* under *Chirogaleus*.

makimono (mak-i-mō'no), *n.* [*Japanese*.] A roll, as of silk; specifically, a Japanese picture or writing, generally of considerable length, that is kept rolled up, and not suspended as a kakemono.

makinboy (mak-in-boy), *n.* [*Corruption of Fr. makiboy, yellow parrot*.] The fish surgeon, *Lopholaimus litorea*.

making (ma'king), *n.* [*MF. matygar, 6 AS. macyng, verbal n. of macyne, make + -ing, verbal n.*] 1. The act of forming, causing, or constructing; workmanship; construction.

Therefore I say unto you, no makynge of our own way, no not a velle that women shal wepe.

Medieval L. T. S. p. 114.

The laws of the church are most favorable to the church, because they were the church's own making.

De la, Table Talk, p. 11.

Optique in good sense is but knowledge by the senses.

Malin, Archaic p. 11.

2. What has been made, especially at one time; as, a making of bread. — 3. A composition; structure; make.

And he also was of the first of makynge that engynear might be as of his stature.

Medieval L. T. S. p. 114.

4. Material from which anything may be made; anything capable of being developed into something more advanced.

This Evaron king was the making of a fine man when he was young.

The American, VII. 24.

5. Poetical composition; poetry.

The man hath served son of his homynge,
And forthwith wel yong low in his makynge.

Chaucer, Good W. p. 412.

Forcy is his skill or craft of makynge, the very fi toun it self, the reason or form of the work.

St. James, Discourses.

6. Fortune; means or cause of success.

A new author whose work has attracted notice — that of Mr. Gladstone especially, which is said to be the making of a writer now against.

The American, VII. 24.

7. pl. In contermining, the dark and dirt made in holding, turning, or underturning the coal.

making-felt (māk'ing-felt), *n.* In a cylinder paper-machine, the felt on which the web of pulp is taken from the making-cylinder at the point where this cylinder is borne upon by the conching-cylinder.

making-iron (māk'ing-ī'ern), *n.* A tool, somewhat resembling a chisel with a groove in it, used by calkers of ships to finish the seams after the oakum has been driven in.

making-off (māk'ing-of'), *n.* See the quotation.

Parting and harrelling blubber, termed making-off, was, and is now, conducted by the Dutch, English, and Scotch whalers.

Whalers of U. S. V. II. 207.

makwa (mak'wā), *n.* [*Chinese*, *C. ma*, horse, + *ku*, jacket.] A short outer jacket worn in China, chiefly in the northern provinces and territories. The makwa, like the "pajama" or queue, was introduced by the Manchus later shortly after they conquered China in 1644.

mal (mal), *n.* [*F. C. L. malum*, evil, disease, neut. of *malus*, evil, bad; see *malice*.] Evil; disease.

Among the English it is disorder in which I do, has broken out on the body gives by the name of the Mal of Aleppo.

Possibly, Description of the East, II. 141.

Grand mal, epilepsy with severe convulsions, as distinguished from petit mal.

mal- (mal), (Formerly also *male* (one syllable), distinguished from *malis* in two syllables, in words of Latin form; *C. F. mal* + *Sp. Pl. II. 1. mal*, *C. L. male*, *C. mal*, adv., badly, *C. malis*, bad; see *malice*, *malice*, etc. *C. F. mal*.) A prefix of Latin origin, through French (equivalent to *dis* or *dis-* of Greek origin, meaning "bad," and implying usually imperfection or deficiency, and often simply a negative, as in *malicious*, a bad color, *malice*, bad or wrong-doing, *malformation*, imperfect shape, *malicious*, not adroit, *malcontent*, not content, etc. The prefix in this form occurs only in words taken from the French, or formed upon the analogies of such.

malis, *n.* Plural of *malum*.

Malabar nut. See *Jacquin*.

Malabar catmint, nightshade, plum, rose, etc. See *catmint*, etc.

malacatune, *n.* Same as *malacatune*.

Malacca bean, cane, etc. See *bean*, etc.

malachite (mal'achit), *n.* [*F. malachite*, *Sp. malachita*, so called as resembling in color the petals of a mallow (cf. *malice*, mallow-color), *C. L. malachite* (also *malache*, *C. Gr. malakos*, a mallow; see *mallow* and *stale*).] A basic carbonate of copper having a beautiful green color, hence commonly called the green carbonate of copper. It occurs rarely in tufts of slender crystals, more frequently massive, with mammillary, scaly, or granular structure, often fibrous and radiated. The finest specimens come from the African mines. It is also common in Cornwall and in South America. Art. malachite. It takes a good polish and is sometimes used in ornamental articles. It is often called green malachite, in distinction from blue malachite, or azurite, which is a hydrated phosphate of copper containing less water and which often passes by alteration into the green carbonate, *see azurite*. Emerald malachite, *see azurite*.

malachite-green (mal'achit-green), *n.* 1. The natural hydrated bicarbonate of copper. Also called *malachite-green*. — 2. A fine green color like that of the above specimens of malachite.

Malachra (mal'ach'ra), *n.* [*NL. Malachra*, 1799, erroneously for *Malachra* *C. L. malachra*, mallow; see *malachite*, *malachra*.] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Malvaceae, the mallow family, and the tribe *Malvaceae*. It is characterized by the dense, imbricate heads of flowers with each flower irregularly wedged through the center. These heads are, however, sometimes wanting. It is an exsiccated herbaceous member of the warm parts of Asia, Africa, and America. They are hairy herbs with a red or yellow and yellow or white flowers in dense whorls or terminal heads, surrounded by an involucre of leafy bracts. West Indian species have been called *malachra*.

malacia (mal'ach'ia), *n.* [*C. Gr. malacia*, soft.] Medical softness of any tissue; usually in connection with, *myomatous, osteomalacia*.

malacic (mal'ach'ic), *n.* [*C. malacia* + *n.*] Pertaining to malacia, especially to osteomalacia.

malacian (mal'ach'ian), *n.* [*C. L. malacia*, neut. n. pp. of *malacian*, *C. Gr. malacia*, a soft, *C. Gr. malacia*, soft.] Making soft or tender; relaxing.

malacination (mal'ach'ian), *n.* [*C. L. malacian*, verbal n. pp. of *malacian*, *C. Gr. malacia*, a soft, *C. Gr. malacia*, soft.] The act or process of making soft or supple.

Let this bath together with the encephalic and the three last be to be used every fifth day. After malacia is in or suppling of the body to be continued for six weeks or more.

Baron Hall, Life and Death.

Malaclemmyde (mal'ach'lem'my-de), *n.* pl. [*NL. Malaclemmyde* + *-idae*.] A family of tortoises, typical by the genus *Malaclemmyde*. It includes all species in the family *Malaclemmyde* except the United States and several related forms from the Old World have been placed in it. Also *Malaclemmydidae*.

Malaclemmys (mal'ach'lem'mys), *n.* [*NL. short for Malaclemmyde*.] The typical genus of

Malaclemmyde, including the diamond-backed terrapin of the United States, *M. patristis*. Also *Malaclemmydidae*.

Malacodella (mal'ach'od-el'), *n.* [*NL. C. Gr. malakos*, soft, + *della*, a leech; see *leech*.] A genus of worms, formerly supposed to be leeches, now considered to be parasitic annelids, type of a family *Malacodellidae*. *M. greeni* is a parasite found in the gills of various mollusks.

Malacodellidae (mal'ach'od-el'-i-de), *n.* pl. [*NL. Malacodella* + *-idae*.] A family of parasitic nemertean worms, typified by the genus *Malacodella*. They have an external circular and an internal longitudinal dermoneurular layer, nervous trunks free from the muscular system and united together by an anal commissure, a simple intestine of several coiled a posterior sucker, no cephalic groove, no spines on the parapodia, and the sexes distinct.

Malacodermis (mal'ach'od-erm's), *n.* [*NL. C. Gr. malakos*, soft, + *dermis*, a tortoise; see *dermis*.] Same as *Malacodermis*.

malacoderm (mal'ach'od-erm), *n.* One of the *Malacodermata* or of the *Malacodermi*.

Malacodermata (mal'ach'od-erm'-ta), *n.* pl. [*NL. neut. pl. of Malacodermis*; see *malacodermis*.] 1. The sea anemones as an order of zoantharian *Actinozoa*. They are so called from their softness, corallum being absent or represented only by a few species which do not form a hard crust. These polyps are usually of large size, and individual rarely being aggregated into a polypoid. The tentacles are numerous, simple, not plumose fringed, etc. In groups of eight, and often in several series, they sometimes number about 500, developed in multiples of six. Some of these animals, as *Hydractis*, are free swimming, but most of them are sessile, adherent to rocks, etc. by a fleshy base, but able to creep about to some extent. The *Hydractis* are aggregated by a common creeping stem or stolon. 2. In zoology, a division of sorbicorn pentapodaous *Coleoptera*, corresponding to Latreille's *Malacodermi*. — 3. In herpetology, the naked reptiles, or amphibians; distinguished from *Sclerodermata*. Also *Malacodermi*.

malacodermatous (mal'ach'od-erm'-tus), *a.* [*C. NL. malacodermatous*, *C. Gr. malakos*, soft, + *dermis* (dermat), skin; see *derma*.] Soft-skinned; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Malacodermata*.

Malacodermi (mal'ach'od-erm'-i), *n.* pl. [*NL. C. Gr. malakos*, soft, + *dermis*, skin; see *derma*.] In Latreille's classification, the second section of sorbicorn pentapodaous *Coleoptera*. It is composed of beetles having, for the most part, soft flexible bodies like the glow worm, the head received into the thorax or at least covered by it at the base, and the prothorax not produced in front and usually not pointed behind. The malacodermi were divided by Latreille into five tribes, *Coleoptera*, *Lampyridae*, *Meloidae*, *Cleridae*, and *Pimplidae*. Although the term is literally inapplicable to a large number of the beetles so called, it is retained as a convenient term, the other being *Sclerodermi*.

Malacodermidae (mal'ach'od-erm'-i-de), *n.* pl. [*NL. C. Malacodermi* + *-idae*.] A family of *Malacodermata*, containing beetles which are really soft-bodied, as the glow worms. Also called *Lampyridae* and *Telephoridae*. It corresponds to Latreille's second tribe, *Lampyridae*.

malacoid (mal'ach'oid), *n.* [*C. Gr. malakos*, soft, + *oides*, form.] Soft in texture; soft-bodied; having a mucilaginous texture; applied to parts of plants, particularly the hyphae of certain fungi.

malacolite (mal'ach'oid), *n.* [*Prop. malacholite*, so called from its color (cf. *malachite*), *C. Gr. malakos*, a mallow, + *lithos*, stone.] Diopside; a fine magnesian variety of pyroxene, of a pale greenish-white color.

malacological (mal'ach'oid-ol'), *n.* [*C. malacology* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to malacology; malacological.

malacologist (mal'ach'oid-ol'), *n.* [*C. malacology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in malacology; a student of mollusks.

malacology (mal'ach'oid-ol'), *n.* [*See F. malacology*, *C. Gr. malakos*, soft, *C. Gr. malakos*, soft-bodied animals without external or articulated bones, etc., *malakos*, + *-logia*, *C. Gr. malakos*, soft-bodied animals; the knowledge of shell fish. It is synonymous with *conchology* but implies that attention is paid to the soft parts or anatomical structure of the animals, rather than to their shells.

malacoon (mal'ach'oon), *n.* [*NL. C. Gr. malakos*, soft.] In mineralogy, an altered and somewhat hydrated zircon having a hardness inferior to that of the original mineral.

Malacostraca (mal'ach'od-str'ach'a), *n.* pl. [*NL. C. Malacostraca* + *-acea*.] A subfamily of Old World and chiefly African diptera, of the family *Lamidae*, named from the genus *Malacostraca*. *J. Cabanis, 1860.* Also *Malacostraci*.

She thrust the hearty brush into the gutter in mistake for the poker, and misappropriated several other articles of her craft.

malconstruction (mal-kon-struk'-shon), *n.* [*< mal- + construction.*] Faulty construction.

The boiler was torn into fragments. The cause of the explosion is given as *malconstruction*.

The Engineer, LXVII, 156.

malcontent (mal'-kon-tent), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *malcontent*; *< F. malcontent* (= Sp. *malcontent*), dissatisfied; as *mal- + content*.] *1.* A dissatisfied; discontented; especially, dissatisfied or discontented with the existing order of things, as with the constitution of society, or the administration of government.

I speak not much; yet in my little Talk
Much vanity and many Ideas do walk;
I wish too earnest, and too oft do flee;
For others fortunes, *male content* with mine.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Works II, The Laws.

Nicholas Durnantius, a Knight of Malta, armed Villa-gagnon, in the year 1555 (*malecontent* with his estate at home) sailed into Franchia Anturethia.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 337.

II. *n.* A discontented person; specifically, a discontented subject of government; one who murmurs at the laws and administration, or who manifests his dissatisfaction by overt acts, as in rebellion or insurrection.

He that wrote the Satyr of Philip Phlegman seemed to have been a *malcontent* of that time, and therefore bent himself wholly to tax the disorders of that age.

Pultenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 50.

In Connecticut and New Hampshire the body of the people rose in support of government, and obliged the *malcontents* to go to their homes.

Jefferson, *Correspondence*, II, 70.

malcontented (mal-kon-tent'-ed), *a.* [Formerly also *malcontented*; as *malcontent + -ed*.] Discontented; dissatisfied; as, "the *malcontented* multitude," *Sp. Hall*.

malcontentedly (mal-kon-tent'-ed-ly), *adv.* In a malcontented manner; with discontent.

malcontentedness (mal-kon-tent'-ed-ness), *n.* The state or character of being malcontented.

malcontently (mal-kon-tent'-ly), *adv.* As a malcontent; discontentedly.

malcontentment (mal-kon-tent'-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *malcontentment*; *< malcontent + -ment*.] Discontent.

They had long gone by universal *male-contentment* of the people . . . procured a great distraction of the king's longest hours.

Holme, *Hist. Scotland*, an 1586.

Maldanidae (mal-dan'-i-de), *n. pl.* [*< NL, < Maldane + -idae*.] A family of polychaetous annelids, containing marine worms in which the appendages are all much reduced; named from the genus *Maldania*. Also *Multania*. *Savigny*, 1817.

Maldivian (mal-div'-i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Maldiver* (see def.) + *-ian*.] *1.* *a.* Of or belonging to the Maldives or Maldivian Islands; a chain of coral islands in the Indian ocean; as, *Maldivian* customs.

II. *n.* A member of the race inhabiting the Maldivian Islands.

maldonite (mal'-don-ite), *n.* [*< Maldon* in Victoria, where it is found, + *-ite*.] In mineralogy, a variety of native gold, supposed to contain a considerable amount of bismuth.

male (mal), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. mal*, *< OF. mala*, *masle*, *F. malle*. *Pr. masle* = *Sp. Pg. macho* = *It. maschio*, *< L. masculus*, male, dim. (in form), *< mas* (*mas*), a man, a male (human being or animal). Hence also (from *L. mas*) *E. masculine*, *masculine*, *masculine*, etc.] *1.* *a.* Pertaining to the sex of human kind, and by extension to that of animals in general, that begets young, as distinguished from the female, which conceives and gives birth; as, a *male* child; a *male* beast, fish, or fowl.

These were the *male* children of Manassah, the son of Joseph.

Josh. viii, 2.

2. In bot., staminate; said of organs or flowers. In old usage plants were called *male* or *female* for fanciful reasons (for example, see *male fern*).

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of males of the human kind, or men as opposed to women; appropriate to men; masculine; as, *male* attire, a *male* voice. — *4.* Composed of males; made up of men and boys; as, a *male* choir. — *5.* Possessing some quality or attribute considered as characteristic of males. [Rare.] — *6.* Denominative; fruitful, as an idea. In this sense, Bacon entitles one of his treatises the "Male Birth of Time." — *Estate tall male*. See *estate*.

Male coffee-berry. See *coffee*. *1.* **Male conceptacle**. In bot., in lower cryptogams, a conceptacle producing only male organs. See *conceptacle*. *2.* **Male die**, the upper one of a pair of dice. — **Male flower**, *gale*, *knot-grass*. See the nouns. **Male incense**, frankincense or cistus in the form of tears or globular drops regarded as the best kind.

May virgins, when they come to mourn,

Male incense burn.

Herbert, *Dirge of Jephthah's Daughter*.

Male order, in arch., the Ionic order; so styled because, according to the fancy of Vitruvius, its sturdy proportions were modeled after those of the male human form, the proportions of the more slender and rounded Ionic order after those of the female form. **Male rim**, rim of a wheel in which only the final syllables correspond, as *diadema* and *complanis*. **Male screw**, a screw of which the threads, carried about the exterior surface of a cylinder, correspond to and enter spiral grooves formed in the surface of a cylindrical hole and constituting a female screw. — **Male system**, in bot., the part of a plant which belongs to and includes the fecundating organs. — *Syn. Mandy*, etc. See *masculine*.

II. *n.* *1.* One of the sex of human kind that begets young; a man or boy; by extension, and usually, one of the sex of any animal that begets young; opposed to *female*. In zoology the sign universally used for a male is ♂ (Mars, the sign ♀ (Venus) signifying female.

Your lamb shall be without blemish, a *male* of the first year.

Ex. xii, 3.

Bring forth men children only!

For thy undaunted mettle should compose

Nothing but *males*.

Shak., *Macbeth*, I, 7, 74.

2. In plants characterized by sexual differences and reproduced by sexual generation, that individual of which the special function is to form the substance essential to the fertility of the germ developed by the female. — **Complemental or supplemental male**, in bot. See *complemental*, *2*, and quotation under *Scopolium*. — **Dwarf male**. See *dwarf*.

male², *n.* An obsolete form of *mate²*.

male³, *n.* [*< OF. mal*, *fein. mal*, *F. mal*, *fein. male* = *Pr. mal*, *matu* = *Sp. mal*, *malo* = *Pg. malo*, *matu*, *mal* = *It. malo*, *< L. malus*, bad, evil (neut. *malum*, *> It. mal* = *Sp. Pg. mal* = *F. mal*, an evil). Hence, from *L. malus*, *F. malice*, *malice*, *mal*, etc.] Bad; evil; wicked. Examples of this word in English are rare, it being almost always compounded with the following noun. (See *mal*.)

The Lord Cromwell would have expressed himself of all the sterner of moving of the *male* journey of Saint Albans.

Paston Letters, I, 345.

male⁴, *n.* [*< ME. also mal*; *< L. malum* = *Gr. malon*, an apple.] An apple.

Nowe pears and *males* over thicke ar torne

Away the vnkens, but juce ylorne

On hem shal be that gentill fruyt my spende

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (C. E. T. S.), p. 163.

male⁵ (mal), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The knot, a sandpaper, *Fungus caninus*, *C. Scutellon*, [*Essex*, Eng.]

male⁶ (mal), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The dance. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

male-. See *mal*.

maleadministration, *n.* See *maladministration*.

maleasot (mal'-ez'), *n.* [*< ME. maleise*, *maise*, *maleise*, *male-esse*, *< OF. malaise*, *F. malaise*, *> E. malaise*, *q. v.*, sickness, *< mal*, bad, + *aise*, ease; see *aise*.] *CF. disaise*.] Sickness; malaise.

All manner men that thou might aspie
To move his father in *mal-esse* and thou move him helpe,
Take by thy lyf let hem doubt for fare.

Piers Plowman (C. E. T. S.), l. 231.

That broughten to him alle that were *n* of *male-esse*.

Wyclif, *Mark*, l. 32.

maleboucher, *n.* See *malboucher*.

malecolyor, *n.* Same as *melancholy*.

maleconformation, *n.* See *malconformation*.

malecontent, *a.* and *n.* See *malcontent*.

malecotoon, *n.* See *malcotton*.

maledicency (mal'-e-dik'-en-si), *n.* [= *OF. maledicence* = *Sp. Pg. maledicencia* = *It. maledicenza*, *< L. maledicentia*, an evil speaking, *< maledicere* (*-ere*), speaking evil of; see *maledicent*.] The practice of evil speaking; reproachful language; also, proneness to reprove. [Rare.]

We are now to have a taste of the *maledicency* of Luther's spirit from his book against Henry the Eighth.

By. Atterbury, *Character of Luther*.

maledicent (mal'-e-dik'-ent), *a.* [= *F. malhissant* = *E. malechant*] = *Sp. malhecho* = *Pg. malhecho* = *It. malhecho*, *< L. maledicentia*, an evil speaking, *< maledicere* (*-ere*), speaking evil of; see *maledicent*.] Speaking reproachfully; slanderous. [Rare.]

Possessed with so furious, as *maledicent*, and so shewn by words.

See E. Soudry, *State of Religion*.

maledict (mal'-e-dikt'), *v. t.* [*< L. maledictus*, pp. of *maledicere* = *It. maledicere*, *maledire* = *Pg. maledire* = *Sp. maledir*, speak evil of, *< mal*, adv., evil (*< malus*, evil; see *mal²*), + *dicere*, speak; see *dictum*.] To address with maledictions; curse. [Obsolete or archaic.]

She was reproached and *maledicted* by her father, on her return, although he knew not where she had been.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, l. 12.

maledict (mal'-e-dikt'), *a.* [*< ME. maledict* (*q. v.*), *< OF. maledict*, also *maledit*, *maledit*, *F. maledit* = *Sp. Pg. maldito* = *It. maledetto*, *< L. maledictus*, pp. of *maledicere*; see *maledict*, *v.*] Execrated; accursed; damned. [Rare.]

As the wings of starlings bear them on
In the cold season in large band and fall,
So doth that blast the spirits *maledict*.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, v. 61.

malediction (mal'-e-dik'-shon), *n.* [*< ME. malediccion*, *< OF. malediccion*, also (*malediccion*, *malediccion*, *> E. malediccion*) *F. malediccion* = *Pr. malediccion*, *malediccion* = *Sp. maldiccion* = *Pg. maldiccion* = *It. maledicione*, *maledicione*, *< L. maledictio* (*-io*), evil speaking, abuse, *L. the act of cursing*, *< maledicere*, speak evil of; see *maledict*, *v.* *CF. malediccion*.] Evil speaking; a cursing; the utterance of a curse or execration; also, a curse.

Now ye shall [hanc] *malediction*.

Rom. of Parsony (E. E. T. S.), l. 586.

My name perhaps among the circumscribed . . .

With *malediction* mention'd.

Milton, *S. A.*, l. 399.

Syn. Malediction, *Curse*, *Imprecation*, *Execration*, *Anathema*. All these are strong words; they are all presumably of the nature of prayers, *malediction* having the least of this meaning. *Malediction* in its derivation contains the idea that is common to them all, that of expressing a desire for evil upon another. *Curse*, *imprecation*, and *execration* are often used of the wanton calling down of evil upon those with whom one is angry, but all five may indicate a formal or official act. *Execration* expresses most of personal hatred, indeed, the word is sometimes used simply to express an intense and outspoken hatred; as, he was held in *execration*. *Anathema* has kept within its original limits as expressing a curse pronounced formally by ecclesiastical authority.

maledictory (mal'-e-dik'-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or consisting in malediction or cursing; imprecatory.

She pointed out . . . a flood of *maledictory* prophecy against the doors of the dead; . . . she cursed with outstretched arms.

Geo. MacDonald, *What's Mine's Mine*, p. 218.

maledight, *a.* [*< ME. < OF. maledit*, *maledict*, *< L. maledictus*, pp.; see *maledict*.] Cursed.

Cometh a child *maledit*.

Azeca *Jesus* to rise he hat.

Curser *Mundi*. (*Hallwell*.)

maledisanti, *n.* [Also *maldisanti*; *< OF. maledisant*, *F. maldisant*, evil-speaking; see *maledicent*.] One who speaks evil. *Minshew*.

How then will scolding readers escape this mark of a *maldisant*?

Florida, II, Dict., To the Reader, p. 191.

malefaction (mal'-e-fak'-shon), *n.* [*< L. malefactum*, *n.*, injury (used only in derived sense of fainting, syncope), *< malefacere*, do evil, harm, *< male*, evil, + *facere*, do; see *fact*.] *CF. benefaction*.] Heinous wrong-doing; a criminal deed; a crime; a wrong; a bad or curse.

They have proclaimed their *malefactions*.

Shak., *Hamlet*, II, 2, 621.

Such disregard of self as brings on suffering . . . is a *malefaction* to others.

H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, § 72.

malefactor (mal'-e-fak'-tor), *n.* [Formerly also *malfactor*; = *Sp. malhecho* = *Pg. malfactor* = *It. malfattore*, *< L. malefactor*, an evil-doer, *< maledicere*, do evil; see *malefaction*.] *CF. benefactor*.] *1.* One who does evil or injury to another; opposed to *benefactor*.

Some benefactors in repute are *malefactors* in effect.

Follen, *Hist. Cambridge*, VIII, 28.

Goodman Warmhouse was mounted on a round, smilling nag, and rode much at his ease by the chariot of his *malefactor*.

Brooks, *Fool of Quality*, I, 312.

2. A heinous evil-doer; a law-breaker; a criminal or felon.

They came out against him as a *Malefactor*, with swords and staves, and having seized his person, being betrayed into their hands by one of his disciples, they carry him to the High Priests house.

Stillinger, *lect. sermons*, I, vi.

Syn. 2. Evil-doer, culprit, felon, convict.

malefactress (mal'-e-fak'-tres), *n.* [As *malefactor* + *-ess*.] A female malefactor; a woman guilty of crime.

malefactance, *n.* See *malfactance*.

male-fern (mal'-fer-n), *n.* An elegant fern, *Aspidium Filix-mas* (*Aspidium Filix-mas* of Richard; *Lastreia Filix-mas* of Presl), with the fronds growing in a crown, found in North and South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. See out under *fern*. — **Male-fern oil**, an antiseptic oil obtained from the rhizomes of *Aspidium Filix-mas*.

malefic (mal'-e-fik'), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. malefique* = *Sp. malefico* = *Pg. malefico* = *It. malefico*, *< L. maleficus* (also *maleficus*), evil-doing, hurtful, mischievous, *< malefacere*, do evil; see *malefaction*.] *1.* *a.* Doing mischief; producing disaster or evil; inauspicious. [Chiefly technical.]

The *Malefic* Aspects are the semi-quadrant of the square, the square, the oblique, and the opposition.

Sadler, *Oriss. of Astral*, p. 399.

hatred: sometimes used in a lighter sense. See *malicious*, 1.

Thy father hates my friends and family,
And thou hast been the heir of all his malice.
Pletcher, *Phigra*, II. 2.

4. In law, a design or intention of doing mischief to another; the evil intention (either actual or implied) with which one deliberately, and without justification or excuse, does a wrongful act which is injurious to others. — **Actual malice, express malice, malice in fact, malice in law**, in which the intention includes a contemplation of some injury to be done. **Constructive malice, implied malice, imputed malice, malice in law**, that which, irrespective of actual intent to injure, is attributed by the law to an injurious act intentionally done, without proper motive, as distinguished from *actual malice*, either proved or presumed. **Malice aforethought, or malice prepense**, actual malice, particularly in case of homicide. — **Syn.** 3. *Ill will, Enmity, etc.* (see *animosity*), maliciousness, venom, spitefulness, depravity.

malice (mal'is), *v. t.* [*malice*, *n.*] To regard with malice; bear extreme ill will to; also, to envy and hate.

Love and live with your fellows honestly, quietly, caringly, that no man have cause either to hate you for your stubbornness or to love you for your proud ungeniality.
Tobias Book (L. T. S.), p. 300.

I find men faultless to be naturally such that . . . he will seek revenge against them that notice him, or practice his harms.
Pursham, *Art of Log.* Poole, p. 49.

I am so far from malingering their status,
That I begin to pity them.
B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, v. 7.

maliced (mal'ist), *p. a.* Regarded with malice; envied and hated.

Thus every day they seem'd to prate
At malice of a good estate.
Pursham, *Child a Ballad*, IV. 200.

Your forced atings
Would hide themselves within his maliced sides.
B. Jonson, *Postmaster*, Ind.

maliceless (mal'is-less), *a.* [*malice* + *-less*.] Free from ill will, hatred, or disposition to harm.
Abb. Loughton, *On Peter*, l. 22.

malichol, *n.* See *malicho*.

malicious (mal'ish-us), *a.* [*ME. malicious*, *< OF. malicieux, F. malicieux* — *Sp. Pg. malicioso* — *It. malizioso*, *< L. malitiosus*, full of malice, wicked, malicious, *< malitia*, badness, malice; see *malice*.] 1. Indulging in or feeling malice; harboring ill-will, enmity, or hostility; actively malevolent; malignant in heart; often used in a lighter sense, implying mischievousness with some ill will.

But the Sublime that were malicious hadle sette spies on every side of the town, and so was the Quene taken and the stward slain.
Methu (E. E. T. S.), II. 108.

I count him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin
That has a name.
Shak., *Macbeth*, IV. 3. 30.

Proceeding from extreme hatred or ill-will; dictated by malice; as, a malicious report.

He will die by to the lords, I fear,
And with malicious counsel stir them up
Some way or other yet further to afflict thee.
Milton, *S. A.*, l. 120.

Malicious abandonment, in law, the desertion of a spouse without just cause. **Malicious mischief**, in law, (a) The committing of physical injury to personal property of another, injury to property from wantonness or malice, as distinguished from theft. (b) Any malicious or mischievous physical injury to the rights of another, or of the public in general. **Malicious prosecution**, (a) A prosecution at law on foot or carried on maliciously, without reasonable cause. From want of probable cause malice may be inferred. The term is commonly applied to criminal prosecutions, but is also applicable to a civil prosecution. (b) An action brought by the sufferer to recover damages from the person who set on foot such a prosecution. **Syn.** Evil minded, ill disposed, spiteful, revengeful. See *animosity*.

maliciously (mal'ish-us-ly), *adv.* In a malicious or spiteful manner; with malice, enmity, or ill-will; wantonly; with wilful disregard of duty. **maliciousness** (mal'ish-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being malicious; extreme enmity or disposition to injure; malignity.

malicorium (mal-i-ko'ri-um), *n.* [*L. malum*, an apple, + *corium*, skin, hide.] The thick and tough rind of the pomegranate fruit. It has been used as an astringent in medicine, and for tanning.

malidentification (mal-i-ten'fi-fi-ka'shon), *n.* [*mal-* + *identification*.] A false identification.

At A. Smith Woodward, after an examination of the type of Bucklandium dituvil, determined that it is truly the imperit of head and pectoral such of a Silenoid. Incredible as such a malidentification on the part of Smith must appear, I presume the determination of Mr. Woodward must be accepted.
Ames, *Nat. Hist.*, 1880.

maliferous (mal-i-f'e-rus), *a.* [*L. malum*, an evil, + *ferre* = *to bear*.] Bringing evil; unwholesome; pestilential. Bailey, 1727. [Rare.]

I had really forgotten to mention that gallant, fine-hearted soldier who . . . fell a victim to the maliferous climate of China.
W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, I. 72.

malign (mā-lin'), *a.* [*OF. maling, F. malin*, *form. maligne* = *Pr. maligne* = *Sp. Pg. It. maligno*, *< L. malignus*, of an evil nature, orig. **malignus*, *< malus*, bad, evil, + *-genus*, -born; see *-genous*. Cf. *benign*.] 1. Having a very evil disposition toward others; harboring violent hatred or enmity; malicious.

Witchcraft may be by operation of malign spirits.
Bacon.

2. Unpropitious; pernicious; tending to injure; likely to do or cause great harm; as, the malign influence of a designing knave. — 3. In *astrology*, having an evil influence.

Two planets, rushing from aspect malign
Of fiercest opposition.
Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 513.

4. Malignant.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inward, endangers the malign etc., and pernicious impatiments.
Bacon, *Seditious and Troubles* (ed. 1587).

Syn. 1. See list under *malicious*.

malign (ma-lin'), *v. t.* [*OF. maligner, maliner*, pervert, deceive, *F. dial. maligner*, malign, *< maling*, *F. malin*, malign; see *malign*, *a.*] 1. *trans.* To treat with extreme enmity; injure maliciously.

Though wayward fortune did malign my state,
My derivation was from ancestors
Who stood equivalent with mighty kings.
Shak., *Pericles*, v. 1. (b).

The search of wood and water, with the barrenness of the soils in other places, show how it is maligned of the elements.
Pursham, *Phigra*, p. 224.

2. To speak evil of; traduce; defame; vilify.

Be not light of credence to new rayed tales, nor crimes, nor simple lies to undergo to him.
Bacon Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

Our Puritan ancestors have been misrepresented and maligned by persons without imagination enough to make themselves contemporary with, and therefore able to understand, the men whose memories they strive to obliterate.
Lowell, *Harvard Anniversary*.

Syn. 2. *Defame, Calumniate, etc.* See *aspere*.

II. intrans. To entertain malice.
This odious fool . . . maligning that anything should be spoke or understood above his own genuine baseness.
Milton, *Coleridge*.

malignance (ma-lig'nan-s), *n.* [*< malignancy* (see *malignancy*) + *-ance*.] Same as *malignancy*.

The minister, as being much nearer both in eye and duty than the knight, it speeds him better to overtake that diffident malignance, with some gentle pout of admonishment.
Milton, *Church Government*, II. 3.

malignancy (ma-lig'nan-si), *n.* [*< malignancy* (see *malignancy*) + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being malignant in feeling or purpose; extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice; as, malignancy of heart.

In some cases, malignancy seems rather more pertinently applied to a cold depravity of nature, and malignancy to indications of this depravity in temper and conduct in particular instances.
F. Bacon, *On the Passions*, II. 4. 3.

2. In *Eng. hist.*, the state of being a malignant; adherence to the royal party in the time of Cromwell and the civil war. See *malignant*, *n.* 2. — 3. The property of expressing malice or evil intent; malignant or threatening nature or character; unpropitiousness. Specifically (a) In *astrology*, tendency to irreparable harm or mischief, as, the malignancy of aspect of the planets.

The malignancy of my fate might perhaps distemper yours.
Shak., *L. N.*, II. 1. 4.

(b) In *pathol.*, violence, tendency to a worse condition as, the malignancy of a tumor.

malignant (mā-lig'nant), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. malignant*, *< L. malignus* (see *malign*, *a.*), also *deponent, malignari*, to do or make maliciously, *< malignus*, malign; see *malign*.] 1. *a.* 1. Disposed to inflict suffering or cause distress; having extreme malevolence or enmity; violently hostile; in *depravity*; as, a malignant heart.

There was a bitter and malignant party grown up now to such a boldness as to give out incident and threatening speeches against the Parliament in 1641.

He speaks harshly and malignantly of many of his contemporaries and towards Cervantes . . . he is absolutely malignant.
Tobias, *Spain*, lit. III. 91.

2. Violently harmful or mischievous; threatening great danger; pernicious in influence or effect.

Verdun and malignant plucked many of them, discovering something in their nature by the soil and barren, backward visage of their leaves, flowers, and fruit.
Row, *Weeks of Creation*, I.

Specifically (a) In *astrology*, threatening to fortune or life, fatal. (b) In *pathology*, aspect of the state of malignancy and ill-holding stars.

0 malignant and ill-holding stars!
Shak., *1 Hen.* VI., iv. 3. 6.

(b) In *pathol.*, virulent; tending to produce death; threatening a fatal issue: as, a malignant ulcer; a malignant fever; malignant pustule or scarlet fever.

3. Extremely heinous: as, the malignant nature of sin. — **Malignant anthrax, fever, pustule, etc.** See the nouns. — **Syn.** 1. *Malevolent, bitter, venomous, spiteful, malign*. See *animosity*.

II. n. 1. A person of extreme enmity or evil intentions; an ill-affected person.

Objection was taken by certain malignants secretly to undermine his [St. Paul's] great authority in the Church of Christ.
Hooker, *Eccl. Polity*, III. 2.

2. Specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of the adherents of Charles I. and his son Charles II. during the civil war; a Royalist; a Cavalier; so called by the Roundheads, the opposite party.

How will dissenting brethren resist it?
What will malignants say?

K. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. II. 620.

One may, indeed, sometimes discover among the malignants of the sex a face that seems to have been naturally designed for a Whig lady.

Addison, *The Ladies' Association*.

malignantly (mā-lig'nant-ly), *adv.* In a malignant manner; maliciously; with extreme malevolence; with pernicious influence; also, virulently.

maligner (ma-li'n-er), *n.* One who maligns or speaks malignantly of another; a traducer; a defamer.

I come a spite? no, Roderigo, no;
A hate of thy person, a maligner!
So far from that, I brought no malice with me.
Pletcher, *Phigra*, II. 2.

malignify (mā-lig'ni-fi), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. malignified*, *ppr. malignifying*. [*< L. malignus*, malign, + *-ficare*, *< facere*, make; see *-fy*.] To render malign or malignant. [Rare.]

malignity (ma-lig'ni-ti), *n.* [*< F. malignité* = *Sp. malignidad* = *Pg. malignidade* = *It. malignità*, *< L. malignus* (see *malign*, *a.*), + *-itas*, ill-will, spite, malice, *< malignus*, malign; see *malign*.] 1. The character or state of being malignant; extreme enmity or evil disposition toward another, proceeding from baseness of heart; malice or malevolence; deep-rooted spite.

Then cometh malignity, through which a man annoeth his neighbor.
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

Thou hast . . . an unrelenting purpose — a steady long-breathed malignity, that surpasses mine.
Scott, *Kenilworth*, IV.

2. The quality of being malignant or malignant; extreme evilness; heinousness; specifically, in *pathol.*, virulence; malignancy.

This shows the high malignity of fraud.
South.
Some diseases . . . have in a manner worn out their malignity, so as to be no longer mortal.
Deyden, *Blind and Panther*, Pref.

Syn. 1. *Ill-will, Enmity* (see *animosity*), maliciousness. 2. *Detraction, calumny, deadliness*.

malignly (mā-lin'ly), *adv.* In a malignant manner; with extreme ill-will; unpropitiously; perniciously.

malignment (mā-lin'ment), *n.* [*< malign* + *-ment*.] The act of maligning. [Rare.]

That recrimination and malignment of motive.
The Century, XXX. 675.

Malikite (mal'ik-ite), *n.* [*< Ar. Malik* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A follower of Malik, the Imam, the founder of one of the four great sects of Sunni Moslems.

Malines lace. [*< F. Malines, Mechlin lace*.] Same as *Mechlin lace* (which see, under *lace*).

malinfluence (mal-in-flu-ens), *n.* [*< mal-* + *influence*.] Evil influence.

Doubting whether optimism had any connection with the latter stage of my bodily wretchedness — (except, indeed, as having left the body weaker . . . and thus predisposed to any mal-influence whatever).
De Quincey, *Confessions*, App. p. 130.

maligner (ma-lig'ner), *v. t.* [*< F. malingner*, a slang word meaning 'suffer,' but prob. also at one time 'pretend to be ill,' cf. *malingrux*, weak, sickly, formerly applied to beggars who feigned to be sick or injured in order to excite compassion, *< malingre*, 'sore, scabby, ugly, loathsome' (Cotgrave), now ailing, poor, weakly, *< mal-*, badly, + (*prok.*) *OF. malingre, beingre*, thin, emaciated, *F. dial. malingre*, ailing, poorly, prob. *< L. ager* (ager-), sick, ill. The sense is perhaps affected by association with *F. malin*, evil, malign, and *prok.* inclination (cf. *malgre, against*.)] To feign illness; sham sickness in order to avoid duty; counterfeited disease.

Hemeralopia has been observed to break out epidemically in camps, etc. I need hardly point out that in such cases a careful examination should always be instituted to guard against malingering.
J. S. Fries, *Dis. of Eye*, p. 412.

malingerer (mā-lig'ner-er), *n.* One who shams illness, especially for the purpose of shirking work or avoiding duty.

Malleifera (mal-ē-if'ē-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *malleifer*; see *malleiferous*.] A superclass of craniate *Vertebrata*, or skulled vertebrates, distinguished by the development of the malleus as a bone of the ear, and by the direct articulation of the lower jaw to the skull. It corresponds to the class *Mammalia*, and contrasts with *Quadrata* and *Eggsfera*.

malleiferous (mal-ē-if'ē-rūs), *a.* [*L. malleifer*, *cl. l. malleus*, a hammer, a mull, + *ferre*, = *F. bear*.] Having a distinct malleus; of or pertaining to the *Malleifera*; mammalian.

malleiform (mal-ē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*cl. l. malleus*, a hammer, a mull, + *forma*, form.] In form, hammer-shaped.

In some species of *Polynae* the pappus gives rise at corresponding points, to large, richly dilated, malleiform tubercles. Hazen, *Anal. Invert.* p. 219.

malleomarking (mal-ē-mā-rō'king), *n.* [*Verbal n. of "malleomark"*, an unrecorded verb, perhaps equiv. to "malleomake, lit. act like the malleomake, or malleomuck, *cl. malleomake, malleomuck*, the fulmar petrel; see *malleomuck*. Cf. *D. malleomolen*, carousal.] *Avut.*, the visiting and carousing of seamen in the Greenland ships. *Sailor's Word-book*.

malleomuck (mal-ē-muk), *n.* [Also *malleomuck, malleomake, malleomuck, malleomuck, malleomuck, malleomuck*, etc.; *cl. G. malleomuck*, = *D. malleomuck*, a malleomuck, explained, from the *D.*, as 'foolish fly' or 'fool fly', as if *cl. D. malleom, fool, dully*, + *mug, MD. mugge*, a 'fly', in allusion to its heedless habits; but the *D.* word is not open to this explanation. *D. mug* means rather a 'goat' (= *E. midg*), and cannot refer to the 'flying' of a bird. The name is prob. of northern origin.] The fulmar petrel, *Fulmarus glacialis*; also extended to some related birds, as albatrosses. See *cl. under fulmar*. Also called *malleomark*.

malleanders (mal-ē-n-dēr-z), *n. pl.* Same as *malleanders*.

malleolar (mal-ē-o-lēr), *a.* [*cl. malleolus* + *-ar*.] 1. Having the character of a malleolus; as, the *malleolar* process of the tibia. — 2. Of or pertaining to other malleolus; as, a *malleolar* artery.

malleolus (mal-ē-o-lūs), *n.; pl. malleoli* (-lī). [NL., *cl. l. malleolus*, a small hammer, dim. of *malleus*, a hammer; see *malleus*.] 1. In *anat.*, a bony protuberance on either side of the ankle. The two together contribute to the stability of the ankle joint, by locking the astragalus so as to prevent lateral and rotatory movements. In man the outer malleolus is formed by the fibula, the inner by the tibia, and each forms a sort of pulley or trochlea around which wind the tendons of important extensor muscles of the foot. The malleoli are little distinguished in most animals, owing to the different act of the foot upon the leg, or the different configuration of the parts. When, as often occurs, the fibula does not reach the ankle, the outer malleolus is wanting unless formed by the fibula. In birds the condyles of the tibia, constituted by ankylosis of proximal tarsal bones, take the name and place of malleoli. 2. In *bot.*, a layer, a shoot bent into the ground and half divided at the bend, whence it emits roots. *Lindley*. — 3. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve shells. *J. F. Gray*, 1817. **Inner malleolus**, the malleolar process of the tibia, articulating with the inner side of the astragalus, having behind it the tendons of the fibularis posterior and flexor digitorum. **Outer malleolus**, the enlarged lower end of the fibula, articulating with the outer side of the astragalus, having behind it the tendons of the peroneus longus and peroneus brevis.

malleoramate (mal-ē-o-rā'māt), *a.* [*cl. l. malleus*, a hammer, + *ramus*, a branch, see *ramate*.] In rotifers, having mallei fastened by unci to ramus, as in the *Mellechorda*, *Frustranda*, *Pterodactylus*, and *Pterodactylus*.

mallet (mal'et), *n.* [*OF. mallet, mallet*, *F. mallet* (= *Pr. mallet* = *It. malletto*), a wooden hammer, mallet, dim. of *mal, malle*, a hammer; see *mull*.] 1. A small beetle or wooden hammer used by carpenters, stonemasons, printers, etc., chiefly for driving another tool, as a chisel, or the like. It is wielded with one hand, while the heavier mull requires the use of both hands. — 2. The wooden hammer used to strike the balls in the game of croquet. **Automatic mallet**, same as *dentist hammer* (which see under *dentist*).

Dental mallet. (a) A light hammer of wood or metal used by dentists for striking the plugger in the operation of filling teeth. It is now superseded in great part by various mechanical contrivances, such as the dental hammer or plugger and the electric plugger. (b) A dental hammer or plugger. See *hammer*.

mallet-flower (mal'et-flō-er), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Epistria*.

malleus (mal'ē-us), *n.; pl. mallei* (-ī). [NL., *cl. l. malleus*, a hammer, a mull; see *mull*.] 1. In *anat.*, the proximal element of Meckel's ear-

tilage, in any way distinguished from the rest of the mandibular arch. In man and other mammals the malleus is separately ossified, and is the outer one of the three bonelets or ossicles of the ear lodged in the cavity of the tympanum, connected with the ear-drum or tympanic membrane, and movably articulated with the incus. It is named from its hammer-like shape in man, having a head, neck, and handle or short process together with a processus gracilis, which lies in the Glenoid fossa. As one of the ossicula auditus, the malleus subserves the function of hearing in mammals. In birds, and many other vertebrates below mammals, the malleus has a very different office, that of forming part of the suspensorium of the lower jaw, which is its true morphological character. Its specialization in *Mammalia* is peculiar to that class. See *Malleifera*, and *cl. under hynd, ear, and tympanic*.

2. In *whit.*, one of the Weberian ossicles which form a chain between the air-bladder and the auditory apparatus in the skull of pleurostomylous and nematognathous fishes. It is homologous with the homopophys of the third one of the concolor anterior vertebræ. — 3. In *rotifers*, one of the paired calcareous structures within the pharynx. In the typical form it is a hammer-like body, consisting of an upper part or head, called the *uncus*, and a lower part or handle, named the *manubrium*, but in other forms the distinction disappears.

4. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of pearl-oysters of the family *Tricardida*, founded by Lamarck in 1790; the hammer shells. They have a long winged hinge at right angles with the length of the valve, giving a hammer-like shape, whence the name. Young shells are like those of *Arca* or wing shells, and have a byssal notch, the hammer shape is gradually acquired with age. *M. vulgaris*, the hammer-oyster, inhabits Eastern seas. See *cl. under hammer shell*.

5. Same as *war-hammer*.

malleanders (mal'ē-n-dēr-z), *n. pl.* Same as *malleanders*.

Mallophaga (ma-lōf'a-gw), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *mallophagus*; see *mallophagous*.] A group of ametabolous apterous parasitic insects with mandibulate mouth-parts and concealed mesometathorax, jointed antennae and palpi, superior spiracles, and short stout legs ending in hooked claws. They are known as *bird lice*, and are very numerous and diversified. By some they are regarded as *Hemiptera* degraded and distorted by parasitism, and placed with the true lice in a group *Parasitica* or *Aphidura*; by others they are held to constitute a superfamily or suborder of *Psocodermatophora*, and by others again a suborder of *Corrodentia*. See *cl. under*.

mallophagan (ma-lōf'a-gw), *n. and a.* [*cl. NL. Mallophaga* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Same as *mallophagous*. II. *n.* A louse of the genus *Mallophaga*.

Mallophagidae (mal-lō-fag'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *cl. Mallophaga* + *-idae*.] The mallophagous insects regarded as a family of *Psocodermatophora*, and corresponding to the suborder *Mallophaga*. They differ from true lice in having nondilatable instead of a total mouth parts, and in other respects. Most of them live on the plumage of birds, whence the name *bird lice* for the whole of them, but some also infest the pelage of mammals. Some are great pests of the poultry-yard and aviary. The genera are numerous, including *Arctopsylla*, *Trochilopsylla*, and *Gonolophus*.

mallophagous (ma-lōf'a-gw), *a.* [*cl. NL. mallophagus*, *cl. Gr. mallos*, a lock of wool, + *phagō*, eat.] In *entom.*: (a) Devouring feathers or hairs and dried skins, as many coleopterous larvae. (b) Pertaining to the *Mallophaga*. Also *mallophagan*.

Mallorquin (ma-lōr'kin), *n.* [*Sp. Mallorquina*, = *Mallorca*, Majorca, see *Majorca*.] Same as *Majorcan*.

Mallotus (ma-lō'tus), *n.* [NL., *Cl. Laureiro*, 1790], *cl. Gr. mallotus*, furnished with wool, fleecy, *cl. Gr. mallon*, clothed with wool, *cl. Gr. mallon*, wool.] 1. A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceae*, tribe *Calceolarieae*, and subtribe *Calceolarieae*, characterized by the oblong parallel anther cells and the numerous (rarely less than fifteen) stamens. The flowers are apetalous, either dioecious or monocious. The plants are trees or shrubs with generally alternate leaves. The male flowers are generally small or short pedicels in heads along a rachis, the pistillate ones a flower on long or short pedicels. There are about 5 species, numerous in Eastern India, the Malay archipelago, and Australia, with a few in Africa. One species, *M. philippinensis*, yields the dyestuff known as *indigo*. 2. In *whit.* (*Cuvier*, 1829), a genus of fishes of the family *Agonidae*, formerly placed in *Siluridae*, of which the male has a broad longitudinal villous or fleshy band of scales differentiated from the rest; the caprine. The type is *Mallotus rubrus*, the caprine. See *cl. under caprine*.

mallow (mal'ō), *n.* [*cl. ME. malowe, malus*, *cl. AS. malwe, malwe* = *D. malwa* = *G. malve* = *OF. malve*, *F. mauve* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. malva*, *cl. L. malva*, prob. with some alteration (cf. *L. malva*, mentioned by Pliny as one *Gr. form*) of the form later used as *Gr. malache* (also *malache*), *cl. Gr. malazōn*, also *malazōn* (later *malāza, malāz*,

after *L.*), *mallow*, appar. so called from its emollient properties, or perhaps from its soft, downy leaves, *cl. malacore*, soften, *cl. malacty*,



Branch of Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*, with flowers and fruits. a, a flower; b, the fruit; c, one of the carpels.

soft.] Any plant of the genus *Malva*, or of the order *Malvaceae*, the mallow family.

Take *malves* with all the roots, and sothe them in water and waache tht bevede therwith.

MS. London A. 1. 17, f. 2-2. (Halliwell.)

Nowe *malves* is nowe, and myntes plantte or roots. *Fallatius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. 8.), p. 84.

Common mallow, in England, *Malva sylvestris*; in America, sometimes, *M. rotundifolia*. — **Country mallow**, the common mallow. — **Curled mallow**, *M. crispata*, in allusion to the leaves. — **Dwarf mallow**, *M. rotundifolia*, low as compared with *M. sylvestris*. — **False mallow**, a plant of the genus *Malvastrum*. — **Glade-mallow**, a plant of the genus *Nepeta*. — **Globe mallow**, a plant of the genus *Sparganium*. — **Indian mallow, (a) In America, *Abutilon* introduced from India. Also called *redflower*. See *American jute*, under *jute*. (b) In England, a plant of either of the genera *Sida* and *Prenan*. — **Jews' mallow**, see *Jews' mallow*. — **Marsh mallow**, see *marsh-mallow*. — **Musk-mallow**, *Malva moschata*, so named from the scent of its foliage. — **Rose-mallow**, the genus *Hibiscus*, especially *H. moscheutos*, the swamp rose-mallow. — **Tree mallow**, *Larix arborescens*. — **Venice mallow**, *Hibiscus Trionum*, the bladder ketmia. See *chess-cake*, 3, *cl. 4*.**

mallow-rose (mal'ō-rōz), *n.* Same as *rose-mallow* (which see, under *mallow*).

mallowwort (mal'ō-wōrt), *n.* Any plant of the mallow family, *Malvaceae*.

malla (malz), *n. pl.* [*A contr. of malleus*, formerly *malle*, etc.] The malleus. [*Prov. Eng.*]

mallum, mallus (mal'lum, -us), *n.* [ML., of *OF. orig.*; cf. *Goth. mull*, time, point, mark, writing, = *AS. mal*, time, mark, etc.; see *meal*.] Among the ancient Franks, a court corresponding to the hundred court among the Anglo-Saxons.

The ordinary court of justice is the *mallus* or court of the hundred. *Stalder*, *Const. Hist.*, § 26.

malm, maum (mām, mān), *n. and a.* [Also *maum*, *maum*; *cl. ME. malm*, *cl. AS. malm*, sand, = *OS. malm*, (just) = *OHG. MHG. malm*, dust, G. (dial.) *malm*, something good, also in technical use, = *Lecl. malm*, sand (in local names), usually ore, metal, = *Norw. malm*, sand, ore, = *Sw. malm*, sand (in local names), = *Dan. malm*, ore, = *Goth. malma*, sand; with formative -m, from the verb represented by *OHG. malan* = *Lecl. mala* = *Goth. malan*, grind; see *mull*, from the same verb. Hence *maum*, *maum*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. Earth containing a considerable quantity of chalk in fine particles; a calcareous loam, constituting in the southeastern counties of England a soil especially suited for the growth of hops; a kind of earth suitable for making the best quality of brick without any addition. The brickmakers in the vicinity of London divide the brick-path of that region into strong clay, mull clay (or loam), and malm. *Artificial malm* is a mixture imitating the natural earth. See *maum* *brick*, below.

To the north-west, north, and east of the village of *Selborne* is a range of far enclosures, consisting of what is called a white *maim*, a sort of rotten or rubble stone, which, when turned up to the front and rain, moulders to pieces and becomes manure to itself.

Gilbert White, *Nat. Hist. Selborne* (ed. Bohn), p. 15.

2. [*cap.*] The name used in Germany, and frequently by geologists writing in English on the geology of that country, for the uppermost of the three divisions of the *Jurassic series*, all of which at an early day received English provincial names, namely *Lias*, *Dogger*, and *Malm*.

Some make the Egyptians first inventors of Wine . . . and of Beer, to which end they first made Malt of Barley for such places as wanted Grapes.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 362.

The ale shall ne'er be brewin' of malt.
The Enchanted Ring (Child's Ballads, III, 53).

2. Liquor produced from malt, as ale, porter, or beer.

Behoold malt found me well and malt.
Johns, Armstrong (Child's Ballads, VI, 14).

Blown malt, malt dried in a kiln in which the heat is raised quickly to 100° F., and then lowered. It is so called from its distended appearance. *Encyc. Brit. Malt-cleaning machine*, by a brewery, a form of grain cleaner for freeing barley, previous to malting, from all extraneous substance, such as other grain, weeds of grass and weeds, dust, and foul matters, a cleaning and sorting machine.

II. a. Pertaining to, containing, or made with malt. **Malt liquor**, a general term for an alcoholic beverage produced merely by the fermentation of malt, as opposed to those obtained by the distillation of malt or grain.

malt¹ (malt'), *v.* [*< malt*, *n.*] **I. trans.** To convert (grain) into malt. The steps in the process of malting are four: First, steeping in water from twenty-four to forty hours, by which the grain takes up from 10 to 50 per cent. of water, swells, and begins to germinate. Second, couching, in which the steeped grain is piled in heaps on a floor, usually made of flagstones, and where in the growth of the rootlets is aided by heat generated in the mass. Third, flooring, in which the germinating grain is spread upon a floor in charges called floors, and stirred to expose it to air, and in which the growth of the rootlets is checked and the germination of the acrospira is carried to the desired limit. Fourth, drying, in which the germination is completely arrested by heat in a malt kiln. The maltster decides, from the length and appearance of the acrospira when the conversion of the starch has been carried to the right limit. The dried acrospira and the rootlets are broken off by hand in the kiln, and are removed by sifting. The chemical changes effected by the partial germination and subsequent treatment of the grain are chiefly the conversion of the azotized substances into diastase, the conversion of the starch into grape sugar by the action of the diastase, and the imparting of color and flavor to the malt in the kiln. The malt is either pale or dark in color, according to the degree of heat and the length of time it is exposed to heat in the kiln; and a peculiar flavor is derived from empyreumatic oil generated in the husk.

II. intrans. 1. To become malt; to be converted into malt.

To house it green . . . will make it malt worse.
Marston, Husbandry.

2. To drink malt liquor. [*Humorous or low.*]
She drank nothing lower than Curwen,
Manchines, or pluk Noyan,
And on principle never malt-d.

Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Birth.

Well, for my part, I malt. *Marston, Jacob Faithful.*

malt'. An obsolete preterit of *mal*. *Chaucer, Malalent* (mal'tu-lent), *n.* [*Also malalent*; *< ME. malalent*; *< OE. malalent*, ill-humor, anger; *as mal- + talent*.] Evil disposition or inclination; ill-will; resentment; displeasure; spleen.

Wax he roly for shame, and loked on hym with malalent, and yet that hadde be a lone he wolde with hym have foughten.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III, 536.

As she that hadde it al to rent,
For angry and for malalent.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 363.

So forth he went
With heavy look and bumpish pace, that plain
In him bewaid great grudge and malalent.
Spenser, F. Q., III, iv, 31.

That is the lot of them that the Black Douglas bears malalent against.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, vi.

malalentive, *a.* [*ME. malalenty*; *< OE. malalenty*; *< mal*, ill-humor, anger; *see mal-talent*.] Angry; resentful.

And theyl come to geder wroth and malalent that con a geyn that other, and that con deservant of poys and hononr, and that other covetous to a venge bys shame and his barne.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III, 536.

malt-barn (malt'bern), *n.* Same as *malt-house*.

malt-drier (malt'dri'er), *n.* An apparatus for artificially drying malt in order to arrest the process of germination and the chemical change in the constituents of the grain. *E. H. Knapp.*

malt-dust (malt'dust), *n.* The refuse of malt after brewing; spent malt.

Malt dust is an active manure frequently used as a top dressing, especially for fruit trees in pots.
Encyc. Brit., VII, 234.

Malter (mal'ter), *n.* Same as *malster*. [*Rare.*]

Maltese (mal'tes or tēs'), *a.* and *n.* [*< Malta*; *< L. Melita, Melite*; *Gr. Melite* (see def.) + *-ese*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to Malta, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly belonging to the Knights Hospitallers or Knights of Malta (1530-1798), afterward to France, and since 1800 to Great Britain, or to the group of islands of which it is the chief. *Maltese cat, dog, stone, etc.* See the nouns. *Maltese cross*. See *cross of Malta*, under *cross*.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of the island of Malta. — 2. The language spoken by the natives of Malta. Its chief element is a corrupt form of Arabic mixed with Italian.

malt-extract (malt'eks'trakt), *n.* A concentrated unfermented infusion of malt. It is used in medicine in cases where it is desirable to further the nutrition.

malt-floor (malt'flor), *n.* 1. A perforated iron or tin floor in the chamber of a malt-kiln, through which the heat ascends from the furnace below, and dries the grain laid upon it. — 2. A floor on which grain is spread to undergo partial germination in the process of malting. — 3. A charge of grain spread on a floor of a malt-house to undergo partial germination. See *malt* and *malting*.

maltha (mal'tha), *n.* [*< L. maltha* (see def.), *< Gr. maltha, malthā*, a mixture of wax and pitch used for caulking ships.] A bituminous substance midway in consistency between asphaltum and petroleum. From its tarry appearance, it is sometimes called *mineral tar*; it is the *breca* of the Mexican Spanish. By the Romans the word *maltha* was used as the name of various cement, stucco, and other preparations of a similar kind employed for repairing cisterns, roofs, etc., and of some of these what is now known as *maltha*, or some other form of bitumen, in all probability constituted a part. Asphaltum and maltha were also used from the earliest times as stated in *Genesis* with regard to the building of the Tower of Babel for the same purpose for which our common mortar is employed, namely to bind together stones and bricks.

malthe', *n.* [*ML. < L. maltha*; see *maltha*.] Mortar; cement.

Convenient it is to knowe, of malthe
 . . . what malthe hoots and colds
Are able, ther to chyngeur chiffe or sothe to
To make it boole.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Malthe' (mal'the'), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. malthē or malthā*, a fish so named, supposed by some to have been the angler, *Lophius*.] A genus of pedicellate fishes, typical of the family *Maltheidae*; the bat-fishes. *M. opercularis* inhabits tropical seas. See *cuts* under *bat-fish*.

maltheid (mal'the'id), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Maltheidae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Maltheidae*. **Maltheidae** (mal'the-'i-dei), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Malthe' + -idae*.] A family of pedicellate fishes with branched apertures in the superior axilla of the pectoral fins, the anterior dorsal ray in a cavity overhanging by the anterior margin of the forehead, the mouth subterminal or inferior, and the lower jaw generally received within the upper; the bat-fishes. It includes marine fishes of remarkable aspect, representing two subfamilies, *Maltheinae* and *Haliutinae*.

maltheiform (mal'the-i-form), *a.* Resembling in form a fish of the genus *Malthe*.

Maltheinae (mal'the-'i-nei), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Malthe' + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Maltheidae*, having the body divided into a cordiform disk and a stout caudal portion, the frontal region elevated, and the snout more or less attenuated. It includes a few American marine forms inhabiting shallow water.

maltheine (mal'the-in), *a.* and *n.* [*< Malthe' + -ine*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the *Maltheinae*, or having their characters.

II. n. A bat fish of the subfamily *Maltheinae*.

maltheid (mal'the'id), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Having the form or characters of the *Maltheidae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Maltheidae*, a malthead.

malt-horse (malt'hors), *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt by working a treadmill or winch; hence, a slow, heavy horse.

Some, malt-horse, cap'n, conough, idiot, patch.
Shak., l. c. of E. III, l. 32.

He! why, he has no more judgment than a malt-horse.
R. Johnson, Every Man in His Humour, l. 4.

malt-house (malt'hous), *n.* [*< ME. malthouse*; *< AS. maltheas, & weilt, malt*; + *hus, house*.] A house in which malt is made.

Malthusian (mal'thu-'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Malthus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the Rev. T. R. Malthus (1766-1834), an English economist, or to the doctrines set forth in his "Essay on the Principle of Population." In this work he first made prominent the fact that population, unless limited by positive checks, as wars, famines, etc., or by preventive checks, as moral customs that prevent early marriage, tends to increase at a higher rate than the means of subsistence can, and that the most favorable circumstances be made to increase. As a remedy he advocated the principle that society should aim to diminish the sum of vice and misery, and check the growth of population, by the discouragement of early and imprudent marriages, and by the practice of moral self-restraint.

II. n. A follower of Malthus; a believer in Malthusianism.

Malthusianism (mal-thū-'ei-an-izm), *n.* [*< Malthusian + -ism*.] The theory of the relation of population to means of subsistence taught by Malthus. See *Malthusian, a*.

malting (mal'ting), *n.* [*< malt' + -ing*.] A medicinal preparation made by digesting sprouting malt in water, expressing the solution, precipitating with alcohol, and drying the precipitate, which is impure diastase.

malting (mal'ting), *n.* [*Verbal n. of malt', v.*] 1. The artificial production of germination in grain for the purpose of converting its starch into the greatest possible amount of sugar, as a preparation for brewing, or the conversion by fermentation of this sugar into alcohol.

Malting consists of four processes, steeping, couching, flooring, and kiln drying.
Encyc. Brit., IV, 367.

2. A place where malting is carried on. [*Rare and inaccurate.*]

The town also possesses brass foundries, malting kilns, and brick yards.
Ancyc. Brit., XXIV, 591.

malt-kiln (malt'kil), *n.* A heated chamber in which malt is dried to check germination. Some kilns are fitted with machinery for stirring the malt on the floor of the kiln, this mechanism being called a *malt-turner*. A smaller apparatus with mechanical devices for stirring the malt is commonly known as a *malt-drier*.

malt-mad (malt'mad), *a.* Maddened with drink; addicted to drink; drunken.

These English are so malt-mad, there's no meddling with 'em.
Fletcher, Pilgrims, III, 7.

maltman (malt'man), *n.*; *pl. maltmen* (-men). A maltster. *Glossaire, Steele (Glas, 70).*

malt-master (malt'mas'ter), *n.* A master maltster.

If the poor cannot reach the price, the maltmaster will.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II, 216. (Devotee.)

malt-mill (malt'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding malt.

maltose (mal'tōs), *n.* [*< malt' + -ose*.] A sugar (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ + H₂O) which forms hard white crystals, is directly fermented by yeast, and is closely like dextrose in its properties. It is produced from starch paste by the action of malt or diastase.

malt-rake (malt'raik), *n.* An implement for stirring malt on the floor of a malt-kiln. A hoe-shaped part scrapes the grain from the floor, and it falls through fingers set above and behind the hoe.

maltreat (mal-trēt'), *v. t.* [*< malt' + treat*.] To treat ill; abuse; treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness.

York had been never better served in his life; — but it was a little hard to maltreat him after, and plunder him after he was laid in his grave.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II, 17.

maltreatment (mal-trēt'ment), *n.* [*< maltreat' + -ment*.] The act of maltreating, or the condition of being maltreated; ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.

malt-screen (malt'skrēn), *n.* A machine for freeing malt or barley from foreign matters.

maltster (malt'stēr), *n.* [*< ME. maltster*; *< malt' + -ster*.] A maker of or dealer in malt. Barely also *maltster*.

malt-surrogate (malt'sur'fō-gāt), *n.* Any substitute, as corn, potatoes, rice, or potato-starch, used in the manufacture of beer in place of a part of the malt required for the normal manufacture.

malt-tea (malt'tē), *n.* The liquid infusion of the mash in brewing; water impregnated with the valuable part of the malt, leaving behind the husks or grains. See *grain*, 6, and *wort*.

malt-turner (malt'tēr'ner), *n.* A mechanical device for turning malt as it is heated in the kiln. See *malt-kiln*, and compare *malt-rake*.

maltworm (malt'werm), *n.* A person addicted to the use of malt liquor.

Then doth she frowle to her the bowl,
Even as a maltworm should.
By. Will, Gamster's Garden's Seedle, II, (song).

I am joined with . . . none of these mad, mustachio, purple hued malt worms.
Shak., I Hen. IV., p. 1, 32.

malty (mal'ti), *a.* [*< malt' + -y*.] Pertaining to, composed of, or produced from malt.

Backward and forward rush mysterious men with no names, who fly about all these particular parts of the country on which I dwell . . . throwing himself in an antiferous and malty shower.
Deane, Jack House, 11.

malulella (mal-ū-lē'lā), *n.*; *pl. malulellae* (-ē). [*NL. (Packard, 1863), double dim. of L. mala, jaw*; see *malin*.] An appendix of the front edge of the inner stipes of the deutonymph of a mite. See *deutonymph*.

They may be 2, 4, 6, or 12 or more, usually an even



3. An individual of the human race; a human being; a person; as, all *men* are mortal.

For he is such a son of Belial, that a *man* cannot speak to him. 1 Sam. xxv. 17.

If any *man* have ears to hear, let him hear. Mark iv. 23.

O best of men, invisible, invisible,
As a host, on a man's face.

Shak., T. G. of V., II. 1. 112.

A *man* would expect to find more antipathy.
Addison, Remarks on Italy.

4. Generically, the human race; mankind; for *man* beings collectively; used without article or plural; as, *man* is born to trouble; the rights of *man*.

But he decayed with years; after he was wedded, and left a *man*, the first creature of *man* that was formed.
Milton (C. L. T. S.), l. 100.

Man being not only the noblest creature in the world, but even a very world in himself.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 1.

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly *man*,
His chief delight and favour. Milton, P. L. in 100.

Specifically — 5. A male adult of the human race, as distinguished from a woman or a boy; one who has attained manhood, or who is regarded as of manly estate.

Therewith departed the young Ventres and his company, that was a *man* of body and a good knight and young of prime baron.
Milton (C. L. T. S.), l. 117.

Neither was the *man* created for the woman, but the woman for the *man*. 1 Cor. xi. 9.

All the *man* present signed a paper, declaring that a picture should be painted and a tablet taken from it of her Royal Highness.
Gardner, Memoirs, Sept. 1, 1815.

At Cambridge and at Oxford, every stippling bear counted a *man* from the moment of his putting on the gown and cap.
Gardner and Canab., p. 7, quoted in College Words.

6. In an emphatic sense, an adult male possessing manly qualities in an eminent degree; one who has the gifts or virtues of true manhood.

Grace & good manners maketh a *man*.
Book of Proverbs (C. L. T. S.), extra ed. x. 1 to 10.

I dare do all that may become a *man*,
Who dares do more is none.
Shak., Macbeth, I. 7. 46.

A combination and a form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a *man*.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 4. 62.

Worth makes the *man*, and want of it the fellow.
The rest is all but leather or parchment.
Pope, Essay on Man, IV. 260.

7. The qualities which characterize true manhood; manliness.

Met thought he bare himself in such a fashion,
So full of *man*, and sweetness in his carriage.
R. Johnson, Every Man in his Humour, II. 1.

8. An adult male considered as in some sense pertaining to or under the control of another person; a vassal, follower, servant, attendant, or employee; one immediately subject to the will of another; as, the officers and *men* of an army; a gentleman's *man* (a valet or body-servant); I am no *man's* *man*.

Like master, like *man*. Old proverb.

I'll come and call you home to dinner, and my *man* shall attend you.
Colton, in Walton's Angler, II. 364.

Yet any one who talks to German officers on the subject of their *men* is more from them that they do not by any means consider the average German as the best material of which to make a soldier.
Pittsburgh Bee, N. Y., XIII. 23.

9. A husband; as, my *man* is not at home (said by a wife). [Now only provincial or vulgar, except in the phrase *man and wife*.]

Man and wife as M. and W. have consorted together in holy wedlock, . . . I pronounce that they are *Man and Wife*.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

In the next place every wife ought to answer, for her *man*.
Addison, The Ladies' Assistant.

10. One subject to a mistress; a lover or suitor. [Now vulgar.]

I would not be untrawled for no wight,
But as hire *man* I would live and serve,
And never more other creature serve.
Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 447.

11. A word of familiar address, often implying some degree of disparagement or impatience.

We speak no treason, *man*. Shak., Rich. III. I. 1. 36.
"You will think me . . . I don't know what you think me . . ." "Get it out, *man*. I can't tell till I know."
Mrs. Childsford, Four Gentlemen, etc.

12. A piece with which a game, as chess or checkers, is played. — 13. *Man*, in compounds, a ship or other vessel; as, *man-of-war*; *merchantman*, *Indiaman*, etc. A *man of death*. See *death*. — *Sanbury man*, a Puritan, a sour or severe man. Sanbury was at one time a center of Puritanism. (Eng.)

Best man, a friend who acts as a ceremonial attendant to a bridegroom at a wedding; a groomsmen; formerly applied also to one who served a bride in that capacity.

The swains they bound the bride's *best man*,
Below a green ash tree.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 177).

Bible man. See *Idolatry*, 2. — *Dead man*. (a) A super-numerary.

At the Hog Tavern, Captain Philip Holland, with whom I lodged, told me to have five or six servants entered on board as *dead men*, and I to give them what wages I pleased, and so their pay to be mine. P. P. P. Diary, I. 34.

(b) *pl. see dead*. — *Dead man's part*. Same as *dead's part*. — *Happy man be his dole*. See *dole*, 1. — *Iron man*. (a) In glass making, an apparatus sometimes used to facilitate the blowing of large cylinders for sheet glass. It consists of a rail projecting from the front of the blowing furnace and carrying a pair of wheels upon which the cylinder and the blowing iron or blowpipe of the operator are supported during the process of blowing. By means of the wheels, the cylinder can easily be moved away from or toward the furnace. (b) In some parts of England, a coal cutting machine. *Man about town*, a man of the lower class who frequents clubs, theaters, hotels, and other places of public or social resort; a fashionable idler.

The fame of his fashion is a *man about town* was established throughout the country. Thackeray, Pendennis, II.

I had known him as an ill-tempered and a *man about town*, but he was now transformed into an energetic and capable member of the government. The Century, XXXVII. 212.

Man alive: a familiar exclamation expressive of surprise or remembrance. *Man Friday*, a sailor or devoted follower; a factotum from the man found by Robinson Crusoe on his deserted island, whom he always calls "my man Friday." *Man in the iron mask*. See *mask*.

Man in the moon, a fanciful resemblance of a man walking with a dog, and with a bush near him (also, sometimes, of a human face, seen in the disk of the full moon).

The lantern is the moon. I the *man in the moon*; this thorn bush, my thorn bush — this dog, my dog.
Shak., M. N. D., V. 1. 262.

Man in the oak, a sprite or goblin.

The *man in the oak*, the hell-hound, the fier drake, the pucker, Tom Throat, hobgoblin, Tom Tumbler, bon-lash, and such other boys, that were staid of our own shadows. R. Sed. Discoveries of Witches, etc. (Part 1).

The hunt of . . . which . . . the *man in the oak*.
S. Field, Muggins, I. 1. 5.

Man of arms. (a) A soldier. (b) A man at arms.

In the ninth Year of K. Richard's Reign, the French King sent the Admiral of France into Scotland, with a thousand *Men of Arms*, besides Cross-bows and others, to aid the Scots against the English.
Luttrell, Chronicle, p. 141.

Man of blood. See *blood*. — *Man of business*, a business man; an agent, an attorney.

I employ my *man of business*. N. Hill Novit, to age of Little's plea. See *plea* of Mid. Tithian, vii.

Man of his hands. See *at his hands*, under *hand*.

Man of letters, a literary man; one devoted to literature, a scholar and writer. — *Man of motley*. See *motley*.

Man of sin. A very wicked man; a reproach to the church. — *Man of straw*. (a) An easily refuted imaginary interlocutor or opponent in an argument; a discredited character weakly representing the adversary side in a dispute. (b) An imaginary or an irresponsible person put forward as a substitute or surer for another, or for any fraudulent purpose. — *Man of the world*, a man inured to and experienced in the ways of the world; a specialist of character, manners, and all sorts of deportment, dress, etc., and trained to take all these things as he finds them without prejudice or surprise.

Men who proudly looked up to him (*man*) as more than the political chief, as the pre-eminent gentleman, and model *man* of the world of that age.
Farrar, Life of Aaron Burr, I. 340.

Man of war. (a) A warrior, a soldier.

And Herod with his *men of war* set him at nought, and mocked him.
Luke xxi. 11.

Both the *man of war* and the *man of peace*, I will slay.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 31.

(b) See *man of war*. — *Marrying man*. See *marrying*.

Medicine man. See *medicine*. — *Natural man*. (a) Man in a state of nature, morally and spiritually; man acting or thinking according to the light of unphilosophical nature.

How comes a contrast between the inner self, which the *natural man* creates in his . . . and of . . . the chief seat of the sensual and the whole visible and tangible body below.

J. Ward, Phryx. Rev., XX. 54.

(b) In *Seven*, man is regenerate or unregenerate; the old man (see *old*). — *New man*, in *Seven*, the regenerate nature obtained through union with Christ, opposed to the old man.

And that we put on the *new man*, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness. Eph. iv. 24.

Nine men's morris. See *morris*. — *Ninth part of a man*. See *ninth*.

Odd man, a man servant who is occasionally employed, or who does odd jobs in domestic or business establishments in England.

If a driver be ill, the *odd man* is called upon to do the work.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 346.

Old man usually with the definite article. (a) In *Seven*, unregenerate humanity; also, the fallen human nature inherited from Adam and operative in the regenerate, though not in the same manner or degree as in the unregenerate.

He not one to another, seeing that ye have put off the *old man* with his deeds.
Col. iii. 9.

(b) The father of a family; the "governor." (Klang or vulgar.) (c) The captain or commanding officer, as of troops, a vessel, etc.; the proprietor or employer; so called by his men. (Colloq.) (d) *Threat*, an actor who is usually cast for the parts of old men. In certain outdoor games, the leader; "it." (U. S.) — *Old man of the mountain*. See *mountain*. — *Old man of the sea*, the old man who leaped on the back of Sindhed the sailor, clinging to him and refusing to dismount; hence, figuratively, any intolerable burden or care which one cannot get rid of.

But no one can rid himself of the preaching clergyman. He is the bore of the age, the *old man of the sea* whom we clubbers cannot shake off.

Trollope.

Paul's man. See the quotation.

A *Paul's man*, i. e. a frequenter of the middle aisle of St. Paul's cathedral, the common resort of east capitalists, sharpers, gulls, and gossipers of every description.

Grifford, Note to R. Johnson's Every Man in his Humour, [Prolog.]

Physical-force men. See *Charlie*. — *Reading man*, one devoted to books; especially, a student in college who applies himself to close study. — *Red man*. Same as *red Indian* (which see, under *Indian*). — *Second man*, the mate of a fishing vessel, corresponding to first mate in the merchant service. (New Eng.) — *The fall of man*. See *fall*. — *The sick man*, Turkey: the Ottoman Empire; so called in allusion to its chronic state of trouble and decline. The expression was first used in 1853 by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia in a conversation with Sir Hamilton Seymour, British ambassador. — *To a man*, all together; every one, unanimously.

I shall now mention a particular wherein your whole body will be certainly against me, and the lady, almost to a man, on my side. Swift, Letter to Young Clergyman.

To be one's own man, to be master of one's own time and actions.

You are at liberty; *be your own man*.
Jean, and Fl. Woman-hater, v. 2.

To line men. See *line*. (*Man* is used in a few compounds merely to denote the sex, as in *man-child*, *man-servant*. It is also used in many compounds in the general sense, as, *man-eater*, *man-hater*, etc.)

man (man), v. t.; pret. and pp. *maned*, ppr. *manning*. [*< ME. mannen, < AS. mannan, germanic = D. MAA, G. mannen = Lat. manna = Sw. manna = Dan. manne*, supply with men; from the noun.] 1. To supply with men; furnish with a sufficient force or complement of men, as for service, defense, or the like.

But she has builded a bonnie ship.
West man's sacrament, his degree.
Lord Leichen and Suite (Child's Ballads, IV. 257).

The gates of St. John's College were shut, and partly man and partly boyed against him (Dr. Whitaker).
Fuller, Hist. Camb. Univ., VI. 16.

See how the early Warwick means the wall.
Shak., Henry VI., V. 1. 17.

Since the termination of the American war, there had been nothing to call for any unusual energy in manning the navy.
Macintosh, Sylvia's Lovers, I.

2. To brace up in a manly way; make manly or courageous; used reflexively.

Retire, and *man yourself*, let us alone.
We are no children this way.
Fletcher, Valentinian, II. 4.

He *maned himself* with dauntless air.
Scott, I. of the L., v. 49.

So he *maned himself* and spoke quietly and firmly.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 266.

3. To wait on; attend; escort.

Will you not *man* us, Fido, being a proper *man*?
Fido, Lullaby and his husband, p. 291.

Such *manning* them (the ladies) home when the sports are ended.
Gower, quoted in Docton's Annals of the Stage, I. 21.

By your leave, bright stars, this gentleman and I are come to *man* you to court.
R. Johnson, Postmaster, IV. 1.

4. To accompany to the presence or company of man; tame, as a hawk or other bird.

Those silver doves
That wanton Venus *man*'d upon her fate.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

Another way I have to *man* my haggard.
To make her come and know her keeper's call.
Shak., T. of the S., IV. 1. 168.

To man it out, to brave it out; play a manly part; bear one's self stoutly and boldly.

Well, I must *man it out*; what would the Queen?
Dryden, All for Love, II.

To man the capstan. See *capstan*. — *To man the yards*. See *yard*.

manable (man'a-bil), a. [*< man + -able*.] Of proper age to have a husband; marriageable. [Rare.]

That a woman's right age; as full as thou art at one and twenty; she's *manable*, is she not?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, II. 1.

manacle, n. and v. An obsolete form of *manacoe*.

manacle (man'a-kl), n. (Early mod. E. *manacle* (the orig. correct form), *< ME. manakyl, manacle, manakelle, manacle*, *< OF. manacle, F. manacle* (= Sp. *manija*), *< ML. manaculus*, a handcuff (cf. L. *manaculo*, the handle of a plow; dimin. of L. *manica*, pl., a bandage, also the long sleeve of a tunic) (> F. *manque*, hand-leather):

Stanley . . . had looked forward, he said, not only to the renewal of managerial responsibility and importance, but to donning again the sack and bowtie.

J. Jefferson, The Century, XXXIX, 1st.

managership (man'aj-er-ship), *n.* [*< manager + -ship.*] The office of manager; management.

managery (man'aj-ri), *n.* [*< manage + -ry.*] Management; the act of managing, in any sense.

Show thy art in honesty, and lose not thy virtue by the bad managery of it.

Sir T. Browne, Christ, Mor., 1. 1.

[An] expert general will . . . touch them the really managery of their weapons.

Decay of Christ, Pity.

managing (man'aj-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *manage*, *v.*] Management; control; direction.

Whom state so many had the managing

That they lost France, and made his England bleed

Shake., Hen. V., 2. 2. Epil.

managing (man'aj-ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of manage, v.*] 1. Having or responsible for the management or direction of some work; having executive control or authority; as, a managing clerk; a managing editor.

The general conditions were, two hundred pounds a year to each managing actor, and a lot more.

Life of Queen Victoria, 1867, p. 30.

2. Characterized by careful or judicious management; hence, frugal; economical; artful in contrivance; scheming; as, she is a managing woman; a managing man.

Vir Frugi signified at one and the same time a sober and managing man, an honest man, and a man of substance.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 5.

manakin, *n.* and *a.* See *manikin*.

man-ape (man'ap), *n.* 1. An anthropoid ape; a simian, such as the chimpanzee, gorilla, orang-utan, and gibbon.—2. A supposed ancestor of the human race, advanced a step in intelligence beyond the ape; an ape-man. See *Adams*.

To these species [found in the Tertiary], the ancestral forms of historic man, M. de Mortillet would give the name of anthropopithecus, or man-ape.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII, 372.

manati, *n.* [*< F. manati; see manatee.*] Same as *manatee*.

man-at-arms (man'at-armz), *n.* A soldier, especially in the middle ages, fully armed and equipped; a heavy-armed soldier.

A gallant man-at-arms is here, a doctor

In feats of chivalry, blunt and rough spoken

Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

manatee (man-a-tee), *n.* [*Also manati, manitau (and lamantia); = F. manate, manat (Colgrave) (and lamantin). NL. manatus. < Sp. manati, of Haytina (W. Ind.). manati, said to mean 'big beaver.'*] A sea-cow; a gregarious herbivorous aquatic sirenian mammal, of the genus *Manatus*, family *Manatidae*, and order *Sirenia*. The American manatee, to which the name was originally given, and to which it specially pertains, is *Manatus americanus*, *Manatus*, or *laminatus*, whether of one or two species.

The manatee inhabits the shallow waters of rivers and estuaries on the eastern coast of tropical and subtropical America, from Florida and some of the West India islands to about lat. 20° S. It is a sluggish, timid, and inoffensive animal, found in small herds, feeding on aquatic vegetation, and attaining sometimes a length of 8 or 10 feet. In general aspect the manatee resembles a small whale or other cetacean, but it belongs to a different order, though it was formerly considered a herbivorous cetacean. The body is naked and stout, shaped like that of a fish, without trace of hind limbs, ending in an expansive shovel or spoon-shaped tail, the fore limbs are flippers or paddles without outward distinction of digits, but with flattened nails. The eyes and ears are small, and the whole physiognomy is peculiar, owing to the tumidity and great mobility of the muzzle. There is an entirely distinct species, *Manatus senegalensis*, found on the western coast of Africa, to which the name extends.

Manatidae (ma-nat'i-de), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Manatus + -idae.*] A family of sirenians, formerly united with the genus *Manatus*. Formerly coextensive with the order *Sirenia*, it is now restricted, by the exclusion of *Halosere, Rhytina, Halitherium*, and other genera to forms having the tail entire and rounded, the last five or more vertebrae cylindrical and devoid of transverse processes, and the premaxillary bones short and straight, the sea cows. Sometimes called *Trichechidae*, a name more frequently applied to walruses. See *manatee*, *Manatus*, and *Sirenia*. Also *Manatida*, *Manatini*.

manatin (man'a-tin), *n.* Same as *manatee*.

manatine (man'a-tin), *n.* [*< Manatus + -ine.*] Resembling or related to a manatee; of or pertaining to the *Manatidae*, manatoid.

manation (man-an-shun), *n.* [*= Pp. managere, < L. managere, < manare, flow, run, trickle. Hence ult. manate.*] The act of issuing or flowing out; flux; flow. [Rare.]

manatoid (man'a-toid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Manatus + -oid.*] 1. *a.* Resembling the manatee; of or pertaining to the *Manatidae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Manatidae*.

Manatoidea (man-a-toi-de-ah), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Manatus + -oidea.*] The *Manatidae* as a super-

family of *Sirenia*. Also called *Trichechoidae*, *Gill*.

Manatus (man'a-tus), *n.* [*NL. (Rondani, 1554): see manatee.*] The typical genus of *Manatidae*, now containing only the manatees. The genus contains two intertropical fluviatile species, the American *M. americana* and the African *M. senegalensis*; from the former the Floridian manatee is sometimes distinguished as a third, *M. americana*.

manavel (man-nav'el), *c. l.*: pret. and pp. *manavered* or *manavelled*, ppr. *manaveling* or *manavelling*. [*Also manarvel; origin obscure. Cf. manareline.*] Naut., to pilfer, as small stores or eatables. *Admiral Smyth*. [Slang.]

manavelins (man-nav'e-lins), *n. pl.* [*Also manarvelins; for manarvelins, pl. of verbal n. of manavel.*] Naut., extra supplies or perquisites; also, odds and ends of food; scraps.

To the above mentioned fare should be added, when they can be had, the manarvelins of the whalemen—that is, fresh meat, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, and fruits, which may be obtained when the vessel touches upon a foreign shore.

Fisheries of U. S., V. II, 228.

manbote (man'büt), *n.* [*< man + bote.*] In old law, a compensation or recompense, made in money, for the killing of a man: usually due to the lord of the slain person.

man-bound (man'bound), *a.* Naut., detained in port for want of men, or a proper complement of hands, as a ship.

mancando (man-kan'do), [*It., ppr. of mancare, want, decrease.*] In music, nearly the same as *cantando*.

man-car (man'kar), *n.* A kind of car used for transporting miners up and down the steeply inclined shafts of some mines on Lake Superior. Compare *man-cupul*.

man-caset (man'kaset), *n.* Body: outer man; physique. [Rare.]

He [Edward II.] had a handsome man case.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., III, vii. 13.

Mance's method. See *method*.

manche¹, **manch**¹, *v. t.* Variants of *manuch*, for *manch*.

manche², **manch**² (manch), *n.* [*Also manuch; < ME. manche (f), manuche (f); < OF. manche, F. manche, a sleeve, also a handle, buff, neck of a violin, etc.; = Pr. manqua, mancha = Sp. Pg. manga = It. manica, a sleeve, = fr. manne = W. maneg, a glove; < L. manica, a hand-cuff, also a sleeve, < manus, hand; see manch³, maniche.*] 1. A sleeve: used at different periods for sleeves of peculiar fashion.

Tunics richly adorned, made to fit closely about the figure, but without and loosely flowing skirts and having the "maniche sleeves."

Encyc. Brit., VI, 340.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a sleeve used as a bearing. The sleeve worn previously is generally the fourteenth century sleeve with a long hanging end. Also *maniche*.

A rowle of parliament (broun about him beares, charged with the armes of all his ancestors)

This manche, that moone, this warlet, and that mound

Herick, Upon Chann.

3. The neck of a violin, guitar, or similar instrument.

Manchester brown. See *brown*.

manchet (man'chet), *n.* and *a.* [*Also manchet; origin obscure. Cf. short-bread.*] 1. *n.* 1. A small loaf or roll of the finest white bread: bread made from the finest and whitest wheat flour. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A little pretty thin, manchet is that shine through, and seem more like to be made of paper, or fine parchment, than of what flour.

Thynne, Ans. to Sir F. Bacon, (Parker Soc., 1870, p. 173.)

of bread made of wheat we have sundrie sorts dailie brought to the table, whereof the first and most excellent is the manchet, which we commonly call white bread.

H. Basted, Description of Eng., II, 8.

Take clove water for strong wine, browne bread for fine manchet.

Gy. Lophius, Anat. of Wt., p. 118.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a round cake, as of bread, resembling a muffin.

II. *a.* Used in making manchetts (said of 3 mrs); also, made of the finest flour. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And salmons fede was in one day thyrte quarters of manchet flour, and thre score quarters of melle

Shaks., 1st 3 Kt., IV, 22.

And all for the chyrch table (O)

Shaks., Per. (Child's Ballads, IV, 284.)

And Edd brought sweet cakes to make them cheer,

And, in her veil enfolded, manchet bread.

Temper, Garland.

manchette (F. pron. mon-shet'), *n.* [*F.: dim. of manche, sleeve; see manchet.*] A word used in English at different periods for various ornamental styles of cuff.

man-child (man'child), *n.* [*pl. men-children (men'chil'dren).*] A male child.

Bring forth men-children only,

For thy undaunted mettle should compose

Nothing but males.

Shaks., Macbeth, I, 7, 72.

manchineel (man-chi-nel'), *n.* [*< F. mancinella, manzanilla = It. mancinello (NL. mancinella),*

Sp. manzanilla, manchineel (cf. manzanilla, canomile), < manzana, an apple, prob. < L. Matiana, se. mala, a kind of apples, neut. pl. of Matianus, pertaining to a Matius, < Matius, the name of a Roman gens.] A tree, *Hippomane Manchineel*, of moderate size, found in the West Indies, Central America, and Florida. It abounds in a white, milky, very caustic poisonous sap, the virulence of which has been exaggerated. It appears to be especially deleterious to the eyes.

Eastard manchineel, a West Indian species, a cross tree, *Camaraca latifolia*, somewhat resembling the manchineel.

Mountain manchineel, same as *Eastard*. See *thru, sumac, and hog-plum*.

manch-presenti, *n.* See *manch-presenti*.

Manchu¹, **Manchoo** (man-chu'), *n.* and *a.* [*Also Manchow, Mantchoo (Chin. Manchu), < Manchu Manchu, lit. 'pure,' applied by the founder of the Manchu dynasty to his family or the people over whom he ruled.*] 1. *n.* 1. One of a race, belonging to the Tungusic branch of the Ural-Altaic family, from which Manchuria takes its name, and which conquered China in the seventeenth century—2. The native language of Manchuria.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Manchus, their country (Manchuria), or their language.

manchu² (man-chu'), *n.* [*Also manchu, < Pg. manchu; < Malayalam manchu.*] An East Indian cargo-boat, ordinarily with a single mast and a square sail, much used on the Malabar coast.

Manchurian, **Manchoorian** (man-chu'-ri-an), *n.* [*< Manchuria (see def.) + -ian.*] Of or pertaining to Manchuria, a large territory forming part of the Chinese empire, and the original home of the Tatar dynasty now ruling in China. It lies east of Mongolia, and north of Corea.—

Manchurian deer. See *deer*.

manicipable (man'ci-pa-ble), *a.* [*< mancip (etc.) + -able.*] Capable of being alienated by formal sale and transfer. [Rare.]

The origin of the distinction between mancipable and non mancipable things, and of the formal conveyance by mancipation applicable to the first, has been explained in connection with the reforms of Servius Tullius.

Encyc. Brit., XX, 680.

mancipate (man'ci-pat), *v. t.* [*< L. mancipare, pp. of mancipare, mancipare (> L. mancipare, mancipare = Sp. mancipar), deliver up, as property, by means of the formal act of purchase (mancipium), transfer, alienate, < man-cip (man-ci-p), a purchaser, < manus, hand, + cipere, take; see capture. Cf. emancipate.*] 1. To sell and make over to another.—2. To enslave; bind; restrict.

Only man was made capable of a spiritual sovereignty, and only man hath enthralled and mancipated himself to a spiritual slavery.

Donne, Sermons, xix.

3. To emancipate.

Such a dispensation (the Jewish) is a purgation and a slavery, which he (man) earnestly must desire to be deemed and mancipated from.

Barnes, Works, II, xv.

mancipate (man'ci-pat), *a.* [*< L. mancipatus; see mancipate, v.*] Enslaved.

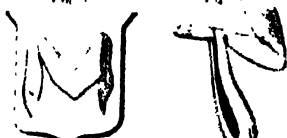
Though they were partly free, yet in some point remained still as thrall and mancipate to the subjection of the English med.

Hodgkiss, vol. I, m, col. 1. (Rare.)

manicipation (man-ci-pa-shun), *n.* [*= F. man-cipation, < L. mancipatus, a delivery, transfer of a thing to a person as property, < man-cipare, deliver; see mancipate. Cf. emancipation.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a legal formality for acquiring title to property, whether by actual or by simulated purchase. This formality was employed not only in the case of property which could change hands by actual transfer, but also with re-



Manchineel (*Hippomane Manchineel*)



Manchet

The Manchet as a bread of the 14th century, showing the long hanging end.

The Manchet as a bread of the 14th century, showing the long hanging end.

mandate (man-dā't), *n.* [*F.*: see *mandat*.] 1. In French law, a grant of power or authority; a power of attorney.
Mandate or grants in expectancy. *Reclam.* Middle Ages, II. 302.

2. In French hist., one of the circulating notes which were issued by the government about 1796 on the security of the national domains, called *mandats territoriaux*, to take the place of the abrogated assignats, and which soon became as worthless as the latter.

mandatary (man-dā't-ā-rē), *n.*; pl. *mandataries* (-rēz). [*F.* *mandataire* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *mandatario*, < *L.* *mandatarius*, one to whom a charge or commission is given, < *L.* *mandatum*, a charge, command: see *mandat*.] One to whom a command or charge is given; one who has received and holds a mandate to act for another; an attorney. Specifically: (a) A person to whom the Pope has by his prerogative given a mandate or order for his benefices. (b) In law, one who is authorized and undertaken, without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to the thing bailed to him. See *mandat*, 1. Also *mandatary*.

mandate (man'dāt), *n.* [= *F.* *mandat* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *mandato*, < *L.* *mandatum*, a charge, order, command, commission, injunction, neut. of *mandatus*, pp. of *mandare*, commit to one's charge, order, command, commission, lit. put into one's hands, < *manus*, hand, + *dare*, put: see *dāt*.] (Cf. *command*, *commend*, *demand*, *v-mand*.) See *mandat*, an older form of *mandat*.] 1. A command; an order, precept, or injunction; a commission.

I am commanded hence. (let you away;
I'll send for you anon. Al, I obey the mandate,
And will return to Venice. *Shak.* Othello, IV. 1. 270.

This dream all-powerful Juno sends; I bear
Her mighty mandate, and her words you hear. *Dryden.* *Amiel*, VII. 330.

Mandates for depositing sovereigns were sealed with the signet of "the fisherman." *Merck.* *Rev.* in France.

This flower border encloses an autograph Latin *mandat*, written and signed "propria manu" by "J. Herfordian" himself; which *mandat* testifies that the volume of the book is prepared and written by his "directus famulus" within Butterfield, and directs that it shall have the custody of it during his natural life.

N. and Q. 7th ser., VIII. 2.

Hence—2. An official command addressed by a superior to an inferior, to control his conduct in a specific manner. Specifically: (a) In *Rom. law*, an order or decree directed by the emperor to governors of provinces. (b) In *canon law*, a papal rescript commanding a bishop or other ecclesiastical patron to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice under his patronage. (c) In *early Eng. law*, a royal command addressed to a judge or court to control the disposition of a suit. (d) In *mod. law procedure*, a judicial command, order, precept, or writ; more specifically, the document promulgated upon the decision of an appeal or writ of error, as by the Supreme Court of the United States, directing what shall be done in the court below; also, in some of the States, the writ elsewhere known, as at common law, by the name of *mandamus* (which see). In this sense *mandate* usually, but not always necessarily, implies that the direction is given in writing.

3. In *early Rom. law* (before the doctrines of agency were developed), a trust or commission by which one person, called the *mandator*, requested another, the *mandatarius*, to act in his own name and as if for himself in a particular transaction (*special mandate*), or in all the affairs of the former (*general mandate*). The *mandatarius* was the only one recognized as having legal rights and responsibilities as toward third persons in the transactions involved. As between him and the *mandator*, however, the latter was entitled to all benefit, and bound to indemnify against losses, etc., but the service was gratuitous.

4. In *civil law*: (a) A contract of bailment in which a thing is transferred by the *mandator* to the possession of the *mandatary*, upon an undertaking of the latter to perform gratuitously some service in reference to it; distinguished from a mere deposit for safe keeping. (b) A contract of agency by which the *mandator* confides a matter of business, or his business generally, to an agent called the *mandatary*. If the authority or appointment be in writing, the *mandate* is also called *procurator*. *Mandatary* qualifications exist where a person induces another to repose credit in a third person; it answers somewhat to our modern *letter of credit*.

mandate-bread (man'dāt-brēd), *n.* The bread distributed to the poor on Maundy Thursday. Also called *maundy-loaves*.

Mandate Thursday (man'dāt thēr-z'dā), *name* as *Maundy Thursday* (which see, under *maundy*).

mandator (man-dā't-ōr), *n.* [*L.* *mandator*, one who gives a charge or command, < *mandare*, charge, command: see *mandat*, *mandat*.] 1. A director.

A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and *mandator* to his proctor. *Ayloffe*, *Paregon*.

2. In law: (a) A bailor of goods. (b) The person who delegates another to perform a man-

mandamus (man-dā'mus), *s. t.* [*C.* *mandamus*, *n.*] To issue a *mandamus* to; serve with a *mandamus*.

Her officers . . . were *mandamus* to compel them to do their duty. *N. A. Rev.* CXXXIX. 123.

mandant (man'dant), *n.* [*L.* *mandans* (-t-), pp. of *mandare*, command: see *mandat*, *mandat*.] A *mandator*. *Imp. Dict.*

mandarin (man-dā-rēn' or man'dā-rin), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also (as a noun) *mandarine*; = *F.* *mandarin*, a mandarin (*mandarine*, a mandarin orange, a tangerine), = *It.* *mandarino* = *Sp.* *mandarina*, < *Pg.* *mandarum* (with final -m for -n, as reg. in *Pg.*), a mandarin, < Malay *mantri*, < Hind. *mantri*, a councillor, minister of state, < Skt. *mantrin*, a councillor, minister of state, < *mantra*, counsel, advice, < *man*, think: see *mind*.] 1. *n.* 1. Any Chinese official, civil or military, who wears a button. (See *button*, 3.) The Chinese equivalent is *kuan*, which means simply 'public servant.'
There are without the city (Peking) . . . twenty-four thousand sepulchers of mandarins (Justices of Peace) with their little gilded chapels. *S. Clarke*, *Geograph. Descrip.* (1671), p. 30.

2. [*cap.*] The form of Chinese spoken (with slight variations) in the northern, central, and western provinces of China, as well as Manchuria, and by officials and educated persons all over the empire, as distinguished from the local dialects spoken chiefly in the southern provinces, and from the book-language, which appeals only to the eye.—3. In *ornith.*, the man-

mandarin duck (which see, under *duck*).—4. A piece of mandarin porcelain.—5. A coal-tar color used in dyeing, produced from beta-naphthol. It dyes a bright reddish-orange shade. Also called *tropaeolin* and *orange No. 2*.

II. *a.* Pertaining or suitable to a mandarin or to mandarins; hence, of exalted character or quality; superior; noble; fine. **Mandarin dialect, language.** See I., 2.—**Mandarin orange.** See *orange*. **Mandarin porcelain**, decorative porcelain thought to be of Japanese origin, but sometimes apparently of Chinese make and painting, having as a part of its decoration figures of Chinese officials in their ceremonial dress. Vases of this character are decorated in brilliant colors. **Mandarin sleeve**, a loose and wide sleeve, supposed to be copied from the sleeves of the silk gowns of Chinese gentlemen.—**Mandarin vases.** See *mandarin porcelain*.

mandarin (man-dā-rēn' or man'dā-rin), *s. t.* [*mandarin*, *n.* (with ref. to mandarin orange).] In dyeing, to give an orange-color to, as silk or other stuffs made of animal fiber, not by means of a solution of coloring matter, but by the action of dilute nitric acid. The orange-color is produced by a partial decomposition of the surface of the fiber by the acid.

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The Emperor and the great tribunals . . . would call them to account for not having sooner been aware of what was passing in their *Mandarinas*. *Hue*, *Journey through the Chinese Empire* (trans.), I. 64.

The idea of organizing a sort of intellectual *mandarin* in France was first conceived by Colbert. *Harper's Mag.* LXXXVIII. 101.

mandarin (man-dā-rēn' or man'dā-rin), *n.* [*C.* *mandarin* + *-ism*.] A female mandarin. *Lamb.*

mandarinic (man-dā-rin'ik), *a.* [*C.* *mandarin* + *-ic*.] (*Cf.* pertaining to, or befitting a mandarin.)

mandarinism (man-dā-rēn'izm or man'dā-rin-izm), *n.* [*C.* *mandarin* + *-ism*.] The character or customs of mandarins; government by mandarins.

The whole Chinese code, under a systematic *mandarinism*, is pervaded even by the principle of self-accusation for all. *Liber*.



Mandarin Duck (*An galericulata*).

The king mowed him her straight to marry.
And for killing her brother he must dye.
Ed Part of Prometheus and Cassandra, IV. 2. (*Hallivell*.)

mandat, *n.* [By aphorism from *demand*.] A demand.

The emperor, with words myld,
Askyd a *mandat* of the chylid.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 87. (*Hallivell*.)

mand (mand), *n.* [*C.* Hind. *mandat*, *mandat*, *mandat*.] A species of grass. See *Eleusine*.

Mandean (man-dē'an), *n.* and *a.* [*C.* *Nl.* *Mandean*, < *Mandean* *Mandā*, knowledge, gnosis.] 1. *n.* 1. One of a very ancient religious body, still found, though its members are few, in the southern part of Babylonia. The religion of the Mandaeans is a kind of Gnosticism retaining many Jewish and Persian elements. They worship as divine beings a number of personifications, especially of the attributes or names of God. Also called *Mandaites*, *Nasoreans*, and *Nasoreans*, and, by a misunderstanding, *Christians of St. John*. 2. The dialect of Aramaic in which the four sacred books of the Mandaeans are written.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Mandaeans or to Mandaeism.

Also *Mandean*.

Mandaeism (man-dē'izm), *n.* [*C.* *Mandean* + *-ism*.] The religious system of the Mandaeans. Also *Mandaitism*.

mandamus (man-dā'mus), *n.* [*L.* *mandamus*, we command (the first word in the writ in the orig. *L.* form), 1st pers. pl. ind. pres. of *mandare*, command: see *mandat*.] In law, a writ issuing from a superior court, directed to an inferior court, an officer, a corporation, or other body, requiring the person or persons addressed to do some act therein specified, as being within their office and duty, as to admit or restore a person to an office or franchise, or to deliver papers, affidavits, or a paper, etc. Its use is generally confined to cases of complaint by some person having an interest in the performance of a public duty, when unusual relief against its neglect cannot be had in the course of an ordinary action.

During the short restoration of Henry VI. in 1470, . . . a lord mayor was appointed by royal *mandamus*. *Sublet*, *Const. Hist.*, § 408.

Mandative *mandamus*, a *mandamus* in which the command to do the thing is coupled with an obligation to the effect that, if it be not done, the party concerned shall come to the court why not.—**Peremptory mandamus**, a *mandamus* in which the command is absolute. It usually follows an alternative writ if adequate relief can not be shown.

date. (c) In civil law, the person who employs another (called a *mandator* or *mandatary*) to convey goods gratuitously, or in a gratuitous agency.

mandatory (man'da-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L.L. mandatorius*, of or belonging to a mandator. *< mandator*, one who commands: see *mandat*, *mandate*.] **I.** *a.* Of the nature of a mandate; containing a command or mandate; directive.

A superiority of power mandatory, public, and civil, over other ministers. *Hooker, Lectures Polity*, vii. 3

It doth not appear that he carried more than a *mandatory* combination of the bishop to be consecrated.

Abp. Fisher, Ordination, p. 221

Mandatory injunction. See *injunction*. **Mandatory statute**, a statute the effect of which is that, if its provisions are not complied with according to their terms, the thing done is, as to it, void (*dispositive*), containing distinguished from *directory statute*.

II. *n.*; pl. *mandatories* (-rēz). Same as *mandatary*.

Acting as the mouthpiece, more than the *mandatary*, of Europe. *Loose, Blomack II*, 92

mandatum (man'da-tūm), *n.* [*ML.*: see *mandate*, *mandate*.] Same as *mandate*.

mandell (man'del), *n.* Same as *mandel*.

mandelstone (man'del-stōn), *n.* [*Accom.* of G. *mandelstein* (= D. *mandelstein* = Dan. Sw. *mandelsten*), almond-stone, *< mandel*, = F. *almond*, + *stein* = F. *stone*.] Same as *amalgamated*.

mandement (man'de-mēnt), *n.* [*MF.* = F. *mandement* = Fr. *mandement* = Sp. *mandamiento* = Pg. It. *mandamento*, *< ML.* *mandamentum*, a command, *< mandare*, command; see *mandat*.] A mandate or commandment.

Ye have hold the *mandement* that the Romayns have sent that I might have ye contraried.

Morley, l. 1, 8, 11, 61

He showed the orle Rogers the page's *mandement*.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 300.

mander, *v. i.* See *mander*.

manderil (man'der-il), *n.* An obsolete variant of *mandrel*.

Mandevilla (man'de-vil-lā), *n.* [*NL.* (Laudley, 1840), named after H. J. *Mandeville*, British minister at Buenos Ayres.] A genus of American apocynaceous plants of the tribe *Echinateae* and the subtribe *Echinateae*. The flowers grow in simple racemes, and have a funnel-shaped corolla, a calyx with five scales or an imbricate number of glands, and a disk which is five parted or five-lobed scales. They are tall climbing shrubs, with opposite feathery leaves, and simple racemes of yellow, white, or rarely violet flowers, which are usually large and showy. About 20 species have been described, from Mexico, the West Indies, and tropical America. *M. mandevilla*, known as the *Chili juncus*, is remarkable for its very fragrant snowy white flowers, and is common in cultivation.

mandeville, *n.* [*Appar.* an erroneous form of *mandil*, conformed to the surname *Mandeville*.] Same as *mandilion*.

mandible (man'di-bl), *n.* [*= F. mandibule* = Sp. *mandibula* = It. *mandibola*, *mandibola*, *< NL.* *mandibula*, *mandible*, *< L.L.* *mandibula*, *< L.* *mandibulum*, *n.*, a jaw, *< L.* *mandere*, chew, *manducare*.] In *ool.* and *ool.*, a jaw-bone; a jaw, or the jaw-bone and associate parts; especially, the under jaw. (a) In man and other mammals, the under jaw, or inferior maxilla, as distinguished from the upper jaw, maxilla, or superior maxilla. (b) In birds, either part, upper or under, of the beak; that part of either jaw which is covered with horny integument, the two being distinguished as *upper* and *lower*. When the term *mandible* is applied to the lower only, the upper is called *maxilla*. See *cut under bill*. (c) In the arthropods, especially insects, either half, right or left, of the first, upper, or outer pair of jaws, considered by some to correspond to the lower jaw of vertebrates, morphologically, one of the first pair of gnathites, always devoid of a pulp, opposed to *maxilla*, which is either half of the second pair of jaws. See *cut under mouth-part*. (d) In cephalopods, the horny beak, or rostrum. See *mandibular*. **Dentate mandible**, see *dentate*. **Multidentate mandible**, in *entom.*, a mandible having many teeth or processes on the inner side.

mandible (man'di-bl), *n.* [*Prop.* *mandible*, *< mand* + *ible*.] Demandable.

Thus we ramble up and down the Country; and where the people deneged themselves not civil to us by voluntary contributions, their taxes, then, they, or any such *mandible* thing we met with made us satisfaction for their hidebound injuries.

Richard II., Act. English Rogue (1685).

mandibular (man-dib'u-lār), *a.* [*= F. mandibulaire* = Sp. *mandibular*; as *mandibula* (*NL.* *mandibula*) + *-ar*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a mandible. **Mandibular arch**, in *embryol.*, of vertebrates, the first postoral (visceral arch) of the embryo, that arch in which Meckel's cartilage is developed. **Mandibular ramus**, (a) In *zool.*, either fork of the under mandible. (b) In *entomol.*, the more or less upright proximal part of either half of the mandible as distinguished from the body or basistellar part of the same bone. **Mandibular scrobes**, in *entomol.*, grooves on the outer sides of the mandibles, found in most *Coleoptera*. **Mandibular segment or ring**, in *entomol.*, the first primary segment behind the mouth-cavity bearing

the mandibles. Some anatomists suppose that it forms the genus or cheeks. **Mandibular tomla**, the cutting edges of the under mandible of a bird.

mandibular (man-dib'u-lār), *a.* [*< mandibula* (*NL.* *mandibula*) + *-ary*.] Same as *mandibular*.

The *mandibular* symphysis is not by nature, but by an elastic band. *Keyes, Anat.*, XXII, 169

Mandibulata (man-dib'u-lā-tā), *n.* pl. [*NL.* neut. pl. of *mandibulatus*; see *mandibulate*.] In *entomol.*: (a) In some systems, a primary group or division of *Insecta*, containing those insects whose mouth-parts are mandibulate or masticatory, as distinguished from those which have the same parts haustellate or suctional, the former being fitted for biting, the latter for sucking; opposed to *Haustellata*. Westwood called the same division *Dacnomyrmecina*. (b) A division of *Amphipoda*, including *mandibulate* *Amphipoda*, as the bird lice or *Mallophaga*. (The term was first used in the former sense by Clairville (1798), who divided each of his main groups of *Insecta* (*Pterophora* and *Aptera*) into *Mandibulata* and *Haustellata*. In Maybey's celebrated system it was the name of one of the five groups of his *Arthropoda*.)

mandibulate (man-dib'u-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL.* *mandibulatus*, *< mandibula*, mandible; see *mandibula*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *entomol.*: (a) Having mandibles, and thus able to bite, as an insect; of or pertaining to the *Mandibulata*; distinguished from *haustellate* or *suctional*. (b) Masticatory, as the jaws of an insect. — 2. Having a lower jaw, as nearly all vertebrates; opposed to *mandibulate*. **Mandibulate mouth**. Same as *masticatory mouth* (which see, under *masticatory*).

II. *n.* A mandibulate insect, as a beetle. **mandibulated** (man-dib'u-lā-ted), *a.* [*< mandibulate* + *-ed*.] Same as *mandibulate*.

mandibuliform (man-dib'u-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL.* *mandibula*, mandible, + *L.* *forma*, form.] Having the form of a mandible in general; specifically applied to the under jaws or maxillae of an insect when they are hard, horny, and mandibulate or fitted for biting, like the mandibles proper.

mandibulohyoid (man-dib'u-lō-hī-ōid), *a.* [*< NL.* *mandibula*, mandible, + *hyoid*.] Pertaining to the lower jaw and the hyoid bone; as, the *mandibulohyoid* ligament of a shark.

mandibulomaxillary (man-dib'u-lō-mak'si-lār), *a.* [*< NL.* *mandibula*, mandible, + *maxilla*, maxilla.] In *zool.*, of or pertaining to the mandibles and to the maxilla; situated between these parts; as, a *mandibulomaxillary* apophysis.

mandel, *n.* See *mandul*.

mandil (man'dil), *n.* [*< OF.* *mandil*, *mandile* (F), *F.* *mandile* (S) Sp. Pg. *mandil*, *< L.* *mantle*, also *mantle*, mantle, a towel, napkin, table-cloth, *mandilum*, *mantellum*, a mantle; see *mantle*, *mantel*.] Same as *mandilion*.

mandil (man'dil), *n.* [Also *mandil*; *< Ar.* *mandil*, a kerchief; perhaps ult. *< L.*: see *mandil*.] Among Moslems, a kind of kerchief, especially one oblong in shape, the short sides worked with gold or colored silk, the rest plain. *R. F. Burton*, tr. of Arabian Nights, II, 361, note.

mandilion (man-dil'yōn), *n.* [Also *mandilion*, *mandilion*; *< OF.* *mandilion*, *< mandil*, a mantle; see *mandil*.] A garment first used in France in the sixteenth century, and worn originally by men-servants, soldiers, and others as a sort of overcoat. Its earliest form appears to have been that of a dalmatic with sleeves not closed and covering the back of the arm only. In the seventeenth century it was an outer garment capable of being buttoned up or left open, described in 1690 as like a jump, generally without sleeves.

About him a *mandil* that did with buttons meet, of purple, large, and full of folds, curled with a warful nap. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, x. 134.

A Spaniard having a Moore slave, let him see a long time in a poor ragged *mandilion* without sleeves, one asking him why he dwelt so miserably with the poor wretch, he answered: I creep his wings, for fear he fly away. *Chapman*, *Wife Fitz*, and *Farmer* (1614). *Barz.*

But in time of war they wear crimson *mandilions*, be hind and before so crossed, over their armour. *Sauvot, Travels*, p. 179.

mandioc (man'di-ōk), *n.* [*< Braz.* *mandioca*.] Same as *manioc*.

mandioca (man'di-ōk), *n.* Same as *manioc*.

mandiastone, *n.* See *mandelstone*.

mandment, *n.* [Early mod. E. *mandement*, *< MF.* *mandement*, *< OF.* *mandement*, command, *< ML.* *mandamentum*, command, *< mandare*, command; see *mand*, *mandat*.] A commandment.

He calle have *mandement* to move, or anything to move, gene. To what marche they alle move, with *mandement* to move. *More Archaic* (L. E. T. A.), I, 1592.

mandola, *mandora* (man-dō-lā, -rā), *n.* [*It.*: see *mandolin*.] An older and larger variety of the mandolin. Compare *paudora*. Also *mandore*.

mandolin, *mandoline* (man-dō-lin), *n.* [*< F.* *mandoline*, *< It.* *mandolin*, dim. of *mandola*, *mandora*, var. forms of *paudora*, a kind of lute; see *mandore*, *bandore*, *paudore*.] A musical instrument of the lute class, having from four to six single or double metallic strings, which are



Mandolin.

stretched over an almond-shaped body, and a neck with numerous frets. It is played with a plectrum of tortoise shell held in the right hand. The tuning of the strings varies somewhat, but the compass is usually about three octaves upward from the G next below middle C. The tone is tinkling, but penetrating and agreeable.

mandolinist (man'dō-lin-ist), *n.* [*< mandolin* + *-ist*.] One who performs on a mandolin.

mandom (man'dūm), *n.* [*< man* + *-dom*.] Humanity in general; men collectively considered. [Rare.]

Nay, without this law of mandom, we would perish, heart by heart. *Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile*.

mandora, *n.* See *mandola*.

mandore (man-dō-rē), *n.* [*< F.* *mandore*, *< It.* *mandora*, see *mandola*.] Same as *mandola*.

mandorla (man-dōr-lā), *n.* [*It.*] 1. In *decorative art*, a space, opening, panel, or the like, of an oval shape; also, a work of art filling such a space, as a bas-relief, or the like. — 2. *Eccles.*, the vesica piscis.

In a fourth relief upon the high altar, Christ seated within a *mandorla* blossomed with his right hand.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, [Int.] p. 22

mandrag, *mandragel*, *n.* Obsolete forms of *mandrake*.

mandragon, *n.* An obsolete variant of *mandrake*. *Colgrave*.

mandragora (man-drag'ō-rā), *n.* [*= F.* *mandragore* = Sp. *mandragora* = Pg. *mandragora* = It. *mandragora*, *mandragula*, *< L.* *mandragoras* (*NL.* *mandragora*), *< Gr.* *mandragōra*, the mandrake; see *mandrake*.] 1. The mandrake.

Not poppy, nor mandragora, Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world, Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep Which thou owedst yesterday. *Shak.*, *Othello*, III, 2, 330.

Come, violent death, Serve for *mandragora*, to make me sleep. *Webster, Duchess of Malf.*, IV, 1.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of plants of the natural order Solanaceae, the nightshade family, and tribe *Atropaceae*. The corolla is imbricate in the bud, the calyx is tubular and five-parted, and the pedicels are partially clustered among the radical leaves. They are herbaceous, stemless, rising from a thick, woody, often furrowed root, and bear tufts of large, ovate, lance-shaped leaves, which are reticulate-veined. Five species have been described (but these may be reducible to one), found throughout the Mediterranean region. The ordinary plant has been commonly known as *M. officinalis*, but this includes a spring and a fall kind sometimes operated on species, *M. vernalis* and *M. autumnalis*. The *mandragora* or *mandrake* has long been known in medicine, and has been the subject of much superstition. See *mandrake*.

mandrake (man'drak), *n.* [*< MF.* *mandrac*, *mandrac*, *mandrac*; an alteration, appar. simulating *drak*, of earlier *ML.* *mandrag*, *mandrag*, short for *mandragora*, q. v. To the



Mandrake. From Assumption of the Madonna by Verrocchio; Church of Or San Michele, Florence.

smaller form of the root, and the 'suggestive form of the name *mendrak*, appar, a compound of *man* + *drak*², with little meaning attached to



Approved: _____
 Date: _____

And Keston said is the same as what I have seen in the field, and I believe that is the way it is.

And strikes, like convulsions to rent of the earth
That living mortals bearing their ruin and

The *monarda*, a plant with turned leaves and bright red
flowers and with a root which grows in a semi-lustrous
form, was found beneath the path, galva and was
dragged from the ground and, after being with many a
transitory ceremony. When secured it became a family
spirit speaking in corn law if people is consulted and
bringing good luck to the household in which it was ac-
quired.

The best diagram of the various organizations as to the membership and the proportion of the total is the chart in "Membership of the Various Parts of the World."

2. The May-apple (*Asiophyllum pellucidum*) { 1 5 }

And with the same love for your family and for
your Church, you will be a friend and a brother

3. In Aer., a figure resembling a cross with two long and pointed horizontal arms usually twisted together, and the whole encased with lichen and berries.

mandrel, mandril (man'drel, -dri) *n.* 1. An alteration of "mandrel" 2. *mandrel* is a word, former, strike, playing < 1. *mandrel* is a staff, < 1. *mandrel*, a staff, the hole in which the stone of a ring is set (see *mandrel*) 3. 1. *mandrel*, a cylindrical bar or spindle of either of uniform diameter or (often) of tapers, or tapered, used for a variety of purposes, but chiefly for the support of tubes or tubes with holes, into which the mandrel is forced & driven in order to hold them firmly when cast in a lathe, or in an analogous method in a press, resting upon them with it is applied, as to the attached to the head of a lathe to support during the process of turning and a central hole is bored & pierced with a central hole. 2. *mandrel* is an adjustable device for securing it to the mandrel, and is known as an *adjustable mandrel* 3. *mandrel* is a small support for a rod or former for shaping & the rod is a plug or the metal or glass mandrel.

2. A **manere' pick** (Fig. 3) is made by drawing by the spinning process, the former, wound of wood, upon which the thin plate of metal or blank is pressed in order that the revolution may give it the form of the manire. **Adjustable mandrel.** See Fig. 1(a). **Expanding mandrel.** A mandrel constructed to expand and firmly fix the tire, and fitted to the inside of a hub of a tireless wheel, is formed of such mandrels are of various construction. A common form is a central arbor having gear teeth fixed upon its ends in which some substance - such as oil or glycerine - is kept, the outer sides of which are made adjustable by each other and with the axis of the arbor. When moved longitudinally these slides expand or contract the inside of the hub with force, but not with heat or friction. - **Flexible mandrel.** A spiral spring joined to a metal tube to prevent it from flattening or buckling when bent. - **Slide's mandrel.** A pipe, the ends of which are tapered, is used to fit the tire. It is a arbor with a cone in the middle, the periphery of which at equal distances from each other are turned at different distances, causing the tire to slide under slides a certain distance and equally by a stop at the end of the cone, and then expanded to fit the form of the tire by a turning device. - **Turning mandrel.** A mandrel which moves longitudinally in a mandrel fitted with a carriage or bearings of a support which may be adjusted to the point of the slide end of a lathe, or in a lathe, to turning device. Such mandrels are used to turn the spokes and analogous rods and they are usually driven by a pulley and belt mechanism.

mandrel (man'drel, *n*) [*< mandrel, n*] 7
operate upon with mandrel, as a bridge girder.
This is done by driving steel mandrels in
crossing also through the tree where the strength of
the gear is greatly increased by its of constantly being
in some cases nearly or quite doubled.

mandrel-collar (man'drel-kol'jer), *n.* A collar formed on the mandrel of a lathe, against which the chuck, face plates, etc., abut squarely when screwed onto the mandrel-nose.

mandrel-frame mandrel frame *n* A frame or head-stock secured by bolt to the end of a lathe-bed to support the mandrel

mandrel-lathe (mān'drēl' lāth) n. A lathe adapted for turning long, thin work, as a coil of wire. It is so designed that the work is fed in work can be clamped on a lathe with only a few feet in the head stock. Long work can be turned in the head and tail centers. *Pl. R. 15*

mandrel nose *mandrel* *nose* The inner end of a lathe mandrel upon which a new thread is formed for recovery and holding of the plates, chunks, etc.

mandrel-screw (mān-drel'skr) This screw on the mandrel used to which pieces, such as joints, etc. are fitted and by which they are attached to the mandrel.

mandril, a. The mandrill

[illegible]

manducable (man'duk-ə-bəl) *adjective* (rare)
capable of being chewed or masticated

Is immediate for the day of week, day, month, year, and time of day.

manducate et muh duh kate ' pet and f
manducated ppv manu duh e e f f nate
thus pp of manducate f mo e e f
fig manducant chv w f munge f m
eat chv w, manducate chv w chv w f f
most f f f of manducate chv w f f
mmp, e e f f manducate chv w f f

It is generally believed that the most important factor in the development of the human brain is the environment. The brain is a highly plastic organ, and its development is influenced by a variety of factors, including genetics, nutrition, and social interaction. The environment plays a crucial role in shaping the brain's structure and function, and it is essential for the brain to be stimulated and challenged in order to reach its full potential.

manducation man'dyuh-kuhn n | f ma-
duh'kuhn p mandyuh-kuhn ff, man'yue
to n v t y g s f m'andyuht few ee
mandyuht f he set up pres ee f'ing ee
beating mandyuht

[illegible]

manducatory man'du-ka-tōrē *man'du-ka-tōrē*
 (cub + cory) *1* *feeding* *2* *feeding* *3* *feeding*
 (the wing, in extreme space) *4* *feeding* *5* *feeding*
 (the surface of the surface)

manducos much on his ...
 however ...
 manducos ...
 of their ...
 jump ...
 to ...
 to ...
 the ...
 the ...
 the ...

mandyas (n) all { }
of the empire. It is the top of a tall
mountain peak which rises up at
the foot of the mountain. The
mountain is called Mandyas.
It is used for making soap.
At present the soap is made
at the mountain side.

Mandy Thursday, *the new Thursday literature*

MASS "māts", a ["M"] on the margin of a "mass" that "received", is" is illustrated by the complete form, and by the down "g" means for mass, massed, and more "g" means a little more = feel more, a rockily + = (I) from mass

in MD *mane*, D. *manen*, *manen* = OHG *manen*,
MHD. *manen*, *man*, cf. *manen*, now commonly
manen = feed, *man* = Sw. Dan *man*, mane (of
donkey) feed *manen* = Sw. Dan *manen*, the up-
per part of a horse's neck; orig. prob. simply
neck, = W. *man*, neck (> *manen*, mane),
= Ir. *man*, neck (> *manen*, collar) = Skt.
manen, the nape of the neck, = Gr. *dian*, *manen*,
= Lat. *manen*, a necklace, *manen*, *manen*, *manen*
necklace, cf. *manen*, a necklace.) The long
hair growing on the neck and neighboring parts
of some animals, as the horse, lion, etc., is dis-
tinguished from the shorter hair elsewhere.
What is to the rear it grows on the middle line of the
back of the neck the mane commonly falls on one side,
but it may be stiff and erect. In the lion the long and
shaggy mane covers the white neck and part of the fore-
quarters.

This was a thick tall bearded butcher, rounder than,
 took what a horse almost I have he did not bark
 Short Venus and Adam's, I am
 I am was, was round with heavy bones
 With the more of a cheerful blood

Wingate is best not the touch carefully monitoring cases
which will eventually reach her office

man eater *man-eater* (n) = 1. A cannibal. 2. In India a tiger that has acquired a taste for human flesh, a tiger supposed or known to have a special propensity for killing and eating human beings. The name is sometimes extended to the lion and the hyena, on the same supposition.

The regular snow cover is generally an old time witness of its power and when it is in its own and destiny, it takes on its own in the neighborhood of a village. The people of it of which it is the center pay their taxes on all national. **W H P** was here first **W H P** was

3 types of several kinds of large shrubs may
be especially noticeable to man, ap-
pearing in the bottom gardens on some islands.

lack of the family *Escherichia*. This strain has straightened out the gutting teeth very slightly and reduced the rugulations to both ends. The teeth are stout and fairly uniform in shape, but there are two forms from one larva. Between the pedicels and the center of the other usual need to protect it, the usual is to make the second dorsal, the median of the same until the end there are five times that aperture, all on the front of the pedicels. It has been found to have a tendency to be stronger on much less than the first but is a common feature in which the high ones found in nearly all of the larvae. Frequently the growing is considerably disturbed both in the ventral and midventral tooth much less than after the young has been found in the *Therapsid* and *Mollusca* families as well as in the case of the *Therapsid* ones in the latter individuals that must have been about 100 to 150.

mañe comb (man kum) = A comb for combing a horse's mane and tail

It should be noted that the street name and house number are not indicated on the map, and the location is not shown on the map.

maned (maned *n* { mane + -ed } 1 Having
a mane, as a lion, a horse, a lion, a mane

He said that he had been told that the man was a member of the Communist Party and that he was a member of the Communist Party.

2 In her room was seen a Manned ant eater,
Mammals perhaps a bat. Manned fruit bat. *Pteropus* sp.
latter a number of the *Echidna* islands.

manège *mā-nēzh'* *n* and *a* [*F* *mā-nēz* + *gē*;
Fr *mā-nēz* + *l* *mā-nē-jeer*], the handling of teams
 in a horse riding, a riding school, *see man-*
age + *l* *n* 1 The art of breaking training,
 including horsemanship, the art of horse training,
 including horsemanship and including horsemanship

It is a pleasure to have you here.

Friday June July 12, 1968

maneh (man + e) [He] A [Biblical] and
[Hebrew] maneh. The name.

maneless man in a (Crown & Lion) Hat.
 The no longer the manhood of Gily, but
 a new, and a sort of Gily.

man engine *noun* *en'jin* *n* A form of electric power lifting machine in which the lifting force is transmitted to the load by means of a cable. The cable is attached to the load and is supported by a pulley system. The cable is then attached to the load and is supported by a pulley system. The cable is then attached to the load and is supported by a pulley system.

interruption, the fixed platforms on one side of the shaft being reserved for men ascending, and those on the other side for men descending, each man stepping on his proper platform on the reciprocating rod as it is vacated, at the instant of rest between the strokes, by the man who is traveling in the opposite direction. This is the form of man-engine used in Cornwall. That employed in the Harz mines (where the method originated) is the "dog-bled engine," with two rods moving up and down alternately in opposite directions. This contrivance corresponds to a ladder with movable steps, the miner having nothing to do but to move slightly sideways in order to place himself on the step which is about to go up or down, according as he wishes to ascend or descend. In the United States (e.g., in some mines near Erie, Pa.) are used instead of man-engines. See *man car*.

manent (man'ent), *n.* [L., 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. of *manere*, remain; see *remain*.] They remain (on the stage) a stage direction. Compare *manet*.

manequin (man'e-kin), *n.* Same as *manil* in 4. **maner**¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *maner*¹. **maner**², *n.* Same as *maner*.

maneria (ma-né-ri-á), *n.* [ML.: see *manner* 1.] In Gregorian music, a mixed mode—that is, one that includes the compass both of an authentic and of its plagal mode. Polyphonic music for unequal voices is necessarily thus written. See *mode*¹, 7.

manerial (ma-ne-ri-ál), *n.* An obsolete variant of *manerial*.

manerly, *adv.* An obsolete form of *mannerly*. **manes** (ma-néz), *n. pl.* [L., prob. < O.L. *manis*, *manus*, good.] 1. In Rom. antiqu., the spirits of the dead considered as tutelary divinities of their families; the deified shades of the dead, according to the belief that the soul continued to exist and to have relations with earth after the body had perished. Three times a year a pit called the *mundus* was officially opened in the comitum of the Roman Forum, to permit the manes to come forth. The manes were also honored at certain festivals, as the Parentalia and Feralia, oblations were made to them, and the flame maintained on the altar of the household was a homage to them. [In this sense often written with a capital.]

The most special representatives of ancestor-worship in Europe were perhaps the ancient Romans, whose word *manes* has become the recognized name for ancestral deities in modern civilized language. They embodied them as images, set them up as household patrons, gratified them with offerings and solemn homage, and, counting them as among the infernal gods, inscribed on tombs D. M., "Dis Manibus."

K. H. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II, 100.

Hence—2. The spirit of a deceased person, or the shades of the dead, whether considered as the object of a cult or not.

Some sages have thought it pious to preserve a certain reverence for the manes of their deceased friends. Steele, *Tatler*, No. 181.

3. By metonymy—(a) The lower world or infernal regions, as the abode of the manes. (b) The punishments imposed in the lower world.

All have their manes, and those manes bear Dryden, *Æneid*, vi, 713

man-sheet (man'shét), *n.* A covering for the neck and the top of the head of a horse.

manet (ma-net), [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *manere*, remain; see *remain*.] He (or she) remains (on the stage); a stage direction. Compare *erit*.

Ercent Philip, Pale, Paget, etc. Manet Mary. Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, III, 2.

mahetti (ma-net'i), *n.* In hort., a variety of rose much used as a dwarf stock in budding.

maneuver, manœuvre, *n.* and *v.* See *maneuver*.

manful (man'ful), *a.* [CME. *manful*, < *man* + *-ful*.] Having or expressing the spirit of a man; manifesting the higher qualities of manhood; courageous; noble; high minded.

No grete emptines for to take oh hounde, Shedding of blood, no manful becomese Lyfgate, *Complaint of the Black Knight*

Nor know I whether I be very base Or very manful, whether very wise Or very foolish. P. Bunsen, *Glorious*

Syn. *Manly*, etc. (see *manly*). stout, strong, dignified, undaunted, intrepid.

manfully (man'ful-ly), *adv.* In a manful manner; boldly; courageously.

manfulness (man'ful-nes), *n.* The quality of being manful; boldness; nobleness.

man-fungus (man'fung'gus), *n.* A plant of the genus *Boletus*.

mang¹ (mang), *n.* A dialectal variant of *mang*¹. **mang**² (mang), *prep.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mang*¹, *among*.

Syne bad him slip frae mang the folk, Some time when we are soed him And try t that night. Burns, *Hallowe'en*.

manga (mang'ga), *n.* [ML.] *Ecceles*, a case or cover; especially, the case for a processional or

other cross when not in use, often of rich stuff or embroidered.

mangabey (mang'ga-bé), *n.* [A geographical name in Madagascar, by Buffon applied erroneously to a kind of monkey not found there.] A monkey of the genus *Ceropithecus*, of which there are several species, inhabiting Africa. They are of moderate size and slender form, have long limbs and tail and are extremely agile. The face is more prominent than in the species of *Ceropithecus* from which *Ceropithecus* is detached, the eyebrows are prominent, and the eyelids are white. The general color is dark or blackish. The sooty mangabey is *C. fuscipennis*; the white-eyed mangabey is *C. albiceps*, in which the crown is also white. *C. collaris* has a white collar. In *C. albiceps* the crown is crested. Also written *mangaby*.

mangal, mankal (mang'gal, -kal), *n.* [Turk. *mankal*, *mankal*.] A brazier for a charcoal fire used in Turkey and throughout the Levant, usually of sheet-copper or sheet-brass worked into shape by the hammer, and frequently ornamented with designs in repoussé work.

manganapatite (mang'ga-nap'at-ite), *n.* [(< *mangan* + *apatite*.)] A variety of apatite, unusual in containing manganese. A dark bluish-green kind from Branchville in Connecticut afforded 104 per cent. of manganese protoxide.

manganate (mang'ga-nat), *n.* [(< *mangan* + *-ate*.)] A compound of manganic acid with a base. Also *manganate*.

manganocolumbite (mang'ga-nó-kó-lum-bit), *n.* [(< *mangan* + *columbite*.)] A variety of columbite in which the iron is largely replaced by manganese.

manganeisen (mang'gan-i-zén), *n.* [Irreg. < *mangan* + *isen* = E. *iron*.] Ferromanganese; a combination of the metals iron and manganese containing a large percentage (from 50 to 85 per cent.) of the latter. It is manufactured for use in the Bessemer process and is an important adjunct to that operation. The object of the addition of the manganese at the termination of the "blow" is the removal of the oxygen from the iron, without at the same time adding carbon and silicon. This vitally important improvement of the Bessemer process is due to the Scotch metallurgist R. F. Mushet. See *steel* and *spiegel*.

manganese (mang'ga-né-sé), *n.* [(< *mangan* + *-ese*.)] Same as *manganese*.

manganese (mang'ga-né-sé), *n.* [= F. *manganèse* (< Sp. *Fig. manganese* = It. *manganese*), < NL. *manganium*, an arbitrarily altered form of *magnesium*, a name first given to this metal, but now used for a different metal; see *magnesium*.] Chemical symbol, Mn; atomic weight, 55.02. A metal having a remarkable affinity for, and in some respects a close resemblance to, iron, of which it is an extremely frequent associate. It differs from iron, however, in that it is not used at all by itself in the arts, although of great interest and importance as connected with the manufacture of iron, and as modifying by its presence in small quantity the character of the product obtained. The use of the black sand of manganese for removing the coloring matters from glass was known to the ancients, and mentioned by Pliny, but the nature of the material thus used was not understood until quite modern times. This ignorance was shown in the confusion of the oxide of manganese with the magnetic oxide of iron, the isolation (both *manganese* and *magnesian*) being the former was called *manganese* by chemists in the middle ages, apparently in conformity with Pliny's idea of a dual (magnetic and ferromagnetic) nature in some metals, manganese not having the attractive power of the magnet, and being on that account considered ferromagnetic. Other variants (in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries) of the name of the ore used by glass-makers were *maner*, *maner*, *maner*, and *maner*. After what we now call *manganese* had received the name of *manganese* (after which the idea that this substance was in some way related to the oxide of manganese, the latter began to be called *manganese*). From the middle of the eighteenth century the combinations of iron and manganese were studied by various chemists, and finally, in 1774, the metal manganese was isolated by Davy, but for years there was much confusion in regard to its specific name, and it was not until after the beginning of the present century that the name *manganese* (from the German *mangan*) was generally adopted. The Latin termination in *-ium* (*manganium*) is rarely used in modern technical works. This metal has never been found native. As eliminated from its ores by chemical processes it is grayish white in color, resembling cast iron, but varying considerably in hardness and luster according to the nature of the methods by which it was obtained. It is very hard and brittle and has a specific gravity of about 8. It oxidizes rapidly on exposure to the air. Manganese resembles iron in that its ores are widely diffused and differs from that metal remarkably in the fact that, on the whole, its ores are only rarely found in considerable quantity in any one locality, while those of iron exist in abundance in many regions. The important ores of manganese are all oxides, and of these the peroxide (peroxide) called in commerce the *black sand* or *black sand* or simply *manganese* is the most valuable and important. Other manganeseiferous minerals (all oxides) are braunite, hausmannite, psilomelane and various earthy mixtures called *black sand*, *black sand*, *black sand*, *black sand*, etc. Practically the ore called *manganese* in commerce is a mixture of various oxides, different samples differing greatly in value, which value has to be determined by chemical analysis. The ores and salts of manganese are of very considerable importance in chemical manufactures, both as bleaching and oxidizing reagents. The na-

ture and importance of this metal in the manufacture of iron and steel will be found indicated under *steel* and *spiegel*.—**Earthy manganese**. See *earthy*.—**Gray manganese ore**. Same as *manganese*.—**Manganese brown**, an alloy said to be composed of ordinary brown with the addition of manganese. It has the color of gun-metal and its fracture resembles that of fine-grained steel. It is said to equal or exceed in tenacity bar-iron of medium quality. It has been manufactured in England, but has not come into general use. **Manganese brown, green, violet, etc.** See *brown*, etc. **Manganese copper**. Same as *manganese copper*. **Manganese, picro, picrochalcite**. See *pyrochalcite* and *picrochalcite*. **Manganese garnet, spinel, spinelite**. See *garnet*. **Manganese spar, rhodochrosite**. **Red manganese**, a mineral usually of a rose-red color; rhodochrosite. **Red oxide of manganese**, Mn_2O_3 , a compound of manganese and oxygen which may be formed by exposing the peroxide or sesquioxide to a white heat. It occurs native as hausmannite. **White manganese**, an ore of manganese, manganese carbonate.

manganese-glaze (mang'ga-né-sé-gláz), *n.* A dark-gray or jet-black glaze, the color of which is given by manganese.

manganesian (mang'ga-né-si-an), *a.* [(< *mangan* + *-es*.)] Pertaining to manganese; consisting of manganese; containing manganese, or characterized by its presence.

manganic (mang'ga-né-sik), *a.* [(< *mangan* + *-ic*.)] Same as *manganic*.

manganeseum (mang'ga-né-si-um), *n.* [NL.: see *manganese*.] Same as *manganese*. [Rare.]

manganetic (mang'ga-né-tik), *a.* [(< *mangan* + *-etic*, as in *magnetic*.)] Same as *manganiferous*.

manganhedenbergite (mang'gan-hed'en-bér-ig-ite), *n.* [(< *mangan* + *hedenbergite*.)] A variety of hedenbergite containing a relatively large amount of manganese, found in Sweden.

manganic (mang'gan-ik), *a.* [(< *mangan* + *-ic*.)] Containing manganese; in chemistry, specifically applied to compounds in which each manganese atom is regarded as quadrivalent.

Also *manganic*.—**Manganic acid**, H_2MnO_4 , an acid which is not known in the free state. Manganates of the alkalis are formed when manganese dioxide is heated with an alkali carbonate or nitrate. They have a green color, and readily decompose, forming permanganate and manganese dioxide. The crude alkali manganate was formerly called *chameleon mineral* from the property which its solution has of passing rapidly through several shades of color, occasioned by changes in its state of oxidation. Manganic oxide, Mn_2O_3 , or manganese sesquioxide, is the mineral braunite.

manganiferous (mang'ga-nif'e-rus), *a.* [(< NL. *manganium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear* 1.)] Containing or carrying manganese; as, a *manganiferous* garnet. Also *manganetic*.

These higher manganiferous iron ores show little or no magnetic action. C. R. Alder Wright, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII, 366.

manganite (mang'ga-nit), *n.* [(< *mangan* + *-ite*.)] A hydrated oxide of manganese occurring in orthorhombic crystals of a steel-gray or iron-black color and brilliant luster, also in masses having a columnar structure. It is often altered, by loss of water, to pyrolusite. Also called *gray manganese ore*.

manganium (mang'ga-ni-um), *n.* [NL., short for *manganium*.] Same as *manganese*.

manganocalcite (mang'ga-nó-kal'sit), *n.* [(< *mangan* + *calcite*.)] A variety of calcite containing manganese carbonate.

manganomagnetite (mang'ga-nó-mag'ne-tit), *n.* [(< *mangan* + *magnetite*.)] A variety of magnetite containing considerable manganese.

manganophyllite (mang'ga-nó-sil'it), *n.* [(< *mangan* + *phyllite*), < Gr. *phyllon*, leaf, + *phyllo*.] A manganiferous mica occurring in thin reddish scales at several localities in Sweden.

manganosiderite (mang'ga-nó-sid'e-rit), *n.* [(< *mangan* + *siderite*.)] A carbonate of manganese and iron, intermediate between rhodochrosite and siderite.

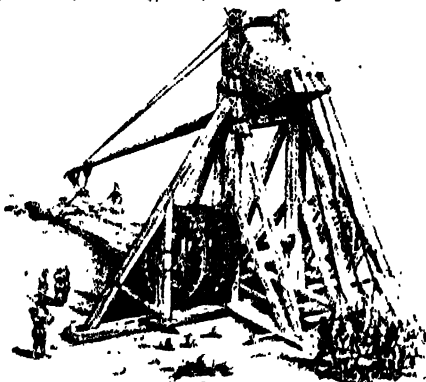
manganosite (mang'ga-nó-sit), *n.* [(< *mangan* + *-ite*.)] Manganese protoxide, a mineral occurring in regular octahedrons of an emerald-green color, found at several localities in Sweden.

manganostibite (mang'ga-nó-stib'it), *n.* [(< *mangan* + *stibite*.)] An antimoniate of manganese, occurring in black embedded grains at Nordmark in Sweden.

manganotantalite (mang'ga-nó-tan'tal-ite), *n.* [(< *mangan* + *tantalite*.)] A variety of tantalite in which the iron is largely replaced by manganese. The manganotantalite first known was from the Ural, and had the crystalline form of ordinary columbite. A massive manganotantalite from Sweden is distinguished as *manganotantalite*.

manganous (mang'ga-nus), *a.* [(< *mangan* + *-ous*.)] Containing manganese; in chemistry, specifically applied to compounds in which each manganese atom is regarded as having a

mangonel (mang'gō-nel), *n.* [Also *manganel*; *ME. mangonel, manganel, mangunel, magnel, magual*; *OF. mangonel, mangonnel, P. mangon-nou*; *Fr. mangonel*; *It. manganello*; *ML. mangonellus*, a mangonel, *din. of mangonum, man-*



Mangonel. (From Voeltzk. *Die Kunst der Artillerie*, 1781.)

gonal, an engine for throwing stones; see *man-igle*.] A military engine formerly used for throwing stones, etc.

Sette Mahon at the mangonel and multi-stones throweth, With crokes and with kukes (trappes) a chyn we hem echone! *Piers Plowman* (C), xii, 26.

Mid mangonels & gunes hot either to other castes. *Isle of Gower*, p. 509.

Withoute stroke. It mot be taky, Of trepget or mangonel. *Rom. of the Rom.*, l. 6279.

The lazy engines of outlandish birth, Couched like a king each on its bank of earth, Artillery mangonel, and catapult. Browning, Sardello.

mangonism (mang'gō-niz-m), *n.* [*Fr. mangonisme*; *It. mangonismo*.] The art of mangonizing, or of setting off worthless or poor things to advantage.

Let gentlemen and ladies who are curious trust little by mangonisme, instructions, or medicine, to alter the species, or indeed the form and shape of flowers considerably. *Kepler, Calendarium Hortense*, March.

mangonist (mang'gō-nist), *n.* [*Fr. mangoniste*; *It. mangonista*.] 1. One who mangonizes, or furbishes up worthless articles for sale.

The mangonist doth feed and graith his horse Money Masters all Things (1698), p. 77. (*Keene, Dict.*)

2. A strumpet. *One who sells humane flesh — a mangonist!* *Mardon, Dutch Courtisan*, l. 1.

mangonize (mang'gō-niz), *v. t.* [*Fr. mangoniser*.] To furbish up for sale; *Fr. mangoniser*, a dealer in slaves or wares who furbishes them up for sale, a furbisher, polisher; *Gr. μαγανίζω*, a means of charming or bewitching (or deceiving); see *mangle*.] 1. To polish or furbish up in order to set off to advantage.

Had. What will you ask for them a week, captain? Two. So, you mangonizing slave, I will not part from them. *Li Jansen, Pontatour*, iii, 1.

2. To fatten, as slaves, for sale.

mangoose, *n.* See *mangos*.

mangostan (mang'gō-stan), *n.* See *mangosteen*.

mangosteen (mang'gō-sten), *n.* [Also *mangostin*; *Fr. mangoustin* (the tree), *mangouste* (the fruit); *Malay mangusta, mangis*.] The important tropical fruit-tree (*Garcinia Mangostana*); also, its product. Occasionally written *mangostine*. *Wild mangosteen*, *Tringus, Embury*, p. 3.



Branch of Mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*), with leaves and fruit. A flower, a fruit, and a part of the bark, highly magnified.

dense tree with astringent fruit, common in the East Indies.

mango-tree (mang'gō-trē), *n.* *Mangifera indica*. See *Mangifera* and *mango*.

mangrove (mang'grōv), *n.* [Formerly also *mangrove* (1670); appar. an altered form, simulating *E. grove*, of *mango*, or some similar form (cf. *F. manglier*, *Sp. mangle*, *NL. mangle*, *mangrove*) of *Malay manggi-manggi*, *mangrove*.] 1. A tree of the genus *Rhizophora*, chiefly *R. mucronata* (*R. Mangle*), the common mangrove, abounding on tropical shores in both hemispheres. It is a low tree of most singular habit, remarkable for a copious development of adventitious roots, which arch out from the lower part of the trunk, and at length descend into the mud, sending down its middle into the mud, sometimes a distance of several feet, before detaching from the parent. By these means the mangrove spreads thickly over the tidal mud, forming impenetrable and highly insular bogs, hundreds of miles in length. The wood is valuable for fuel, for piles, etc., and is susceptible of a beautiful polish. The astringent bark is useful in medicine and for tanning. The fruit is of a dry and coriaceous texture. See cut in preceding column.

2. Another plant of similar habit, especially a plant of the genus *Avicennia*. They are littoral trees, widely diffused in the tropics, throwing out a tangled mass of arching roots above ground, and sending up abundant aërogenous like shoots from the underground roots. The wood also grows in it. *Avicennia* (including *A. bonariensis*), called *white mangrove*, extends to Australia and New Zealand; the mangrove of the Malay, mistakenly reported to yield an aromatic gum *A. indica* of tropical America and Africa is the black or olive mangrove. See *blackwood*, 3.

3. In *ool.*, the mangrove-fish. **Red mangrove**, a *Gulana* form or name of the common mangrove. **White mangrove**, see *def. 2*, also the white buttonwood (which see). **Zaragoza mangrove**, *Coccoloba creta* (which see). **See** *buttonwood*, 1.

mangrove-bark (mang'grōv-bark), *n.* The bark of the common mangrove, of *Avicennia officinalis*, and of several similar East Indian trees, valuable for tanning. Also *mangle-bark*.

mangrove-cuckoo (mang'grōv-kū'koo), *n.* An American tree-cuckoo, *Coccyzus senilis* or *C. minor*, found in Florida and some of the West Indian islands; so called from frequenting mangrove. It resembles the common *C. americanus* and is of about the same size, but the under parts are pale orange-brown instead of white, and the bill is more dusky. See *Coccyzus*.

mangrove-hen (mang'grōv-hen), *n.* The common salt-water marsh-hen or clapper-rail, *Actitis limicola* or *R. erythraea*. [*West Indies*.]

mangrove-snapper (mang'grōv-snap'p), *n.* The bastard snapper, *Lutjanus (Rhomboplites) auratus*, a sparoid fish of the West Indies and northward to South Carolina. It is about a foot long, and of a vermilion or rose hue in different parts, with irregular yellow spots on the sides. This fish technically differs from other snappers of the same genus in having a diamond-shaped patch of vomerine teeth and fimbriae. See *snapper*.

mangue (mang'), *n.* [*Fr. mangue*.] A viverrine quadruped of Africa, *Cassarcus cafer*, about



Mangue (*Cassarcus cafer*), a viverrine.

19 inches long, of a nearly uniform dark-brown color, paler on the head, the feet blackish, and the snout long and slender.

Mangusta (mang'gus-tā), *n.* [*NL. (Cuvier), after F. mangouste*; see *mangoose*.] A generic name of ichneumon or mangoose; same as *It. pestes*.

mangy (mang'y), *n.* See *mangy*, 2.

The dog whose mangy cats away his hair. *Shapton, Juvenal*, viii, 43. (*Keene, Dict.*)

mangy (mang'y), *v. t.* [*Fr. mangier*, *It. mangiare*.] Infected with the mange; scabby; hence, untidily rough or shaggy, as if from *mange*.

Way, thou tree of a mangy dog! *Shak., T. of A.*, iv, 3, 371.

manhadan, *n.* See *manhadan*.

manhandle (man han-dl), *v. t.* [*Fr. mancher*, *It. manciare*.] To move by force of men, without levers or tackles; hence, to handle roughly; pull and push about, as a person, in anger or in sport.

In two minutes (they) were so manhandled and manhandled that it was reported aft. *The Century*, XXXI, 306.

man-hater (man'hā'tēr), *n.* 1. One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.

What will they do then, in the name of God and Saints, what will these man-haters yet with more despatch and mischief do? *Milton, Church-Government*, 2, 100.

2. One who hates the male sex.

Rousseau, of Geneva, a professed man-hater, or, more properly speaking, a philosopher armed with more than half of mankind. *Goldsmith, Poetic Learning*, viii.

manhead (man'hed), *n.* [*Early mod. E. manhed*; *ME. manhode* = *MLA. manheit* = *OHG. manheit*, *MLG. manheit*, *G. manheit*; *man* + *head*.] 1. The state of being human; human nature; humanity.

The high Physician, our blessed Saviour Christ, whose holy Manhood did ordained for our necessity. *Str. T. More, Comfort against Tribulation*.

2. Manhood; virility.

Thou mayst syn thou hast wysdom and manhode, Assemblen all the folk of our kynode. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale*, l. 67.

Some, y schal ther schew — now take hede — And of such maners there declare, It whiche thou schalt come to manhode, To wordly worship, and to weelfare. *Dobson, Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

manheim (man'hīm), *n.* A brass alloy resembling gold. See *Manheim gold*, under *gold*.

manhole (man'hōl), *n.* 1. A hole through which a man may enter a sewer, drain, cess-pool, or the like, for cleaning or repairing; in steam-boilers, hot-water tanks, keels, etc., a hole formed in the shell, through which a man may enter to the interior for cleaning, inspection, or repairs. In the latter cases the hole is provided with a cover by which it may be stopped steam-tight or water-tight, the cover being usually fitted to the inside and the hole made elliptical so that the cover can be easily inserted, the pressure of the steam or water assists in holding the cover to its seat.

2. In *coal-ming*: (a) An excavation or refuge-hole made in the side of an underground engine-plane or horse-road. [*Eng.*] (b) A small and generally short passage used for the ingress and egress of the miners. [*Pennsylvania anthracite region*.] (c) A niche cut in the side of a railroad-tunnel as a refuge-hole.

manhood (man'hūd), *n.* [*ME. manhode* (also *manhod*; see *manhead*); *man* + *head*.] 1. The state of being man, or of belonging to the human race, as distinguished from higher or lower orders of existence.

I equal to the Father as touching his godhead, and inferior to the Father as touching his manhood. *Athanasian Creed* (*English Book of Common Prayer*).

There forth thy limitation shall exalt With thee thy manhood also to this throne. *Milton, P. L.*, iii, 312.

2. The state of being a man, as distinguished from a woman or a boy; virility.

To some shade, And fit you to your manhood. *Shak., Cymbeline*, iii, 4, 122.

His stately helm unbuckled show'd him prime In manhood where youth ended. *Milton, P. L.*, xi, 248.

3. The quality of being a man or manly; manliness; possession of masculine qualities, as courage, fortitude, resolution, honor, etc.

I am exalted That thou hast power to shake my manhood thus. *Shak., Lear*, l. 4, 219.

Peace hath higher tent of manhood Than battle ever knew. *Whittier, The Hero*.

Manhood suffrage. See *suffrage*. — *Syn. 2. Suffrage, Franchise, suffrage*.

mania (ma'nī-ā), *n.* [*Early mod. E. mania* (see *manic*), *ME. manie*, *OF. manie*, *F. manie* = *Sp. mania* = *Fr. It. mania*; *ML. mania*, *madness* (a disease of cattle), *NL. insanity*, *Gr. μανία*, *madness, frenzy, Quivada*, *rage*, *be mad*; akin to *manis*, *mind*, *manis*, *manis*, etc.; see *manis*.] 1. Any form or phase of insanity with exaltation of spirits and rapidity of mental action; specifically, a psychomotoria with these as the fundamental features. In a mania in this strict sense there may be delusions, but they fall of the systematic character of those of paranoia. Delusions and hallucinations may also be present. The attack may last for days or months, or years. The prognosis is not very unfavorable. The cases range in recovery, in death by exhaustion and intercurrent disease, and a considerable proportion in permanent imbecility.

2. An eager, uncontrolled, or uncontrollable desire; as, a *mania* for drink; in colloquial use, a "rage" or "crave" for something; as, a *mania* for first editions.

In the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th century, the mania for painted glass had seized on the French architects, and all architectural property was sacrificed to this mode of decoration. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch.*, l. 128.

2. Exhibiting or embracing many points, features, or characteristics; complicated in character; having many parts or relations: used with nouns in the singular number: as, the manifold wisdom of the manifold graces of God (Eph. iii. 10; 1 Pet. iv. 10); "the manifold use of friendship," Bacon.

With how manifold and strong a bond
The child was bound to the father.

Shak., Lear, II. 1. 49

Manifold fugue, a fugue with more than one subject.

II. n. 1. A complicated object or subject; that which consists of many and various parts; especially, an aggregate of particulars or units; especially, in math., a multitude of objects connected by a system of relations; an ensemble. — **2.** In Kant's theory of knowledge, the total of the particulars furnished by sense before they are connected by the synthetical of the understanding; that which is in the sense and has not yet been in thought.

Then, and then only, do we say that we know an object, if we have produced synthetical unity in the manifold of intuition.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller

H. (Kant) . . . tells us in the Analytic that sense only presents to us a mere manifold, which requires to be bound together in the unity of a conception ere it can be apprehended as an object.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 228.

3. A copy or facsimile made by means of a manifold-writer, or by the use of carbon paper in a type-writer, etc. — **4.** A tube, usually of cast metal, with one or more flanged or screw-threaded inlets and two or more flanged or screw-threaded outlets for pipe-connections, much used in pipe-fitting for steam heating coils, or for cooling-coils in breweries, and in other cases where it is useful to convey steam, water, or air from a large pipe into several smaller ones. Also called *Flange and header*. **Class of a manifold**, in math., the multitude of an infinite manifold. A directly infinite manifold is said to belong to the first class, and a continuously infinite manifold to the second class.

Condensed manifold. See condensed. **Derivative of a manifold of points**. See derivative.

manifold (man'fôld), adj. [*OE. manigfaltig* (cf. D. *manigfaltig*); from the adj. *manig* Many times; in multiplied number or quantity.

There is no man who hath left house or parents, . . . who shall not receive manifold more. Luke xviii. 30.

manifold (man'fôld), v. t. [*ME. manifolden*, *AS. gemanigfalden*, *germanigfaltian* (= *OHG. manigfaltan*, *manigfaltian*, MHG. *mannevalten* = *lecl. margfaltu* = *Sw. mångfaltig*; cf. M.H.G. *mannevalten*); from the adj. *manig* To make manifold; multiply; specifically, to multiply impressions of, by a single operation, as a letter by means of a manifold writer, or by the use of carbon-paper in a type-writer.

manifoldly (man'fôld-lî), adv. [*ME. *manigfolli*, *AS. manigfoldli* (= *lecl. margfaltig*); cf. *manigfaltig*, *manifold*; see *manifold*.] In a manifold manner; in many ways.

manifoldness (man'fôld-nês), n. [*ME. *manigfoldnes*, *AS. manigfoldnes*, *manigfold*, *manifold*; see *manifold*.] 1. The state of being manifold; variety; multiplicity. — 2. In math.: (a) A manifold or ensemble; especially, a continuous quantity of any number of dimensions.

This wider conception of which space and time are particular varieties it has been proposed to denote by the term *manifoldness*. Whenever a general notion is susceptible of a variety of specializations, the aggregate of such specializations is called a *manifoldness*. Thus space is the aggregate of all points, and each point is a specialization of the general notion of position. F. W. Frankland

(b) The number of different prime factors of a number.

The total number of distinct primes which divide a given number I call its *manifoldness* or multiplicity. J. J. Sylvester, Nature, XXVII. 135

manifold-paper (man'fôld-pâ pâr), n. Carbonized paper used for duplicating a writing, or in a typewriting-machine.

manifold-writer (man'fôld-rî tîr), n. A preparation of oiled paper interlarded with carbonized paper, which, when written on with a hard point, transfers the impressed carbon in the form of writing to two or more sheets.

maniform (man'fôrm), a. [*L. manus*, the hand, + *forma*, form.] 1. Having the form of a hand; hand-shaped. — 2. Having the two terminal joints opposed to each other, as the pectipalp of a scorpion, chelate. Kirby.

maniglion (ma nî'yon), n. [*L. maniglion*, a handle of a cannon, *maniglion*, a bracelet; see *manilla*.] A handle of an early type of cannon, usually one of two handles cast with the gun. Compare *dolphin*, 5.

manihoti (man'i-hok), n. Same as *manioc*.

Manihot (man'i-hot), n. [NL. (Adanson, 1763).]

1. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants of the tribe *Crotoneae* and the subtribe *Adrianeae*. The calyx of the staminate flowers has lubricated lobes and is often colored, the stamens are 16 in number and have anthers attached at the back, and the styles are spreading. They are tall herbs or shrubs, with alternate leaves which are undivided or often palmately 2 to 7-lobed or -parted, and minor veins apiculate flowers, which are quite large and grow in terminal or axillary racemes. There are about 50 species, all natives of tropical and subtropical America, several of them, however, are largely cultivated elsewhere. The genus is of great importance for the food-products derived from the roots of several species, especially *M. utilissima*, the bitter cassava and *M. Aipi*, the sweet cassava, which by some are regarded as varieties of one species. *M. ilicifolia* furnishes Brazilian or Ceara India-rubber. See *Brugianthus arborescens* under *arborescens*, *cassava*, *manioc*, and *tapioca*.

2. [*L. c.*] Same as *maniot*.

manika, n. Plural of *manikin*.

manikin, manakin (man'i-kin, man'a-kin), n. and *a.* [*Also mannikin*, in def. 3 sometimes *maniquin*; *OF. maniquin*, *F. mannequin* = *Sp. maniqui*, a puppet, *manikin*; *MD. mannikin* (= *G. manniken*, a little man, *man* = *E. man*, + *dim. -ken*, *E. -kin*, *cf. mannikin*). The bird *Pipra manucyris* was called *manikin* (*G. hartmannschen*) in allusion to the beard-like feathers on the chin.] 1. *n.* 1. A little man; a dwarf; a pygmy.

Pub. This is a dear manikin to you, Sir Toby.
Sir To. I have been dear to him, but some thousand strong or so. Shak., T. V. III. 2. 55.

Forth rushed the madling mannikin to arms
Heating battles of the Phœnix and the Crane.

2. A model of the human body, used for showing the structure, form, and position of the various organs, limbs, muscles, etc., or adapted and used for practicing bandaging or for performing certain obstetrical operations, as delivery with the forceps. — 3. An artists' model of the human figure. See *boy-figure* and *manequin*. — 4. A non-cosmic passerine bird of the subfamily *Piprinae*. Manikins are generally small, thick set, and of brilliant plumage, with few exceptions, they are natives of the hottest parts of America. They feed on vegetable and animal substances, and are lively and active in their movements. The bearded manikin, *Manacus manacus*, is black, with the breast, neck, and tuft of feathers on the chin white. The species are numerous, and the sexes are diverse in color and often in form, the males of many having curiously shaped wings or tails. The name sometimes extends to all the *Piprinae*, and to some members of the related family *Cotingidae*. See *under Manacus*. (In this sense usually *manakin*, conformably with the New Latin *Manacus*.)

II. a. Like a manikin; artificial. [Rare.] Boats, indeed, but they are live boats, not manikin shepherds. D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days (Theocritus)

manikion (ma-nî'kî-on), n. [*pl. manikia* (-ia).] [*ME. manekion*, a sleeve; see *epimanikion*.] Same as *epimanikion*.

manil (ma-nîl'), n. Same as *manilla* 1.

manila, manilla (ma-nîl'), n. [*cf. Manila* (see def.).] 1. [*cup.*] A kind of clove-leaf manufactured in Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands. — 2. A fibrous material obtained from the leaves of *Musa textilis*, the abaca or abaka, a plant that grows in the Philippine Islands. Excellent ropes and cables are made from it (it is most common use), and its fiber qualities are woven into fabrics suitable for wearing apparel, sometimes of great beauty and cost. Also called *Manila hemp*. See *Manila*.

Manila copal, elemi, rope, etc. See *copal*, etc. **manillo (ma-nîl'lo), n.** [*cf. Manilla*, *manilla*, a bracelet, a handle; see *manilla*, *manilla*.] A bracelet of arm-ring, especially one of a kind worn by savages, as in Africa. Copper manillas formed a common article of barter during the early intercourse between Europeans and African tribes. See *ring-money*. Also *manilla*.

Their arms and legs chained with *manillas* or voluntary bracelets. Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 204

manilla (ma-nîl'), n. [*Sp. manilla* = *Pg. manilla* = *It. maniglia*, a bracelet, ring-money, *ML. manilla*, a bracelet, *L. manus*, hand; see *manus*, *cf. manilla*, *manilla*.] A piece of ring-money such as was until recent times used for barter on the Guinea coast of Africa. These pieces are of copper or iron, of fixed weight, and in the present century have been manufactured in England for exportation to Africa. See *manilla*.

manilla (mā'ô-lā), n. [See *manilla* 2.] In the game of solis, the seven of trumps, the high at east but one.

manilla³, n. See *manilla*.

manille (mā-nîl'), n. [*Also manil*; *OF. manille*, a bracelet, a handle, *L. manica* = *Sp. Sp. manilla*, a bracelet; see *manilla*.] Same as *manilla*. Ash.

manille² (mā-nîl'), n. [*cf. manilla*, *Sp. manilla*, for *manilla* = *Pg. manilla*, a game of cards, *manilla* (as defined); appar. *cf. mano*, hand; cf. *manilla*.] The highest card but one

in the games of ombre and quadrille. It is the two of clubs or spades, or the seven of diamonds or hearts, according as one or other of these suits is trumps, the manille always being a trump. The card, in the form *Manille*, is personified in the following lines:

Spadillo first, unconquerable lord!
Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board.
As many more *Manillo* forced to yield,
And march'd a victor from the verdant field.

Pope, R. of the L. II. 83.

Manina (mā-nî-nā), n. pl. [*NL. < Manda + -ina*.] Same as *Manidae*.

maninose (man'i-nôz), n. [*Also maninose*, *manynose*, *manynose*, *manynose*, etc.; *Amer. Ind. mananoway*.] The soft clam; *My arenaria*. [Maryland and Virginia.]

manioc (man'i-ok), n. [*Also manihot*, *manihot*, *maniocca*; = *Sp. Pg. mandioca*; of Braz. origin.] The cassava-plant or its product. The manioc or cassava is a very important food-staple in tropical America. The tubers of *Manihot utilissima*, sometimes weighing forty pounds, must be grated to a pulp and submitted to pressure in order to remove a deleterious juice. Those of *M. Aipi* may be used as an excellent vegetable like potatoes. The South American natives also prepare from manioc an intoxicating drink called *piacaria*. Also *mandio*, *mandioca*.

maniocca (man-i-ok'kâ), n. See *manioc*.

maniple (man'i-pl), n. [*OF. manipe*, *F. manipule* = *Sp. manipulo* = *Pg. manipulo* = *It. manipulo*, *manipulo*, *L. manipulus*, a handful, a bundle; also (because it is said, a bundle of hay was tied to the military standards), a number of soldiers belonging to the same standard, a company, *Manus*, the hand, + *-pulus*, akin to *E. pull*; see *pull*.] 1. A handful. [Rare.]

I have seen him wait at court there with his maniples
Of papers and petitions.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, I. 1.

Do thou pluck a *maniple* that is, an handful — of the plant called *Maldenbat*, and make a syrup therewith as I have shewed thee. O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 282.

2. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military company consisting normally of 120 men in three out of the four classes of infantry (velites, hastati, and principes), and of 60 men in the fourth (triarii), with two (first and second) centurions and a standard-bearer. Three maniples constituted a cohort.

The enemy were actually inside before the few maniples who were left there were able to collect and resist them. Proudhon, *Comm.*, p. 317.

Hence — 3. A company or any small body of soldiers.

The Reteward was led by Sir Thomas Brackenbury, consisting of two thousand mingled Weapons, with two Wings of Horse men, containing fifteen hundred, all of them cast into square *Maniples*. Baker, Chronicles, p. 232.

Ford! he sees not the firm root out of which we all grow though into brain-herbs, nor will he aware until hee see our small divided *maniples* cutting through at every angle of his ill united and unwieldy brigade. Milton, Atropogitia, p. 48.

4. In the Western Church, one of the eucharistic vestments, consisting of a short, narrow strip, similar in material, width, and color to the stole. It is marked with a cross and generally embroidered and fringed. The maniple is worn by priests, priests, deacons, and subdeacons, hanging from the left sleeve of the alb, fastened near the wrist, or attached by strings, pins, or a button. It is assumed by the celebrant after the alb and girdle, and before the stole. A bishop assumes it at the Indulgendum. In Anglican churches maniples are worn, as in the medieval church, three or four feet in length, in the Roman Catholic Church they are now much shorter. The maniple seems to have first come into use in the eighth century, and was originally a piece of white linen used as a handkerchief. Till the twelfth century and later it continued to be held in the hand. There is no corresponding vestment in the Eastern Church, though some writers have confounded the epimanikion with it. Other names formerly given to the maniple were *functio*, *phorum*, *manile*, *manderivum*, *mappula* or *mappa*, and *andarium*.

maniples, n. sing. and pl. See *manipules*.

manipular (mā-nîp'û-lâr), a. [*= F. manipulare* = *It. (obs.) manipulare*, *manipolare*, *L. manipularis*, of or belonging to a maniple or company, *cf. manipulus*, a handful, a military company; see *maniple*.] 1. Of or pertaining to handling or manipulation, either literally or figuratively.

Mr. Squills . . . began mending it (the pen) furiously — that is, cutting it into shivers — thereby denoting symbolically how he would like to do with I acle Jack, could he once get him safe and sang under his manipular operations. Bulwer, *Arcton*, II. 7.

What the former age has epitomized into a formula or rule for *manipular* convenience, the latter will have all the good of verifying for itself. Emerson, *History*.

2. Of or pertaining to a maniple or company of soldiers; as, the *manipular* system of Roman tactics.

manipulate (mā-nîp'û-lât), v. t. and pp. *manipulated*, *ppr. manipulating*. [*cf. ML. manipularis*, pp. of *manipulare* (*= It. manipolare* =

man-midwife (man'mid'wif), *n.* A man who practices obstetrics; an accoucheur.

man-milliner (man'mil'i-nér), *n.* A milliner of the male sex; especially, one who undertakes the manufacture of women's bonnets, etc., employing others to do the work.

An empty pated fellow, and as conceited as a young bull.

MANNA (man'á), *n.* [*ME. manna, manum*; *AS. manna, monna*; *D. G. Dan, Sw. Goth. manna* = *F. manne*; *Sp. maná* = *Pg. manna, manna* = *It. manna*; *L. manna*, *f.* (Phny), *f.* (Vulg.) *manum*, and *man*, neut. or indeclinable, < *Gr. pápan*, a concrete vegetable excretion, a grain, in the Old Testament *manná*, < *Heb. man* (= *Ar. manna*), *manna*, described, as found by the Israelites, as "a small round thing, as small as the hour frost on the ground. And when the children of Israel saw it, they said one to another, It is manna [in the Vulgate: *"Manná"* quod significat: *Quid est hoc?*]; for they did not what it was" (Ex. xvi. 14, 15), implying that the name thus arose from the question, *Heb. man hu*, 'what is this?'; but this is doubtless a popular etymology. The name is otherwise referred to *Heb. man*, a gift, *Ar. manna*, favor.] 1. The food by which the children of Israel were sustained in the wilderness (Ex. xvi. 14-36; Num. xi. 6, 7). The circumstance attending the gift of manna show that it was believed to be miraculous. Modern commentators differ in opinion as to its probable nature: by some it is identified with an excretion of the tamarisk tree, and by others with a lichen which, torn from its home and carried vast distances by the wind, still falls and is gathered for food in the shallow petioles of *manna lehen*, and by others it is regarded as a special and miraculous creation.

And the house of Israel called the name thereof *Manna* and it was like coriander seed, white, and the taste of it was like wafers made with honey.

Each morning on the ground
Not common dew, but *Manna*, old abound
Substance, fit for the Barbaque Weeks, it, Eden.
Hence — 2. Delicious food for either the body or the mind; delectable material for nourishment or entertainment.

His tongue
Dropp'd *manna*, and could make the worse appear
The better reason, to perplex and dash
Maturing counsels.

Mino was an angel's portion then,
And, while I fed with sugar haste,
The food was *manna* to my taste.
J. Montgomery, A Poor Wayfaring Man of Witle.

3. Divine or spiritual food.
Thou *Manna*, which from Heaven we eat,
To every Taste a sweetest Mead!
Conley, The Mistress, For Hope.

4. In *phar.*, a sweet concrete juice obtained by incisions made in the stem of *Fraxinus Ornus*, a native of Sicily, Calabria, and other parts of the south of Europe, and from other species of ash. It is either naturally concreted or exsiccated and purified by art. At the present day the manna of commerce is collected exclusively in Sicily, where the manna ash is cultivated for the purpose in regular plantations. The best manna is in oblong pieces or flakes of a whitish or pale-yellow color, light, friable and somewhat transparent. It has a slight peculiar odor and a sweetish taste mixed with a slight degree of bitterness, and is employed as a gentle laxative for children or persons of weak habit. It is, however, generally used as an adjunct to other more active medicines. It consists principally of a crystallizable sweet substance named *mannite*, and certain other substances in smaller quantity. Sweetish secretions exuded by some other plants growing in warm and dry climates, as the *Acacia gummifera*, the manna gumtree of Australia, and the *Commersonia glandulosa*, var. *mannifera*, at Arabia and Syria, are also considered to be kinds of manna. Small quantities of manna, known as *Brasilia manna*, are obtained from the common larch, *Taxus Picea*. *Jews'* or *Hebrew manna*, *manna of Sinai*. (a) An excretion from the leguminous bush called *camel's thorn*, *Gagea cynodonta* (including *G. mucronata*). See *Albani* and *camel's thorn*. (b) The secretion of the tamarisk, *Tamarix gallica*, var. *mannifera*. It is a honey-like liquid which exudes from punctures made by an insect, hardens on the stems, and drops to the ground. It is collected by the Arabs as a delicacy. — *Madagascar manna*. Same as *delicata*. *Persian manna*. Same as *Jews' manna* (q). *Poland or Polish manna*. Same as *mannite*.

MANNA-ASH (man'pash), *n.* A tree, *Fraxinus Ornus*. See *ash* and *manna*.

MANNA-CROUP (man'g-krip), *n.* See *semolina*.
MANNAEAD (man'ád), *n.* [*Guana* + *-ad*] Honeyed. *hickory*.

And each for some base interest of his own,
With flattery swears a lip as well as the throne.
Macfarlane, The Cause of the Cause.

MANNA-GRASS (man'g-rás), *n.* The sweet-scented grass *Glyceria fluitans*. The name is sometimes extended to the genus. See *grass*.

MANNA-GUMTREE (man'g-gum'tré), *n.* An Australian tree, *Eucalyptus crumalis*, which yields a crumb-like milky manna.

MANNA-LICHEN (man'h-í'ken), *n.* One of several species of lichens, particularly *Lecanora esculenta* and *L. affinis*. See *Lecanora*.

MANNA-SEEDS (man'h-sédz), *n. pl.* The seeds of the manna-grass. See *Glyceria*.

MANNER (man'ér), *n.* [*Early mod. E. maner*; *ME. maner, manere* = *OFries. maniere, maneri* = *MD. manere, D. manier* = *MHG. maniere, G. manier* = *Sw. manér* = *Dan. manier*, < *OF. manere, manere, manere*, *F. manere* = *Pr. manera* = *Sp. manerit* = *Pg. manera* = *It. manera* (ML. reflex *maneria, manneria, maneries*), *manner*, habit; prop. term. of the adj., *OF. maner* = *Pr. maner* = *Sp. manero*, < *ML. "manarius"* for *manarius*, of or belonging to the hand (as a noun, *manarius*, a manual laborer; hence with ref. to the way of handling or doing a thing), < *L. manua* (*manu-*), hand; see *manus*.] (Cf. *manual*.) 1. The way in which an action is performed; method of doing anything; mode of proceeding in any case or situation; mode; way; method. Thus Harkyn the actf man hadle vool'd his cote,
Til Conscience scowp'd hym therof in a wylde chace.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 430.

As it is in *manner* as I sette afore
Book of Quatre Ventes (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

For the husbanding of these Mountains, their *manner* was to gather up the stones, and place them in several lines along the sides of the Hills, to form of a Wall.

After this *manner* therefore pray ye: Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name.
Mat. vi. 9.

I do not much dislike the matter, but
The *manner* of his speech.
Shak. A and C, ii. 2. 114.

2. Habitual practice; customary mode of acting or proceeding with respect to anything; characteristic way or style, as in art or literature; distinctive method; habit; style; as, one's *manner* of life; the *manner* of Titian, or of Dickens.

In Cipe is the *manere* of Lords and alle others Men,
alle to cten on the Erthe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 29.

A good *manner* than I had Robyn,
In kinde where that he were,
Every day or he woulde dye
There mounes woulde he be.

Lucretius of *Robyn Hood* (ed. Halliwell), v. 40.
Paul, as his maner was, went in unto them.
Acts xvii.

He who can vary his *manner* to suit the occasion is the great dramatist, but he who exerts in one *manner* only will when that *manner* happens to be appropriate, appear to be a great dramatist.
Mandeville, Dryden.

The *manner* of the painters of the fifteenth century was often shackled and cramped by difficulties which have long since been broken away, and by ignorance which has long since yielded to knowledge.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 6.

3. Personal bearing or behavior; customary conduct; characteristic way of acting; wonted deportment or demeanor; most commonly in the plural; as, his *manners* were abrupt; good or bad *manners*; reformation of *manners* in a community.

All his *manners* so well it did her place,
That she contrived way in a ceteris
To lodge him best, it wold none other be.
Geometria, F. L. T. S. V. 1. 69.

Of corrupted *man* is springing perverted judgments
Locke, The Scholmaster, p. 28.

Evil communications corrupt good manners.
1 Cor. xv. 33.

Or and *maner* are more expressive than words.
Richardson, Charles Harlow.

Specifically — 4. *pl.* Good behavior; polite deportment; habitual practice of civility; commendable habits of conduct; as, have you no *manners*?

Fit for the mountains, and barbarous caves,
Where manners ne'er were pressed.
Shak. T. S. iv. 1. 53.

Good *manners* is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse.
By *manners* I do not mean polite but behaviour and good breeding, as they show themselves in the town and in the country.
Arden, Country Manners.

5. The way in which anything is made or constituted; mode of forming or formation; fashion; character; sort; kind; often used with *all* in a plural sense, equivalent to sorts or kinds; as, *all manner* of baked meats. [*Obsolete or archaic*.]

There dwellen savages and another *manner* of folk, that none can best describe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 230.

As *maner* of men, the more so I th. riche,
As *maner* of men, the more so I th. riche,
Piers Plowman (B), lxxv. 1. 19.

They cannot tell the people the *manner* of the king in and waste it in a book.
1 Sam. x. 25.

What *manner* of man are you?

Shak. Hen. VIII., v. 1. 118.

The word in this sense is frequently used in old English without of following, in a quasi adjective use, like *kind of* in

modern English; as, *maner folk*, kind of people; *maner crime*, kind of crime, etc.

26. If any *Man* do therefore say *maner* Metalle, it turneth anon to Glasse.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 22.

There was to her no *maner* letter sent
That touched love, from any *maner* knight,
That she ne shewed hit him or hit was sent.
Chaucer, *Apollis* and *Arctis*, l. 118.

Wherby the kinges peas may in any *maner* wise be broken or hurt.
English Bible (R. E. T. A.), p. 432.

Right hard it was for wight which did it heare
To read what *manner* musicks that mote be.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xli. 70.

By no *manner* of means. See *means*. — Dotted *manner*. See *dot*. — In a *manner*, in a certain degree, measure, or sense; to a certain extent.

The bread is in a *manner* common. *1 Sam. xxi. 6.*

'Tis not a time to pity passionate grief,
When a whole kingdom in a *manner* lies
Upon its death-bed bleeding.
Beau. and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, l. 1.

Shak's *manners*, greediness; rapacity; extreme selfishness. [*Naut. slang*.] — To make one's *manners*, to salute a person on meeting, usually by a bow or courtesy; said of children. [*Prov. Eng.*, and formerly New Eng.]

I humbly make my *manners*, *manners*.
Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lover*, II.

To the *manner* born, accustomed to some practice or mode from birth; having lifelong familiarity with the thing mentioned.

But to my mind — though I am native here,
And to the *manner* born — it is a custom
More honour'd in the breach than the observance.
Shak. Hamlet, I. 4. 15.

Manner here is sometimes understood as *maner* (which was formerly also spelled *manner*), and is often changed to *maner* in the quotation to make the phrase applicable to beauty. — *Syn. 1. Manner, Mode, Method, Way*. *Manner* is the least precise of these words, standing for *art* or *kind*, *custom*, *mode*, *method*, or the like. *Mode* may mean a fashion, or a form or sort, as a *mode* of existence, or a single act or an established way, as a *mode* of disposing of a case. *Method* implies a succession of acts tending to an end, as a *method* of slaughtering an ox or of solving a problem. *Way* is a very general word, in large popular use for each of the others, as a man's way of building a dam (*method*), of holding a pen (*mode*), of starting at strangers (*manner*). 2. *Habit, Usage*, etc. See *custom*. — 3. *Manners, Morals*, etc. See *morality*.

MANNER (man'ér), *n.* An obsolete form of *manor*.
MANNER (man'ér), *n.* Another form of *manor*.
MANNERABLE (man'ér-á-bil), *a.* [*ME. maner-able*, < *maner* + *-able*.] Well-trained; versed on good manners.

In a *maner*able maner the connyage is most com-
mendable.

I have a few sight to strangers, to tell them at the
table.
Robertson (E. E. T. A.), p. 101.

MANNERCHOR (men'ér-chor), *n.* [*G. L. *männer**, *pl. of maner*, *man*, + *chor*, chorus; see *man* and *chorus*.] A German singing-society or chorus composed exclusively of men.

MANNERED (man'ér-éd), *a.* [*ME. manered*; < *maner* + *-ed*.] 1. Having or possessed of *manners*, carriage, or demeanor; in compounds, having *manners* of a certain kind, as in *ill-mannered*, *well-mannered*.

And Mele ys *mannered* after hym
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 27.

Beecching you
To give her princely training, that she may be
Mannered as she is born.
Shak. Twelfth, iii. 2. 17.

2. Marked by a constantly repeated *manner* or method, especially in art or literature; characterized by *mannerism*; artificial; unnatural; affected.

A peculiar reaction from the *mannered* style of the masters of the preceding century manifested itself in Holland.
Amer. Cyc., XII. 309.

A *mannered* place, showing silvery evening twilight on a pool and . . . nymphs dancing in the shadow.
Athenaeum, April 1, 1892.

The defective proportions of the forms, and the *mannered* attitude of the principal figure.
C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, p. 22.

MANNERISM (man'ér-izm), *n.* [*maner* + *-ism*.] 1. Monotonous, formal, or pedantic adherence to the same *manner*; uniformity of *manner*, especially a tasteless uniformity, without freedom or variety; excessive adherence to a characteristic mode, or manner of action or treatment.

Mannerism is pardonable, and is sometimes even agreeable, when the *manner*, though vicious, is natural.
Macaulay, *Roswell's Johnson*.

The secondary intellect . . . seeks for excitement in expression and stimulates itself into *mannerism*, which is the wilful obtrusion of self, as style is its unconscious obtrusion.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, II. ser., p. 141.

2. A peculiarity of *manner* in deportment, speech, or execution; an exceptionally characteristic mode or method; an idiosyncrasy.

The seated passengers . . . remained in *mannerism*, so that their *mannerisms* and facial peculiarities were sharply defined to the public eye.
T. Hardy, *The Woodlanders*, I.

the gas jet. (Of the figures here given, the first is that caused by a single tone, and the second corresponds to the simultaneous production of a tone and its octave.)

manometrical (man-o-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< manometric + -al.*] Same as *manometric*.

ma non troppo. See *ma*.

manor (man'or), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *manour*, *manour*, *manour*, *manour*, *manor*, *manor*; *manor* (M.L. *manerium*), < OF. *manor* (= Fr. *manoir*), a manor, < *manoir*, *manoir*, < L. *manere*, remain, dwell, = Gr. *maneo*, stay, remain; see *remain*, *remnant*, etc., and cf. *manus* and *manus*, from the same source as *manor*.] 1. A dwelling; habitation.

To the house of, once and all,
Hail come his manor principal
In his, that was his resting place.

Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 1004.

2. In England, generally, a landed estate, especially one the tenure of which vests the proprietor with some particular rights of lordship; specifically, in *old law*, a lordship or barony held by a lord and subject to the jurisdiction of a court-baron held by him; in more ancient usage, an estate of a lord or thine with a village community, generally in serfdom, upon it. See *villanage* and *yard-land*.

In the 11th year of his reign in September was born to the king a son, called Rikard, at Oxford in his manor, where is now the white tower.

John of Gloucester, p. 181, note.

These manors (those with which England was covered about the time of the Domesday Survey) were in fact in their simplest form estates of manorial lands, each with its village community in villanage upon it. The land of the lord's demesne—the home farm belonging to the manor house—was utilized chiefly by the services of the villans, i. e. of the village community or tenants in villanage. The land of this village community, i. e. the land in villanage, lay round the village in open fields. In the villages were the messuages, or homesteads of the tenants in villanage, and their holdings were composed of bundles of scattered strips in the open fields, with rights of pasture over the latter for their cattle after the crops were gathered, as well as on the green commons of the manor or township.

Seebohm, *Eng. Vill. Community*, p. 76.

On close inspection, all feudal society is seen to be a reproduction of a single typical form. This unit consists of a group of men settled on a definite space of land, and forming what we Englishmen call a *Manor*, and what in France was called a *Feud*.

Maine, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 302.

The name *manor* is of Norman origin, but the estate to which it was given existed, in its essential character, long before the Conquest. It received a new name as the shire also did, but neither the one nor the other was created by this change.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 98.

3. The jurisdiction of a court baron or court of the lord of a manor.—4. In some of the United States formed by English colonies, a tract of land occupied or once occupied by tenants paying a fee-farm rent to the proprietor, sometimes in kind, and sometimes in stipulated services. *Harrill*. In colonial times these resembled the old English manors, their possession being in most cases accompanied by jurisdiction.

man-orchis (man'or'kis), *n.* [So called from a fancied resemblance between its lip and the body of a man hanging by the head.] A greenish-flowered orchid, *Ilexanthropophora*, natural order *Orchidaceae*, which grows in meadows and pastures in the eastern part of England. The genus is distinguished from *Orchis* by the absence of a spur, but contains no species of importance. Also called *greenman* and *greenman orchid*.

manor-house (man'or-house), *n.* The house or mansion belonging to a manor.

manorial (man-o'ri-al), *a.* [*< manor + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a manor or to manors; constituting a manor: as, *manorial law*; a *manorial estate*.

This tenure (the right of common) is also usually encumbered by the interference of manorial claims.

Paley, *Moral Philos.*, vi. 41.

In the garden by the turret
Of the old manorial hall.

Penman, *Man*, l. xvi.

The colony of Maryland was settled and established on the manorial principle.

The Dial, l. v., No. 48.

Manorial court. Same as *court baron*.

manor-seat (man'or-set), *n.* Same as *manor-house*.

manory (man'or-i), *n.* [Also *manery*; an extension of *manor*.] Same as *manor*.

manoscope (man'os-kop), *n.* [*< Gr. manō, rare, not dense, + scopos, view.*] A manometer. [Rare.]

manoscopy (ma-nos'kō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. manō, rare, + scopos, view.*] That branch of physics which concerns itself with the determination of the density of vapors and gases.

Manouria, Manouriana. See *Manuria, Manouria*.

manover (ma-no'vēr-i), *n.*; pl. *manoveries* (-iz). [A var. of *manœuvre* (ME. *manoeuvre*);

see *manurver*.] In *Eng. law*, a device or a maneuvering to catch game illegally.

man-pleaser (man'plē-zēr), *n.* One who pleases men, or who strives to gain their favor.

Servants, obey in all things your masters according to the Lord, not with eye-service, as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God. Col. iii. 22.

man-power (man'pōw-er), *n.* 1. The rate of work done normally by one man in a given time.—2. A motor utilizing the force of a man in driving machinery.

manqueller (man'kwel'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. manqueller, monquellere, < AS. mancwelle, a homicide, < man, man, + cwelle, kill; see queller.*] A mankiller; a manslaughterer; an executioner.

But sent a manqueller and a manwilder that Jones [John Baptist's] head were brought in a dish.

Wyclif, *Mark* vi. 27.

Wilt thou kill God's officers and the king's? Ah, thou honey-suckle [homicide] rogue! thou art a honey-suckle, a man-killer, and a woman-killer.

Shaks., *2 Hen. IV.*, II. 1. 58.

manred (man'red), *n.* [*< ME. manrede, < AS. manreda, homage; < man, vassal, man, man, + rede, condition; see man and red.* Cf. *homage*, < L. *homo, man*. Hence, by corruption, *manrent*.] Person or service or attendance; homage.—It was the token of a species of bondage whereby free persons became bound to or followers of those who were their patrons or lords.

Maiden no messenger for me, and the selvyne,

Men were in thy manrede, and mercy the backen.

Morte Arture (E. E. T. S.), l. 127.

manrent (man'rent), *n.* [A corruption of *manred*, simulating *rent*.] Same as *manred*.

He had bound them [the border chiefs] to his interests by those feudal covenants named "bands of manrent," compelling the parties to defend each other against the effects of their mutual transgressions.

F. Piller, *Hist. Scotland* (ed. 1845), IV. 335.

manroot (man'rot), *n.* A morning-glory, *Ipomoea leptophylla*, found on the dry plains of Colorado and in adjacent regions. It is a plant 2 or 3 feet high, with an immense root having some resemblance in shape and size to a man.

man-rope (man'rop), *n.* Naut., one of the two ropes suspended from stanchions one on each side of a gangway or ladder, used in ascending and descending a ship's side, hatchways, etc.

Man-rope knot. See *knot*.

Mansard roof. See *roof*.

manse (mans), *n.* [*< ME. manse, by aphesis, from amansan, amansan, < AS. amansumun* (contr. pp. *amansan*), excommunicate, < *as*, out, + *man-sam*, familiar, intimate, appar. < *man*, in *gman*, common, + *-sam*; see *man* and *-sam*.] To excommunicate; curse.

"By Marie," quod a manse preste of the manhe of Yr. londe.

"I comte a more Conscience bi so l. Asche synlor,

That I do to dryde a draughte of good ale!"

Piers Plowman (B), ix. 220.

manse (mans), *n.* [*< ME. manse, < OF. manse, < M.L. mansa, mansum, a dwelling, < L. manere, pp. mansus, remain, dwell; see remain, and of mansum.*] Originally, the dwelling of a landholder with the land attached; afterward, especially, any ecclesiastical residence, whether parsonal or collegiate; now, specifically, the dwelling-house of a minister of the Established Church of Scotland, and hence sometimes the parsonage of any church of the Presbyterian or Congregational order.

To grip for the lure of foul earthly preferment, sic as gent and manse, money and victual.

S. B. Heart of Mid Lothian, xlii.

Across the meadows to the gray old manse.

The history that flowed—*Tomlinson*, Hawthorne.

Capital manse, a principal residence, a manor-house or lord's court.

This town had a her capital manse at Fencote near Bicester in 1111.

P. Wotton, *Hist. Kiddingington*, p. 30.

man-servant (man'ser-vant), *n.*; pl. *man-servants*, in U. S. *servants*. A man who is a servant.

man-ship (man'ship), *n.* [*< ME. manship, man-ship, < AS. man-scepe, man-ship, < man, man, + scepe, E. ship.*] Manhood; courage.

To see how he prete

For that that he owe to the land that let him be learned, May drive at some man-ship with a will.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2670.

man-shiply, *adv.* [*< ME. man-scheplike; < man-ship + -ly.*] Manfully.

His lord he served true eliche,

In all thing man-shiply.

Geoff. of Warrack p. 1. (Halliwell.)

mansion (man'shon), *n.* [*< ME. mansion (in astrology), < OF. mansion = Sp. mansion = Pg. mansão = It. mansione, < L. mansio(-o), a staying, remaining, abiding, also an abode, dwelling, < manere, pp. mansus, stay, remain, dwell; see remain. Cf. manor, mansus, master, mansueto.*] 1. A tarrying-place; a station.—2. A dwelling; one of a fixed residence or repose. [Archaic or poetical.]

In my Father's house are many mansions. John xiv. 2.

To unfold

What worlds or what vast regions hold
The immortal mind, that hath forsook
Her mansion in this fleshly nook.

Milton, *Il Penseroso*, l. 10.

3. A dwelling-house of the better class; a large or stately residence; especially, the house of the lord of a manor; a manor-house.

Here the Warrior dwelt;

And, in that mansion, children of his own,
Or kindred, gathered round him.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, vii.

4. In Oriental and medieval astronomy, one of twenty-eight parts into which the zodiac is divided; a lunar mansion (which see, under *lunar*).

Which book spak muchel of the operacions
Tounyng the eighte and twenty mansions
That lounge to the moone.

Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 402.

5. In *astrology*, the sign in which the sun or any planet has its special residence; a house.

Phobus the sonneful joly was and cleer;
For he was neigh his exaltacion
In Martes face, and in his mansion
In Aries, the colerik hote signe.

Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, l. 42.

mansion (man'shon), *v. t.* [*< mansion, n.*] To tarry; dwell; reside. [Rare.]

Visible as the clouds of heaven, and other meteors: as also the rest of the creatures mansioning therein.

J. Mede, *Paraphrase of St. Peter* (1642), p. 16.

mansionary (man'shon-er-i), *a.* [= F. *mansionnaire* = Sp. It. *mansionario*, < L. *mansionarius*, of or belonging to a dwelling, < L. *mansio(-o)*, a dwelling; see *mansion*.] Resident; residential: as, *mansionary canon*. [Bright.]

mansion-house (man'shon-house), *n.* The house in which one resides; an inhabited house, especially one of considerable importance or grandeur; a manor-house.

This party purposing in this place to make a dwelling, or, as the old word is, his *mansion-house*, or his manor-house, did devise how he might make his land a complete habitation to supply him with all manner of necessaries.

Hutton, *Use of the Law*.

[A burglary] must be according to His Edward Coke's denuding, in a *mansion-house*, and therefore to account for the reason why breaking open a church is burglary, he quaintly observes that it is deemed *mansionable* bet.

Blackstone, *Comm.*, IV. 461.

The Mansion-house, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

mansionry (man'shon-ri), *n.*; pl. *mansionries* (-riz). [*< amansan + -ry.*] Abode in a place; residence. [Rare.]

The triumph-haunting martlet does approve,

By his bird's mansionry, that the heaven's breath
Smells woodyly here.

Shaks., *Macbeth*, I. i. 2.

manslaughter, *n.* [*< ME. manslaughter, manslaughter, < AS. mansiht, mansiht, mansiht, mansiht, mansiht, etc. (= OS. mansakhta = OFries. mansakhta, mansakhta = M.H.G. mansakht = OH.G. mansakhta, mansakht, M.H.G. mansakht = Dan. mansakht; cf. also AS. manslaeg = D. manslag), the slaying of a man, < man, man, + sliht, slakht, slaying; see slught.*] Manslaughter.

The syn of a-soul to heren

Hil cryen on God Almyght?

And mende it With a reynal steven

Hil askye vengeance day and nyght.

Ausley, *Poems*, p. 2. (Halliwell.)

manslaughter (man'sla'tēr-i), *n.* [*< ME. manslaughter, manslaughter; < man + slaughter. Cf. manslaughter.*] 1. The killing of a human being by a human being, or of men by men; homicide; human slaughter.

To overcome in battle, and subdue

Ratoun, and bring home spoils with infinite
Men slaughter shall be held the highest pitch
Of humanglory.

Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 608.

Specifically—2. In *law*, the unlawful killing of another without malice either express or implied, which may be either voluntarily, upon a sudden heat, or involuntarily, but in the commission of some unlawful act. *Blackstone*. Manslaughter differs from murder in not proceeding from malice premeditated or deliberate, which is essential to constitute murder. It differs from excusable homicide, being done in consequence of some unlawful act, whereas excusable homicide happens in consequence of misadventure. Manslaughter has been distinguished as voluntary, where the

Memphis, Tenn. 4/22/68

manucode (man-'q-kód), *n.* [*< Manucodia.*] A bird of Paradise of the genus *Manucodia* of Boddard; a chalybeate. The term has also been used for some of the true birds of Paradise of the genus *Paradisa* of Linnaeus or *Manophala* of Brisson.

Manucodia (man-'u-ko-'dî-wî), *n.* [*NL.* (Boddard, 1783), a misprint for *Manucodina*, *q. v.*] A genus of sturnoid passerine birds, either included in the family *Paradiseidae* or placed in *Sturnidae*, and typical of a subfamily *Manucodinae* (also called *Phonygama* by Lesson in 1828, and *Chalybeata* by Cuvier in 1829); the *manucodes*, or *chalybeates*. There are several species of these beautiful birds, with glossy blue-black plumage inhabiting the Papuan region, or New Guinea and the islands ecologically related to it. The longest and best-known of these is *M. coronata*, called *M. chalybeata* by Boddard, and *Chalybeata paradisiaca* by Cuvier. *M. acronota* (Lesson), *M. goodii* (Gray), *M. ultra-classica*, *M. parvifrons* (F. monilich), *M. maculosa* (Chapuis), and *M. obscura* (Barnard) are others; the last three form a separate subgenus called *Egypocora* by Bonaparte in 1845.

manucodiata (man-'u-ko-'dî-wî), *n.* [*NL.*, from a Malay name *manuk denata*, a bird of Paradise, lit. 'bird of the gods.' Cf. *manuk*.] 1. An old and disused name for a bird of Paradise.

The male and female *Manucodiata* read *manucodiata*? the male having a hollow in the back, to which it is reported the female both lays and hatches her eggs.

Edwin, Diary, Feb. 4, 1615.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of Paradise birds established by Brisson in 1760, equivalent to the Linnaean genus *Paradisa*. Two species were included by Brisson under this generic name, *Manucodiata major* and *M. minor*, corresponding respectively to the *Paradisa apoda* and *P. regia* of Linnaeus in either of which pertains to the later genus *Manucodia*. [Not in use.]

Manucodinae (man-'u-ko-'dî-wî), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Manucodia + -inae*.] A subfamily of birds named by Cabanis in 1847 from the genus *Manucodia*. The term is little used, but by G. R. Gray (1870) it is employed for a subfamily of *Sturnidae* composed of the two genera *Adaptus* and *Manucodia*.

manucent (man-'u-du-'sent), *n.* [*< ML.* *manucent* (*-t*), *ppr.* of *manucenter*, lead by the hand, *< L.* *manus*, the hand, + *ducent*, lead; see *duct*.] One who leads by the hand; a manuductor. [Rare.]

manuduction (man-'u-du-'shon), *n.* [*= Sp.* *manuducción*, *< ML.* *manuuction* (*-n*), *< manu-* *ducent*, lead by the hand; see *manucent*.] A leading by the hand, the act of guiding; careful guidance. [Archaic.]

The only door to enter into the kingdom of God was water, by the manuduction of the Spirit.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 161.

It is amusing to see the imperial air with which he enounces his behests to applicants for his manuduction.

F. Hall, Recent English, p. 112.

manuductor (man-'u-du-'tor), *n.* [*= F.* *manuducteur* = *Sp.* *manuductor*, *< ML.* *manuductor*, *< manu-* *ducent*, lead by the hand; see *manucent*.] One who leads by the hand; a leader; a guide; specifically, in *medieval music*, one who indicated the rhythm to a choir by beating time with his hand or by striking pieces of wood or shell together; a conductor. [Archaic.]

Love be your manuductor, may the tears of penitence free you from all future toils.

Jordan, Lyrics.

manuductory (man-'u-du-'torî), *n.* [*< ML.* *manuductor*; see *ory*.] Leading by or as by the hand; serving as a guide, or for guidance. [*Sp.* *Wordsworth, Church Hist.*, I, 239.]

manufact (man-'u-fak't), *n.* [*< L.* *manufactus*, made by hand; see *manufacture*.] Manufacture.

A great part of the linen *manufact* is done by women and children.

Mayhew, Social Statistics, p. 171.

To encourage women *manufact*.

D'Ure, Collins's Work, III.

manufactory (man-'u-fak'tô-rî), *n.* and *n.* [*< L.* *manus*, the hand, + *factura*, *adj.*, neut. *L.* *facturum*, an oil-press, later a factory; see *factory*. Cf. *manufacture*.] 1. *n.* Of or pertaining to manufacturing; employed in manufacturing; as, a *manufactory* operation. [Rare.]

Servile and manufactory men, that should serve the use of the world to handicrafts.

Lock, Hist. London (1699), p. 79. [*Litt. m.*]

II. *n.*, *pl.* *manufactories* (*-rî-z*). 1. The act of manufacturing; manufacture.

To give ease and encouragement to *manufactories* at home.

Goldingb. Spirit of Patriotism, p. 190. [*Litt. m.*]

2. A building in which goods are manufactured; more generally, any place where articles for use or consumption are regularly made; more comprehensive in scope than *factory*. See *factory*, 4.

manufactural (man-'u-fak'tû-rî), *a.* [*< manu-* *factura + -al*.] Pertaining or relating to manufactures; as, *manufactural* demand. *W. Taylor*.

manufacture (man-'u-fak'tur), *n.* [Formerly also *manufactory*; = *F.* *manufactory* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *manufactura*, *< ML.* *manufactura*, a making by hand, *< L.* *manufactus*, *prop.* as two words, *manu* *factus*, made by hand; *manu*, *abl.* of *manus*, hand; *factus*, *pp.* of *facere*, make; see *manu*, *manul*, and *facture*.] 1. The operation of making goods or wares of any kind; the production of articles for use from raw or prepared materials by giving to these materials new forms, qualities, properties, or combinations, whether by hand-labor or by machinery; used more especially of production in a large way by machinery or by many hands working cooperatively.

They have here (at Antah) a considerable manufacture of coarse stamped calicoes.

Parce, Description of the East, II, 155.

By means of trade and manufactures a greater quantity of subsistence can be annually imported into a particular country than what its own lands, in the actual state of their cultivation, could afford.

Smith, Wealth of Nations, IV, 2.

2. Anything made for use from raw or prepared materials; collectively, manufactured articles; figuratively, anything formed or produced; a contrivance.

The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the manufacture of the country.

Adrian.

The tendency for a long time appears to have been to discourage domestic handicraft manufactures, and promote the importation of foreign wares.

G. P. Marsh, Lect. on Eng. Lang., III.

3. A place or building in which manufacturing operations are carried on; a factory. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

manufacture (man-'u-fak'tur), *v. t.* and *pp.* *manufactured*, *ppr.* *manufacturing*. [*= F.* *manufacturer* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *manufacturar*, from the noun.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make or fabricate, as anything for use, especially in considerable quantities or numbers, or by the aid of many hands or of machinery; work materials into the form of; as, to *manufacture* cloth, pottery, or hardware; to *manufacture* clothing, boots and shoes, or cigars.

Manufactured articles were hardly to be found.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., III.

2. Figuratively, to produce artificially; elaborate or get up by contrivance or special effort; hence, to make a show of; simulate; as, to *manufacture* words or phrases; a *manufactured* public opinion; *manufactured* grief or emotion.

Sunday journals will presently begin to pour out . . . gloomy crop news manufactured for the benefit of sport-larks.

New York Tribune, Jan. 15, 1885.

3. To use as material for manufacture; work up into form for use; make something from; as, to *manufacture* wood into cloth.

II. *intrans.* To be occupied in manufactures; fabricate or elaborate something.

Plants are essentially characterized by their *manufactory* capacity by their power of working up mere mineral matters into complex organic compounds.

Harker, Anim. and Veg. Kingdom.

manufacturer (man-'u-fak'tû-rî), *n.* One who manufactures; one who is engaged in the business of manufacturing.

manufacturing (man-'u-fak'tû-rîng), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *manufacture*, *v.*] The act or process of making articles for use; the system of industry which produces manufactured articles.

manufacturing (man-'u-fak'tû-rîng), *p. a.* [*Ppr.* of *manufacture*, *v.*] Pertaining to or concerned in manufacturing; industrial; as, a *manufacturing* community.

manul, *n.* [*Native name.*] A wild cat of Turkey and Siberia, *Felis manul*, of about the same size as the common European wildcat, *F. catus*, but with longer legs. It is of a yellowish color with whitish variegations, the tail ringed and the head striped with black.

Manulea (mā-'nū-'lî-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1767), so called in allusion to the five lobes of the corolla; *< L.* *manus*, hand.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, type of the tribe *Moreletia*, distinguished by the two-parted or cleft calyx, the slender suberect corolla, the lobes of which are often notched, and the entire style. There are about 35 species, which are herbs, rarely shrubs, and all natives of southern Africa. The flowers are small, generally orange-colored, divided in simple or compound racemes. The fruit is a capsule with the valves two-cleft at the apex.

Manulea (mā-'nū-'lî-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Endlicher, 1836), for *Manuleae*, *< Manula + -ae*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Scrophulariaceae*,

distinguished by having the lower leaves almost always opposite, the fifth stamen much reduced or rarely perfect, the anthers one-celled, the capsule dehiscent into valves, and the inflorescence centripetal. The tribe includes a genera and about 100 species, which are mostly herbs, the majority being natives of southern Africa. Written *Manuleae* by Bentham (1846).

manumiset, **manumisset** (man-'u-mîz', -mîs'), *v. t.* [*Also manumise*; *< L.* *manumissus*, *pp.* of *manumittere*, *manumit*; see *manumit*.] Same as *manumit*.

Whether, then, being my manumitted slave, He owed not himself to me?

Maninger, Maid of Honour, v. 2.

The episcopal reformation has manumitted kings from the usurpation of Rome.

Dryden, Decl. of Plutarch's Lives.

manumission (man-'u-mîsh'yon), *n.* [*< F.* *manumission* = *Sp.* *manumission* = *Pg.* *manumissio* = *It.* *manumissione*, *< L.* *manumissio* (*-n*), the freeing of a slave, *< manumittere*, *pp.* *manumissus*, free, *manumit*; see *manumit*.] Liberation from slavery, bondage, or restraint; a setting free; emancipation. [To complete the usual legal ceremony of manumission in ancient Rome, the master turned the slave around and released him from his hand before a magistrate.]

Then whereto serve it to have been enlarg'd

With this free manumission of the mind?

Daniel, Maphulisa.

Language, by a regardless Adoption of some new Words, and Manumission of old, do often vary yet the whole Bulk of the Speech keeps intire.

Howell, Letters, IV, 19.

Villains might be enfranchised by manumission, which is either express or implied, express, as where a man granted to the villain a deed of manumission.

Blackstone, Com., II, vi.

manumit (man-'u-mî-t'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *manumitted*, *ppr.* *manumitting*. [*= OF.* *manumittere*, *manumittere*, *manumit* = *Sp.* *manumitar* = *It.* *manumittere*, *manumittere*, *< L.* *manumittere*, release from one's power, set at liberty, free, enfranchise, *< manus*, hand, power, + *mittere*, send; see *mission*.] To release from slavery; liberate from personal bondage or servitude; set free, as a slave; emancipate.

The Christian masters were not bound to manumit their slaves, and yet were commended if they did so.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 302.

That poem which you pleased to approve of so highly in Manuscript is now manumitted, and made free Decision of the World.

Howell, Letters, II, 78.

Syn. *Enfranchise*, *liberate*, etc. See *emancipate*.

manumotive (man-'u-mô-tîv), *n.* [*< L.* *manus*, hand, + *NL.* *motives*, moving; see *motive*.] Movable or moved by hand. [Rare.]

Since the development of the lighter machines of the present day, the idea of a manumotive carriage, as familiar to our forefathers, has been frequently mooted.

Bury and Huller, Cycling, p. 425.

manumotor (man-'u-mô-tôr), *n.* [*< L.* *manus*, hand, + *motor*, a mover; see *motor*.] A small wheel-carriage so constructed that a person sitting in it may move it in any direction by hand-power.

manurable (ma-'nûr'-a-bî), *a.* [*< manure + -able*.] 1. That may be cultivated; cultivable.

This book (Doomsday) in effect gives an account not only of the manurable lands in every manor, town, or vill, but also of the number and nature of their several inhabitants.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 226.

2. That may be manured, or enriched by manure; capable of fertilization.

manurage (ma-'nûr'-aj), *n.* [*< manure + -age*.] Cultivation.

Now of the Conquerour this tale hath "Crutaine" unto name

And with his Troians Brute began *manurage* of the same.

Barrow, Albion's England, III, 14.

manurance (ma-'nûr'-ans), *n.* [*< manure + -ance*.] 1. Cultivation. [Archaic.]

The culture and manurance of minds in youth hath . . . a forcible, though unseen, operation.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II, 268.

The tenant is entitled to that species of product only which grows in the industry and manurance of man, and to one crop only of that product.

L. A. Gooden, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 11.

2. Application of manure; manuring. [Rare.]

I will see . . . if they will not grow in this soil, even with less toil and manurance.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 177.

manure (ma-'nûr'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *manured*, *ppr.* *manuring*. [*< ME.* *manuren*, *maynuren*, *< OF.* *manerare*, *manerare*, manage, handle, lit. work by hand; see *manurer* and *manure*.] 1. To manure; regulate by care or situation. 2. To cultivate by manual labor; till; develop by culture.

For who would rob a hermit of his woods,
His bow, his bow, or his bow, or his bow,
Or do his gray hairs any violence?

Milton, *Comus*, l. 201.

Maple honey, a thick, uncrystallized residuum obtained from the sap of the sugar-maple after evaporation and crystallization. — **Maple molasses**. Same as maple syrup. [U. S.] — **Maple sugar**, sugar obtained by evaporation from the sap of the maple. See *sugar-maple*. — **Maple syrup**, a delicate and finely flavored syrup obtained by evaporating maple sugar dissolving maple sugar. [U. S.]

maple², *n.* See *mapple*.

maple-borer (má'pl-bór'ér), *n.* One of the different insects which bore the wood of maples.



Sixteen-legged Maple larva (*Ageria aceris*).

a, larva, dorsal and lateral views. *A*, *a*, cocoon exposed by detachment of bark; *c*, moth; *d*, skin of chrysalis as it is often left remaining in the hole of exit. [All natural size.]

Such are *Ageria* (or *Sesia*) *aceris* in its larval state, *Pteris columba*, and *Plagionotus speciosus*, **maple-cup** (má'pl-kup), *n.* Same as *mazer*.

The Mayor of Oxford also claims to be butler and to receive three maple-cups.

maple-disease (má'pl-di-zéz'), *n.* A disease of the white or silver maple, the red maple, and the striped maple, caused by a fungus, *Phyllosticta acericola*, which attacks their leaves. See *Phyllosticta*.

maple-tree (má'pl-tré), *n.* [*ME.* "mapel-tree," *AS.* *mapultréar*, *mapultréar*, *maple-tree*, *maple*, *maple*, + *tréar*, tree.] Same as *maple*, 1.

map-lichen (map'li'ken), *n.* *Lecidea geographicum*; so called from its figured thallus.

map-measurer (map'mézh'úr-ér), *n.* An instrument for measuring distances on a map. It consists of a small graduated wheel fitted to a handle, which is rolled over the surface of the map, each revolution of the wheel indicating a known distance.

map-mounter (map'móunt'ér), *n.* A workman who backs maps with canvas, varnishes them, and fixes them on rollers, etc. *Symonds*.

map-moulder, *n.* [*ME.* *mappe-munde*, *OF.* *mappe-munde*, *F.* *mappe-munde* = *Sp.* *mapamunde*, *ML.* *mappa mundi*, a map of the world; see *map*, 1.] A map of the world.

mappery (map'p-ri), *n.* [*map* + *-ery*.] The act of planning and designing maps; in the quotation, the study of maps; planning with the aid of maps.

They call this bed-work, mappery, closet-war. *Shak.*, 1 and 2, l. 20.

mapper (map'ist), *n.* [*map* + *-ist*.] A drawer or maker of maps; a map-maker. [Rare.]

Learned Mappers on a Paper small
Draw (in Abbr.) the White Type of All. *Splendor*, Little Bazaar, l. 211.

The mappler Collins calls the river between Oxford and Wallingford the Isis. *The Academy*, Jan. 28, 1894, p. 62.

mapple (map'li), *n.* [Formerly also *maple*; *ME.* *mapple*, *dim.* of *map*, *q. v.*] A small map or broom of birch twigs, used by scullery-maids in scrubbing out pots, pans, etc.

As broods as scullers mapples that they make clean their houses with. *Nash*, *Leuten Strafe* (Hart. Misc., VI, 144).

mapstick, *n.* See *mapstick*.

map-turtle (map'tér'tli), *n.* A common pond-turtle of the United States, *Malaclemys geographica*; so called from the markings of the shell.

map-seller, *n.* Same as *map-maker*.

mapu (má'pú), *n.* [*Sp.* *mapu*; a native name in Chili.] A Chilean evergreen or subevergreen

shrub, *Aristotelia Magui*, of the natural order *Ulmaceae*. Its wood is used by the natives to make musical instruments, the tough bark serving for strings. From its acid berries a wine is made which is used in malignant fevers. It is sometimes cultivated for ornament.

mar (már), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marred*, *ppr.* *marrying*. [*ME.* *marren*, *merren*, *AS.* "merren", *myrran*, *myrran*, in comp. *d-merran*, *d-myrran* (*ME.* *amerren*, *amarren*), hinder, waste, spoil, = *OS.* *merrian* = *OFries.* *merria* = *MD.* *merren*, *merren*, *merren*, *D.* *marren* = *MLG.* *marren*, *merren*, hinder, retard, bind, tie, = *OHG.* *marrian*, *marren*, *merren*, *MLG.* *marren*, hinder, retard, *G.* *dial.* *merren*, entangle, = *Lecl.* *merja*, bruise, crush, = *Goth.* *marjan*, cause to stumble; hence, from Teut., *ML.* *marrie*, hinder, annoy, injure, *Sp.* *marra* = *Fr.* *marrie* = *OF.* *marrie*, *marrie*, hinder (intr. lose one's way, stray), annoy, injure. (*Y.* *marre*, which is from the *D.* word cognate with *L.* *mar*, and *maraud*, which is perhaps from the *OE.* form of the verb.) 1. To deface or disfigure; injure by cutting, breaking, abrading, crushing, etc.; impair in form or substance.

His visage was so marred more than any man's and his form more than the sons of men. *Job*, iii. 14.

I pray you, wear no more trees with cutting love-moans in their barks. *Shak.*, As you like it, iii. 2, 276.

Should he mistake his tools as they do theirs, he would marve all the work he took in hand. *Milton*, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

2. To impair in quality or attributes; affect injuriously; damage the character, value, or appearance of; harm.

I pray you, mar no more of my verses with reading them ill-favourably. *Shak.*, As you like it, iii. 2, 278.

How will it mar his mirth, abate his feast? *R. Jonson*, and *Shepherd*, l. 2.

You may both make the law, and mar it presently. *Pletcher*, *Wife for a Month*, ii. 4.

mar (már), *n.* [*mar*, *v.*] A blot; a blemish; an injury.

I trust my will to write shall match the scars I make in it. *Ascham*, To Edward Raven, May, 1551.

mará (má'rá), *n.* [*N. Amer.*] The Patagonian cavy, *Dolichotis patagonica*. See *cavy*.

marablanet, *n.* A corruption of *myrobolan*. *Ford*, *Sun's Darling*, ii. 1.

marabout (mar'á-bó), *n.* [*Also marabout*, *marbou*. *F.* *marabout* = *Sp.* *marabou*; said to be of West African origin.] 1. A kind of stork, more commonly called *marabou-stork*. — 2. A kind of raw silk which is peculiarly white and can be dyed without being freed from its natural gum; so called from the resemblance of its delicate fibers to marabou-feathers.

marabou (mar'á-bó), *n.* [*Louisiana F.*] The variety of negro which springs from a mulatto and a griffe; so called by the French of Louisiana. *Bartlett*, *Americanism*, p. 383.

marabou-feathers (mar'á-bó-fé-thérz), *n. pl.* So-called downy feathers found under the wings and tail of the marabou-stork. They are much used for trimming women's gowns.

marabou-stork (mar'á-bó-stórk), *n.* A stork of the genus *Leptoptilus*, which furnishes the marabou-feathers of commerce. There are two species, the bird originally so named, *L. marabou*, a native of western Africa, and another, *L. arada*, common in India, where it is generally called the *adipand bird*. See *adipand* under *adipand*.

Marabout (mar'á-bó), *n.* [*Also Marabout*. *F.* *marabout* = *Sp.* *marabou*, *marabou* = *Fr.* *marabou*, *Ar.* *marabit*, a hermit, devotee, *mo*, a formative, + *ribat*, a fortified frontier station, a religious house or hospice. (*Fr.* *marabou*, from the same ult. source.) A member of a Moorish priestly order or race of northern Africa, successors of the Morabuts or Almoravides, a Mohammedan sect or tribe who ruled Morocco and part of Spain in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The Marabouts are reputed as saints, prophets, and sorcerers, and exercise great influence over the heathen and Moslem negroes (often written without a capital).

In the case of the Marabouts are chapels built over the remains of marabouts, or Mahometan, saints. *H. Spencer*, *Phil. of Sociol.*, § 129.

marabout² (mar'á-bó), *n.* Another form of *marabout*.

Maracabo bark. See *bark*, 2.

marah (má'rá), *n.* [*Heb.* *Marah*, bitterness, a name given to a place on the east of the Red Sea, from the bitterness of its waters (*Ex* xv. 23); also written *Mara* (*Ruth* i. 20).] Bitter water; bitterness.

All their lives long, with the unleavened bread
And bitter herbs of evil and its fears
The wasting famine of the heart they fed
And slaked its thirst with marah of their tears
Longfellow, *Jewish Cemetery at Newport*.

maranade (mar'á-nád), *v. t.* An erroneous spelling of *marinate*.

maranatha (mar'á-nath'á), *n.* [*See anathema*.] A Grecoized form of an Aramaic expression meaning "the Lord cometh" (or according to some "the Lord hath come"), found in 1 Cor. xvi. 22 immediately after the word *anathema*, but having no grammatical connection with it.

marano (má-rá-no), *n.* [*Sp.*] Formerly, in Spain, one of those Jews or Moors who, to avoid persecution, publicly professed conversion to Christianity, while privately continuing in the practices and beliefs of their own religion.

marant (mar'ánt), *n.* [*Maranta*.] In Lindley's system, a plant of his order *Marantaceae*.

Maranta (má-rán'tá), *n.* [*NL.* (Plumier, 1703), named after B. Maranta, a Venetian physician and botanist of the 16th century.] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Zingiberaceae*, type of the tribe *Marantae*. It is distinguished by the one-celled ovary, the slender branched inflorescence, and the narrow involucre bracts, closely surrounding the branches. They are herbaceous plants with fleshy tubers, sheathing leaves, and a few-flowered inflorescence, the flowers having a cylindrical corolla-tube, and a petaloid filament bearing a one-celled anther. There are about 15 species, indigenous to tropical America, but several species are widely cultivated for their fleshy tubers. The pure kind of starch known as arrow-root is obtained from the tubers of *M. arundinacea* and of several other species by maceration, washing, and drying. (See *arrow-root*.) Several species have highly ornamental foliage, as *M. (Crotalaria) coccinea*, the cobra-plant, whose leaves are 2 feet long and 6 inches wide, of a deep rich green, purple shaded, and with a velvety appearance. See also *Maranta glabra*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Marantaceae (mar-an-tá'sé-é), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Lindley, 1823), *Maranta* + *-aceae*.] An old order of plants, typified by the genus *Maranta*, now included in the natural order *Zingiberaceae*, and nearly equivalent to the two tribes *Marantae* and *Cannae*.

marantaceous (mar-an-tá'shíus), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling plants of the *Marantaceae* (*Marantae*).

Marantes (má-rán'té-é), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Benthams and Hooker, 1833), *Maranta* + *-es*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Zingiberaceae*, the ginger family. The cells of the ovary have but one ovule, and the embryo is much curved. The tribe contains 19 genera, of which *Maranta* is the type, and about 150 species, all natives of the tropics.

marant, *n.* An obsolete form of *mariah*.

marasca (má-rá'ská), *n.* [*Fr.* *marasca*, *amarusca*, a black, hard, sour cherry, *griot* (*marasca*, *amarasca*, the tree), *marasca*, *amarasca*, cherry-wine, *camara*, bitter, sour, *L.* *amarus*, bitter.] A small black wild cherry, a variety of *Prunus avium*, from which maraschino is distilled.

maraschino (má-rá'shí-no), *n.* [*Also Maraschino* (*Sp.* *maraschino*) and *marasquin* (*F.* *marasquin*); *Fr.* *maraschino*, *marasca*, a kind of cherry; see *marasca*.] A cordial originating in Dalmatia, where it is distilled from or flavored with the marasca cherry, peculiar to that region; hence, a similar cordial produced in other regions from other kinds of cherry. The first bears the name of *maraschino* of Zara, in which town it is reputed to be manufactured.

marasmic (má-rá'smík), *a.* [*marasmus* (see) + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to *marasmus*; affected with *marasmus*; as, a *marasmic* tendency; a *marasmic* patient.

Marasmus (má-rá'smí-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Fries, 1833), *Gr.* *marasmus*, a wasting, withering, from the fact that the species are not putrescent, but dry or wither up with drought.] A large genus of acuminous fungi, having a tough leathery pulvis, which dries up with drought and is revived again on the application of water. The spores are white, and subelliptical in shape. About 20 species are known, of which number many are edible. *M. oreades* is the English champion of fairy-ring mushrooms. See *champion*.

marasmoid (má-rá'smí-oid), *a.* [*marasmus* (see) + *-oid*.] Resembling or affected with *marasmus*.

marasmus (má-rá'smí-um), *n.* [*See Marasmus*.] *Sp.* *marasmus*, *NL.* *marasmus*, *Gr.* *marasmus*, a wasting, withering, decay, *Gr.* *marasmus*, put out, quenched, weakened, cause to pine or waste away.] In *pathol.*, a wasting of the flesh. The term is usually restricted to cases in which the cause of the wasting is obscure.

Pining atrophy, *Marasmus*, and wide wasting, *pathol.* *Edison*, *P. L.*, xi. 487.

Marasmus scillia, progressive atrophy of the aorta.

marasquin, *n.* See *maraschino*.

marasot, *n.* An obsolete form of *marash*.

Marathi (má-rá'thí), *n.* [*Marathi* *Maráthi*.] The language of the Mahrattas. Also written *Mahratti*. See *Mahratta*.

Wink 2

West Indies, and elsewhere. Its flowers are

of maps. In maps on a large scale, or those which are the

Stat., M. of V., L. L. D.

II. a. Consisting or made of, or derived from, maple or the maple-tree.

• **Prevalence** = the proportion of a population that has a disease at a particular point in time

Manure and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation, were it fully manured and inhabited by industrious people. *Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 114.*

3. To apply manure to; treat with a fertilizer or fertilizing materials or elements: as, to manure a field or a crop.

Manure and man-made, manure-made both lyrical, in position swamps down full of avian sources. *There's nothing like that hole, and bayes their horses.*

For's Arkive (R. E. T. S.), I. 267.

With branches overgrown,
That mock our want measuring, and require
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth.

Milton P. L., iv. 628.

The soil will in due time be manured by the overflowing of that river (the Nile), though they neither see nor know the true cause of it. *Sp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xv.*

4. To serve as manure for.

The corps of half her senate
Manure the fields of Thessaly. *Addison, Cato, II. 1.*

manure (ma-nūr'), *n.* [*< manure, v.*] Any substance added to the soil with the view of rendering it more fertile; specifically, and as used in leases and other contracts relating to real property, the excrementitious product of live stock, with refuse litter, accumulated, and used for enriching the land. Animal substances employed as manures comprehend the putrefying excrements of animals, ground bones, blood, the excrements of animals, as the dung of horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, etc., urine, guano (the decomposed excrement of aquatic birds also of bats), the scrapings of leather and horn, the refuse of the shambles, the hair or wool of animals, etc. Liquid manures, consisting of town sewage, the drainings of dung-heaps, stable, and cow-houses, etc., are largely employed in many places. Almost every kind of vegetable substance, in one state or another, is used as manure. The principal mineral matters employed as manures are lime and other alkaline substances, chalk, sand, clay, marl, various sulphates, phosphates, nitrates, etc.

manure-distributor (ma-nūr'-dis-trib'-ū-tēr), *n.* An agricultural machine for spreading a layer of manure evenly over the ground.

manure-drag (ma-nūr'-drag), *n.* In *agri.*, a horse-fork with curved tines projecting downward, used for hauling manure from a wagon in unloading, for dragging it to a place convenient for piling or loading, or for distributing over a field and harrowing in manure that has been dumped in heaps. Also called *manure-hook*.

manure-drill (ma-nūr'-dril), *n.* In *agri.*: (a) An attachment to a grain-drill which deposits powdered manure either in the seed-row or broadcast, as may be desired. (b) A form of watering-cart for distributing in streams over the surface of a field liquid manure carried in the box of the vehicle. *E. H. Knight.*

manure-fork (ma-nūr'-fōrk), *n.* A fork, usually with four flat prongs, used for lifting and distributing manure.

manure-hook (ma-nūr'-hūk), *n.* In *agri.*: (a) Same as *manure-drag*. (b) A hand-instrument used for the same purposes as the manure-drag.

manure-loader (ma-nūr'-lō'-dēr), *n.* A form of horse-fork for loading into a wagon large bunches of stable-manure. *F. H. Knight.*

manurement (ma-nūr'-ment), *n.* [*< manure + -ment.*] The art or process of manuring or cultivating; cultivation. *See H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 76.*

manurer (ma-nūr'-ēr), *n.* One who manures lands.

manure-spreader (ma-nūr'-spred'-ēr), *n.* Same as *manure-distributor*.

Manuria (mā-nū'-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., from an E. Ind. name.] 1. A genus of turtles, typical of the subfamily *Manuriana*. Also *Manouria*. — 2. [*l. c.*] A land-tortoise of this genus, *Manuria fusa*, inhabiting parts of the hill-country of India. In some respects it resembles a fresh-water turtle of the family *Clemmydidae*. The plastron has ten plates, disposed in five pairs; the two pectoral shields are small, angular, and removed toward the sides at the hinder edge of the axilla.

manurial (ma-nū'-ri-āl), *a.* [*< manure + -ial.*] Of or pertaining to manure; serving for manure; fertilizing: as, the manurial value of phosphates.

To maintain its good tillth by the manurial products which it is now capable of supplying.

J. R. Nichols, Firmale Science, p. 104.

manurially (ma-nū'-ri-āl-i), *adv.* As regards manure or its production.

Manuriana (mā-nū'-ri-an-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Manuria + -ana.*] In Gray's system of classification, a subfamily of *Testudinidae*, typified by the genus *Manuria*, including two Indian species of separate genera, more like the fresh-water tortoises than the other *Testudinidae*. Also *Manouriana*.

manus (mā'-nus), *n.*; pl. *manus*. [L., the hand, hence power: see *main*, *manual*, etc.] 1. The hand. Technically, in soil and const. (a) The distal segment of the fore limb of a vertebrate animal, including all beyond the forearm or fore leg (antibrachium). It is divided into three segments, the carpus, the metacarpus, and the phalanges. *See hand.* (The word is used to avoid the implication of any difference between "hand" as of a man and "fore foot" as of a quadruped; it is chiefly a morphological term, opposed to *pes*, which is the corresponding segment of the hind limb. Sometimes called *pro-entia*.) (b) The prehensile organ of a crustacean; the chela or great oblique claw, as of a lobster. (c) In *entom.*, the tarsus of the anterior leg. Kirby. (d) In *zool.*, the postural fin.

2. In *Rom. law*: (a) Same as *dominium*, but more commonly used of power over persons. Old blind Appius Claudius, or old (into the censor, was not stronger than the young men who were in his manes; and yet both of them ruled their respective households with absolute sway. *W. E. Harris, Arrian Household, p. 28.* (b) More specifically, the power of a Roman husband over his wife: as, in *manu* (of a woman), under the marital authority.

manuscript (man-'u-skrīpt), *a* and *n.* [= F. *manuscrit* = Sp. *manuscrito* = Pg. *manuscrito* = It. *manoscritto*, *manuseritta*, *n.* and *n.*, *< M.L. manuscriptus*, *a.*, *l. prop.* as two words, *manu* *scriptus*, written by hand, *M.L. (neut.) manuscriptum*, *n.*, a book or paper written by hand; *< manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand, + *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere*, write: see *script*. Cf. *chirograph*, of like meaning.] 1. *a.* 1. Written with the hand; in handwriting (not printed).

In a manuscript account of the building of the palace, it is mentioned that at the entrance were two columns. *E. A. Freeman, Viking, p. 260.*

2. Consisting of writings or written books. He expended upwards of £300 in arranging and improving the manuscript library at Lambeth.

Sp. Porteus, Alp. Secken, p. 65.

II. *n.* 1. A book, paper, or instrument written by hand with ink or other pigment, or with a pencil or the like; a writing of any kind, as distinguished from anything that is printed. Especially — 2. Such a book, paper, or instrument so written before the introduction and general adoption of printing in the fifteenth century, or in a style in vogue before the invention of printing. The oldest surviving manuscripts are Egyptian, of which some are at least 3,000 years old. Ancient manuscripts are written on papyrus, parchment, or vellum, and are usually in the form of a long band which was rolled for convenience about a rod. Greek manuscripts are in uncial, cursive, or minuscule characters. The uncial characters are derived from the uncials, though they came to differ much from these in shape, and are used in manuscripts from the second century before Christ. The minuscule writing is that practiced with few or no exceptions since the fifth century; the forms of the earliest printed Greek closely resemble it. Latin manuscripts are in capital, uncial, cursive, or minuscule characters. The capitals are the earliest form, but their use was not entirely discontinued until the Carolingian epoch. The uncials, of which the letters are characterized by their rounded shape, were developed very early, attained their highest perfection in the fourth century, and continued in use until the ninth century. The cursive writing was developed from the uncial. It appears in the graffiti found scratched on the walls of Pompeii, Rome, etc., and is the parent of many old systems of writing, as the Lombard and Merovingian. The minuscule style was developed in the eighth century, in the monastery of St. Martin at Tours, and reached its perfection in the twelfth century. In this style are written the splendid manuscripts of the middle ages, produced for the most part in monasteries, and enriched with superbly illuminated initial letters and elaborately painted miniatures. Upon the introduction of printing, the minuscule writing supplanted the uncial and cursive. *Palimpsest manuscripts* are manuscripts written in antiquity or in the early middle ages upon papyrus or vellum from which earlier writing had been erased. Modern science has been successful in deciphering the imperfectly effaced characters of many such manuscripts and has recovered in this way some of our most valuable remnants of classic literature. The three most important Biblical manuscripts extant are the Alexandrian Codex, the Vatican Codex, and the Sinaitic Codex. (*See codex*.) These are of course all uncials. *See capital, cursive, majuscule, minuscule, uncial* often abbreviated *M.S.*, plural *MSS.*

manuscript (man-'u-skrīpt), *v. t.* [*< manuscript, n.*] To write by hand. [*Rare.*]

manuscriptal (man-'u-skrīpt-āl), *a.* [*< manuscript + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of manuscript; found or occurring in manuscript or manuscriptal. [*Rare.*]

The more abundant the manuscriptal letters,
They paint, from thence, some fancy d beauty better.

Byron, Epistle to a Friend.

A manuscriptal painting of the 9th century in the Cotton Library.

Engle, Hist., XII. 24.

manustupration (man-'u-s-tu-prā'-shūn), *n.* Masturbation.

manutenancy, maintenance (man-'u-ten-'en-si, -an-si), *n.* [*< OF. *manutenence*, *M.L. *manutenentia*, *manutenentia* (t) a. ppr. of *manutener*, hold in hand, maintain: see *maintain*. Cf. *maintenance*.* 1. Maintenance. *Alp. Hancock, Sermons, p. 83.* — 2. A writ used in cases of maintenance.*

manutergium (man-'u-ter-'gi-um), *n.*; pl. *manutergia* (-ē). Same as *maniple*, *q.*

manway (man-'wā), *n.* 1. A manhole. [*Eng.*] — 2. In coal-mining: (a) A small passageway used by the miners, but not for transportation of the coal. (b) The passage used as an airway or chute.

man-worship (man-'wēr-'ship), *n.* The worship of man; undue reverence or extreme adulation paid to a man.

manworth, *n.* The price of a man's life or head, which was paid to the lord for the killing of his vassal. *Barry, 1731.*

manworthy (man-'wēr-'thi), *a.* Worthy of a man; becoming a man. [*Rare.*]

Where is it in advance to a better and more manworthy order of things? *Coleridge.*

Manx, Manks (mangks), *a.* and *n.* [A contr. of earlier *Manisk*, *< Man*, the Isle of Man (W. *Manaw*, *l. Man* (Cassar, Pliny), *Manawa* (Pliny), (Gr. *Moriada* (Ptolemy), cf. W. *Man*, *l. Man*, Anglesey), + *isk*, mod. E. *-isk*. Cf. *Welsh*, *Scotch*, *Irish*, similarly contracted. Cf. *Manxman*.] 1. *a.* Of or belonging to the Isle of Man, situated in the Irish Sea, between England and Ireland, or to its language.

At any such *Manx* or *Irish* Roge Vacabounds or Beggar men already or shall at any time hereafter be set on land in any part of England or of Wales, the same shall be conveyed to the next port in or near which they were landed, and from thence be transported. *Laws of 1282* (1672) quoted in *Hibdon-Turner's* (Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 106.

Manx cat. *See cat.* — **Manx puffin**, the shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

II. *n.* 1. The native language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, which belongs to the Gaelic branch of the Celtic tongue, and is thus closely allied to the Irish and the Gaelic. — 2. *pl.* Natives or inhabitants of the Isle of Man; Manxmen. — 3. [*l. c.*] The shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

Manxman (mangks-'man), *n.*; pl. *Manxmen* (-men). A man of the Isle of Man. *See Manx, n.*

Manxwoman (mangks-'wum-'an), *n.*; pl. *Manxwomen* (-wim-'en). A woman of the Isle of Man. *See Manx, n.*

many (men-'i), *a.*; compar. *more*, superl. *most* (formerly regularly *manest*). [*< ME. *many*, *many*, *man*, *mont*, *man*, etc., *< AS. *manig*, *manig*, *manig* = OH. *manag*, *manig* = OFr. *manich*, *manich*, *manich* = MD. *maneg*, *D. *manig* = M.D. *mannich*, *mannich* = OHG. *manag*, *manar*, *MHG. *manar*, *G. *mannig* (in comp.), usually contr. *manch* = *leel. *manig* (for *manig*) = Sw. *manig* = Dan. *manig* = Goth. *maniga*, *many*. Root unknown; according to one view, lit. as if **manig*, i. e. 'containing men' (involving the notion of a crowd of persons). *< AS. *man*, etc., *man*, + -ig, an adj. suffix, E. -y. But this ignores the similar and prob. cognate forms *Ir. *manig* = Gael. *manig* = W. *manig*, frequent, and OHG. *manig*, *manig* = Sloven. *manig* = Serv. *manichina* = Bohem. *manich*, etc., = Russ. *manig*, *pl. *many*; and therein no instance in which an AS. or Goth. adj. formed from a noun by adding the suffix -ig or -aga has developed another noun by the formative orig. contained in the noun *many* (AS. *manig*); see *many*, *n.* Whatever the root, it is clear that the word has no connection with *l. *manus*, great: see *main*, 2.] 1. Being or consisting of a large number of units or individuals; numerous; often used alone, the noun being understood. *See many*, *n.***********

To Winchester and to Wyche he went to the fete,
With many manner matchaunders as my mayster hith.

Piers Plowman (A), v. 170.

Many are the afflictions of the righteous. Ps. xxiv. 19.
For many shall come in my name, . . . and shall deceive many. *Mat. xxiv. 5.*

He is not the best wright that hewes the manest speale
Ray, Proverbs (2d ed., 1674), p. 529.

Evadne Is there none else here?
Melanthius Some but a fearful countenance; that's too many.

Beau and Fl. Mul's Tragedy, iv. 1.

2. Being one of a large number; belonging to an aggregate or category, considered singly as one of a kind; followed by *a*, *an*, or *another*, used distributively. The phrase *many a one*, so used, was formerly *many one* without the article.

I've met w' many a gentle knight,
That gas us o' a fill
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 151).
Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed cavern of ocean bears.
Gray, Elegy.

We shd. like many another habbler, hurt
Who shd. be would scold. *Tennyson, Guinevere*

Marathonian (mar-a-thō-ni-an), *a. and n.* [*L. Marathon*, *Gr. Marathon*, *Marathon* (see def.) (prob. so called from being overgrown with ferns, *Calypthos, papathos, papathos*, *L. marathrum*, fennel), + *-ia*, *n.* *Gr.* of or pertaining to Marathon in Attica, the site of the famous battle in which the Athenians and Plataeans overthrew the Persians in 490 B. C.: as, the *Marathonian* bull overcome by Theseus; the *Marathonian* mound or tumulus (the burial-place of the Greeks killed in the battle, still existing).

II. n. Same as *Macedonian*, 2.

Marattia (ma-rat'-i-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Swartz, 1806), named after J. P. Maratti of Vallombrosa in Tuscany, a writer on ferns.] A genus of ferns, typical of the order *Marattiaceae*. They are coarse habited plants, having large aculear rhizomes and simple two- or three-pinnate fronds, with oblong pinnules, bearing the sori in lines near the margin. Many fossil ferns showing both fronds and fructification closely resembling those of this genus occur, chiefly in Triassic (Rhetian) strata, and were called *Marattopsis* by Schimper, who united with that genus all the forms which had been called *Angiopteridium*, since found very abundant in the Mesozoic beds of India, and quite recently in the Potomac formation of Virginia.

Marattiaceae (ma-rat'-i-ā-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Kaulfuss, 1824), *Marattia* + *-aceae*.] An order of esporangiate ferns, typified by the genus *Marattia*. They are found in South America, the eastern Pacific islands, South Africa, and southern Asia. They differ from the true ferns on the one hand by the absence of the pinnate ring of the sporangia, and from the *Ophioglossaceae* on the other by the tri-lateral venation. By some authors they are regarded as a distinct class, of equal rank with the true *Filices* and *Ophioglossae*. Called *Danaeaceae* by Agardh.

maraud (ma-rād'), *v. t.* [*F. marauder*, play the rogue, go about begging or pilfering, *maraud*, a rogue, knave, scoundrel; origin uncertain; perhaps, with suffix *-aud*, *-old*, *Gr.* *marir*, *marir*, lose one's way, stray, etc., *tr. hinder, annoy*; see *marl*, *v.*] To rove in quest of plunder; make an excursion for booty; go about for robbery; used especially of the despoiling action of soldiers in time of war, or of organized bands of robbers or pirates.

But war's the borderers' game,
Their gain, their glory, their delight,
To sleep the day, *maraud* the night.

Scott, *Marion*, v. 1.

maraud (ma-rād'), *n.* [*Fr. maraud*, *v.*] Spoliation by marauders. [*Rare.*]

While it would expose the whole extent of the surrounding country to *maraud* and ravage.

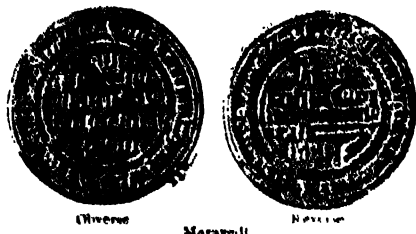
Irving.

marauder (ma-rā-dēr), *n.* One who *marauds*, a rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer; especially, one of a number of soldiers or of an organized band engaged in spoliation.

Joining a corsair's crew,
For the dark sea I flow
With the *marauders*.

Longfellow, *Skeleton in Armor*, vt.

maravedi (mar-a-vā-dī), *n.* [*Fr. maravedi*, *muravedi* (Colgrave), *Sp. maravedi* (= *Fr. maravedi*), also *marabito* (= *Fr. marabito*), a coin so called, *Ar. Murabit*, the name of a Moorish dynasty (Sp., with the *Ar. art.*, *Umorabides*) which reigned in Spain at the close of the 11th and in the first half of the 12th century, during which time the coin was first struck at Cordova; pl. of *marabit*, a hermit, *marabout*; see *Marabout*.] 1. A gold coin struck in Spain by



the Moorish dynasty of Almoravides in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. It weighed about 60 grains. — 2. In later times, the smallest denomination of Spanish money, varying in value from a little less to a little more than half an English farthing or quarter of a United States cent. As a copper coin the *maravedi* circulated till the end of the eighteenth century, as a money of account it was abolished in 1848. Not worth a *maravedi*, worthless.

maray, *n.* Same as *maray*.

marble (mār-bul, *v.* and *a.*) [*ME. marbrie*, *marbelle*, *marbelle*, *marbrie*, also *marbre*, *Gr.* *marbrie*, *marbre*, *F. marbre* = *Fr. marmel*, *marbre* = *Sp. marmal* = *Fr. marmel* = *It. marmo* = *AN. marmar*, *stair*, *marmarin* (*stair*) = *It. marmore*,

marmel = *OHG. marmel*, *MHG. marmel*, *mermel*, *Gr. marmel*, also *marmel*, *marmel*, *marmor* = *IceL. marmari* = *Sw. Dan. marmor* = *OBulg. marmor* = *Bulg. Serv. marmor* (also *normor*, *Gr. Turk.*) = *Bohem. marmor* = *Pol. marmur* = *Russ. marmora* = *White Russ. marmor* = *Lith. marmoras* = *Hung. marmar* = *Turk. mermer*, *Gr. marmar*, rarely *marmur*, *marble*, *Gr. marmar*, a stone of rock of a white or bright appearance, later esp. (*see. rhyolite*) *marble*, *Gr. marmar*, sparkle; cf. *marpa*, the dog-star, lit. 'sparkler'. Hence *ult. marmur*, *marmoset*.] 1. *n.* 1. Limestone in a more or less crystalline or crystalline-granular condition. Any limestone, however, even if very compact or showing only traces of a crystalline structure, may be called *marble* if it is capable of taking a polish, or if it is suitable or desirable for ornamental and decorative purposes. The presence of magnesian carbonate associated with the calcium carbonate, forming dolomitic limestone or even pure dolomite, does not in any way influence the nomenclature of the rock. Indeed, such presence cannot usually be known except from chemical analysis. Marble is a material of great importance in architecture, not only for exterior use, but for interior decoration in large, costly monumental structures. Thirty-three varieties of ornamental stone are used in the interior of the Grand Opera House in Paris, and a large proportion of these may be classed as marbles. The color and beauty of marble depend largely on its composition. Perfectly pure carbonate of lime, dolomite limestone and dolomite are all colorless, and white marbles — or at least such as are only slightly tinged with color — are very abundant. White marble such as is used for statuary (for which purpose it must be obtained in large blocks free from flaws or defects of any kind, and perfectly uniform in tint) is extremely rare. Among the first class of marble are those used in the masterpieces of Greek sculpture, of which that from the island of Paros is generally admitted to surpass all others, especially in the possession of a certain amount of translucence by which the artistic effect of the work is heightened. The Parian quarries seem, however, to have been practically exhausted. The Pontic marble, obtained from quarries near Athens, stood next to the Parian in ancient times, and its quarries are still apparently inexhaustible. At the present time the artistic world is supplied with statuary marble from quarries in the Apennine mountains overlooking the Bay of Spezia, and in the vicinity of Carrara, Massa, and Serravalle. From this marble were carved the finest works of Michelangelo. These quarries, which have been extensively worked for 2000 years, furnish, in addition to the white, a large amount of variegated marble, especially of the variety known as *marble*. The number and variety of colored and variegated marbles used for various artistic and architectural purposes is very great. Entirely black marble capable of taking a fine polish is rare, much more common are varieties irregularly shaded with gray, bluish gray, or dove-colored tints. Bright colors — red, yellow, green, and blue — are much rarer than the less brilliant shades, but they are seen in some marbles, and are occasionally so blended and intermingled as to produce extremely beautiful effects. These brilliant colorations are chiefly due to the presence of iron in various combinations, dark and grayish shades are generally caused by the presence of a greater or less amount of organic matter. In many varieties of marble the presence of organic remains embedded in the rock adds greatly to its attractiveness. Joints and stems of corallines as well as many other kinds of fossils, occur in this way, and by contrast of the color with that of the material in which they are included, as well as by the gracefulness of their forms, produce a very fine effect. Fragments of shells embedded in calcareous rocks sometimes exhibit a brilliant display of iridescent coloration, such marbles are known as *luna shells*, or, sometimes, *peacock*. A beautiful effect is occasionally produced as the result of deposition of the calcareous material in stalagmitic form, so that when cut and polished the marble exhibits concentric zones of various tints, such as having this structure are frequently called *onyx marble*. The vicinity of the Mediterranean is the classic region of marbles. Italy, France, and Spain are rich in beautiful varieties, and these are seen in the greatest number and to the best advantage in the architectural works of ancient and modern Rome. For this reason many of the rarest and most attractive marbles are best known by Italian names, and these names are frequently applied to varieties occurring far away from the Mediterranean. Some of the best known and most highly prized classic variegated marbles are the following. *Africane*, from the island of Chios, is a lunatic marble, or shell-marble, exhibiting a great variety and brilliancy of coloration, reddish and purplish tints predominating. *Paros* is common in the Apennine quarries of a grayish or bluish white, also traversed by darker veins of the same kind, and *brecciated* are extremely variegated marbles, with numerous interlacing veins of yellow, violet, and crimson tints on a yellowish ground, marble bearing these designations has been and still is quarried in various places and especially near Tortona in Spain. *Cyprian* is a marble with more or less of a concentric structure of many tints and much variety in their arrangement, with corresponding names, such as *capriccio marble*, *mandarin* (having almost shaped patches of color), *rose*, etc. A fine example of this marble may be seen in the columns of the Palazzo Nuovo of the Vatican. *Flavian* is an exquisitely beautiful marble with a reddish and crimson shading on a white base, called by the ancients *marbre Flavian*, because coming from the region inhabited by the Flavians, in what is now Albania, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. *Chalcidic* and *Numidian* marble is an

extremely beautiful marble quarried in northern Africa; it was highly esteemed and extensively used by the Romans. The tints are variable, red and yellow predominating; the different varieties were designated by names indicating the prevailing tints. *Giallo di Siena* is a beautiful yellow marble of various depths of color, with darker veins, in which violet hues predominate; when these veins are very numerous the marble becomes a brecciated. *Pavonazzo* and *pavonazzo* are various red and purplish marbles and breccias, some of the latter being also true marbles, but having a more or less brecciated character. The most beautiful pavonazzo, that called by the Romans *marmor hyndicum* or *Phrygian marble*, from the locality where it was obtained; it is characterized by a very irregular venation of dark red with bluish and yellowish tints, ramifying through a translucent alabaster-like base, which is sometimes almost opaline in its play of colors. *Rossaccio* is a marble of very deep red color, sometimes of various shades, occasionally streaked or clouded with dark purple or whitish tints. The original locality of the classic *rosso antico* has not been discovered, but some modern red marbles closely resemble this variety. Some of the most highly prized French colored marbles bear names peculiar to France. (see *griotte*, *portor*, *verruccello*.) The Devonian and Carboniferous of England and Ireland furnish a considerable number of ornamental marbles. Devonshire and Derbyshire are the counties in which the best-known English varieties are obtained. The finest Irish variegated marbles are quarried near Armagh, and at various localities in county Cork, also at Killarney, and on the islands of the Kenmare river; and marble called *Slieve* is obtained from several places in King's county and near Shannon Harbor in Galway. The most important quarries of white and grayish marble in the United States are those in the Lower Silurian of Vermont and western Massachusetts. There are very extensive marble-works at Rutland in Vermont, at Lee in Massachusetts, and at many other points in the same geological formation. Some of the variegated marbles found on the islands and near the shores of Lake Champlain are very handsome, but they are not extensively worked. The most popular colored marble in the United States at the present time is the Tennessee, a light-grayish stone beautifully mottled with shades of pinkish red. This marble has been extensively employed in the capitals at Washington and Albany.

There is a vessel of *Marble*, under the Table, to receive the Oyle. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 124.

2. A piece of sculptured or inscribed marble, especially if having some interest as an object of study or curiosity, and more particularly if ancient; any work of art in marble: as, the *Elgin marbles*. — 3. A little ball of marble or other stone, or of baked clay, porcelain, or glass, used by children in play; an alloy. — 4. In *glass-blowing*, a block or thick piece of wood in which are formed hemispherical concavities, used in the manufacture of flasks, etc., to shape the fused glass gathered upon the end of the glass-blower's pipe into an approximately spherical form by pressing and turning it over in the concavities preparatory to the blowing. See *marver*. [In this sense improperly spelled *marbel*.] — 5. Marble-silk.

Then came the lord treasurer with a C. great horse and ther cotes of *marbell*.

H. Wychyn, Diary, quoted in *Rock's S. K. Textiles*, p. 77.

Gr. pl. A venereal disease, probably lupo. *R. Green*. *Agina marbles*, or *Agina marbles*. See *Agina*. Artificial marble, a composition of slabs, gypsum, sand, and coloring materials worked into a paste, molded into form and allowed to harden. — *Arundel marbles*, or *Arundel marbles*, also known as the *Oxford marbles*, a collection of ancient sculptures, inscriptions, and other antiquities, purchased by Sir William Petty at Smyrna in 1694 for the Earl of Arundel, whose grandson, at the instance of Evelyn, presented a portion of it to the University of Oxford. The most valuable object in this collection is the inscribed slab called the *Parian Chronicle*, from having been kept in the island of Paros. In its perfect state, the inscription contained a chronicle of the principal events in Grecian history from the time of the mythical Ceres to the death of Diogenes (334 B. C.); but the part of it covering the last ninety years is now lost, and much of what remains is corroded and defaced. — *Elgin marbles*, a collection of ancient sculptures, for the most part of the school of Phidias and from the Parthenon at Athens, taken to England during the first years of the nineteenth century by the Earl of Elgin, and now preserved in the British Museum.

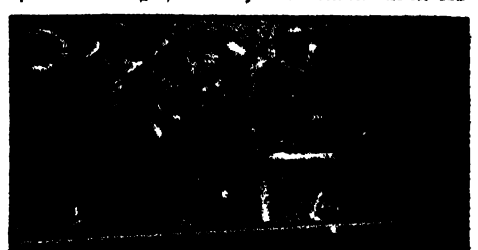


Fig. 1. One of the Elgin Marbles. — A central piece of the Parian Chronicle, with figures of Athena and Ephebos.

seum. These sculptures are the finest surviving work of ancient artists, and comprise the greatest part now in existence of the sculptured decoration of the Parthenon, including the splendid fragments of the pediment statues, a great number of metopes, and an extended series of the blocks carved in low relief of the acilla frieze. The removal of the marbles, many of which were torn violently from their original positions upon the Parthenon, by the further damage of that monument, was in itself an act of vandalism, but their transportation to England at a time when Greece was accessible with difficulty opened the

marble polisher (mār'bl-pōl'ish-er), *n.* 1. (a)
A block of sandstone used to rub a marble slab

marcando -már-kan'dó, a. {t. 1. prp. of marc.
rose. mark: see mark, v } In music, directed notes
and decisive: applied to single notes and pas-
sages, and sometimes to a whole movement, to
be so rendered. Also *marcato*.

Maracraulia (mark-gra'vī-ā), n. [NL. (Plumier, 1733), named after George Marcgraf (1717) century, who traveled in South America and wrote, with W. Piso, a work on the natural history of Brazil.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ternstroemiales*, type of the tribe *Maracraulaceae*. It is peculiar in having the petals stuck together in a hood-like

mass, numerous stamens, and sac-shaped bracts at the apex of the usually umbelliform spikes.

Marcgraviaceae (mark-grá-vi-á-sé; *Gr.*, *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1809), < *Marcgravia* + *-aceae*]. A former order of plants, now made a tribe of the *Ternstroemiaceae* under the name *Marcgravia*.

Marcgraviaceae (mark-grá-vi-á-sé), *n. pl.* [NL. (Choisy, 1824), < *Marcgravia* + *-aceae*]. Originally, a suborder of plants of the *Marcgraviaceae*; now, a tribe of the *Ternstroemiaceae*, typified by the genus *Marcgravia*. It embraces genera of tropical American plants with imbricate or coherent hood-shaped petals, anthers fixed by the base, and numerous stamens. They are climbing or epiphytic, woody plants, with flowers in terminal racemes, frequently interspersed with peculiar shaped bracts.

march¹ (márch), *n.* [ME. *marche*, partly (a) < AS. *mare* (gen. dat. *marces*), border, bound, mark; partly (b) < OE. *marc*, F. *marc* (= Fr. Sp. Pg. It. *marca*, ML. *marca*), border, bound, frontier, the Rom. forms being from the OHG. cognate with AS. *mare*; see further under *mark*¹, *n.*] A frontier or boundary of a territory; a border; hence, a borderland; a district or political division of a country continuous with the boundary line of another country. In Scotland the term is commonly applied to the boundaries, or the marks which determine the boundaries, of continuous estates or lands, whether large or small. The word is most familiar historically with reference to the boundaries between England and Wales and between England and Scotland. The latter were divided into two parts, the western and the middle marches, each of which had courts peculiar to itself, and a kind of president or governor, who was called *warden of the marches*. See *mark*¹, 13.

Also for the sake See, to go on Eastward out of the Marches of the Holy Land. . . . Is a strong Castle and a fair.

Manderley, Tineola, p. 104

For in the marches here we heard you were, Making another head to fight again.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI, II. 1. 110.

These low and barren tracts were the outlying marches of the empire.

Wadey, Dutch Republic, I. 18.

Riding the marches, a ceremony in which the magistrates and chief men of a municipality ride on horseback in procession along the boundaries of the property of the corporation; a practice still observed occasionally in some of the burghs of Scotland (the original object of which was to preserve in the memory of the inhabitants the limits of their property).

march¹ (márch), *v. i.* [ME. *marchen*, also *marken*, *marken*, < AS. *marcan*, fix the bounds or limits of a place, < *marc*, border, bound, mark; see *mark*¹, *n.*, and cf. *march*¹, *n.*] 1. To constitute a march or border, be bordering; be continuously parallel and contiguous; abut.

He may, if that he wole, go thourge Almayne, and thourge the Kyngdom of Hungary, that *marcche* to the Land of Polayne.

Manderley, Tineola, p. 10.

Of all the inhabitants of this Isle the Kentish men are most full of it, the which country *marccheth* altogether upon the sea.

Lalp, Lophos and his England, p. 17.

You must not quarrel with the man whose estates *marcch* with your own.

Mr. Oliphant, The Dalles Indians, p. 10.

2. To well adjacent; neighbor.

She displayed so much kindness to Jennie Deans (the cause she herself, being a horse woman, *marccheth* with Mid-Lothian, in which Jennie was born).

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

march² (márch), *v.* [ME. *marchen*; D. *marchen*; G. *marschen*; Sw. *marscha*; Dan. *marsschen*; < OE. *marc*, F. *marc* (= Fr. Sp. Pg. It. *marca*, ML. *marca*), walk, march, proceed, move on; perhaps < OE. *marc*, border, frontier (see *march*¹, *n.*); according to another view, < ML. *marc*, hammer, hence beat the ground with the feet, tramp, march (< *marcus*, a hammer; cf. *tramp*, *pop*, *pat*, *pat*, *pat*, *pat*, and similar expressions. Neither view is satisfactory.] 1. *intrans.* To walk with measured steps, or with a steady regular tread, move in a deliberate, stately manner; step with regularity, earnestness, or gravity; often used trivially, as in the expression, he *marccheth* off angrily.

When thou shalt march through the wilderness, the earth shall shake.

Isaiah, I. 3.

So wrought this humble Artist, such a dance, Himself to see the Work *marcch* on a cast.

Beumont, Poet, II. 10.

2. Specifically, to walk with connected steps in regular or measured time, as a body or a member of a body of soldiers or a procession, move in uniform order and time; step together in ranks.

Let our troops March by us, that we may pursue the men We should have coped withal.

Shak., Hen. IV, IV. 1. 34.

The great Achilles came out to the field Till Vulcan that invulnerable shield And arms had wrought.

Waller, Instructions to a Painter.

3. To move in military order, as a body of troops; advance in a soldierly manner; as, in the morning the regiment *marccheth*; they *marccheth* twenty miles.

This worthy chevalier

All *marccheth* to the field.

Battle of Balinwen (Child's Ballads, VII. 724).

Heavy marching order, light marching order. See *heavy*, *light*. — **Marching orders**, orders to march.

The Duke of Belgium already, and we expect *marccheth* orders every day.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, 12.

Marching regiment, in Great Britain, an infantry regiment of the line, generally used in a disparaging sense.

To *marcch* to the length off. See *length*.

II. trans. 1. To cause to move in military order, or in a body or regular procession; as, to *marcch* an army to the battle-field.

On the marriage-bed

Of smiling peace to *marcch* a bloody host.

Shak., K. John, III. 1. 246.

2. To cause to go anywhere at one's command and under one's guidance; as, the policeman *marccheth* his prisoner to the lockup.

march² (márch), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *marsch*, < F. *marc* = Sp. Pg. *marca* = It. *marca*, walk, gut, march; from the verb.] 1. A measured and uniform walk or concerted and orderly movement of a body of men, as soldiers; a regular advance of a body of men, in which they keep time with each other and sometimes with music; stately and deliberate walk; steady or labored progression; used figuratively in regard to poetry, from its rhythm resembling the measured harmonious stepping of soldiery.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join The varying verse the full resounding line.

The long majestic march and every digne

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. 1. 200.

2. An advance from one halting-place to another, as of a body of soldiers or travelers; the distance passed over in a single course of marching; a military journey of a body of troops; as, a *march* of twenty miles.

I have trod full many a *march*, etc.

And some hunts have to show, before me too, etc.

Keats and El., Knight of Malta, II. 2.

Such still new-kid subjects as with weary marches Have travell'd from their homes, their wives and children.

Field, Perkin Warbeck, III. 1.

3. Progressive advancement; progress; regular course.

There methods would be enjoyment more than in the march of mind.

Pennington, Locksley Hall.

4. A military signal to move, consisting of a particular drum-beat or bugle-call.

If drummers once sound a lustle *marcch* indeed, Then far-well books, for he will trudge with speed.

Gawcotte, Fruits of War.

5. In music, a strongly rhythmic composition designed to accompany marching or to imitate a march movement. The rhythm is usually duple, but it may be triply compound. Marches generally consist of two contrasted sections, the second of which is commonly called the *trio* is softer and more flowing than the first, and is followed by a repetition of the first. Rapid marches are often called *quicksteps* or *military marches*. Slow marches are also called *procession* and *marches*, and are further distinguished as *funeral* (or *dead*), *nuptial*, *triumphal*, etc.

6. In *warrior*, one of the short laths placed across the treads beneath the shafts of a team.

F. H. Knight.

7. In the game of euche, a taking of all five tricks by one side. — **Plank march**, see *plank*. **Forced march**, a march vigorously pressed in certain emergencies in time of war, as to effect a rapid concentration of troops or a strategic combination. It is exhausting to even the best troops and as a rule should not exceed thirty miles a day, special care is supposed to be taken to avoid such exhaustion or just before going into action. The troops are relieved by changing the gait, alternating the double with the quick time, and in the cavalry the horses are relayed for fifteen minutes every hour by the dismounting and marching of the men. Any distance over twenty miles a day is reckoned a *forced march*. **March past**, the march of a body of soldiers in front of a reviewing officer or some high dignitary.

Between 1880 and 1890 troops paraded on the ground, and their *marcch* past was an event of the highest political significance.

Murray, Tales of Hoar, III.

Rogue's march, music played in derision to accompany the expulsion from a regiment of a soldier who is drummed out of an objectionable person ignominiously expelled from a community. — **To steal a march**. See *steal*.

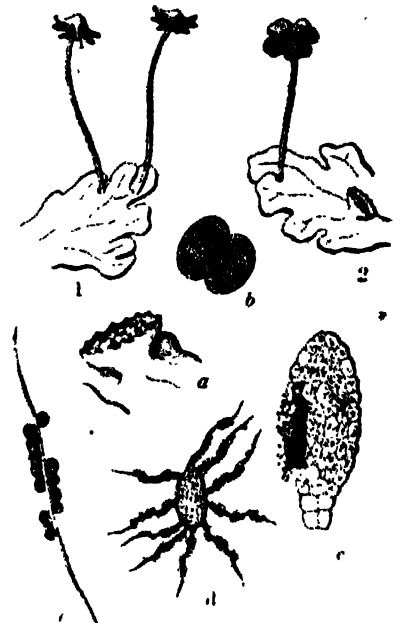
March¹ (márch), *n.* [ME. *March*, *Marche*, *Marche*, *Marz*; < OE. *marc*, *marc*, F. *marc* = Fr. *marc*, *marz*; < Sp. *marz* = Pg. *marzo* = It. *marzo* = D. *Maart* = MLG. *Merke*, *Merz*, *Merse*, *Merz*, < Lat. *Marz* = OHG. *Merzo*, *Merzo*, MHG. *Merz*, G. *Marz* = Sw. *Mars* = Dan. *Marts* = OHG. *marz*, *marz*, *marz* = Serv. *marz*, *marz*, < Pol. *marz* = Lat. *Russ*, *marz* = Gr. *Marz*, < L. *Martius*, see *marz*, *March*, in the month of Mars, < Mars, *Marz*, < Mars, see Mars, *marz*, etc.] The third month of our year, consisting of thirty-one days. It was the first month of

the ancient Roman year till the adoption of the Julian calendar, which was followed by the Gregorian; previous to the latter it was reckoned the first month in many European countries, and so continued in England till 1752, the legal year there before that date beginning on the 25th of March. — **Mad as a March hare**. See *hare*. — **March ale**, ale brewed in March. — **March beer**, beer brewed in the month of March. Spring and autumn were considered the best seasons for brewing; hence, beer for keeping was brewed when possible either in March or in October. — **March meeting**. See *meeting*.

marchant, marchandise Obsolete forms of *merchant, merchandise*.

marchant, *n.* An obsolete form of *merchant*.

Marchantia (már-kan-ti-á), *n.* [NL. named after Nicolas Marchant, a French botanist (died 1678).] 1. A genus of plants of the class Hepaticae, and type of the order *Marchantiaceae*.



1. Gametophyte of *Marchantia polygampha*. 2. Sporophyte of the same. 3. The gametophyte, showing the male and female organs. 4. The male gametophyte, showing the male organs. 5. The female gametophyte, showing the female organs. 6. The male gametophyte, showing the male organs. 7. The female gametophyte, showing the female organs. 8. The male gametophyte, showing the male organs. 9. The female gametophyte, showing the female organs. 10. The male gametophyte, showing the male organs. 11. The female gametophyte, showing the female organs. 12. The male gametophyte, showing the male organs. 13. The female gametophyte, showing the female organs. 14. The male gametophyte, showing the male organs. 15. The female gametophyte, showing the female organs. 16. The male gametophyte, showing the male organs. 17. The female gametophyte, showing the female organs. 18. The male gametophyte, showing the male organs. 19. The female gametophyte, showing the female organs. 20. 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maronset, n. A Middle English form of *marish*.

Marianism (mä'-ri-an-izm), *n.* [*Cf. Marian* + *-ism*.] The adoration of the Virgin.

mariche, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] An imp or demon.

In these parts are huge woods, harbours of Lions, Tigers, Owls, and *Mariches*, which have Maudsley faces and Scorpion tails. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 439

maricolous (mä-ri-k'ö-lus), *a.* [*L. mare*, the sea, + *color*, dwell.] Inhabiting the sea; oceanic or pelagic in habitat, as an animal or a plant.

marid (mä-ri'd), *n.* [*Ar. marid*, rebellious, rebell.] In Mohammedan myth, an evil jinn or genie or demon of the most powerful class.

It is only when he cannot bring his lovers together, or having done so cannot find enough fire of trouble to eat their constancy, that the Arab "raconteur" introduces his genie, "marid," or "marid," or changes his hero into an aje. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV, 107.

marie, *n.* A Middle English form of *marry*.

marie, *interj.* A Middle English form of *marry*.

marie, *n.* [*Var. of marry*; in this form, in the second quot., confused with *Mary*, a woman's name.] A companion; mate; attendant.

What's become of your *maries*, Malory?
Willie and Lady Malory (Child's Ballads, II, 109).

Yestreen the Queen had four *maries*,
The night she'll have but three.
There was Marie Seaton and Marie Beaton,
And Marie Carmichael and me.
The Queen's *Marie* (Child's Ballads, III, 116).

marlet (mä-ri'-et), *n.* [*OF. marlette*, in pl. "*Marlets*, *l.*, marlets, marmes, violets, Coventry hells" (*Colgrave*), also a kind of *Campanula*, *F. marlette*, dim. of *Maria*, *Mary*; see *marry*.] An old name for the Canterbury bell, *Campanula Medium*; also called *Marion's violet* (translating the old Latin name *Viola Maritima*).

marigenous (mä-ri-j'e-nus), *a.* [*L. mare*, the sea, + *-genus*, produced; see *-genous*.] Produced in or by the sea. [*Rare*.]

marigold (mä-ri'-gold), *n.* [*Cf. Mary*, *i. e.* the Virgin Mary, + *gold*. *Cf. D. goudbloem* = *G. goldblume*, marigold, lit. "gold-flower"; *Quel. les Mars*, marigold, lit. "Mary's plant." 1. Properly, a composite plant of either of the genera *Calendula* and *Fagopyr*. *C. officinalis* is the common garden or pot marigold of some use in dyeing and medicine. (See *under* *bract*.) The species of *Fagopyr* bear the name of *African* or *French* marigold, though their origin is in South America and Mexico. *T. erecta*, the specific African marigold, is stout and erect, with club-shaped peduncles and orange or lemon-colored heads. *T. patula*, the specific French marigold, has cylindrical peduncles and narrower heads, the rays orange or with darker stripes. The Cape marigolds, from South Africa, are species of *Dimorphotheca*, formerly classed under *Centaurium*. *D. pluvialis* with white rays, closes in dark weather. The name is also applied to various other chiefly golden flowered plants commonly with an adjective or in composition.

A thalud brided with the flowery foulds
Of yellow Citronus. *Fair Sol.* *Mary gold.*

Sylvester, in *of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Magnificence.

The *marigold*, that goes to bed w'th the sun

Shak., W. F. I, iv, 106.

Fah is the *marigold*, for postage meet.

Guy Shepherd's Week, I, 1.

94. A piece of gold money: so called from its color.

I'll write it an' you will, in short hand, to despatch him
Immediately and presently go put five hundred *marigolds* in
a purse for you. *Condon*, *Cutter of Coleman Street*.

Coen-marigold, in Great Britain, *Chenopodium sesuvium*, growing among crops. Also called *field marigold* or *wild marigold*. **Fetid marigold**, an ill-smelling Anacardiaceae weed, *Tagetes chrysanthemoides*. **Fig-marigold**, a plant of the genus *Moschopanthus*.

marigold-finch (mä-ri'-gold-finch), *n.* The golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*.

marigold-window (mä-ri'-gold-win'dö), *n.* In arch., same as *rose-window*. [*Rare* or obsolete.]

marigraph (mä-ri'-gräf), *n.* [*Cf. F. marigraphie*, *L. mare*, the sea, + *Gr. -grapho*, write.] A self-registering instrument for making a continuous record of the height of the tides; a tide-gauge.

marigraphic (mä-ri'-gräf-ik), *a.* [*Cf. marigraph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained by means of a marigraph.

marikin (mä-ri'-kin), *n.* Same as *marikina*.

marikina (mä-ri'-kin), *n.* [*NI.*, from a native name.] A sort of squirrel monkey, the silky marmoset or tamarin. *Makos* or *Jacks*, *rosatin*. It is of a bright yellowish color with long hair about the head making a kind of mane. It inhabits the region of the upper Amazon and was formerly in much request as a pet. Also called *silly monkey* and *lion monkey*.

marinado (mä-ri'-nä-dö), *n.* [*Cf. F. marinade*, pickle, *L. mare*, of the sea; see *marine* and *-ade*.] 1. A compound liquor, generally of wine and vinegar, with herbs and spices, in which fish or meats are steeped before cooking to improve their flavor. 2. Pickled meat, either flesh or fish. *F. Phillips*, 1706.

marinade (mä-ri'-nä-dö), *n.* [*Cf. F. marinade*, pickle, *L. mare*, of the sea; see *marine* and *-ade*.] Same as *marinado*.

marinado (mä-ri'-nä-dö), *n.* [*Cf. marinade*.] In the West Indies, a little cake made of the edible core of the cabbage-palm.

Those delicious little cakes called *marinades*, which you hear the colored peddlers calling out for sale. *Harpers Mag.*, LXXVII, 327.

Marine (mä-ri'-nö), *n.* [*NI.* (Bentham and Hooker, 1863), *form. pl. of L. marinus*, marine.] A series of monostyledonous marine plants of the natural order *Hydrocharitaceae*, characterized by having the cotyledon project beyond the thick radicle. It embraces the genera *Enhalus*, *Thalassia*, and *Halophila*, natives of the Indian and South Pacific oceans. Also called *Thalassine*.

marinaget, *n.* [*OF. marinage* (= *Sp. marinero*); *Cf. marin*, marine, + *-age*.] Seamanship.

And with helps of our oars within the bords, and by other crafts of *marinaget*, with great difficulty and fere they kepte the Gallye from the shore. *Sir R. Hopton*, *Pylgrimage*, p. 68.

marinal (mä-ri'-nä-l), *a.* [*Cf. marine* + *-al*.] Of the sea; saline; bitter. [*Rare*.]

These here are festival, not *marinal* waters. *Rev. P. Adams*, *Works*, I, 108.

marinate (mä-ri'-nä-tö), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *marinated*, pp. *marinating*. [*Var. of marinade*, *v.*, as if *marino* + *-ate*.] To salt or pickle, as fish, and then preserve in oil or vinegar.

Why am I styled a cook, if I'm so loath
To *marinate* my fish, or season broth?
W. King, *Art of Cookery*.

They set before us . . . a *Marinated* ragout flavoured with cinnamon. *R. F. Burton*, in *Arabian Nights*, I, 254.

marine (mä-ri'-nö), *a.* and *n.* [*In present pron after mod. F.*, but found in *ME.*, *marino*, *marino*, *Cf. OF.* and *F. marin* = *Sp. Pg. It. marino*, of the sea; fem. as a noun, *F. marine* = *Sp. Pg. It. marina*, the sea-shore, sea, shipping interests, etc.; *L. marinus*, of or belonging to the sea, *Cf. mare*, the sea, = *AS. mere*, a lake, = *E. mere*, see *mar*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the sea; characteristic of the sea; existing in or formed by the sea; as, a *marine* picture or view; the *marine* fauna and flora; *marine* deposits left by ancient seas; *marine* tides. — 2. Relating to or connected with the sea; used or adapted for use at sea, acting or operating at sea; as, a *marine* chart; a *marine* language; a *marine* engine; *marin* forces. — 3. Relating to navigation or shipping; maritime; nautical; naval.

The code of maritime laws, which are called the laws of Oleron, and are received by all nations in Europe as the ground and substratum of all their *marine* constitutions, was confessedly compiled by our King Richard the First. *Blackstone Com.*, I, viii.

4. In *cool*, technically, inhabiting the high seas; oceanic; pelagic; distinguished from *maritime* or *littoral*. **Fleet marine officer**. See *def.* **Marine acid**, hydrochloric acid. **Marine barometer**. See *barometer*. **Marine belt**. Same as *three mile belt*, which, see *under* *mile*. **Marine boiler**, a boiler, partially adapted to use in steamboats and steam ships. Maximum heating surface with a minimum of cubic space occupied by the entire boiler and furnace is a distinctive feature of marine boilers, in which also the best protection of grates to heating surface, arrangement of pipes to secure active water-circulation, strength, durability, and convenience in firing are points to which the greatest attention is paid. Corrugated plates for direct fire-surface and forced draft are prominent characteristics of modern marine boilers of the best type. **Marine corps**. See *corps*. **Marine cotton**. Same as *sea-cotton*. **Marine ducks**, the sea-ducks, the subfamily *Pelecanidae*. — **Marine engine**, any steam engine adapted for use in sea-going steamers. **Marine engineering**. See *naval engineering*, *under* *engineering*. **Marine gide**, governor, guard, hospital. See the nouns. **Marine insurance**. See *insurance*. **Marine league**. See *league*. **Marine railway**, a railway extending from the shore into the sea, on which vessels are hauled up to be repaired or are transported from one body of water to another. **Marine sauce**, *Purpureus* and *sea*, a common seaweed. **Marine soap**, a kind of soap well adapted for washing with sea-water made chiefly of coconut-oil. **Marine store**, a piece where old staves, materials, as canvas, junk, iron, etc., are bought and sold, applied also to shops where second-hand clothes, as shoes, coats, etc., are bought and sold. In Great Britain the keeper of the store must have his or her name with "Store" in Marine Stores "painted distinctly in letters not less than six inches long, over the door." He must register his purchases, not buy from a person apparently under sixty, and not put up any cable or article exceeding five fathoms in length without an order from a justice of the peace. **Marine surveyor**, a civil officer who surveys ships for insurance, repairs, etc. **Marine well**, in *zee*, a long narrow vessel resembling a sort of well, the head of which is made frictions with projecting teeth, etc. — *Syn. Zee-well, Zee-well, etc.* See *marinade*.

II. *n.* 1. The sea-shore.

I do you to write that they have had strange battles before eyes in the playn afore the Seimere, that all the

countrey hadde robbed, and all the myrgne and the peries toward loyves. *Marine* (E. E. T. S.), II, 220.

Every evening they adorne themselves along the *Marine*, the men on horse-back, and the women in large Carrozes. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 102.

2. Shipping in general; the maritime interest as represented by ships; sea-going vessels considered collectively, either in the aggregate or as regards nationality or class; as, the mercantile *marine* of a country; the naval *marine*.

Holland is rapidly increasing her steam *marine*. *D. A. Wells*, *Our Merchant Marine*, p. 31.

3. In France, specifically, the naval establishment; the national navy and its adjuncts; as, the minister of *marine*, or of the *marine*.

The first [faction] wished France . . . to attend solely to her *marine*, . . . and thereby to overpower England on her own element. *Burke*, *A Negligent Peace*, II.

4. A soldier who serves on board of a man-of-war; one of a body of troops enlisted to do military service on board of ships or at dockyards. In the United States and British services, they are clothed and armed similarly to infantry of the line.

5. An empty bottle. See the quotation.

I have always heard that empty bottles were, especially among army men, called *marines*. I remember that some sixty years ago a good story used to be told, I think, of the Duke of York. His Royal Highness, at some military convivial meeting, little thinking of giving offence to the susceptibilities of any man present, ordered a servant to "take away those *marines*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI, 28.

6. In painting, a sea-piece; a marine view.

On the right hand of one of the *marines* of Salvador, in the Pitti Palace, there is a passage of sea reaching to the sunrise. *Ruskin*.

Royal marines, troops who serve on British ships of war. Tell that to the marines, that will do for the marines, expressions signifying disbelief in some statement made or story told. They originated in the fact that, owing to their ignorance of seamanship, the marines were formerly made butts of by the sailors.

marine (mä-ri'-nä), *a.* [*F.*, *Cf. marine*, the sea; see *marine*.] In *her*, having the lower part of the body like the tail of a fish; said of any beast. Compare *sea-don*.

marined (mä-ri'-nä-dö), *a.* Same as *marine*.

marineer, *n.* An obsolete or archaic form of *mariner*. *Chaucer*, *Canterbury*.

mariner (mä-ri'-nä-r), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *mariner*. *Cf. ME. mariner*, *mariner*, *mariner*, *Cf. OF.* (F. and P.) *marinier* (= *Sp. marinero* = *Port. marinheiro* = *It. marinieri*, *marinieri*), a seaman, *Cf. mar*, of the sea; see *marine*.] A seaman or sailor; one who directs or assists in the navigation of a ship. In law the term also includes a servant on a ship.

And (they) hadde goode wynde and softe, and goode *marinere* men for to guide him thre to the Rock with-out any trouble or amoye. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III, 370.

Thanne the *Mariners* sang the letany

Fortunacion, *Drake*, *Eng. Trav.*, p. 22.

Meantime his busy *mariners* he hastes

His shattered sails with rigging to restore. *Drayton*, *Annus Mirabilis*, st. 65.

It is an ancient *mariner*.

And he stoppeth one of three.

Chaucer, *Ancient Mariner*.

Fly of the mariners' compass, the compass-card. — **Mariners' compass**. See *compass*. 7. **Master mariner**, the captain of a merchant vessel or fishing-vessel. *Syn. Seaman*, etc. See *sailor*.

marinership (mä-ri'-nä-ship), *n.* [*Cf. mariner* + *-ship*.] Seamanship.

Having none experience in the *seale of marinershippe* *Udall*, in *Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 6.

The Phœnicia, famous for Marchandise and *Marinership*, sailed from the Red Sea round about Africk. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 50.

Marinism (mä-ri'-nizm), *n.* [*Cf. Marini* (see *def.*) + *-ism*.] Extreme mannerism in literature, like that of the school of Italian poets of the seventeenth century, founded by G. B. Marini (1580-1625), which was characterized by extravagance in the use of metaphor, antitheses, and forced conceits.

A hilliard of Bologna followed in Marini's steps. . . . In general, we may say that all the poets of the 17th century were more or less infected with *Marinism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII, 611.

Marinist (mä-ri'-nist), *n.* [*Cf. Marini*; see *Marini*.] A poet of the school of Marini.

There was for a time a large class of imitators of his (Marini's) style, called *Marinists*. *Amer. Cyc.*, XI, 167.

marinorama (mä-ri'-nä-rä-mä), *n.* [*Irreg. *Cf. L. marinus*, of the sea, + *Gr. -orama*, a view, *Cf. -opsis*, see.*] A representation of sea-views; an exhibition of scenes at sea in the manner of a panorama. [*Rare*.]

Marionette (mä-ri'-nä-tö), *n.* [*Cf. Gr. Maria*, Mary, + *-ionette*, worshiper; see *idolater*.] One who worships or pays religious devotion to the Virgin Mary; one who practices *Marionism*.

The method of the Museum was, to offer to their names the sign of the cross, which contains our motto.

vulgar do to this day keep up, by signing a cross for their mark when unable to write their names.

Blackstone, Com., II. 22.

She had grown up with a twin brother, studying from the same books and in the same classes, and getting the same marks, or higher ones.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 218.

3. A distinguishing peculiarity; a spot, mole, nevus, special formation, or other singularity; a natural sign; as, a birth-mark; the marks on sea-shells or wild animals. In farriery the mark is a deep median depression on the cutting surface of the incisor tooth of a horse, due to the inflection of a vertical fold of the tooth. It is seen of different characters according to the wear of the tooth, being thus to some extent an index of a horse's age. It disappears after the tooth is worn down beyond the extent of the fold. The dark color is due simply to the accumulation in the fold of food or dirt. See the quotation under *mark-tooth*.

He that by good use and experience hath in his eye the right mark and very true lustre of the diamond reflecteth and will not look upon the counterfeit, but it ever so well handled, ever so craftily polished.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), Int., p. 20.

For marks described in men's nativity
Are nature's faults, not their own luxury.

Shak., Lucio, I. 535.

4. A significant note, character, sign, token, or indication; a determinative attestation. In logic, to say that a thing has a certain mark is to say that something in particular is true of it. Thus, according to a certain school of metaphysicians, "Incognizability is a mark of the Infinite."

I do spy some marks of love in her.

Shak., Much Ado, II. 3. 235.

Pride and covetousness are the sure marks of those false Prophets which are to come.

Milton, Apology for Aemilius.

I saw his Mistle coming from his Northern Expedition ride in pomp, and a kind of ovation, with all the marks of a happy peace.

Evings, Diary, Oct. 30, 1849.

A mark is that in a thing which constitutes a part of the cognition of it; or, what comes to the same thing, a partial representation, so far as it is considered as a ground of cognition of the whole representation. All our concepts are therefore marks, and all thinking is nothing but representing by marks.

Kant, Logic (trans.), Int., viii.

5. A guiding or indicative sign or token. (a) That which serves as an indication of place or direction; an object that marks or points out. as, a book-mark; boundary marks; to guide a vessel by land-marks on the shore.

The steamer swung into her (to me) utterly invisible marks.

S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 97.

(b) A badge, banner, or other distinguishing device.

The banners (or marks) of the ancient Danes were in times of peace light colored, but in war those of a blood color, with a black raven on a red ground.

Frederick, Hist. of the Flag, p. 25.

6. An object aimed at; a point of assault or attack; especially, something set up or marked out to be shot at; often used figuratively; as, to hit or miss the mark; a mark for destruction.

By fifty paces, our kynge sayd,

The merke was to longe.

Lytell, Gen. of Robyn Hode (Chivalry Ballads, V. 173).

I will shoot three arrows at the side thereof, as though I shot the mark.

1 Sam. ix. 20.

No slander's mark was ever yet the fair

Shak., Sonnets, lxx.

Death loves a shining mark, a signal blow

Young, Night Thoughts, v. 1011.

7. An object of endeavor; a point or purpose striven for; that which one aims to reach or attain.

I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.

Phil. III. 14.

Make therefore to yourself some mark, and go towards it allegrely.

Donne, Letters, xx.

Behold it well,

For four divine Philosophy

Should push beyond her mark.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, liti.

8. An attainable point or limit; capacity for reaching; reach; range. [Rare.]

You are abused

Beyond the mark of thought.

Shak., A. and C., III. 4. 3.

9. An object of note or observation; hence, a pattern or example. [Rare.]

He was the mark and glass, copy and book

That fashion'd others.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 3. 31.

10. Right to notice or observation; claim or title to distinction; importance; eminence; as, a man of mark.

And left me in reputeless banishment,

A fellow of no mark nor likelihood.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 2. 45.

Soldiers of royal mark scorn such base purchase.

Fletcher and another, False One, iv. 2.

For performance of great mark it needs extraordinary health.

Emerson, Conduct of Life.

11. A marking or noting; note; attention; observance. [Rare.]

Not first, of shippe-craft can I right night,
Of their making have I no marks.

York Plays, p. 42.

He hath devoted . . . himself to the contemplation,
mark; and denotement of her parts and graces.

Shak., Othello, II. 3. 322.

12. A license of reprisals. See *marque*.—13. A boundary; a bound or limit noted or established; hence, a set standard, or a limit to be reached; as, to speak within the mark; to be up to the mark.

In that Contree of Libya is the Sea more hygh than the Land, and it someths that it wolde covere the Earthe, and natholes sit it passeth not his Markes.

Mansuetude, Travels, p. 144.

Choose discreetly,
And Virtue guide you! There all the world, in one man,
Stands at the mark.

Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

It's only a question between the larger sum and the smaller. I shall be within the mark any way.

Dickens, Black House, xixvii.

The ancient capital of Burgundy is wanting in character; it is not up to the mark.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 232.

14. In the middle ages, in England and Germany, a tract of land belonging in common to a community of freemen, who divided the cultivated portion or arable mark among their individual members, used the common or ordinary mark together for pasturage or other general purposes, and dwelt in the village mark or central portion, or apart on their holdings. It was a customary tenure, like that of the existing Russian mir, and was similarly managed and governed.

The Mark system, as it was called, according to which the body of kindred freemen, scattered over a considerable area and cultivating their lands in common, used a domestic constitution based entirely or primarily on the community of tenure and cultivation.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 19.

15†. Image; likeness.

Which mankynde is so fair part of thy work
That thou it madest lyk to thy own mark

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, I. 152.

Hence—16†. The mass of beings having a common likeness; posterity.

If women hadde written stories,
As dookes han withynne hire oratories,
They wolde han written of men more wikkednesse
Than all the mark of Adam may redece.

Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 600.

Accidental synthetical mark, a mark not predicated of the subject in the definition of it.—Adequate mark.

Same as adequate definition (which see, under *definition*).

—Analytical mark. Same as essential mark.—Arable mark. See def. 14.—Beside the mark. See *bende*.

—Bird mark, a well known mark of certain pieces of pottery, including Liverpool wares and supposed to be the crest belonging to the arms of the city of Liverpool. —Cadence-mark, in music, a vertical stroke in a text arranged for chanting, to indicate how the words are to be fitted to the measures of the cadence.—Common mark. See def. 14.—Constitutive mark, in logic, See *constitutive*.

Coordinate marks, in logic, independent predicates of the same subject.—Demerit mark. See *demerit*.

—Diacritical mark. See *diacritical*.—Essential mark, in logic, one of the characters predicated in the definition of anything. Also called *analytical mark*.—Fruitful mark, in logic, See *fruitful*.—God bless or God save the mark! Save the mark! etc., ejaculatory or parenthetical phrase expressive of irony, scorn, depreciation, surprise, or a humorous sense of the extraordinary. "In archery, when an archer shot well it was customary to cry out 'God bless the mark!'" that is, prevent any one coming after to hit the same mark and displace my arrow. "Ironically it is said to a novice whose arrow is nowhere." *Breker, Diet. Phrase and Fable, p. 750.*

For he made me mad

To see him shine so brisk and smell so sweet,

And talk so like a waiting gentlewoman

Of guns and drums and wounds—*God save the mark!*

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I. 3. 54.

To be ruled by my conscience, I should stay with the Jew my master, who, *God bless the mark*, is a kind of devil.

Shak., M. of V., II. 2. 25.

My father had no more nose, my dear, *saving the mark!* than there is upon the back of my hand.

Steele.

"Deny myself" meant simply pleasure you

The sacred and superior, *save the mark!*

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 274.

God's mark. See *God*.—Hall mark.—High-water mark. See *water*.—Leading marks. See *leading*.—Lenticular mark. See *lenticular*.—Low-water mark. See *water*.

—Mark moot, formerly, in England, a village assembly which had such direction of the affairs of the mark or village community as developed in later times on the manorial court and the ventry. See def. 14.—Mark of expression. Same as *expression-mark*.—Mark of mouth, in farriery, See def. 1.—Mark of Venus, in palmistry, the third line of the hand.—Mark of cadency, in *her.* See *cadency*.—Mark system. See def. 14.—Merchant's mark. See *merchant*.—Metronomic mark, a mark at the beginning of a piece of music, like "M. M. ♩ = 120."

M. M. meaning Macleod's Metronome, and ♩ = 120 meaning that the sliding weight is to be set at 120, and that then the time of a single oscillation is that intended for each ♩ of the piece, or, in other words, that each ♩ is to occupy 1/120 of a minute. Any note may be chosen as the unit of reference.—Necessary mark, a mark which not only happens to be a mark of the subject, but would be so in every possible state of things.—Ordinary mark. See def. 14.—Pimmsoll's mark, a mark required by statute

to be placed on the outside of the hull of a British vessel, showing the depth to which the vessel may be loaded; so called from Samuel Pimmsoll, a member of Parliament, at whose instance the law was made. Also called *load-line*.—Remote mediate mark, in logic, a mark of a mark; a predicate of a predicate.—Repeat-mark. See *repeat*.—Staccato mark. See *staccato*.—Synthetical mark. Same as *accidental mark*.—To come up to the mark. See *come*.—To cut the mark. See *cut*.—To keep one's mark, in falconry, to wait, as a hawk, at the place where it lays game, until it is retrieved. *Hallmark*.—To make one's mark. (a) To affix a cross (either Latin or St. Andrew's), in place of signing one's name; done by illiterate persons. (b) To make one's influence felt; gain a position of influence and distinction.—To see the mark, to stand with the toes touching a line drawn or indicated for some purpose, as a person about to make a jump, or a child or a row of children in school; hence, colloquially, to stand up to one's obligation or duty; face the consequences of one's action or situation; take a bold stand.

He had too much respect for his wife's judgment and discretion to refuse to *see the mark*, even when it was an imaginary one.

The Century, XXVIII. 708.

Trade mark. See *trade-mark*.—*Byn. 1. Impress, impression (on wax, etc.), print (of the hand, etc.), trace, track, indication, symptom.*—2. Badge.—3. Characteristic, proof, mark¹ (mark), v. [*ME. marken, merken, < AS. mearcian = OS. markōn = OE. merka. merka = D. merken = MLG. merken, merken, LO. marken = OHG. marchōn, merchan, merkan, MHG. G. merken = Icel. marka = Sw. märka = Dan. merke (cf. F. marquer, OF. merker, mercher = Pr. Sp. Pg. marcar = It. marcare, marchiare, < ML. marcere), mark; from the noun. Cf. remark, demarcation.] I. trans. 1. To make a mark or marks on; apply or attach a mark to; affect with a mark or marks by drawing, impressing, stamping, cutting, imposing, or the like.*

My body's mark'd

With Roman swords.

2. To apply or fix by drawing, impressing, stamping, or the like; form by making a mark or marks; as, to mark a line or square on a board; to mark a name or direction on a package.

The line of demarcation between good and bad men is so faintly marked as often to elude the most careful investigation.

Macauley, Milford's Hist. of Greece.

3. To serve as a mark or characteristic of; distinguish or point out, literally or figuratively; stamp or characterize.

For loquax no other tree did mark
The level waste, the rounding gray.

Tennyson, Mariana.

An advance in metallurgy was marked by the use of a silver coinage.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 305.

4. To notice; observe particularly; take note of; regard; heed.

And mark what shall be read to thee,
Or given thee to learn.

Rubens Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 291.

Let them cast back their eyes unto former generations of men, and mark what was done in the prime of the world.

Hooker, Lect. Polity, II. 4.

Mark them with cause divisions and offences.

Rom. xvi. 17.

Mark, mark, we live amongst riddles and mysteries.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 17.

5. To single out; designate; point out.

At the knight Carlon cast he that one,

As he melleit with his malistr *mark'd hym sayn*,

Hit hym so hitfully with a hard dynt,

That he gird to the ground, & the good valde.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6497.

If we are mark'd to die, we are enow

To do our country loss.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 20.

I am mark'd for slaughter.

And know the telling of this truth has made me

A man clean lost to this world.

Fletcher, Valentinian, I. 2.

6†. To wound; strike.

He *mark'd* hym in mydward the mydell in two,

That he fell to the flat erthe, fote he no longer.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7323.

To mark down. (a) To set down in writing or by marks; make a note or memorandum of; as, to mark down a mile on credit; to mark down the number of yards. (b) To mark at a lower rate; reduce the price-marks on; as, to mark down prices; to mark down a line or stock of goods.

—To mark out. (a) To lay out or plan by marking; mark the figure or fix the outlines of; as, to mark out a building or a plot of land; to mark out a campaign. (b) To notify, as by a mark; point out; designate; as, the ringleaders were marked out for punishment.

I wonder he should mark me out so.

E. Johnson, Sejanus, I. 2.

To mark time. (a) *Mark*, to move the feet alternately in the same manner, and at the same rate, as in marching but without changing ground. (b) To indicate the rhythm for music; beat time.—To mark up, the opposite of to mark down (b).—*Byn. 1. To brand.—2. To show, evince, indicate, betoken, denote.—3. To note, remark.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To act as marker or score-keeper; keep a score; set down or record results at successive stages.

You marking, as well as I, we may put both our marks together, when they are good, and confer of them.

E. Johnson, Postmaster, I. 1.

market-bell (mär'ket-bel), *n.* A bell giving notice that trade may begin or must cease in a market.

Enter, go in, the market bell is rung.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 2. 10.

market-court (mär'ket-kort), *n.* In England, a court held by justices or by the clerk of a market, for the punishment of frauds and other offenses committed in the market.

market-cross (mär'ket-kros), *n.* A cross set up where a market is held. In medieval times most market towns in England and Scotland, and in many parts of the continent, had a market cross, sometimes forming a monument of considerable size and elaborate architecture. Many such crosses survive. See *cross*, 2.

These things indeed you have articulated. Proclaim'd at market cross as usual in churches. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 73.*

market-dash

(mär'ket-dash), *n.* [*< ME. market-dasher; < market + dasher.*] Same as *market-beater*. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 326.

market-day (mär'ket-day), *n.* The day on which people go to market; specifically, the fixed day on which a market is held in a town under a chartered privilege.

marketer (mär'ket-er), *n.* 1. One who attends a market; one who exposes anything for sale in a market.

I sat down with a hundred hungry marketers, fat, brown, greasy men, with a good deal of the rich roll of Languedoc adhering to their hands and heads.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 157.

2. One who goes to market; a purchaser of supplies, a purveyor.

In a butcher's shop there is a superfluous sameness in the appearance of meat which it is the business of a good marketer to see through. *Pop. Sci. Mo., VIII. 430.*

market-fish (mär'ket-fish), *n.* A marketable fish; specifically, a codfish weighing from six to twelve pounds, suitable, in a fresh state, for ordinary markets. [*Provincetown, Mass.*]

market-fish (mär'ket-fish), *n.* A corruption of *marginale fish*.

market-garden (mär'ket-gär'dn), *n.* A garden in which vegetables and fruits are raised for the market.

market-gardener (mär'ket-gär'dn-er), *n.* One who raises vegetables and fruits for sale.

The job of fishermen and market-gardeners . . . at Naples; and they up then caps in honour of M. Sanfelle. *Quoted in Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xii.*

market-gold (mär'ket-geld), *n.* The toll of a market.

market-house (mär'ket-hous), *n.* A building in which a market is held.

Many an English market town has an open market house with arches, with a room above for the administration of justice or any other public purpose. *F. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 37.*

marketing (mär'ket-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of market, v.*] 1. The act of going to or transacting business in a market. 2. That which is bought or sold; a supply of commodities from a market.

market-Jew (mär'ket-jö), *n.* The chough, *Pyrrhoxarus graeculus*. Also called *market-Jew crow* and *Jew-crow*.

market-lead (mär'ket-led), *n.* See *market-pot*.

market-maid (mär'ket-maid), *n.* A maid servant awaiting hire in the market.

You come not.

Like Caesar's sister, . . . but you are come.

A market maid to Rome. *Shak., A. and C. III.*

marketman (mär'ket-man), *n.*; pl. *marketmen* (-men). 1. One who exposes provisions, etc., for sale in a market.

Talk like the vulgar sort of market-men.

That come to gather money for their wives.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 2. 4.

2. One who buys in a market; one who does marketing; one who makes purchases of supplies in a market.

So worthless peasants bargain for their wives.

As market-men for oxen, sheep, or horse.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 54.



Market cross, Royal (Pryde) House, 15th century. (From a collection of the 15th century.)

market-master (mär'ket-mäs'ter), *n.* An officer having supervision of markets and the administration of laws respecting them. [*Pennsylvania.*]

market-penny (mär'ket-pen-i), *n.* Money for liquor on the market-day. *Nares.*

market-place (mär'ket-pläs), *n.* The place in which a market is held, usually an open space in a town set apart for the holding of markets.

Beware of the scribes, which love . . . salutations in the market places. *Mark XII. 38.*

The market place is very spacious and faire, being so large both for breadth and length, that I never saw the like in all England. *Corant, Crudities I. 6.*

market-pot (mär'ket-pot), *n.* In silver-refining, the pot at the end of the series of pots used in the Pattinson process, in the direction in which the amount of silver left in the lead is diminished. It contains the "market lead," or that part of the metal which is sufficiently deoxidized to be sold as lead; this is not expected to contain more than 10 pennyweights of silver to the ton.

market-stand (mär'ket-sted), *n.* A market-place.

Their best archers play'd

The market-stand about.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xxi.

market-town (mär'ket-toun), *n.* A town in which markets are held, by privilege, at stated times.

Come, march to wakes and fairs and market towns.

Shak., 1 Lear, III. 9. 78.

markgrave, *n.* An obsolete variant of *markgrave*.

markhor, **markhoor** (mär'kör, -kör), *n.* [*Also markhor, markhur; an E. Ind. name.*] An Asiatic variety of wild goat, closely related to the common domestic goat, but having long, massive, spirally twisted horns; *Capra falconeri*, also called *C. megaceros* and *C. jerdoni*.

marking (mär'king), *n.* and *v.* [*< ME. marking, < AS. mærcung, mærcung, mærcung, a marking, description, verbal n. of mærcian, mark; see mark, v.*] 1. *n.* 1. The act of impressing a mark upon something. 2. In *couture*, the process of edge-rolling, or swaging the edge of the blank to prepare it for reeding. 3. A mark or series of marks upon something; characteristic arrangement of marks, as lines or dots, or of natural coloring; as, the *markings* on a bird's eggs, or of the petals of a flower; the natural *markings* of a gem or of ornamental wood.

There is . . . no record of a tertiary marking on a diction having been observed before.

Jour. Roy. Micro. Soc., 1907, VI. 11. 31.

Annular markings. See *annular duct*, under *annular*. **Marking of goods.** In *Scott. law*, one of those forms of constructive delivery by which an attempt is made to transfer the property of a thing sold while the seller retains possession. Thus the property of cattle sold while grazing is transferred by the seller being marked for the buyer, if in the hands or field of a third person.

II. *n.* 1. Making a mark; hence, distinguishing; significant; striking.

The most *marking* incidents in Scottish history. *Flodden, Darien, or the Forty-five* were all either failures or defeats. *R. I. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.*

2. Taking note; discerning; observant.

He (Mr. James Quinn) had many requisites to form a good actor, an expressive countenance; a *marking* eye, a clear voice. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1857), p. 9.

marking-gage (mär'king-gaj), *n.* A carpenter's tool for drawing lines parallel to an edge. It consists of a stem through one end of which a marking point is driven perpendicular to, and upon which is a sliding block having its face toward the perpendicular point, and held at the desired distance by a set screw. In use, the tracing-point is held in contact with the material to be marked, while the adjustable block is moved along its edge.

marking-ink (mär'king-ingk), *n.* See *ink*.

marking-iron (mär'king-ir-n), *n.* A branding-iron.

markingly (mär'king-li), *adv.* In an attentive manner; observantly; heedfully.

Princes *markingly* hearken'd to all that Dianetas said.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, IV.

marking-machine (mär'king-ma-shén), *n.* In *coinage*, a machine used in the mint to swage the edges of coin blanks, which it raises or throws up all around, preparatory to milling.

marking-nut (mär'king-nut), *n.* The fruit of an East Indian tree, *Semecarpus laurifolius*, so called because it contains a juice used in marking cattle. Also called *Melacca bean*, *mark-nut*, and

Oriental cashew-nut. See *cashew-nut* and *beach*. — *Marking-nut oil*, a painter's oil obtained from the kernels of marking-nuts.

marking-plow (mär'king-plou), *n.* In *agri.*, a plow used for making small furrows to serve as guides in various operations, as in plowed land for planting corn, or in a field to be marked out for planting an orchard.

markist, **markises**, *n.* Middle English spellings of *markis* and *markis*. *Chaucer.*

marklet (mär'ket), *n.* [*< mark + -let.*] A mark; a badge.

I am sure men use not to wear such marks; I am also sure soldiers use to wear other *marklets* or *potatoes* in time of battle. *N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 32.*

markman (mär'k-man), *n.*; pl. *markmen* (-men). 1. Same as *marksman*.

Ben. I said so near, when I supposed you loved.

Rom. A right good *mark-man*? And she's fair I love.

Shak., II. 2. 1. 212.

2. A member of a community owning a mark or joint estate in land. See *mark*, *n.*, 14.

In the centre of the clearing the primitive village is placed, each of the *mark* men has there his homestead, his house, court-yard, and farm-buildings.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 24.

marknote (mär'k-nót), *n.* [*< mark + note*.] A council or deliberative assembly of markmen.

The village assembly, or *marknote*, would seem to have resembled the town-meetings of New England.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 41.

marksman (märks'man), *n.*; pl. *marksmen* (-men). [*= Sw. marksmän = Dan. markskytte-mand, standard-bearer; as mark's, poss. of mark, + man.*] 1. One who is skilful in shooting with a gun or a bow; one who readily hits the mark; a good shooter.

But on an arm of oak, that stood betwixt

The *marksman* and the mark, his lance he fixt.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

He was a fencer; he was a *marksman*; and, before he had ever stood in the ranks, he was already more than half a soldier.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xlii.

2. One who, not being able to write, makes his mark instead of signing his name. [*Rare.*]

If you can avoid it do not have *marksmen* for witnesses.

St. Leonards, Property Law, p. 170. (Encyc. Dict.)

marksmanship (märks'man-ship), *n.* [*< marksman + ship.*] The character or skill of a marksman; dexterity in shooting at a mark.

markswoman (märks'wum-wun), *n.*; pl. *markswomen* (-wum-wun). A woman who is skilful in shooting at a mark, as with the bow.

Less exalted but perhaps not less skilful *markswomen*.

Scott, St. Ruman's Well, xviii.

mark-tooth (märk'tóth), *n.* A horse's tooth so marked as to indicate to some extent his age. See *mark*, *n.*, 3.

At four years old there cometh the *mark tooth* (in horses), which hath a hole as big as you may lay a pen within it; and that wearth shorter and shorter every year, till that at eight years old the tooth is smooth.

Isaac, Nat. Hist., § 54.

mark-white (märk'hwít), *n.* The center of a target.

With daily shew of courteous kind behaviour,

Even at the *mark-white* of his hart she roved.

Spenser, F. Q. V. v. 35.

markworthy (märk'wer-thi), *a.* [*< mark + worthy.*] Worthy of mark or observation; deserving of notice; noteworthy.

No spectacle is more *markworthy* than that which our common law courts continually offer.

Sir R. Owen, Eng. Const., p. 285.

marl (mär), *n.* [*< ME. marl, marle, merle, < OF. marle, merle, F. marne = D. M.G. mergel = OHG. mergil, MHG. G. mergel = Sw. Dan. mergel, < ML. margula, marg, dim. of L. marga > It. Sp. Pg. margat, marl. Perhaps a Celtic word: cf. Bret. marg, marl; but the W. marl, Ir. Gael. marla, marl, must be of E. origin.*] A mixture of clay with carbonate of lime, the latter being present in considerable quantity, forming a mass which is not consolidated, but falls to pieces readily on exposure to the air. The word *marl*, however, is used so vaguely as to be often ambiguous, and in England some substances are thus designated in which there is no lime. Marl is a valuable fertilizing material for different kinds of soil, according to its composition. In New Jersey the mixtures of greensand with clay much used as fertilizers are commonly called *marls*, or *greensand marls*, and many varieties thus designated contain no more than one or two per cent. of carbonate of lime. Marls and marly soils are especially well developed in the Permian and Triassic of England and on the continent. The upper division of the Keuper in England is known as the "Red Marl Series," and in places reaches a thickness of 2,000 feet. These marls are largely quarried at various points for making bricks. See *quarry-marl*.

For lack of dung in sandy lands be spongy

Good marl, and it wol make it multiply.

Psalterium, Habundantia (R. L. T. 2), p. 108.

Major Warton's corpse was placed on the walls of the redoubt shown up during the night previous to the famous battle. *James Quirry, Figures of the Past, p. 50.*
I remember well during the War standing by the General's bedside half the night. *S. Judd, Margaret, II, 7.*

marquess, n. See *marquis*.

marqueteria, n. See *marquetry*.

marquetry (már'ket-ri), n. [*pl. marquetrys* -ries]. [*F. marqueterie, < marquer, spot, mark; < marquer, a mark; see mark.*] An inlay of some thin material in the surface of a piece of furniture or other object. The most common material is a veneer of wood; such veneers are often stained green, dark-red, and other colors. Ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., are sometimes combined with these.

The royal apartments were richly adorned with tapes-tries and marquetry. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., 11.*

marquis, marquess (már'kwis, -kwes, orig. már'kis, -hes), n. [Also dial. *markis* (the proper historical form); formerly also *marquesse* (and, in ref. to Italian use, *marchem*); *< MF. markus, < OF. markus, marquis, F. marquis = Pr. marquez, marquis = Sp. marqués = Pg. marquês = It. marchese, < ML. marchisus, a prefect of a frontier town, later as a title of nobility, < marca, marea, a frontier, march; see march.*] In Great Britain and France, and in other countries where corresponding titles exist, a nobleman whose rank is intermediate between that of an earl or count and that of a duke. A marquis was originally an officer charged with the government of a march or frontier territory; the title as an honorary dignity was first bestowed in England in 1385. Dukes have commonly the secondary title of marquis, which is used as the courtesy-title of their eldest sons. The wife of a marquis is styled *marquessina*. The coronet of an English marquis consists of a richly chased circle of gold, with four strawberry leaves alternating with four balls or large pearls set on short points on its edge; the cap is of ermine velvet, with a gold tassel on the top, and turned up with ermine. See cut under *coronet*.

A marquis whilom lord was of that lande. *Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 8.*

And the Marquis of Mantua was with them in the forward-charge. *Turkington (Barle of King Travell), p. 17.*

Robert, who bears the title of Marquis in his primitive name, as one of the first lord marshals of the Welsh border. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV, 28.*

This is to be understood as the Countess of a real Marquis, whose title is "Most Noble," which I mention, but she one should be led into a mistake by not distinguish-
ing a real Marquis from a Countess, from a Countess Marquis, i. e. the eldest son of a Duke, the latter is only styled "Most Honourable."

Parry, Heraldry, A and Q, 2th ser., VIII, 160.

Lady Marquis's, a marquessina.

You shall have two noble partners with you: the old Duchess of Norfolk, and Lady Marquis Dorset. *Shak., Hen. VIII, v, 2, 150.*

marquise (már'kwis-iz), n. [*< marquis + -iz*] Of or pertaining to a marquis.

To see all eyes red royal, ducal, or marquise's fall before her own. *Troilus, Parthenon, Tower, 1500.*

marquise (már'kwis-iz), n. [Also *marquise*, *marquise*; *< marquis + -iz*.] The dignity or lordship of a marquis; when used with reference to Germany, a margravate.

Lord Malton . . . is to have his own earldom (see *title*) in a marquise. *Walpole, Letters, II, 15.*

marquisedom (már'kwis-dum), n. [Formerly also *marquedom*; *< marquis + -dom*.] A marquise.

Other nobles of the marquedom of Salure. *Holinshead, Hist. Scotland, 11, 145.*

marquise (már'kwis-iz), n. [*F. fem. of marquis, marquis; see marquis.*] 1. In France, the wife of a marquis; a marquessina. — 2. A small parasol or sunshade, usually of silk and often trimmed with lace, in use about 1850.

marquise's, n. [*MF. marquisse < marquis + -se*.] A marquessina.

marquiship (már'kwis-ship), n. [Formerly *marquiship, marquiship*; *< marquis + -ship*.] A marquise.

Marquod's rulers. See ruler.

marra (már'am), n. [Also *marrem, marum, marum, marum*; = *feel, marra, for marra, mar-grass, < Norw. marra* (generally pronounced *marra*), *grass-track, Zoster marina*, = *Dan. marra, marra, marra, marra*, also *some grass; R. marra, marra* (= *Norw. marra* = *AH. mare*), the sea, = *halm* = *Norw. Dan. halm* = *AH. halm*, straw; see *mar* and *halm*.] A common grass of northern shores, *Junopoda maritima*, *Scand. marra*. Also *marra, marum, marum, and halm*.

marre, n. An obsolete form of *mar*.

marre, n. Same as *marre*.

marre (már'er), n. One who mares, hurls, or mairs.

For he says yf they may be ye marre and destroyers of the realm. *Sir T. More, Works, p. 35.*

marry, n. An obsolete form of *marish*.

marriage (már'i-j-iz), n. [*< ME. marry, < OF. marriable, < marier, marry; see marry*] and -able.] Marriageable. *Holinshead, Hen. I, an. 1115.*

Marriage (már'ij), n. [*< MF. mariage, < OF. (and F.) mariage = Pr. maridage, maridage = Sp. maridaje = It. maritaggio, ML. maritatum, marriage, < maritus, a husband, marita, a wife; see marital, marry.*] 1. The legal union of a man with a woman for life; the state or condition of being married; the legal relation of spouses to each other; wedlock. In this sense marriage is a status or condition which, though originating in a contract, is not capable of being terminated by the parties' rescission of the contract, because the interests of the state and of children require the affirming of certain permanent duties and obligations upon the parties.

2. The formal declaration or contract by which act a man and a woman join in wedlock. In this sense marriage is a civil contract, implying the free and intelligent mutual consent of competent persons to take each other as a present act, as husband and wife, and according to the modern and most prevalent view no formalities other than such as the law of the jurisdiction may expressly impose are necessary to prevent either from subsequently repudiating the other or denying the legitimacy of their issue. The formalities provided for by the law of some of the United States are optional, being intended chiefly to enable the parties to produce authentic evidence of the contract. When a man and a woman live and cohabit together, and conduct themselves as man and wife in the society and neighbor-hood of which they are members, till the belief and reputation that they are married become general, their marriage is presumed, without other evidence, for purposes of enforcing rights and liabilities of third persons.

O Hamlet, what a falling off was there!
From me, whose love was of that dignity
That it went hand in hand even with the vow
I made to her in marriage! *Shak., Hamlet, I, 3.*

Marriage is an engagement entered into by mutual con-sent, and has for its end the propagation of the species. *Hume, Of Polygamy and Divorce.*

3. The celebration of a marriage; a wedding.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king, which made a marriage for his son. *Mat. xxi, 1.*

About this time there was a marriage betwixt John Jay and Miss Barry.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, I, 304.*

4. A marriage vow or contract.

That woman can not keep his marriage. *Chaucer, Troil. to Wife of Epith. Tale, l. 100.*

5. Intimate union; a joining as if in marriage. The figure is used in the Bible to represent the com-munion of God and Christ and the chosen people. *Rev. xix, 19.*

The marriage of the Lamb is come, and his wife hath made herself ready. *Rev. xix, 2.*

Let me not be the marriage of this world. *Shak., Sonnets, 145.*

They plant that vineyard the fount of great trees which purvey to plenty very fruitful. *Purcell, Pilgrimage, p. 102.*

6. In various sacred gospels, as bequeath, the pos-session in one hand of the king and queen.

Avail of marriage. See avail. **Civil marriage, a marriage ceremony conducted by officers of the state, as distinguished from one solemnized by a clergyman.**

Clandestine marriage, a clandestine marriage. **Communal marriage, a kind of married or multiple state of mar-riage, in which every man and woman in a small com-munity were regarded as equally married to one an-other (H. Spencer), existing among some primitive tribes, and initiated for a time but afterward dissolved, by the members of the tribe's community.**

Consummation of marriage. See consummation. **Cross marriage, (see cross) Danish marriage, a term used to designate a matrimonial relation recognized in the civil law, but not in the Danish law, by which a common-law wife had public rights with a man and shared his table for three years, or, if widowed, was deemed a lawful wife.**

Difficult im-pediments of marriage. See difficult. **Disenters' Marriages Act. See disenters.** **Fleet marriages. See fleet.** **Jactitation of marriage. See jactitation.**

Left-handed marriage. See marriage. **Marriage articles, or marriage contract, an agreement, usually in writing, an instrument made between the parties to a contemplated marriage, embodying the terms agreed on between them respecting rights of property and suc-cession.**

The law, while it does not allow the parties to bind themselves by agreement the personal rights and duties of the married state does allow them to modify the resulting effects of that state on rights of property. **Marriage brokerage, the service of a broker in the service of negotiating a marriage contract between two parties.**

Marriage contract, or contract of marriage. See contract. **A pre-contract of marriage, the preliminary or promissory engagement of marriage, (H. Spencer, 1855, p. 102.)**

Marriage favors, knots of ribbons or bunches of flowers, usually white, which are worn by the bride and bridesmaids at the wedding.

Marriage license, a permit or certificate of com-petence required by the law of some states to be signed by a civil or public officer before marriage can be legally solemnized.

Marriage lines. See line. **Marriage por-tion. See portion.** **Marriage settlement, an arrange-ment, usually made before marriage, and in consideration of it, whereby a portion is secured to the wife and it may be portions to the children in the event of the husband's death.**

Morganatic marriage. See morganatic. **Fig-ural marriage, the marriage of a man with two or three women, polygamy; applied especially to the kind of poly-gamy existing among the Mormons, without the usual**

payment of the barren of Oriental countries, each wife usu-ally living in a separate house. — **Polygamous marriage. See polygamy.** — **Pulchative marriage. See pulchative.** **Scotch marriage, a marriage by mutual agreement, with-out formal solemnization, the parties declaring that they presently do take each other for husband and wife; so-called because such marriages are recognized by Scotch law. — *Syn. 1-2. Marriage, Wedding, Nuptials, Matrimony, Wedlock.* **Marriage is the act of forming or entering into the union of the union itself. Wedding generally includes the ceremonies and festivities attending the celebration of the union or marriage, but not essential to it. Marriages are often made without such ceremonies. Nuptials is more formal than wedding; we speak of the nuptials of a prince. Matrimony is the married state, or the state into which a couple are brought by marriage. Wedlock is the vernacular English word for matrimony, not differing from it in mean-ing, but being the ordinary term in law, as, born in wed-lock.****

Marriageable (már'ij-a-bl), a. [*< marriage + -able*.] Capable of marrying; fit or competent to marry; of an age suitable for marriage; as, a marriageable man or woman; a person of mar-riageable age or condition.

To wed her elms, she spurned, about him twice
Her marriageable arms, and with her bringings
Her down. *Milton, P. L., v, 217.*

I am the father of a young heiress, whom I begin to look upon as marriageable. *Shakespeare.*

marriageableness (már'ij-a-bl-ness), n. The state of being marriageable.

married (már'id), p. a. 1. United in wedlock; having a husband or a wife; applied to per-sons; as, a married woman.

The married offender figures a fine little short of per-jury. *Foley, Moral Philos., III, 4.*

2. Constituted by marriage; of or pertaining to those who have been united in wedlock; conjugal; conjugal.

Thus have you shunned the married state, *Dryden (Latham).*

3. Figuratively, intimately and inseparably joined or united; united as by the bonds of matrimony.

Exp me in soft Lydian airs.
Married to immortal verse. *Milton, L'Allegro, l. 187.*

marrier (már'ier), n. One who marries.

I am the marrier and the man — do you know me? *Middleton, Come at Chorus, v, 2.*

marry, a and n. An obsolete form of *ma-rrage*.

marrow (már'ow), n. [*< See marrow?*

marrow (már'ow), n. [*Also marrow; of marrow, marrow.*] One of several different sub-burds of the marrow family. *Arctic.* (a) The same-billed auk. (b) The marrow of fish-like gulls. (c) The pith of sea-porpoise.

Marrow (már'ow), n. [Also dial. *marry, marry*; *ML. marum, marrow, mar, mar, mar, < AH. marum, marum = OS. marum = OFris. merck, marum = D. marum, marum = MLG. merck, marum, < OHG. marum, marum, MLG. marum, G. marum = Lat. marum = Sw. marum, marum = Dan. marum = W. marum = Corn. marum = OHG. marum, marum = Z. marum = Skt. marum, marrow; perhaps < Skt. marum = L. marum, dip; see marrow.] 1. A soft tissue found in the interior of bones, both in the cylindrical hollow of the long bones and in the hollows of cancellated bone structure; the medulla or medullary matter of bone. It varies greatly in different situa-tions; in the marrow of the shafts of adult bones, as the humerus and femur, is a soft yellow solid consist-ing of about 10 per cent of fat. The red marrow of various bones, vertebral canal, vertebra, and costal, is softer, and contains very few fat cells, but numerous marrow cells and other resembling the uncolored red corpuscles of the marrow. The so-called spinal marrow, or medulla spi-nalis, is the spinal cord and the central axis of the nervous system, a tissue of an entirely different character, not found in the hollow of a bone, but in the cavity running through the canal of vertebrae.*

Out of the battle house looker they
The marrow, for they came might away. *Chaucer, Troilus's Tale, l. 100.*

Here, for instance, prepared by for the journey by a good breakfast of vegetable marrow, a pretty, celebrated lap-pet of the day. *H. Taylor, Northern Travels, p. 111.*

2. The pith of plants.

Eighty with in the marrow is that it is always hid in the taste as with the, and that it is hid in the marrow by the aldi-ment of the marrow. *Chaucer, Lethargy III, 100.*

3. The pulp of fruit.

Plants, oranges, better marrow and change as with
Here, for instance, prepared by for the journey by a good breakfast of vegetable marrow, a pretty, celebrated lap-pet of the day. *H. Taylor, Northern Travels, p. 111.*

4. Figuratively, the marrow (substance) of the es-sence; the essential strength; the inner mean-ing; purpose, etc.; the pith.

He never loveth, marking till he come at the bottom,
The pith the quick, the life, the spirit, the marrow and
very same wh. *Tyndale, Acts, 10, 41, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.*

5. The marrow of the marrow.

6. The marrow of the marrow.

7. The marrow of the marrow.

8. The marrow of the marrow.

9. The marrow of the marrow.

10. The marrow of the marrow.

11. The marrow of the marrow.

12. The marrow of the marrow.

13. The marrow of the marrow.

14. The marrow of the marrow.

15. The marrow of the marrow.

16. The marrow of the marrow.

17. The marrow of the marrow.

It takes
From our achieve-ments, though performed at height,
The pith and marrow of our attribute.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 22.

He never pleases the marrow of your habits.

Lamb, My Relations.

For this, they shed from all things sick

Marrow of mirth and laughter

Tennyson, Will Waterpool

Vegetable marrow. *var.* A kind of gourd, a variety of *Cucurbita Pepo*, the oblong fruit of which is used as a vegetable in England. (b) The alligator pear. See *aspidochelone*.

marrow (*mar'ow*), *n.* [*marrow*], *n.* To hit with marrow or with fat. [*marrow*.]

They can . . . devour and gourmandize beyond excess and wipe the guilt from off their *marrowed* mouths.

Charles Judgement and Mercy, The Drunkards (Latham)

He was fresh-showered every joint

Each bone was *marrowed* as when gods at play

Though mortal to their tongue. *Bonum* (Latham)

marrow (*mar'ow*), *n.* [*ME. marrow*, *marrow*; origin obscure. Cf. *maral*, which is perhaps a corruption of *marrow*.] A companion or mate; an associate; an intimate friend; a fellow; hence, one of a pair of either persons or things; a match; as, your knife is the very marrow of mine. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

Birds of a feather best fly together,

Then like partners about your mark I go.

Marrows adieu. God send you fater wather.

Promus and Conradius, l. 11. 4. (Nares.)

If I see all y^e are due to me

An that can *marrow* me

The *Downy Den* of Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 67)

But ye, but ye, my bonnie, bonnie bride!

But ye, but ye, my winsome *marrow*!

W. Hamilton, *House of Yarrow*.

marrow (*mar'ow*), *v. t.* [*marrow*], *v. t.* To associate with; hence, to match; fit. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

marrow, *n.* [*ME. marrow*, *marrow*; *AS. mæra* (*mæra*, *mæra*, *mæra*, *mæra*) = *OHG. mæra*, *mæra*, *MIHG. mar* (*mar*) (also, with variation, *MD. marra*, *marra*, *D. marre* = *OHG. mæra*, *mæra*, *MIHG. mæra*, *mar*, *G. mære*), *soft*. Cf. *mellow*.] Soft; tender.

marrow-bone (*mar'ow-bon*), *n.* [Formerly also and still dial. *marry-bone*.] [*ME. marrow-bon*, *marry-bon*; *marrow* + *bone*.] The conjuncture that *marrow-bones*, in the second sense, is a "corruption of *Mary bones*, in allusion to the reverence paid to the Virgin Mary by kneeling," is absurd. "The use is doubtless a mere whimsical application of the word." 1. A bone containing fat or edible marrow. See *marrow*, 1.

A cook that hadde with hem for the nonis,

To brylle chykyn a with the *marry-bone*

And poude marchant bot, and galyngale.

Chaucer, Gen. Procl. to C. T., l. 380.

2. Pl. The bones of the knees; the knees. [*Humorous*.]

Down he fel upon his *maribones*, & piteously prayd me to forgyve him y^e one by. *Mr. P. More, Works*, p. 737.

Or quickly

On your *marrow bones*, and thank this lady!

Beau. and FL., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

3. A large bone used to make a rhythmical noise by striking against something.

Even the middle class were glad to get rid of the noise of drums, etc. (which still survives in the *marrow bones* and cloggers—the rough music of a lower class wedding).

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, l. 36.

To ride in the marrow bone coach, to go on foot. [*Slang*.]

marrow-cells (*mar'ow-sells*), *n. pl.* Cells resembling white blood-corpuscles, but larger, with clearer protoplasm and relatively larger nucleus.

marrowfat (*mar'ow-fat*), *n.* A kind of tall-growing, wrinkled pea.

marrowish (*mar'ow-ish*), *a.* [*marrow* + *-ish*.] Of the nature of or resembling marrow.

In the upper region serving the animal faculties, the chief organ is the brain, which is a soft *marrowish*, and white substance.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 19.

marrowless (*mar'ow-less*), *a.* [*marrow* + *-less*.] Without marrow; not medullary.

Thy bones are *marrowless*, thy blood is cold.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 4. 94.

marrowless (*mar'ow-less*), *a.* [*marrow* + *-less*.] 1. Without a match; unequalled.—2.

Not matching, as two things of the same kind, but not the same color, fit, etc. [*Scotch*.]

marrow-putting (*mar'ow-put'ing*), *n.* A pudding prepared from or with beef-marrow or the variety of gourd known in England as *vegetable marrow*.

marrow-spoon (*mar'ow-spoon*), *n.* A long narrow spoon for scooping out marrow from bones.

marrow-squash (*mar'ow-skwash*), *n.* Vegetable marrow. See *squash*. [*U. S.*]

marrowy (*mar'ow-y*), *a.* [*marrow* + *-y*.] Full of marrow; strong; energetic; hence, in discourse or writing, pithy, forcible, effective, etc. A rich *marrowy* vein of internal sentiment.

Haditt.

Marrubium (*mar'ow-ee-um*), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Bentham, 1848), Marrubium* + *-um*.] A subtribe of Labiate plants, included in the tribe *Stachydeae*. It is characterized by a tubular or bell-shaped calyx, with rather prominent ribs and a corolla tube which is included or slightly exerted. It embraces a variety of which *Marrubium* is the type, and about 20 species.

Marrubium (*mar'ow-ee-um*), *n.* [*NL. (L. marrubium*, *hoarhound*.] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Labiales*, and the tribe *Stachydeae*, type of the subtribe *Marrubieae*. It is characterized by an included corolla tube, with the lower lip nearly flat or concave and by having the nutlets rounded at the apex and the outer cell at length confluent. They are perennial herbs, often tomentose or woolly, with wrinkled leaves, and small usually white or purple flowers in dense axillary cymes. About 35 species have been described from Europe, North Africa and extratropical Asia. The species *M. vulgare*, the common or white hoarhound, is very widely distributed (perhaps indigenous to America) and is sometimes used medicinally. See *hoarhound*.

marum (*mar'um*), *n.* Same as *marrow*.

marry (*mar'ee*), *v. t.* [*part* and *pp. marry*, *marrying*.] [*ME. marryen*, *marryen*, *COE. (and F.) marry* = *Pr. Sp. maridar* = *It. maritare*, *L. maritare*, *wed*, *marry*, *maritus*, a husband, *marita*, a wife, as an adj., *maritus*, pertaining to marriage, conjugial, orig. appar. only as fem. adj., *marita*, provided with a husband (cf. *vidua*, deprived of one's wife, *vidua*, deprived of one's husband orig. only fem., a widow; see *vidua*), as if fem. *pp.* of a verb *marire*, provide with a husband, *maris maris*, a man, husband; see *marital*, *matril*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To unite in wedlock or matrimony; join for life, as a man and a woman, or a man or woman to one of the opposite sex; constitute man and wife, or a husband or wife, according to the laws or customs of a nation.

When I and I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I was *married*.

Shak., Much Ado, II. 3. 105.

Tell him that he shall *marry* the couple himself.

Gay, The What d'ye call it.

2. To give a marriage; cause to be married. He would have *married* me full highly, to a great Princess daughter of I would have foretaken my law, and I have been. *Manderley, Travels*, p. 105. Yet would the *marry* with the thickude put of my back To the noblest bachelor that thyn herte wot to do.

Robt. of Gloucester, l. 10.

An Example of one of the Kings of France, who would not *marry* his son without the advice of his Parliament.

Hood, Letters, l. 11. 3.

3. To take for husband or wife; as, a man *marries* a woman, or a woman *marries* a man.

Fear. You come hither, my lord, to *marry* this lady? Claudio. No.

Leonato. Is he married to her? Fear. You come to marry her.

Shak., Much Ado, IV. 1. 4.

4. Figuratively, to unite intimately or by some close bond of connection.

Then, O backsliding children, saith the Lord, for I am married unto you.

For Bl. 14.

Marrying his sweet nooses with their silver sound

W. Greene, Britannia's Pastors, l. 3.

5. *trans.* to fasten together, as two ropes, end

to end, in such a way that in unweaving one from a block the other is drawn in.

To *marry* is to join ropes together for the purpose of reeling, by placing their ends together and connecting them by a winding.

Foster, Naval Dict.

syn. 3. To wed, espouse.

II. intrans. To enter into the conjugal state; take a husband or a wife.

I will therefore that the younger women *marry*.

1 Tim. v. 14.

I will *marry* one day.

Shak., C. of E., II. 1. 42.

marry (*mar'ee*), *interj.* [*ME. Mary, Marie*, the name of the Virgin Mary, invoked in oath.] Indeed! forsooth! a term of asseveration, or used to express surprise or other feeling.

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Marredonia
Ya, sir, and wot ye so?
Married! there I pray you marry.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 11.

Cal. Will thou be pleased to harken once again to the suit I made to thee?

Mr. Marry, will I; kneel and repeat it.

Shak., Tempest, II. 2. 28.

(The word was formerly much used, with various additions, to express surprise, contempt, or satirical encouragement, as in the phrases following.)—*Married* come up! come! *Married* come out! indeed!

Give my son time, Mr. Jolly? *Married* come up.

Charles, Currier of Coleman Street (1863). (Nares.)

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Marsipposomus (mār-sī-pō-sō-mŭs), n. pl. [NL. A. P. de Candolle, 1830], < *Marsippos* + *-soma*.] An order of leptosporangiate heterosporous fern-like plants, in which the fructification consists of sporocarps either borne on peduncles which rise from the rootstock near the leaf-stalk or consolidated with it, and contains both macrospores and microspores.

Marsipposomata (mār-sī-pō-sō-mā-ta), n. pl. [NL. (Baker, 1857), < *Marsippos* + *-soma*.] With some systematists, a suborder of plants of the order Rhizocarpaceae, or heterosporous Filicinae: virtually the same as the order *Marsipposomata*.

Marsipposomata. A naval gun-carriage, in use with smooth-bore guns, having no front trucks, the front transom resting directly on the deck of the ship.

Marsipposomata (mār-sī-pō-brang-kī-ā), a. and n. [See *Marsipposomata*.] I. a. Having pursed gills; pertaining to the *Marsipposomata*, or having their characters.

II. a. A vertebrate of the class *Marsipposomata*; a myxont or myxine fish.

Marsipposomata (mār-sī-pō-brang-kī-ā-tā), n. pl. [NL.] Same as *Marsipposomata*.

Marsipposomata (mār-sī-pō-brang-kī-ā-tā), a. and n. [As *Marsipposomata* + *-tā*.] Same as *Marsipposomata*.

Marsipposomata (mār-sī-pō-brang-kī-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *marsippos* or *marsippos*, a pouch, bag (see *marsippos*), + *ippos*, a horse, gill.] A group of vertebrates, variously denominated by naturalists. In all systems of classification it consists of those vertebrates to which have the skull imperfectly developed, the notochord not confined beyond the pituitary body, the brain distinctly differentiated, the heart well developed, with an auricle and a ventricle, the gills forming fixed sacs within branchial apertures on each side, six or more in number, the lower jaw defective, and the mouth round like a sucker, whence the alternative name *Cyclostomata*. In the earlier systems the *Marsipposomata* were regarded as an order or a subclass of fishes, they are now designated as a class of Vertebrata, and divided into two primary groups, *Hyperostei* and *Hyperostei*, the former comprising the lampreys, the latter the hags. Both are known as *myxontes*. *Marsipposomata* is a synonym of *Cyclostomata*. 2. See cut under *lamprey*.



Diagram of head and pouch-like gills of a lamprey. *Petromyzon*, a marsipposomatous fish, with seven complete gill-slits, no branchial rays, and a pouch-like gill-structure, which is the gill-opening, and covering the heart at the part where the latter is placed; a. ethmoidal cartilage, a rudiment of bone; b. neural arches of vertebrae; c. pituitary body; d. gill-slits; e. gill-radii; f. gill-plates; g. the lower part of which represents a suspension, though there is no lower jaw.

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Marsipposomata (mār-sī-pō-sō-mā-ta), n. [Corruption of *F. marsipposomata*, OF. *marsipposomata*, MHG. *marssipposomata*, G. *marssipposomata* = MLat. *marssipposomata* = Sw. Dan. *marssipposomata*, lit. 'sea-hag'; see *marssipposomata*.] The white whale, *Delphinapterus* or *Beluga leu-*

terus. [Local, Canada.]

Marsipposomata, n. Plural of *Marsipposomata*.

Marsipposomata (mār-sī-pō-sō-mā-ta), a. and n. [NL. *Marsipposomata*, < L. *marssipposomata*, a pouch: see *marssipposomata*.] I. a. Having the character of a bag, pouch, or marsupium; marsupiate. — 2. Of or pertaining to a marsupium: as, marsupial bones. — 3. Provided with a marsupium; specifically, pertaining to the *Marsipposomata*, or having their characters.

Marsupial bones, epipubic bones, sclerochordal ossifications developed in the abdomen of the abdomen of placental mammals, and articulated with the pelvic bones, supposed by some to be related to the support of the pouch, and known to have an office in relation to the muscle which acts upon the mammary glands — *Marsupial capsule*. See *marsupial*.

II. a. A member of the order *Marsipposomata*; any implacental marsupial mammal. Also called *marsupiate*. — b. Pertaining to *Marsipposomata*. See *herbivorous Marsipposomata*.

Marsupialia (mār-sī-pō-sō-pi-ā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *Marsupialis*: see *Marsupialis*.] An order of the class *Mammalia*, coextensive with the subclass *Didelphia*, containing implacental mammals usually provided with a marsupium or pouch for the reception and nourishment of



Pouch of a marsupial, showing the opening and the internal structure.



Diagram of a marsupial, showing the pouch and the position of the young.

the young; the marsupials or pouched animals. There being no developed placenta, the period of gestation is very brief, and the young are born extremely small, imperfect, and quite helpless. In this state they are immediately transferred to the pouch on the belly of the mother, where are the teats, to which the little creatures adhere firmly for a while, completing their development by sucking milk. As they grow larger and stronger, they are able to let go and take hold of the teat again, and even after leaving the pouch they may for a while retreat to it, or be carried about elsewhere on the mother's body. (See cut under *marsupial*.) The uterus is double, and the vagina also is more or less completely divided into two separate passages (whence the name *Didelphia*), the servum of the male is abdominal in position, and pendulous in front of the penis. The corpus callosum is rudimentary but the cerebral hemispheres are connected by a well developed anterior commissure. The angle of the mandible is normally inflected. There is a wide range of adaptive modification in the structural details of the marsupials, the order in itself including representatives or analogues of nearly all the other orders of mammals, as the carnivorous, the insectivorous, the herbivorous, etc. At the present time the marsupials are eminently characteristic of the Australian region, only the *Didelphidae* or opossums being found in America, but in former epochs the distribution of the marsupials was general, and some of the oldest known mammalian fossils of Mesozoic age are supposed to belong to this order. It has been variously subdivided. Owen in 1829 divided it into five tribes, *Sarcophaga*, *Eutrochophaga*, *Coryphaga*, *Phascogaster*, and *Didelphidae*. A main division, based on the dentition, is into *Inopodonta* and *Polypodonta*. In 1877 Gill made the four suborders *Rhizophaga*, *Synactis*, *Dasyproctina*, and *Didelphina*, with nine families, *Phascogasteridae*, *Marsupialidae*, *Tarsipodidae*, *Phalangeridae*, *Phascogasteridae*, *Peromyscidae*, *Dasyproctidae*, *Myrmecodontidae*, and *Didelphidae*, for the living forms, and four fossil families, *Inopodontidae*, *Phalangeridae*, *Phalangeridae*, and *Peromyscidae*. Also called *Marsupialia*.

Marsupialia (mār-sī-pō-sō-pi-ā), a. and n. [NL. *Marsupialia*, < Gr. *marsippos*, a pouch, bag (see *marsippos*), + *ippos*, a horse, gill.] Same as *Marsupialia*.

Marsupialia (mār-sī-pō-sō-pi-ā), a. and n. Same as *Marsupialia*.

Marsupialia (mār-sī-pō-sō-pi-ā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *Marsupialia*, pouched: see *Marsupialia*.] Same as *Marsupialia*.

Marsupialia (mār-sī-pō-sō-pi-ā), a. and n. [NL., *Marsupialia*, pouched, < L. *Marsupialia*, a pouch: see *Marsupialia*.] Same as *Marsupialia*.

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REPORT MADE FOR THE SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT OF
BOARDS

of a coming wave to drive it high on the beach where it is quickly the upshot of the rest of the next rolling wave. Also called *chetingu*. *Imp. Ind.*

Masora, Massorah (mas'-o-ri), *n.* [Heb., tradition.] 1. The tradition by which Jewish scholars endeavored to fix the correct text of the Old Testament, so as to preserve it from all corruption. — 2. After the ninth century, the book, or the marginal notes to the Hebrew text, in which the results of such tradition are preserved, embodying the labor of several centuries. There is a twofold Masora, a Babylonian and Eastern, and a Palestinian and Western, the former being the more important. The Masora not only takes account of various readings, but also contains notes of a grammatical and lexicographical character, including the system of Hebrew vowel points first established by it. With much that is valuable, it contains all the material from which a critical revision of the Old Testament text can now be derived. Also written *Massorah* and *Massora*.

A more accurate and lasting *masoreth* than either the synagogue of Ezra or the Galilean school at Tiberias hath left us. *Milton, Divines, To the Parliament.*

Masorete, n. Same as *Massorete*.

massoretic, massoretic (mas'-o-ri-tik), *a.* [*Massorete* + *-ic*.] Relating or belonging to the Masora, or to the compilers of the Masora; pertaining to the method or system of the Masora; *as, massoretic points* — that is, the vowel points furnished by the Masora.

The text which the Revisers used was the so-called *massoretic* or traditional text. *Hebraica Sacra, XLIII. 336*

massoretical, massoretic (mas'-o-ri-tik), *a.* [*Massorete* + *-al*.] Same as *massoretic*.

Masorite, Massorite (mas'-o-ri), *n.* [*Massora* + *-ite*.] One who made the Jewish traditional interpretation of the Bible his special study; specifically, one of that body of Jewish scholars which first put the Masora into written form. See *Masora*. Also *Masorite*, *Masoret*, *Massorete*, *Massoret*.

The *Massorites* extended their care to the vowels. *Mather, Vindication of the Bible, p. 261. (Latham)*

masque, n. and *v.* See *mask*.

masquelonge, n. Same as *maskulonge*.

masquer, n. See *masker*.

masquerade (mas'-ke-rad'), *n.* [*Fr. D. G. Dan. masquerade* = Sw. *maskerad*, *Fr. masquerade* = It. *mascherata*, *Sp. Pg. mascarada*, a masquerade, *cf. mascarata*, a mask; see *mask*.] 1. An assembly of persons wearing masks and usually other disguises, or rich and fantastic dress, usually, a dancing-party or ball. See *mask ball*.

The world's *masquerade*: the maskers, you, you, you. *Goldsmith, Epil. to Mrs. Lennox's Comedy, Sisters.* *Warton* says that certain theatrical amusements were called *masquerades* very anciently in France. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 31.*

2. Disguise effected by wearing a mask or strange apparel; hence, concealment or apparent change of identity by any means; disguise in general.

And, after all, what is a lie? 'Tis but the truth in *masquerade*.

Byron, Don Juan, vi. 37
Old Adam will smile at the pains that have made
Four winter look fine in such strange *masquerade*.
Wortworth, Farmer of Upland Vale.

3. The costume of a person who joins in a masquerade; disguising costume of any sort. — 4. A Spanish diversion on horseback. See the quotation.

The *masquerade* is an exercise they learned from the Moors, performed by squadrons of horse, seeming to charge each other with great fierceness, with bucklers in their left hands and a kind of cone in their right. *Clarendon, Life, I. 228.*

5. A changeable or shot silk. *Fairholt*
masquerade (mas'-ke-rad'), *v.* pret. and pp. *masqueraded*, ppr. *masquerading*. [*Fr. masquerade, n.*] 1. To wear a mask, take part in a masquerade. — 2. To disguise one's self.

A freak took an aim in the head, and he goes into the woods, *masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin.

Mr. R. L. Entrance, Fat. v.
II. *trans.* To cover with a mask or disguise. His next shift therefore is to *masquerade* vice and to make it wear the habit and shape of that virtue it most resembles. *Killingbeck, sermons, p. 236. (Latham)*

masquerader (mas'-ke-rad'-er), *n.* 1. A person disguised and disguised for a masquerade. Hence — 2. A person or thing disguised in any manner.

The dreadful *masquerader*, thus equipped,
Out called on adventures.

Young, Night Thoughts, v. 365.

mass (mäs), *n.* [*Fr. ME. masse, masser*, *cf. AN. masse*, the mass, a church festival, = *ON. mass*, = *OFries. massa* = *MD. massa*, *D. mas* = *MLat. mäs* = *OHG. massa*, *massa*, *MHG. mass*, *maser*,

cf. mäs = *Iscl. massa* = *Sw. massa* = *Dan. masse* = *F. messe* = *Sp. masa* = *Pg. massa* = *It. massa*, the mass, *cf. LIt. massa*, dismissal, esp. the dismissal of a congregation, the mass, *cf. L. mittere*, pp. *missus*, send; see *mission*. The name *massa* is usually said to be taken from the words *de, massa est*, 'go, it is the dismissal,' or 'go, dismissed' (the word *congregatio*, 'congregation,' being unnecessarily supposed to be omitted), thought to have been used at that point of the mass when the catechumens were dismissed, and the communion service followed; but it appears to have referred orig. to the dismissal of the congregation at the end of the mass, and to have been applied, by an easy transfer, to the service itself.] 1. The celebration of the Lord's Supper or eucharist.

That Office which was called the *Mass* by the medieval and the Latin Church, but which we now call the Lord's Supper and the Holy Communion. *Prayer, Hist. Book of Common Prayer, p. 306.*

The supper of the Lord, and the Holy Communion commonly called the *Mass*. *Book of Common Prayer (1549).*

2. The office for the celebration of the eucharist; the liturgy. The component parts of the mass or liturgy are: the ordinary of the mass (*ordo missae*) and the canon of the mass (*canon missae*), succeeded by the communion (communion counted part of the canon) and post-communion. An entirely and technically part preceded by the offertory is the *mass of the eucharist* (*missa eucharistica*), the remainder the *mass of liturgy* (*missa liturgica*). In the Roman Catholic Church different classes of masses are distinguished, *as, private mass, votive mass, etc.* See the phrases below.

It needeth not to speak of the *mass* in the service that hadst that day, for it was but form of type. *Merton, C. I. P. 8, n. 375*

And when our parish *mass* was done,
Our king, as was his wont to do,
Saw *Caesar* of hill's Halliads, III. 175

The time of the communion shall be immediately after that the Priest himself hath received the Sacrament, with out the varying of any other rite or ceremony in the *Mass*. *Order of the Communion (1662)*

The maiden barbed, not as one unknown,
Nor meanly, but with gorgeous obscenity,
And mass, and rolling mass, like a queen
Thomson, Lancelot and Elaine

3. The sacrament of the eucharist or holy communion. The word *mass* in this and the preceding senses is peculiarly used of the eucharist, as celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church, or of the foregoing of that Church with regard to the sacrament, as involving not only the doctrine of the real presence and the eucharistic sacrifice, held in some other churches also, but the doctrine of transubstantiation as defined by the Council of Trent. The use of the word *mass* in the Western Church is as old as the fourth century. The Greek Church has no form precisely corresponding to *mass*; the sacrament being generally called the *eucharist* or *holy communion*, and the office the *liturgy*. At the Reformation the first Prayer Book (1549) of the Church of England retained the name *mass*, which was omitted in the second book (1552) and fell into disuse, being popularly regarded as involving a Roman Catholic view of the sacrament. The use of the word has, however, been revived to some extent among Anglicans in the present century. Swedish and Danish Protestants use the corresponding word for their own communion office.

4. A musical setting of certain parts of the Roman Catholic liturgy, also of corresponding parts of the Anglican liturgy. It consists usually of the following sections, each of which is sometimes divided into separate movements: Kyrie, Gloria, including the *Stratus agnus Dei*, Quoniam, Cum san to Spiritu, Credo, including the *Et incarnatus*, *Cru cifixus*, *Et Resurrexerit*, *Sanctus* including the Hosanna, Benedictus (including a repetition of the Hosanna), and the Agnus Dei (including the Dona nobis. To these an Offertorium (after the Gloria and before the Sanctus) is sometimes added. The Requiem Mass differs largely from the regular mass, and includes settings of several of the stanzas of the hymn "Dies Irae." The artistic form of musical masses varies widely from unaccompanied plain song to the most elaborate polyphony with orchestral accompaniments. Medieval masses were named usually from the melody which was taken as the subject for contrapuntal treatment, as *Mass in G*, *Mass in A*, etc. Modern masses are named from the key of the first movement, as *Mass in B-flat*.

5. A church festival or feast-day; now only in composition; *as, Candlemas, Childermas, Christmas, Lammes, Martinmas, Marymas, Michaelmas, Rogation* (or *quint*), *Kermis*. By the *mass*, an oath formerly in common use, sometimes abbreviated to *mass*.

Mr. Fox. Trust me, I have been most pitifully *massed*. *Mr. Fox*. See you, the *mass*, that I did not, he beat the most sapiently, methinks! *Shak., M. W. of W. iv. 2. 214*

Mass, *see* *be* *comes*. *Widdowson, The Yellow, III. 8*

Capitular mass, in Catholic churches, high mass, celebrated on Sundays or festivals. **Consecration of the mass**. See *consecration*. **Conventual mass**, a solemn mass celebrated daily in cathedral and collegiate churches in memory of and for the benefit of their founders. **Dry mass, dry service**, a form of service, not properly a mass, consisting of part of the eucharistic rite, but without consecration, such as the nuptial or nuptial mass, or the mass of the prebend. The same name was also given to an office consisting of part of the

ordinary of the mass, and without other consecration, vocation, or communion; said in some places in the middle ages for strangers who came too late for the celebration. The typical of the Greek Church has been compared to such an office. What is commonly known as the *Antiphona* *Service* has sometimes been called by Anglican writers the *Dry Service* (*Massa seca*). — **High mass**, a mass accompanied by music and incense, celebrated on Sundays, feast-days, and other special occasions by a priest or priest, attended by a deacon and subdeacon. — **Low mass**, the ordinary mass, said, not sung, by the priest. — **Mass ball**. See *ball*. — **Mass for the dead**, a mass celebrated for a person or persons after their death; in the Roman Catholic Church, one celebrated for the purpose of hastening the release of a soul or souls from purgatory. The color of the vestments, etc., is black. — **Mass of the Holy Ghost**, solemn mass for the Pope, the sovereign, or the state, and held in union with the church or with a religious order. It is celebrated previously to a council or to the election of a bishop or abbot, and also at consecrations and coronations, or to obtain from God some special light or favor. — **Mass of the Presanctified**. Same as *Liturgy of the Presanctified*. See *liturgy*. — **Ordinary of the mass**. See *ordinary*. — **Private mass**. (a) Low mass. (b) Any mass where only the priest communicates, especially such a mass celebrated in a private oratory. **Votive mass**, a mass which does not correspond with the office of the day, but is said at the choice of the priest.

mass (mäs), *v.* [*Fr. masser*, *cf. masser*, *n.*] To celebrate mass.

As for the rumours that have or do go abroad, either of our relating or *massing*, we trust that they which know too well their duty towards their brethren in Christ will not be too light of credence.

Ep. Kellier, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 88.

Massing priest, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church.

Christ's doctrine is, that he is "the way" — but this doctrine maketh the *massing* great the way.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 103.

mass (mäs), *n.* [*Fr. masse*, *cf. OF. masser*, *F. masse* = *Fr. massa* = *Sp. masa* = *Pg. It. massa* = *OHG. massa*, *MHG. G. masse* = *Dan. masse* = *Sw. massa*, *cf. L. massa*, a lump, mass (as of dough, pitch, salt, cheese, metal, stone, etc.), prob. *cf. Gr. μάζα*, a barley cake; *cf. μάζα*, a kneaded mass, *cf. μάζα*, knead; see *macerate*. Hence ult. *masculine*.] 1. A body of coherent matter; a lump, particularly a large or unformed lump; *as, a mass* of iron or lead; a *mass* of flesh; a *mass* of rock.

Right in the midst the Goddess self did stand
Upon an altar of some costly mass.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 30.
One common *mass* composed the mould of man.

Dryden, Sig and Out., I. 502.
Myro's Statues, which for Art surpass
All others, once were but a shapless *Mass*.

Cavendish, Tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. An assemblage or collection of incoherent particles or things; an agglomeration; a congeries; hence, amount or number in general; *as, a mass* of sand; a *mass* of foliage, of troops, etc.

I remember a *mass* of things, but nothing distinctly. *Shak., Othello, II. 3. 30.*

In our study of anatomy there is a *mass* of mysterious philosophy. *Mr. T. Brown, Religio Medici, I. 30.*

3. The bulk or greater part of anything; the chief portion; the main body.

The great *mass* of the articles on which impost is paid is foreign luxuries. *Jefferson, Works, VIII. 68.*

The great *mass* of human calamities, in all ages, has been the result of bad government. *Storcy, Misc. Writings, p. 618.*

4. Bulk in general; magnitude; massiveness. Witness this army of such *mass* and charge. *Shak., Hamlet, iv. 4. 47.*

5. The quantity of any portion of matter as expressed in pounds or grams, and measured on an ordinary balance with the proper reduction for the buoyancy of the atmosphere; otherwise, the relative inertia, or power in reaction, of a body. For example, if two bodies at rest, but free to move, as a gun suspended in vacuo and a bullet in it, are suddenly separated by a force acting between them, their respective velocities will be inversely as their masses, and this phenomenon best defines *mass*. It is usually confounded with weight, which is more properly the force with which a body is accelerated in the direction in which a plummet points, in consequence of the earth's attraction and rotation. Thus, if a piece of lead which is found to weigh a pound at the base of the Washington monument is transported to the top, it will be found to weigh a pound there, for its *mass* is unchanged. But if only the piece of lead and the balance are carried to the top of the monument, while the weight against which it has been weighed is left at the base and there attached to the balance at the top by means of a long string or wire (the weight of which is to be properly allowed for), the piece of lead would be found to have lost the weight of one third of a grain, the weight thus varying though the *mass* does not.

The destructive effects of a cannon-ball are due entirely to its *mass* and to the relative speed with which it impinges on the target, and would be exactly the same for the same relative speed) in regions so far from the earth or other attracting body that the ball had practically no weight at all. . . . When we open a large gun properly binged, it is the *mass* with which we have to deal; if it were lying on the ground and we tried to lift it, we should have to deal mainly with its weight.

Full, Properties of Matter.

3. Pertaining to the whole mass or bulk of any-
thing: total, ~~as to mass~~; not special, local, or
partial.

100



Turkey, Santa (1411). (H.M. 1411.)

the Bre and vigor of a wonderland
Mendocino, Victorian Period, pp. 121-2.

Gen. of society: Mentorship.

I would . . . accommodate quietly to his *masterhood*, smile undisturbed at his irreducible ambition.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xixiv

master-joint (mās'tēr-jōint), *n.* In *geol.*, the most marked or best defined system of joints or divisional planes by which a rock is intersected. Many rocks are traversed by two systems of joints nearly at right angles to each other, one of these is frequently decidedly the best defined than the other, and any joint of this system would be designated as a master joint. If there are two well developed systems of joints and an other which is also, the former would both be included under the designation of *master joints*.

master-key (mās'tēr-kei), *n.* 1. A key which opens (masters) many locks so differently constructed that the key proper to each will open none of the others.

A very *Master Key* to every Body's strong Box.
Complete Way of the World, iii

2. Figuratively, a general clue to lead out of many difficulties; a guide to the solution of many questions or doubts.

The discernment of characters is the *master key* of human policy.
Godolphin, Channing

masterless (mās'tēr-less), *a.* [*ME. masterles; < master + less.*] 1. Not having a master; uncontrolled or unprotected by a master. In England, in early times, a *masterless man*—that is, one who could not prove either that he was a freeman or that he was under the control of a master—was beyond the pale of the law, and could legally be treated as a vagabond, or consigned to a master, or even put to death. Negroes were subject to similar conditions in the southern United States during the existence of slavery.

A *masterless man*. . . He had better not to speak to me, unless he be in love with gold and galloways.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, vii

In English society of a far later time we find "*masterless men*" to be a name of this vagabond and peace-breaker.
P. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 30

2. Free from mastery or ownership; liberated from or not subject to a master; having untrammelled liberty.

These shoddy executed and horse come *masterless*, their reins trailing, their feet, what of the saddle were all likely of knights that their reins hold be day.
Mortimer, E. J. 8, ii 211

What mean these *masterless* and gory words?
Shak., R. and J., v, 7, 117

3. That cannot be mastered; ungovernable; beyond control.

Such vast wealth there are lighted up that they often get to a *masterless* head.
Gilbert White

masterlessness (mās'tēr-less-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being masterless or without a master; untrammelledness. *Harr.*

masterliness (mās'tēr-li-ness), *n.* The condition or quality of being masterly; masterly ability or skill.

master-lode (mās'tēr-lod), *n.* Same as *champion lode* (which see, under *lode*).

masterly (mās'tēr-ly), *a.* [*= D. meesterlyk; MLG. meesterlik; OHG. meistarlich; MHG. meisterlich; G. meisterlich; Sw. mesterlig; Dan. mesterlig; N. masterly + ly.*] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a master; characteristic of one who is master of his art or subject.

But when action or personate to be denoted, . . . how bold, how *masterly* are the strokes of Virgil!
Druid, Account of Annals Mirabilia

2. Acting like a master; imperious; domineering; masterful. [*Rare.*]

masterly (mās'tēr-ly), *adv.* [*= D. meesterlyk; MLG. meesterlike; OHG. meistarlich; MHG. meisterliche; G. meisterlich; Sw. mesterlig + ly.*] In a masterly manner; with the skill or ability of a master.

Masterly done

The very life seems warm upon her lip.
Stat., W. P., v, 1, 90

masterous, mastrous (mās'tēr-us, -trus), *a.* [*Formerly also maistrous; < master + ous.*] Characteristic of a master; masterly; skillful.

Must we learn from Canons and artist sermons interlarded with barbarous Latin to illumine a period, to wreath an Lathymia with masterous flowers?
Wilson, Apology for Macbeth

masterpiece (mās'tēr-pēs), *n.* 1. A work or performance of a master; a piece of work of surpassing excellence; any performance or production superior to others of its kind, whether by the same person or by others.

How we must rest, this is our *masterpiece*.
We must think to go beyond this.

E. Jones, Volpone, v, 1

At an earlier period they had studied the *masterpieces* of ancient genius.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii

2. Chief excellence or talent.

There is no *masterpiece* in art like poetry.
Bacon, and P., Laws of a Study, iv, 2

Discrimination was his *masterpiece*.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion

master-prize (mās'tēr-priz), *n.* A masterly or commanding stroke; a move, stroke, or game worthy of a master hand or mind.

She hath play'd her *master-prize*, a ruse on Fletcher, *Mitrum, iii, 4*

There is some notable *masterprize* of rigoury
This drum strikes up to.

Macbeth, Cane at Chase, iii, 1

mastership (mās'tēr-ship), *n.* [*= OFries. master-ship, mester-ship = D. meester-ship = MLG. mester-ship = OHG. meisterschaft, MHG. G. meisterschaft = Sw. mester-ship = Dan. mester-ship; as master + ship.*] 1. The state or office of a master; a master's position or rank; as, the *mastership* of a school, or of a vessel.

Yet these conscientious Men . . . wanted not boldness to seize into their hands, or not unwillingly to accept . . . Collegiate *Masterships* in the University.
Milton, Hist. England, iii

The kinds of this signoury . . . makes two: the one, . . . power or command, the other . . . propriety or *mastership*.
Ridolph, Hist. World, i, 11, 1

2. Masterly skill or capacity; superiority; mastery.

That, when the sea was calm, all boats alike
Show'd *mastership* in floating.
Shak., Cor., iv, 1, 7

Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive
De la Roche, Ovid's Metamorph., i

3. A chief work; a masterpiece.

Two youths of royal blood, renowned in fight,
The *mastership* of Heaven in face and mind
Drayton, Pal. and Arc., ii, 316

4. In address, your *master-ship*, like your lord-ship, etc. . . . Some times contracted to *marship*.

How now, Signior Launce? what news with your *marship*?
Shak., 1. of V., iii, 1, 240
Save your *marship*!

Do you know me, Sir?

Fletcher and another, Prophecia, iii, 1

master-sinew (mās'tēr-sin-ū), *n.* In *anatomy*, the tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle, which is inserted into the heel. It corresponds to the tendon of Achilles in man.

mastersinger (mās'tēr-sing-er), *n.* [*Tr. of MHG. meistersinger, G. meistersänger (G. also meister-sänger; < meister, master, + singer, singer).*] One of a class of German poets and musicians, chiefly peasants and artisans, who began to form guilds or societies for the cultivation of their art in the fourteenth century. Nuremberg was their principal seat, and Hans Sachs, a shoemaker of that place, was the most celebrated of them, but societies were founded in all the principal cities, many of which were maintained all the sixteenth century, while that of Nuremberg continued to exist till 1850.

Through these streets solemn and stately, these obscure and dimed lanes
Walked of yore the *Mastersingers*, chanting rude poet-strains.
Longfellow, Nuremberg

master-spring (mās'tēr-spring), *n.* The spring which acts in motion or regulates the whole work or machine.

master-stroke (mās'tēr-strok), *n.* 1. A masterly achievement; a wonderfully clever or successful notion.

How oft, amazed and rapt, you have seen
The conduct, prodigy, and stupendous art
And *master-strokes* in each mechanic part.
Sir R. Blackmore

2. In *art*, an important or capital line.

Some painters will hit the chief lines and *master-strokes* of a face so truly that, through all the differences of age, the picture shall still bear a resemblance.

Waller, Poems, ii, 120

Paul should himself direct me, I would trace
His *master-strokes*, and draw from his design.
Cooper, Task, p. 108

master-touch (mās'tēr-tuch), *n.* The touch or finish of a master.

I have here only mentioned some *master-touches* of this admirable piece.
Tull., No. 150

master-wheel (mās'tēr-wheel), *n.* The main or chief wheel in a machine; specifically, a wheel which acts as a driver or imparts motion to other parts, as the large cog-wheel of a horse-power.

masterwork (mās'tēr-work), *n.* [*= MLG. meesterwerk = G. meisterswerk = Sw. mesterverk = Dan. mesterværk; as master + work.*] Principal performance; masterpiece; chief achievement.

Yet let me not with one point of criticism
That famous edifice, the *master-work* of all
De Witt, Death of the Duke of Devonshire
Here by degrees his *master-work* of art.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii, 19

masterwort (mās'tēr-wert), *n.* [*A tr. of Imperatoria; sense variously explained.*] A name of several umbelliferous plants. (a) *Propit.* *Prostratum* (*Imperatoria*) (*Chelidonium*, a native of central

Europe, formerly much cultivated as a pot-herb. Its root is an aromatic stimulant. (b) An American plant, *Heracleum lanatum*. Its root has stimulant and carminative properties. (c) *Archimedes atropurpurea*, an infusion of which is sometimes used in fatalistic colic. — *Dwarf masterwort*, *Hequima Epipactis*. — *Great black masterwort*, *Astragalus major*. — *Small black masterwort*, *Astragalus minor*. — *Wild or English masterwort*. Same as *herb Gerard*.

mastery (mās'tēr-i), *n.* [*< ME. mastery, mastery, maystry, maistry, meistry, < OF. maistris (= Sp. maestra = Pg. mestra = It. maestra), mastery. < mastre, master: see master, n.*] 1. The state of being a master; power of command or control; rule; dominion; sway.

A monk ther was, a fair for the *maistris*.
Chaucer, Gen. Pro., to C. T., 1, 165

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four champions fierce,
Strive here for *mastery*.
Milton, P. L., ii, 388

Their *mastery* of the sea gave them along every coast a secure basis of operations.
J. R. Green, Conquest of England, iii

2. Ascendancy in war or in competition; the upper hand; superiority; preëminence.

It is not the voler of them that shoot for *mastery*.
Ex. xiii, 18

Riding of this steed, brother Eredredda,

The *mastery* belongs to me.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I, 247)

3. Expert knowledge or skill; power of using or exercising; dexterity; as, the *mastery* of an art or science.

The 16 modern agents the fierce pestiferous, and the *maistris* to cure it.
Book of Quatre Vaines (ed. Furnivall), p. 21

O, had I know your manner, *maistry*, might, . . .
How would I draw? . . . *R. Jonson, Port to the Painter*

He could attain to a *mastery* in all languages. *Talbot*

4. Masterly attainment; the gaining of mastery.

Now I wote to be got the *maistris* of departynge of gold (to shew whanne the be myght togiere).
Book of Quatre Vaines (ed. Furnivall), p. 2

A fence whose *mastery* demands a whole life of laborious diligence.
Story Misc. Writings, p. 202

5. A contest for superiority. *Holland.*

He would often times run, leap, and prove *maistris* with his chiefest countrymen.
Knutson, Hist. Torks (1605), (Nares)

The youth of the several navies and parishes contend in their *maistris* and pastimes. *Essex, Diary, Jan., 1666*

6. A masterly operation or act; a triumph of skill.

Take good heed, ye shal we see at ye,
That I wol draw a *maistris* or I go.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeman's Tale, l. 40

No *maistry* is it to get a friend, but for to keepe him long.
Julian's Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 91

7. The finding of the magistrum or philosopher's stone; also, the stone itself.

I am the lord of the philosopher's stone, . . .
I am the master of the *maistris*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv, 1

mastful (mās't-ful), *a.* [*< mast + ful.*] Abounding with mast, or the fruit of the oak, hawthorn, and other forest-trees.

masthead (mās't-head), *n.* 1. The top or head of the mast of a ship or vessel; technically, the top or head of the lower mast, but by extension the highest point of the mast. Thus, a sailor may be sent to the masthead (the top of the lower mast) as a lookout-man, or for punishment. To carry the colors at the masthead is to carry them at the highest point of the mast.

2. One who is stationed at the masthead; as, the sun-down *masthead*.

masthead (mās't-head), *v. t.* [*< masthead, n.*] 1. To raise to the masthead; place or display at the masthead.

In a minute the flag *ho* & down, was *mastheaded*, and fluttering its fair folds upon the breeze.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xlvii

2. To punish, as a sailor, by sending to the masthead (the top of one of the lower masts) for a certain or an indefinite time.

The next morning I was regularly *mastheaded*.
Mary, Frank Midway, iv. (Darien)

mast-hoop (mās't-hōp), *n.* A wooden or iron hoop on a mast.

mast-house, masting-house (mās't-, mās'ting-house), *n.* A large roofed building in which masts are made or prepared for use.

mastic (mās'tik), *n.* and *a.* [*Also mastic, formerly also mastic; < ME. mastic = D. mastic, < F. mastic = It. mastic, mastic = Sp. obs. masticus (usually almagra, < Ar. al-mastak) = Pg. mastic = It. mastic, mastic = G. mastic, (Lil. ML. mastic), < L. masticus, also mastic, LL. masticum and mastic, < Gr. mastic, mastic, so called because used as in the East as chewing-gum, <*

2. (cap.) The typical genus of *Stictodictyon*, formerly held to include all the mastodons,

+ -cat. } Same as macromolecular.

frames measuring about 6 feet by 3 feet, covered with straw matting and backed with closely packed drawn straws, are used for sleeping, resting on pots, and on them the people

Edney, White Dove (Farm.)

matl (mă'tē), n. [Chin., < ma, burso, + fi, [Ind.]] A sedge, *Eleocharis tuberosa*, growing in China, with a wholesome edible tubers.

Matias bark. Same as *malambo bark* (which

maticin, maticine (mat'is-in), *n.* [*s. maticol* + *-in*, *-ic*.] A bitter principle obtained from the plant *matricaria*.

matico¹ (ma-te' ko', n. [Sp]) A plant, *Piper angustifolium* (L.) Jacq. (longleaf), natural order Piperaceae. In Peru it has long enjoyed a high reputation for styptic and aphrodisiac properties. It is an aromatic tonic and stimulant and acts like cubes on the urinary passages. A species of *Piperaceae* (*P. glutinosum*) has the same name.

matice² (mat. i-ke), *n* Same as *matice*.

matie *ma'ti*, *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A fresh herring in which the roe or milt is perfectly but not largely developed. This is the state in which the fish are in the best condition for food, being most delicious as well as most nutritive. Although they are not as bulky in appearance as full herrings they are in reality much fatter. See *tall herrings*, *winter herrings*. *Perley*.

matin (mat in), *n.* and *u.* [*v.* ME *matin* (*in pl. matgys*), *v.* OFr. and F. *matin* (*v.* It. *matino*), morning, (*matons*, morning prayers), *v.* L. *matutinus*, the morning, neut. of *matutinus*, of the morning, *v.* *Matuta*, the goddess of dawn, as if fem. of an adj. **matutius*, early, timely (?), akin to *matutinus*, mature; see *mature*. (Cf. *matutine*.)]
I. *n.* 1† Morning.

The glow worm shows the matter to be deep,
And 'glows to pale his ineffectual fire.

NAAG, Hunter, 1 A. 20.

2. *pl.* One of the canonical hours appointed in the early church, and still observed in the Roman Catholic Church, especially in monastic orders. It properly begins at midnight, and is occupied by two services, nocturns and lauds. The name is also applied to the service itself, which includes the Lord's Prayer, the Angelic Salutation, the Creed, and several psalms.

The vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturns and matins for the saints whom the vigils are

Stillington,

"I have not been able to attend to your letter, and am sorry to hear that you are not well."

ing song—usually in the plural.

And leap full out of doors he flings
The first — 't has mads' things.

2. pl. A personal setting of any part of the office of a knight.

II. *a* Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning. (Pictorial)

Up rose the victor angels, and to arms
The nation trumpet rang. Milton, P. 1, vl. 888.

It is possible that the above-mentioned
 by means of which the system is being

maternal and paternal chromosomes, 611.

the morning, see notes 11 natural, 1, relating to the morning, or to morning, 2

[cop.] Appellative of the second of Professor H. D. Rogers's fifteen subdivisions of the Pa-

degrees of truth in the Appalachian chain, the
nature of which suggest metaphorically the

different natural periods of the day. It represents
2, 3, 11, and 111 of the numerical systems of the Polyn-
esian islands, relating to the previous manufacture of the

from vegetation survey, by the Mutual Index and the Mutual Index and Index (the equivalent of the groups in a study between the distance between and the number

...and the...
...and the...
...and the...

matinée (ma-tēn', n.) [*Fr.* *matin*, morning; see *matin*] 1. An afternoon concert, especially a light and frothy one; a social gathering held in

the daytime usually in the afternoon. The gem
and the young of early season have been of the class

of the language, the French sentence like the English
 to stand together as well as agreeing in the common
 subject, which here is the subject, especially the object.

2 A woman's dress for her use in the fore-
noon, fit up to the knees, in dress and for

change in the way we perceive the personal material
change in our way of thinking

4. The above information was obtained from a confidential source who provided
 the information to the FBI on 1/15/68.

mating and the number of mates, r)

11/20/2000 2:00 PM

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. second of these is the fact that the
3. third of these is the fact that the
4. fourth of these is the fact that the
5. fifth of these is the fact that the
6. sixth of these is the fact that the
7. seventh of these is the fact that the
8. eighth of these is the fact that the
9. ninth of these is the fact that the
10. tenth of these is the fact that the

mating-time 'maw'ing 'tin, n. The breeding season when a male animal is ready to mate with a female.

1772-1773.

operation of thought; the content of experience.

All the *matter* of perception is but our own affection.
J. Hutchinson *Starling*, *Mind*, X. 68

3. That of which anything is or may be composed; plastic, formative, or formed material of any kind; material; as, the prime *matters* of textile fabrics (wool, cotton, silk, etc.); the book contains much *useless matter*.

Perpetual matters of the fir of bells.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

The upper regions of the air receive the collection of the *matter* of tempests before the air has below. *Lucretius*.

A goodly monument, which the Great Mogor hath borne nine years in building. . . . The *matter* is the Marble, the four are square, two English miles about, and nine stories in height. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 412

Fancy and judgment are a play's full *matter*.

For, *Forbes*, *April*.

That other mortal

Whom of our *matter* time shall mould and move.

Shakespeare, *Tr. of Lucretius*, III. 30

4. Specifically, in printing. (a) Material for work; copy; as, to keep the compositions supplied with *matter*. (b) Type set up; material to be printed from, or that has been printed from and will not again be required; in the former case called distinctively *live matter*, and in the latter *dead matter*. — 5. In a restricted sense, more often substance; that which is thrown off by a living body, or which collects in it as the result of disease; pus; as, fecal *matter*; purulent or suppurative *matter* (often called simply *matter*); the discharge of *matter* from an abscess or a wound. — 6. The material of thought or expression; the substance of a mental act or a course of thought; something existing in or brought forth by the mind; a conception or a production of the intellect considered as to its contents or significance, as distinguished from its form.

I will answer when you put, . . . for I am full of *matter*.

Job, XXXI. 17, 18.

Concise, more rich in *matter* than in words,

Brags of his substance, not of ornament.

Shak., *R. and J.*, II. 3, 30.

Every man's style is for the most part according to the *matter* and subject of the writer, or so ought to be, and conformable thereto.

Patterson, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 134

I know no man a greater *matter* in commanding words to serve *matter*.

Johnson, *Advancement of Learning*, Pref. p. 3

Upon this theme his discourse is long, his *matter* little but repetition.

Milton, *Edmondston*, 1811

His manner in court was excelled by his *matter*.

Sumner, *Hon. John Pickering*

7. Material or occasion for thought, feeling, or expression; a subject or cause of mental operation or manifestation; intellectual basis or ground; theme; topic; source; as, *matter* for reflection; a *matter* of joy or grief.

Through unweariness of wit that this world's best,

Thou *matter* to men many days after,

Forto speak of this speech, & with spell harkyn

Of this tale and this house for a high will.

Destruction of Troy, C. E. I. 84, L. 1388.

It is made but a laughing *matter*, but a trifle; but it is a *matter*, and an earnest *matter*.

Luttrell, *Sermon*, but *Edw.*, VI. 1, 50

Hail, Son of God! saviour of men! Thy name

Shall be the copious *matter* of my song.

Milton, *P. L.*, III. 41:

The wavering and cowardly policy of England furnished *matter* of ridicule to all the nations of Europe.

Macaulay, *Bacon*

8. A subject of or for consideration or action; something requiring attention or effort; material for activity; affair; concern; as, *matters* of state or of business.

Ye now would exclaim with other *matters* and tales of other weyes, and therefore we pay you and require speak no more than of.

Methu., *E. F. T. S.*, III. 81

For their private *matters* they can follow, fawn, and flatter noble personages. *Isakian*, *The Schoolmaster*, p. 31

To your quick conceiving discontent,

I'll read you *matter* deep and dangerous.

Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, I. 3, 100

I have *matter* of danger and state to impart to Caesar.

R. Johnson, *Precaster*, v. 1

High *matter* thou enjoinst me, O prince of men!

And task and hard.

Milton, *P. L.*, v. 622

She knows but *matters* of the house

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xxvii

9. A subject of debate or controversy; a question under discussion; a ground of difference or dispute.

Every great *matter* they shall bring unto thee, but every small *matter* they shall judge.

Ex., xlviii. 22

Dare any one of you, having a *matter* against another, go to law?

1 Cor., vi. 1

(They brought) divers arguments against it, whereof some were weighty, but not to the *matter*.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 164.

Adv. Why, men, what is the *matter*?

Pro. S. I do not know the *matter*: he's rested on the case. *Shak.*, *O. of E.*, IV. 2, 42.

A fawn was reasoning the *matter* with a stag, why he should run away from the dogs.

Sir R. L. Estlin.

The word *matter* has always meant, in legal proceedings, the question in controversy.

Lucas, *Law in Shakespeare*, p. 134.

10. An object of thought in general; a thing engaging the attention; anything under consideration indefinitely; as, that is a *matter* of no moment; a *matter* of fact.

For they speak not peace: but they desire deceitful *matters* against them that are quiet in the land. *Ps.*, xxxv. 20.

My heart is inditing a good *matter*.

Ps., xlv. 1.

What impossible *matter* will he make easy next?

Shak., *Tempest*, II. 1, 98.

Matters succeeded so well with him that everybody was in admiration to see how mighty rich he was grown.

Sir R. L. Estlin.

With many thousand *matters* left to do.

Tennyson, *Princess*, IV.

Money *matters* seem likely to go on capitally. My experience, I find, will be smaller than I anticipated.

Macaulay, *in Frevelan*, I. 381

And the power of creation is not a *matter* of static ability, it is a *matter* of habit and of stress.

W. K. Clifford, *Mental Development*, p. 104

11. A circumstance or condition as affecting persons or things; a state of things; especially, something requiring remedy, adjustment, or explanation; as, this is a serious *matter*, what is the *matter*?

'It is a very strange *matter*,' said he, 'said he, . . . "I cannot blow my horn, but yet all on me."

Lady Isabel and the H. Knight (old ballad), I. 178.

Then go with me to make this *matter* good.

Shak., *1. of 8.*, IV. 2, 114.

I'll tell you what the *matter* is with you.

Milton, *Ans. to Solimanus*, I. 21.

So when you plague a fool, 'tis still the cause.

You only make the *matter* worse and worse.

Pope, *Dum. Versified*, Sat. IV.

What has been the *matter*? you were denied to me at first.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, I. 21.

12. An inducing cause or occasion; explanatory fact or circumstance; reason.

The *matter* of conditions is of two kinds: much poverty and much discontent. *Johnson*, *Seditions and Troubles*.

And this is the *matter* why interpreters . . . will not consent it to be a true story. *Milton*.

13. Significance; sense; meaning; import.

I was born to speak all truth and no *matter*.

Shak., *Much Ado*, II. 1, 344

14. Ground of consideration; importance; consequence; used especially in interrogative and negative phrases, sometimes with an ellipsis of the verb.

Whatever they were, it maketh no *matter* to me.

Gal., II. 4

My *matter* was made of this, as fearing it would be taken as an act of rebellion.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 110

No *matter* who's displeased when you are gone.

Shak., *1. of 8.*, IV. 2, 100

No *matter* what is done, so it be done with an air.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 6.

It to be perfect in a certain sphere.

What *matter* is it, soon or late, or here or there?

Pope, *Essay on Man*, I. 74.

Mr. So-and-so, what news do you hear? though indeed it is no *matter*, for I think one hears nothing else but scandal.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, I. 1

15. Something indefinite as to amount or quantity; a measure, distance, time, or the like, approximately or vaguely stated.

One of his phrases was about forty tons of cedar, built at Barbadoes, and brought to Virginia by Capt. Powell, who there dying, she was sold for a small *matter*.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 29

As it grows to the market town, a *matter* of seven miles off.

Sir R. L. Estlin.

The Dutch, as I have before observed, do often buy French bottoms for a small *matter* of the Maylavans.

Tennyson, *Voyages*, II. 1, 111.

I have thought to turn a small *matter* in town to learn somewhat of your *matter*, as to the way of the sea.

Chambers, *Way of the World*, III. 15

16. In law: (a) Statement or allegation; as, the court may strike out scandalous *matters* from a pleading. (b) A proceeding of a special nature, commenced by motion on petition or order to show cause, etc., as distinguished from a formal action by one party against another, commenced by process and seeking judgment; as, the *matter* of the appointment of A. B. for the appointment of a trustee. — 17. Wood: the appointment with reference to the hard stem of the vine.

Helps hem uppe with canes and litle stakes,

And yokes hem strong yeres after three.

At yeres IIII uppe IIII *matters* takes

On hew, alle pink yf that the landes be.

Pullerton, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Abstraction from singular but not from *matter*. See *abstraction*. — All is a *matter*; it is all one thing substantially; hence, it is wholly indifferent.

Whether we make the common readers to laugh or to lower, all is a *matter*. *Patterson*, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 134.

A *matter* of course. See *course*. — A *matter* of life and death. See *life*. — Close *matter*. See *close*. — Coloring *matter*. See *color*. — Common *matter*, that which all things have in common; being. — Contingent *matter*. See *contingent*. — Dead *matter*. See *def.* 4 (b).

First *matter*. (a) In metaph., *matter* informed and chaotic. (b) The material or substance of which anything is composed. Also *prime matter*, *materia prima*. — For that *matter*, as far as that goes, as far as that is concerned.

For that *Matter*, Sir, be ye Squire, Knight, or Lord, I'll give you whate'er a good man can afford.

Prior, *Down-Hill*, st. 11.

Intelligible *matter*. See *intelligible*. — Live *matter*. See *def.* 4 (b). — *Matter* of a proposition, the subject of the proposition, also called the *material matter*, in contradistinction to the *formal matter*, which is the fact signified. — *Matter* of a syllogism, the propositions and terms of the syllogism. The formal *matter* of a proposition has, since the twelfth century, been distinguished as natural, contingent or casual, and remote or unnatural, according as the character signified by the predicate term must, may or may not, or cannot, inhere in the subject. — *Matter* of cognition. See *def.* 2 (c). — *Matter* of composition, or permanent *matter*, that of which anything consists. *Matter* of fact. (a) A reality as distinguished from what is fanciful, hypothetical, or hyperbolic.

Lady Snare. Strange, indeed! *Craik*. *Matter of fact*, I assure you.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, I. 1.

(b) In law, that which is fact or alleged as fact. In contradistinction to *matter of law*, which consists in the resulting relations, rights, and obligations which the law establishes in view of given facts. Thus, the questions whether a man executed a contract and whether he was intoxicated at the time, relate to *matters of fact*; whether, if so, he is bound by the contract, and what the instrument means, are *matters of law*. The importance of the distinction is that in pleading allegations of the former are essential, and of the latter unnecessary, and that the former are usually questions for the jury, the latter for the judge. (c) A particular element or fact of experience.

Some particular existence, or as it is usually termed, *matter of fact*. Locke, *Human Understanding*, IV. xvi. 5.

What is the nature of that visible which assures us of any real existence and *matter of fact* beyond the present testimony of our senses?

Hume, *Human Understanding*, IV.

Matter of generation, or transient *matter*, that out of which anything is made, as seed. — *Matter* of law. See *matter of fact* (b). — *Matter* of record, that which is recorded or which may be proved by record. In law the term imports a judicial, or at least an official record. See *record*. — Second *matter*, in metaph., *matter* formed. See *1st matter*. — Sensible *matter*, the *matter* of sensible things. Signate, designate, determinate, or individual *matter*, that which is diverse, though not in any character different in all individuals. This distinction originated with Thomas Aquinas. — Spiritual *matter*, the *matter* of the incorruptible body after the resurrection. — Standing *matter*, composed types that have not yet been printed or molded from, or that have been so used and are not available for further service. To make a *matter* of conscience. See *conscience*. To make *matter*, to make no *matter*. See *make*. — Upon the *matter*, upon the whole *matter*, on the whole; taking all things into view.

So that upon the *matter*, in a great wit, deformity is an advantage to cringing.

Keats, *Isabella*.

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in home but were upon the whole *matter* equal in foot.

Clarendon.

What's the *matter* with (a thing or act)? what is your objection to it? — a humorous use, at once assuming that objection has been made, implying that there is no ground for the objection, and recommending the thing or act mentioned.

matter (*mat'ér*), *v.* [*matter*, *n.*] I. *intrans.*

1. To be of importance; import; signify; chiefly used in negative and interrogative phrases; as, it does not *matter*; what does it *matter*?

For Scylla and Charybdis were men vile and of no account, neither *mattered* it where they lurked.

Sir H. Scud., *tr. of Tacitus*, p. 161.

To a man of virtue and honour, indeed, this *mattered* little.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xvii.

2. To form pus; collect or be discharged, as *matter* in an abscess; also, to discharge pus.

Each slight was *mattered*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Earth's milk 's a ripened core, That drops from her disease that *matters* from her core.

Quaker, *Emblems*, I. 12.

II. *trans.* 1. To regard; care for; mind.

I repulsed her once, and again, but she put by my repulses and smiled. Then I began to be angry; but she *mattered* that nothing at all.

Keats, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 224.

The low land is sometimes overflowed with water in the time of harvest, yet they *matter* it not, but gather the crop and fetch it home wet in their canoes.

Dodgson, *Voyages*, II. 1, 25.

I had rather receive Money than Letters. I don't *matter* Letters, so the Money does but come.

N. Baskin, *tr. of Colloquium of Erasmus*, I. 104.

2. To approve of. *Halberd*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

matterful (*mat'ér-fúl*), *a.* [*matter* + *-ful*.] Full of *matter*, substance, good sense, or the like; pithy; pregnant.

NOTE: A. J. HARRIS.

Borne, full of years and honours, to a mausoleum surpassing in magnificence any that Europe could show.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii.

maut (mkt), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *maul*.

mauther (má'vú-ér), *n.* [Also *moather*, *mother*, *mudder*; perhaps a dial. use of *mother*. Cf. the cognate *Li. mudder*, *mudder*, *mudder*, aunt, cousin, lit. mother.] A rustic girl; a gawky young woman; a wench. [Prov. Eng.]

Away, you talk like a foolish *mauther*.

H. Johnson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

P. I am a *mauther* that do want a service
Qu. O thou art a Norfolk woman (ery thee mercy)
Where maiths are *mauthers* (mauthers), and *mauthers* are maiths.
Brome, Eng. Moor, iii. 1. (Nares.)

When once a giggling *mauther* you,
And I a red-fao'd chubby boy,
Broomfield, Rural Tales (1902), p. 5. (Nares.)

"Cheer up, my pretty *mauther*!" said Mr. Peggotty.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xxxi.

mauvaise honte (mó-váz' óit'), *f.* [*F.*: *mauvaise*, fem. of *mauvais*, bad (false); *honte*, shame.] False modesty; bashfulness; shyness.

Nothing but strong excitement and a great occasion overcomes a certain reserve and *mauvaise honte* which I have in public speaking, not a *mauvaise honte* which in the least confuses me or makes me hesitate for a word, but which keeps me from putting any fervor into my tone or my action.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 217.

mauvaises terres. See *bad lands*, under *land*.

mauvais sujet (mó-vá' sú-zhét'), *f.* [*F.*: *mauvais*, bad; *sujet*, subject, person.] A bad fellow; a "hard case."

mauvanine (móy-an' i-lin), *n.* [*< mauve* + *aniline*.] A coal-tar color ($C_{19}H_{17}N_3O$) used in dyeing, prepared from the resinous residue from the arsenic-acid process of making manganenta. It dyes silk and wool a fast violet.

mauve (moy), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. mauve*, mallow; see *mallow*.] *I. n.* A reddish-purple dye obtained from aniline, the sulphate of the base mauveine; also, the color produced by it: so called from the resemblance of the color to the purple markings of the petals of mallows. It is now almost out of use. Also called *Perkin's purple*, *aniline violet*, and *aniline purple*.

II. a. Of the color of mauve: as, a *mauve* dress.

In April [1787] the Queen [Marie Antoinette] bought four yards of ruban *mauve*, an item worth nothing, since many persons imagine that mauve, as the name for a colour, is as modern as magenta.
Portugally Rev., N. S., XLII. 287.

mauvein, mauveine (mó'vin), *n.* [*< mauve* + *-in*, -ine.] The base ($C_{22}H_{21}N_3$) of aniline purple or mauve: same as *mauvein*.

But it was not until 1856 that Perkin prepared *mauveine*, the first aniline dye, on a large scale.
Newbold, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 3.

maver (má'vér), *n.* and *v.* Same as *marrer*.
maverick (mav'ér-ik), *n.* [So called from one Samuel Maverick, a Texan cattle-raiser, who, according to one account, relying upon the natural conformation of his cattle-range to prevent escape, neglected to brand his cattle, which, having on one occasion stampeded and scattered over the surrounding country, became confused with other unbranded cattle in that region, all such being presumed to be "Maverick's"; whence the term *maverick* for all such unbranded animals in the cattle region.] *1.* On the great cattle-ranges of the United States, an animal found without an owner's brand, particularly a calf away from its dam, on which the tender puts his own or his employer's brand; or one of a number of such animals gathered in a general round-up or muster of the herds of different owners feeding together, which are distributed in a manner agreeable upon.

Unbranded animals are called *mavericks*, and when found on the round-up are either branded by the owner of the range on which they are, or else are sold for the benefit of the association.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 607.

Hence — *2.* Anything dishonestly obtained, as a saddle, mine, or piece of land. [Western U. S.]

maverick (mav'ér-ik), *v. t.* [*< maverick, n.*] To seize or brand (an animal) as a maverick; hence, to take possession of without any legal claim; appropriate dishonestly or illegally: as, to *maverick* a piece of land. [Western U. S.]

mavis (má'vis), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *ma-rish*; *< ME. mavis*, *mavis*, *mavice*, *< OF. mavis*, *mavis*, *F. mavis*, also *mauvette*, dial. *mavietard* = *Sp. mavis*, *mavis* = *It. malicucco*, *malicucco*, dial. *malicucco* (ML. *malicuccus*), a mavis; prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *mifid*, *mifid*, *mifid*, *mifid*.]

a mavis, Corn. *melmet*, *melhuca*, a lark.] The song-thrush or thrush, *Turdus musicus*, a well-known thrush common in most parts of Europe. It haunts gardens and woods near streams and meadows. Its song is sweet and has considerable compass; it can be made to repeat musical airs, and in some instances to articulate words. This name, still common in Scotland, is now rare in England. See *thrush*.

And bonny sang the mavis
Out o' the thorny brake.
Lairds (Child's Ballads, III. 90).

The mavis is the sweetest bird
Next to the nightingale.
Courteous Knight (Child's Ballads, VIII. 274).

Big mavis, the middle-thrush [East Lothian, Scotland.]

mavish (má'vish), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mavis*.

"Like two young *mavishes*," Mr. Peggotty said. I knew this meant, in our local [Norfolk] dialect, like two young thrushes.
Dickens, David Copperfield, III.

mavis-skate (má'vis-skát), *n.* The largest British ray, *Raja oryphincta*, sometimes 8 feet long and broad.

mavortial (má-vór'shnl), *a.* [*< L. Mavors* (Mars), *Mars*; see *Mars*, *mavortial*.] Martial; warlike.

Once I was guarded with *mavortial* bands.
Loerie, iv. 1. (Eucly. Dict.)

maw (má), *n.* [*< ME. maw*, *mawc*, *maghe*, *< AS. maga* = *D. magge*, *mag* = *MLG. mage*, *LA. mage*, *mag* = *OHG. mago*, *MHG. mage*, *G. mag* = *Lecl. magi* = *Sw. mage* = *Dan. mave* (cf. *It. dial. magone*, crop of birds, *magu*, *maw*, *< OHG.*), *maw*, stomach: the native Teut. word for 'stomach.'] *1.* The stomach: now used of human beings only in contempt, and rarely of animals.

Rigte as hony is yuel to delve (digest) and englymeth (eloyeth) the maw.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 65.

They shall give unto the priest the shoulder, and the two cheeks, and the maw.
Deut. xviii. 3.

Help us to mave free conscience from the paw
Of hireling wolves, whose gospel is their maw.
Milton, To the Lord General Cromwell.

2. The crop or craw of a fowl.

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill; their maw is the hopper which holds and softens the grain, letting it down by degrees into the stomach.
Arbuthnot.

3. The sound or air-bladder of a fish.

Isinglass or fish glue, in its raw state, is the "sound," maw, or swimming bladder of various kinds of fish.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 333.

4. Stomach; appetite; inclination.

Unless you had more maw to do me good. Beau and Fl.

maw (má), *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *maw*.

On the fifteenth day of May
The meadows will not maw.
Proud Lady Margaret (Child's Ballads, VIII. 80).

maw (má), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *maw*.

maw (má), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old game at cards, played with a piquet pack of thirty-six cards by any number of persons from two to six. Halliwell.

Methought Lucetta and I were at maw; a game, uncle, that you can well skill of. Chapman, May-day, v. 2.

My lord, you were bent to try a set at maw.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, III. 2.

maw-bound (má'bound), *a.* Costive; constipated.

maw (má), *n.* [*< ME. maw*, *mawc*, a contr. form of *mauch*, *< Lecl. muth* = *Dan. muthik* = *Norw. mukk*, a maggot; *n. dim.* of the simple form which appears in *AS. mawc* = *D. t. made*, etc., a maggot: see *mad*, *mad*, *< F. maddock*.] A maggot. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

maw (má), *n.* [Short for *mawkin*, *malkin*.] A slattern. [Prov. Eng.]

mawkin (má'kin), *n.* See *malkin*.

mawkish (má'kish), *a.* [*< maw* + *-ish*.] *1.* Maggoty. [Not found in this literal sense. Compare *mucky*, *1.*] Hence — *2.* Louthsome; apt to cause loathing or nausea; sickening.

Like a faint traveller whose dusty mouth
Grows dry with heat, and spits a mawkish froth.
Armstrong, in of Virgil's Georgics, IV.

3. Insipid; sickening; sickly: as, *mawkish champagne*; *mawkish sentimentality*.

This state of man
Is not a situation of betweenness.
As some word-colours are disposed to call it —
Meaning a mawkish as it were fish state.
One, using neither loss nor hate.
Widdow, Peter Pindar, p. 204.

Flow, welated, flow! like thine inspirer, beer;
Though stale, not ripe; though thin, yet never clear:
So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull:
Heady, not strong; o'erflowing, though not full.
Pope, Dunciad, III. 171.

mawkishly (má'kish-ly), *adv.* In a mawkish way.

mawkishness (má'kish-ness), *n.* *1.* Mawkish, sickly, or sickening quality. — *2.* Sickly or qualmish sentimentality.

The imagination of a boy is healthy, and the mawkish imagination of a man is healthy; but there is a space of life between, in which the soul is in a ferment, the character undecided, the way of life uncertain, the ambition thick-sighted; thence proceeds *mawkishness*.
Keats, Endymion, Pref.

mawks (máks), *n.* A dialectal variant of *maw*.
mawky (má'ki), *a.* [Also *mawky*; *< maw* + *-y*. Cf. *mawkish*.] *1.* Maggoty. [Prov. Eng.] — *2.* Mawkish.

Even John Dryden penned none but *mawky* plays, nor did Byron succeed at all as a dramatist.
Jon Ber, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xxiii.

mawmt, *n.* An obsolete form of *malm*.

mawmet, *n.* See *maumet*.

mawmetry, *n.* See *maumetry*.

mawmish, *a.* See *maumish*.

mawmouth (má'mouth), *n.* The calico, grass-, or strawberry-bass, *Pomoxys sparoides*, a centrarchoid fish. [Local U. S.]

mawn (mán), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *maund*.

mawp (máp), *n.* [*Cf. nope*, *alp*.] The bullfinch of Europe, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. See *cut* under *bullfinch*. [Prov. Eng.]

mawseed (má'séd), *n.* The seeds of the opium-poppo, *Papaver somniferum*: so called from being used as food for cage-birds, especially when molting.

mawskin (má'skin), *n.* The stomach of a calf prepared for making cheese; rennet. [Prov. Eng.]

maw-worm (má'wérn), *n.* An intestinal worm which may be found in the stomach, as a pin-worm or threadworm, such as *Oxyuris vermicularis*.

max (maks), *n.* [Said to be an abbr. of *maxime*, and orig. applied to gin of the best kind, *< F. maxime*, *< L. maximus*, greatest: see *maximum*.] A kind of gin.

Boxers to max at the One Tun in Jermy Street.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends.

maxilla (mak-sil'á), *n.*; pl. *maxillæ* (-é). [*L.*, the jaw-bone, jaw, dim. of *maxilla* (*> mála*, jaw), *< V. max* in *maxillare*, soften, *maxillate*, = *Gr. V. mas*, *pay*, in *maxar*, knead, *púca*, a kneaded mass; see *mass*, *minga*, etc.] In anat. and zool.: (a) A jaw or jaw-bone; a maxillary bone; especially, a bone of the upper jaw, as distinguished from the mandible. When the term is applied to both jaw-bones, they are distinguished as *maxilla superior* and *maxilla inferior*, the supramaxillary and infamaxillary bones. (b) Specifically, the supramaxillary bone proper, as distinguished from the premaxillary or intermaxillary, which is often fused therewith in the higher vertebrates. (c) In entom., as in insects and arachnids, one of the second pair of gnathites: either one, right and left, of the second or lower pair of horizontal jaws, next behind or below the mandibles. In the maxilla, thus forming the under jaw of insects, may be distinguished several parts, as the basal joint or cardo, the footstalk or stipes, the palp-bearing or palpiger, and the blade or lacinia. See cuts under *Hymenoptera*, *Insecta*, and *Arachnida*. (d) In *U. natacea*, the right or left one of either of the two pairs of gnathites which come next after the mandibles, between these and the maxillipeds. The maxilla of a crustacean thus correspond to those of an insect, but there is an additional pair of them. — Composite *maxillæ*, *dentate maxillæ*, etc. See the adjectives.

maxillar (mak-sil'ár), *a.* Same as *maxillary*.

Maxillaria (mak-sil'á-ri-á), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), so called in allusion to the resemblance between the lip and column and the jaws of an animal, *< L. maxilla*, the jaw.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Fandea*, type of the subtribe *Maxillariæ*, characterized by an erect concave lip with erect lateral lobes and a fleshy column. They are epiphytes arising from pseudobulbs, with usually one or two flat leaves which are coriaceous, thin, or slightly fleshy. The flowers are large or of medium size, often beautiful and fragrant. There are about 180 species, natives of tropical America.

Maxillariæ (mak-sil'á-ri-é), *n. pl.* [NL. (Benthau and Hooker, 1883), *< Maxillaria* + *-æ*.] A subtribe of the tribe *Fandea* of the natural order *Orchideæ*, characterized by leaves that are not plaited and a column (or the part that bears the stamens and pistils) produced into a claw-like foot. It contains 9 genera, all American, and about 176 species.

maxillary (mak-sil'á-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. maxillaris*, of the jaw, *< maxilla*, the jaw-bone,

passing into each other, and *may* in many constructions being purposely or inevitably used with more or less indefiniteness. The principal uses are as follows: (a) To indicate subjective ability, or abstract possibility: rarely used absolutely (as in the first quotation), but usually with an infinitive (not, however, as a mere auxiliary). See also *might*.

For and thou over me *my* tid, as y over thee *may*,
Weel bittin' thou woldst me bynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 167.

If thou consider the number and the manner of thy blisses
and thy sorrows, thou woldst not forsaken (canst not deny)
that nart yet blissful.
Chaucer, Boethius

Therefore whanne it made not be aggheweld to these
things, it behouethighon to be censed, and to do nothing
folli.
Wyck, Acts xix. 30.

Thel turned a-moon to flight, who that *myght* sonest, so
that noon a-bode other.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 574.

Ask me not, for I *may* not speak of it
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(b) To indicate possibility with contingency.

What-soever thou be seruyd, Ioke thou be feyn,
For els thou *may* want it when thou hast nede
Booke of Providence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 60.

For she said within herself, If I *may* but touch his garment,
I shall be whole.
Mat. ix. 21.

Things must be as they *may*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1. 23.

I am confirm'd,
Fall what *may* fall.

Plether (and another), Queen of Corinth, l. 1.

Though what he learns he speaks, and *may* advance
Some general maxims, or be right by chance.
Pope, Moral Essays, l. 3.

Let us keep sweet,
If so we *may*, our hearts, even while we eat
The bitter harvest of our own device.
Waltter, Amy Wentworth.

It *might* be May or April, he forgot,
The last of April or the first of May.
Tennyson, The Brook.

The young *may* die, but the old must!
Lonsfellow, Golden Legend, iv.

In this sense, when a negative clause was followed by a
contingent clause with *if*, *may* in the latter clause was
formerly used elliptically, *if I may* meaning 'if I can control
it' or 'prevent it'.

My body, at the leaue way,
Ther shal no wight defoule, *if I may*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 600.

"Say boldly this wille," quod he,
"I nyl be wroth, *if that I may*."
For nought that thou shalt to me say."
Hum. of the Rose, l. 3000.

Sometimes *may* is used merely to avoid a certain bluntness
in putting a question, or to suggest doubt as to whether
the person to whom the question is addressed will be able
to answer it definitely.

How old *may* Phillis be, you ask,
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?
Prior, Phillis's Age.

The proterit *might* is similarly used, with some slight addition
of contempt.

Who *might* be your mother,
That you insult, exult, and all at once,
The wretched!
Shak., As you Like It, iii. 5. 35.

(c) To indicate opportunity, moral power, or the absolute
power residing in another agent.

As I shall dreyne son, anche as thet ben, and the names
how thet clopen hom; to suche entent, that see *more*
knows the difference of hom and of othere.
Manderly, Travels, p. 68.

For who that doth not whome he *may*,
Whome he wolde hit wol be nay.
Curser Mundi, (Hollivell.)

He loved hym entirely, and fain wolde he that he a bood
stillu yet it *myght* be.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 631.

Easily thou *myghtest* have perleued my wanne cheekes
... to forshew jat then, which I confesse now.
Lily, Euphons and his England, p. 355.

Thy yield him thee asleep,
Where thou *myght* knock a nail into his head.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 60.

(d) To indicate permission: the most common use.

Thou *mayest* be no longer steward
Luke xvi. 2.

An I *may* hido my face, let me play Thishy too.
Shak., M. N. D., l. 2. 33.

I *might* not be admitted.
Shak., T. N., l. 1. 25.

In this sense *may* is scarcely used now in negative
clauses, as permission refused amounts to an absolute
prohibition, and accordingly removes all doubt or contingency.

(e) To indicate desire, as in prayer, aspiration,
imprecation, benediction, and the like. In this sense
might is often used for a wish contrary to what can or
must be. as, O that I *might* recall him from the grave!

May you live happily and long for the service of your
country
Dryden, Dool. of Rind.

Certain as this, O! *might* my days endure,
From age inglorious and black death secure.
Pope, Illiad, viii. 68.

That which I have doue,
May He within himself make pure
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

(f) In law, *may* in a statute is usually interpreted to mean
must, when used not to confer a favor, but to impose a duty
in the exercise of which the statute shows that the public
or private persons are to be regarded as having an interest.

B. As an auxiliary: In this use notionally
identical with *may* in the contingent uses
above, in A (d), but serving to form the so-

called compound tenses of the subjunctive or
potential mode, expressing contingency in con-
nection with purpose, concession, etc. *May* is so
used—(1) In substantive clauses, or clauses that take the
place of or are in apposition with the subject or object or
predicate of a sentence: introduced by *that*.

It was my secret wish *that* he *might* be prevailed on to
accompany me.
Byron.

They apprehended *that* he *might* have been carried off
by gipsies.
Southery.

I heard from an old officer that when in the West Indies
he was told by a lady, at whose house he was dining, *that*
he *might* not like the soup, as it was made from snakes.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 335.

(2) In conditional clauses. (Rare, except in clauses where
periphrasis is distinctly expressed.)

Lands, goods, horse, armour, anything I have
is his to use, so *somewhat may* die.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 53.

(3) In concessive clauses.

Whatever the stars *may* have betokened, this August,
1749, was a momentous month to Germany. *G. H. Lewes*.

A great soul *may* inspire a sick body with strength; but
if the body were well, it would obey yet more promptly
and effectually.
J. P. Clarke, Self-culture, p. 68.

(4) In clauses expressing a purpose.

Was it not enough for thee to bear the contradiction of
sinners upon Earth, but thou must still suffer so much at
the hands of those whom thou didst for, that thou *mightest*
bring them to Heaven?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

Constantine had separated his forces that he *might* divide
the attention and resistance of the enemy.
Gibbon.

*may*¹, n. [*ME. may, mai, mey*, a kinsman,
person, < *AS. may, m., a kinsman*, = *OS. mæg*
= *OFries. mæg* = *MLG. mæg*, *mæg* = *OHG.*
mæg, *MHG. mæg*, a kinsman, = *Lecl. mæg*, a
father-in-law, = *Sw. mæg* = *Dan. mæg*, son-in-
law, = *Goth. mæg*, a son-in-law, orig. a 'kins-
man'; akin to *AS. mæg*, a kinsman, son, man,
to *mæg*, a child, young person, servant, a
man, = *OS. mæg*, child, = *Lecl. mæg*, a son, a
man (> *ME. more*), = *Goth. mæg*, a boy, ser-
vant, to *AS. mæg*, f., a kinswoman (see *may*²),
and to *mæg*, *mæg*, a maid, maiden (see
maid, *maiden*); ult. from the root of *may*¹,
have strength.] 1. A kinsman.—2. A per-
son.

*may*², n. [*ME. may, mey*, a maid, < *AS.*
mæg, f., kinswoman, a woman, akin to *mæg*, m.,
a kinsman: see *may*¹.] A maiden; a virgin.
[Obsolete or Scotch.]

Thow glori of womanhede, thow fayro *may*,
Thow haven of refut, bryghte sterre of day.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 763.

To hevyns blys yhit *may* he ryso
Thurghis helpe of Marie that mylde *may*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

But I will down you river rove, among the wood sea green,
An' a' to pu' a poble to my ain dear *May*.
Burns, Oh, Luve will Venture In.

*May*¹ (ma), n. [*ME. may, mey*, < *OF. mai*, f.,
mai = *Pr. mai* = *Sp. mayo* = *Pg. maio* = *It.*
maggio = *OFries. maia* = *D. mei*, *Flem. meij* =
MLG. mei, *meij* = *MHG. meie*, *meije*, *G. mai* =
Sw. maj = *Dan. mai* = *Turk. mayıs*, < *L. Maius*,
Mayıs, ac. *mensis*, the third month of the Roman
year, usually associated with *Maius*, *Maja* (Gr.
Maia), a goddess, the mother of Mercury, orig. a
goddess of growth or increase; from the root of
magnus, *OL. majus*, great: see *may*¹.] 1. The
fifth month of the year, consisting of thirty-one
days, reckoned on the continent of Europe and
in America as the last month of spring, but in
Great Britain commonly as the first of summer.

In the month of *May* the citizens of London of all estates,
generally in every parish, and in some instances two or
three parishes joining together, had their several *mayings*,
and did fetch their *maypoles* with divers warlike shows;
with good archers, morrice dancers, and other devices for
pastime, all day long; and towards evening they had stage-
plays and bonfires in the streets.
Stow, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 454.

The flowery *May*, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.
Milton, Odes, May Morning.

2. Figuratively, the early part or springtime
of life.

His *May* of youth and bloom of lusthood.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 78.

3. [*l. c.*] (a) The hawthorn: so called because
it blooms in *May*. Also *May-bush*.

But when at last I dared to speak,
The *May*, you know, was white with snow.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

(b) Some other plant, especially species of
Spiraea: as, Italian *may*.—4. The festivities or
games of *May-day*.

It seems to have been the constant custom, at the celebra-
tion of the *May-games*, to elect a Lord and Lady of the
May, who probably presided over the sports.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 455.

I'm to be Queen o' the *May*, mother.
Tennyson, The May-Queen.

5. In Cambridge University, England, the East-
er-term examination.

The *May* is one of the features which distinguish Cam-
bridge from Oxford: at the latter there are no public
college examinations.

C. A. Bristol, English University, p. 37.

Italian *may*, a frequently cultivated shrub, *Spiraea
perfoliata*, with small white flowers in sessile umbels.
Also called *St. Peter's wreath*.—Lord of the *May*. See
lord.—*May laws*. See *law*.

*may*¹ (mä), v. t. [*May*¹, n.] To celebrate
May-day: take part in the festivities of *May-
day*: chiefly or only in the verbal noun *maying*
and the derivative *mayer*: as, to go a *maying*.

*maya*¹ (mä'yä), n. [*Hind.*] In *Hindu myth.*: (a)
Illusion or deceptive appearance. (b) [*cop.*]
Such appearance personified as a female who
acts a part in the production of the universe,
and is considered to have only an illusory ex-
istence.

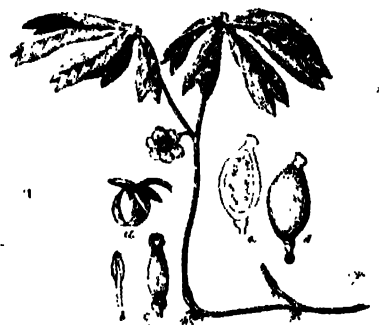
*Maya*² (mä'yä), n. [*Native name.*] Of or per-
taining to the Mayas, an aboriginal tribe of
Yucatan, distinguished for their civilization
and as the possessors of an alphabet and a lit-
erature when America was discovered: as, the
Maya alphabet; the *Maya* records.

Mayaca (mä-yak'ä), n. [*NL.* (Aublet, 1775),
from the native name.] The type and only ge-
nus of plants of the natural order *Mayacaceae*.
There are about 7 species, natives of North and South
America from Virginia to Brazil. They are small moss-like
marsh or semi-aquatic plants, with inconspicuous white,
pink, or violet flowers.

Mayacaceae (mä-yä-kä'sä-ë), n. pl. [*NL.*
(Kunth, 1843), < *Mayaca* + *-aceae*.] A natural
order of monocotyledonous plants belonging
to the series *Coronarier*, and characterized by
having regular flowers, three stamens, and a
one-celled ovary with three parietal placentae
and many orthotropous ovules. The order con-
tains but one genus, *Mayaca*.

Mayaceae (mä-yä-sä-ë), n. pl. [*NL.* (Lindley,
1847), < *Mayaca* + *-aceae*.] Same as *Mayacaceae*.

May-apple (mä'äp'l), n. 1. A plant, *Podo-
phyllum peltatum*, of the natural order *Berber-
ridaceae*. It is a native of North America. A peren-
nial herb, about two feet high, it has one large white
flower rising from between two leaves of the size of the



May-apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*).
a, the flower-lod with the bractlets; b, a stamen; c, the pistil;
d, the fruit; e, the fruit cut longitudinally.

hand, composed of from five to seven wedge-shaped divi-
sions. The yellowish, pulpy, slightly acid fruit, somewhat
larger than a pigeon's egg, is sometimes eaten, and the
creeping rootstock affords one of the safest and most ac-
tive cathartics known. Also called *mandarin*, *hop-apple*.

2. The plant *P. Emodi* of the Himalayas; also,
a related plant of the western United States,
Achlys triphylla.—3. Same as *honey-suckle-ap-
ple*. [*U. S.*]

maybe (mä'bē), adv. [Also dial. *webbe*; an ellip-
sis of *it may be*. Cf. *mayhap*.] Perhaps; pos-
sibly; probably.

I'll know
His pleasure: *maybe* he will relent.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 4.

Faith:—*may be* that was the reason we did not meet.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 2.

"O blinn feared, mither, I'll *maybe* no dee."
Glenlogie (ChBd's Ballads, IV. 83).

maybe (mä'bē), a. and n. [*Maybe*, adv.] I. a.
Possible; uncertain. [*Rare.*]

Tis nothing yet, yet all thou hast to give;
Then add those *maybe* years thou hast to live.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 334.

II. n. Something that may be or happen; a
possibility or probability. [*Rare.*]

However real to him, it is only a *maybe* to me.
J. Bailey, Essays, p. 216.

May-beetle (mä'bē'tl), n. 1. A cockchafer,
Melolontha vulgaris. Also *May-bug*, *May-shaffer*.

[Eng.]—2. A June-bug, *Lachnosterna fusca*, or
other species of the same genus. See *cute* un-
der *dog-bug* and *June-bug*. [*Southern U. S.*]

mazer-tree (mä'zär-trē), *n.* The common maple of Great Britain, *Acer campestre*. Also *mazer-tree*.

mazer-wood (mä'zär-wüd), *n.* 1. Same as *mazer*, 1.—2. Gutta-percha. See the quotation.

In the Museum Tradescantianum . . . the following entry occurs: . . . "The plicable mazer wood, being warmed, will work to any form." This museum became the nucleus of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The word "mazer," variously spelt, often occurs in early English poetry, and is especially mentioned in old catalogues and wills. It is by no means impossible that mazer cups may have been made of gutta-percha, as its lightness, strength, and non-liability to fracture would recommend it; and curiously enough one of the vernacular names of the tree yielding gutta-percha is "mazer wood tree." *Kings. Brit.*, xi. 338.

mazily (mä'zi-li), *adv.* In a mazy manner; by winding and turning; with confusion or perplexity.

The brooks of Eden mazy murmuring.

Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity, Milton.

maziness (mä'zi-nēs), *n.* The state of being mazy or mazed; perplexity or perplexingness.

mazological (maz-ō-lōj'i-kāl), *a.* [*mazology* + *-al*.] Mastological; mammalogical.

mazologist (mä-zol'ō-jist), *n.* [*mazology* + *-ist*.] A mastologist or mammalogist.

mazology (mä-zol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr.* *μαζα*, breast, + *-λογία*, *logia*, *logy*, speak: see *-ology*.] Mammalogy; mastology; theriology.

mazurka (ma-zör'kä), *n.* [Also as *F. mazurka*; *Pol.* *mazurka*, a dance, *Pol.* *Mazur*, a native of Mazovia, Poland.] 1. A lively Polish dance, properly for four or eight pairs of dancers, originally performed with a singing accompaniment. The steps and figures are various, and may be improvised. The more modern mazurka is a polka with two sliding steps instead of one, the music is in triple time. 2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and moderately rapid, with a capricious accent on the second beat of the measure. Older mazurkas usually have a drone bass. The prominence of the mazurka form is mainly due to the predilection shown for it in the works of Chopin.

mazy (mä'zi), *a.* [*maze* + *-y*.] Having the character of a maze; perplexing from turns and windings; winding; intricate.

Then out again he flies, to wing his mazy round.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

Mary herring. See *herring*. **Mary pack**, a parish toul *Hallford* [Prov. Eng.]

mazard, *n.* See *mazard*.

M. O. An abbreviation of *Member of Congress*.

M. D. An abbreviation (a) of the Latin *Medicina Doctor*, Doctor of Medicine (see *doctor*, 2); (b) in musical notation, of *mano destra* (Italian) or *main droite* (French), 'right hand,' indicating a passage to be performed by the right hand.

me (mé), *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *me*; *ME.* *me*, *AS.* *dat. me*, *me* = *OS.* *mi* = *OFries.* *mi* = *D.* *mi* = *MIst.* *me* = *OHG.* *mi*. *Gen.* *me* = *lecl.* *me* = *Goth.* *me*; *AS.* *acc.* *me*, *me*, older (in poet. use) *mece*, *ONorth.* *me* = *OS.* *mi*, *mi* = *OFries.* *mi* = *D.* *mi* = *MIst.* *mi* = *OHG.* *mi*, *mi*, *mi* = *lecl.* *mi* = *Sw.* *mi*. *Dan.* *mi* = *Goth.* *mi*; = *L.* *gen.* *mi* = *W.* *mi* = *Corn.* *me* = *Bret.* *me* = *L.* *gen.* *mei*, *dat.* *mei*, *acc.* *me* = *Gr.* *gen.* *moi*, *gen.* *moi*, *acc.* *me*, *me* = *Skt.* *gen.* *mayam*, *me*, *acc.* *mām*, *mā*, *me*; a pronominal base associated in use with that of the pronoun *I*: see *I*. Hence *mine*. Cf. *myself*.] A pronoun of the first person, used only in the oblique cases (accusative and dative, classed together as objective), and supplying these cases of the pronoun *I*.

"Me, me," he cry'd, "turn all your words alone On me! the fact-content, the fault my own."

Dryden, Amiel, ix.

The dative occurs—(a) To express the indirect object as, give me a drink; bring me that book.

What me biddeth other biddeth
The schal the forward holden alle.

King Horn (R. E. T. S.), p. 63.

Pay me that thou owest.

Mat., xviii. 28.

(b) To express the indirect object in mere reference or mention—that is, to bring into the predicate, as an apparent indirect object, the actual subject (the ethical dative); a form of expression adding a certain life or vivacity to colloquial speech, and therefore a favorite one in Shakespeare and other Elizabethan dramatists.

Come me a page of Amphitruus, who with humble smiling reverence delivered a letter unto him from Clinias.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

He plucked me ope his doublet and offered them his throat to cut.

Shak., J. C., i. 2. 267.

I remember me, I'm marry'd and can't be my own Man again.

Congreve, Way of the World, II. 2.

(c) In such expressions as *was to me*, *well is me*, *best me* (see *me*).

Was to me, that I ajourn in Masech!

Ps. cxx. 5.

(d) Before the impersonal verbs *think* and *seem*, where *me* is conventionally written with the verb as one word, as *me think* (preterit *me thought*), *me seem* (preterit *me seemed*).

They talk'd.

Masech, of what they knew not.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(e) In such expressions as *me rather were*, *me liefer were*, etc. See *have* and *loof*.

me². [*ME.*, an abbr. form of *man*, *AS.* *man*, *mon*, or of the pl. *men*, *AS.* *men*, used indefinitely: see *man*.] One; they: used indefinitely.

Thanne hadde Fortune folwyng here two faire maidenes,
Concupiscencia-carnis we calde the chiere mayde.

Piers Plowman (C), xli. 174.

M. E. An abbreviation (a) of *Methodist Episcopal*; (b) of *Mining Engineer*: as, John Smith, *M. E.*; (c) of *Middle English*: used (as *ME.*) in the etymologies of this work.

meach, **meaching**. See *michel*, *meiching*. **meacock** (mé'kok), *n.* and *a.* [Also *mecock*, *mecke*; supposed to stand for **mekock*, **mek* + *dim.* *-ock*; but this is doubtful.] 1. *n.* A timorous, cowardly fellow.

A meacock is he who dreads to see blond sheld.

Mt. for Maps, p. 418.

I shall be compted a Meacock, a milkop.

Lullu, Euphuus, p. 102.

Fools and meacocks.

To endure what you think fit to put upon 'em

Fletcher, Wildgones Chase, v. 2.

II. *a.* Timid; timorous; cowardly.

'Tis a world to see

How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curtest shrew.

Shak., T. of the 8, II. 1. 315.

mead¹ (med), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *meath*; *ME.* *mede*, *mede*, *AS.* *medu*, *medu* = *OFries.* *med*, *ME.* *mede* = *OHG.* *medu*, *medu*, *ME.* *mede*, *met*, *G.* *mede*, *met* = *lecl.* *medu* = *Sw.* *med*, *med* = *Goth.* **medus* (not recorded), *mead*, a drink made from honey; a common Indo-Eur. word. = *W.* *medd* (> *ult.* *E.* *medethyn*) = *Ir.* *medh*, *mead*, = *OHG.* *medu*, *honey*, *wine*, = *Russ.* *medu*, *honey*, = *Lith.* *medus*, *mead*, *medus*, *honey*, = *Latv.* *medus*, *honey*, = *Gr.* *mede*, *mead* (> *ult.* *E.* *amethyst*), = *Zend.* *madhu* (= *Pers.* *mad*), *wine*, = *Skt.* *madhu*, *honey*, *sugar*, *meadhu*, *adj.*, sweet.] 1. A strong liquor made by mixing honey with water and flavoring it, yeast or some similar ferment being added, and the whole allowed to ferment. It was a favorite beverage in the middle ages, and is made according to different recipes in different parts of England down to the present day. When carefully made it will keep for a long time, and improve with age.

And being now in hand, to write this glorious preface,

Fill me a bowl of meath, my working spirit to raise.

Dryden, Polyolbon, IV. 112.

Carmen

Are got into the yellow starch, and chimney sweeps
To their chace and strong waters, turn.

Meath, and *chahal*. *B. Johnson*, *Devil an Ass*, I. 1.

My friend, wandering from house to house, at last discovered an old man, who brought him a bowl of mead in exchange for a chair.

B. Taylor, Northern Travels, p. 331.

2. A sweet drink charged with carbonic gas, and flavored with some syrup, as sarsaparilla.

[U. S.]

mead² (mēd), *n.* [*ME.* *mede*, *AS.* *mead*, *n.* *mead*, *meadow*: see *meadow*, the more orig. form. *Mead²* and *meadow* are related as *leasel* and *leason*, *shade* and *shadow*.] Same as *meadow*: now chiefly used in poetry.

And if this mead in drossy, barayne, olde,

Let plowe it oft, and playne it ofte doune lowe

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. T. S.), p. 183.

She was gathering Narcissus flowers in the meads of Sicily.

Bacon, Physical Tables, xi.

Downward sloped

The path through yelow meads

Lovell, Parting of the Ways.

meader (me'dér), *n.* [*ME.* (not found), *AS.* *maðere*, a mower, *AS.* *mað*, a mowing: see *math*.] A mower. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

meadow (med'ō), *n.* [*ME.* *medow*, *medow*, *medwe*, *AS.* *mād* (nom. and acc. sing.), pl. *māðea*, *māda*, *medea* (the nom. sing. *māðea*, *f.*, and *māda*, *m.*, being rare and uncertain; stem *mādu-* or *mādu-*) = *OFries.* *mede* = *D.* *mat*, a meadow, = *MIst.* *mede*, *maide* = *OHG.* **mala* (**malla*), in comp. *mala-scech*, a grasshopper, *MIst.* *mate*, *matte*, *G.* *matte*, also *matt* (esp. in place-names), a meadow; usually referred, as 'a place mowed' or 'to be mowed,' to the verb *mað*, *AS.* *mācan*; but the noun, with the formative *-d(-th)* from the verb is *math* (*AS.* *māth* = *OHG.* *mād*, *MIst.* *māt*, *G.* *mahd*, etc.), a different word, and the *AS.* word in its orig. form (stem *mādu-*) can hardly be so formed from *mācan*, *mow*, there being no rec-

ognized formative *-d-*. But possibly the root **mād-*, **mād-* (the formative being *-w-*), may be cognate with *L.* *mētere*, *reap*, *mow*, which may contain an extended form of the root of *mow*: see *mow*.] 1. A low, level tract of land under grass, and generally mown annually or oftener for hay; also, a piece of grass-land in general, whether used for the raising of hay or as pasture-land. Meadows are often on the banks of a river or lake, but so far above the surface as to be dry enough to produce grass and herbage of a superior quality. In some parts of the United States, as New England, land so situated is called *meadow* or *meadow-land* without reference to its use, and in other parts, especially in the West, *bottom* or *bottom land*.

Made hem alle to assemble in the Dukes lande in a grete meadow upon a river.

Merlin (E. T. S.), I. 70.

This golden meadow, lying ready still

Then to be mow'd when their occasion will.

Daniel, Panegyric to the King's Majesty.

2. A feeding-ground of fish, as eel. *Report of U. S. Fish Commission*, 1877, p. 541.—3. An ice-field or floe on which seals herd.—**Floating meadow**, flat meadow-land adjoining a river or other source of water supply, by means of which it can be drained at pleasure.—**Half meadow**, low ground subject to occasional overflow by extraordinary tides, and producing coarse grass that can be used for hay, called *half-grass*.

meadow-beauty (med'ō-bu'ti), *n.* A plant of the genus *Rhiera*, chiefly *R. virginica*. It is a low herb with showy purple flowers. Also called *deer-grass*.

meadow-bird (med'ō-bōrd), *n.* The bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*; so called from its usual breeding place. See *cut* under *bobolink*. [*Local*, U. S.]

meadow-bright (med'ō-brīd), *n.* The marsh-marigold. [*Prov. Eng.*]

meadow-brown (med'ō-brōun), *n.* One of various butterflies of the subfamily *Satyrinae*, as *Hyparchia janira*. Also called *satyr*. The eyed meadow-brown of the eastern United States is *Satyrus eurycle*.

meadow-campion (med'ō-kam'pī-on), *n.* See *campion*.

meadow-clapper (med'ō-klap'ér), *n.* The salt-water marsh-hen.

meadow-clover (med'ō-klov'ér), *n.* See *clover*.

meadow-crake (med'ō-krak), *n.* The corn-crake or land-rail, *Crex pratensis*.

meadow cress (med'ō-kres), *n.* The cuckoo-flower, *Candollea pratensis*.

meadow-drake (med'ō-drak), *n.* The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

meadower (med'ō-ér), *n.* One who waters meadow-lands to increase or preserve their verdure.

meadow-fern (med'ō-férn), *n.* See *fern*.

meadow-fescue (med'ō-fes'ku), *n.* See *fescue*.

meadow-foxtail (med'ō-foks'tail), *n.* See *foxtail*.

meadow-gallinule (med'ō-gal'i-nul), *n.* Same as *meadow-crake*.

meadow-gowan (med'ō-gou'gan), *n.* See *gowan*.

meadow-grass (med'ō-grās), *n.* A general name for grasses of the genus *Poa*; chiefly, however, the larger and more useful species. See *spear-grass*. The most important is *P. pratensis*, the common meadow grass of England; the June grass, Kentucky blue grass, etc. of the United States. This is the smooth stalked meadow grass, as contrasted with *P. trivialis*, the rough or tough stalked meadow grass. The low meadow-grass or foal grass is *P. serotina*, but the name is also applied to the similar-looking *Glyceria serotina*.—**Beed** or **tall meadow-grass**, *Glyceria arundinacea*.

meadow-hen (med'ō-hen), *n.* The American eel, *Falco americana*. [*New Eng.*]

meadowink (med'ō-wīngk), *n.* The bobolink. [*Local*.]

meadow-land (med'ō-land), *n.* [*ME.* **medweland* (3), *AS.* *māðealand*, also *māðland*, *AS.*



Meadow-lark (*Sturnella magna*).

meadow, *meadow*, + *land*, *land*.] Land used as a meadow; also, meadows collectively.

meadow-lark (med'ô-lârk'), *n.* 1. A well-known bird of the family *Icteridae*, or American starlings; the field-lark, *Sturnella magna*. The upper parts are mottled grey, brown, and black, the under are bright yellow with a black horseshoe-shaped mark on the breast. The meadow-lark inhabits most of the United States. It nests on the ground, lays from 4 to 6 white eggs with reddish speckles and a sweet songster. The name is inaccurate: the bird having no resemblance to a lark. See cut on preceding page.

Is this more pleasant to you than the whirr
Of meadow-lark and her sweet roundelay?
Longfellow, *Birds of Killingworth*.

2. The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. [Local, Eng.]

meadow-mouse (med'ô-mous), *n.* A field-mouse or vole of North America; any member of the subfamily *Arvicoluræ*. The commonest one in the United States is *Arvicola riparius*. See cut under *Arvicola*.

meadow-mussel (med'ô-muss'), *n.* A kind of mussel found on tide-flats or salt meadows, *Modiola plicatula*. [New York.]

meadow-ore (med'ô-ôr), *n.* In mineral, bog-iron ore, or limonite. See *limonite*.

meadow-parasit (med'ô-pâr'sit), *n.* 1. A coarse umbelliferous plant, *Heracleum sphondylium*. [Great Britain.]—2. Any plant of the genus *Thapsium*. [U. S.]

meadow-pea (med'ô-pô), *n.* A perennial leguminous plant, *Lathyrus pratensis*, of Europe and Asia, available as a pasture-herb for sheep.

meadow-pine (med'ô-pin), *n.* Same as *slush-pine*.

meadow-pink (med'ô-pîngk), *n.* 1. The ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.—2. The maiden-pink, *Dianthus deltoides*.

meadow-pipit (med'ô-pip'it), *n.* A European pipit or titlark, *Anthus pratensis*.

meadow-queen (med'ô-kwën), *n.* Same as *meadow-sweet*.

meadow-rue (med'ô-rû), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Thalictrum*, especially the Old World species *T. flavum*. The latter is an annual herb 2 or 3 feet high, with compound leaves, the petiole twice or thrice divided, in this regard resembling the true rue. The root

Gallinago wilsoni or *delaetula*. B. S. Barton, 1799. See cut under *Gallinago*. [Local, U. S.]

meadow-sweet (med'ô-swët), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Spiraea*, primarily *S. Ulmaria* of the Old World; in the United States more especially *S. alceaefolia*.

meadow-titling (med'ô-tit'ling), *n.* The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*.

meadowwort (med'ô-wërt), *n.* The meadow-sweet *Spiraea Ulmaria*.

meadowy (med'ô-i), *a.* [*< meadow + -y*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of meadow.

Thy full and youthful breasts, which, in their meadowy pride,
Are branch'd with rivy vales meander-like that glide.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, x.

meadowwort, *n.* [*< ME. medewort; < mead + wort*.] A plant, probably the same as *meadow-wort*.

meager, **meagre** (mô'gër), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *meigre*; *< ME. meigre, < OF. meigre, meigre, magre, F. maigre (see maigre) = Pr. magre, maigre = Sp. Pg. It. magro, < L. macer (macer)*, lean, thin, meager; cf. AS. *meager = D. Mlat. mager = OHG. mager, MHG. G. mager = Icel. mager = Sw. Dan. mager*, lean, thin, meager; the Teut. forms being prob. not derived, like the Rom., from the *L. macer* (the adoption into Teut., at so early a date (AS. OHG.) of an untechnical word, esp. an adj., from the *L.*, being very improbable), but cognate with it, the *L. macer (macer)*, thin, with the Teut., being prob. = Gr. *μακρός*, long (see *macer*); cf. *μακρός*, length, *μακρότερος*, *μακρότερος*, tall.] *I. a.* 1. Lean; thin; having little flesh. Be now of good cheer, Titus, . . . that . . . your chicken meagre and lean be not the cause of your discomfiting. Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, li. 12. A stranger stepped on shore, a lofty, lordly kind of man, tall and dry, with a meagre face, furnished with huge moustaches. Irving, *Kulcherbocker*, p. 179. 2. Without richness or fertility; barren: said of land.—3. Without moisture; dry and harsh: said of chalk, etc.—4. Without fullness, strength, substance, or value; deficient in quantity or quality; scanty; poor; mean.

But thou, thou meagre lord, . . .
Thy paleness moves me more than doth cleanness.
Shak., *3d. of V.*, iii. 2. 104.

As to their Meager Diet, it is much against Nature and the improved Diet of Mankind.
Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 19.

5. Lenten; adapted to a fast. See *maigre*.

When Lent arrives they open their magazines, and take out of them the best meagre food in the world, for there is no dish of fish that they reckon comparable to a ragout of snails. Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), i. 517.

Meager day, a fast-day. See def. 5. Also *maigre-day*.

When I arrived at the Inn, I called for supper, and, it being a meagre day, was fain to put up with eggs. Smollett, *tr. of Gil Blas*, l. 2.

Syn. 1. Spare, emaciated, lank, gaunt. 2 and 4. Tame, barren, bald, jejune, dull, proling.

II. n. 1. A sickness. Meagre, a sickness, [F.] *maigre*. Palgrave.

2. Same as *maigre*, 2.—3. A spent salmon, or kelt. [Canada.]

meager, **meagret** (mô'gër), *r. t.* [*< meager, meagre, a.*] To make lean.

His ceaseless sorrow for the unhappy maid
Meager'd his look, and on his spirits prey'd
Dryden, *tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*, xi.

meagerly, **meagrely** (mô'gër-lî), *adv.* Poorly; thinly; sparsely; feebly.

meagerness, **meagreness** (mô'gër-nës), *n.* The condition or quality of being meager; leanness; poorness; scantiness; barrenness.

meagrim, *n.* An obsolete form of *megrim*.

meak (mek), *n.* [Also *meek*; var. of *maek*.] A hook with a long handle used in agriculture for pulling up plants.

A meake for the pease, and to swing up the brake.
Tusser, *Husbandry*.

meaker (mô'kër), *n.* A minnow. [Prov. Eng.]

meaking-iron (mô'king-i'ën), *n.* Same as *meaking-iron*.

meal (mêl), *n.* [*< ME. mel, < AS. melu, melo, mela, mela = OS. me = OFries. mel = D. meel = MLG. I.G. mel = OHG. mela, MHG. mel, G. mel = Icel. mjöl = Sw. mjöl = Dan. mel, flour, meal, lit. 'what is ground': from a verb not recorded in AS. ('malan'), but found in other tongues, namely, OS. *malan* = D. *malen* = MLG. *malen* = OHG. *malan*, *malen*, MHG. *maln*, G. *malen* = Icel. *maln* = Sw. *mala* = Dan. *male* = Goth. *malan*, grind, = Ir. *mekim* = OEng. *meja*, *miete* = Lith. *malu*, *malti* = L. *molere*,*

grind, > ult. E. *molli*, molar, etc.: see *molli*. Cf. *malin*, from the same verb, and *mellow*, from the same ult. root.] 1. The edible part of any kind of grain or pulse ground to a powder or flour; flour: as, oatmeal, bean-meal.

Meal and bran together
He throws without distinction.
Shak., *Cor.*, iii. 1. 333.

"Jenny, what meal is in the girpel?" "Four bows of ailmal, two bows o' bear, and two bows o' pease."
Scott, *Old Mortality*, xz.

Specifically—(a) In the United States, ground maize: more fully called *Indian meal* and *corn-meal*. (b) In Scotland and Ireland, oatmeal.

Blest w' content, and milk and meal.
Burns, *The Contented Cottager*.

2. Any substance resembling the meal of grain or pulse; especially, any coarsely ground substance.

In the Lond grown Trees, that boren Mole, whored men maken gods bred and white, and of gods favour.
Manderly, *Travels*, p. 123.

With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves.
Thomson, *Spring*, l. 167.

3. A sand-heap. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

The cows, during the hot weather when they are attacked by the fly, get over the meal, the name given to the sand-banks.
Freeman, *Life of W. Kirby*, p. 147. (Davies.)

A cat in the meal. See *cat*.—Indian meal. See def. 1 (a).—Round meal, meal granulated in the milling rather than powdered or pulverized.

meal (mêl), *v.* [*< meal*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To grind into meal or the state of meal; pulverize: as, meal powder.—2. To sprinkle with meal, or mix meal with. [Rare.]

II. intrans. To yield or produce meal; be productive in meal: applied to grain: as, the barley does not meal well this year. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

meal (mêl), *n.* [*< ME. mcle, meel, mel, < (a)*

AS. *mâl*, a fixed time, season, occasion, a time for eating, a meal, = OS. *mâl* = OFries. *mel*, *mal* = MD. *mael*, D. *maal*, time, a meal, = MLG. *mal* = OHG. *mâl*, MHG. *mâl*, a time, G. *mal*, as a suffix, -times, = MHG. also *mâl*, a time for eating, a meal, G. *mahl*, a meal; = Icel. *mâl*, time, meal, = Sw. *mâl* = Dan. *maal*, meal, = Goth. *mêl*, a time: the word in these senses being appar. identical with (b) AS. *mâl*, *mâl*, a measure, also a mark, sign (*Cristes mâl*, 'Christ's sign,' a cross, crucifix, *fyr-mâl*, *græg-mâl*, etc.); a diff. word from *mâl*, a spot, E. *mole*: see *mole*; = OS. *mâl* (in comp. *höbbimâl*, head on a coin) = OHG. *mâl* (in comp. *anawâl*, a spot), MHG. G. *mâl*, a spot, = Icel. *mâl*, a measure, the markings or inlaid ornaments of weapons, = Sw. *mâl* = Dan. *maal*, measure; appar. ult. *< √ mâl*, measure, as in *metan*, *mete*, measure: see *mete*, *measure*, etc.] 1. The supply of food taken at one time for the relief of hunger; a provision of food (formerly of drink also) for one or more persons or animals for a single occasion, as at a customary time of eating; the substance of a repast; a breakfast, dinner, or supper: with reference to domestic animals, more commonly called a *feed*.

That the lass shoulden teie,
Of wyne let fill full a meale,
And drunken till so was befall,
That thil her strengthes loun all.
Gower, *Conf. Amant*, vi.

(Give them great meals of beef, . . . they will eat like wolves.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. 7. 102.

A rude and hasty meal was set before the numerous guests.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xiii.

2. The taking or ingestion of a supply of food; an eating; a refection or repast.

Unquiet meals make ill digestions.
Shak., *C. of E.*, v. 1. 74.

Whatever he be that sitting in the company of any others at meals . . . he will give occasion of offence.
Coryat, *Cradities*, l. 104.

3. The milk which a cow yields at one milking. Also called *milch*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Each shepherd's daughter with her cleanly pails
Was come a field to milk the morning's meal.
Bryant, *Pastorals*, l. 4. (Harris.)

A meal's meat, meat or food for a meal.

You ne'er yet had
A meal's meat from my table, as I remember.
Bacon, and Ft., *Honest Man's Fortune*, li.

A meal's victuals, a meal of victuals, food enough for a meal. [Colloq.]—A square meal, a full or plentiful meal or repast. [Slang, U. S.]—Meal pennant, meal pennant, in the United States navy, a red pennant displayed on ships of war during the time that the crew are at meals.—To make a meal, to take a hearty or substantial supply of food. [Colloq.]—To mend one's meal, to mend.

meal (mêl), *v. t.* [*< meal, n.*] To apportion food to; provide with meals or food; feed; fodder.



Flowering branch of the Male Plant of the Meadow-rue
(*Thalictrum flavum*).

a, a male flower; b, a female flower with young fruit; c, part of the leaf.

is said to have aperient and stomachic properties, like rhubarb. There are several American species, as the early meadow-rue, *T. dioicum*; the purplish meadow-rue, *T. purpurascens*; and the tall meadow-rue, *T. cornuti*. The pointed flowers are without petals, but are marked in the males by conspicuous clusters of stamens.

meadow-saffron (med'ô-saf'ron), *n.* Most properly, the plant *Colchicum autumnale*, from its resemblance to the true saffron, *Crocus sativus*. The name is extended, however, to the whole genus, sometimes to other closely allied plants. See *Colchicum*.

meadow-sage (med'ô-sâj), *n.* See *sage*.

meadow-saxifrage (med'ô-sak'si-frâj), *n.* 1. An umbelliferous plant, *Silene pratensis*, its leaves resembling those of the burnet-saxifrage. Also called *pepper-saxifrage*.—2. Sometimes, a plant of the genus *Scilla* of the same family.

meadow-snipe (med'ô-snip), *n.* 1. The grass-bird or pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa (Actodramas) macularia*. J. P. Giraud, 1844. [Long Island.]—2. The common American or Wilson's snipe,

...these cows would be brought, especially the new milk, which must be well mixed and milked by the way. *Winstanley, Hist. New England, i. 63.*

meal¹ (mél'), *n.* [A var. of *meal*¹, < AS. *mél*, a spot; see *meal*¹.] A speck or spot. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

meal² (mél'), *s. t.* [Appar. < *meal*², *n.*, but the word in the passage quoted is dubious.] Apparently, to defile or taint.

Were he meal'd with that
Which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 83.

meal-ark (mél'ark), *n.* A large chest for holding meal. [Scotch.]

There was not a bow [of meal] left in the meal-ark.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.

meal-beetle (mél'bét'), *n.* A coleopterous insect belonging to the genus *Tenebrio*, the larva of which is the meal-worm. The name may be extended to any of the *Tenebrionidae*.

mealberry (mél'ber'), *n.* The bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*.

meal-bread (mél'bred), *n.* Bread made of good wheat, ground and not sifted. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

meal-cooler (mél'kóoler), *n.* In milling, a device for freeing meal from the heat generated by grinding. The meal, as it comes from the stones, is passed through a passage under the influence of a light blast of cool air.

meal¹ (mél'ler), *n.* [< *meal*¹ + *-er*.] A wooden rubber with which gunpowder is mealled.

meal² (mél'ler), *n.* [< *meal*² + *-er*.] One who takes his meals at one place and lodges at another. [Colloq.]

One of those cheap boarding-houses . . . where humanity is resolved into two classes only — roomers and mealers.
Christian Union, Aug. 11, 1897.

mealie (mél'li), *n.* [S. African.] An ear of maize or Indian corn; specifically, in the plural, maize; as, a sack of mealies. [South Africa and Australia.]

Among the exhibits in the Natal section, the maize (locally mealies), owing to its splendid size, is especially striking.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 48.

mealie-field (mél'li-féld), *n.* A field of mealies or maize; a maize-field. Also called *mealie-garden*. [South Africa.]

A bivouac was made near a deserted kraal, there being . . . a mealie-field hard by. . . A valley was fired from these adjacent mealie gardens.
Cape Argus, June 5, 1879.

mealiness (mél'li-nés), *n.* 1. The quality of being meal; softness or smoothness, with friableness and dryness to the touch or taste. — 2. The quality of being meal-mouthed.

mealie-stone (mél'li-ng-stón), *n.* A stone of a hand-mill for grinding.

The grain is roasted and ground between two stones, one lying on the ground, the other held in the hands — two mealie-stones.
Amer. Anthropologist, i. 205.

mealman (mél'mán), *n.*; pl. *mealmen* (-men). One who deals in meal.

mealmonger (mél'mung'gér), *n.* One who deals in meal.

meal-moth (mél'móth), *n.* A pyralid moth, *Aspiota farinalis*, the larva of which feed upon meal.

meal-mouthed (mél'mouvhnd), *n.* Same as *meal-mouthed*.

That same devout meal-mouth'd precision.
Marton, Satires, II. (Nares.)

meal-offering (mél'of'er-ing), *n.* See *meal-offering*.

meal-pock, meal-poker (mél'pok, -pók), *n.* A meal-bag; a bag carried by beggars to hold the meal received in charity.

His meal-pock hang about his neck.
Into a leathern bag.
Robert Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 128).

meal-tide (mél'tid), *n.* [< ME. *meal-tide*; < *meal* + *-tide*.] Meal-time; the hour for a meal.

The mervous com and nyghen gan the tyme of meal-tide.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1565.

meal-time (mél'tim), *n.* The usual time for eating a meal.

meal-tub (mél'tub), *n.* A large tub or barrel for holding meal or flour.



Meal-beetle: *Tenebrio molitor*. Adult and larva. (About twice natural size.)

meal-worm (mél'wärm), *n.* The grub or larva of a meal-beetle, as *Tenebrio molitor*, which infests granaries, corn-mills, bakehouses, etc., and is very injurious to flour and meal. See *meal-beetle*.

meal¹ (mél'li), *a.* [< *meal*¹ + *-y*.] 1. Of the nature of meal; resembling or having the qualities of meal; pulverulent; as, a *meal* powder; a *meal* potato; a *meal* apple.

The very brightest Sunday Autumn saw,
With all its *meal* clusters of ripe nuts,
Could never keep those boys away from church.
Wordsworth, The Brothers.

2. Covered or overspread with meal or with some powdery substance resembling meal.

There are two distinct species of bug (coffee-bug) found in Ceylon, and called respectively "black," or "scaly," and "white," or *meal*.
Spon's Encyc. Manuf., i. 600.

3. Specifically — (a) In *ornith.*, having the plumage whitened as if dusted over with flour; hoary; canescent. (b) In *entom.*, meal¹-winged. (c) In *bot.*, same as *farinose*. — 4. Pale-colored; light or white in hue, like meal; as, a *meal* complexion.

The *meal* Mountains (late vineen)
'Change their white garments into lusty green.
Splinter, tr. of Du Rarlas's Works, i. 4.

His complexion, which was pale or *meal*.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xi.

5. Meal-mouthed. [Slang.]

I didn't mince the matter with him. I'm never *meal* with 'em.
Dickens, Hard Times.

Meal² amazon, a South American parrot, *Chrysotis farinosa*. See *Chrysotis*. — **Meal² bug**. See *bug*. — **Meal² redpoll**. See *redpoll*.

meal¹-bird (mél'li-bérd), *n.* The young of the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*. *Rer. C. Scrimmon.* See *cut* under *Harelda*. [Prov. Eng. (Norfolk).]

meal-mouth (mél'li-móuth), *n.* The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Local, Eng.]

meal-mouthed (mél'li-móuthnd), *a.* Speaking cautiously or warily; not saying plainly what is meant; using too much caution or reserve in speech, as from timidity or hypocrisy; hence, soft-spoken; given to the use of soft or honeyed words; hypocritical.

So were more meete for *meal-mouthed* men.
Georgic, Fruits of War.

She was a fool to be *meal-mouthed* where nature speaks so plain.
Sir B. L. Estlin.

Angry men hotly in earnest are not usually *meal-mouthed*.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 425.

meal-mouthedness (mél'li-móuthnd-nés), *n.* The quality of being meal-mouthed.

meal-tree (mél'li-tré), *n.* The wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum Lantana*; so called on account of the meal¹ surface of the young shoots and leaves. [Great Britain.]

meal-winged (mél'li-wingd), *a.* 1. Having the wings covered with minute scales; lepidopterous, as an insect. The meal-winged scale-insects are the *Aleurodidae*. [Rare.]

All farinaceous or meal-winged animals, as butterflies and moths.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. III. 16.

2. Covered with whitish powder like meal; specifically applied to the neuropterous insects of the family *Campoplegidae*.

mean¹ (mén), *v.*; pret. and pp. *meant*, ppr. *meaning*. [< ME. *menen*, < AS. *menan* (also *gemānan*), mean, intend, declare, tell, relate. = OS. *mēnian*, mean, intend, make known, = OFries. *mēna* = D. *menen* = M.G. *menen*, I.G. *menen* = OHG. *meinan*, M.H.G. G. *meinen*, mean, intend, signify, think, etc., = Icel. *meina* = Sw. *mena* = Dan. *mene* = Goth. **mainjan* (not recorded), intend, signify, mean; cf. OHG. *meina*, thought, *minni*, memory, Goth. *munan*, think, intend, mean, akin to O.Bulg. *menja*, *menik*, mean, = Bohem. *mněti*, think; ult. < √ *man* (Skt. *man*, etc.), think; see *mind*, *mind*, *mental*, *mention*, etc. Cf. *mean*⁴.] I. *trans.* 1. To have in mind, view, or contemplation; intend; hence, to purpose or design.

We layne and forye and father sech thinges of Talle, as he never *meant* in deed. *Asham, The Scholemaster, p. 123.*

No man *means* evil but the devil.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 2. 15.

Alas, poor creature! he *meant* no man harm.
That I am sure of.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, III. 9.

Sir Peter, I know, *means* to call there about this time.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 2.

I wish I knew what my father *meant* us to do.
E. S. Sheppard, The Children's Crib.

2. To signify, or be intended to signify; indicate; import; denote.

What *meaneth* the noise of this great about in the camp of the Hebrews?
1 Sam. iv. 6.

If aught else great birds beside
In sage and solemn tones have sung,
Where more is meant than meets the ear.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 120.

When Tully owns himself ignorant whether *leona*, in the twelve tribes, means a funeral song, or mourning garment; and Aristotle doubts whether *apeiron*, in the *Iliad*, signifies a mule, or mulester, I may surely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information.
Johnson, Dict., Pref. p. III.

3†. To mention; tell; express.

[They] present him to Priam, that was price lord:
There *meant* that thaire message & with mouthes told.
Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), i. 733A.

To mean business. See *business*. — *Syn.* 2. Intend, design, contemplate (with present participle).

II. *intrans.* 1. To be minded or disposed; have intentions of some kind; usually joined with an adverb; as, he *means* well.

Gold will . . . helpe flys servants that *mean* truly.
Paston, Letters, II. 351.

Perus. His meaning is good.
Shak., Ay, I think my cousin meant well.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 205.

2. To have thought or ideas; have meaning. [Rare.]

And he who, now to sense now nonsense leaning,
Means not, but blunders round about a meaning.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 100.

3†. To speak; talk. *Halliwel.*

Leave us stylla at the quene,
And of the greyhound we *sylla* *meno*
That we before offside.
M.S. Candah. FT. II. 89, f. 74. (Halliwel.)

Than Calcas, the clerke, came fro his tent,
fought hir faire, and with fyne chere
Toke hir into tent, talked with hir fast,
And *meant* of hir maters, as that in mynd hade.
Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), i. 8100.

mean² (mén), *a.* [< ME. *meene*, *meene*, earlier *imene*, < AS. *gemēne* (very rarely and prob. by mere error without the prefix, *mēne*) = OS. *gmēni* = OFries. *meine* = MD. *gemeine*, D. *gemeen* = M.G. *gemeine*, *gemēne*, *gemēn*, I.G. *gemeen* = OHG. *gemeini*, M.H.G. *gemeine*, G. *gemein* = Sw. *gemein* = Dan. *gemein* = Goth. *gamains*, common, general; perhaps akin to L. *communis*, common, general; see *common*. From this word in the orig. sense 'common,' 'general' has developed the sense 'low' in rank or quality, hence 'base' (cf. similar senses of *common*); but this development has prob. been assisted by the confluence of the word with one orig. distinct, namely, AS. *māne*, false, wicked (*māne* *ath*, a false oath) (= OHG. *MHG.* *mein*, false, = Icel. *meinn*, harmful, etc.), < *man*, false, also a noun, falsehood, wickedness, evil; see *man-swear*.] 1†. Common; general.

Ther-of marvelled the *meane* people what it myght mene.
Martin (R. E. T. S.), II. 145.

2. Of a common or low origin, grade, quality, etc.; common; humble; as, a man of *mean* parentage; *mean* birth or origin; a *mean* abode.

All the manners of men, the *meane* and the ryshes.
Piers Plowman (G.), l. 20.

No . . . my *meaner* ministers
Their several kinds have done.
Shak., Tempest, III. 2. 27.

Meaner things, whom instinct leads,
Are rarely known to stray.
Cowper, Doves.

3. Characteristic of or commonly pertaining to persons or things of low degree; common; inferior; poor; shabby; as, a *mean* appearance; *mean* dress.

He chanced to meet his deposed Brother, wandering in *mean* condition.
Milton, Hist. Eng., l.

I know not what entertainment they [other women] had; but mine was like to be but *mean*, and therefore I presently left it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 65.

4. Without dignity of mind; destitute of honor; low-minded; spiritless; base.

The *mean* man's notions, be they good or evil, they reach not far.
Hacker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 14.

Till I well could weep for a time on world-and *mean*,
Tennyson, Maud, v. 2.

5. Niggardly; penurious; miserly; stingy. — 6. Of little value or account; low in worth or estimation; worthy of little or no regard; contemptible; despicable.

The meter and verse of Plautus and Terence be *verie* *meane*.
Asham, The Scholemaster, p. 144.

But Paul said, I am . . . a Jew of Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, a citizen of no *mean* city.
Acts xxi. 39.

The French esteem him [the chub] as *mean* as to call him Un Villain.
J. Wallon, Complete Angler, p. 66.

7. Disobliging; pettily offensive or unaccommodating; "small." [Colloq.] — To feel *mean*, to feel that one has been guilty of some petty act; feel that one has not been generous, honorable, etc. [Colloq.]

— *Syn.* 2. *Vulgar*, etc.; (see *common*), humble, poor, servile. — 4. *Adject.* *Low*, etc.; (see *object*), paltry. See list under *low*. — 5. *Niggardly*, *stingy*, etc. (see *penurious*); *cordid*, *filthy*, etc.

mean³ (mēn), *n.* and *v.* [*< ME. meene, mēne, < OF. meien, moien, F. moyen = Pr. meian = Sp. Pg. mediano = It. mezzano, moan, < L. medianus, that is in the middle, middle, < medius, middle: see medium and midl.* Cf. *median* and *mizzen*, doublets of *mean*.] 1. *n.* 1. Occupying a middle position; midway between two extremes; median: now chiefly in certain technical uses. See plurals below.

There be none other *mean* wayes newe.

Chaucer, *Anolida and Arcite*, l. 246.

2. Of medium size, extent, etc.; medium, middling, or moderate.

In their ears [the women] were ore rings of the forme and bignesse of a *mean* Canille.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 355.

These faires are of a *mean* price, for a man may buy one of the fairest of them for so much money as counterbalanceth our English groats.

Congrat, *Criticisms*, l. 135.

The first tidings of Viceroy (who was probably born between 1490 and 1500) are, that he was "a *mean* practitioner (had a moderate practice) at Maldstone," and was not a trained Surgeon. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 11th ser., VI. 42.

3. Coming between two events or points of time; intervening; intermediate; only in the phrase in the *mean* time or while.

In the *mean* while let us gather our kynn and our frondes and sowdours out of alle londes, and let us yve hem battelle as soon as we may be assembled.

Melita (F. E. T. 8.), II. 174.

In the *mean* while his disciples prayed him, saying, Master, eat.

John iv. 31.

4. Intermediate in a number of greater and less values, quantities, ornaments; forming an average between two or more terms of any kind; average; specifically, in *math.*, having a value which is a symmetrical function of other values of the same sort, such that, were all those other values to be equal, the value of the function would be equal to them all (compare II., 4); as, the *mean* breadth of a country; the *mean* distance of the earth from the sun.

Those constitutions which can bear in open day the rough dealing of the world must be of that *mean* and average structure - such as iron and salt, atmospheric air and water.

Emerson, *Society and Solitude*.

Center of mean distances. See *center*. - **Focus of mean motion.** See *focus*. - **Mean anomaly.** See *anomaly*. - **Mean apogee.** See *apogee*. - **Mean cusp.** In *musical notation*, the C cusp, because once specially used for the mean or middle voice. - **Mean distance, elliptic, orbit.** See the noun. - **Mean error.** See *error*. - **Mean line.** In *crystal*, a line; in *astronomy*, the first mean line is the *acute*, the second mean line the *oblique*. - **Mean longitude of the sun, moon, or a planet, in *astronomy*.** the celestial longitude which the body would have at any moment if, starting from perihelion, it moved in its orbit with a uniform angular velocity, completing its revolution in the same time it actually employs in making the circuit. The mean and true longitudes agree therefore at perihelion and aphelion. - **Mean moon, an imaginary moon,** supposed to move with an equable motion in the ecliptic, and in the same period as that which the real moon takes to perform a revolution with an unequal motion. - **Mean noon** the moment when the mean sun passes the meridian. - **Mean place, in *logic*,** a place which partly agrees with the nature of the things to be proved, and partly differs from the same. The mean places are conjugates, cases, and divisions. - **Mean position, in *astronomy*,** a position of the wrist midway between pronation and supination, with the thumb above the fingers. - **Mean proportional, the second of any three quantities** in continued proportion. - **Mean solar day.** See *day*, 3. - **Mean space,** meanwhile.

Mean space entreats our friends not to be too hussle in answering matters, before they know them.

Cushman, quoted in Bradford's *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 56. - **Mean sun, in *astronomy*,** an imaginary or fictitious sun, moving uniformly in the celestial equator, and having its right ascension always equal to the sun's mean longitude. Its hour-angle at any moment defines the *mean time* or clock-time, just as the hour-angle of the actual sun defines the *apparent* or *sundial* time. The use of the mean sun in time-reckoning is necessitated by the fact that, owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the inclination of the equator to the ecliptic, the sun's real motion in right ascension is seriously variable, and the days, hours, etc., of apparent solar time have, therefore, no fixed length. See *day*, 3. - **Mean term, in *logic*,** same as *middle term* (which see, under *middle*). - **Mean time, a system of reckoning time** such that all the days and their like subdivisions are of equal length, its day being the mean interval between the two successive passages of the sun over the meridian of any place. The mean time at any moment may be defined as the hour angle of the mean sun at that moment. (See *mean sun*.) Mean time is the time usually employed for civil and scientific purposes, and is the time indicated by an ordinary clock or watch, properly regulated. Apparent time is that indicated by a correctly adjusted sun-dial; the difference between the mean and the apparent time at any moment is called the *equation of time*, and sometimes slightly exceeds a quarter of an hour. - **Mean voice, in *music*,** a voice or voice part intermediate between the highest and the lowest, as a tenor or an alto. - **Mean way,** meanwhile.

In the *mean* way they [Lerius and his fellows] passed by the Tapestry Parable Onocates, all which, however, they exercise hostilities and mutual disagreements, yet agree in like barbarous and righteous Rites.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 337.

To cut a line in extreme and mean ratio. See *extreme*. - *Mean*. See II.

II. *n.* 1. The middle point, place, or state between two extremes; a middle path or course; a middle or intermediate kind, quality, rate, or degree; hence, the avoidance of extremes; absence of excess; moderation.

occupy the *mean* by steadfast strength, for at that ever is under the *mean* or else at that overpasseth the *mean* despoilth wofulness.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv. prose 7.

There is no *mean*; either we depart from God and stick to the devil, or depart from the devil and stick to God.

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 62.

'Tis a sin against
The state of princes to exceed a *mean*
In mourning for the dead.

Ford, *Love's sacrifice*, l. 1.

We shall hold the immutable *mean* that lies between insensibility and anguish.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, vii.

The happy *mean* between these two extremes.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

2. Intervening time; interval of time; interim; meantime.

Reserve her cause to her eternal dooms;

And, in the *mean*, vouchsafe her honorable tombs.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. l. 58.

3. In *music*: (a) A middle voice or voice-part, as the tenor or alto.

Thi organys so hille begynne to syng ther *mean*,
With treble *mean* and tenor discordyng as I guess.

Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 54. (*Hallivell*.)

Your change of notes, the flat, the *mean*, the sharp.

B. Jonson, *Underwoods*, xcviii.

(b) The second of a set of violas; an alto.

Their chief instruments are Rattles made of small gourds, or Pumpkins shells. Of these they have Bass, Tenor, Countertenor, *Mean* and Treble.

Capt. John Smith, *Works*, l. 186.

(c) Either the second or the third string of a viol, the former being the *small mean*, and the latter the *great mean*. - 4. A quantity having a value intermediate between the values of other quantities; specifically, in *math.*, the average, or *arithmetical mean*, obtained by adding several quantities together and dividing the sum by their number. In general a mean is a quantity which depends upon certain other quantities according to any law which conforms to these two conditions: first, that if the quantities which determine the mean should all be equal, the mean would be equal to any one of them; and second, that no transposition of the values of the determining quantities among themselves can alter the value of the mean. (See *geometrical mean*, below.) The ancients recognized ten kinds of mean (*arithmetic, geometric, harmonic, contraharmonic, mediant, subcontraharmonic, subharmonic, subcontraharmonic, and contraharmonic*), distinguished by ordinal numbers, to which Jordanus Nemorinus added an eleventh. Only the first four, the *arithmetical, geometrical, harmonic, and contraharmonic*, are true means.

5. In *logic*, the middle term in a syllogism. - 6. A mediator; an intermediary; an agent; a broker; a go-between.

Thogh that our hertes sterne ben and stoupe,
Thow to thy Sene canst be swich a *mean*
That alle our gyltes he forgyveth clene.

Chaucer, *Mother of God*, l. 83.

For the am I become
Rytwyse game and earnest, swich a *mean*
As maken women unto men to comen.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 254.

7. A subservient agency or instrumentality; that which confers ability or opportunity to attain an end; now rare in the singular, the plural form being used with both singular and plural meanings; as, *means* of travel or of subsistence; by this *means* you will succeed.

Be that *mean*e the ette for to wyne.

Gower, *Confessio* (F. E. T. 8.), l. 952.

Let me have open *means* to come to them.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 2. 77.

An outward and visible sign (a sacrament) of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained . . . as a *means* whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.

What person trusted chiefly with your guard,
You think is aptest for me to corrupt
In making him a *mean* for our safe meeting.

Chapman, *Gentleman* I. 1.

8. Causative agency or instrumentality; contributory aid or assistance; help; support; only in the plural form, in the phrase by *means* of, or by (or through) . . . *means*: as, we live by *means* of food; it came about through their *means*.

That by *means* of death . . . they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance.

Heb. ix. 15.

Our brother is imprison'd by your *means*.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, l. 3. 78.

Specifically - 9. *pl.* Disposable resources; elements of ability or opportunity; especially, pecuniary resources; possessions; revenue; income.

The widow and the fatherless
He would send *means* unto,
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 357).
He has never called his honor, which, with his title,
has outlived his *means*.
Shakespeare, *The Duchess*, II. 3.
Arithmetical mean. See def. 4. - Arithmetico-geometrical mean. See *arithmetico-geometrical*. - By all *means*, certainly; on every consideration; without fail; as, go, by all *means*.

Yes, yes, the epigram, by all *means*.
Sherriden, *School for Scandal*, II. 2.

By any *means*. (a) By all means.

Tell her
She must by any *means* address some present
To the cunning man.
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, v. 2.

(b) In any way; possibly; at all.

I have always defected you, and said I didn't think you so ugly by any *means*.
Sherriden, *School for Scandal*, III. 1.

By no manner of *means*, in no possible way; not in the least. - By no *means*, not at all; certainly not; not in any degree. - Center of the harmonic mean. See *harmonic*. - Contraharmonic mean and proportion. See *contraharmonic*. - Geometrical mean, the mean obtained by multiplying two quantities together and extracting the square root of the product. In general, the geometrical mean of a quantities is the *n*th root of their product. - Golden mean, in *morals*, moderation; the avoidance of extremes in either of two contrary ways. - Harmonic mean. See *harmonic*. - Means of grace. See *grace*. - Quadratic mean, the square root of the arithmetical mean of the squares of the given quantities. - To make *means*, to take steps; and one's way.

We having made *means* for our speedy flight, as we were issuing forth we were bewayed by yu barking of a dog.

Webb, *Travels*, p. 28 (ed. Arber).

After she had been in prison three or four days, she made *means* to the governor, and submitted herself, and acknowledged her fault in disturbing the church.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 322.

SYN. 1. Mean, Medium, Average, Mediocrity. Mean and medium represent the middle point or degree. Mean is much used in mathematics. (See *arithmetical mean*, *geometrical mean*, etc., above.) Mean is also much used in *morals*; as, in conduct we are to observe the golden mean; Aristotle held that each virtue was a mean between vice of defect and a vice of excess. Medium has this latter sense but is used chiefly in matters of practical life; as, goods that are a medium between the best and the poorest; a color that is a medium between two others. In this sense medium is much used as an adjective; as, a medium grade, color, price. Means is the form of mean that corresponds to medium when it stands for that which, by being between others, is the agency for communication, etc. As mean and medium generally imply simply two extremes, but may imply several quantities of different amounts or degrees, so average may imply simply two extremes, but generally implies several quantities of different amounts or degrees. As, the average of 3, 5, 7, and 9 is 6. The latter word has similar figurative uses; as, the man's education was better than the average. Mediocrity is now used only in an unfavorable sense, implying blame or contempt; as, talents not above mediocrity - that is, very moderate. - 7. Instrument, method, mode, way, expedient, resource, appliance.

MEAN⁴ (mēn), *v.* [*< ME. meenen, < AS. mēnan*, lament, moan; see moan, the present E. form. The AS. is often identified with *mēnan*, mean, but the difference of meaning makes it necessary to treat it as a distinct word.] I. *intrans.* To moan; lament; mourn; complain.

Dem. And thus she *meanes*, videlicet:
This, Asleep, my Love? What, dead, my Dore?
O Piramus, arise! Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 1. 330 (folio 1622).

II. *trans.* To bemoan; lament; used reflexively.

Whanne I had al me *mened* no more nold he seie
But "certeinly, swote damicelle, that me sore rowe."

William of Palerne (F. E. T. 8.), l. 561.

mean⁵ (mēn), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *de-mean*.] To demean; carry; conduct.

As good a gentleman born as thou art: nay, and better *meant* Mardon, Jonson, and Chapman, *Eastward Ho*, l. 1.

Oh, wives, hereafter, *mean* your hearts to them
You give your holy vows.

Shirley, *Love's Cruelty*, v. 2.

meander (mē-an'dēr), *v.* [Formerly also *meander*; = *F. méandre* = *Sp. Pg. It. meandro*, *< L. méander, < Gr. μέανδρος*, a winding stream or canal, any winding pattern, so called from the river Meander. L. *Mæander*, *Mæandrus*, *Mæandros*, *< Gr. Μαίανδρος*, a river, now called *Mendere*, which flows with many windings into the Aegean Sea near Miletus.] 1. A winding course; a winding or turning in a passage; a maze; a labyrinth.

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through forth-rights and meanders!

Shak., *Tempest*, III. 2. 3.

There is another way, full of meanders and labyrinth.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, l. 17.

In the garden . . . are many stately fountains, walks, terraces, meanders, fruit-trees, and a most goodly prospect.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Jan. 12, 1665.

2. An ornament composed of lines, neither representing nor suggesting any definite object.

meander

foot, forming right or oblique angles with one another, or even curved with interlacings, etc. The name is used especially for the fret- or key-ornament.

In a small fragment of similar drapery a minute meander pattern is painted in black on a red ground.
A. S. Murray, *Greek Sculpture*, I, 113.

3. A path on which the directions, distances, and elevations are noted, as a part of a survey of a country.

meander (mē-an'dēr), *v.* [*< meander, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To wind, turn, or flow round. [Rare.]

A waving glow the bloomy beds display.

With silver-quivering rills meander'd o'er.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, IV, 86.

2. To form into meanders; cause to twist about. [Rare.]

Those arms of sea that thrust into the tiny strand,

By their meand' red creeks indenting of that land.

Drayton, *Polycolion*, I, 158.

II. *intrans.* 1. To proceed by winding and turning; make frequent changes of course; move or flow intricately; as, a meandering river; to meander from point to point in a walk.

Pierce my vein.

Take of the crimson stream meandering there,

And cythara it well.

Cowper, *Task*, III, 202.

2. To make a rough survey of a country by going over it, measuring the bearings, distances, and changes of elevation of the path pursued, and noting the positions of neighboring topographical features.

meander-line (mē-an'dēr-līn), *n.* A line forming a part or the whole of a meander in sense 3.

meandrian (mē-an'dri-an), *a.* [*< meander + -an*; after L. *Meandrius*, pertaining to the river Meander.] Winding; having many turns.

This serpent, surrept generation, with their meandrian turnings and windings, their mental reservations.

Dean King, *Sermon*, Nov. 6, 1848, p. 27. (Latham.)

meandrically (mē-an'dri-kāl-i), *adv.* In a meandering way; in an irregular course. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXI, 936.

meandrine (mē-an'drin), *a.* [*< meander + -ine*.] 1. Meandrous; winding; characterized by windings and turnings.—2. Gyrate, as a brain-coral; specifically, of or pertaining to the genus *Meandrina*. Also spelled *meandrine*.

By this serial growth the corallum becomes gyrate or meandrine.

Encyc. Brit., VI, 373.

Meandrinidae (mē-an'drin-i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Meandrinidae*.

meandrous (mē-an'drus), *a.* [Formerly also *meandrous*; *< meander + -ous*.] Winding; flexuous; meandering.

With virtuous rectitude meandrous falsehood is inconsistent.

Loveday, *Letters* (1662), p. 268. (Latham.)

Quase it self in this shire, more meandrous than Meander.

Fuller, *Worthies*, Bedfordshire.

meandry (mē-an'dri), *a.* [*< meander + -y*.] Same as *meandrous*.

The river Styx, with crooked and meandry turnings, encircleth the palace of the infernal Dis.

Lucan.

meaner. An obsolete form of *mean*¹, *mean*², *mean*³, and *mean*.

meaner, *n.* One who means or expresses a meaning or thought.

This room was built for honest meaners, that deliver themselves hastily and plainly, and are gone.

Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, I, 1.

meaning (mē'ning), *n.* [*< ME. menyng (= OFrien. meninge = D. mening = MLG. mēning = OHG. meininga, MHG. meininge, G. meining = Icel. meining = Sw. Dan. mening, opinion)*; verbal *n.* of *mean*¹, *c.*] 1. That which exists in the mind, view, or contemplation as an aim or purpose; that which is meant or intended to be done; intent; purpose; aim; object.

And spores thaim sadly [ask them soberly] of the same, So shall ye stably vnderstande

Their mynde and ther menyng.

York Plays, p. 131.

I am no honest man if there be any good meaning towards you.

Shak., *Lea*, I, 2, 190.

2. That which is intended to be or actually is expressed or indicated in any way; the sense or purport of anything, as a word or an allegory, a sign, symbol, act, event, etc.; signification; significance; import.

What is your will? for nothing you can ask, So full of goodness are your words and meanings, Must be denied: speak boldly.

Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, IV, 2.

He that hath names without ideas wants meaning in his words, and speaks only empty sounds.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, III, x, 31.

Old events have modern meanings.

Lovel, *Mahmoud*.

Well-known things did seem, But pictures now or figures in a dream, With all their meaning lost.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II, 211.

3. Understanding; knowledge; remembrance.

"Ich have go kynde knowyng," quath ich, "gemote kenne me bettere."

By what way hit wozth and wheeler out of my menyng."

Piers Plowman (C), II, 182.

In menyng of manere mere.

This burne now schal vs bryng.

Mr. Gauspary and the Green Knight (L. T. S.), I, 934.

mean (mē), *v.* 1. Design.—2. Sense explanation, interpretation, purport, verbal, etc. See *significance*.

meaning (mē'ning), *p. a.* Significant; expressing thought or purpose; as, a meaning look.

meaningful (mē'ning-fūl), *a.* [*< meaning + -ful*.] Full of meaning; significant.

The meaningful adjuncts to root-words—in substantive, verbal, and other terminations. *Science*, XII, 202.

meaningless (mē'ning-less), *a.* [*< meaning + -less*.] Having no meaning; destitute of sense or significance.

He bored me with his meaningless conversation.

T. Hook, *Jack Brag*. (Latham.)

The process of loading a gun is meaningless until the subsequent actions performed with the gun are known.

H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, § 1.

The term "ought" is meaningless without the conception of duty. *Micart, Nature and Thought*, p. 207.

meaninglessly (mē'ning-less-lī), *adv.* Without meaning or significance. [Rare.]

A fact inexplicable on the theory that the tenses are used *meaninglessly*, by fixed habit.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IX, 160.

meaninglessness (mē'ning-less-ness), *n.* The character of being meaningless, or without significance or import. [Rare.]

meaningly (mē'ning-lī), *adv.* In a meaning manner; significantly; with intention; as, to look at a person meaningly.

meaningness (mē'ning-ness), *n.* The character of being meaning; significance.

She . . . looked so lovely, so silly, and so full of unmeaning meaningness.

Richardson, *Mr. Charles Grandison*, VI, 341.

meanless (mēn'less), *a.* [*< mean*³ + -less.] Performed without the aid of means or second causes.

Since his ascension into heaven meanless miracles are ceased.

Noah, *Christ's Tenets*.

meanly (mēn'li), *adv.* [*< ME. "meneliche, < AS. gemēnlic, commonly, generally, < gemāne, common: see meanly*¹, *a.*] 1. In a mean, low, or humble degree; basely.

His daughter meanly have I match'd to marriage.

Shak., *R. II*, IV, 3, 37.

She was much censur'd for marrying so meanly, being herself allied to the Royal family.

Evelyn, *Diary*, July 22, 1674.

2. With a low estimate; disrespectfully; contemptuously; as, to think or speak meanly of a person.

meanly¹, *a.* [*< ME. menelich, mēnlich, < AS. gemāne, common, general, < gemāne, common: see mean*¹, *a.*, and -ly.] 1. Common; general.

—2. Moderate; mild.

Lytle and meanlyche remedies.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, I, prose 6.

meanly² (mēn'li), *adv.* [*< mean*³ + -ly.] In a mean or middling manner or degree. (*a*) Modestly.

The Husbandman was meanly well content

Triall to make of his endeavourment.

Spenser, *Mother Hub*, Tale, I, 297.

My wife, not meanly proud of two such boys,

Made daily motions for our home return.

Shak., *C. of E.*, I, 7, 60.

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but meanly cultivated.

Drayton, *Tr. of Innesney's Art of Painting*.

(b) Indifferently; poorly.

He was a person but meanly qualified for the station he was in.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II, 1, 102.

meanness (mēn'ness), *n.* [*< ME. "meunness, < AS. gemāness, < gemāne, common: see mean*¹, *a.*] 1. The state of being mean in grade or quality; want of dignity or distinction; commonness; poorness; rudeness.

Worship, ye sages of the east, The king of Gods in meanness dress.

Sp. Hall, *Anthems*, For Christmas Day.

Bough diamonds are sometimes mistaken for pebbles; and meanness may be rich in accomplishments which riches in vain desire.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, I, 27.

This wonderful Almighty person . . . had not so much in the same world as where to lay his head, by reason of the meanness of his condition.

South, *Sermons*, IV, x.

2. Want of mental elevation or dignity; destitution of spirit or honor; contemptibleness; baseness.

Lives there a man so dead to fame, who dares To think such meanness, or the thought declares?

Pope, *Essay*, XIV, 102.

3. Boddid illiberality; stinginess; over-nelfish economy in small things; niggardliness.

All this performed with a careful economy that never descends to meanness.

Lamb, *Old and New Schoolmaster*.

Meanness, however, has a wider spheroidal liberality, and refers not merely to the taking or refusing of money, but to taking advantages generally: in this wider sense the opposite virtue is generosity.

H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 302.

mean (mē), *n.* 1. Abjectness, lowness, lowliness, meanness, sordidness. See *abject*.—2 and 3. *Littleness*, *meanness*, *illiberality*, *sordidness*, *penuriousness*, *clownishness*, *misericordiness*. *Littleness* applies to more than *meanness* applies to, as the understanding and the affections; it is the opposite of all largeness of nature, and especially of magnanimity. *Meanness* is directly selfish, but in a sordid, groveling, plucking fashion; it is the opposite of nobleness and generosity. See *penuriousness*.

meaner, *n.* [By aphorism from *demeanor*.] Behavior; demeanor; conduct.

As if his meaner . . . were not a little culpable.

Up. Hooket, *Alp. Williams*, I, 108. (Davies.)

means (mēnz), *n. pl.* See *mean*³, *n.*, 7, 8, 9.

mean-spirited (mēn'spīr'it-ed), *a.* Having a mean spirit; spiritless; groveling.

He (Preston) was at best a mean-spirited coward.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xvii.

meant (mont). Preterit and past participle of *mean*¹.

meantime (mēn'tīm'), *adv.* [An ellipsis of *in the mean time*; see *mean*³, *a.*, 3.] During the interval; in the interval between one specified period and another.

Meantime in shades of night Knags lie.

Dryden.

meantime (mēn'tīm'), *n.* The interval between one specified period and another: only in the phrase *in the meantime*, formerly also *the meantime*; properly two words (in the *mean time*), conventionally written as one, after the adverb.

In the meantime that they entombed a honte this matter, come Methyn to blame.

Martin (R. E. T. A.), I, 23.

The mean time, lady, I'll raise the preparation of a war.

Shak., *A. and C.*, III, 4, 23.

meanwhile (mēn'hwīl'), *adv.* [An ellipsis of *in the mean while*; see *mean*³, *a.*, 3.] Same as *meantime*.

The enemy meanwhile had made his way up the pass.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xiii.

meanwhile (mēn'hwīl'), *n.* Same as *meantime*: only in the phrase *in the meanwhile*; two words, written as one.

meanly, *n.* See *meanly*.

mean¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *mean*¹.

mean², *n.* and *v.* See *mean*².

mean³, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mean*¹.

measman, *n.* An obsolete form of *measman*.

mease¹, *n.* [Also *mease*, *meas*; *< ME. "mease, mease, < OF. meise, meise, meise, meise, meise, f. and m., also m. m., m., m., a meassage, dwelling, garden, < ML. mansa, f., mansa, m., a dwelling: see mease*², and *cf. meassage*.] A dwelling or a meassage.

And richly clad in thy fair Golden Fleeces, Doubt hold the First House of Heav'n spacious Mease.

Sylvestre, *U. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, I, 4.

mease² (mēnz or mēz), *n.* [*< OF. mane, meise, mane, meise, meise, meise (ML. mansa, meise), a barrel of herring, etc.*] 1. A tale of 500 herrings. Also *maze*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A measure or allowance.

I want my mease of milk when I go to my work.

Greene and Lodge, *Looking Glass for Land and Eng.*

measle (mē'zl), *n.* [Also *meazel*; the rare singular of *measles*, *q. v.*] 1. A spot or an excrescence on a tree. See *measles*, 3.

A measle or blister growing on trees.

Florio.

2. An individual *Cyrtocercus cellulosus*, the larval or scoliceiform stage of the pork-tapeworm, *Tenina solium*, producing the disease called measles in swine (but not human measles); hence, any similar larva.

measled (mē'zld), *a.* [*< ME. measled; < measle + -ed*.] Affected with measles or larval tapeworm; measly.

Steward, you are an ass, a measled mongrel.

Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, II, 2.

Thou vermin writhed As'er in measled pork was hatched.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I, II, 226.

measles (mē'zlx), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *measels, meazels, meazels, meazels, meazels, meazels*; rarely and erroneously in sing. (in sense 1), early mod. E. *meayll, meayll, meayll*; *< ME. measles, measles, measle, meaylle, measles* (glossing ML. *morbillus, scurpula, cariola*, *OF. ruygrolen*), *< MD. measlen, measlen, also measlen, measlen* = *G. measern, measern*, lit. 'little spots' (cf. *smallpox*, orig. *small pocks*, 'little pustules'), *pl.* of MD. *measel, measel* = MLG. *measle, measle*, a spot, eruption, pustule, = OHG. *masala*, a bloody tu-

mor, *G. mazer*, a spot, speckle, as on wood or on the skin; dim of *MI* **mase* = *MLA*. *mase* = *OHG*. *mase*, *MLG* *mase*, *G* *mase*, a spot, the mark of a wound, whence also ult. *mazer*, a bowl or of spotted wood: see *mazer*. The word *measles*, *ML*, *measles*, *masales*, is entirely distinct from *ML*, *meas*, a leprosy, whence *measly*, leprosy, but has been more or less confused with it, as in *MD*, *meas-sucht*, *MLG* *meas-sucht*, *meas-sucht*, *meas-sucht*, *meas-sucht*, defined as "the measles-sickness" (*Hexam*), or measles, but prop. the 'leprosy-sickness', or leprosy. The words *meas*, *measly* became nearly obsolete before the 17th century, in *ME*, the words were pronounced differently. Hence the equiv. *meas-lings*, *q* v. The singular *measle* (def. 1, above) appears to have been developed from the plural (which is now used as singular), in the sense 'a spot like those of measles', and not in the orig. lit. sense (in *ML*, etc.) of 'a little spot'.

1. A contagious disease of man, with an incubation period of about nine or ten days, and a period of invasion of about three or four days, in which there are pyrexia and rapid pulse, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eyes and upper air-passages, and bronchitis, followed by an eruption of small rose-colored papules, which arrange themselves in curvilinear forms. The period of eruption usually lasts about four days. The eruption is succeeded by a brain-like degeneration. The poison is conveyed directly from the patient through the air and by fomites. It is given off in the period of invasion as well as in later periods. Also called *rubella* and *morbilli*.

So shall my lungs
Coh words till they decay against those measles
Which we disdain should tetter us yet sought
The very way to catch them. *Shak* (*Cor*, III 1 78)
Petrarch (II) the disease we call the Measles or Measles marks

From whence they start up chosen vessels
Made by contact, as men get measles
Butler, *Hudibras*, I III 1348

2. An old name for several diseases of swine or sheep, caused by the scab or mite or of a tape-worm, and characterized by reddish watery pustules on the skin, cough, feverishness, and discharge at the nostrils.—3. A disease of plants; any blight of leaves appearing in spots, whether due to the attacks of insects or to the action of weather. See *measle*, 1.

Frail babies are often infected with the measles by being smothered with the sun
Mortimer *Husbandry*

4. See *measle*, 2. False, French, German, or hybrid measles, rubella. Black measles, a malignant form of measles formerly of not infrequent occurrence, perhaps the result of the method of treatment adopted. *Syl* *See* *See*

measle-worm (*me'z'le* *worm*), *n*. The scolex of a tapeworm, a measles.

measlings (*mez'lings*), *n*. [= *Sw* *masling*, *measling* = *Dan* *masling* (*pl*); as *measle* + *-ing*.] The measles. *Hallmark* [*Prov Eng*]

measly (*me'zli*), *a*. [*ME* *measli* + *-y*] 1 Infected with measles or the measles, as an animal or its flesh, especially pork.

Last trotted forth the guth swine
In case he hit against the stump,
And dinnally was head to whine,
All as he scrubbed his measly rump.

Swift, on Cutting down the Old Thorn at Market Hill

2. Good-for-nothing, miserable, wretched, contemptible. [*Low*]

measendow, *n*. [*See* also *measendow*, *measendow*; *ME* *measendow*, *measendow*, *measendow*, *measendow*, etc., *OF* *measendow*, orig. *measendow* de *Dieu*, a hospital, lit. (like mod. *F*. *hospit-dieu*, a hospital) 'house of God' *measendow*, *CL* *measendow* (*n*), a dwelling, a house; *de*, *CL* *de*, of; *Dieu*, *CL* *Dieu*, God.] A monastery, a religious house or hospital.

And save the wyninge
And make meon dour the with my eye to help
And wikkede wones whilly to amende
Piers Plowman (A) VII 25

Myntoria and measendow malle to the erthe
Marie Arthur (F & F 8), I 105

Measendow is an appellation of divers Hospitals in this kingdom and it comes of the French (*Maison de Dieu*), and is no more but God's house in English.
Les Termes de la Loy (1641), fol 202

measurable (*mez'h'ul* *a-bl*), *a*. [*ME* *measurable*, *measurabel*, *OF* *measurabel*, *Pr* *measurabel* = *Sp* *measurable* = *Pr* *measuravel* = *Pr* *measuravel* < *CL* *measurabilis*, that may be measured, *CL* *measurabilis*, measure: see *measure*, *CL* *measurabilis*] 1 Capable of being measured; susceptible of mensuration or computation.

God's eternal duration is permanent and invisible, not measurable by time and motion
Bentley *Sermon*

A measurable function
Maudsley, *Mind*, XII 507.

2. Moderate; temperate; limited; of small quantity or extent; as, to meet with measurable success.

Be meke & measurable nought of many wordes,
Be no tellers of tales but trewe to this lord
William of Palerne (E E T 8.), I 332.

O wiste a man how many maladyes
Folwen of exence and of glorynges,
He wolde been the more measurable
Of his date, sittinge at his table
Chaucer *Pardoner's Tale*, I 58.

Measurable or measurable music. See *measurable*, 2. **measurableness** (*mez'h'ul* *a-bl-n*), *n*. The property of being measurable or admitting of mensuration.

measurably (*mez'h'ul* *a-bl*), *adv*. 1. In a measurable manner.—2. Moderately; in a limited degree.

Who yafe answere falle softe and demurely,
With oute of chaungyng of colour or of courage
You thyng in haste but measurably
Political Poems (L. (ed. Furnival), p 60.

Wine measurably drunk and in season bringeth gladness
of the heart
Ecclus, xxxi 23

measure (*mez'h'ur*), *n*. [*ME* *measure*, *measur*, *OF* *measur*, *Pr* *measur*, *measura* = *Sp* *measura* = *Pr* *measura*, *measura* = *It* *misura*, < *CL* *mensura*, a measuring, mensura, a thing to measure by, < *metri*, pp. *metri*, measure. See *metri*] 1. A unit or standard adopted to determine the linear dimensions, volume, or other quantity of other objects, by the comparison of them with it; a standard for the determination of a unit of reckoning. Measures of length are either line measures or end measures. Line measures are objects having lines marked upon them between which it is intended that the measurement shall be made, and end measures are objects (bars) between the ends of which it is intended that the measurement shall be made.

A perfect and just measure shalt thou have.

Who hath comprehended the dust of the earth in
a measure?
Isa xl 12.

With his shears and measure in his hand
Shak *K John* iv 2 1981

Nothing then could serve well for a convenient measure of time but what has divided the whole length of its duration into apparently equal portions by constantly repeated periods. *Locke*, *Human Understanding* II xiv 18.

2. Hence, any standard of comparison, estimation, or judgment.

But money may make a man a measure of the pence,
(After) [according to] that his power is to payen) his pen-
ance shall fall.

Piers Plowman's Crede (F E T 8.), I 571
The natural measure whereby to judge our things is
the sentence of Reason
Hooker, *Ecclus* Polity I 4

Some valuing those of their own side or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind
Pope *Essay on Criticism*, I 481

3. A system of measurement; a scheme of denominations or units of length, surface, volume, or the like, as, weights and measures, long measure, square measure, etc.

That he himself was skilled in weights and measures
... there is no reason to doubt
Arbuthnot, *Ancient Coins*

4. The dimensions or extent of a thing as determined or determinable by comparison with a unit or standard; size, extent; capacity (literal or figurative); volume, duration; quantity in general.

Both the cherubims were of one measure and one size
1 Ki vi 25

Lord make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days
Ps xxxix 4

If else thou seek it
Aught, not surpassing human measure say
Milton, *P L*, vii 640

The elder Mirabeau clearly enounced the doctrine
that "the measure of subsistence is the measure of population."
Amer Anthropologist, I 1

It is possible to determine the forms of the planetary orbits, their positions, and their dimensions, in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun as the unit of measure with great precision.
Newcomb and Holden *Astronomy*, p 214.

5. An act of measurement or comparison with a standard of quantity, or a series of such acts; as, to make clothes to measure.

Even now a tailor call'd me in his shop,
And there (that took measure of my body
Shak, *C*, of *K*, iv 2 2.

6. A definite quantity measured off or meted out; as, a measure of wine or meal. In some places, as applied to certain things, a measure is a known quantity, the word being used specifically. Thus in England a measure of corn is a Winchester bushel. In Connecticut a measure of oysters is five quarts.

To measure about this time shall a measure of fine flour
be sold for a shekel, and two measures of barley for a shekel
2 Ki vii 1.

Be large in faith, soon we'll drink a measure
The table round.
Shak, *Macbeth*, III 4 11.

7. Used absolutely, a full or sufficient quantity. [*Rare*.]

I'll never pause again, never stand still,
Till either death hath closed these eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me measure of revenge
Shak, *3 Hen*, VI, 2 3 22

8. Quantity, amount, extent, or any dimension, as measured or meted out; the result of any mensural determination or rule: as, the measure of or for the beams is 10 feet 4 inches; full or short measure. In many technical uses measure has specific applications, according to the particular case involved. Thus in printing, the measure of a line, page, or column is its width stated in equa.

(Good measure pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom.
Luke vi 38.

9. Moderation; just degree or proportion; reasonable bounds or limits: as, beyond measure; within measure.

We should keep a measure in all things
Latimer, *Misc*, Ser.

Measure is a merry mean, as this doth shew,
Not too high for the pye, nor too low for the crow,
Heywood's Proverbs (ed. 1582). (*Hadith*.)

There is a measure in everything
Shak, *Much Ado*, II 1 74.

10. Degree; proportion; indefinite quantity.

Thou feedest them with the bread of tears; and givest
them tears to drink in great measure
Ps lxxxv 8.

If you will fish for a Carp, you must put on a very large
measure of patience. *J Walton* *Complete Angler*, p 145.

There is a great measure of discretion to be used in the
performance of confession
Jer Taylor

It is not in human nature to deceive others for any long
time without in a measure deceiving ourselves also.

J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, I 125.

11. In *pros.*: (a) Determination of rhythm by division into times or groups of times; rhythm, as so determined; meter. In ancient prosody the unit of measure is the primary time or mora. See *mora*. (b) A group of times or syllables used to determine the length of a colon, period, or meter. In ancient prosody the measure was sometimes a single foot (monopody), and some times a pair of feet (dipody). Iambic trocheic, and anapestic rhythms were as a rule measured by dipodies, other meters by monopodies. The measure was marked as such by beating time, the secondary time of a dipody not receiving the beat. According to the number of measures contained in it, a meter was designated as monometer, dimeter, trimeter, etc. and these terms are those still in use for modern poetry, some writers, however, counting every foot a measure.

Meter and measure are all one, for what the Greeks call *metron*, the Latins call *mensura*, and is but the quantity of a verse either long or short.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng Poets*, p 55.

(c) A rhythmical period or meter, especially as determined by division into such groups; a rhythm line, or verse.
Long, stately, and swelling measures, whose graver
movement accords with a serious and elevated purpose
E C Steadman, *Vic. Poets* p 28.

12. In *music*: (a) One of the groups of tones or of accents included between any two primary or heavy accents or beats. A measure always begins with such a primary accent, and includes one or two (or even more) secondary accents with various possible lesser accents. Most rhythms may be reduced to measures having either one primary and one secondary accent or one primary and two secondary accents, the former rhythm being called *duple* and the latter *triple*. Measures are indicated in printed music by bars, one of which is placed before each primary accent. All the notes between two bars are said to belong to the same measure or bar. The essential structure of the measures in a given piece of music is indicated at the beginning by the rhythmic signature. See *signature*. (b) Same as *tempo*.

[*Rare*.]—13. Any regulated or graceful motion; especially, motion adjusted to musical time.

Hath not my gait in it the measure of the court?
Shak, *W T*, iv 4 787.

14. A slow, stately dance or dance-movement.

Wooling wedding, and repenting is as a Scotch jig, a measure and a cinque pace. The first suit is hot and busy, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical, the wedding, mannerly modest, as a measure, full of state and stately.

Shak *Much Ado*, II 1 77.

My dancing—well I know what our usher said to me last time I was at the school. Would I might have led Philanthia in the measure!

R. Johnson, *Cynthia's Revels*, IV 1.

He took her sc. hand, ere her mother could bar—
"Now tread we a measure!" said young Lochinvar.
Scott, *Marmion*, v 12.

15. A determinate action or procedure, intended as means to an end; anything decided or done with a view to the accomplishment of a purpose; specifically, in later use, any course of action proposed or adopted by a government, or a bill introduced into a legislature: as, a measure (that is, a bill or bills) for the relief of the poor; a wise measure; rash measures.

That pole, which many who profess to bend of their measures, is in fact to regulate their measures has nothing better in view than the appropriation of men.

Johnson, *Rambler*.

Measures, not men, have always been my mark.

Goldsmith, *Good-natured Man*, II.

16. *pt.* In *geol.*, a set or series of beds, as in *coal-measures*, the assemblage of strata in which the coal of any particular region occurs.—17. In *fencing*, the distance of one fence from another at which the one can just reach the other by lunging. To come into measure is to approach an opponent near enough to reach him with the sword-tip by thrusting and lunging.—Above or beyond measure, to an indefinitely great degree or extent; exceedingly.

Martin having rejoiced above measure in the abundance of light.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, II. 3.

Beyond measure I persecuted the church of God.

Cal. I. 13.

Absolute measure. See *absolute*.—**Angular measure,** the system of units employed for measuring angles. It is based on the measurement of the circumference of a circle described with the vertex of the angle as its center. The circumference is regarded as divided into 360 equal parts called *degrees*; a right angle is thus the angle subtended at the center by the fourth part of the circumference, or is 90 degrees. The table is:

60 seconds (60")	= 1 minute (1')
60 minutes	= 1 degree (1°)
360 degrees	= 1 circle or circumference.

Apothecaries' measure, the system of units employed by apothecaries in compounding and dispensing liquid drugs. The table in use in the United States is

Gallon.	Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.
1	= 8	= 128	= 1024	= 61440
	1	= 16	= 128	= 7680
		1	= 8	= 480
			1	= 60

The capacity of the gallon is 231 cubic inches. The pint of the British Pharmacopoeia (being the eighth part of the gallon of 277.274 cubic inches) is divided into 20 fluidounces, with the fluidrachm and minim constituting the same subdivisions of the fluidounce as in the above table. The cubic capacity of the gallon can, however, be stated only approximately. The standards are made to contain a certain weight of water at a certain temperature. See *gallon*.

—**Barren measures.** See *barren*.—**Binary measure.** See *binary*.—**Cartesian measure of force.** See *Cartesian*.—**Circular measure.** (a) A system of measurement used in trigonometry, in which the unit is the angle subtended by an arc equal in length to the radius—usually, 57° 17' 44". (b) Same as *angular measure*.—**Cloth-measure,** the standard system of linear units employed in measuring cloth. The table is:

Yard.	Quarters.	Nails.	Inches.
1	= 4	= 16	= 36
	1	= 4	= 9
		1	= 3

The English ell is 5 quarters, and the Flemish ell about 3 quarters. See *ell*.—**Common measure.** See *common*.—**Compound measure.** See *compound*.—**Cubic measure,** the system of units employed for measuring volume, formed from long measure by taking the cubes of the linear dimensions. The table is:

Cubic yard.	Cubic feet.	Cubic inches.
1	= 27	= 46656
	1	= 1728

Decimal measure. See *decimal*.—**Dry measure,** the system of units ordinarily used in measuring dry commodities, such as grain, fruit, etc. The table is:

Quarter.	Bushels.	Pecks.	Gallons.	Quarts.	Pints.
1	= 8	= 32	= 64	= 256	= 512
	1	= 4	= 8	= 32	= 64
		1	= 2	= 8	= 16
			1	= 4	= 8

A *pot* is 2 quarts; a load of grain is 5 quarters, and a last 10 quarters. The approximate capacity of the Imperial (British legal) bushel is 2,218.192 cubic inches. of the Winchester (United States legal) bushel, 2,150.42 cubic inches. (See *apothecaries' measure*.) The United States bushel is thus equivalent to .9048 British bushel.—**Gravitation measure of force.** See *gravitation*.—**Greatest common measure of two or more numbers or quantities,** the greatest number or quantity which divides each of them without a remainder.—**Heaped measure.** See *heap*, n. t.—**Imperfect measure.** See *imperfect*.—**In a measure,** to some extent.—**Linear or linear measure.** See *long measure*, below.—**Liquid measure,** the system of units ordinarily used in measuring liquids. The table is:

Gallon.	Quarts.	Pints.	Gills.
1	= 4	= 8	= 32
	1	= 2	= 8
		1	= 4

For the capacity of the gallon, see *apothecaries' measure*.—**Long measure, linear or linear measure,** the system of units ordinarily used in measuring length. The table is:

Mile.	Furlongs.	Poles, Rods, or Perches.	Yards.	Feet.	Inches.
1	= 8	= 320	= 1760	= 5280	= 63360
	1	= 40	= 220	= 660	= 7920
		1	= 5½	= 16½	= 198
			1	= 3	= 36
				1	= 12

Other units considered as belonging to long measure are the pace, 5 feet; the fathom, 6 feet; the span, 9 inches; the hand (used in measuring the height of horses), 4 inches; the surveyors' chain or Gunter's chain, of 100 links 66 feet; the chain of 100 links (United States), 100 feet 2.2 inches. See also *date-measure*, above.—**Measure of a number or quantity, in math.,** a number which is exactly contained in another two or more times.—**Measure of a value,** the expression in any system of logarithms, or the exponent of the power to which the value is equal, the ex-

ponent of some given ratio being assumed as unity. See *ratio*.—**Measure of capacity, dry or liquid measure.**—**Measure of curvature.** See *curvature*.—**Measure of solidity.** Same as *cubic measure*.—**Metric measure.** See *metric system*, under *metric*.—**Net measure.** See *net*.—**Out of measure,** out of proportion; disproportionately; immoderately; excessively.

And his Lord dures the in very brade 4 Monethes for-aynes and in lengthe-out of measure.

Manderly, *Travels*, p. 277.

He saith they (Brazilians) live 1500 yeares, and that their women are out of measure luxurious.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 283.

Small measure, in some parts of the United States, a measure containing a quarter of a peck, used especially in marketing for dry vegetables.—**Square measure,** the ordinary system of units for measuring and expressing area, including the acre and rood and the square of the units of the ordinary long measure. (See *land-measure*.) The acre is 10 square chains, or 100,000 square links.—**To take the measure of,** to observe narrowly so as to form a judgment concerning.—**Winchester measure.** See *bushel*, 1.—**Within measure, within bounds.—With measure,** fully.

He cannot but with measure fit the honours Which we devise him.

Shak., *Cor.*, II. 2. 127.

Measure (mez'h'gr), n.; pret. and pp. *measured*, ppr. *measuring*. [*ME. meowren*, *COF.* (and *F.*) *mesuror* = *Pr. Sp. mesuror* = *Fr. mesurer*, *mesurar* = *It. misurare*, *L. mensurare*, *measure*, *mensura*, *measure*; see *measure*, n. (*Fr. mensuration*.)] 1. *trans.* 1. To ascertain the length, extent, dimensions, quantity, or capacity of by comparison with a standard; ascertain or determine a quantity by exact observation. To measure a length, a standard of length is employed; this is laid down so that its beginning coincides with the beginning of the length to be measured, and its other end is marked; it is then laid down again in the same way, with its first end where its last end previously came, and so on, counting the number of times it is laid down. Finally, if there remains a length less than that of the standard, this is measured by subdividing the length of the standard into a sufficient number of equal parts, and using one of these as a secondary standard. Measurements are also effected by reference to units of area or of capacity, as well as by means of weighing, etc.

In London measuring ylt cranes are.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Suppose that we take two stations situated north and south of each other, determine the latitude of each, and measure the distance between them.

Newcomb and Holden, *Astronomy*, p. 201.

2. To serve as the measure of; be adequate to express the size of; often used figuratively.

An ell and three quarters will not measure her from hip to hip.

Shak., *C. of E.*, III. 2. 113.

3. To estimate or determine the relative extent, greatness, or value of; appraise by comparison with something else; with by before the standard of comparison.

In all which the king measured and valued things antique, as afterwards appeared.

Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 16.

Who is there almost that measures wisdom by simplicity, strength by suffering, dignity by lowliness?

Milton, *Church Government*, II. 1.

Measuring merit by adventitious circumstances of greatness.

Goldsmith, *The Bce.*, No. 2.

4. To bring into comparison or competition; oppose or set against as equal or as a test of equality; with *with*.

Their pleasant tunes they sweetly thus apply'd: . . . With that the rolling sea . . . them flly answered; And on the rocks the waves breaking aloft A solemn Meare (tonor) unto them measured.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xii. 33.

All start at once: (Oileus led the race; The next Ulysses, measuring pace with pace.

Pope, *Iliad*, xliii. 898.

He was compelled to measure his genius with that of the greatest captain of the age.

Prescott, *Ford.* and *Isa.*, II. 14.

5. To pass over or through.

Thou hast measured much ground, And wandred, I were about the world round.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, Septuagier.

We must measure twenty miles to-day.

Shak., *M. of V.*, III. 4. 84.

6. To adjust; proportion; suit; accommodate.

To secure a contented spirit, measure your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires.

Jer. Taylor.

7t. To control; regulate.

The philosopher . . . him betecheth The lore, howe that he shall measure His bodie, so that no measure Of fleshly lust he shulde exceede.

Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, vii.

8. To allot or distribute by measure; apportion; mete; often with *out*.

With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.

Mat. vii. 2.

Of Eight great Hoars, Time measures out the Sands; And Europe's Fate in doubtful Balance stands.

Prior, *Letter to Holles Despreux*, 1701.

What thou seest is that portion of eternity called time, measured out by the sun.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 168.

To measure one's length, to fall or be thrown down at full length; lie or be laid prostrate.

If you will measure your lubber's length again, larry; but away!

Shak., *Lea.*, I. 4. 100.

To measure strength, to ascertain by trial which of two parties is the stronger; specifically, to engage in a contest.—To measure swords, to fight with swords.

Miss Tattle, who was by, affirmed . . . that Sir H. Hoquet and Tom Raunter were to measure swords on a similar provocation.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, I. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To take a measurement or measurements.—2. To be of a (specified) measure; give a specified result on being compared with a standard: as, a board measures ten feet.—**Measuring east.** See *east*.—**measured** (mez'h'grd), p. a. 1. Definitely ascertained or determined by measurement or rule; set off or laid down by measurement; adjusted or proportioned by rule.

A positive and measured truth.

Baron, *Advancement of Learning*, I.

The rest, no portion left That may disgrace his art, or disappoint Large expectation, he disposes neat At measured distances.

Corper, *Task*, III. 24.

2. Characterized by uniformity of movement or rhythm; rhythmical; stately; formal; deliberate: as, to walk with measured tread.

His voice was clear, but not agreeable; his enunciation measured and precise.

Tragott, *Ford.* and *Isa.*, II. 28.

3. Limited or restricted; within bounds; moderate: as, to speak in no measured terms.—**Measured music.** See *measurable*, 2.

measuredly (mez'h'grd-ly), adv. Deliberately. [Rare.]

Measuredly came the words from her lips.

R. Broughton, *Cometh up as a Flower*, xii.

measureless (mez'h'gr-less), a. [*measure* + *-less*.] Without measure; unlimited; immeasurable.

What air, not yet at rest? The king a bed . . . and shut up In measureless content.

Shak., *Macbeth*, II. 1. 17.

measurelessness (mez'h'gr-less-ness), n. The state or quality of being unmeasured, or incapable of being measured; immoderateness.

measurably (mez'h'gr-ly), adv. [*measure* + *-ly*.] Moderately.

Yet measurably boasting, with neighbors among, Shall make thee beloved, and live the more long.

Tupper, *Good Husbandry Lessons*, 2.

measurement (mez'h'gr-ment), n. [*measure* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of measuring; mensuration.

The exact length of any aliquot part of it [the circle], such as 1 . . . is not beyond the limits of very exact measurement.

Herschel, *Outlines of Astron.* (1833), § 208.

All must determine the distance of the moon as well as that of the sun to be able to complete our map on a known scale of measurement.

Newcomb and Holden, *Astronomy*, p. 316.

2. A system of measuring or measuring: as, builders' measurement.—3. An ascertained dimension; the length, breadth, thickness, depth, extent, quantity, capacity, etc., of a thing as determined or determinable by measuring; size, bulk, area, or contents. — **Builders' measurement,** a method of computing the tonnage of merchant vessels in use among ship-builders. Its results are nearly double the legal or registered tonnage. — **Measurement goods,** light goods which are charged for carriage by the bulk of the packages, as distinguished from heavy goods, which are charged by weight. — **New measurement,** a more accurate method than that formerly in use of arriving at the cubic capacity of a ship available for stowing cargo. The model of the ship affects the computation of tonnage with the old measurement, it varying very largely. The new measurement superseded the old by act of Congress about 1864. See *tonnage*. — **Units of measurement.** See *unit*.

measure-moth (mez'h'gr-moth), n. A geometrid or looper. See *looper*, 2.

measurer (mez'h'gr-er), n. One who or that which measures.

The world's bright eye. Time's measurer, begun Through watery Cypris on his course to run.

Howell, *Poem Royal to His Majesty*, Jan., 1661.

Specifically: (a) One whose occupation or duty it is to measure land commodities in market, etc. (b) One who measures work on a building as a basis for contractors' prices. (c) Formerly, an officer in the city of London who measured wooden cloths, coats, etc. Also called a *meter*. — *See also* (d) An instrument or apparatus used in measuring. (e) In *culm*, a measuring-worm.

measuring-chain (mez'h'gr-ing-eh-an), n. The surveyors' chain, containing 100 links of 7.92 inches each (Gunter's chain), or 100 links of 1 foot each. See *chain* and *link*.

measuring-faucet (mez'h'gr-ing-fä'set), n. A faucet, or a contrivance performing the func-

tion of a faucet, designed to measure the amount of a liquid passing through it. Such faucets are used in delivering liquids in bulk, in putting them up in cans, etc.

measuring-funnel (mez'h'gr-ing-fun'el), *n.* A funnel with a valve to close the nozzle, fitted with a graduated scale indicating the quantity of liquid contained in it.

measuring-glass (mez'h'gr-ing-glas), *n.* A graduated glass vessel used by chemists, pharmacists, and others for measuring fluids.

measuring-line (mez'h'gr-ing-lin), *n.* A line used for measuring lengths.

measuring-machine (mez'h'gr-ing-ma-shen), *n.* A device for the exact determination of length or end-measurement. Such instruments usually consist of a metallic bed piece with a head stock at each end, of sliding bars which in shape are true rectangular parallelepipeds, and of a combination of two or more accurate micrometer screws, attached to the head stocks, and driven by graduated wheels so as to advance or retract the bars, which slide in a groove between the head stocks.

measuring-pump (mez'h'gr-ing-pump), *n.* A pump used for measuring liquids. Each stroke delivers the same volume, and the strokes are counted, or the pump is connected with registering mechanism adjusted to indicate the number of strokes or the total volume discharged.

measuring-tape (mez'h'gr-ing-tap), *n.* A tape-measure or tape line.

measuring-wheel (mez'h'gr-ing-hwöl), *n.* A small wheel of known circumference, fitted by its axis to a handle, used to measure the circumference of round bodies, as that of a carriage wheel when the tire is to be fitted; a circumference or tire-measure.

measuring-worm (mez'h'gr-ing-worm), *n.* The larva of any geometrid moth; a looper; so called from its mode of progression; same as *geometer*. 3. See cut under *Cidaria*.

meat (mēt), *n.* [*ME. mete*, *AS. mete* = *OS. meti*, *mal* = *OFries. mete*, *met*, *met* = *MD. met*, *D. met* = *MLat. met*, *Lit. met*, *met* = *OHG. MHG. met*, *G. met*, in comp. *metsteld*, aversion to food, = *Lecl. met*, also *met* = *Sw. mat* = *Dan. mad* = *Goth. mats*, food; root uncertain; perhaps orig. 'a portion dealt out.' *AS. metan* (pret. *met*), etc., measure; see *metel*. Otherwise, perhaps cognate with *L. manducare*, chow; see *manducate*, *mangel*.] 1. Food in general; nourishment of any kind. [Obsolete, archaic, or local.]

The Camyllio fynt alle wey *Mete* in Trees and on Bushes, that he fodethe him with. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 68.

Byfoul was the fyrst age of men, they heldyn hem payed with the *metes* that the trowes feeden browlen forth. *Chaucer, Boethius*, li. meter 5.

And the same John had his reinment of camel's hair, . . . and his *meat* was locusts and wild honey. *Mat.* iii. 4.

The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their *meat* in the summer. *Prov.* xxx. 25.

2. Solid food of any kind: as, *meat* and drink.

With abstynence of drynk and lylle *mete* After this faste as fede hem dawle thre. *Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 153.

I have fed you with milk, and not with *meat*, for hitherto ye were not able to bear it. *1 Cor.* iii. 2.

Shall I not take care of all that I think, Yea, ev'n of wretched *meat* and drink? *Tennyson, Maud*, xv.

3. The flesh of warm-blooded animals ordinarily killed for food; butcher-meat; flesh-meat: as, to abstain from *meat* but eat fish on Friday; in a narrower sense, the flesh of mammals used for food: as, to prefer *meat* to fowl or fish; bear-meat; deer-meat.

I smell the smell of roasting *meat*, I hear the hissing fry. *O. W. Holmes*.

4. The edible part of something: as, the *meat* of an egg, of a nut, or of a shell-fish; sometimes with a plural: as, the *meats* of nuts or of oysters.

After I have cut the egg I the middle, and eat up the *meat*. *Shak., Lear*, i. 4. 1-4.

5. The taking of food or a meal; the act of eating meat, in the original sense of the word: as, grace before *meat*.

Till it come to the *mete* tyme that the kynge made the Duke of Thintagel to be at before hym self. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 63.

He's within at *meat*, sir. The knave is hungry. *Fletcher, Pilgrim*, ii. 2.

The ingenious English tourists who visit the United States from time to time find us sit-out over *meat*. *H. Wells, Venetian Life*, vi.

6. Dinner.

After the sonny seasons of the year So changed he his *mete* and his soper. *Chaucer, Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 348.

The kynge Arthur hym asked what that was don, and he schide, 'Neth yesterday after *mete*.' *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 623.

7. An animal or animals collectively, as used or hunted for food: as, to kill *meat* for an exploring party. [Local.]—A *meal's meat*. See *meal*.

Broken meat. See *broken*.—**Butcher's meat.** See *butcher-meat*.—**Dark meat.** That part of the flesh of some fowls which when cooked is not white or light, particularly the thighs and legs of turkeys.—**Light meat.** The flesh of the breast and wings of various fowls which when cooked is of a whitish color.—Fowls which have light meat are the varieties of the domestic hen, the turkey, various grouse as the ruffed, many partridges, as the bobwhite, etc. It is perhaps confined to the gallinaceous order of birds. Also called *white meat*.—**Red meat.** Meat which is ordinarily served undressed, or preferred to be eaten rare, as beef, mutton, venison, canvasback, etc.—**To be meat for one's master.** To be too good for one.

Away, you mouldy rogue, away! I am *meat* for your master. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, li. 1. 135.

To hang up meat. See *hang*.—**White meat.** (a) Same as *light meat*. (b) Meat which must be well cooked, leaving no trace of bloodiness as a veal.

meat (mēt), *v. t.* [*cf. Goth. matjan*, eat, devour; from the noun; see *meat*, *n.*] To supply with food; feed. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Strong oxen and horses, well shod and well clad, Well *meated* and used. *Tupper, September's Husbandry*.

Haste then, and *meate* your men, though I must still say My command would lead them fasting forth. *Chapman, Illad*, xix. 100.

meat (mēt), *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *meat*.

meatal (mē-a'tal), *a.* [*cf. meatus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a meatus; having the character of a meatus.

In the hare the *meatal* part of the tympanum is long, and ascends obliquely backward from the frame of the drum-membrane. *Owen, Anat.*

meat-chopper (mēt'chop'ers), *n.* Any device for chopping or mincing meats.

meat-earth (mēt'erth), *n.* Soil. [Prov. Eng.]

The upper part of this (overlaiden) consists of soil, or *meat earth*. *Spence, Enquiry, Manuf.*, l. 638.

meated (mē'ted), *a.* Having meat or a fleshy part (of a specified kind); used in composition: as, a sweet-meated nut; light-meated or dark-meated fowls.

meat-fly (mēt'fli), *n.* A flesh-fly or blow-fly; a dipterous insect which lays its eggs on meat, on which the larvæ feed; applied to various species, especially *Calliphora vomitoria* and *Sarcophaga carnaria*. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

meat-form, *n.* [*ME. mete-forme*; *meat* + *form*.] A form or long seat on which to sit at table.

And whanne his swerde brokene was, A *meat forme* he gatt perous. *And there-with he game hym were.* *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17. f. 106. (Halliwell)*

meath (mōth), *n.* Same as *meat*.

meat-hunter (mēt'hun'ter), *n.* Same as *pothunter*, 1.

The *meat hunters* are still devoting their attention to the killing of larger game, but, as it decreases, the deer's turn will surely come. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVIII. 878.

meatiness (mē'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being meaty, in any sense; fleshiness; pithiness: as, the *meatiness* of an ox, or of a discourse.

meatless (mē'tles), *a.* [*ME. metles*, *AS. mete-leus* (= *Lecl. matlauss*), without food, *cf. mete*, food, + *-less*, *E. -less*; see *meat* + *-less*.] Destitute of meat; without food.

Three dawes and thre nygt *metles* hit wunde hem so, That hit muste hou on take, ne wat for hunger do. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 170.

Growing over his unenvied virtue as a ear grows over a *meatless* bone. *G. H. Lewis, Hist. Philos.*, l. 194.

meat-maggot (mēt'ma'got), *n.* The larva of the flesh-fly, *Calliphora vomitoria*, found in meat.

meat-offering (mēt'off'er-ing), *n.* A Jewish sacrificial offering, constituting a part of the daily service of the altar or of special services, consisting of fine flour either raw or baked without leaven but with salt, or of dried or parched and pounded corn of the first-fruits, etc., with fine oil and frankincense. See *Lev.* ii. and vi. 14-23, etc. In the revised version rendered *meal-offering*.

meatometer (mē-a'tōm'ē-ter), *n.* [*cf. L. meatus* (see *meatus*) + *Gr. metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the meatus urinarius.

meat-pie (mēt'pi), *n.* 1. A pie made of meat or fish. 2. A mince-pie. [Local, New Eng.]

meatrise (mēt'rif), *a.* [*cf. meat* + *rise*.] Abounding with food; plentifully supplied with food. [Scotch.]

The mill it is a *meatrise* place. *Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

meat-safe (mēt'sāf), *n.* A cupboard or chest in which to keep meat, made with walls of wire gauze or perforated zinc.

meat-saw (mēt'sā), *n.* A saw used by butchers, having a thin, narrow blade fastened in an iron frame or bow, which gives it rigidity.

meat-tea (mēt'tē), *n.* A tea at which *flesh-meat* is furnished; a high tea (which see, under *high*). [Vulgar.]

A good hearty *meat tea* being the usual premier pas in amatory matters. *G. A. Sala, Baddington Poem*, l. 120.

meatus (mē-a'tus), *n.*; pl. *meatus*, sometimes, as English, *meatuses*. [*cf. L. meatus*, a passage, *cf. meare*, go. *cf. conge*, permeate.] In anat., a passage: applied to various ducts of the body.

—**Inferior meatus** (of the nose), the passage in the nose between the inferior turbinate bone and the floor of the nasal cavity. Also called *meatus inferior*.—**Meatus acusticus.** See *meatus auditorius*.—**Meatus auditorius externus**, the external opening of the ear, closed at the bottom by the membrana tympani. Also called *meatus acusticus externus*.—**Meatus auditorius internus**, the passage in the petrous bone by which the auditory and facial nerves leave the cranial cavity. Also called *meatus acusticus internus*.—**Meatus cysticus**, the gall-duct.—**Meatus urinarius**, the external orifice of the urethra.—**Meatus venosus**, the short trunk formed by the union of the right and left vitelline or omphalomesenteric veins in the fetus.—**Meatus vaginalis**, the inferior nasal meatus.—**Middle meatus** (of the nose), the passage in the nose between the inferior turbinate part of the ethmoid bone and the inferior turbinate bone.—**Nasal meatus** (pl.), the nasal passages between and below the turbinated parts of the ethmoid and the inferior turbinate bones.—**Superior meatus** (of the nose), the passage in the nose between the turbinate parts (superior and inferior) of the ethmoid bone.

meaty (mē'ti), *a.* [*cf. meat* + *-y*.] 1. Abounding in meat; fleshy: as, *meaty* cattle.—2. Resembling meat, or characteristic of it: as, a *meaty* flavor.—3. Figuratively, pithy; full of meaning or significance; condensed, as a treatise giving much information in small compass.

I think any discussion of it (practice and theory in esthetics) would be likely to be rather more *meaty* than the many speculations about the nature of the beautiful and sublime which fill so many pages of text-books on aesthetics. *G. S. Hall, German Culture*, p. 105.

meawt. An obsolete spelling of *meat*, *meat*.

meazel, *n.* See *measle*.

meazle, *v. t.* See *mistle*, *mizzle*.

mebbe (mē'bē), *adv.* A dialectal form of *maybe*.

meblet, *a.* and *n.* See *noble*.

meccate (mē-ka'te), *n.* [Mex.] 1. A Mexican square measure, equal to about one tenth of an acre.—2. A rope made of hair or of the fiber of the maguey. [Southwestern U. S.]

Mecca, *n.* Same as *balm of Gilead*.

Meccan (mek'an), *a.* and *n.* [*cf. Mecca* (see def.) + *-an*.] 1. A. Pertaining or relating to Mecca, a city of Arabia, the birthplace of Mohammed, and the chief holy city and pilgrim resort of the Mohammedan world.

Only about one third of the *Meccan* pilgrims proceed thither (to the tomb of Mohammed at Medina). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 93.

mech. An abbreviation of *mechanics* and *mechanical*.

mechal (mē'kal), *a.* [Early mod. E. *mechall*, *mechall*; *cf. L. machus*, *cf. Gr. μάχος*, an adulterer.] Wicked; adulterous.

That done, straight murder One of thy basest groomes, and lay you both (Grip'd arme in arme on thy adulterate bed, Then call in witness of that *mechal* sinne. *T. Heywood, Rape of Lucrece*.

mecha-mech (mē'ka-mek), *adv.* The wild potato-vine. See *Ipomoea*.

mechanic (mē-kan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*cf. ME. mechanike*, *mechanic art*; *cf. OF. mecanique*, *F. mécanique* = *Pr. mecanic* = *Sp. mecánico* = *Pg. mechanico* = *It. meccanico* (cf. D. G. *mechanisch* = *Sw. Dan. mekanisk*), *cf. L. mechanicus*, of or belonging to machines or mechanics, inventive; as a noun, *mechanicus*, m., a mechanic, *mechanicus*, l., mechanics; *cf. Gr. μηχανικός*, pertaining to machines or contrivance, *mechanicus*, ingenious, inventive; as a noun, *μηχανικός*, an engineer, *μηχανική*, f. sing., *μηχανικά*, neut. pl., mechanics; *cf. μηχανή* (l. *machine*), a machine, contrivance; see *machine*. *Mechanic* is thus ult. the adj. to *machine*; but the words came into E. at different times and under different circumstances.]

I. a. 1. Same as *mechanical*: now used chiefly in the phrase *the mechanic arts*.

Thrust some *mechanic* cause into his (God's) place, Or bind in matter, or diffuse in space. *Pope, Dunciad*, iv. 671.

2. Pertaining or relating to Mecca, a city of Arabia, the birthplace of Mohammed, and the chief holy city and pilgrim resort of the Mohammedan world.

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II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Mecca.

After the chyle has passed through the lungs, nature continues her usual mechanism to convert it into animal substances.

mechanist (mek'-a-nist), *n.* [*< mechan(ic) + -ist.*] 1. A maker of machines, or one skilled in machinery or in mechanical work; a mechanician.

The mechanist will be afraid to assert before hardy contradiction the possibility of tearing down bulwarks with a silk-worm's thread. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 117.*

What titles will he keep? will he remain
Mush-tan, gardener, builder, mechanist,
A planter, and a reaper from the seed?

Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

2. One of a school of philosophers who refer all the changes in the universe to the effect of merely mechanical forces.

mechanistic (mek'-a-nis'tik), *a.* [*< mechanist + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to mechanism or to mechanists; as, "mechanistic combination." *Nature, XXX. 363.*

mechanize (mek'-a-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mechanized*, ppr. *mechanizing*. [*= OF. mechaniser, mechanizer; < Gr. μηχανίζω, contrive, < μηχανή, a contrivance; see machine, mechanic.*] To render mechanical; bring into the form of mechanism; form mechanically; bring into a mechanical state or condition.

The human frame a mechanized automaton. *Shelley.*

mechanizer (mek'-a-niz-er), *n.* One who mechanizes; a believer in mechanical order or system; a utilitarian or formalist.

Our European Mechanizers are a sort of boundless diffusion, actively and cooperatively spirit: has not Utilitarianism flourished . . . within the last fifty years?

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, III. 5.

mechanograph (mek'-kan'-o-graf), *n.* [*< Gr. μηχανή, a machine, + γραφή, write.*] A machine-made copy, as of a writing, a work of art, etc.

mechanographic (mek'-a-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< mechanograph + -ic.*] 1. Treating of mechanisms. [*Rare.*]—2. Pertaining to mechanography.

mechanographist (mek'-a-nog'-ra-fist), *n.* [*< mechanograph + -ist.*] One who by mechanical means multiplies copies of any work of art, writing, or the like.

mechanography (mek'-a-nog'-ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. μηχανή, a machine, + γραφή, write.*] The art of multiplying copies of a writing or a work of art by the use of a machine.

mechanology (mek'-a-nol'-o-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. μηχανή, a machine, + λογία, < λόγος, speak; see -ology.*] The knowledge of, or a treatise on, mechanics or mechanism. [*Rare.*]

The science of style, considered as a machine, in which words rest upon words, and through a particular grammar, might be called the *mechanology* of style.

De Quincy, Style, I.

mechanurgy (mek'-a-nēr-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. μηχανουργία, < μηχανή, an engineer, < μηχανή, a machine, + ἔργον, work.*] That branch of mechanics which treats of moving machines. [*Rare.*]

meche¹, meche², a. Middle English variants of *much*.

meche², n. An obsolete form of *match²*.

Mechitarist, n. See *Mekhtarist*.

Mechlin (mek'-lin), *a. and n.* 1. A. Pertaining to or produced at Mechlin or Malines in Belgium. — **Mechlin embroidery**, an old name for Mechlin lace, because its peculiar manufacture gives it somewhat the look of embroidery. *Det. Needlework Mechlin lace.* See *lace*.

II. *n.* Name as *Mechlin lace*.

Mechosacan root. See *root*.

Mecistops (mek'-sis'tops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας, μέγιστος, superl. of μέγας, long, + ὤψ, face.] A genus of African gavials of the family *Gavialidae*, founded by J. E. Gray in 1862. They have the hind feet webbed, the plates of the back and neck connected, and the jaws slender, not enlarged at the end. *M. bennetti* or *cataphractus* is an example.

Meckelian (mek'-kē-li-an), *a.* [*< Meckel (see def.) + -ian.*] Pertaining to J. P. Meckel (1781-1833), a German anatomist. **Meckelian ganglion, rod, etc.** See the nouns.

Mecoceræ (mek'-kos'-g-ras), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1857), < μέκος, length, + κέρα, horn.] A genus of geometrid moths, typical of the subfamily *Mecocerinae*, comprising a single beautiful species from South America.

Mecocerinae (mek'-kos'-g-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mecoceræ* + -inae.] A subfamily of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Mecoceræ*. Also raised to family rank as *Mecoceridae*.

meacock, n. See *meacock*.

mecometer (mek'-kom'-et-er), *n.* [*< Gr. μέκος, length (of μέγας, long; see macron), + μέτρον, a measure.*] A kind of graduated compass, used at the Maternity Hospital in Paris for measuring new-born infants.

meconarceine (mek'-ō-nār'-sē-in), *n.* [*< mecon(ia) + narc(otic) + -ine².*] An alkaloid obtained from opium: said to be a useful hypnotic.

meconate (mek'-ō-nāt), *n.* [*< mecon(ia) + -ate¹.*] A salt of meconic acid.

meconic (mek'-kon'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μήκωνος, pertaining to a poppy, < μήκω (> L. mecon), a poppy, poppy-seed, poppy-juice, opium, = O Bulg. mākā = OHG. māhan, MHG. mūhen, mām, G. mohn, also OHG. māgo, MHG. māge = OSw. (rat)mughi, Sw. (vall)mo = Dan. (rat)muc, poppy; the Teut. forms prob. not of native origin.*] Pertaining to or derived from the poppy. — **Meconic acid**, C₁₇H₁₆O₆, the peculiar acid with which morphine is combined in opium. When pure, it forms small white crystals. Its aqueous solution shows a deep-red color with the persalts of iron, which therefore are good tests for it. It is a tribasic acid, but most of its salts contain but two equivalents of the base.

meconidia, n. Plural of *meconidium*.

meconidine (mek'-kon'-i-din), *n.* [*< mecon(ia) + -id + -ine².*] One of the alkaloids contained in opium.

meconidium (mek'-ō-nid'-i-um), *n.*; pl. *meconidia* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. μήκων, part of the intestines of testaceous animals, also the ink-bag of a cuttlefish, lit. poppy, poppy-seed (see *meconic*), + idm., -idm.] The fixed generative medusoid of some ephyroblastoid hydroids, as of the genus *Gonothrypa*, in which the sexual elements are matured and from which the embryos are discharged in the form of ciliated planulae. These generative buds or zooids develop upon the gonotheca, several in succession from above downward, retaining their direct communication with the blastostyle, when fully matured they are discharging to the gonotheca by a narrow stalk or peduncle, having an opening or mouth at the far end surrounded by a circle of tentacles, through which mouth the ova escape, the cavity of the hollow meconidium communicates with that of the blastostyle, and the medusoid, after performing its function, decays upon its stem, never becoming detached as a free zooid.

meconin (mek'-ō-nin), *n.* [*< mecon(ia) + -in².*] A neutral substance (C₁₉H₁₈O₄) existing in opium. It is white, fusible, and crystalline.

meconoid (mek'-ō-ni-oid), *a.* [*< meconium + -oid.*] Resembling meconium.

meconiorrhœa (mek'-ō-ni-ō-rhē-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μήκων, poppy-juice, the first feces of infants, + ῥοια, a flow, < ῥέω, flow.] A morbidly increased discharge of meconium.

meconium (mek'-ō-ni-um), *n.* [*< L. meconium, < Gr. μήκων, poppy-juice, the first feces of infants, < μήκω, the poppy; see meconic.*] 1. Poppy-juice. — 2. The feces of a new-born infant. — 3. In entom., the feces of an adult insect just transformed from the pupa.

meconology (mek'-ō-nol'-o-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. μήκων, the poppy, opium, + λογία, < λόγος, speak; see -ology.*] A treatise on the poppy, or on opium.

meconophagism (mek'-ō-nof'-a-jizm), *n.* [*As meconophagist + -ism.*] Opium-eating; the opium habit.

The death of the patient being attributed to causes which are supposed to be disconnected from the meconophagism. *Allen and Neurol., VII. 463.*

meconophagist (mek'-ō-nof'-a-jist), *n.* [*< Gr. μήκων, the poppy, opium, + φάγω, eat, + -ist.*] An opium-eater; one who has contracted the opium or morphine habit.

If they happen to find solace in opium readily, they become meconophagists. *Allen and Neurol., VII. 471.*

Mecopopsis (mek'-ō-nop'-sis), *n.* [NL. (Vigier, 1821), < Gr. μέκος, the poppy, + ὤψ, appearance.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Papaveraceæ*, the poppy family, and the tribe *Papavereæ*, characterized by a capsule which splits open for a short distance, and by a club-shaped style bearing from four to six radiated-deflexed stigma-lobes. They are herbs, having a yellow juice, entire or lobed leaves, and showy yellow, purple, or blue flowers, which drop in the bud, and are borne on long peduncles. Nine species are known, natives of western Europe, the central part of Asia, and western North America. *M. cambrica*, the Welsh poppy, a plant of rocky and woody places in parts of western Europe, has bright-green hairy plants; leaves slender stems, and large terminal sulphur-yellow flowers. This and several other species are cultivated for ornament.

Mecoptera (mek'-kop'-tē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μέκος, length, + πτερόν, a wing, = *E. feather*.]

In some systems, an order of neuropterous insects corresponding to the *Panorpida* or scorpion-flies, proposed for uniformity of nomenclature instead of Brauer's term *Panorpata*. Also, incoherently, *Mecoptera*. *Packard, 1898.*

med. An abbreviation of *medicine, medical*. **Meda** (mē'-ā), *n.* [NL. (Girard, 1856); a made word.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Mediinae*, containing such as *M. fulgida* of the Gila river in Arizona.

medal (med'-al), *n.* [*< OF. médaille, F. médaille (> D. G. medallio = Dan. medaile = Sw. medall) = Sp. medalla = Pg. medalha = L. medaglia, ML. reflex medallia, medalla, medalla, medalla, medale (> OHG. medilla, medila, MHG. medele), a medal, < L. as if *metallea, < L. metallum, metal; see metal.*] A piece of metal, usually circular in form, bearing devices (types) and inscriptions, struck or cast to commemorate a person, an institution, or an event, and distinguished from a coin by not being intended to serve as a medium of exchange. The word is also sometimes used to designate coins, particularly ancient coins in the precious metals, or fine medieval or Renaissance coins, in collections. Some of the Greek and Roman coin-types are commemorative, and the Roman medallions were of a quasi-medallie character. Strictly speaking, however, the medal is a creation of modern times. The earliest, and in point of portraiture the finest, medals were produced in Italy about the middle of the fifteenth century by Vittore Pisano of Verona. Fine medals were also executed in Italy, Germany, and France during the sixteenth century. English medals began practically with the reign of Henry VIII. The earliest specimens are cast, but in the reign of James I. the process of striking began to be employed. Thomas Rawlin, Thomas Simon, and Abraham Simon (seventeenth century) are the principal medallists who were natives of England; but some of the best English medals were the productions of foreign artists, as Trezzu (time of Philip and Mary), Simon Passe (James I.), N. Briot (Charles I.), the Roettier family (Charles II.), and J. Croker (Anne).

An antique medal, half consumed with rust.

Boyle, Works, V. 545.

Italian and French writers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries use *medallie* and *medallies* to signify coins which, being no longer in circulation, were preserved in the cabinets of collectors as curiosities. Even in the last century our own word *medal* was so employed. The medals of the Roman Emperors to which Gibbon often alludes in his notes to the "Decline and Fall" are, of course, what are now known as coins; and Addison's "Dialogue upon the Usefulness of Medals" is, for the most part, a treatise on Roman Imperial coins.

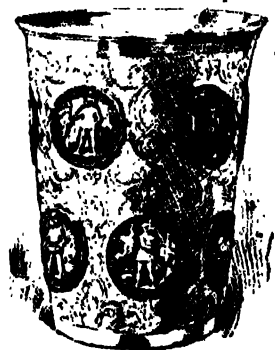
W. Wroth, in *Coins and Medals* (1886), p. 230.

Counterfeit Medals Act. See *counterfeit*. — **Madonna medal.** See *madonna*.

medal (med'-al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *medaled* or *medalled*, ppr. *medaling* or *medalling*. [*< medal, n.*] To decorate with a medal; confer a medal upon; present with a medal as a mark of honor. [*Rare.*]

Irvyng went home, medalled by the king, diplomatised by the university, crowned, and honoured, and admired. *Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Nil nisi Bonum.*

medal-cup (med'-al-kup), *n.* A drinking-vessel of metal, usually silver, in which coins or medallions are inserted and form a part of the decoration. Usually these coins are so inset that both sides can be seen, the interior of the cup as well as the exterior being in this way made ornamental. In some cases a series of coins of a single sovereign or of a succession of sovereigns is used.



Silver Medal-cup. (The medals are all of the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel.)

medalet (med'-al-et), *n.* [*< medal + -et.*] Any medal of small size. When not larger than, for example, the English florin or half crown, or United States half-dollar, medals are generally called by this name; but numismatists do not make any rigid distinction between medals and medallets.

I shall beg leave to give this class the appellation of *medallies*, as the genius of our language admits of this diminutive in ringlet, bracelet, and the like.

Pinkerton, Essay on Medals, I. § 12.

medalist, medallist (med'-al-ist), *n.* [*< F. médailiste = Sp. medallista; as medal + -ist.*] 1. An engraver, stamper, or molder of medals.

2. Sculptors, painters, and medallists exerted their utmost skill in the work of transmitting his features to posterity. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.*

3. One who is skilled in medals.

Nothing could be more civil and frank than this Gentleman, whom I believe to be the best Medallist in Europe. *Liter. Journey to Paris, p. 68.*

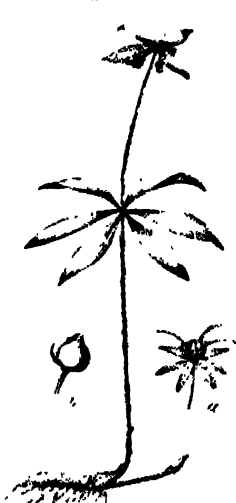
As a medallist, you are not to look upon a cabinet of medals as a treasure of money, but of knowledge. *Addison, Ancient Medals, I.*

3. One who has gained a medal as a reward of merit.

I backed my man to be not only Senior (senior, but First) Chancellor's Medallist, and to be a Medallist at all he must be a Senior Optime in Mathematics. *C. A. British, English University, p. 215.*

medallie (mē'-dal'ik), *a.* [*< medal + -ie.*] Pertaining to, of the character of, or represented on a medal or medallion; as, the medallie art; a medallie coin or portrait.

artery, a branch, usually of the anterior tibiofemoral, accompanying the median nerve. It is sometimes of large size and may arise from the ulnar or the brachial. **Median basilic vein**. See *basilic*. **Median cells**. Same



Flowering Plant of Indian Cucurbitaceae (not *Melothra Virgata*). a flower, b. fruit.

By mediation of this trial treaty I purpose to teach the a certain number of conclusions.

Chaucer, *Prolog. to Astrolabe*.

5. In music: (a) In Gregorian music, that part of a melody which lies between the intonation and the ending—that is, the main part of the melody. The various "tones" or melodies properly have but one mediation, which usually appears under three forms, according to the nature of the text to which the melody is sung. (b) In an Anglican chant, the rhythmic conclusion of the first half—that is, the two measures after the first reciting-note, ending frequently in a half-close; the first cadence.—*Syn. 1 and 2. Interference, Intervention, etc. See Interposition.*

mediative (mē'di-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< mediate + -ive.*] Having a mediating function; acting as a mean, medium, or mediator; mediatorial.

This commerce of sincerest virtue needs
No mediative signs of selfishness.

Shelley, *Queen Mab*, v.

mediatization (mē'di-ā-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [*< mediatize + -ation.*] The act of mediatizing, or the state of being mediatized. See *mediatize*.

mediatize (mē'di-ā-tiz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *mediatized*, *pp.* *mediatizing*. [*< mediate + -ize.*] 1. To make mediate; reduce from an immediate or direct to a mediate or indirect relation through the interposition of a secondary superior or controlling agency. Applied specifically to the process of converting one of the minor German states or princely families of the old empire from the semi-independent condition of having a direct share in the imperial government, and responsibility to it, to that of subordination to an intervening power by being annexed to it while retaining all local possessory and governmental rights. By this process, especially under the Westphalian treaties of 1804, and the changes leading to the dissolution of the old empire and the formation of the confederation of the Rhine in 1806, the number of mediatized states and princely families became very large.

The same peace [that of Lunéville] declared that all the secular princes who had lost territory by this cession were to be indemnified by the Empire. This was done at Regensburg in 1805. The indemnifying material was obtained by *mediatizing* all the free cities but six, and all the spiritual estates but two. — *Louis, Bismarck, Int.* p. vi.

"Your Highness," I said (it is a title appertaining to him as sprung from a mediatized family).

Harper's *Mag.*, LXXVIII, 804.

2. To mediate. [*Rare.*]

A creed of reconciliation which attempts to mediate between two opposite parties. — *Centurian Rev.*, Aug., 1885.

mediator (mē'di-ā-tor), *n.* [= *F. médiateur* = *Pr. mediator* = *Sp. Pg. mediador* = *It. mediatore*, *< L.L. mediator*, *< mediare*, mediate; see *mediate*.] 1. One who mediates; one who interposes between parties; especially, one who interposes for the purpose of effecting reconciliation.

In this distraction of Christendom, many princes, the Kings of Spain, Denmark, and Hungary, became *Mediators* for a Peace between the two kings of England and France.

Baker, *Chronicles* p. 187.

Charles came back, not as a mediator between his people and a victorious enemy, but as a mediator between internal factions.

Macaulay, *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

2. A go-between; an agent.

By which mediators or which messengers.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

The Mediator, a title of Jesus Christ, given with reference to his agency in reconciling God and man.

For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus.

1 Tim. II, 5.

= *Syn.* Intercessor, interceder, propitiator.

mediatorial (mē'di-ā-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*< mediatory + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a mediator; having or pertaining to the functions of a mediator.

His mediatorial character and office was meant to be represented as a perpetual character and office.

Paley, *Sermons*, xxi.

mediatorially (mē'di-ā-tō-ri-āl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a mediator; as a mediator.

mediatorship (mē'di-ā-tor-ship), *n.* [*< mediator + -ship.*] The office, position, or function of a mediator.

The infinitely perfect mediatorship and intercession of Christ.

South, *Works*, VI, 1.

mediatory (mē'di-ā-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*< L.L. 'mediatorius*, intermediate (cf. *mediator*, mediator), *< mediare*, mediate; see *mediate*.] Pertaining to mediation; mediatorial.

The mediatory office which he was to be intrusted with.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, II.

mediatress (mē'di-ā-tres), *n.* [*< mediator + -ess.* Cf. *mediatrix*.] Same as *mediatrix*.

Why didst thou not, O gentle mother-queen?

As judge and mediatrix stand between?

Lowell, *tr. of Statius*, vii.

mediatrix (mē'di-ā-triks), *n.* [*< L.L. mediatrix*, fem. of *mediator*, a mediator; see *mediator*.] A female mediator.

The good countess spoke somewhat of your desire of letters; but I am afraid she is not a proper mediator to those persons; but I counsel in the dark.

Donne, *Letters*, xvi.

medibasilic (mē'di-bā-sil'ik), *a.* [*< med(i)an + basilic*.] Connecting the median and the basilic vein of the arm; specifically said of the median basilic vein. — *Cous*, 1887.

medic (med'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. medique* = *Sp. médico* = *Pg. It. medico*, *< L. medicus*, of or belonging to healing, curative, medical; as a noun, *medicus*, m., a physician, doctor, surgeon, *L.L. medica*, f., a female physician, midwife; *< mederi*, heal, = *Zend. muth*, treat medically. Hence *medical*, *medicine*, *remedy*.] 1. *a.* Same as *medical*. [*Rare.*]

Should untold Nature crave the medic art.

What health can that contentious tribe impart?

Pope, *tr. of Horace*.

II. *n.* A physician or doctor; a medical student. [*Colloq.*]

Medic is the legitimate paronym of *medicus*, but is commonly regarded as slang.

H. G. Wilder, *Jour. Nervous Diseases* (1885), xli.

Medic (mē'dik), *a.* [*< L. Medicus*, *< Gr. Mēdikos*, pertaining to the Medes, *< Mēda*, Medes; see *Mede*.] Same as *Median*.

The *Medic* language is not the same as the Akkadian.

Jour. Anthropol., xli, 31.

medic, **medick** (mē'dik), *n.* [*< ME. medike*, *< OF. medicque*, *< L. medica*, *< Gr. mēdikē*, see *Medic*, 'Median grass,' a kind of clover, fem. of *Mēdikos*, of the Medes or of Media; see *Mede*.] A kind of clover, *Medicago sativa*; Burgundy clover; lucerne. The black medic or nonsuch, is *M. lupulina*. Its seeds are black when ripe. The spotted medic is *M. maculata*, whose leaflets bear a purple spot. Purple medic is a name sometimes used for lucerne.

At Aurore *Medike* is forth come.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

medicable (med'ik-a-bl), *a.* [= *OF. medicable*, *< Sp. medicable* = *It. medicabile*, *< L. medicabilis*, that can be healed, *< mederi*, heal, cure; see *medicate*.] Capable of medication; that may be cured or healed.

Songs of victory and praise,

For them who bravely stood unhurt, or bled

With incalculable wounds.

Wordsworth, *Ode*, 1815.

Medicago (med'ik-a'go), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700)*, *< L. medica*, medic, + *term. -ago*, as in *tussilago*, etc.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosae* and the tribe *Trifoliceae*; the clovers. It is characterized by a oblong keel and a scythe-shaped legume which is more or less spirally curved or twisted. There are about 40 species natives of Europe, Asia, and Africa, but now naturalized in other parts of the world. They are herbs, or rarely shrubs, with pinnately trifoliate leaves and axillary stipules, and usually small papilionaceous flowers, which are yellow, rarely purple, and grow in axillary racemes or heads, or sometimes almost solitary. The common name of plants of the genus is *medic*, sometimes *small clover*. *M. sativa*, with purple flowers, being an important fodder plant cultivated under the names of *alfalfa* and *lucerne* (which see). *M. lupulina*, the black medic or nonsuch, closely resembles the hypoclovers, and also shares their name but is distinguished by its black pods. It has some agricultural value when growing with other herbage. *M. maculata*, the spotted medic (heart clover), has a peculiar, slightly colic prickly pod. These species are all naturalized in the United States. *M. arvensis* is a shrubby species (tree medic) mountain-troff of southern Europe, said to promote the secretion of milk. *M. scutellaria* of the Mediterranean region is also a good fodder plant, resisting drought well. *M. falcata* is the yellow or sickle-podded medic.

medical (med'ik-ul), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. médical* = *Sp. Pg. medical*, *< ML. medicalis*, pertaining to a physician or to medicine, *< L. medicus*, of healing; as a noun, a physician; see *medic*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the profession or practice of medicine; engaged in or connected with the study or treatment of disease; as, the medical profession; a medical man, book, or college; medical services; medical science. — 2. Curative; medicinal; therapeutic; as, the medical properties of a plant; the medical effects of bathing.

Abbreviated *med.*

Medical department, geography, etc. See the nouns.

Medical director, a medical officer of the highest grade in the United States navy, having the relative rank of captain.

Medical finger, [*L. digitus medicus* or *medicinalis*.] The third finger, so called because that finger was supposed to have a nerve connecting it with the heart, and therefore to be medically important.

At last he, with a low courtesy, put on her medical finger a pretty han home golden ring.

Urquhart, *tr. of Rabelais*, III, 17. (Dacier.)

Medical inspector, a medical officer of the second grade in the United States navy, having the relative rank of commander. — **Medical jurisprudence**, forensic medicine. See *forensic*.

Medical jurisprudence — or, as it is sometimes called, **Forensic, Legal, or State Medicine** — may be defined to be

that science which teaches the application of every branch of medical knowledge to the purposes of the law.

A. S. Taylor, *Med. Jurisprudence*, p. 1.

Medical man, a medical practitioner; a physician or surgeon; sometimes, in England, one who has the medical charge of a patient or a family, who may be a licensed apothecary, as distinguished from a physician or doctor.

Messengers went off for her physician and medical man. They came, consulted, prescribed, vanished.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xiv.

II. *n.* 1. A student or a practitioner of medicine. [*Colloq.*]

The London medicals were quite as popular as the Edinburgh students.

Lancet, Nov. 3, 1887, p. 90.

2. A small bottle or vial made from glass tubing. The vial maker cuts the tubes into lengths suitable to make two vials, and on each end of the piece, with the aid of a blowpipe, forms a neck. He then heats the middle of the tube, parts it centrally, and closes the openings at the separated ends, shaping them properly for the bottoms.

medically (med'ik-ul-i), *adv.* In a medical manner; for medical purposes; with reference to medicine or medical science.

medicament (med'ik-a-ment), *n.* [= *F. médicament* = *Sp. Pg. It. medicamento*, *< L. medicamentum*, a remedy, medicine, drug, *< medicari*, heal; see *medicate*.] 1. A healing substance; anything used as a curative; a medicine or remedy; now, more especially, a healing substance applied externally.

Not with any *medicament* of a contrary temper, as the Galenists use to cure *contraria contrariis*, but as the Paracelsians, who cure *similia similibus*, making one dole to expell another.

Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 88.

I sent more chirurgeons, than *medicaments*, &c., to the several parts in my district.

Swelyn, *Diary*, June 7, 1666.

The lump of sugar which potheers put into their wholesome but bitter *medicaments* to please a froward child.

Scott, *Abbot*, xxi.

2. Medicinal effect; curative power; the property of healing or remedying disease or disorder.

The stricken soldier was gathering strength and vitality by the inconspicuous *medicament* of the soft sunshine and balmy breeze.

Toussie, *A Fool's Errand*, p. 96.

medicamental (med'ik-a-men'tal), *a.* [*< medicament + -al.*] Relating or pertaining to medicaments; having the character of a medicament.

medicamentally (med'ik-a-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a medicinal way; as a medicament.

The fish [codling] is not a young cod, . . . being more wholesome *medicamentally*, but not so foodlike.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX, 219.

medicamentous (med'ik-a-men'tus), *a.* [*< medicament + -ous.*] Pertaining to or produced by drugs. — *Med. News*, LIII, 414.

medicafter (med'ik-after), *n.* [= *It. medicastro*, *< L. medicus*, a physician, + *dim. -aster*.] A pretender to medical knowledge or skill; an ignorant doctor.

Many *medicafters*, pretenders to physick, buy the degree of doctor abroad.

Whitlock, *Manners of the English* (1654), p. 107. (Latham.)

medicate (med'ik-at), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *medicated*, *pp.* *medicating*. [*< L. medicatus*, *pp.* of *medicare* = *Sp. Pg. medicar* = *OF. medicare*, heal, cure, *< medicus*, a physician, surgeon; see *medic*.] 1. To make medicinal; tincture or imbue with a remedial substance or principle.

To this may be ascribed the great effects of *medicated* waters.

Arbuthnot, *Aliments*.

2. To treat with medicine; ply with or as if with drugs.

Did ever then warble so dulcet a song to ears already prepossessed and *medicated* with spells of Cressan effuminary?

De Quincey, *Philos. of Rom. Hist.*

Medicated ale, bath, etc. See the nouns.

medication (med'ik-a'shon), *n.* [= *F. médication* = *Pr. medicacion* = *Pg. medicacão* = *It. medicazione*, *< L. us* if *medicatio*, *< medicari*, heal, cure; see *medicate*.] 1. The act or process of medicating or imbuing with medicinal substances; the infusion of medicinal virtues. — 2. The use or application of medicine; specifically, the administration of a therapeutic agent in order to produce some specific modification in the structure or function of the organism, as in producing diuresis, perspiration, etc.

He advises to observe the times of notable mutations, as the equinoxes and the solstices, and to decline *medication* ten days before and after.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Err.*, IV, 13.

medicative (med'ik-a-tiv), *a.* [*< mediativ + -ive.*] Having medical properties; curing; tending to cure.

Medicean (med'ik-ē-an), *a.* [*< It. Mediceo* (see *def.*), a surname (orig. pl. of *medico*, a physician;]

see medic¹, + *-e-an*.] Of or pertaining to the Medici, an illustrious family of Florence, appearing first as merchants of the medieval republic, and at the dawn of the Renaissance, in the fifteenth century, raised to supreme power through their liberality and merit. From this time on for three centuries, amid fortunes of varying brilliance, this family produced popes, sovereigns and tyrants, and it occupies a large place in the history of Europe. In the arts and literature the epithet has particular reference to Cosimo del Medici, known as Cosimo the Elder, and to Lorenzo the Magnificent. The former was virtual master of the Florentine republic from 1433 to 1464, and was a generous patron of the new art and letters founded on antique models; the latter was chief of the state in fact though not in name, from 1469 to 1492, a brilliant protector of all learning, particularly of that of Greece surviving from the wreck of Constantinople, and a powerful benefactor of the arts. The Popes Leo X. (Lorenzo's son) and Clement VII. (Gallo del Medici) carried on the traditions of the family in the fields of intellectual cultivation and achievement.

Medicean Library. Same as *Laurentian Library*, which see, under *Laurentian*. — **Medicean stars,** the name given by Galileo to the satellites of Jupiter.

medicaphalic (mē'di-se-fal'ik or -suf'el-ik), *a.* [*medic(an)* + *cephalic*.] Connecting the median vein of the arm with the cephalic; specifically used of the median cephalic vein. *Cowp.* 1887.

medicerebellar (mē-di-ser'e-bel'gr), *a.* [*medic(an)* + *cerebellar*.] Situated in the middle of the cerebellum; specifically applied to the anterior cerebellar artery.

medicerebral (mē-di-ser'e-bral), *a.* and *n.* [*medic(an)* + *cerebral*.] *a.* Lying about the middle of each cerebral hemisphere; specifically applied to the middle cerebral artery.

II. n. The medicerebral artery, a branch of the internal carotid.

medicinable (mē-di'si-nā-bl), formerly med'i-si-nā-bl), *a.* [*ME. medicinable*, < *OF. medicinable*, *medicinal*; *as medicine*, *v. t.* + *-able*.] Capable of medicining or curing; medicinal; healing; wholesome. [Obsolete or archaic.]

At manner equals of fowls that ben holsum and medicy-nable to ete for man kynde.

Book of Quene Esence (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

Some griefs are medicinable; that is one of them, For it doth physale love. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, III. 2. 23.

No man hath sought to make an imitation by art of natural baths and medicinable fountains.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 190.

The physicians make the galls and stones in the heads of Carps to be very medicinable.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 145.

Medicinable ring, a ring supposed, as in the middle ages, to prevent or remove disease. Compare *cramp-ring*.

medicinal (mē-di'si-nal, formerly med'i-si-nal), *a.* [*OF. medicinal*, *medicinal*, *F. medicinal* = *Pr. medicinal*, *medicinal* = *Sp. Pg. medicinal* = *It. medicinale*, < *L. medicinalis*, of or belonging to medicine, medical, < *medicus*, medicine; see *medicine*.] *1.* Having the properties of a medicine; adapted to medical use or purposes; curative; remedial.

Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees Their medicinal gum. *Shak.*, *Othello*, v. 2. 361.

To the body and mind which have been cramped by noxious work or company, nature is medicinal and restores their tone. *Emerson*, *Misc.*, p. 21.

2. Pertaining to medicine; medical.

Learned he was in medicinal lore.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. II. 221.

medicinally (mē-di'si-nal-i), *adv.* In a medicinal manner; with the effect of a medicine; for medicinal purposes; *as*, some kinds of food act *medicinally*; to use a mineral *medicinally*.

medicine (med'i-sin, more often med'i-sin), *n.* [*ME. medicine*, *medycyn*, *medew*, *medeyn*, *medeyn*, < *OF. medicine*, also *meine*, *F. medicine* = *Pr. medicina*, *medicina*, *med. na* = *Sp. Pg. medicina* = *D. medicijn* = *G. Dan. Sw. medicin*, < *L. medicus*, (see *ars*) the healing art, medicine, (see *officina* or *laborat*) a physician's shop, (see *res*) a remedy, medicine; fem. of *medicinus*, of or belonging to physic or surgery, or to a physician or surgeon (> *OF. medicus*, *F. médecin*, > *E. obs. medicine* (def. 4), a physician), < *medicus*, a physician, surgeon; see *medic¹*.] *1.* A substance used as a remedy for disease; a substance having or supposed to have curative properties; hence, figuratively, anything that has a curative or remedial effect.

than pure nature send shall be Sum of his single to that tre, Of whi'k sponges the oile of life, That mediceen is to man and wife.

Henry Wood (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Their purgation wel that no Synecure was curable by gale Mediceen to lese thereto, but all men knewen the nature of the Maladye.

Walsleyde, *Travels*, p. 120.

If the rascal have not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be hanged.

Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, II. 2. 10.

Nature too unkind, That made no medicines for a troubled mind.

Shak., and *Pl.*, *Philaster*, III. 2.

The only medicine for suffering, crime, and all the other woes of mankind is wisdom. *Huxley*, *Lay Sermons*, p. 30.

2. The art of preventing, curing, or alleviating diseases and remedying as far as possible the results of violence and accident. *Practical medicine* is divided into medicine in a stricter sense, surgery, and obstetrics. These rest largely on the sciences of anatomy and physiology, normal and pathological pharmacology, and bacteriology, which having practical relations almost exclusively with medicine, are called the *medical sciences* and form distinct parts of that art. Alleviated med.

No hide it nought, for if thou feignest, I can do no medicine. *Quaker*, *Conf. Amant*, I.

3. Something which is supposed to possess curative, supernatural, or mysterious power; any object used or any ceremony performed as a charm; an English equivalent for terms used among American Indians and other savage tribes.

And as an angler med'cine (i. e. bait), for surprise of little fish, sits pouring from the rocks, broom out the crooked horn of a fold head ox. *Chapman*, *Odyssey*, XII. (*Nares*.)

Among the North American Indians, the fetish-theory seems involved in that remarkable and general proceeding known as getting medicine.

F. B. Tyler, *Prim. Culture*, II. 141.

The medicine used as bait, sometimes denominated barkstone, is the product of a gland of the beaver.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 20.

4. A physician. [*A Gallicism*.]

Meet we the med'cine of the shilly wail; And with him pour we in our country a purge Each drop of us. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 2. 27.

Cephalic medicines. See *cephalic*. — **Clinical medicine.** See *clinical*. — **Domestic, eclectic, forensic, Hermetic medicines.** See the adjectives. — **Institutes of medicine.** See *institute*. — **Logical medicine.** See *logical*.

medicine (med'i-sin), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. medicined*, *ppr. medicining*. [*< medicine*, *n.*] To treat or affect medicinally; work upon or cure by or as if by medicine. [Obsolete or poetical.]

But, being hurt, seeks to be medicined.

Spenser, *Colum Clout*, I. 877.

Great griefs, I see, medicine the loss.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, IV. 2. 243.

medicine-bag (med'i-sin-bag), *n.* A bag or pouch containing some article or articles supposed to possess curative or magical powers for the remedy or prevention of disease or misfortune, worn on the person by American Indians and other uncivilized peoples; a portable receptacle for remedies or magic charms.

The American sorcerer carries a medicine bag made with the skin of his guardian animal, which protects him in flight.

R. B. Tyler, *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 200.

medicine-chest (med'i-sin-chest), *n.* A chest for holding medicines, together with such instruments and appliances as are necessary for the purposes of surgery.

medicine-man (med'i-sin-man), *n.* Among American Indians and other savage races, a man supposed to possess mysterious or supernatural powers; a name used in English to translate various native names. Among the Indians medicine-men are persons prepared for their office by a long and severe course of training, of a kind supposed to endow them with magical powers of cure and prophecy.

In fact, for a year or two he held the position doubtless to his own amusement of a medicine man, to whom any mystery was easy.

Nineteenth Century, XLV. 168.

medicine-pannier (med'i-sin-pan'yér), *n.* In the United States army, a pannier for the transportation of medicines either in wagons or on pack animals.

mediciner (med'i-si-nér), *n.* [*< medicine* + *-er*.] A medical man; a physician.

Better fashioned *mediciners* have brought fewer patients through.

Scott, *Abbot*.

medicinera (mē-di-si-nē-rā), *n.* [*NL. < L. medicus*, median, + *NL. cinera*, q. v.] The cinerea or gray matter of the lentils and of the claustrum of the brain, which occupies a position intermediate between the ectocinera and the entocinera.

What may, for the sake of a general term, be called *medicinera*. *Buch's Handbook of Med. Science*, VIII. 130.

medicine-seal (med'i-sin-sē), *n.* One of certain small greenish square stones found near old Roman towns and stations throughout Europe, engraved with inscriptions on one or more borders, which were used as seals by Roman physicians to stamp the names of their medicines on wax or other plastic substance.

medicine-stamp (med'i-sin-stamp), *n.* Same as *medicine-seal*.

medicing-stone (med'i-sin-stōn), *n.* A smooth stone found among American prehistoric remains. It was probably used as a sinker or plummet for fishing. *H. W. Henshaw*, *Amer. Jour. Archaeol.*, I. 110.

medicia (med'i-sē), *n.* A covering or wrap for the shoulders and breast, consisting generally of a loosely gathered piece of tulle or blond, worn about the close of the eighteenth century.

medick¹, *a.* and *n.* See *medic¹*.

medick², *n.* See *medic¹*.

medico (med'i-ko), *n.* [*< Sp. médico* = *Pg. It. medico*, a physician; see *medic¹*.] A doctor. [*Cont.*]

medicochirurgical (med'i-kō-ki-rēr'ji-kal), *a.* [*< L. medicus*, medical, + *chirurgicus*, chirurgic; see *chirurgic*, *chirurgical*.] Pertaining or relating to medicine and surgery; consisting of both physicians and surgeons; *as*, a *medicochirurgical journal*; the *Medicochirurgical Society*.

medicolegal (med'i-kō-lē-gal), *a.* [*< L. medicus*, medical, + *legalis*, legal; see *legal*.] Pertaining to medical jurisprudence, or to law as affected by medical facts.

medics¹ (med'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of medic¹*; see *-ics*.] The science of medicine.

In *medicks*, we have some confident undertakers to rescue the science from all its reproaches and dishonours, [and] to cure all diseases.

J. Spencer, *Prodigies*, p. 402. (*Latham*.)

medietas linguae (mē-di'e-tas ling'gwē), [*L. medietas*, middle, middle course, half (see *moiety*); *lingua*, gen. of *lingua*, tongue, speech.] A jury composed half of natives and half of foreigners (hence said to be *de medietate linguae*, of half-tongue), formerly allowed under the English common law for the trial of an alien. In the United States the practice is still permitted by the laws of Kentucky.

mediety (mē-di'e-ti), *n.*; *pl. medieties* (-tiz). [= *F. médiété* (verminally *moitié*, > *E. moiety*), < *L. medietas* (-tas), the middle, middle course, the half, moiety, < *medius*, middle; see *medium*.] The middle state or part; half; moiety.

Which almost notwithstanding were of another description containing no fishy composure, but made up of man and bird, the human mediety variously placed not only above but below.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 18.

The archdeacon of Richmond (in 1246) granted the mediety of Poulton and Bisopham to the priory of St. Mary, Lancaster.

Baines, *Hist. Lancashire*, II. 507.

There were two rectors, the living being held in mediety.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 715.

medieval, mediæval (mē-di-é-val), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. medius*, middle, + *æram*, age, period; see *medium* and *age*.] *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the middle ages; *as*, *medieval art* or architecture; the *medieval spirit*; a *medieval habit of thought*. See *middle ages*, under *age*.

The darkest portion of the medieval period was different in different countries. . . . In a general way, however, it may be assigned to the tenth century.

Hollam, *Middle Ages*.

Medieval architecture, the most important branch of medieval art including a great number of varied styles. This architecture embodies a union of the Greek system



Medieval Architecture of the best period — West front of Amiens Cathedral, France; 13th century

of columnar construction with the Roman vaulting and arches, with the consequences flowing logically from the new combination. It may be considered as originating

about A. D. 400, in the palace of the Emperor Diocletian at Spalato, in which columns were introduced as part of the free-standing shafts instead of the Roman piers with engaged columns, and in which the profile of the architecture was continued around the archivolts, which had changed the architect's function, and now sprang directly from the capital, abandoning the meaningless Roman interposition between archivolts and columns of a small section of a mock entablature. Despite local differences, medieval architecture represents a continuous development from the classical Roman to the modifications wrought by the Renaissance. At its origin, copying Roman models, it was poor and rude, owing to the lack of skill and of resources in its builders. Every succeeding generation sought to perfect the system of vaulted ceilings to which the characteristic forms of this architecture are due. The application of the Roman groin-vault was extended and brought into new combinations; the pointed arch and vault were evolved, as possessing more stability and elasticity than the old round arched forms; and finally the use of ribs to strengthen and support the vault was elaborated. By about 1250 medieval architecture could solve with the utmost economy and artistic excellence any problem that could be presented to masonry construction. From about 1250 architects, embarrassed no longer by inherent difficulties, began to lose the simple beauty of their style in unnecessary elaboration of details, as in complicated window-traceries and in distorted profiles of moldings; and architecture progressively declined, so that the simplification of external forms effected by the Renaissance was a gain. But the sound and scientific medieval methods of construction remained in great part beneath the Renaissance exterior, and indeed are not yet wholly abandoned, especially in France. Many fanciful theories have been formed as to the origin of medieval architecture, especially that deriving its groined vaulting from an imitation of the lines of interlacing branches in an avenue of trees. It was, however, in fact a thoroughly logical growth from classical models, and the result of consistent efforts to adapt means to the ends sought. Thus, the problem in a great church or hall was to cover in securely a large space with as few incursions as possible to light and sound, hence the tendency to widen the arches and to reduce the thickness of the pillars. The great height of such buildings was not induced by a desire to "soar heavenward," but by the necessity to secure light for the nave by windows placed above the roofs of the aisles. The typical decoration of this architecture is of the highest beauty and fitness, ornamenting but not masking the construction; and, while based chiefly on natural forms, it always, until the decline of the style, conventionalized these appropriately to their architectural function. This architecture attained its best development in France. See *Byzantine, Romanesque, Pointed, etc.* — **Medieval art**, the art of the entire middle ages in Europe, beginning in the gradual transformation of classical forms and ideas, and extending to the Renaissance, or, roughly, to the year 1500, though in Italy it actually became merged earlier in the new current of modern art, and in the north, as in England and Germany, it continued later. It embraces a countless number of regional and local styles and schools, yet all animated by a kindred spirit. It is second in importance in art-history only to the art of Greece; and, while in many ways it fell far short of Greek art, the course of its development from rude beginnings was very similar, and, like the Greek, presents a consecutive and sincere effort on the part of succeeding craftsmen and artists constantly to do better. Its ideal of beauty was less high than that of the Greeks; it was more of a didactic art, seeking, in its illuminations and painting and sculpture, to illustrate and enforce the teachings of the Bible and the inherent imperfection of man. Yet the general similarity of methods of observation and work was so close that in France especially after the close of the archaic period in the thirteenth century, much sculpture was produced, as that in the portals of the cathedral of Rheims and on the north transept of that of Amiens, which is in spirit thoroughly Greek, and is equal to all but the best Greek draped work. In decoration medieval art was preeminent. (Like Greek art, it was understood and appreciated not by a small cultivated class, but by the whole people. It consistently sought to give to the commonest tools and utensils beautiful forms and characteristic ornament; while the architectural sculpture and decorative combinations of forms have never been surpassed in their variety, in their beauty of execution, and in their fitness to the ends which it was sought to attain. To the general artistic sentiment religious fervor, and emulative spirit of the period made of the great cathedrals, embelished like a Greek temple, the best architecture and sculpture and the best decoration of the day, owe their origin. — **Medieval history**, Latin, etc. See the noun.

II. n. One belonging to the middle ages.

This view of landscape differs from that of the medievalists. *Hudson*

medievalism, medievalism (mē-di-ē-val-izm), *n.* [*medieval* + *-ism*.] 1. That which is characteristic of the middle ages; the medieval spirit, practice, or methods in regard to anything; a peculiarity or characteristic of the middle ages.

Again, I say, it is a pity to have our language interlarded with Orientalisms and Medievalisms. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX, 305.

2. Devotion to or adoption of the spirit or practice of the middle ages; medieval tendency in thought or action, as with respect to religion or politics.

Even Abbotsford despite its cherished associations, served upon me a little, because I knew its medievalism was all carbon paper.

Miss Braden, *Hostages to Fortune*, p. 12.

medievalist, medievalist (mē-di-ē-val-ist), *n.* [*medieval* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is versed in the history of the middle ages. — 2. One who sympathizes with the spirit and principles of

the middle ages; often with the sense of one who is antiquated or behind the times. — 3. One who lived in the middle ages.

You have but to walk aside, however, into the Palazzo Pubblico, to feel yourself very much like a thrifty old medievalist. *H. James, Jr.*, *Trans. Sketches*, p. 264.

medievalize, medievalize (mē-di-ē-val-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *medievalized, medievalized*, ppr. *medievalizing, medievalizing*. [*medieval* + *-ize*.] To render medieval.

Mr. Fellows, the painter, had helped with the costumes, supplying some from his own artistic properties, and medievalizing others. *Hurdell*, *Annals*, xvi.

medievally, medievally (mē-di-ē-val-ē), *adv.* In a medieval manner; in accord with the spirit or method of the middle ages.

medifixed (mē-di-fikst), *a.* [*L. medius*, middle, + *fixus*, fixed, + *-ed*.] In bot., attached by the middle, as an anther upon its filament. Compare *hamifixed*.

medifurca (mē-di-fēr-kā), *n.*; pl. *medifurcae* (-ē). [*N.L.*, *L. medius*, middle, + *furca*, fork.] In entom., the middle forked or double apodema which projects from the sternal wall into the cavity of a thoracic somite of an insect.

medifurcal (mē-di-fēr-kāl), *a.* [*medifurca* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the medifurca, or having its character; as, a medifurcal process.

medilli, n. and *n.* A Middle English form of *middle*.

Medina (mē-di-nā), *n.* pl. [*L. Meda* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Cypripedium*, typified by the genus *Meda*. It is characterized by a short posterior dorsal fin armed with two spines, the posterior of which closes into a groove in the other, and by the adherence of the ventral fins to the abdomen by their inner margins. Few species are known, all confined to streams of the southwestern part of the United States.

Medina sandstone. See *sandstone*.

medine (mē-din), *n.* [*Also medino*; *L. medius* (Colgrave); appar. of *Ar. origin*.] A small coin and money of account in Egypt, the fortieth part of a piaster.

47 medines pass in value as the duckat of gold of Venice. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II, 271.

Medinilla (mē-di-nill-ē), *n.* [*N.L.* (Gundlach, 1826), named after D. J. de Medinilla y Pineda, governor of the Marianne Islands.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae*, type of the tribe *Medinilleae*. It is characterized by eight, ten, or twelve nearly equal stamens, the anthers of the anthers two-lobed or spurred in front and with two lobes or one spur at the back, and a calyx tube scarcely longer than the ovary. About 75 species are known, natives of the East Indies, the Malay archipelago, Madagascar, and the islands off the west coast of Africa. They are erect or climbing shrubs, generally quite smooth, with opposite or whorled entire fleshy leaves and clusters of white or rose-colored flowers. Several of the species are very ornamental. The most common greenhouse species is perhaps *M. magnifica*, a beautiful plant with pink flowers.

Medinilla (mē-di-nill-ē), *n.* pl. [*N.L.* (Benthams and Hooker, 1867), *L. Medinilla* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae*, typified by the genus *Medinilla*. It is distinguished by a berry like or coriaceous fruit, which breaks open irregularly, by having the stamens usually equal and recurved, with a connective lobed or spurred both at the back and in front, or only posteriorly, and by leaves which are not articulate between the primary nerves. The tribe includes 12 genera and about 145 species, all natives of the Old World.

medinot, n. Same as *medine*.

mediocr (mē-di-ō-kral), *a.* [*mediocre* + *-al*.] 1. Being of a middle quality; mediocre; as, mediocr intellect. *Addison* — 2. In entom., being of middle length. — **Mediocr antennae**, in entom., those antennae which have the same length as the insect's body or which, being turned backward on the body, attain the posterior extremity. *Kerby*

mediocre (mē-di-ō-kēr), *a.* and *n.* [*L. mediocris* = *Sp. Pg. B. mediocre*, *L. mediocris*, in a middle state, of middle size, middling, moderate, ordinary, *L. medius*, middle; see *medius*.] *L. a.* Of moderate degree or quality; middling; indifferent; ordinary.

A very mediocre poet, one Dryden is yet taken some notice of. *Pope*, *To Dr. Warburton*, Nov. 7, 1742.

II. n. 1. One of middling quality, talents, or merit. *Southery*. [*Rare*] — 2. A monk between twenty-four and forty years of age, who was excused from the office of the choir and from reading the epistle and gospel, but performed his duty in choir, cloister, and refectory. *Shipley*.

mediocrist (mē-di-ō-krist), *n.* [*mediocris* + *-ist*.] A person of middling abilities; a mediocre person. [*Rare*.]

He (John Hughes) is too grave a poet for me, and I think, among the mediocrist in prose as well as verse. *Shelley*, *To Pope*, Sept. 3, 1785.

mediocrity (mē-di-ōk'ri-tē), *n.*; pl. *mediocrities* (-tiz). [*F. médiocrité* = *Fr. médiocrité* = *Sp. mediocritad* = *Pg. mediocritade* = *It. mediocrità*, *L. mediocritas* (-is), a middle state, *mediocris*, in a middle state; see *mediocris*.] 1. The character or state of being mediocre; a middle state or degree; a moderate degree or rate; specifically, a moderate degree of mental ability.

Albeit all bountye dwelleth in mediocrity, yet perfect felicity dwelleth in supremacy. *Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, July, *Emblems*.

For modern Histories . . . there are some few very worthy, but the greater part beneath mediocrity. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II, 180.

His humanity, ingenuousness, and modesty, the mediocrity of his abilities. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, I, 24. Moderation; temperance.

Mediocrity, or the holding of a middle course, has been highly extolled in morality. *Bacon*, *Physical Essays*, vi.

Body and mind must be exercised, not one, but both, and that in a mediocrity. *Hutton*, *Anat. of Man*, p. 324.

3. A mediocre person; one of moderate capacity or ability; hence, a person of little note or repute; one who is little more than a nobody.

They proclaim, with a striking unanimity of bitterness, that their managers are nearly all mediocrities, with no training for the duties they venture to assume, without influence on the destinies of the country they pretend to govern. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV, 674.

Syn. 1. *Medius*, *Average*, etc. See *medius*, *n.*

mediodorsal (mē-di-ō-dōr'sāl), *a.* [*L. medius*, middle, + *dorsum*, back; see *dorsal*.] Median and dorsal; situated in the middle line of the back; dorsomedial. *Huxley and Martin*.

mediopalatine (mē-di-ō-pāl'ē-tin), *a.* and *n.* [*L. medius*, middle, + *palatum*, palate; see *palate*.] *I. a.* Situated in the median line of the palate, as a suture; uniting the right and left palatal bones.

II. n. A mediopalatine bone.

Other formations which, like the mediopalatine, serve to bind the palatal halves together. *Cover*, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 178.

mediopectus (mē-di-ō-pēk'tus), *n.*; pl. *mediopectora* (-ō-rā). [*N.L.*] Same as *medipector*. **Mediosubmedian** (mē-di-ō-sub-mē-di-ān), *a.* [*medius* (an) + *submedian*.] In entom., common to or intervening between the median and submedian nervures of an insect's wing; as, the mediosubmedian interspace.

mediotarsal (mē-di-ō-tār'sāl), *a.* [*L. medius*, middle, + *tarsus*, tarsus; see *tarsal*.] Situated in the middle of the tarsus; especially, formed between the proximal and distal rows of tarsal bones; as, a mediotarsal ankle-joint. See *tibiotarsal*. **Mediotarsal articulation**, the kind of ankle joint which is characteristic of all those vertebrates below mammals which have a tarsus, the joint being formed between the proximal and distal of tarsal bones, not between the proximal row and the leg, as in mammals. It occurs in all birds, and in those reptiles which have tarsal bones.

mediotransverse (mē-di-ō-trāns-vōr's), *a.* [*medius* (an) + *transverse*.] Same as *transmedian*.

medioventral (mē-di-ō-vēn'trāl), *a.* [*medius* (an) + *ventral*.] In anat. and zool., median and ventral; situated in the middle line of the ventral or under side of an animal; ventrimedial. Also *median-ventral*.

medioximous (mē-di-ōk'sh-mus), *a.* [*L. medioximus*, *medioximus*, which is in the middle, superl., *L. medius*, in *mediocris*, in a middle state, *L. medius*, middle; see *mediocris* and *mediocris*.] Middlemost; intermediary.

The whole order of the *medioximous* in intermediary degrees. *Dr. H. More*, *Mystery of Iniquity*, I, xii § 6.

medipectoral (mē-di-pēk'tō-rāl), *a.* [*medipector* (-pecter-) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the medipectorus. **Medipectoral legs**, in entom., the intermediate or second pair of legs of a leucopod.

medipectus (mē-di-pēk'tus), *n.*; pl. *medipectora* (-ō-rā). [*N.L.*, *L. medius*, middle, + *pectus*, breast.] In entom., the middle breast; the under side of the mesothorax; the central portion of the sternum of an insect; more frequently called *mesothorax*. Also *medipectorus*.

medipeduncle (mē-di-pē-dūng'kū), *n.* Same as *medipedunculus*.

medipeduncular (mē-di-pē-dūng'kū-lar), *a.* Of or pertaining to a medipedunculus.

medipedunculus (mē-di-pē-dūng'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *medipedunculi* (-lī). [*L. medius*, middle, + *pedunculus*, peduncle; see *peduncle*.] The middle peduncle of the cerebellum; the pontobulbarium. *B. G. Wilder*.

mediscalcene (mē-di-ā-skā-lēn), *a.* [*L. mediscalcis* *nun.*] Of or pertaining to the mediscalcis.

mediscalcis (mē-di-ā-skā-lēn), *n.*; pl. *mediscalcis* (-nī). [*N.L.*, *L. medius*, middle, + *N.L.*

scalenus, *q. v.* The middle scalene muscle of the neck; the *scalenus medius*. *Cases*.
medisect (mē-di-sekt'), *r. t.* [*L. medius*, middle, + *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut.] To cut through the middle; never into equal right and left parts. *B. G. Wilder*.
medisection (mē-di-sek-sh'n), *n.* [*L. medisect* + *-ion*, after *section*.] Hemisection: dissection at the meson or median longitudinal line of the body. *B. G. Wilder*.
meditabund (med'i-tā-bund'), *a.* [*L. meditabundus*, *< L. meditari*, meditate; see *meditate*.] Pensive; thoughtful. *Bailey*, 1731.
meditance (med'i-tans), *n.* [*L. meditatio* + *-ance*.] Meditation.

Your first thought is more
Than other's labour'd meditation; your premeditating
More than their actions
Pletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, I. 1

meditant (med'i-tant'), *a. and n.* [*L. meditant* (*< L. meditari*, meditate; see *meditate*.)] *1. a.* Meditating.

A wise justice of peace meditant.
H. Johnson, *Bartholomew Fair*, Ind.

II. n. One who meditates; one who gives himself up to meditation. [*Rare*.]

Colossal Meditant! whose Ardours rise
Deep from the Tombs, and kinde to the Skies.
A Physician, *To James Hervey*, on his Meditations among
[the Tombs] (1748).

meditate (med'i-tat'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *meditated*, pp. *meditating*. [*L. meditare*, pp. of *meditari* (*< L. meditari* = *Sp. Pg. meditar* = *F. méditer*), think or reflect upon, consider, design, purpose, intend; in form as if freq. of *mederi*, heal, cure; in sense (and in form, allowing for the possible interchange of *d* and *t*) near to (*Gr. μέτρον*, care for, attend to, study, practise, etc.).] *1. intrans.* 1. To think abstractedly; engage in mental contemplation; revolve a subject in the mind; cogitate; ruminate.

Isaac went out to meditate in the field at eventide.
Gen. xlii. 28.

While I roved about the forest, long and bitterly meditating.
Tennyson, *Rosset*.

2. To think out a plan or method; engage in planning or contriving; fix one's thoughts with reference to a result or conclusion; followed by *on* or *upon*.

I will meditate the while upon some horrid message for a challenge.
Shak., *T. N.*, III. 4. 219.

3. Syn. To consider, reflect. See list under *contemplate*, *v. t.*

II. trans. 1. To plan; design; intend.
Some affirmed that I meditated a war; God knows, I did not then think of war.
Bishop Hall.

Resolved to win, he meditates the way
By force to ravish, or by fraud to betray.
Pope, *R. of the L.*, II. 31.
Here the grim tyrant meditates his wrath.
Thomson, *Winter*, I. 308.

2. To think on; revolve in the mind; consider.
Blessed is the man that doth meditate good things.
Ecclus. xiv. 30.

Alas! what boots it with incessant care
To tend the homely, slighted, shepherd's trade,
And strictly meditate the thankless Muse?
Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 66.

3. To observe thoughtfully or intently; contemplate vigilantly; watch. [*Rare*.]
Crouch'd close he (a spaniel) lies, and meditates the prey.
Pope, *Windsor Forest*, l. 102.

-Syn. 1. To devise, concoct. 2. To contemplate, ruminate, revolve, study.

meditatio fugæ (med-i-tā'shi-o-fū'jō), [*L.*, contemplation of flight; see *meditation* and *fugue*.] In *Scott's law*, a phrase noting the position of a debtor who meditates an escape to avoid the payment of his debts. When a creditor can make oath that his debtor, whether native or foreigner, in *meditationes fugæ*, or when he has reasonable ground of apprehension that the debtor has such an intention, he is entitled to a warrant to apprehend the debtor. The warrant may be obtained from any judge of the Court of Session, the sheriff, a magistrate of a burgh or a justice of the peace, and is termed a *meditatio fugæ warrant*. Under the Debtors (Scotland) Act, 1861, which abolishes imprisonment for debt except in a few special cases, warrants of this kind are practically obsolete. *Imp. Dict.*

meditation (med-i-tā'sh'n), *n.* [*< ME. meditacioun*, *< OF. meditacion*, *F. méditation* = *Sp. meditacion* = *Pg. meditacão* = *It. meditazione*, *< L. meditatio* (*< L. meditari*, meditate; see *meditate*.)] 1. The act of meditating; close or continued thought; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; sustained reflection.

Let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer.
Ps. xix. 14.

And the imperial votaries passed on
In maiden meditation, fancy-free.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, II. 1. 164.
It should be no interruption to your pleasures to hear me
often say that I love you, and that you are as much my
meditations as myself.
Donne, *Letters*, IV.
He, then, that neglects to actuate such discourses loses
the benefit of his meditation.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 69.
Deep and slow, exhausting thought . . .
In meditation dwelt with learning wrought.
Ryron, *Child Harold*, III. 107.

2. Religious contemplation.
He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely bent to meditation.
Shak., *Rich.*, III. 7. 62.

Meditations in order to a good life let them be an exalted
as the capacity of the person and subject will ensure up to
the height of contemplation, but if contemplation comes
to be a distinct thing, and something besides or beyond
a distinct degree of virtuous meditation, it is lost to all
sense, and religion, and prudence.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 73.

3. In *theol.*: (a) A private devotional act, consisting in deliberate reflection upon some spiritual truth or mystery, accompanied by mental prayer and by acts of the affections and of the will, especially formation of resolutions as to future conduct. Meditation differs from study in that its principal object is not to acquire knowledge, but to advance in love of God and holiness of life. (b) A public act of devotion, in which a director leads a congregation in meditating upon some spiritual subject.—4. A short literary composition in which the subject (usually religious) is treated in a meditative manner; as, a volume of hymns and meditations.

But nathless this meditation
I putte it ay under correction
Of clerkes, for I am not textual.
Chaucer, *Prolog* to *Parson's Tale*, l. 65.

meditationist (med-i-tā'sh'n-ist), *n.* [*< meditation* + *-ist*.] A writer or composer of meditations. *Southey*, *The Doctor*, interchapter xxii.

meditativ (med'i-tā-tiv'), *n.* [*< meditare* + *-iv*.] One given to meditation or thoughtfulness. [*Rare*.] *Imp. Dict.*

meditative (med'i-tā-tiv'), *a.* [*= F. méditatif* = *Pr. meditativ* = *Sp. Pg. It. meditativo*, *< L. meditativus*, *< L. meditari*, meditate; see *meditate*.] 1. Addicted to meditation.

Abellard was pious, reserved, and meditative.
Berington, *Hist. Abellard*.

2. Pertaining or inclining to or expressing meditation; as, a meditative mood.

Inward self-disparagement affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast.
Wordsworth, *Eccorallion*, iv.

meditatively (med'i-tā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a meditative manner; with meditation.

meditativeness (med'i-tā-tiv-nēs), *n.* The state or character of being meditative; thoughtfulness.

mediter (med'it), *r. t.* [*< OF. mediter*, *< L. meditari*, meditate; see *meditate*.] To meditate upon; consider or study thoughtfully.

Meditating the sacred Temple's plot.
Sylvestor, tr. of *Iu Bartas's Weeks*, II. The Magnificence.

Mediterranet (med'i-tā-rān'), *a.* [*= F. méditerrané* = *Pr. mediterrane* = *Sp. Pg. It. mediterraneo*, *< L. mediterraneus*, midland, inland, remote from the sea (*L. L. Mediterraneum mare*, the Mediterranean Sea, previously called *Mare magnum*, *nostrum*, *internum*); as a noun, the interior; *< medius*, middle, + *terra*, land. Cf. *Mediterranean*.] Same as *Mediterranean*.

They that have seen the mediterranean or inner parts of the kingdom of China, do report it to be a most amiable country
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. II. 91.

And for our own ships, they went sundry voyages as well to your streights, which you call the Pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlanticque and Mediterranean Seas.
Bacon, *New Atlantis*.

Mediterranean (med'i-tā-rān'), *a.* [*< mediterrane* + *-an*.] 1. In the midst of an expanse of land; away from the sea; inland.

Their buildings are for the most part of timber, for the mediterranean countries have almost no stone.
The Kingdoms of Japan.

These facts appear to be opposed to the theory that rock-salt is due to the sinking of water charged with salt in mediterranean spaces of the ocean.
Darwin, *Geol. Observations*, p. 580.

2. Nearly or quite surrounded by land; existing in the midst of inclosing land; confined or cut off by a bordering of land; used specifically [*cap.*] as the name of the sea between Europe and Africa, the Mediterranean Sea, or (substantively) the Mediterranean, and rarely otherwise.—3. [*cap.*] Pertaining to, situated on or near, or dwelling about the Mediterranean Sea: as, the Mediterranean currents; the Mediterranean

countries or races.—*Mediterranean* and *mediterranean* are sometimes used interchangeably. See the notes.—*Mediterranean* is used in *geog.*, the second of four subregions into which the Palearctic region is divided. As bounded by *Vahner*, it includes all the countries south of the Pyrenees, Alps, Balkans, and Caucasus mountains, all the southern coast of the Mediterranean to the Atlas range and beyond to the extratropical part of the Sahara and the Nile valley to the second cataract; while eastward it includes the northern half of Arabia, all Persia and Baluchistan, and perhaps Afghanistan to the India.

mediterraneous (med'i-tā-rā-nē-us), *a.* [*< L. mediterraneus*, midland; see *mediterrane*.] Inland; remote from the ocean or sea.

It is found in mountains and mediterraneous parts.
Sir T. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 4.

meditullium (mē-di-tul'i-um), *n.* [*NL.*, *< ML. meditullium*, *meditullum*, etc., the middle of a thing, a yolk, hub, etc., *< L. medius*, middle, + *-tullium*, *-tulum*, etc., apparently a more termination.] In *bot.*, same as *diplotis*, 2. See *cut* under *diplotis*.

medium (mē-di-um), *n. and a.* [*= F. médium* = *Sp. medio* = *Pg. meio* = *It. medio*, *n.*, a medium, middle course, *< L. medium*, neut. of *medius*, middle, = (*Gr. μέσος*, middle; see *middle*).] *1. n.*; pl. *media* or *mediums* (-ā, -um). 1. That which holds a middle place or position; that which comes or stands between the extremes in a series, as of things, principles, ideas, circumstances, etc.; a mean.

They love or hate, no medium amongst them.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 107.

For there is no medium between living in sin and forsaking of it; and nothing deserves the name of hesitancy that is short of that.
Stillingfleet, *Hermosa*, III.

A generous friendship no cold medium knows;
Burns with one love, with one resentment glows.
Pope, *Ilad*, ix. 720.

The piece, however, has no medium; all that is not excellent is intolerably bad.

Gifford, *Int.* to *Ford's Plays*, p. xi.
Technically: (a) In *math.*, a mean. (b) In *logic*, the mean or middle term of a syllogism. (c) A size of paper between *demy* and *royal*. American printing-medium is 10 × 24 inches; American writing-medium, 18 × 24 inches; English printing-medium, 18 × 24 inches; English writing-medium, 17 × 22 inches; American double-medium, 24 × 36 inches; and American medium and a half, 24 × 30 inches.

2. Anything which serves or acts intermediately; something by means of which an action is performed or an effect produced; an intervening agency or instrumentality: as, the atmosphere is a medium of sound.

Nothing comes to him not spoiled by the sophisticated medium of moral uses.
Lamb, *Old and New Schoolmaster*.

A negotiation was opened through the medium of the ambassador.
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xviii.

The social medium has been created for man by humanity.
Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 167.

Specifically: (a) In *painting*, any liquid vehicle, as linseed-oil, poppy-oil, varnish, or water, with which dry pigments are ground, or with which pigments are mixed by the painter while at work, in order to give them greater fluidity. (b) In *acoustics*, a ponderable elastic substance, as air, ether, gas, water, etc., which transmits the energy of the sound-vibrating body in waves of condensation and rarefaction to the ear. (c) In *heat and light*, that which transmits the energy of the heated or luminous body to a distance in undulatory waves; the ether. (d) In *bacteriology*, the nutritive substance, either a liquid or a solid, in which or upon which the various forms of microscopic life are grown for study. The liquid media employed are infusions of hay, extract of beer-yeast, and broth of various kinds of meat. The solid media most used are eggs, slices of potatoes and carrots, agar-agar, and especially gelatin and the gelatinized serum of the blood of oxen. After being thoroughly sterilized by heat, they are usually placed in test-tubes, and inoculated with the form that it is desired to study; the cultures may then be observed through the glass.

3. A person through whom, or through whose agency, another acts; specifically, one who is supposed to be controlled in speech and action by the will of another person or a disembodied being, as in animal magnetism and spiritualism; an instrument for the manifestation of another personality. Many of the so-called spiritual mediums claim the power of acting upon and through matter, by means of the spirits controlling them, in a manner independent of ordinary material conditions and limitations. In this sense the plural *mediums* is preferred.

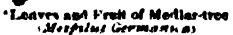
Although particular persons adopted the profession of media between men and spirits, there was no limitation of the power, in the view of ancient and modern, to any special class of the population.
Bunsen, in *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 364.

4. Something of mean or medium weight; size, etc. [*Colloq.*]

The present classification of the cavalry of the line is as follows: thirteen regiments of *Medians* comprising the seven regiments of Dragon Guards, numbered 1 to 7; the *N.* and *Q.* 7th reg., VIII. 211.

The 4th Dragon Guards are no longer "Medians" but *Medians*.
N. and *Q.* 7th reg., VIII. 211.

Circulating medium, coin and bank-note, or paper convertible into money on demand; currency.—*Medium*, unit, in *astr.*, *mathematics*; the median of the plane of



There are two kinds — the *primary*, which extend from

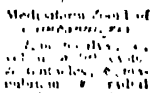
Geopora nana exla.

2004

mee¹, *pron.* An obsolete spelling of *me¹*.
mee² (*mē*), *n.* [F. Ind.] An evergreen tree of India. See *Bassa*.
meech, meeching. See *mitch¹, mitching*.

Piers Plowman (B), II, 30.

the perception, possession, or experience of



to meet one's fate calmly; his conduct meets the approbation of the public; you will meet your reward.

Let no whit thee dismay
The hard begins that meets thee in the doze
And with sharp fits thy tender hart oppresseth sore.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. iii. 71.

All sorts of cruelties they meet like pleasures
Fletcher (and another), *Sea Voyage*, iv. 2.
I have a little satisfaction in seeing a letter written to
you upon my table, though I meet you opportunity of send-
ing it.
Dunne, *Letters*, xvii.

Chariots and flaming arms, and fiery steeds,
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first met his view.
Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 18.

5. To come into collision with; encounter with
force or opposition; come or move against; as,
to meet the enemy in battle.

To meet the noise
Of his almighty engine he shall hear
Infernal thunder.
Milton, *P. L.*, ii. 64.

I have heard of your tricks—
And you that sneed of amber at my charge,
And triumph in your chest—well, I may live
To meet thee.
Beau and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune*, III. 3.

Some new device they have about again,
Some trick upon my credit, I shall meet it.
Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, v. 3.

Like fire he meets the foe,
And strikes him dead for thine and thee.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv. (song).

6. To come into conformity to; be or act in
agreement with; as, conduct that meets one's ex-
pectations.—7. To discharge; satisfy; as, to
meet a note at maturity.

This day he requires a large sum to meet demands that
cannot be denied.
Bulwer, *Lady of Lyons*, v. 2. (Hoppe.)

8. To answer; refute; as, to meet an opponent's
objections.—To meet half-way, to approach from an
equal distance and meet; figuratively, make mutual and
equal concessions to, each party renouncing some claim;
make a compromise with.—To meet the eye, to arrest
the sight; come into notice; become visible.—Well met,
a salutation of compliment. Compare *well-fellow*, *well*
met, under *well-fellow*. Shakespeare has also *met* in the
opposite sense.

Well met, well met, now, Percy Reed.
Death of Percy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 144).
= *Syn.* 1. To light or happen upon. 6. To comply with,
fulfil.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come together; come face to
face; join company, assemble, or congregate.
Also we meet with if Gaius of Venys, whiche went owte
of Venys a month ago.

Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 18.
And for the rest of the fleet
Which I dispersed, they all have met again,
And are upon the Mediterranean flote.
Shak., *Tempest*, I. 2. 233.

So hand in hand they pass'd the loveliest pair
That ever yet in love's embraces met.
Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 322.

2. To come together in opposition or in con-
tention, as in fight, competition, or play.

And therefore this marks that we must shoot at, set
up well in our sight, we shall now meet for ye shoot.
Sir T. More, *Comfort against Tribulation* (1673) fol. 23.

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and worse our foes.
Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 430.

3. To come into contact; form a junction;
unite; be contiguous or coalesce.

There Savoy and Piemont meet
Corjay, *Cruticles*, I. 10.

4. To combine.

How all things meet to make me this day happy.
Beau and Fl., *Thierry and Theodoret*, II. 1.
Thou, the latest-left of all my knights,
In whom should meet the office of all.
Tennyson, *Morte d'Arthur*.

5. To come together exactly; agree; square or
balance, as accounts.

The Courtly figure Allegoria which is when we speake
one thing and thinke another, and that our wordes and
our meanings meet not.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 154.

It is mighty pleasant at the end of the year to make all
your accounts meet.
Lamb, *Old China*.

To make both ends meet. See *end*.—To meet up with,
to come upon, whether by encountering or by overtaking.
(Southern U. S.)—To meet with. (a) To join, unite in
company.

When Gabriell owre lady grette.
And Elynaboth with here mette.
Boswell Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us.
Shak., *M. W.*, iv. 4. 42.

(b) To fight on; and; come to; often said of an unex-
pected event.

We met with many things worthy of observation. Bacon.

(c) To suffer; be exposed to; experience.

Royal Mistress.
Prepares to meet with more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince.
Boswell, *Ambitious Step-Mother*, II. 2.

(d) To obviate. [A Latinate.]

Before I proceed further, it is good to meet with an ob-
jection, which if not removed, the conclusion of experi-
ence from the time past to the present will not be sound.
Bacon.

(e) To counteract; oppose.

We must prepare to meet with Caliban
Shak., *Tempest*, iv. 1. 100.

[Meet in the intransitive sense is sometimes conjugated
with to be as an auxiliary as well as with have.] = *Syn.* 1.
To collect, muster, gather.

meet¹ (mēt), *n.* [*meet*¹, *v.*] 1. A meeting
of huntmen for fox-hunting or coursing, or
of bicyclists for a ride; also, the company so
met.

The mantelpiece, in which is stuck a large card with the
list of the meets for the week of the county hounds.
T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. 4.

2. The place appointed for such a meeting;
the rendezvous.

meet² (mēt), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. meete, mete*, *AS. gmet*, *fit, suitable* (cf. *mete*, moderate, *feel*,
mete, measure), *cf. ge-*, a generalizing suffix, + *met-*,
measure; see *metel*.] 1. *a.* 1. Fit; suit-
able; proper; convenient; adapted; appro-
priate.

The good Towne of Brynnycham ys a very mete place,
and yt is very mete and necessarye that there be a free
Schoule erect there.
Kynghs Glasse (E. E. T. S.) p. 210.

But for Adam there was not found an help meet for him.
Gen. II. 20.

It was meet that we should make merry.
Luke xv. 32.

2. Proper; own.

Menday the mighty, that was his mete brother,
Came for his kingdom with cleue shippes sixt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 407.

3. Equal.

Lord of lordes both loud and still,
And none on medle (mold) mete him untill.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

4. Even. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Niece, you tax Signior Benedick too much, but he'll be
meet with you.
Shak., *Much Ado* I. 1. 47.

I'll be meet with him.
Seven of their young pligs I've bewitched already.
Middleton, *The Witch*, I. v.

= *Syn.* 1. Fitting, suitable, suited, congenial.

II. *a.* An equal; a companion.

meetest, *n.* See *metels*.

meetent (mēt'ent), *v.* [*meet*² + *-ent*.] To make
meet or fit; adapt; prepare. [*Arch.*] [*Rare.*]

meeter¹ (mēt'ēr), *n.* [*meet*¹ + *-er*.] One
who meets or encounters; a participant in a
meeting. [*Rare.*]

meeter², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *metel*².

meetht, *n.* [Also *metht*; said to be a var. of
metel.] A mark; a sign; a landmark or
boundary; as, *methts* and *markes*.

meetht, *n.* See *metht*.

meeting (mēt'ing), *n.* [*ME. meeting*; verbal
n. of *meet*¹.] 1. A coming together; an in-
terview; as, a happy meeting of friends.—2.

An assembly; a congregation; a collection of
people; a convention; as, a social, religious,
or political meeting; the meeting adjourned till
the next day; applied in the United States,
especially in rural districts, to any assemblage
for religious worship, and in England and Ire-
land to one of dissenters from the established
church; specifically, an assembly of Friends for
religious purposes; as, to go to meeting.

Many sober Baptists and professors . . . came in, and
abode in the meeting to the end.
Penn, *Travels in Holland*, etc.

I seem to see again
Aunt, in her hood and train
Glide, with a sweet disdain,
Gravely to Meeting.
Lockyer, *On an Old Muff*.

Your yellow dog was always on hand with a sober face
to patter on his four solemn paws behind the farm wagon
as it went to meeting of a Sunday morning.
H. L. Stone, *Oldtown*, p. 20.

3. A conflux, as of rivers; a confluence; a join-
ing, as of lines; junction; union.

Her face is like the Milky Way in the sky
A meeting of gentle lights without a name
Suckling, *Broomwall*, III.

4. A hostile encounter; a duel.

At the first meeting there was a sore last
Berners, *tr. of Froissart's Chron.*, I. 101.

Meeting-meeting. See the quotation "Western U. S."

Meeting-meeting. Jolly religious places where you could
attend to your salvation and eat "brown cake" with old
friends in the thronged recesses of the forests.
B. Eggleston, *The Graysville*, x.

Experience, family, indignation, etc. meeting. See
the qualifying words.—March meeting, in New England
towns, the principal town meeting, occurring annually in
March.

I fit 'em ready planted in March-meeting.
Warm as a hyacinth audience in their gossamer.
Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., House Biglow's Speech in
March Meeting.

meetinger (mēt'ing-er), *n.* [Also *ditto*, *meet-*
er, *meetier*; *cf. meeting* + *-er*.] In some parts
of England, a habitual attendant of a dissent-
ing meeting or chapel.

The Meetinger keeps himself posted up with the latest
clerical escapade, and fires it off at us when he gets a
chance.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 206.

meeting-house (mēt'ing-hous), *n.* A house of
worship; specifically employed by Friends to
designate their houses of worship, in England
by members of the established church to design-
ate the houses of worship of dissenters, and
in the United States, chiefly in the country, as
a designation of any house for worship.

The meeting house was much enlarged, and there was a
fresh enquiry among many people after the truth.
Penn, *Travels in Holland*, etc.

His heart misgave him that the churches were so many
meeting houses, but I soon made him easy.
Addison.

In the old days it would have been thought unphilos-
ophic as well as effeminate to warm the meeting-house
artificially.
C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 27.

meeting-post (mēt'ing-post), *n.* The outer
stile of a canal-lock gate, which meets, at the
middle of the gateway, the corresponding stile
of the companion gate. Also called *water-post*.

meeting-seed (mēt'ing-sēd), *n.* Fenugreek, car-
away, dill, or other aromatic and pungent seed,
eaten to prevent drowsiness in church. [New
Eng.]

She munched a sprig of meetin' seed.
St. Nicholas, IV. 202.

meetly (mēt'li), *a.* [*ME. meetly*; *cf. meet*² +
-ly.] Meet; becoming; appropriate; propor-
tionable.

Fetys he was and wel honeye,
With meetly mouth and yon greye
Rime, *of the Rime*, l. 923.

Others other, that were more meetly . . . for your es-
tate.
Shak., *Edw. V.*, act. 1. 100.

meetly (mēt'li), *adv.* [*ME. meetly*, *meetly*;
*cf. meet*² + *-ly*.] 1. In a meet or fit manner;
fitly; suitably; properly.

So that the meete A the masse wate meetly delyned.
Sir Gauspene and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1444.

I account the Mirour of Magistrates meetly furnished
of beautiful parts.
Sir P. Sidney, *Apol. for Poesie*.

2. Moderately; tolerably.

And it is yet of a meetly good strength, and it was
called in olde tyme Effrata
Sir R. Gifford, *Polygraph*, p. 35.

meetness (mēt'ness), *n.* [*cf. meet*² + *-ness*.] The
state or quality of being meet; fitness; suit-
ableness; propriety.

meg-, mega-, [*Gr. megas*, great, large, big; see
muckle, *much*.] In physics, a prefix to a unit of
measurement to denote the unit taken a million
times; as, a megohm, a megavolt, etc.

megabacteria (meg'ā-bak'tē-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NI.*,
cf. Gr. megas, great, large, + *NI. bacteria*, *g. s.*]

The largest kind of bacteria; distinguished
from *microbacteria*. Ziegler, *Pathol. Anat.*, I.
185.

megabasilite (meg'ā-bā'sī-līt), *n.* [*cf. Gr. megas*,
great, + *basil*, base, + *-ite*.] In mineral, a mag-
state of iron and manganese, probably a vari-
ety of wolfram.

megacephalic (meg'ā-se-fal'ik or meg'ā-fal'ik), *a.*
[*cf. Gr. megas*, great, large, + *kephalē*, head, + *-ic*.]

Large-headed; specifically applied in cranio-
metry to skulls whose cranial capacity exceeds
1450 cubic centimeters.

Megacephalon (meg'ā-se-fal'ō-n), *n.* [*NI.*, *cf. J.*
Tomlinson, 1844], [*cf. Gr. megas*, great, large, + *kephalē*,
head.] A genus of mound birds or brush-

turkeys of Colombia, of the family *Myapodidae*
and subfamily *Talygathina*; the male; so
called from the size of the head, which results
from an expansion of the cranial walls into a
kind of helmet. *M. melen* is the only species.

megacephalous (meg'ā-se-fal'ō-s), *a.* [*cf. Gr.*
megas, great, large, + *kephalē*, head.] Large-
headed; megacephalic in general. Also *mega-*
locephalous.

Megaceros (meg'ā-se-rōs), *n.* [*NI.*, *cf. Gr. megas*,
great, large, + *ceros*, horn.] The genus of
large extinct *Cervidae* of which the Irish elk is the
type having immense palmated antlers. The
animal formerly called *Cervus megaceros* or *C. hibernicus*
is now known as *Megaceros hibernicus*. It is related to
the elk of Europe and the name of America, but is much
larger. Its remains abound in the peat-bogs of England
and Scotland.

megacerosus (meg'ā-se-rō-s), *a.* [*cf. Gr. megas*,
great, large, + *ceros*, horn.] Having very large
horns, as the extinct Irish elk.

Megachile (meg-a-kī'le), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *χίτων*, lip.] A genus of aculeate hymenopterous insects, or bees, of the family *Apidae* and group *Dasygaster*; the leaf-cutters. It is a large genus, of world-wide distribution, containing many species of varied habits, all furnish their cells with bits of leaves cut from trees and plants, which they stick together and roll into cases to form their larval cells in the trunks of dead trees and old rotting palms. The nest of *M. maculosa* is composed of grains of sand glued together with its sticky saliva, and is so hard as not to be easily penetrated by a knife. About 50 European and as many North American species are known. *M. centurionaria* is one of the common species of Europe and North America.

Megachilidae (meg-a-kī'le-i-de), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megachile* + *-idae*.] The leaf-cutting bees regarded as a family.

Megachiroptera (meg-a-kī-ropt'ē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *megachiropterus*; see *megachiropterus*.] Same as *Microchiroptera*. G. E. Dobson.

Megachiropteran (meg-a-kī-ropt'ē-ran), *a. and n.* [< *Megachiroptera* + *-an*.] I. A. Pertaining to the *Megachiroptera*, or having their characters; being a fruit-bat. II. *n.* A member of the *Megachiroptera*; a fruit-bat.

Megachiropterous (meg-a-kī-ropt'ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *megachiropterus*, < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *χίτων*, hand, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = *E. feather*; see *chiropterous*.] Same as *megachiropteran*.

Megacocci (meg-a-kōk'i-si), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *κόκκος*, a berry; see *coccus*.] The largest kind of coccid; distinguished from *micrococci*.

Megacosm (meg-a-kōz-m), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *κόσμος*, world.] Same as *macrocosm*.

I desire him to give me leave to set forth our microcosm, man, in some such deformed way as he doth the *megacosm*, or great world. (Latham.)

Megaderm (meg-a-dēr-m), *n.* [< NL. *Megaderma*.] A but of the family *Megadermatidae*.

Megaderma (meg-a-dēr-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *δέρμα*, the skin; see *derma*.] The typical genus of the family *Megadermatidae* (or subfamily *Megadermatinae* of *Nycteridae*). *M. gigas* of Australia is the largest bat of the suborder *Microchiroptera*, the forearm measuring 11 inches. *M. tyra* is a smaller species, common in India. There are several others.

Megadermatidae (meg-a-dēr-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megaderma* + *-idae*.] The *Megadermatinae* rated as a family.

Megadermatinae (meg-a-dēr-mat'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megaderma* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of bats of the family *Nycteridae*, typified by the genus *Megaderma*; the megaderms.

Megaderus (me-gad'ē-rus), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *δέρμα*, neck, throat.] A genus of longicornes or cerambycids having the three sternal sclerites continuous. They exhibit a strong, peculiar odor, though no odoriferous glands have been discovered. They are mostly tropical American, but *M. bifasciatus* occurs in Texas.

Megadont (meg-a-dont'), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *ὄντω* (dōntō) = *E. tooth*.] Having large teeth. W. H. Flower.

Megadyne (meg-a-dīn), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great (see *mega*), + *E. dynē*, q. v.] A unit equal to a million dynes.

Megaerg (meg-a-ērg), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great (see *mega*), + *E. erg*, q. v.] A unit equal to a million ergs. Also *megerg*, *megaleg*.

Megafarad (meg-a-far-ad), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great (see *mega*), + *E. farad*, q. v.] In electrometry, a unit equal to a million farads.

Megalama (meg-a-lē'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (meg-a-), great, large, + *αίμα*, throat (breast).] The typical genus of *Megalomidae* or scissor-like barbed. The species of *Megalama* proper are Asiatic. *M. hornemannii*, the crimson breasted barbed, is a common Indian one, known as the *lambar* or *coppermouth*. Also *Megalama*, as originally by G. R. Gray in 1830.

Megalomidae (meg-a-lē'mī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megalama* + *-idae*.] A family of chiefly Old World non-passerine picarian birds, formerly confused with the barbets proper or puff-birds (*Bucconidae*) of America; scissor-like barbed. The technical characters are: the homalagomys and antipodous musculature of the zygodactylous foot; a single caudal feather; a tufted claustrum; white plumage; a bifurcated culmen; and ten rectrices. The term is synonymous with *Cypselidae*. The megalomes are nearly related to the toucans and woodpeckers. They are of small to moderate size of stout form, with large heads and heavy bills furnished with long bristles, in the latter respect resembling the barbets of the family *Bucconidae*. The coloration is highly variegated and often brilliant. Some 20 species are described, chiefly Asiatic and African, only a few occurring in South America. The family is divided into *Pogonochini*, *Megalominae*, and *Cypselinae*.

Megaleme (meg-a-lēm), *n.* A scissor-like barbed of the genus *Megalama*, in a broad sense. Also *megaleme*, *megaleme*.

Megalerg (meg-a-ērg), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας* (meg-a-), great (see *mega*), + *E. erg*.] Same as *megaleg*.

Megalesian, Megalesian (meg-a-lē'si-an), *a.* [< NL. *Megalesia*, prop. *Megalesia* (< Gr. *Μεγάλη*, a festival in honor of the Magna Mater or Cybele), neut. pl. of *Megalesis*, pertaining to *Megale*, < Gr. *Μεγάλη*, 'the Great,' an epithet of the Magna Mater, fem. of *μέγας* (meg-a-), great; see *main*, *nickle*, much.] Of or belonging to Cybele, the Great Mother. **Megalesian games**, in Rome, antiq., a magnificent festival, with a stately procession, feasting, and scenic performances in the theaters, celebrated at Rome in the month of April and lasting for six days, in honor of Cybele. The image of this goddess was brought to Rome from Pessinus in Galatia, about 205 B. C., and the games were instituted then or shortly afterward, in consequence of a sibylline oracle promising continual victory to the Romans if due honors were paid to her.

Megalestete (meg-a-lēs'tē-tē), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας* (meg-a-), great, large, + *αἰσθητή*, one who perceives; see *cathete*, *esthetic*.] A supposed tactile organ of the chitonous. Also written *megalestete*. H. N. Mosley.

Megalichthys (meg-a-līk'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (meg-a-), great, large, + *ἰχθυς*, fish.] A genus of large fossil ganoid fishes of Carboniferous age, established by Agassiz. Their remains occur in Devonian beds of Europe. By Günther the genus is referred to the family *Saurichthys* suborder *Polypteroidei*; by others to families called *Saurichthys* or *Saurichthys*. It was characterized by large, smooth, but minutely punctured, diamond-shaped scales, some of which have been found 5 inches in diameter, indicating a fish of great size. The jaws were furnished with immense bony teeth. Several species have been described from the Carboniferous strata of Scotland and England.

Megalith (meg-a-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *λίθος*, stone.] A great stone; specifically, a stone of great size used in constructive work or as a monument, as in ancient Cyclopean and so-called Druidic or Celtic remains.

Hundreds of our countrymen rush annually to the French megaliths. J. Ferguson, *Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 181, note.

Megalithic (meg-a-lith'ik), *a.* [< *megalith* + *-ic*.] Consisting of megaliths or very large stones; as, *megalithic* monuments; the *megalithic* architecture of Egypt. The word *megalithic*, however, as now almost exclusively used, has reference to a peculiar class of monumental remains, of which the most essential feature is that the stones used in their construction in a vast majority of cases have nearly or quite their natural form. Hence these remains, in so far as they consist of stone, have been designated as "rude stone monuments." The stones used in them are frequently, but not always, of very large size. The megaliths are perhaps the most characteristic of the various forms of megalithic construction (see these words), but circles and avenues or alignments of standing stones, as well as tumuli or barrows of earth, either covering or inclosing dolmens and frequently surrounded by one or more rows or circles of upright stones, are almost equally common and characteristic. The region especially notable for the number and variety of its megalithic remains extends from northern Africa through France and Great Britain to Scandinavia. The most remarkable display of the various forms is in Alsace, in Brittany, in Cornwall and various districts in southwestern England and Wales, as well as in parts of Ireland and Scotland; also in northern Germany, Denmark, and southern Scandinavia. There are also great numbers of dolmens and tumuli in India, especially in the hills of Khasia, where such monuments are still being erected.

To the same primitive period of the Neolithic or rude stone life must be assigned the rudiments of architectural skill pertaining to the *Megalithic* Age. Everywhere we find traces, alike throughout the ruins of oldest civilization and in earliest written records, including the historical books of the Old Testament Scriptures, of the erection of the simple monolith, or unhewn pillar of stone, as a record of events, a monument of memorial, or a landmark.

But it is in Egypt that *megalithic* architecture is seen in its most matured stage, with all the massiveness which so aptly symbolizes barbarian power. *Encyc. Brit.*, 11, 338.

The *megalithic* structures, megaliths, cromlechs, dolmens, and the like . . . have been kept up as matters of modern construction and recognized purpose among the ruder indigenous tribes of India. E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, 150.

Megallantoid (meg-a-lan'toid), *a.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + NL. *allantoides*, q. v.] Having a large allantoid.

Megalobatrachus (meg-a-lō-bat'rā-kus), *n.* [NL. (Tschudi), < Gr. *μέγας* (meg-a-), great, large, + *batrachos*, a frog; see *batrachian*.] An Asiatic genus of the family *Protonotridae* (or *Cryptobranchiidae*), having four small but well-formed feet, and no gill-slits; the giant salamanders. *M. macrurus* is the largest living amphibian, attaining a length of three feet or more. It is found in Japan and some parts of continental Asia.

Megalocarpon (meg-a-lō-kār'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Having large fruit.

Megalocephalous (meg-a-lō-sef'a-lus), *a.* Same as *megacephalus*.

What Thurnam calls median brains range in weight between 40 and 52½ ounces for men and 30 and 47½ ounces for women. All brains in size above this are called *megalocephalous*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. Y., LXXI, 308.

Megalocyte (meg-a-lō-sit), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας* (meg-a-), great, large, + *κύτος*, a cavity; see *cyte*.] A large blood-corpuscle, measuring from 12 to 15 micromillimeters in diameter, found in the human blood in cases of anemia, especially of pernicious anemia.

Megalogonidium (meg-a-lō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (meg-a-), great, large, + NL. *gonidium*.] Same as *macrogonidium*.

Megalograph (meg-a-lō-grāf), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας* (meg-a-), great, large, + *γράφω*, write.] A form of camera lucida used for microscopic drawing, or for industrial pattern-drawing, as from designs formed by the kaleidoscope. It admits of drawing directly from the microscopic or kaleidoscopic image.

Megalography (meg-a-log'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας* (meg-a-), great, large, + *γραφία*, write.] A drawing of pictures to a large scale. Bailey, 1731.

Megalomania (meg-a-lō-mā-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (meg-a-), great, + *μανία*, madness; see *mania*.] A form of insane delusion the subjects of which imagine themselves to be very great, exalted, or powerful personages; the delusion of grandeur.

Megalonyx (me-gal'o-nīks), *n.* [NL. (Thomas Jefferson, 1797), so called from the great size of its claw-bones; < Gr. *μέγας* (meg-a-), great, large, + *ὄνυξ*, a claw.] 1. A genus of gigantic extinct Pleistocene edentate quadrupeds related to the sloths, belonging to the family *Mylodonidae* (sometimes, however, referred to the *Megatheriidae*), having the foremost tooth in each jaw large and separated from the others by a wide diastema. *M. carteri* is one of the best known species.—2. [*l. c.*] An individual or a species of this genus.

Megalops (meg-a-lō'ps), *n.* Same as *megalops*, 2. **Megalophonous** (meg-a-lō-fō'nus), *a.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *φωνή*, voice.] 1. Having a loud voice; vociferous; clamorous. [Rare.]—2. Of grand or imposing sound. [Rare.]

This is at once more descriptive and more *megalophonous*.

Note on Shelley's *Peter Bell the Third*, Prod.

Megalophonous (meg-a-lō-fō'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *φωνή*, voice; see *megalophonous*.] A genus of larks, of the family *Aldrovandidae*, founded by G. R. Gray in 1841 upon certain African species which have naked nostrils and are colored like quails, as *M. apicalis* (or *clausa*); so called from being megalophonous. Also called *Corypha*.

Megalopic (meg-a-lōp'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μεγαλόπικος*, large-eyed, < *μέγας* (meg-a-), great, large, + *ὄψ*, eye; see *optic*.] Of *Megalops*.] Having large eyes; specifically, of crustaceans, having the character of a megalops.

Megalopinae (meg-a-lō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megalops* (*Megalops*) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of elopine fishes without pseudobranchia, and with large scales and a long anal fin, represented by the genus *Megalops*. They are known as *tarpons* (or *tarpuns*) and *jer-fish*.

Megalopine (meg-a-lō-pīn), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Megalopinae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Megalopinae*. **Megalopolis** (meg-a-lōp'ō-lis), *n.* [< Gr. *μεγαλόπολις*, a great city, metropolis (also the name of several cities), < *μέγας* (meg-a-), great, large, + *πόλις*, city; see *polis*.] A chief city; a metropolis.

Paul and his wife are back in the precincts of *megalopolis*. M. Collins, *The Ivory Gate*, II, 211. (*Harper's Dict.*)

Megalops (meg-a-lō'ps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (meg-a-), great, large, + *ὄψ*, eye; see *megalopic*.] 1. In ichth., a genus of elopine fishes, representing the subfamily *Megalopinae* of the family *Elopidae*, founded by Lacépède in 1803. *M. albinus* is a large species, known as the *tarpon*.—2. [*l. c.*] A spurious genus of decapod crustaceans, representing a stage in the development of crabs in



which the eyes are enormously enlarged. The term is retained in the designation of this condition, commonly known as the "megalocephalus" stage. First called *megalocephalus* (W. E. Leach, 1815).

In the higher Decapoda the same frequently gives rise to a *Megalocephalus* with very large, stalked eyes, and the complete number of appendages, from which, by a series of molts, the adult form is produced. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II, 11.

3. A genus of rove-beetles or staphylinids, containing a few small species of America and Africa. *Lejean*, 1833.—4. A genus of reptiles.

Megalopoda (meg'-a-lōp'-ō-si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *megalo-* (great, large, + *pod-* (foot, leg)) = E. *pod-*], *a.* A pathological condition of the eyes in which objects appear enlarged.

Megalopsyche (meg'-a-lōp'-si-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *megalo-* (greatness of soul, < *μεγαλόν* (great, + *ψυχή* (soul)) = E. *psyche*), *a.* A genus of fossil ferns established by Dawson (1871), which is related to *Neuropteris* by its venation, and to *Metopteris* by the position of the leaflets. The fronds are very large and simply pinnate. This genus (according to Lequerieux not separable from *Dawsonia* except by the characters of the venation) is found in the Devonian of New Brunswick, in the Subcarboniferous of West Virginia, and also in the coal measures of Illinois and Ohio.

The fragments (referred to *Megalopteris*) pertain to a group of forms which, at the beginning of the Carboniferous epoch, represents this family by plants as remarkable by their magnitude as by the elegance and beauty of their form. *Lequerieux*, *Cool Flora of Pennsylvania*, p. 152.

Megalornis (meg'-a-lōr'-nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *megalo-* (great, large, + *ornis* (bird)) = E. *ornis*], *a.* Same as *Grus*, 1. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.—2. A genus of huge fossil birds founded by Seeley upon a fragmentary tibia from the Eocene of Sheppey, England. It was the same specimen that had been referred to *Lithornis* by Huxley, the true *Lithornis* of Owen, 1861, being regarded as different. A species has been called *M. emmanus*, from its supposed relationship to the emu.

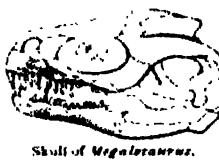
Megalosaurus (meg'-a-lō-sā-ris), *n.* [< NL. *Megalosaurus*], *a.* A dinosaur of the family *Megalosauridae*.

Megalosaurian (meg'-a-lō-sā'-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Megalosaurus* + *-ian*], *I. a.* Having the characters of a megalosaurus. *II. n.* A megalosaurus.

Megalosauridae (meg'-a-lō-sā'-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megalosaurus* + *-idae*], *a.* A family of dinosaurs with biconcave vertebrae, pubes slender and united distally, and tetradactyl feet, typified by the genus *Megalosaurus*.

Megalosauroid (meg'-a-lō-sā'-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Megalosaurus* + *-oid*], *a.* Same as *Megalosaurian*.

Megalosaurus (meg'-a-lō-sā-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *megalo-* (great, large, + *sauros* (lizard)) = E. *sauros*], *a.* A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the family *Megalosauridae*, established by Buckland upon remains indicating a gigantic terrestrial reptile of carnivorous habits. The size has been variously estimated at from 20 to 40 and even 50



Skull of *Megalosaurus*.



1. *Megalosaurus* (restored). 2. tooth. 3. part of jaw.

feet in length. The femur and tibia were each about 3 feet long. The remains of megalosaurs have been found in abundance in the Oolite.

Megalosplenia (meg'-a-lō-splē'-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *megalo-* (great, large, + *splēn* (spleen)) = E. *spleen*], *a.* In pathol., enlargement of the spleen.

Megalotina (meg'-a-lō-ti-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megalotis* + *-ina*], *a.* A subfamily of *Cynidae*, represented by the genus *Megalotis*, having enormously large ears, three true tubercular molars of upper jaw, and short acrotorial teeth of both jaws.

Megalotina (meg'-a-lō-tin), *a.* [< Gr. *megalo-* (great, large, + *otia* (ear)) = E. *otia*], *a.* Having large ears, as a fox; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Megalotina*.

Megalotis (meg'-a-lō-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *megalo-* (great, large, + *otia* (ear)) = E. *otia*], *a.* The typical genus of *Megalotina*, founded by Illiger in 1811. *M. lalandi* is the large-eared fox of Africa. The genus is also named *Aquidus* and *Otocyon*.—2. A genus of African and Indian larks of the family *Alaudidae*, named by Swainson in 1827. See *Pyrhalauda*.

Megamastictora (meg'-a-mas-tik'-tō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *mega-* (great, large, + *mastix* (whip, scourge)) = E. *mastix*], *a.* A whip, scourge. In Sollas's classification of sponges, one of two main branches of the phylum *Parazoa* or *Spongia*, characterized by the comparatively large size of the choanocytes, which are 0.005 to 0.009 millimeter in diameter; the chalk-sponges; contrasted with *Micramastictora*.

Megamastictoral (meg'-a-mas-tik'-tō-rā), *a.* [< *Megamastictora* + *-al*], *a.* Having large choanocytes, as a chalk-sponge; of or pertaining to the *Megamastictora*.

Megamys (meg'-a-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mega-* (great, large, + *mys* (mouse)) = E. *mys*], *a.* A genus of fossil hystricomorphic rodents from the Eocene of South America, of the family *Octodontidae*. *D'Orbigny*.

Megaphone (meg'-a-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *mega-* (great, large, + *phōnē* (sound)) = E. *phōnē*], *a.* An instrument devised by Edison for assisting hearing, adapted for use by deaf persons or for the perception of ordinary sounds at great distances. It consists essentially of two large funnel-shaped receivers for collecting the sound-waves, which are conducted to the ear by flexible tubes.

Megaphyton (meg'-a-fī-ton), *n.* [NL. (Artis, 1825), < Gr. *mega-* (great, large, + *phōnē* (plant)) = E. *phōnē*], *a.* A fossil fern-stem found in the coal-measures of Europe and America. This fossil belongs to the trunk of a tree-fern, and is marked by large scars, which are sometimes nearly square in outline and sometimes transversely oval, and placed in opposite lateral rows. The internal disks of the scars often have horseshoe-shaped vascular impressions. This fern occasionally grew to a very considerable size, having scars three inches wide.

Megapod (meg'-a-pōd), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *mega-* (great, large, + *pod-* (foot, leg)) = E. *pod-*], *a.* Having large feet; specifically applied to the *Megapodidae*.

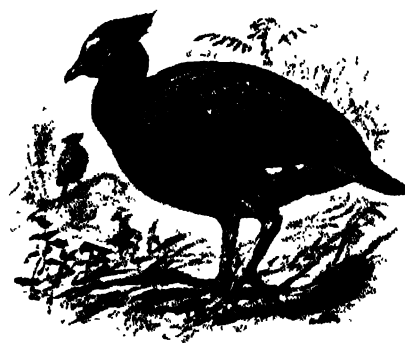
II. n. One of the *Megapodidae*.

Megapodan (meg'-a-pō-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *megapod*.

Megapode (meg'-a-pōd), *n.* Same as *megapod*. *I. Noun.*

Megapodidae (meg'-a-pōd'-ī-de), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megapodius* + *-idae*], *a.* Same as *Megapodidae*.

Megapodidae (meg'-a-pōd'-ī-de), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megapodius* + *-idae*], *a.* A family of peristropheous alcedonimorphous birds of the order *Gallinae*, typified by the genus *Megapodius*; the megapods or mound-birds; the jungle-fowls of Australia. They have relatively large feet, with four toes on a level, as in the American curassows or *Cratogeomys*, which later the megapods represent in the Australian region. They are known as mound birds from their sluggish



Mound-bird (*Megapodius*).

and characteristic habit of arranging up mounds of soil and decaying vegetable substances, in which the eggs are buried and left to be hatched by the heat of the decomposing mass. The eggs are buried to the depth of several feet. The chicks hatch feathered and able to fly. The birds inhabit brush and scrub, usually by the seaside, and go sometimes in pairs, sometimes in large companies. They are about the size of common fowl and are incapable of soaring

color. The family is divided into *Megapodinae* and *Talampodinae*. See these words, and *Megapodidae*. Usually *Megapodidae*.

Megapodinae (meg'-a-pō-dī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megapodus* + *-inae*], *a.* A subfamily of *Megapodidae* contrasting with *Talampodinae*, containing two genera, *Megapodinae* and *Leptopodinae*; mound-birds or megapods proper.

Megapodius (meg'-a-pō-dī-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mega-* (great, large, + *pod-* (foot, leg)) = E. *pod-*], *a.* The typical and principal genus of *Megapodidae*, established by Quoy and Gaimard in 1824. It contains all the *Megapodinae* excepting *Leptopodinae*—in all upward of 20 species. The Australian *M. melanocephalus*, figured above, is a characteristic example.

Megapoli (meg'-a-pō-lis), *n.* [< Gr. *mega-* (great, large, + *polis* (city)) = E. *polis*], *a.* A metropolis.

Amadavad . . . is at this present the megapoli of Cambraya. *See T. Herbert, Travels in Africa*, p. 64.

Megaptera (meg'-a-pē-terā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mega-* (great, large, + *pteron* (wing)) = E. *pteron*], *a.* A genus of furrowed whalebone-whales, the humpbacks, belonging to the family *Rhinopteridae*, and typical of the subfamily *Megapterinae*, established by J. E. Gray in 1846. They have a low dorsal fin, folds of skin on the throat, free cervical vertebrae, short broad baleen plates, and very long narrow flippers with only four digits. Numerous species have been described, from all seas, such as the long-finned whale, *M. longimanus*.

Megapterine (meg'-a-pē-terī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megaptera* + *-inae*], *a.* A subfamily of *Rhinopteridae* or finner-whales, typified by the genus *Megaptera*; the humpbacks. The low dorsal fin forms a characteristic hump on the back; the long manus has four digits composed of numerous phalanges, and the throat is pleated. The genera are three: *Megaptera*, *Pseudocetus*, and *Archicetus*.

Megapterine (meg'-a-pē-terī-nē), *a.* and *n.* [As *Megaptera* + *-ine*], *I. a.* Having long fins, as a finner-whale; belonging to the *Megapterinae*. *II. n.* A member of the *Megapterinae*.

Megarhynchus (meg'-a-rīng'-chus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mega-* (great, large, + *rhynchus* (snout, bill)) = E. *rhynchus*], *a.* A genus of American tyrant flycatchers, of



Megarhynchus pitangus, life-size.

the family *Tyrannidae*, of which *M. pitangus* of Brazil is the type, characterized by an enormous bill. *M. macrurus* of Mexico and Central America and *M. chrysomelas* of Ecuador are other species. The genus was named by Thunberg in 1824, and is also called *Scaphorhynchus*, *Platyrrhynchus*, and *Megadroma*.

Megarian (meg'-a-ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Megarian*, < Gr. *megara* (pl. *Megara* (supper, pl. of *megaron*, hall, chamber, in pl. *palace*, caves (cells or chapel) of Demeter; see *megaron*), + *-ian*], *a.* Of or belonging to Megara, a city of ancient Greece, or to Megaris, a territory between Attica and Corinth, of which it was the capital; Megarian.

Megarian school, a school of philosophy founded at Megara about 400 B. C. by Euclid, a native of that city, and a disciple of Socrates. The philosophers of this school taught that the only reality is the incorporeal essence; that the material world has no real existence; that change is inconceivable, that only the actual is possible; that the good is the only real, and that virtue is the knowledge of the good. The school made much of metaphysics, and cultivated a sort of logic of refutation, which gave it the name of the *eristic* or *dialectical school*.

Megarie (meg'-a-ri-ē), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Megarius*, < Gr. *megara* (pl. *Megara*), of Megara, < *megara* (supper, pl. of *megaron*, hall, chamber, in pl. *palace*, caves (cells or chapel) of Demeter; see *megaron*), + *-ia*], *a.* Same as *Megarian*.

II. n. A Megarian philosopher, or a follower of the Megarian school.

Megaron (meg'-a-ron), *n.* [< Gr. *megara* (pl. *Megara*), a large room, a large building, a palace, < *mega-* (great, large, + *raon* (room)) = E. *raon*], *a.* Specifically, the great central hall of the Homeric house or palace. In large houses of this early time there was a *megaron* for the men and for the entertainment of guests, and another, more secluded, for the women of the household. The plan and disposition of such *megara*, with the ceremonial family hearth in the middle, have been most clearly made out by the excavations of Mycenae and Tiryns at Mycenae in the Peloponnese in 1894.

Megarhiza (meg'-a-rī-zā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mega-* (great, large, + *rhiza* (root)) = E. *rhiza*], *a.* A former genus of plants now included under *Echinops*. The species is a large herb, 15 to 20 millimeters long, and in the enormous development of their roots. See *Echinops*, bitter-root, skull-route (where skull), and man-root.

Flowering Plant of Corn where
~~Aletrisphyron~~ *Aletrisphyron*
 a, a flower, at the fruit, c. a
 leaf.

melancholly (mel'an-kol-i-ly), *adv.* [*< melancholy + -ly.*] In a melancholy manner; with melancholy. [Rare.]

On a pedestal is set the statue of this young lady, reposing herself in a curious wrought-iron chair, . . . melancholly inclining her cheek to the right hand.
Keats, Memorials of Westminster (1893), p. 67.

melancholliness (mel'an-kol-i-nēs), *n.* The state of being melancholy; disposition to be melancholy or gloomy.

When a boy, he [Hobbes] was playmate enough, but withal he had then a contemplative melancholliness.
Aubrey, Anecdotes, II. 60.

melancholious (mel'an-kol-i-ūs), *a.* [*< M.L. melancolicus, melancoliosus; as melancholy + -ous.*] 1. Melancholy; gloomy.

Som man is to curious
In study, or melancholious.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 30.
The melancholious, crazy crew
Of canker care.
Burns, Epistle to Major Logan.

2. Expressing melancholy or gloom.

The doctor . . . added, in a melancholious tone, . . . "There won't be above thirty to divide."
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xl.

melancholist (mel'an-kol-i-st), *n.* [*< melancholy + -ist.*] One who is affected with melancholia; a melancholic.

The melancholist was afraid to sit down for fear of being broken, supposing himself of glass.
Glennie, Essays, iv.

melancholizer (mel'an-kol-i-z), *v.* [*< melancholy + -ize.*] 1. *trans.* To be or become melancholy; indulge in gloomy musings.

A most incomparable delight it is to be melancholized, and build castles in the air.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 154.

II. *trans.* To make melancholy.

That thick cloud you are now enveloped with, of melancholized old age, and undervalued adversity.
Dr. H. More, Philon. Poems, Epils. Desl.

melancholy (mel'an-kol-i), *n.* and *a.* [*< M.E. melancolie, melancoly, melancolie; < OF. melancolie, merencolie, F. melancolie = Fr. melancolie = Sp. melancolia = Pg. melancolia = It. melancolia, melancoma, melancoma = D. melancolie = G. melancholie = Dan. Sw. melankoli, < L.L. melancholia, < Gr. μέλας (melas), the condition of having black bile (i. e. atra bilis), jaundice, melancholy, madness, < μέλας (melas), with black bile, < μέλας (melas), black, + χολή (cholé), bile; see choleric.*] In the adj. use the word later, standing for melancholic. I. *n.* 1. Same as *melancholia*; in old use, insanity of any kind.

Anno into melancholy,
As though it were a fraude,
He fell.
Gower, Conf. Amant, III.

Yf he bite her in his rage,
Let labouring his melody awake.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 130.

Moping melancholy,
And moon-struck madness.
Milton, P. L., xl. 486.

2. A gloomy state of mind, particularly when habitual or of considerable duration; depression of spirits arising from grief or natural disposition; dejection; sadness. Also, in technical use, *melancholia*.

Melancholy, that cold, dry, wretched saturnine humor, creepeth in with a lean, pale, or swartish colour, which reigneth upon solitary, careful nursing men.
Buller, quoted in More's Utopia (tr. by Robinson), (ll. 7, note).

Ce. What is his malady?
Cen. Nothing but sad and silent melancholy,
Laden with griefs and thoughts, no man knows why neither.

Fletcher, Wife for a Whore, l. 2.
Shep. Ay, truly, sir, I am mightily given to melancholy.

Mal. Oh, it's your very due humour, sir; your true melancholy breeds your perfectness with it. I am melancholy myself, divers times, sir, and then do I no more but take pen and paper presently, and overflow you half a score or a dozen of sonnets at a sitting.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 1.

3. Sober thoughtfulness; pensiveness. [Rare.]

Hail, thou Goddess, sage and holy,
Hail, divinest Melancholy,
Whose salubrious visage is so bright
To hit the sense of human sight,
And therefore to our weaker view
O'erlaid with black, staid Wisdom a hue.
Milton, II. Penseroso, l. 12.

4. Bitterness of feeling; ill nature.

And if that she be rich and of passage,
Thence selow it is a torment
To soften hire pride and hire malice.
Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 132.
Maid in his malice he meets another.
Watts, Arthur (E. E. T. 8.), l. 204.

5. Hypochondria, gloominess, despondency.

II. *a.* 1. Produced by melancholia or madness of any kind.

Duke Byron
Flows with adust and melancholy choler.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, II. 1.

Luther's conference with the devil might be, for aught I know, nothing but a melancholy dream.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants, Pref.

2. Affected by depression of spirits; depressed in spirits; dejected; gloomy.

How now, sweet Frank! why art thou melancholy?
Shak., M. W. of W., II. i. 156.

3. Given to contemplation; thoughtful; pensive. See I. 3. [Rare.]

A certain music, never known before,
Here soothed the pensive melancholy mind.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, l. 40.

4. Producing or fitted to produce sadness or gloom; sad; mournful; as, a melancholy fact; a melancholy event.

Their songs are very melancholy and doleful, so is their music; but whether it be natural to the Indians to be thus melancholy, or the effect of their slavery, I am not certain.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 127.

'Tis past, that melancholy dream!
Nor will I quit thy shore.
Wordsworth, Poems of the Affections, ix.

5. Grave or gloomy in character; suggestive of melancholy; somber.

The house is modern, and seems to be the seat of some gentleman, being in a very pleasant though melancholy place.
Keats, Diary, Sept. 30, 1844.

Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste.
Byrant, Thanatopsis.

Melancholy euryomia, a beetle *Euryomia melancholica*. **Melancholy flycatcher**, *Tarannus melancholicus*. - *Syn.* 2. Low-spirited, dispirited, unhappy, hypochondriac, disconsolate, doleful, dismal, sad, downcast.

Melancholy-thistle (mel'an-kol-i-this'tl), *n.* A European species of thistle, *Cnicus heterophyllus*, once reputed to cure melancholy.

Melanchthonian (mel-ang-kol-i-thi-on), *a. and n.* [*< Melanchthon (see def.) + -ian.*] The name *Melanchthon* is a translation into classical form of the G. surname *Schwarzert*, lit. 'black earth'; [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + γῆ (gē), earth.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Philip Melanchthon (1497-1560), the German reformer.

II. *n.* A follower of Melanchthon in his use of the Aristotelian philosophy and in his theological views.

The fanatical intolerance of the strict Lutheran party against the Calvinists and moderate Lutherans, called after their leader *Melanchthonianism* or *Philippism*.
P. Schaff, in Amer. Cyc., XIV. 240.

Melanconies (mel'an-ko-ni-ēs), *n. pl.* [NL. (*Herkelley, 1860*), *< Melanconium + -ies.*] One of the principal divisions of *Fungi Imperfecti*, or fungi of which the complete life-history is unknown. Many are suspected of being asexual stages of *Ascomycetes*. The spores come out in tendrils, or form a dark mass. Also written *Melanconia*.

Melanconium (mel'an-ko-ni-um), *n.* [NL. (*Link, 1800*), *< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + κώνη (kōnē), a cone.*] A genus of fungi, typical of the division *Melanconies*, in which the spores are simple, globular-oblong, brownish, oozing out in a dark mass. About 70 widely distributed species are known.

Melandrya (me-lan'dri-ä), *n.* [NL., so called as found chiefly under the bark of trees; [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + δρυς (drys), tree, oak; see dryad.*] The typical genus of *Melandryidae*, founded by Fabricius in 1801. It is represented in northern Europe and North America. *M. caraboides* is a British species. *M. stricta* of Say is the only one known in the United States.

Melandryids (mel-an-dri-i-de), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Melandrya + -ids.*] A family of trachelate heteromeric beetles, typified by the genus *Melandrya*. The anterior coxal cavities are open behind; the head is not strongly and suddenly constricted at base; the middle coxae are not very prominent; the antennae are free; the thorax is margined at the sides; and the disk has basal impressions. They inhabit temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.

Melanemia, *n.* See *melanemia*.

Melanerpes (mel-a-nēr-pēs), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + ὄρνις (ornis), bird; see ornith.*] A genus of woodpeckers of the family

caprim. giving name to a subfamily *Melanerpeinae*. *M. erythrocephalus*, a typical example, is the common red-headed woodpecker of the United States, steel-blue-black with white with crimson band, one of the most abundant, showy, and familiar of its tribe in most of the States. *M. formicivorus* is a related species of the southwestern parts of the United States, noted for its habit of storing acorns in holes which it drills in dead timber. Many others have been referred to this genus.

Melanerpes (mel'a-nēr-pēs), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Melanerpes + -es.*] A subfamily of *Picidae*, exemplified by the genus *Melanerpes*, of uncertain limits. The group includes many American woodpeckers, generally of spotted, striped, or otherwise variegated coloration, such as the species of *Melanerpes* and *Centurus*.

Melanesian (mel-a-nē'shan), *a. and n.* [*< Melanesia (see def.), lit. 'the islands of the blacks,' < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + νῆσος (nēsos), an island.*] I. *a.* Of or belonging to Melanesia or a race inhabiting it.

II. *n.* A native of Melanesia, a collection of islands in the western part of the Pacific, including New Caledonia, the Fiji Islands, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, New Britain, etc. (some geographers include Papua and extend the term to comprise some of the lesser islands of the Malay archipelago); a member of one of the black or dark-brown races inhabiting the Melanesian islands. In race and language the Melanesians appear to have affinities with both the Papuans and the Polynesians.

Melanetta (mel-a-net'a), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + ὄρνις (ornis), bird; see ornith.*] A genus of marine ducks of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Fuliginae*; the white-winged black scoters, surf-ducks, or sea-coots. The males are black or blackish, with a large white area on the wing and a bright partly-colored bill. The common North American species is *M. melanotos* or *M. deglandi*, very closely related to *M. fusca* of Europe and Asia, it really distinct. Also written *Melanitta*, and more correctly *Melanotus*.

mélange (ma-lōnz'), *n.* [F., a mixture, *< mēler, mix; see melle, melle.*] 1. A mixture; a medley; usually, an uncombined mingling or association of elements, objects, or individuals; in lit., a miscellany. - 2. A French dress-goods of cotton cloth and woolen stuff. *E. H. Knight.*

Melania (me-lā-ni-ä), *n.* [NL., *< L. melania, < Gr. μέλας (melas), blackness, < μέλας (melas), black.*] 1. In conch., the typical genus of fresh-water snails of the family *Melaniidae* and subfamily *Melaninae*, having a shell covered with thick and usually dark or blackish epidermis. The extent of the genus has varied much with different writers. There are about 400 species, mostly Asiatic and Polynesian.

2. In entom., (a) A genus of dipterous insects. (b) A genus of lepidopterous insects.

Melaniceae (me-lā-ni-ä-sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Melania + -ae.*] Name of a subfamily.

melaniacean (me-lā-ni-ä-sē-än), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Melaniceae*.

melanian (me-lā-ni-än), *a. and n.* [*< Melania + -an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Melanidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Melanidae*.

melanic (me-lan'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + -ic.*] 1. Black; dark: as, a *melanic* race. - 2. Of or pertaining to melanosis. - **Melanic cancer**, melanocarcinoma or melanocarcinoma. - **Melanic deposit**, a deposit of dark pigment in the tissues. - **Melanic variety or race**, in conch., a variety or race characterized by a darker color or a greater extension of the dark markings than in others of the species. Such varieties have frequently been described as distinct species.

Melanidae (me-lā-ni-ä-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Melania + -idae.*] A family of gastropods of the order *Franschanchiata*, typified by the genus *Melania*. The shell is spiral, turreted, and covered with dark epidermis; the aperture is often channelled or notched in front; the outer lip is acute, and the operculum is horny and spiral. The very numerous species, referable to many genera, are mostly fluviatile and ovoviviparous. They are found in nearly all the warmer parts of the world. The family is divided, both on structural characters and on geographical distribution, into two subfamilies, *Melaninae* and *Streptaninae*. Also *Melaniceae*, *Melanidae*.

melaniliform (me-lā-ni-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Melania + L. forma, form.*] Having the form of the melanin; resembling a melanin.

Melaninae (me-lā-ni-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Melania + -inae.*] One of two subfamilies of *Melanidae*, typified by the genus *Melania*, containing chiefly Asiatic and Polynesian species, only a few of which are found in America; distinguished from *Streptaninae*. The aperture is usually rounded in front and not produced, though often notched; the mantle-margin is fringed. The species are ovoviviparous.

melanine (me-lā-ni-in), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Melanian in a strict sense; of or pertaining to the *Melaninae*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Melaninae*.



Red-headed Woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*

melanin (mel'ə-nin), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + -in.*] A basic substance ($C_{10}H_{12}N_2$) obtained from cyanogen chloride and dry aniline.

melanin (mel'ə-nin), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + -in.*] The black pigment of the hair, choroid, retina, and epidermis of colored races; also, the dark pigment seen in melanemia and in melanocarcinoma and melanocarcinoma. The pigments in these cases may, however, be different.

We must be on our guard, however, not to confound the ordinary black pigment found in the human lungs with melanin. *Frej, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.) p. 58.*

melanoid (mē-lā'ni-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Melania + -oid.*] Same as melanian.

Melanipha (mel'ə-nip'ē), *n.* [*NL. (Duponchel, 1839), < Gr. Melanipha, f., μέλανη φαις, m., a mythical proper name, < μέλας (melas), black, + φαις, phais, horse.*] A genus of geometrid moths of the subfamily *Larentina*, of wide distribution, with over 40 species.

melanism (mel'ə-niz-m), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + -ism.*] In *physiol.*, an undue development of coloring material in the skin and its appendages: the opposite of *albinism*; specifically, in *zool.*, the abnormal development of black or dark pigment in the pelage of a mammal or the plumage of a bird. It is not pathological like melanosis, interfering in no way with the health and vigor of the animal. It is very frequent in some groups, as squirrels and hawks, and sometimes becomes an inherited specific character, as in the case of the black rat, *Rattus*, believed to be a permanent melanism of the white-bellied rat or *rat-rat*, *M. alexandrinus* or *M. tectorum*. Compare *albism*, *leucism*, *erythrism*.

melanistic (mel'ə-nis'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + -istic.*] Affected with melanism; abnormally dark in color. Also *melanistic*.

The *Narus vittata* was based on a melanistic specimen of *N. rufa*, collected by the traveler Schomburgk. *J. A. Allen.*

melanite (mel'ə-nit), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + -ite.*] 1. A variety of garnet of a deep-black color. It properly belongs to the lime iron division of the species, but some other kinds are also included. It is often associated with volcanic rocks as at Vesuvius. Some varieties are remarkable as containing a small percentage of titanium, and seem to be intermediate between garnet and schorlomite. See *garnet*.

2. In *conch.*, a fossil melanian.

melanitic (mel'ə-nit'ik), *a.* [*< melanite + -ic.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing melanite.

melanocarcinoma (mel'ə-nō-kār-si-nō'mā), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + καρκίνωμα, cancer: see carcinoma.*] In *pathol.*, a pigmented carcinoma, from gray to brown and black in color. The pigment lies partly in the epithelial tracts, and partly in the stroma. It is less frequent than melanotic sarcoma.

Melanocetinae (mel'ə-nō-sē-ti-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Melanocetus + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Cetartida*, represented by the genus *Melanocetus*.

melanocetine (mel'ə-nō-sē-tin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Melanocetinae*.

II. *n.* A pediculate fish of the subfamily *Melanocetinae*.

Melanocetus (mel'ə-nō-sē-tus), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + κητος, a whale: see Cetacea.*] A genus of deep-sea pediculate fishes,



Melanocetus johnsonii, the belly distended with another fish, about half natural size.

typical of the subfamily *Melanocetinae*, black in color, and with a mouth suggesting that of a whale. *M. johnsonii* is the only species. *Günther, 1864.*

Melanochroa (mel'ə-nō-kro'ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. pl. of melanochroa, black-skinned: see melanochroa.*] In *anthropology*, the dark-white peoples,

a variety of races in Melanochroa according to Huxley's classification. They are pale-complexioned people, with dark hair and eyes, and generally long, but sometimes broad skulls, as the Iberians and black Celts of western Europe, and the dark-complexioned white people of the shores of the Mediterranean, western Asia, and Persia.

I am disposed to think that the *Melanochroa* are not a distinct group, but result from the mixture of Australoids and *Austrochroa*. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 421.*

Hamitic and Semitic Melanochroa *W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII, 317.*

melanochroic (mel'ə-nō-kro'ik), *a.* [*< melanochroa + -ic.*] Dark-colored; of or pertaining to the *Melanochroa*; as, the *melanochroic* races.

The *melanochroic* or dark stock of Europe. *Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 180.*

melanochroite (mel'ə-nō-kro'it), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + χροα, chroma, color, + -ite.*] A basic chromate of lead found at Berzovsk in the Ural. Also called *phosphochroite*, since the color is red rather than black.

melanochroous (mel'ə-nō-kro'us), *a.* [*< NL. melanochroous, < Gr. μέλανος (melanos), black-skinned, < μέλας (melas), black, + χροα, chroma, skin, color.*] Dark-colored; having an unusually dark skin, as a person of white race. Also, improperly, *melanochrous*.

There seems good ground for the belief that . . . among Europeans, the *melanochrous* people are less obnoxious to its [yellow fever's] ravages than the *austrochrous*. *Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 157.*

melanocomus (mel'ə-nō-kō-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. μέλανος (melanos), black-haired, < μέλας (melas), black, + κομη, hair: see coma.*] Black-haired; having black hair.

Melanocorypha (mel'ə-nō-kōr'i-fā), *n.* [*NL. (Bonn, 1828), < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + κορυφή, head, top: see coryphaea.*] One of the leading genera of the lark family, *Audubon*, containing such as the common *M. calandra*, the calandra lark of Europe and Africa, and *M. sibirica*, the white-winged lark.

Melanodendron (mel'ə-nō-dēn'drōn), *n.* [*NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + δένδρον, a tree.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Compositae*, tribe *Asteraceae*, and subtribe *Heterochromaeae*. They have copious bristly pappus, numerous narrow bracts of the involucre which are arranged in an indefinite number of rows, and achenia which are 3 or 6 ribbed, and scarcely compressed. There is but a single species, *M. integrifolium*. See *black cabbage tree*, under *cabbage tree*.

melanoid (mel'ə-nō'id), *a.* [*< Gr. μέλανος (melanos), black-looking, < μέλας (melas), black, + -oid, form.*] Having a black or dark appearance.

Melanoid cancer, in *pathol.*, melanocarcinoma.

Melanoma (mel'ə-nō'mā), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, < μέλανος (melanos), black.*] A dark-pigmented tumor.

melanopathia (mel'ə-nō-pā-thi'ā), *n.* [*NL. < see melanopathy.*] An excess of the dark pigment of the skin, due to abnormal function of the rete mucosum. See *melanosis*.

melanopathy (mel'ə-nō-pā-thi), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + πάθος, suffering.*] Same as *melanopathia*.

Melanophila (mel'ə-nō-fī-lā), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + φίλος, loving.*] A genus of buprestid beetles founded by *Fachscholtz*. About 40 species are known, and the genus is proper to the cold and temperate regions of both hemispheres, but a few have been found in Brazil and the East Indies. Eleven occur in North America. *M. fulvipes* is a small brassy black species with three pairs of yellow spots, inhabiting pines in the northern United States.

melanophlogite (mel'ə-nō-flo-jit), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + φλογίς (phlogis), a flame (see phlogis), + -ite.*] A mineral occurring in colorless cubic crystals, which turn black when heated; whence the name. It consists of almost pure silica and is probably a pseudomorph. It is found associated with the crystals of sulphur of Gipsdorf, Silesia.

Melanophyceae (mel'ə-nō-fī-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Rabenhorst, 1869), < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + φυκος, a seaweed, + -ae.*] One of the five great divisions of *Algae* according to the classification of Rabenhorst. It included the *Phaeophyceae* and *Fucales*, and is the same, or nearly the same, as *Melanospermae*.

Melanopsidae (mel'ə-nō-pī-sī-ē), *n. pl.* [*< Melanopsis + -idae.*] An Old World family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Melanopsis*, related to and detached from *Melammina*. The spire is short and pointed, the body-whorl elongated and the full lip thickened.

Melanopsis (mel'ə-nō-pī-sis), *n.* [*NL. < Melanopsis + -is.*] 1. The typical genus of *Melanopsidae*. *M. costata* is a Syrian species, said to be found in the Dead Sea.

of this genus.

Melanorrhiza (mel'ə-nō-rō-zā), *n.* [*NL. (Wallich, 1830), < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + ρίζα, a flowing, < ρέω, flow.*] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Androsaceae* and the tribe *Mangifereae*, characterized by simple leaves, by the petals growing after the flower expands, and by the numerous stamens. They are large trees, over a hundred feet in height, and have broad spreading heads bearing large entire coriaceous leaves, and axillary panicles of perfect flowers. The fruit is a drupe, and is surrounded by the five or six enlarged petals, which are spread out in a star-like manner. There are 4 species, natives of eastern India and Borneo. *M. uatata* is the important black, Marjahan or Bismess variety tree.

melanosarcoma (mel'ə-nō-sār-kō'mā), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + σάρκωμα, sarcoma.*] In *pathol.*, a form of sarcoma characterized by the presence of dark pigment. It most frequently occurs in the skin and choroid coat of the eye, is usually formed of spindle-shaped cells, and is very malignant.

melanoscope (mel'ə-nō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + σκοπεω, view.*] An instrument devised by Lommel to distinguish between the flames of substances which in the spectroscopic exhibit red bands. It consists of a pair of spectacles made of glass of light-violet color over dark-red glass, a combination which admits only red rays, so that most greens, for example, would appear black.

melanosis (mel'ə-nō-sis), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. μέλανος (melanos), becoming black: see melanosis.*] A fungous disease of grape-vines, caused by *Septoria ampelina*. The leaves are the parts attacked, and are at first covered with brownish spots; these soon spread over and discolor the entire surface of the leaf, which then drops off. The fungus is probably a native of Europe, but also occurs in New York along the lakes, in Kansas, and in Missouri. See *Septoria*.

melanosiderite (mel'ə-nō-sīd'it), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + σίδηρος, iron: see siderite.*] A mineral occurring in black masses with a vitreous or resinous luster. It consists of hydrated iron sesquioxide with 7 per cent. of silica. It is found at Mineral Hill, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

melanosis (mel'ə-nō'sis), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. μέλας (melas), becoming black, < μέλανος (melanos), blacken: see melanoma.*] In *pathol.*, (a) An abnormal deposition of pigmentary matter in various organs or parts of the body, as the spleen, liver, or bone marrow, associated with melanemia, malarial poisoning, etc. (b) The condition of the system associated with the presence of pigmented tumors. Specifically, this is an organic adhesion (due to the softening of the tissue of the part from a pigmentary deposit, especially tubercles) in which tissue is converted into a black, hard, homogeneous substance, near which ulcers or cavities may form.

Melanosity (mel'ə-nō-si'ti), *n.* [*< melanosis (see) + -ity.*] Tendency toward blackness; darkness of color, as of the hair or eyes. *Beddoe, Science, VII, 84.*

melanosperm (mel'ə-nō-spēr-m), *n.* An alga belonging to the division *Melanospermae*.

Melanospermae (mel'ə-nō-spēr'mā-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Harvey, 1849), < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + σπέρμα, seed, + -ae.*] The olive-brown seaweeds, one of the three principal divisions into which the *Algae* were divided by Harvey. It included the *Fucales*, *Laminariaceae*, etc., but is now nearly obsolete.

melanospermous (mel'ə-nō-spēr'mus), *a.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + σπέρμα, seed, + -ous.*] Characterized by dark-colored seeds or spores; belonging to the *Melanospermae*.

The group of *melanospermous* or olive-green seaweeds. *W. H. Carpenter, Micro., 1 667.*

melanotekite (mel'ə-nō-tē-kīt), *n.* [*Irreg. < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + τέκτων, melt, + -ite.*] A rare silicate of lead and iron from Langban, Sweden. It occurs in black or blackish gray crystalline masses with cleavage in two directions. It fuses easily to a black glass, whence the name.

melanothallite (mel'ə-nō-thāl'it), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + θάλλω, to branch, + -ite.*] In *mineral.*, a mineral occurring in black lamellae, which upon exposure gradually change to a green color, and containing copper chloride, copper oxide, and water. It was found as a sublimation-product at Vesuvius.

melanotic (mel'ə-nō'tik), *a.* [*< melanosis (-osis) + -ic.*] 1. Properly, affected with melanosis; melanotic; melanoid. 2. In *zool.*, same as *melanistic*. **Melanotic cancer**, melanocarcinoma or melanocarcinoma.

Melanotus (mel'ə-nō'tus), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. μέλας (melas), black, + νοτος, the back.*] A genus of click-beetles of the family *Elateridae*, founded by *Fachscholtz* in 1829. It is one of the largest and most important genera of *Elateridae*, and is distributed all over the world. There are upward of 100 species, 44 of

which are North American. These beetles give rise to some of the most destructive wire worms. *M. comatus* is a common brown pilose species of the United States, half an inch long.

melanotype (mel'a no-tip), *n.* [*Gr. melas* (melas-), black, + *typos*, type.] In photog., a ferrotype. [Rare or obsolete.]

melanous (mel'as-us), *a.* [*Gr. melas* (melas-), black, + *ous*.] Dark-complexioned; brunette; the opposite of blond or rathous. *Pritchard*

The melanous, with black hair and dark brown or blackish skin. *Huxley, Critiques and Addresses*, p. 152.

Melanoxylon (mel-a-nok'si-lon), *n.* [*NL.* (Schott, 1837), *Gr. melas* (melas-), black, + *xylon*, wood.] A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Casipinae* and the tribe *Serapionaceae*, characterized by a compressed partially woody legume with kamara-like seeds, the outer integument expanding into a wing at the apex. There is but one species, *M. brachyloba*. See *brachyloba*.

melanterite (mel-an'te-rit), *n.* [*Gr. melas* (melas-), black, + *ter*.] The native hydrous sulphate of iron.

Melanthium (mel-an'thi-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1753), so called in allusion to the darker color which the persistent perianth assumes after blossoming; *Gr. melas* (melas-), black, + *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Veratreae*. They have flat broadly winged seeds, and the segments of the perianth have a distinct claw. They are herbs having an erect leafy stem springing from a short rootstock, and an open pyramidal panicle of polyanthus flowers, which are yellowish white or greenish. There are 3 species, all natives of North America, and sometimes cultivated for ornament. *M. virginicum* of the United States is called *black flower* (which see).

melanuria (mel-a-nu'ri-a), *n.* [*NL.*; see *melan-*.] The presence of a dark pigment in the urine.

melanuric (mel-a-nu'rik), *a.* [As *melanuric* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of very dark pigment in the urine.—**Melanuric fever.** See *fever*.

melanurin (mel-a-nu'rin), *n.* [*Gr. melas* (melas-), black, + *urine*.] A dark pigment found in the urine.

melaphyre (mel-a'fir), *n.* [*Gr. melas* (melas-), black, + *phyr* (phyr-), porphyry; see *porphyry*.] A fine-grained greenish or brownish-black aggregate of plagioclase, augite, olivine, magnetite, or titaniferous iron and some chloritic mineral, usually dolomite. The term *melaphyre*, as it has been formerly used by lithologists, includes a considerable variety of rocks, but is now generally restricted to it. It is properly applied to such basalt as have undergone considerable alteration. Hence the melaphyres are, in point of fact, mostly of Paleozoic age, although some are Mesozoic, because the older a rock is, other things being equal, the more likely it is to have undergone chemical change.

mela-rosa, molla-rosa (mel-a-ro'za), *n.* [*It.* *mela*, an apple, + *rosa*, a rose.] The fruit of a tree of the genus *Citrus*, probably a variety of the lime, cultivated in Italy.

melasma (me-las'ma), *n.* [*NL.*; *Gr. melas* (melas-), black color, + *asma*, blacken, *Gr. melas* (melas-), black; see *melas*.] 1. An abnormal excess of color of the skin, local or general, usually dependent upon constitutional disorder; local pigmentary stains of the skin. The morbid process is called *melanopathia*. Addison's disease is known as *suprarenal melasma*.—2. [*cap.*] In zoöl.: (a) A genus of melianian mollusks. *Adams*, 1858. (b) A genus of tenebrionine beetles, based on *M. lineatum* of the Canaries. *Wollaston*, 1844.

melasmic (me-las'mik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. melasma* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to melasma; as, *melasmic blotches*.

2. *n.* Same as *melasma*, 1.

melassest, *n.* An obsolete form of *molasses*.

melassic (me-las'ik), *a.* [*Gr. melas* (melas-), black, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from molasses; as, *melassic acid*.

Melastomaceae (me-las'to-ma'se-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Burmann, 1737), so called because the fruit of some species, when eaten, stains the lips black; *Gr. melas* (melas-), black, + *stoma*, mouth.] An Old World genus of plants, type of the natural order *Melastomaceae*, belonging to the tribe *Osbeckieae*. They have from 10 to 14 unequal anthers, the connectives of the longer ones being produced anteriorly into two tubercles or spurs. They are hairy shrubs, at most always erect, with coriaceous entire leaves which are from 3 to 7-nerved, and showy purple or rose-colored flowers growing at the tips of the branches, either solitary or in clusters. About 41 species are known, natives of tropical and western Asia, Oceania, and the Seychelles. *M. Malabaricum*, a shrub common in India, is there known as *Indian chalcidanthus*. It is also called *Melabar laurel* or *gamberry*.

Melastomaceae (me-las'to-ma'se-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Brown, 1816), *Gr. melasma* + *-aceae*.] A natu-

ral order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the cohort *Myrtales*. The ovules are attached to the interior angle of the cells, or to basal placentas; the anther usually opens at the top by two pores; the connective is thickened or variously appendaged; and the leaves have from 3 to 7 nerves. The order embraces 138 genera and about 2,500 species, which are almost entirely confined to the tropics, and are most abundant in South America.

melastomaceous (me-las'to-ma'she-us), *a.* Belonging or relating to the natural order *Melastomaceae*.

Melastomes (mel-a-sto'me-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Benthum and Hooker, 1847), *Gr. melasma* + *-es*.] A suborder of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the order *Melastomaceae*. The cells have rather prominent placentas inserted in their internal angles, and many ovules; the embryo is very small, and slightly rounded or subglobose. The suborder embraces 9 tribes and 128 genera, of which *Melastoma* is the type. They are trees, or rarely herbs, and are found in both the Old and New Worlds.

Melchite (mel'kit), *n.* and *a.* [*McGr. M. Z. x. x. x.*; *Gr. Syriac melchite*, *Ar. melchite*, *melchite*, lit. royal, *Ch. melch*, king.] 1. *n.* An orthodox Eastern Christian as distinguished from a Monophysite or Nestorian. The name was originally given to the Orthodox as belonging to the imperial church, the title of king being that which was commonly given in Greek and in Oriental languages to the Roman and to the Byzantine emperor. Although the term *Melchite* is older than the Council of Chalcedon (451), its wider use dates from its adoption after that council by the Monophysites, who rejected the decrees of the council, and employed this name to represent the Orthodox as recognizing them merely in submission to the edict of the emperor Marcian. The name *Melchite* is sometimes given also to members of communities of Christians in Syria and Egypt, formerly in communion with the Orthodox Greek Church, who have submitted to the Roman see.

Those Syrian Christians who, though not Greeks, followed the doctrine of the Greek Church as declared at the Council of Chalcedon, were called by their opponents, by way of reproach, *Melchites*, 'royalists' or 'imperialists', because they submitted to the edict of Marcian in favour of the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon. *Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet*, l. 201.

2. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Melchites; as, the uncial *Melchite* alphabet. *Isaac Taylor*.

melder (mel'der), *n.* [*Teut. melder*, flour or corn in the mill, *mdla*, grind; see *meal*.] The quantity of meal sent to a mill to be ground at one time. [Scotch]

That dika melder wi the miller

Thou sat na lang as thou had allor

Burns, Tam o' Shanter

meldometer (mel-dom'e-ter), *n.* [*Irreg. Gr. melas* (melas-), melt, + *metron*, measure.] An apparatus devised by Joly for determining the melting-points of minerals. It involves the use of a platinum strip heated to the required degree by the passage of an electrical current whose temperature is calculated by the ordinary methods.

mele¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *meal*.

mele², *n.* A Middle English form of *meal*.

mele³, *n.* [*CAS. meli* = *Teut. mal* = *Dan. mal*.] speech, talk, conversation. [Discourse; conversation.]

Come thou mæter a myny me

Alfric's Poetical Morals, l. 23

mele⁴, *v.* [*ME. mele*, *AS. malan* (= *Teut. mal* = *Dan. mal*, *mal*, speak, *mal*, speech, talk; see *meal*, *n.*)] 1. *intr.* To speak; talk.

And when that Wit was a wor hou his wyf tolde,

He bi com so confounde he couthe n *mele*,

As do dumble as a dore throug him asyde

Piers Plowman (A), xl. 33

2. To chatter; twitter, as birds.

Bothe the thrush & the thrush, & bysett of bothe,

Melodeu ful myre to maner of here kinde.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 821.

3. *trans.* To call or bring together; assemble.

Themprouer with moche mæthe his men than *meled*.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1287.

mele⁵, *n.* [*ME. meles*, *AS. malan* (= *Teut. mal* = *Dan. mal*, *mal*, speak, *mal*, speech, talk; see *meal*, *n.*)] 1. *intr.* To speak; talk.

Also they had toot to dæke and delve with as pikforkis,

spadis, and schowakis, stokes and rakes, bokettis, *meles*,

and payles. *Exodus*, vs. Douce 201, f. 47. (*Hallivell*.)

Meleagridæ, Meleagrididæ (mel-a-gr'i-dæ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; *Gr. melas* (melas-), black, + *agris*, a hawk.] A family of *Gallinæ* or gallinaceous birds; the turkeys. The name is sometimes restricted to the American turkeys, and sometimes includes the African guinea-fowls.

Meleagridina, Meleagrinnæ (mel-a-gr'i-dinæ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; *Gr. melas* (melas-), black, + *agris*, a hawk.] An American subfamily of *Phasianidæ*, typified by the genus *Meleagris*.

Meleagrinnæ (mel-a-gr'i-næ), *n.* [*NL.*; *Gr. melas* (melas-), black, + *agris*, a hawk.] A genus of asipionate bivalves of the family *Pteridæ* or *Pteridæ*, the wing-shells, having the wings reduced and no

cardinal teeth; the true pearl-oysters. The pearl-oyster is *M. margaritifera*, a species widely distributed in most parts of the world, in warm seas; it sometimes attains a length of 10 or 12 inches.

Meleagris (mel-a'gr'is), *n.* [*NL.*; *Gr. melas* (melas-), black, + *agris*, a hawk, a sort of guinea-fowl, named after Meleager, *Gr. Meleagros*, > *L. Meleager*, son of Ceneus, and the hero of the hunt of the Calydonian boar.] 1. *In ornith.*: (a) [*L. c.*] A name of the common guinea-fowl, to which Linnaeus gave the technical specific name *Namada meleagris*. (b) An American genus of *Phasianidæ* or *Meleagrinnæ*, of large size with varied metallic plumage, naked tarsi spurred in the male, bare head with erectile fleshy caruncles, and a tuft of hair-like feathers on the breast; the turkeys. There are three kinds: *M. gallopavo* or *mezzana*, the supposed original of the domestic turkey, differing little from *M. gallopavo* or *mezzana*, the common wild turkey of the United States; and the more beautiful and very distinct ocellated turkey of Honduras, *M. ocellata*. See *turkey*.

2. *In conch.*, a genus of mollusks: same as *Meleagrina*. *Montfort*, 1810.

Mêlée (ma-lâ'), *n.* [*F.*; *OF. mestre*, *medles*, etc., a mixture, confusion, fight, > *E. mêlée* and *metley*, *q. v.*] A confused conflict, as a hand-to-hand fight among a number of persons; especially, in modern books, a tourney in which many combatants (not two only) take part.

"I shall tilt to-morrow," answered Athelstane, "in the mêlée; it is not worth while for me to arm myself to-day."

Scott, Ivanhoe, lii.

—*Syn. Affray*, *Bract*, etc. See *quarrel*, *n.*

melegueta pepper. Same as *grains of paradise* (which see, under *grain*).

Meles (mô'lez), *n.* [*NL.*; *L. melas*, also *males*, *melis*, *malis*, a badger or martin.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Melinae*, family *Mustelidæ*. It formerly included all the *Melinae*, but is now restricted to the European badger, *M. vulgaris* or *M. taxus*. See *Meles*, and cut under *badger*.

Meletian (me-lé'shan), *n.* [*Gr. Meletianus*, *pl.* *Meletianoi*, *L.L. Meletiani*; see *def.*] 1. One of a sect of the fourth and fifth centuries, followers of Meletius, schismatic bishop of Lycopolis in Egypt. After his death they adopted Arian views. 2. A follower of Meletius, made bishop of Antioch about A. D. 300. He was supposed to be an Arian, but proceeded immediately to profess the Nicene faith, and the Arians appointed another bishop in his stead. Among the orthodox some were adherents of Meletius, and therefore known as *Meletians*; others remained separate, and were known from the last canonically ordained bishop, Eustathius, then dead as *Eustathians*. Further difficulty was occasioned by the two orthodox parties using the word *hypodidaxis* (which see) in different senses. The schism between them continued till the end of the century.

mele-tidet, *n.* See *meal-tide*.

Melia (mô'li-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus), so called from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the ash, *Gr. aspa*, the ash.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Meliaceae* and the tribe *Meliæ*, characterized by pinnate leaves, an elongated stamens, and from 10 to 12 anthers. They are trees, with alternate pinnate or bipinnate leaves, and large axillary panicles of medium-sized flowers, which are white or purple, and are either 5- or 6-parted. There are 12 species, found in eastern India, Australia, and Oceania. *M. azadirach*, variously known as *pride-of-India*, *lead tree*, *Indian quercus*, etc., is native in sub-Himalayan India, Persia, and China, and widely cultivated for ornament in warm countries. It is from 30 to 40 feet high, and has bipinnate leaves, and large clusters of fragrant lilac-colored blossoms, whence it is sometimes called *Indian lilac*. Its wood, hard and finely marked, is sometimes called *Indian ebony*. A decoction of its bark is cathartic and emetic, and sometimes used also as a vermifuge. (See *cardinalis* lead tree.)

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Flowering branch of *Melia azadirach*. a, part of the inflorescence; b, a flower; c, a flower cut lengthwise; d, the fruit.

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Melastoma (mē-las'tō-mā), *n.* Also called *all-mor-gue*. A long known as *M. Indica*, but now known as *M. Indica*, is the margin or rim-tree, common in India, often planted there and elsewhere. (See *margin*.) *M. Indica*, var. *Indica*, is an elegant tree of India, the Malayan archipelago, and Australia, called in the last-named country *white cedar*. *M. ampereana*, now considered to be the same as *M. Indica*, has been called *ampere* in the West Indies.

Melastomaceae (mē-las'tō-mā-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1817) < *Melia* + *-aceae*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the cohort *Geraniales*. The calyx is small, the stamens are almost always monadelphous, and the anthers are sessile on the tube or (usually) stalked. The order includes 37 genera and about 550 species, found throughout the warmer but rare in the temperate regions of the globe.

melastomaceous (mē-las'tō-mā-sē), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Melastomaceae*. Also *melastomaceous*.

Mellad (mē-lī-ad), *n.* [Gr. *μύλας*, *nymphs of fruit-trees* (or of flocks), < *μήλας*, an apple or any tree-fruit (or *μήλας*, a sheep or goat).] In *Gr. myth.*, a nymph of fruit-trees or of flocks.

And from the grove
The *Mellads*, who bear for lack of flocks
Must tend the fruit.

R. H. Stoddard, *The Search for Persephone*.

Melanthaceae (mē-lan-thā-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1888) < *Melanthus* + *-aceae*.] A small order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the cohort *Sapindales*, characterized by irregular polygamodiceous flowers, stamens which are inserted at the base of the disk, albuminous seeds, and alternate stipulate leaves. *Melanthus* is the type genus.

Melanthus (mē-lan-thus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700) < Gr. *μήλας*, honey, + *άνθος*, a flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, type of the order *Melanthaceae*, characterized by a calyx which is very oblique at the base, and by having from two to four ovules in each cell. They are shrubs with alternate odd pinnate leaves (the leaflets one-sided and decurrent on the stalk), and bear terminal or axillary racemes of curious irregular flowers, the lower ones sometimes imperfect. There are 6 species, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, one of which has been introduced into the Himalayas. The common name is (*Cape*) *honey-flower*, or *honey plant*, the blossoms abounding in honey.

Melibeian, Melibeian (mē-lī-bē-an), *a.* [L. *Melibeia*, name of a shepherd in Virgil's first eclogue (a dialogue), < Gr. *Μελίβειος*, cf. fem. *Μελίβεια*, a personal name.] In *rhet.* and *poetry*, alternate; alternately responsive; alternating; ambiean.

melic (mē-līk), *a.* [Gr. *μελικός*, pertaining to song, < *μήλας*, a song, strain, melody.] Pertaining to song; intended to be sung; applied especially to the more elaborate form of Greek lyric poetry, as distinguished from iambic and elegiac poetry.

The exact relation of *melic* poetry to the cantonal dialect.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 234.

Melica (mē-lī-kā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737) < It. *melica*, the great millet, < L. *mel*, honey.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceae*, type of the subtribe *Meliceae*. The upper glumes are empty, and the spikelets are often quite large and erect or spreading. They are erect perennial plants, often tall, with usually slender panicles, and flat or convolute leaves. About 20 species are known, having a wide range over the globe, but mostly natives of temperate climates. They are handsome grasses, but of no great agricultural value, though some serve the purpose of pasture. *Melica* is a general name for the species.

Meliceae (mē-lī-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883) < *Melica* + *-eae*.] A subtribe of grasses of the tribe *Festuceae*. It includes 4 genera of which *Melica* is the type, and about 20 species.

meliceris (mē-lī-sē-ris), *n.* [NL. < L. *meliceris*, < Gr. *μέλι-σπέρς*, a tumor so called, < *μέλι*, honey, + *σπέρς*, wax.] In *pathol.*, an encysted tumor containing matter like honey in color and consistency, usually a hygroma.

melicerous (mē-lī-sē-rus), *a.* [Gr. *μέλι-σπέρς*, < *μέλι*, honey, + *σπέρς*, wax.] Of the nature of *meliceris*; affected with *meliceris*; as, a *melicerous* tumor.

a. Flowering plant of *Melogramma* (*Melica melica*). b. The panicle. c. A spikelet. d. The empty glume. e. A flowering glume, side view. f. The same, back view.

melic-grass (mē-līk-grās), *n.* Any grass of the genus *Melica*.

Melicoeca (mē-lī-kō-kā), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1763) < Gr. *μέλι*, honey, + *αἰσάκη*, a berry.] A genus of trees of the natural order *Sapindaceae*, type of the tribe *Melicoceae*. They are trees of considerable size, with alternate, abruptly pinnate leaves, and elongated, many-flowered racemes or panicles of small whitish flowers. See *honeyberry*.

Melicoceae (mē-lī-kō-kā-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radikof, 1887) < *Melicoeca* + *-eae*.] A tribe of the natural order *Sapindaceae*, the honeyberry family. It embraces 9 genera, *Melicoeca* being the type, and 45 species, found principally in the tropics.

melicottont, *n.* Same as *melicoton*.

Melidae (mē-lī-dā), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Melae* + *-idae*.] A family of areoid carnivorous mammals, composed of the badgers, rats, and skunks, corresponding to the three subfamilies *Melina*, *Mellicorina*, and *Mephitis* of the family *Mustelidae*. See these words.

Melieae (mē-lī-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adr. Jussieu, 1830) < *Melia* + *-eae*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae*. The cells of the ovary contain two ovules, and the seeds have a fleshy albumen and plano convex or foliaceous cotyledons. *Melia* is the type genus.

Melicerax (mē-lī-sē-raks), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *μέλι-ραξ*, a hawk.] A genus of African diurnal birds of prey of the family *Falconidae*.



Chantrel Hawk (*Melicerax melanotos*)

founded by G. R. Gray in 1840; the chanting hawks. There are several species, the best-known of which are *M. melanotos*, *M. melanotos* of South Africa and *M. melanotos*.

Melifera, meliferous. See *Melifera*, *meliferous*.

Meligethes (mē-lī-jē-thēs), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *μελιγέτης*, *Doric μέλιγας*, honey-sweet, < *μέλι*, honey, + *γέτης*, rejoice.] A genus of pentamerous beetles of the family *Nitidulidae*. There are over 100 species, mostly of Europe, where they are sometimes called *plow beetles*; they feed on various flowers, eating the pollen and transmitting germs. In this way *M. meligethes* can be very troublesome.

melilite, melillite (mē-lī-lī-tē), *n.* [Prop. *melilite*, < Gr. *μέλι*, honey, + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral of a yellow or grayish yellow, found at Tivoli and Capri di Bene, near Rome. It occurs in very minute tetragonal crystals in the flowers and cavities of lava, also as an essential constituent of certain kinds of basalt. It is a silicate of aluminum, magnesium, and calcium.

melilot (mē-lī-lot), *n.* [Gr. *μέλιλον*, *melilot*, *melilot*, *melilot*, *melilot* = Sp. *Fig. melilot* = It. *melilot*, *melilot*, < L. *melilotus*, < Gr. *μέλιλον* or *μέλιλον*, a kind of clover, < *μέλι*, honey, + *λότος*, lotus; see *lotus*.] A plant of the genus *Melilotus*.

Melilotus (mē-lī-lō-tus), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789) < see *melilot*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosae*, the pulse family, the suborder *Papilionaceae*, and the tribe *Trifoliceae*; the clover. It is distinguished by a small, fleshy, subglobose or obovate legume, which is indehiscent or at length two-valved. The plants are herbs, with pinnately trifoliate leaves having acute stipules, and small white or yellow flowers, growing in loose racemes. About 15 species are known, which are found in the temperate and subtropical regions of the northern hemisphere. When dried, they have the peculiar fragrance of the clover leaves or the velvet grass, owing to the presence of the principle called *coumarin* (which see). General names for the genus are *melilot* and *sweet clover*. *M. alba*, the white melilot or honey lotus, also called *abund clover*, is an excellent bee-plant, but of little value as forage, and in some places a troublesome weed. *M. officinalis*, the common or yellow melilot, is the best, widely spread over Europe and Asia, and naturalized in America. It was formerly of medicinal repute, sold by the herbalists as *galium* flowers, but has disappeared from scientific medicine. See *heart's clover* and *ring-clover*.

Melina (mē-lī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Melae* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Mustelidae*, typified by the genus *Melae*; the badgers. The form is stout and squat; the habits are terrestrial and fossorial. There are four leading forms of *Melina*: the European *Melae*, the Asiatic *Arctomys* and *Mydas*, and the American *Taxidea*. Also *Melina*.

meline (mē-līn), *a. and n.* [L. *melae*, a badger (see *Melae*), + *-ina*.] I. *a.* Badger-like; of or pertaining to the *Melina*.

II. *n.* A badger of any kind; any member of the *Melina*.

meling, *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *melis*, *v.*] Talk; conversation.

William to the window with all misty
all Melins with him may do in meling there sets.
William of Paterno (R. E. T. A. I. 768)

melinite (mē-lī-nī-tē), *n.* An explosive of French invention, said to be composed of picric acid, gun-cotton, and gum arabic. It has been successfully used in charging shells, and its explosive force has been variously represented as from three to eleven times that of gunpowder, the smaller figure being the most probable. (Recent.)

melinophane (mē-lī-nō-fān), *n.* [Prop. **melinophane*, < Gr. *μέλι*, honey, + *φανος*, appearing, clear, < *φανος*, appear.] In *mineral.*, a silicate of beryllium, calcium, and sodium, occurring in honey yellow or sulphur-yellow plates in the zircon syenite of Norway. The name is changed, in Dana's system, to *meliphanite* (*meliphanite*).

meliorate (mē-lī-yō-rāt), *v.* [pret. and pp. *meliorated*, pp. *meliorating*.] [L. *melioratus*, pp. of *meliorare* (> It. *meliorare*, *meliorare* = Fr. *meliorer* = Sp. *mejorar* = OF. *meliorer*, *meliorer*), make better, < *melior*, better (compar. of *bonus*, good), = Gr. *μείζων*, adv., rather, compar. of *μᾶλλον*, adv., very much.] I. *trans.* To make better; improve; ameliorate.

Grace does not give us new faculties and create another nature, but *meliorates* and improves our own.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1825), II. 208.

Tragedy . . . was found the most pleasing vehicle of conveying moral truths, of *meliorating* the heart, and extending the interests of humanity.

Goldsmith, *Origin of Poetry*.

II. *intrans.* To grow better; be improved.

Yesterday not a bird peeped, the world was barren, peaked and pinched to-day 'tis incomparably populous; creation swarms and *meliorates*.

Emerson, *Works and Days*.

meliorator (mē-lī-yō-rā-tōr), *n.* Same as *meliorator*.

melioration (mē-lī-yō-rā-shūn), *n.* [OF. *melioration*, < L. *melioratus* (us), bettering, < *meliorare*, make better; see *meliorare*.] I. The act or process of making or becoming better; improvement; amelioration.

Digging yearly about the roots of trees, which is a great means both to the acceleration and *melioration* of fruits, is practiced in nothing but in vines.

Lucas, *Nat. Hist.*, § 428.

By an insight into chemistry one may be enabled to make some *meliorations* (I speak not of transmutations) of mineral and metallic bodies.

Baile, *Works*, I. 264.

2. *pl.* In *Scots law*, improvements made by a tenant upon the property which he rents, and for which he is in certain cases entitled to compensation from the landlord.

meliorator (mē-lī-yō-rā-tōr), *n.* One who or that which *meliorates* or makes better.

The greatest *meliorator* of the world is selfish, buck-stopping trade.

Emerson, *Works and Days*.

meliorism (mē-lī-yō-rī-zm), *n.* [L. *melior*, better (see *meliorare*), + *-ism*.] 1. The improvement of society by regulated practical means; opposed to the passive principle of both pessimism and optimism.

Meliorism, instead of an ethical or a dynamic principle. It implies the improvement of the social condition through cold calculation, through the adoption of indirect means. It is not content merely to alleviate present suffering, it aims to create conditions under which no suffering can exist.

L. F. Ward, *System. Social*, II. 494.

2. The doctrine that the world is neither the worst nor the best possible, but that it is capable of improvement; a mean between theoretical pessimism and optimism.

It may be thought, however, that, if neither optimism nor pessimism is the conclusion to which we are led, the modified doctrine of what is called *Meliorism* may be accepted.

W. L. Gairdner, *The End of Naturalism*, p. 271.

The only good reason for referring to the source of the word *meliorism* is that you found it useful for the doctrine of *meliorism* to be an unpalatable confession of it in the face of the fashionable extremes.

George Eliot, *Letter to James Killy*, Jan. 19, 1877.

meliorist (mē-lī-yō-rīst), *n. and a.* [L. *melior*, better, + *-ista*.] I. *n.* One who accepts the practical or the theoretical doctrine of *meliorism*.

I am not, however, a pessimist—I am, I trust, a rational optimist, or at least a *meliorist*.

Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 27.

In her general attitude toward life, George Eliot was neither optimist nor pessimist. She held to the middle term, which she invented for herself, of *meliorism*. She was cheered by the hope, and by the belief in gradual improvement of the mass.

Cross, Life of George Eliot, III, 360.

I don't know that I ever heard anybody use the word *meliorist* except myself.

George Eliot, Letter to James Sullivan, Jan. 17, 1857.

II. a. Of or pertaining to meliorism or meliorists.

If we adopt either the optimist view or the *meliorist* view—if we say that life on the whole brings more pleasure than pain, or that it is on the way to become such that it will yield more pleasure than pain, then those actions by which life is maintained are justified, and there results a warrant for the freedom to perform them.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 90.

Melioristic (me-lyo-ris'tik), *a.* [*< melior + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to meliorism; correlated with *optimistic* and *pessimistic*.

Too scientifically *melioristic* for the common herd.

The Academy, March 3, 1899, p. 148.

Meliority (me-lyor'-i-ti), *n.* [*< NL. melioritas, < L. melior, better; see meliorate.*] The state of being better; betterness. [*Rare.*]

Aristotle ascribeth the cause of this *meliority* or betterness unto the air.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 613.

This colour of *meliority* and preeminence is a sign of enervation and weakness.

Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil.

Meliphaga (me-lif'a-ga), *n.* [*NL., also, erroneously, Meliphaga; vent. pl. of "meliphagus: see meliphagus."*] The typical genus of *Meliphagidae*. The term has been used with great latitude and little discrimination for all the family and some other birds, but is now restricted to a single species, *M. phryganea* of Australia, known as the black-and-yellow honey-eater. *See honey-eater.*

Meliphagan (me-lif'a-gan), *n.* A bird of the genus *Meliphaga*; a honey-eater. Also, erroneously, *meliphagan*.

Meliphagidae (mel-i-faj'i-de), *n. pl.* [*NL., also Meliphagae; < Meliphaga + -idae.*] A family of toucanrostral oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Meliphaga*, belonging to the group *Cinnyrimorphi* of the order *Passeres*; the honey-eaters or honey-suckers. They are closely related to the *Neotornidae*, with which they share the character of the protractile bill, and pointed tongue. The bill is of variable length and degree of bluntness, but is always curved, with a prominent culmen; the nostrils are basal, and situated in a large membranous nasal fossa, never entirely covered with feathers; and they are linear or oval in shape, with or without an operculum. The first primary (except in *Zosterops* and *Eudynamis*) is about half as long as the second. The wings, tail, and feet vary in character with the genera; the anterior toes and their claws are short, the former much united at base and the hallux is large and strong. The plumage inclines to green and yellow colors, it is never blue, and is red only in one group, the *Mysomelinae*. Parts of the head and neck are often bare, and variously wattled or carunculate. The family is confined to the Old World, and is especially characteristic of the Australasian and Polynesian regions, though the range of the *Meliphaginae* is much more extensive. The species number nearly 200, referable to about 25 genera. The family is now usually divided into 4 subfamilies: *Meliphaginae*, *Mysomelinae*, and *Melithreptinae*.

Meliphagidan (mel-i-faj'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the family *Meliphagidae*.

II. n. A meliphagan or honey-eater.

Meliphagine (mel-i-faj'i-ne), *n. pl.* [*Also Meliphaginae; NL., < Meliphaga + -inae.*] The typical subfamily of *Meliphagidae*. With few exceptions, the group is characteristic of the Australasian and Polynesian regions.

Meliphagine (me-lif'a-jin), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the subfamily *Meliphaginae*; less strictly, same as *meliphagidan*.

II. n. A meliphagan or honey-eater of the subfamily *Meliphaginae*.

Meliphagous (me-lif'a-gus), *a.* [*Also meliphagous; < NL. "meliphagus, < Gr. meli, honey, + phagō, eat."*] Feeding upon honey; mellivorous.

Meliphagite (me-lif'a-nit), *n.* [*< Gr. meli, honey, + phagō, appearing, clear, + -ite.*] *See meliphagane.*

Melipultu, *n.* [*< Gr. meli, honey, + l. pellere, pp. pulsus, drive out. Cf. catapult.*] A honey-extractor. *Phon. Diet. Apiculture, p. 48.*

Melisma (me-lis'ma), *n.* [*NL. (> It.). < Gr. melisma, a song, < melō, sing, warble, < aōō, song.*] In music: (a) A song, melody, or air, as contrasted with a recitative or declamatory passage. (b) A melodic decoration, grace, flourish, or roulade. (c) A cadenza.

Melismatic (mel-is-mat'ik), *a.* [*< It. melismatico; as melisma + -ic.*] In music: (a) Melodious. (b) Ornamented; adorned. *Melismatic singing* or playing, a style of vocal or instrumental performance in which a great number of ornaments as trills, mordents, runs, etc., are introduced.

Melismatic song, vocal music in which there is more than one note to a syllable: opposed to *syllabic song*, in which there is only one note to each syllable.

Melismatics (mel-is-mat'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of melismatic: see -ics.*] In music, the art of florid or decorated vocalization.

Melissa (me-lis'a), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. melissa, Attic melissa, a bee, < meli (melē), honey; see mell².*] 1. A genus of plants of the natural order *Labiata*, the tribe *Satureieae*, and the subtribe *Melisseae*. It is distinguished by a calyx which is distinctly two-lipped, by an exserted corolla tube, which is recurved according to how the middle, and by the divergent anther cells. They are herbs, with dentate leaves and loose axillary clusters of white or yellowish flowers. Three or four species are known, from Europe and central and western Asia. *M. officinalis*, from southern Europe, is the common lemon-balm of the garden. 2. In 1801, same as *Andrena*.

Melissa-oil (me-lis'a-oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained from balm, *Melissa officinalis*, which gives to the plant its aromatic, lemon-like odor.—**Indian melissa-oil**, a fragrant oil distilled in India from a species of *Andropogon*. *See Andropogon and lemon-grass.* Also called *verbena-oil*.

Melissae (me-lis'e-ae), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Lindley, 1846), < Melissa + -ae.*] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureieae*. The calyx has almost always thirteen quite prominent nerves, the corolla is two-lipped, with the tube usually exserted, and the stamens are ascending at the base and divergent above. It embraces 14 genera, *Melissa* being the type, and about 200 species. They are usually strong-scented aromatic herbs. The genus *Isodon*, the American pennyroyal, belongs to this subtribe.

Melissyl (me-lis'il), *n.* [*< Gr. melissa, a bee, + -yl, matter.*] A hypothetical radical (C₁₀H₁₀) which occurs in many compounds derived from wax. The more difficultly soluble part of beeswax consists of melissyl palmitate. Also called *myricyl*.

Melissuga, Melissuga, etc. *See Melissuga*, etc.

Melitaea (mel-i-te'a), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. meli (r-), honey.*] 1. In entom., a genus of nymphalid butterflies allied to *Argynnis*, containing about 50 species, chiefly European and North American, checkered with brown, yellow, and white, and not silvered on the under side, which has bands of white and yellow. *M. phæton* is a common and characteristic species of North America. *M. Itea* is a species found in the western United States. The British species, like those of *Argynnis*, are known to English collectors as *Isodorus*. 2. A genus of alcyonarians or sea-fans of the family *Isodidae*, or giving name to a family *Melitaeidae*. The polypary is branched as in the gorgonians or true sea fans and composed of alternating hard and soft or calcareous and corallaceous joints, the latter much larger than the former, which form bead-like nodes along the stem. *M. ochracea* is a yellowish coral from the Indian and Pacific oceans. Also *Melitaea, Melitana, Melithea, Melitae*.

Melitaeidae (mel-i-te'a-de), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Melitaea + -idae.*] A family of isidaceous alcyonarian corals, typified by the genus *Melitaea*, having porous or corky nodes. Also *Melitaeidae*.

Melitania (mel-i-ta'ni-a), *n.* [*NL., irreg. for "melithamie, < Gr. meli (r-), honey, + aipa, blood."*] In *pathol.*, the presence of an abnormal quantity of sugar in the blood.

Melitophili (mel-i-tof'i-li), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. meli (r-), honey, + phōō, loving.*] In Latreille's system, the sixth and last section of *Scorabidae*, composed of the old genera *Trichius*, *Goliathus*, and *Cetonia*. It corresponds more or less exactly with the modern family *Cetoniidae*. Also, erroneously, *Melitophili*.

Melitophiline (mel-i-tof'i-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Melitophili*, or having their characters; cetonian. Also *melitophiline*.

Melittose (mel-i-toe), *n.* [*< Gr. meli (r-), honey, + -ose.*] A sugar (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) obtained from the manna which falls in opaque drops from various species of *Eucalyptus* growing in Tasmania. It is a crystalline solid, dextro-rotatory, and directly fermentable. It is probably a compound of raffinose and sucrose.

Melitta (me-lit'a), *n.* Same as *Andrena*.

Melittes (me-lit'es), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < Melitis + -es.*] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeae*, characterized by a broad calyx and a much-exserted corolla-tube, with the posterior lip broad and somewhat concave. It embraces 6 genera, *Melittis* being the type, and 8 species, found principally in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.

Melittis (me-lit'is), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus), < Gr. melissa, Attic form of melissa, a bee; see Melissa.*] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachy*, a type of the subtribe *Melittae*, characterized by a three-lobed calyx, by having the cells of the anther divergent, and by the flower-cluster usually consisting of six flowers. *M.*

melissophyllum is the only species. *See* *Melissa*, *Andrena*, and *honey-balm*.

Melitturia (mel-i-tu'ri-a), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. meli (r-), honey, + ōipov, urine.*] In *pathol.*, glucosuria. Also, erroneously, *melitturia*.

Melitturic (mel-i-tu'rik), *a.* [*Also melitturic; < melitturia + -ic.*] Glucosuric.

Melivora, Melivorinae, etc. Erroneous forms of *Melittora*, etc.

Meliza (me-liz'a), *n.* [*NL., prop. "melissa, < Gr. meli, honey, + -za, spelt (NL. cea, maize).*] Maize or Indian corn. *See* the quotation from Smollett under *hasty-pudding*.

Melizophilus (mel-i-zof'i-lus), *n.* [*NL., < meliza + Gr. phōō, loving.*] A genus of Old World oscine passerine birds of the family *Sylviidae*, founded by W. E. Leach in 1816 upon the Dartford warbler, *Motacilla undata* of Boddaert, now



Dartford Warbler (*Melizophilus undatus*)

called *Melizophilus undatus*, *provincialis*, or *dartfordensis*.

mell¹ (mel), *v.* [*< ME. mellen, < OF. meller, melder, etc., mix; see meddle, of which mell is a contracted form.*] **I. trans.** To mix; blend. [*Obsolete or provincial.*]

All her colours to ken were of clene yelow,
Withouten more in the mene, or mellit with other.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5402.

Th' aduerser Cloud, which first receleuth thus
Apollo's raies, the same direct repells
On the next Cloud, and with his gold it mells
Her various colours.

Spectator, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 21.

Off began . . . wintry storms to swell,
As heaven and earth they would together mell.

Thomson, Castle of Indulgence, l. 43.

II. intrans. 1. To mix; mingle. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

With men of myght can I not mell

York Plays, p. 167.

Alas, our society

Mells not with piety.

B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

2. To meddle, intermeddle or interfere.

Vn-callyd go thou to no counsaile;
That longes to the, with that thou melle.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

She would it eke, and make much worse by telling,
And take great joy to publish it to many;
That every matter worse was for her melling.

Spenser, F. Q. V. xii. 25.

3. To busy one's self: used reflexively.

Sche melled hire Meliars first to greithen.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1739.

4. To contend in fight. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

Many fallen were fey of the fell Grekes,
Bat mo of the melli, that melli bon with.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 322.

5. To copulate.

Like certeyn birdes called vultures,
Withouten melling conceyven by nature.

Lydgate, (Halliwell).

mell² (mel), *n.* [= F. miel = Pr. mel = Sp. miel = Pg. mel = It. miele, miele, < L. mel (mell) = Gr. meli (melē) = Goth. melith, honey; not found elsewhere in Teut., except as in *mildew*. q. v. There is an accidentally similar Hawaiian *mel*, honey.] Honey.

That mouth of hire, which seems to flow with mell.

Geoscience, Dan Bartholomew of Bath.

mell³ (mel), *n.* [*A var. of mell¹.*] A mallet; hence, derisively, the head. [*Scotch.*]

Her teeth was a like teather stakes,

Her nose like clab or mell.

King Henry (Child's Ballads, l. 20).

There stood a tane lord him belies,

Who thrust him thro' body and mell.

Of the Brans o' Farrow (Child's Ballads, III, 10).

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

modulations and combinations of these and similar principles. (c) The principal voice-part in a harmonic composition; usually, now, the soprano, but in older music the tenor; the cantus firmus; the air. (d) A song of clear and balanced form; an air; a tune. A melody is authentic when its compass extends about an octave upward from its key-note or final, placed when its compass extends about a half-octave above and below the key-note and final. It is diatonic when it uses only the proper tones of the scale in which it is written, chromatic when it uses other tones foreign to that scale. It is *consonant* or *dissonant* when it proceeds by single degrees, upward or downward; *direct* or *indirect* when it proceeds by steps of more than a single degree. It is *syllabic* when but one tone is given to each syllable of the words; *staccato* when more than one tone is given to a syllable. A melody may be further described as *popular*, *national*, *artistic*, etc.

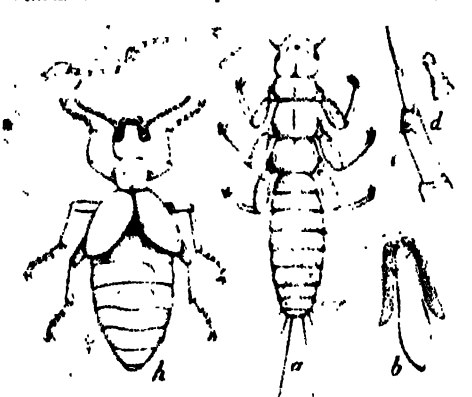
3. A melodious or tuneful poem; a poetical composition suitable for singing.

There are, no doubt, some exquisite melodies (like the "Soprano Part") among his (Milton's) earlier poems, as could hardly fail to be the case in an age which produced or trained the authors of our best English songs.

Lowell, Among my books, 2d ser., p. 284.

Imperfect melody, a melody which does not extend throughout the mode in which it is written. **Leading melody**. See *leading*. **Syn. Harmony, Rhythm, etc. See melody.**

Meloid (mel'oid), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758); etym. uncertain.] The typical genus of *Meloidae*; the oil-beetles, usually referred to the *Cantharidae* or blister-beetles proper. It contains those apterous species which have the body large and distended, with the elytra short, oval, and lapping over each other at the base of the suture. When alarmed these insects emit from the joints of the legs a yellowish oily liquor. In some parts of Spain they are used instead of cantharides, or are mixed with them. The larvae are parasitic in the nests of bees, and



1. First or triangular larva (the shape natural size). 2. Larva of the same species, showing the head and thorax. 3. Larva of the same species, showing the head and thorax. 4. Larva of the same species, showing the head and thorax. 5. Larva of the same species, showing the head and thorax.

are peculiar in undergoing two hypermetamorphoses, thus existing in three distinct larval forms. See *hypermetamorphosis*. The larvae attach themselves to bees, whose eggs they destroy, and live within the egg cells, being supported by the honey intended for the young bee. As we they are called *bee-larvæ*. It is a very large genus, of wide distribution. Fourteen species inhabit North America.

Melograph (mel'og'raf), *n.* [Gr. *melos*, song, melody, + *graphein*, write.] An electrical apparatus for recording the order and duration of the notes of a piece of music played on a piano. The depression of the keys is made to close an electric circuit, and the record is made much in the same way that a message is recorded by a Morse telegraph-instrument. The strip of paper is afterward punctured along the marks of the record and passed through another machine, which, by means of the perforation, closes the circuit of a small electromotor and works a perforator. The perforator is then made to reproduce a strip of paper stenell, which is an exact copy of the written record. The stenell may then be used in the meloscope for the reproduction of the music.

Meloid (mel'oid), *n.* and *adj.* I. *n.* Pertaining to the *Meloidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* Any member of the family *Meloidae*.

Meloidæ (mel'oid-ee), *n. pl.* [NL., *Meloidæ* + *-idae*.] A family of beetles typified by the genus *Meloidæ*, or merged in *Cantharidae*. The larvae are parasitic upon other insects, especially *Hymenoptera*.

Melologue (mel'og'log), *n.* [Gr. *melos*, song, + *logos*, speech; see *logos*. Cf. *monologue*, etc.] A mixture of speech and song; a recitative; a melodrama. [Rare.]

During a stay in Italy Berlioz composed an overture to *King Lear* and *La Bataille de la Vie*, a sort of symphony, with intervening poetical declamation between the single movements, called by the composer a *melologue*.

Encyc. Brit., III, 322.

Melolontha (mel'ol-on'tha), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), *Gr. melolontha*, *melolontha*, a kind of beetle or cockchafer.] The typical genus of *Melolonthidae*. It is represented in the Old World extensively,

with about 20 species, having the third antennal joint longer than the fourth, the antennal club of the male 7-jointed, that of the female 6-jointed. *M. vulgaris* is the common cockchafer or dor-hog of Europe, often very destructive.

Melolonthidae (mel'ol-on'thi-de), *n. pl.* [NL., *Melolontha* + *-idae*.] A family of lamellicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Melolontha*; now generally reduced to a subfamily of *Scarabidae*; cockchafers. The same group of beetles, variously rated in the system, is called *Melolonthidae*, *Melolonthæ*, *Melolonthidæ*, *Melolonthinæ*, *Melolonthinæ*.

Melolonthidan (mel'ol-on'thi-dan), *n.* A member of the *Melolonthidae*.

Melolonthine (mel'ol-on'thin), *n.* [Gr. *Melolontha* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the group of beetles typified by the genus *Melolontha*.

Melomane (mel'ō-man), *n.* [Gr. *melos*, song, melody, + *mania*, madness, frenzy.] Same as *melomaniac*.

Melomaniac (mel'ō-mā-ni-ak), *n.* [Gr. *melos*, song, melody, + *mania*, madness, frenzy.] An inordinate passion for music. Compare *musicomaniac*.

Melomaniac (mel'ō-mā-ni-ak), *n.* [Gr. *melos*, song, melody, + *mania*, madness, frenzy.] One who has an inordinate passion for music.

Melomany (mel'ō-mā-ni), *n.* [Gr. *melos*, song, melody, + *mania*, madness, frenzy.] Same as *melomaniac*.

Melon (mel'on), *n.* [Formerly also *mellon*, *mil-lon*, *millon* (the last still in dial. use); *Gr. melon*, *mellon*, *millon*, *F. melon* = *Sp. melon* = *Pg. melão* = *It. melone*, a melon, *ML. melo(n-)*, for *L. melopepon* (*n.*) (*Gr. melopepon*), *Gr. melopepon*, a melon, so called as being apple-shaped, *Gr. melos* (*L. malum*), apple (including also pears, peaches, etc.), + *pepon*, a melon; see *pepo*.] 1. A herbaceous succulent trailing annual plant, *Cucumis Melo*, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*, or its fruit, the muskmelon. The plant is not known in a wild state, but its origin was referred by De Candolle to the region of the southern Caspian. It has been cultivated from time immemorial in the hot countries of the East, the melons of Persia being specially celebrated and is now planted wherever there is sufficient summer heat to mature its fruit. The latter at its best is very rich and highly flavored. It is an ellipsoid or globular pepo, the edible part of which is the inner layer of the pericarp, the striga and watery placenta, with the seeds being rejected. The melon is grown in numerous ways, as the cantaloup, the netting, etc. In the United States this fruit, in all its forms, is known as *muskmelon*, *cantaloup* being applied indifferently to it and the watermelon, or even by preference to the latter. The melon of Numbers 13 is thought by some to have been the watermelon (see def. 2) See *cantaloup* and *Cucumis*.

Have millions at Melitene, parsnips in Lent.
Tusser, Hudibras, March. (Nares.)

Some grapes and millions from my Lord at Lisbon.

Pepper, Diary, Sept. 25, 1601.

Strawling on melons as I pass.

In. Iared with flowers, I fall on grass.

Marvell, The Garden.

2. The watermelon, *Citrullus vulgaris*.—3. A melon-shell.—4. A hemispherical mass of blubber taken from the top of the head of the black fish, grampus, and related cetaceans; melon blubber. The melon reaches from the snout hole to the end of the nose, and from the top of the head down to the upper jaw.

The head was dissected on deck: first the melon was removed then the throat, next the under jaw, and lastly the "head skin" which is the whaleman's term for the blubber on top of the head. *Fisheries of U. S. V. II, 300.*

Gourd-melon, a pumpkin-like fruit, used in India for curries. See *hirsutia*. **Hairy melon**. Same as *abutilum*.

Sweet-scented melon, a variety of muskmelon sometimes regarded as a species, *Cucumis Datensis*. Also called *apple-cucumber*.

Melon (mel'on), *n.* [Abbr. of *paddy-melon* or *paddy-melon*.] Same as *paddy-melon*.

Melon-blubber (mel'on-blub'er), *n.* The melon of a cetacean. See *melon*, 4.

Melon-cactus (mel'on-kak'tus), *n.* See *Melocactus*.

Melon-caterpillar (mel'on-kat'er-pil-lar), *n.* The larva of a pyralid moth, *Phaenocarpa (Eudiplosis) hyalinata*. It is yellowish green, 1½ inches long, and is destructive to melons and other peep or cucurbitaceous fruits.

Melongenidae (mel'on-jen'i-de), *n. pl.* [NL., *Melongenæ* (*Gr. melos*, apple, + *genos*, kind), the typical genus, + *-idae*.] A family of proboscideiferous rachiognathous gastropods, typified by the genus *Melongenæ*. The animal has the head elongated, narrow lateral teeth with an enlarged outer cusp, and the shell more or less pyriform. Also *Melongenæ* as a subfamily.

Melon-hole (mel'on-hōl), *n.* A hole made by the pademelon or palmelon, very dangerous for horsemen: often applied to other similar holes. [Australian.]

The plain is full of deep melon holes, and the ground is rotten and undermined with rats.

A. C. Great, Bush-life in Queensland, I, 320.

Meloniform (mel'on-i-form), *a.* Melon-shaped.

Melon-oil (mel'on-oil), *n.* The oil of the melon of a cetacean. It is valuable for lubricating watches and other fine machinery, and is by some preferred to porpoise-oil.

Melon-shaped (mel'on-shap't), *a.* Having the form of a melon; oval with depressed lines running from end to end, the intervals between them being convex, so that a transverse section in any part has a scalloped outline. This form is found in many fruits, seeds, the eggs of insects, etc.

Melon-shell (mel'on-shell), *n.* The shell of a mollusk of the genus *Melo*.

Melon-thistle (mel'on-thist'l), *n.* A melon-shaped cactus, as those of the genus *Melocactus*.

Melon-tree (mel'on-tré), *n.* The papaw, *Carica Papaya*.

Melon-worm (mel'on-worm), *n.* Same as *melon-caterpillar*.

Melopella (mel'ō-pē-li-ē), *n.* [NL., *Gr. melos*, song, + *pellos*, a dove, rock-pigeon.] A genus of the family *Columbidae* and subfamily *Zenaidurinae*; the white-winged doves. They have the outer primary normal, the tail rounded, shorter than the wing, and 12 feathered; the bill slender, black, and as



White-winged Dove. *Melopella cinerea*.

long as the tarsus, a large bare premaxillary space; the neck with metallic luster, a blue black articular spot, a large white mark on the wings, and the sexes alike in plumage. *M. cinerea* is a common dove of the southwestern parts of the United States, conspicuous by reason of the white on the wings.

Melophagus (mel'of'a-gus), *n.* [NL., *Gr. melos*, a sheep, + *phagos*, eat.] A genus of pupiparous parasitic insects of the dipterous family *Hippoboscidae*, founded by Latreille in 1802. *M. ovinus*, a well known wingless species, is the common sheep tick. The genus is also called *Melophida* and *Melophaga*.

Melophone (mel'ō-fon), *n.* [Gr. *melos*, a song, + *phos*, voice.] A kind of concertina.

Melophonic (mel'ō-fon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *melos*, song, + *phos*, voice, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to music or its performance.

Melophonist (mel'ō-fon-ist), *n.* [Gr. *melos*, song, + *phos*, voice, + *-ist*.] A singer of melodics.

Here, as in the case of the Hebrew *melophonists*, I would hesitate to wrong thought.

Thackeray, A Dinner in the City, III.

Melopiano (mel'ō-pi-ā-no), *n.* [NL., *Gr. melos*, song, + *πiano*, see *piano*.] A form of pianoforte, invented by Caldara in 1770, on which a sustained tone, with a chance for crescendo and diminuendo effects, is made possible through an ingenious arrangement of little hammers that strike rapidly upon the strings and thus prolong and control their vibration. The quality of the tone produced is sweet and effective.

Meloplast (mel'ō-plast), *n.* [Gr. *melos*, song, + *plastos*, a molder, molder, *Gr. plastikos*, form; see *plastic*.] A system of teaching the rudiments of music, invented by P. Galin in 1817, by which many of the complications of the ordinary notation are avoided at first.

Meloplasty (mel'ō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *melos*, pl., the cheeks (pl. of *melos*, apple), + *plastis*, form; see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, the transplantation of tissue to supply new material for the cheeks when a considerable part has been destroyed by disease or injury.

melopoeia (mel-ō-pē-yō), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *melō-*, a making of lyric poems, musical composition, < *melōs*, song, + *poieō*, make; see *poet*.] The art or science of constructing melodies; melodies.

Melopittacus (mel-op-it'ā-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *melōs*, song, + *pittakos*, a parrot.] An Australian genus of small long-tailed parrots; the green



Melopittacus undulatus.

parakeets. *M. undulatus* is one of the commonest and prettiest parrots of the avifauna, and one of the few which breed in confinement. The birds are amiable and sociable, with more melodious notes than is usual in this family.

Melospiza (mel-ō-spī-zā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *melōs*, song, + *ornis*, a bird.] A genus of the finch family, *Pringillidae*, founded by Baird in 1858, containing a number of fully spotted and streaked species peculiar to North America; the song-sparrows. The best known is the common song-sparrow, *M. melodia*, which abounds in most parts of the United States and runs into several varieties in the West. *M. cinerea* is a much larger and otherwise distinct species found in Alaska. Two common sparrows of eastern parts of the United States and of Canada are the swamp sparrow, *M. phœbea*, and Lincoln's finch, *M. lincolni*.

Melothria (mel-ō-thrī-ā), *n.* [NL., (Linnaeus, 1767), < Gr. *melōs*, an apple (L. *melōs*, melon), + *thra*, fig-leaf, leaf.] A genus of eucalypt plants of the series *Plagiosperma*, and the cucumber tribe *Cucurbitaceae*. The male flowers are usually in racemes, the anthers subsessile, frequently with a 2-lobed connective produced from the apex, and the pistil usually on a long and slender peduncle. It embraces about 100 species, inhabiting the warmer regions of both hemispheres. They are mostly graceful vines, either climbing or prostrate, with membranous corolla pale yellow or white flowers. *M. pendula*, the creeping cucumber (which see, under *cucumber*), is the best known species.

Melotrope (mel-ō-trop), *n.* [< Gr. *melōs*, song, + *trope*, a turn, turning, < *tropeō*, turn.] A piano fitted with a mechanical device for automatically reproducing a piece of music by means of a melograph stenocell.

The melotrope is merely mechanical in its operation, and is intended, as far as possible, to imitate the motion of the fingers in playing upon the keys of the instrument. See *Am. N. S.*, [L. X., 370.]

mel-poll, *adv.* Same as *poll-mell*.

Without any examination had to know where the fault was, (a band of men) slow *mel-poll* both guilty and innocent, to the number of 7,000. Hooker, *Ecceles*, [Polity, viii. 9.]

Melpomene (mel-pō-mē-nē), *n.* [L.



Statue of Melpomene, in the Louvre Museum.

< Gr. *Melpomene*, one of the Muses, prop. pp. fem. of *melpomēnē*, sing.) 1. In *class. myth.*, originally, the Muse of song and musical harmony, looked upon later as the especial patroness of tragedy. She is generally represented as a young woman, bearing the tragic mask and often the club of Hercules, and with her head wreathed with vine leaves in token of her relation with the dramatic deity, Bacchus. 2. A planetoid, the eighteenth in order of discovery, first observed by Professor Hind at London in 1832.

melrose (mel'roz), *n.* [< NL. *mel rose*: L. *mel*, honey; *rosa*, gen. of *rosa*, rose.] Honey of roses, a preparation consisting of powder of red rose, clarified honey, and diluted alcohol.

What I used was a mixture of *melrose* with sixteen drops of the muriatic acid.

Sir W. Fothergill, on Muriatic Acid, p. 8.

melt¹ (melt), *v. t.*; pret. *melted*, pp. *melted* (or *molted*), pp. *melting*. [< ME. *molten* (pret. *malt*, pp. *moltan*), < AS. *molten*, *molthan* (pret. *muelt*, pp. *moltan*), melt = *beel*, *melta*, melt, digest; (Gr. *melōs*, liquidity, melt; cf. (Bulg. *mludu*, soft. Akn to *moliti*, *moliti*.) I. intrans. 1. To become liquid through heat; be changed from a fixed or solid to a flowing state by heat.

This Pandore that myghte melt for us and ranthe Chaucer, *Troilus* l. 82.

These fellows commonly will use such deceitfulness and guiles, can speak so thickly that a man would think butter should melt in their mouths.

Luttrell, *Misc. Select*

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt, Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew! Shaks., *Hamlet*, i. 2. 120.

2. To suffer dissolution or extinction; be dissipated or wasted.

All the inhabitants of Canada shall melt away. Ex. xv. 15.

My heart melted away in secret raptures Addison, *Vision of Muza*

3. To be softened to love, pity, tenderness, sympathy, or the like; become tender, mild, or gentle.

I should melt at an offender's tears.

Shaks., *Titus* vi. 1. 126.

They say women have tender hearts, I know not I am sure mine melts.

Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, v. 2.

4. To be weakened or broken; be subdued, as by fear.

As soon as we had heard these things, our hearts did melt, neither did there remain any more courage in any man. Josh. ii. 11.

5. To pass, as one thing into another, so that the point of junction is imperceptible; pass by imperceptible degrees; blend; shade.

The twilight melted into noon.

Penrose, *Day Dream, The Departure*.

II. trans. 1. To reduce from a solid to a fluid state by means of heat; liquify; fuse; as, to melt iron, lead, wax, or tallow; to melt tea.

When our doth melt then snow. Shaks., *1st* iv. 1. 115.

Let me see some drink, too. I am almost melted with fretting. Bea. and Fl., *Knight of Burning Pestle*, III. 5.

2. To melt, to make a solution of; liquify by solution; dissolve; as, to melt sugar in water.

3. Figuratively, to soften, as by a warming and kindly influence; render gentle or susceptible to kind influences, as to love, pity, or tenderness.

For pity melts the mind to love.

Druiden.

Her noble heart was melted in her breast.

Voltaire, *Princess*, vi.

-Syn. To meltify; subduce. *Melt*, *dissolve*, *Thaw*. *Fuse*. Two words, especially confused, though scarcely very distinct, in *melt* and *dissolve*. The former signifies to bring a substance from a solid to a liquid condition by the agency of heat alone, the latter signifies the bringing about of this result by distributing the particles of the substance apart, among the particles of another substance which is itself liquid, and this process is termed the solution of the solid substance. *Thaw* differs from *melt* in being applied only to substances whose ordinary condition is that of a liquid, and which have become solid in consequence of the abstraction of heat, and therefore return to the liquid condition as to themselves. (*Thaw* is not *for melt*.) *Dissolve* is much used as a synonym of either *melt* or *thaw*. *Fuse* is sometimes used synonymously with *thaw* as to *thaw* wires by electricity, but it is more often used of melting together as bell-metal is made by fusing copper and tin. See the definitions of these words.

melt² (melt), *n.* [< *mel*, *v. t.*] 1. The melting of metal; the running down of the metal in the act of fusion. 2. The charge of metals placed in a cupola or pot for melting.

17,000 pounds of ingots were made for coinage during the year. Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1866, p. 178.

3. Any substance that is melted.

The melt is then allowed to cool, and is dissolved in a large quantity of water and neutralized with hydrochloric acid.

Benedict, *Coal-tar Colours* (trans.), p. 326.

melt² (melt), *n.* Same as *melt*².

meltable (mel'tā-bl), *a.* [(< *melt*¹ + *-able*.) Capable of being melted; fusible.

Iron . . . is the most impure of all metals, hardly meltable.

Fuller, *Worthies*, *Sulph*, II. 253. (Duffin.)

meltada (mel-tā-dā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A murine rodent found in Madras, *Golconda melkada*.

F. Gray.

melter¹ (mel'ter), *n.* 1. One who melts; specifically, the official in a mint who superintends the melting of gold and silver for coining.

The *melter* melteth in wayne, for the euell is not taken away from them. Bible of 1561, Jer. vi. 20.

Thou melter of strong minds.

Beau. and Fl., *False One*, ii. 2.

The entire melting requires about sixteen hours, and is carefully watched by the master melter, who urges the furnaces to their utmost intensity.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 302.

2. A furnace, pot, or crucible used for melting any substance; a melting-pot; as, a melter for combining the ingredients in the manufacture of sealing-wax. Workshop Receipts.

melter² (mel'ter), *n.* Same as *melter*.

melting (mel'ting), *p. a.* 1. Disposed to melt or soften; feeling or showing tenderness; tender; compassionate.

To kindly cowardly, and to steel with valour The melting spirits of women.

Shaks., *J. C.*, II. 2. 120.

One whose subdued eyes, Albeit unused to the melting moon, Drop tears.

Shaks., *Othello*, v. 2. 260.

2. Adapted to melt or soften; affecting; moving; as, a melting speech.

As the mind is pitched, the ear is pleased With melting airs or martial. Cowper, *Task*, vi. 2.

melting-furnace (mel'ting-fer'nās), *n.* A glass-makers' furnace in which the frit for the glass is melted before it goes to the blowing-furnace. In some manufactures the glass is worked from the melting-furnace direct.

meltingly (mel'ting-ly), *adv.* [(< *melting* + *-ly*.)] In a melting manner; in a manner to melt or soften; by the process of melting. [Rare.]

Zelma lay upon a bank that, her tears falling into the water, one might have thought she began meltingly to be metamorphosed to the running river.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*.

meltingness (mel'ting-nēs), *n.* [(< *melting* + *-ness*.)] The quality of melting; capability of being softened by some warming and kindly influence. [Rare.]

Giv' me, O thou Father of compassion, such a tenderness and meltingness of heart that I may be deeply affected with all the miseries and calamities outward or inward, of my brethren. *Whole Duty of Man*, Collect for Charity.

melting-pan (mel'ting-pān), *n.* A pan, usually in the lower part of a sugar-refinery, in which raw sugar is reduced to a syrup with water aided by heat and mechanical stirring, and from which the syrup is pumped to the blow-ups in the upper part of the refinery to be treated with lime for the precipitation of albuminous and other organic impurities.

melting-point (mel'ting-pōint), *n.* The point or degree of temperature at which a solid body melts; the point of fusion or fusibility. See *fusion*.

melting-pot (mel'ting-pot), *n.* A crucible.

meltith (mel'tith), *n.* [Probably a form of *meal-tide*.] A meal. [Scotch.]

melton (mel'ton), *n.* [So called after the original manufacturer.] A stout kind of cloth for men's wear, the surface of which is without nap, and is neither pressed nor finished.

In the treatment of broad cloth, doeskins, meltons, and all nap finished cloth the milling is carried so far that the fibres become densely matted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 601.

melungeon (mel-un-jōn), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps ult. < F. *melange*, a mixture; see *melange*.] One of a class of people living in eastern Transvaal, of peculiar appearance and uncertain origin.

They resented the appellation *Melungwa*, given to them by common consent by the whites, and proudly called themselves Portuguese. *Antony Truveler*, April 15, 1906.

Melursus (me-lér'sus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *mel*, honey, + *ursus*, bear.] An Indian genus of *Cracidae*, characterized by the shaggy hide, protrusile lips, and fewer and smaller teeth than those of *Crax*; honey-bears or sloth-bears. *M. labialis* is the assai (which see). *Prechidana* is a synonym.

melvie (mel'vī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *melvied*, pp. *melvying*. [A dial. var. of *melt*¹, *v. t.*, < ME. *mel-*

Barrow, Holy Fair.

Melyris (me-l'ris), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1775): origin obscure.] The typical genus of *Melyridae*. These insects are ordinarily found upon flowers; they are generally of small size and very gaily colored. Most of them are natives of Africa.

member (mēm'ber), *n.* [*Ā* ME. *membre*, *Ā* OF. (and *F.*) *membre* = Sp. *miembro* = Pg. It. *membro*, *Ā* L. *membrum*, a limb, member of the body, a part, portion, or division.] 1. An integral part of an animal body having a distinct function; a vital organ; particularly, in common use, one of the limbs or extremities, as a leg, an arm, or a wing.

Where I was wont to feed you with my blood,
I'll lop a member off, and give it you.

Thel gun also naked, and a little clout, that thei coveren
with here Knees and here Members

Know ye not that your brethren are the members of Christ?

The study of the Law is no less encumbered with superfluous *Members*, that are like Virgil's Army, which he tells us was so crowded many of them had not Room to use their weapons.

4. A part of any aggregate or whole; one of a number of associated parts or entities; any unit or division that can be considered separately as part of a total.

The figures and the members of these Astroble.
Chaucer, Prob. 1. Astroble

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice,
Count wisdom as no member of the war.

Specifically -- (a) A person considered in relation to any aggregate of individuals to which he belongs, particularly, one who has united with or has been formally chosen as a corporate part of an association or public body of any kind, as a church or a society -- often used elliptically in England for a member of Parliament, and in the United States for a member of Congress.

There are not more useful members in a commonwealth than merchants. Addison, *The Royal Exchange*

He (Sir John Dalrymple) was strenuously supported by Sir James Montgomery, member for Ayrshire.

(b) A part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence, a clause, a part of a verse: (c) In arch., any subordinate part of a building, order, or composition, as a frieze, cornice, or molding: (d) In bot., either of the two parts or sides of an ovule, united by the base of equality:—(e)

It is not, and not., a component of any higher classificatory group: thus, a species is a member of a genus; a genus is a

member of a family, etc. - **Borough member**, in the British Parliament, a member of The House of Commons representing a borough. **County member**, in the British

Representing a borough. - **County member,** in the British Parliament, a member of the House of Commons representing a county or a division of a county. - **Divisive**

members. See *dividing* = *Syn. 1. Member, limb.* *Limb* is a precise term, in the human body applying to the arms and legs. We speak of the limb of a tree, but rarely apply

kind to the log of an animal. The word has little figurative use, except in science (not definition); such expres-

along as "limb of the law," for a lawyer and "limb of the devil" for a rogue, are jocular. *Limb* being used for member or part. Member is much stronger in ordinary and in figurative use.

give mass for an integral or distinguishable part of a whole: as, a member of a sentence, of a family, of a na-

clay, of a state. "The tongue is a little member" (James III. 5), and so is the eye, and each of the toes, but none of them is a limb.

membered (mem'bɜrd), *a.* [*member* + *-ed*.]
"Having members; especially having limbs."

used chiefly in composition, as big-membered:
in bar (also member), and when the limbs are

membranes (mem'bra-nē) a. [[member +

MEMBERLESS (mem-ber-less), *a.* [*(MEMBER + LESS.)*] Destitute of members; simple or undivided.

- False membrane, in pathol., an unorganized mem-

ity. Also called *membrane of Cuvier*. **Thyroid mem-**

brane, the fibrous membrane which connects the hyoid bone with the thyroid cartilage. **Tympanic membrane**, the membrane which encloses the external meatus of the ear and separates it from the middle ear. — **Undulating membrane**, simple membranous bands, one margin attached, the other free, exhibiting undulatory motion. *Myriophyllum* *trist.* **Vibratile membrane**, same as *semilunar membrane*. **Vitelline membrane**, the proper coat or wall of an ovum, inclosing the vitellus or yolk. It corresponds to the cell wall of any other cell. Also called *zona pellucida*, from its pellucid appearance in some cases, as in the human ovum.

membrane-bone (mem'bran-bôn), *n.* An ossification in membrane of any kind; a bone which has any other origin than in cartilage. The bones of the skeleton of vertebrates are for the most part performed in cartilage, which is remodeled during the process of ossification, but some, as those of the face, of the top and sides of the skull, those found in tendon and other fibrous structures, as the bone of the eyelid; heart, penis, etc., of various animals, and all dermal bones, or those of the exoskeleton, are membrane-bones.

membraneless (mem'bran-less), *a.* [*mem-brane* + *-less*.] Not provided with a membrane: as, a membraneless cell.

membranella (mem'bran-nel'ä), *n.* [*pl. membranellæ* (-ë).] [*N.L.*, dim. of *membrana*, membrane; see *membrane*.] In *ool.*, same as *curvus*, 2 (*o*).

membranous (mem'bran-ü-sü), *a.* [*L. membranaceus*, of a membrane or parchment, < *membrana*, membrane; see *membrane*.] Same as *membranous*.

membrane-suture (mem'bran-su'tür), *n.* In the hemelytrium of a heteropterous insect, the suture between the basal harder part or corium and the terminal part or membrane.

membrane-winged (mem'bran-wing'd), *a.* In *entom.*, hymenopterous.

membraniferous (mem'bran-nif'ë-rus), *a.* [*L. membrana*, membrane, + *ferre* = *F. bear*.] Having or producing membrane.

membraniform (mem'bran-ni-fôr'm), *a.* [*L. membrana*, membrane, + *forma*, form.] Having the characteristics of a membrane; membranous in form; laminar; lamellar; fusoid.

membranocoriaceous (mem'bran-ko-ri-ä-sü), *a.* [*L. membrana*, membrane, + *corium*, hide, + *aceus*, < *Gr. coriaceus*.] Of a thick, tough, membranous texture or consistency, as a polydium.

membranology (mem'bran-nol'o-jî), *n.* [*L. membrana*, membrane, + *Gr. logos*, < *logos*, speak; see *-ology*.] The science of membranes; a treatise on membranes. [*Rare*.]

membranous (mem'bran-nö-sü), *a.* [*pl. membranosi* (-si).] [*N.L.*; see *membranous*.] A muscle of the thigh; the semimembranosus.

membranous (mem'bran-nö-sü), *a.* [= *F. membranaceus*, < *N.L. membranaceus*, < *L. membrana*, membrane; see *membrane*.] 1. Having a membrane or membranes; membraniferous. — 2. Consisting of membrane; having the texture or quality of a membrane; membranaceous. — 3. Of or pertaining in any way to membrane; resembling membrane; membraniform. — 4. In *bot.*, having the character or appearance of membrane; thin, rather soft and pliable, and often more or less translucent, as sometimes leaves, the walls of seed-vessels, the indusia in ferns, etc. See phrases below. **Membranous crop**, labyrinth, etc. See the nouns. **Membranous mycelium**, a mycelium in which the hyphæ form a membranous layer by interweaving. See *mycelium*. **Membranous ossification**. See *membranous*.

membranule (mem'bran-ül), *n.* [= *F. membranula*, < *L. membranula*, dim. of *membrana*, a membrane; see *membrane*.] 1. A little membrane. — 2. In *entom.*, a small triangular flap or incurved portion on the posterior part of the base of the wings, seen in certain dragon-flies.

membré (*F. pron. mon-brä*), *a.* [*F. membré*, member; see *member*.] In *her.*, same as *membré*.

membrum (mem'brüm), *n.* [*pl. membra* (-brä).] [*L.*; see *member*.] In *anat.*, a member; technically distinguished from *truncus*.

Memecylon (mem-ë-sil'ë-yôn), *n.* [*N.L.* (*A. P. de Candolle*, 1825). < *Memecylon* + *-ë-yôn*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, characterized by having a definite number of ovules, and a fruit containing from 1 to 5 seeds, the latter with large embryos. It embraces a genus, of which *Memecylon* is the type, and about 150 species, natives of the tropics.

Memecylon (mem-ë-sil'ë-yôn), *n.* [*N.L.* (*Linnæus*, 1757). < *L. memecylon*, < *Gr. mempe*, *mempe*, *mempe*, the fruit of the arbutus or strawberry-tree. — 3. *pl.* A genus of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, and type of the tribe *Memecyleæ*, characterized by having 8 anthers and a 1-celled ovary containing 1 seed. They are smooth trees or shrubs with entire coriaceous leaves, and axillary

clusters of small blue or white flowers. About 110 species have been described, natives of Asia, Africa, tropical Australia, and some of the islands in the Pacific.

memento (më-men'to), *n.* [= *F. memento*, a reminder, < *L. memento*, remember, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *meminisse*, remember; a redupl. perf., < *√ mem*, think; see *mind*.] It should be noted that *memento* is not connected with *memory*, *remember*, etc.] A hint, suggestion, notice, or memorial to awaken memory; that which reminds; a reminder of what is past or of what is to come; specifically, a souvenir.

He is but a man, and seasonable mementos may be useful to him.

Brother of death daily haunts us with dying mementos.

At length she found herself decay; Death sent mementos every day.

These (paralytic) speak a loud memento.

— *Syn. Souvenir*, etc. (see *memorial*), < *membrum*.

memento mori (më-men'to mor'i), [*L.*, remember to die, i. e. that thou must die; usually translated, 'remember death': *memento*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *meminisse*, remember (see *memento*); *mori*, die (see *mort*, *mortu*).] A decorative object, usually an ornament for the person, containing emblems of death or of the passing away of life: common in the sixteenth century.

I make as good use of it as many a man doth of a Death's head or a memento mori.

Shak, 1 Hen. IV., III. 3. 36.

memina (më-mi-nä), *n.* [*Singulæ*.] 1. The pæsoch, a deerlet of Ceylon, *Tragulæ memina*. Also *memina*. — 2. [*cap.*] [*N.L.*] A genus of such small deer, separated from *Moschus* by J. E. Gray.

Memnonian (mem'no-ni-an), *a.* [*L. Memnonius*, < *Gr. Memnon*, *Memnon*, of Memnon, < *Memnos*, *L. Memnon*, Memnon; see *del*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Memnon, an Oriental or Ethiopian hero in the Trojan war, slain by Achilles. He was a solar hero, son of the Dawn (Eos), or of Day (Hemera), symbolized as a youth of marvellous beauty and strength. The Greeks gave his name to one of the colossi of Ammon at Thebes in Egypt, the vocal Memnon, and called one of the temples there the Memnonium or temple of Memnon. See *Memnonium*.

Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to yoke.
From Susa, his Memnonian palace took,
Came to the sea.

Memnonium (mem'no-ni-um), *n.* [*pl. Memnonia* (-ä).] [*Gr. Memnonion*, a temple of Memnon, neut. of *Memnonia*, of Memnon, < *Memnos*, Memnon. — 1. A temple of Memnon. The name was given by the Greeks to an ancient temple at Susa in Persia, and also to the temple still so called at Thebes in Egypt, properly the Ramesseum or temple of Rameses II. See *Memnonia*.

And thou hast walked about (how strange a story!)
In Thebes's streets three thousand years ago,
When the Memnonium was in all its glory.

H. Smith, Address to the Mummy at Belzoni's Exhibition.

2. [*L. e. or cap.*] The ancient Greek name for the settlement or suburb adjoining the cemetery of an Egyptian city, consisting of extensive establishments for the commemoration of the dead, and of the dwellings of the numerous artisans employed in these establishments and in the various professions, arts, and trades connected therewith. Also *memnonium*.

Here stood, where the bell of the colossus is now, the Memnonion.

C. O. Muller, *Manual of Archaeology*, § 215.

memoir (mem'wör or mem'vör), *n.* [*F. mé-moire*, memoir, < *L. memoria*, memory; see *memory*.] 1. A note of something to be remembered; a memorandum.

He desired a *Memoir* of me, which I gave him, of what I would have him search for in the King's Cabinet, and promised me all the satisfaction he could give me in that affair.

Liter. Journey to Paris, p. 27.

There is not in any author's computation of the revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any *memoirs* from whence it might be collected.

Archeology, Ancient China.

2. A notice or an essay relating to something within the writer's own memory or knowledge; a record of facts upon a subject personally known or investigated; a concise account of one's knowledge or information on any topic; especially, a communication to a society containing such information, as the *Memoirs* of the Academy of Sciences. — 3. *pl.* A narrative of the facts or events of some phase of history or in the life of a person, written from personal knowledge or observation; a history or narrative dwelling chiefly upon points about which the writer is specially informed, as an autobiography or a continuous record of observations.

Such narratives are generally limited to a special line of facts or series of events, as Guizot's *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de mon temps*. 'Memoirs to serve for the history of my time.'

He told me he had studied the History of Books with the utmost application 18 years, and had brought his *Mémoires* into a good Method.

Liter. Journey to Paris, p. 100.

To write his own *Mémoires*, and leave his Helms High Schemes of Government, and Plans of Wars.

Prior, *Carmen Seculare*, st. 21.

4. In a restricted use, a biography; a memorial volume or work containing notices of the life and character of some one deceased, with extracts from his (or her) correspondence, etc. = *Syn.* 4. *Biography*, *Memoir*. See *biography*.

memoiret, *n.* A Middle English form of *memory*.

mémôire (më-mwör'), *n.* [*F.*; see *memoir*.] In diplomacy, same as *memorandum*.

memoirism (mem'wör-iz'm), *n.* [*cf. memoir* + *-ism*.] The act or art of writing memoirs.

Reducing that same *memoirism* of the eighteenth century into history.

Carlyle, *Misc.*, II. 262. (*Darwin*).

memoirist (mem'wör-ist), *n.* [*cf. memoir* + *-ist*.] A writer of memoirs; a biographer.

Sir William Temple, the lively, agreeable, and well-informed essayist and memoirist.

Crab, *Hist. Eng. Lit.*, II. 136.

Carlo was beginning to swear 'fit to raise the dead,' writes the *memoirist*, at the tardiness of the Norman pair.

G. W. Cable, *Stories of Louisiana*, II.

memorabilia (mem'ö-ra-bil'i-ä), *n. pl.* [*L.*, neut. pl. of *memorabilis*, worthy to be remembered or noted; see *memorable*.] 1. Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record.

All the *memorabilia* of the wonderful childhood.

Bushnell, *Sermons on Living Subjects*, p. 33.

2. Things that serve to recall something to memory; things associated with some person, place, or thing that is held in remembrance.

memorability (mem'ö-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*cf. memorable*, see *-ibility*.] Memorableness. [*Rare*.]

Many events of local *memorability*.

Saunders, *The Doctor*, xiv. (*Darwin*).

memorable (mem'ö-ra-b'l), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. memorable* = *Sp. memorable* = *It. memorabile* = *L. memorabilis*, worthy to be remembered or noted, remarkable. < *memoria*, bring to remembrance, mention; see *memorate*.] 1. *a.* 1. Worthy to be remembered; such as to be remembered; not to be forgotten; notable; remarkable; as, the memorable names of history; memorable deeds; a memorable dinner.

I passed through part of that forest, which is called Fontaine Belge forest, which is very great and memorable for exceeding abundance of great many stones.

Corpus, *Credulitas*, I. 34 (sig. 5).

Witness our too much memorable shame
When Cressy battle fatally was shewn.

Shak, 1 Hen. V., II. 4. 53.

Neither the praise of his wisdom or his vertue hath left him memorable to posterity.

Milton, *Prelatical Episcopacy*.

On this memorable day [that of the battle of the Boyne] he was seen wherever the peril was greatest.

Murcady, *Hist. Eng.*, xvi.

2. Keeping in remembrance; commemorative.

I wear it (the leek) for a memorable honour;
For I am Welsh, you know, good countryman.

Shak, 1 Hen. V., IV. 7. 100.

— *Syn.* 1. Signal, extraordinary, famous.

II. *a.* An event worthy of being kept in memory; a noteworthy or remarkable thing.

He that will be thoroughly acquainted with the principal antiquities and memorabilia of this famous city, let him read a Latin Tract of one Symphorianus Campegius.

Corpus, *Credulitas*, I. 74.

To record the *memorabilia* therein.

Fuller, *Church Hist.*, I. vi. 24.

memorableness (mem'ö-ra-bl-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being memorable.

memorably (mem'ö-ra-b'l), *adv.* In a manner not to be forgotten; so as to be worthy of remembrance.

memorand, *a.* [*MF.*, = *Sp. Pg. memoranda*, < *L. memorandum*, to be remembered; see *memorandum*.] Memorable.

Are we were dead and should not hem wende
A *memorand* thing to have yn mynde.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, I. 100.

memorandum (mem'ö-ran'dam), *n.* [*pl. memoranda* (-ä), less commonly *memorandums* (-dums).] [= *F. memorandum*, < *L. memorandum*, neut. of *memorandus*, to be remembered, gerundive of *memorare*, bring to remembrance; see *memorate*.] 1. Something to be remembered; used, originally as mere Latin, and usually abbreviated *mem.*, to introduce a note of a thing to be done. Hence — 2. A note to

Keep the memory: a record of something for future reference or consideration.

And over against this memorandum (of the King's own hand) "otherwise entitled."

Racon, Hist. Henry VII., p. 212.
Stings, conscious stings, have made my heart their butt,
Graving outrageous Memorandums there
Of those smokes tongues which Aphrodisias shot
Into my headless breast. *J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 147.*

I have never seen any work from nature of Millet's that was not memorandum-like in character, indicating by outline and shadow the principal contour.

The Century, XXXVIII. 97.

Specifically—3. In law, a writing in which the terms of a transaction or some part of them are embodied. The statute of frauds requires a note or memorandum in writing to make a valid sale in certain cases; and under this statute a letter may be a sufficient memorandum. The term is often used in the caption *Memorandum of agreement*, with which formal contracts are begun.

4. In diplomacy, a summary of the state of a question, or a justification of a decision agreed on. Also (as French) *memoire*.—**Memorandum articles**, in marine insurance, things referred to in the memorandum clause annexed to some policies, exempting the insurers from liability for the articles therein specified. **Memorandum check**, a bank check with "memorandum" or "memo" on the face of it. The legal effects of such an addition to the face of a check are that the drawer is liable upon it absolutely to the one to whom he gives it, and will not be exonerated by delay or omission to present it at the bank; and, on the other hand, it is not, like an ordinary check, a representation that the drawer has any funds in the bank. But the bank may pay it like any other check if presented. The object of a memorandum check is to serve as a formal due bill, usually with an understanding between the parties as to the desired delay in presentation for the convenience of the drawer, or that it shall never be presented at the bank, but to the drawer at a future time. **Memorandum of association**, in Eng. law, a document signed by shareholders, stating the name, object, etc., of a joint-stock company, upon the registration of which the company has a legal existence. It corresponds to the articles of association in the American law of corporations. **Memorandum sale**, the sending of goods by an intending seller to a proposing buyer, subject to the approval of the latter, the title remaining in the seller until the buyer indicates his approval or acceptance of the goods. *R. Miller, Law of Conditional Sales, 2d. 2. Souvenir Memoirs, etc. See memorial.*

Memorandum-book (mem-o-ran'dum-buk), *n.* A book in which memoranda are written; a note-book.

With memorandum book for every town.
Cowper, Prog. of Lit., I. 373.

Memorandumer (mem-o-ran'dum-er), *n.* One who makes memoranda; one who is given to taking notes or jotting down casual observations. [Rare.]

I feel sorry to be named or remembered by that biographical anecdotal memorandumer (Boswell) till his book of poor Dr. Johnson's life is finished and published.
Madame F. Arday, Diary, III. 335. (Davies)

Memorate (mem'o-ra-tiv), *v. t.* [*L. memoratus*, pp. of *memorare* (> *li. memorare* = Sp. Pg. *memorar* = OF. *membrer*, *membrer*, F. *memorer*), bring to remembrance, mention, recount, < *memor*, remembering; see *memory*. Cf. *commemorate* and *remember*.] To mention for remembrance; commemorate.

Memorative (mem'o-ra-tiv), *a.* [= F. *memoratif* = Sp. Pg. *li. memorativo*; as *memorate* + *-ive*.] 1. Of or pertaining to memory; as, the *memorative* faculty or power.—2. Preserving or recalling the memory of something; aiding the memory. [Archaic and rare.]

The mind doth secretly frame to itself *memorative* heads, whereby it recalls easily the same conceits.
Bp. Hall, Holy Observations, No. 87.

Vernal weather to me most *memorative*.
Caroline, in Froude

Memoria (mē-mō'ri-ā), *n.* [*pl. memoria* (-ā)]. [*ML. < L. memoria*, memory; see *memory*.] 1. A shrine or reliquary containing relics of some martyr or martyrs. In primitive times it was customary to carry the *memoria* in religious processions.—2. A church or chapel built in memory of a martyr or confessor, often over his tomb. *Cath. Dict.*

Memorial (mē-mō'ri-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*MF. memorial*, < OF. *memorial*, F. *mémorial* = Sp. Pg. *memorial* = *li. memorialis*, < L. *memorialis*, of or belonging to memory or remembrance, < *memoria*, memory; see *memory*.] 1. *a.* 1. Preservative of memory; serving for commemoration; as, a *memorial* tablet; a *memorial* window in a church.

Those Polyonyms,
On Parnass that with thy sisters glade,
Synged with voice *memorial* in the shade.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 18.

Last of the are the sacred earth they spread,
And raised the tomb, *memorial* of the dead.
Pope, Essay, sat. 10th.

Where still the thorn's white branches wave
Memorial of his rival's grave.
Shelley, L. of L. M., IV. 34.

2. Contained in one's memory; within the memory of man; opposed to *immemorial*. [Rare.]

The case is with the *memorial* possessions of the greatest part of mankind: a few useful things mixed with many trifles fill up their memories.

Watts.

Memorial cross. See *cross*, 2.—**Memorial day** a day observed in memory of something; specifically, in the United States, same as *Decoration day* (which see, under *decoration*).—**Memorial stone or tablet**, a stone or tablet set up, or placed on or in a wall, to commemorate some person or event.

II. n. 1. That which preserves the memory of something; anything designed or adapted to serve as a reminder of a person, an event, or a fact or facts of any kind belonging to past time, as a record, a monument, an inscription, a custom, a periodical observance, etc.; as, the "Memorial of St. Helena," a book by Las Cases; the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford.

These stones shall be for a *memorial* unto the children of Israel for ever.
Josh. IV. 7.

Memorials are history unfinished, or the first or rough draughts of history.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 120.

There is a *memorial* for the dead, as well in giving thanks to God for them as in praying for them.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1840), II. 201.

He lingered, poring on *memorials*

of the world's youth *Shelley, Alastor.*

Nations whose *memorials* go back to the highest antiquity

J. Milne, in Faiths of the World.

2. In law: (a) A short note or abstract, intended for registry, exhibiting the particulars of a deed, etc. (b) In *Scots law*, a statement of facts bearing upon a particular point, doubtful or disputed, in order to obtain counsel's opinion upon that point; a statement of facts or points in dispute for the use or advice of counsel; a brief.

—3. A written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body as the ground of a petition, or a representation of facts accompanied with a petition.—4. In diplomacy, one of a class of informal state papers much used in negotiations, embracing such documents as circulars sent to foreign agents, answers to the communications of ambassadors, and notes to foreign cabinets and ambassadors.—5. Memory; remembrance; that which is remembered (about a person or thing).

Their *memorial* is perished with them

Psal. ix.

Precious is the *memorial* of the just

Rodriguez.

6. *Eccl. vi.* See *commemoration*, 2 (b). *Syn. 1.*

Memorial, *Monument*, *Memento*, *Souvenir*, and *Memorandum* agree in meaning that which puts one in mind or helps one to remember; all but *memorandum* are especially means of keeping a record of an event, person, place, etc., in memory. A *memorandum* is simply a note made in order to prevent the forgetting of something important, especially something which might easily slip from the mind. *Souvenir* and *memento* differ very slightly, *souvenir* being a somewhat more elevated word. We give a book or a lock of hair as a *memento*; we prize a faded flower as a *souvenir* of a visit to Mount Vernon with friends now separated from us. *Memorial* and *monument* are sometimes the same as the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford is essentially a *monument*. A *monument* is often a single shaft or column, as the Washington monument; a *memorial* may be a commemorative structure, an illuminated window, a book, etc.

A *memorial* is the more affectionate, *monument*, the more laudatory.

C. J. Smith, Synonyms Discriminated, p. 47.

Memorialize, *v. t.* See *memorialize*.

Memorialist (mē-mō'ri-ālist), *n.* [*MF. memorialiste* = Sp. It. *memorialista*; as *memorial* + *-ist*.] 1. One who writes a memorial or memorials.

They would have the commemoration of their actions be transmitted by the purest and most unadorned *memorialists*.

Meade, Spectator, No. 180.

2. One who presents a memorial to a legislative or any other body, or to a person.

Memorialize (mē-mō'ri-ā-līz), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp. memorialized*, *pp. memorializing*.] [*memorial* + *-ize*.] 1. To present a memorial to; petition by memorial.

The Senate of Massachusetts refused to *memorialize* Congress for a female suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The American, VI. 173.

2. To commemorate.

This latter work [the Annunciation] was executed for Bernardo Cavallanti, one of the three commissioners who represented the Republic on the entrance of the Florentine army into Pisa, which event it was intended to *memorialize*.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 26.

Also spelled *memorialise*.

Memorial-stone (mē-mō'ri-ā-l-stōn), *n.* Same as *corner-stone*, 1.

Memoria technica (mē-mō'ri-ā tek'ni-kā), [*L. see memory and technic*.] Literally, technical

memory; artificial memory; a method of assisting the memory by certain contrivances; mnemonics.

memorious (mē-mō'ri-ūs), *a.* [*MF. memoriosus* = Sp. Pg. *li. memorioso*, < *li. memoriosus*, that has a good memory, < L. *memoria*, memory; see *memory*.] 1. That has a good memory. *Bailey, 1731.*—2. Worthy to be remembered.—3. Invested with memories.

Sluggish Cintra . . . with its *memorious* convent and its Moorish castle.

R. F. Burton, Gold Coast, I. 18.

memorist (mem'o-rist), *n.* [*MF. memorista*, *memorista*; as *memor* + *-ist*.] Cf. *memorialist*.

1. One who remembers or brings to memory; a remembrancer.

Conscience, the punctual *memorist* with his pen.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 21.

2. One who has a retentive memory.

memoriter (mē-mor'it-er), *adv.* [*L. by memory*, by heart, < *memor*, remembering; see *memory*.] From memory; by heart; as, to recite a poem *memoriter*.

memorizable (mem'o-ri-zā-bl), *a.* [*MF. memorialis* + *-able*.] Capable of being memorized, or committed to memory.

And does not permit any good *memorizable* words.

The American, VIII. 300.

memorization (mem'o-ri-zā-shun), *n.* [*MF. memorizatio* + *-ation*.] The act of memorizing, or of committing to memory.

In Baden the . . . memorization of Latin words is disapproved of.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 490.

memorize (mem'o-rīz), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp. memorized*, *pp. memorizing*.] [*MF. memoriz* + *-ize*.]

1. To cause to be remembered; make memorable; perpetuate the memory of, as by writing or inscription.

In vain I think right honorable Lord,
By this rude stone to *memorize* thy name.

Spenser, To Lord of Rishmard, Verses prefixed to F. G.

Except they meant to bathe in looking wounds,
Or *memorize* another Golgotha.

Shak., Macbeth, I. 3. 40.

2. To keep in memory; hold in lasting remembrance; have always in mind.

Will fall some blessing to this land, which shall
be *memorized*.

Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2. 82.

And would but *memorize* the shining half
Of his large nature that was turned to me.

Lowell, Agassiz, I. 4.

3. To commit to memory; learn by heart.

memorizer (mem'o-ri-zēr), *n.* One who commits to memory.

The examination system of England compels men to cram . . . to become mere *memorizers* of facts.

Science, XIII. 808.

memory (mem'o-ri), *n.* [*pl. memories* (-ri-ā)]. [*MF. memoria*, also *memoria*, < OF. *memorie*, *memorie*, *memoria*, F. *mémoire* = Sp. Pg. *li. memoria*, < L. *memoria*, the faculty of remembering, remembrance, memory, a historical account, < *memor*, mindful, remembering; cf. Gr. *μνησκω*, anxious, *μνησκω*, care, thought, *μνησκω*, *μνησκω*, remember. From L. *memor* are also ult. E. *memorial*, *memorate*, *commemorate*, *remember*, etc.] 1. The mental capacity of retaining unconscious traces of conscious impressions or states, and of recalling these traces to consciousness with the attendant perception that they (or their objects) have a certain relation to the past; in a narrower sense, the power of such retention alone, the power or act of recalling being termed *recollection*. The application of the term is often extended, with more or less figurativeness, to analogous physical processes.

The power to revive again in our minds those ideas which after imprinting have disappeared, or have been as it were laid aside out of sight, . . . is *memory*.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. 2. 2.

In *memory* there is necessarily some contrast of past and present, in retention as well as in the persistence of the old.

J. Ward, Essay, Brit. XX. 47.

Every organ . . . indeed every area and every element . . . of the nervous system has its own *memory*.

G. T. Feit, Physiol. Psychology, p. 653.

2. The fact of retaining such mental impressions; remembrance; mental hold on the past; retrospect; recollection.

His throne as I have now *memory*,
Seemed a round tower of yore.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 265.

Who as trusteth to his *memory*
Is evanescent in the *memoria*.

Poetical Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall) p. 262.

And when the lyre was come again in to his *memoria*,
he arose and went to church and was shriven.

Martin (E. K. T. S.), III. 418.

I'll note you in my book of memory.

Shak., I Hen. VI., li. 4. 101.

A thousand fantasies
Begin to throng into my memory

Milton, Comus, l. 206.

Writing by memory only, as I do at present, I would
gladly keep within my depth.

Sir, Improving the English Tongue

Men once would not, now more than forms
Of idly memory

Lowell, Agassiz, li. 1.

3. Length of time included in the conscious
experience or observation of an individual, a
community, or any succession of persons; the
period of time during which the acquisition of
knowledge is possible.

How first this world and face of things began

And what before thy memory was time

Milton, P. L., vii. 637.

The child of Stratford upon Avon . . . whose begin-
ning was from time when into the memory of man turn-
eth not.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), l. 1, p. xlii.

4. The state of being remembered; continued
presence in the minds or thoughts of men; re-
tained or perpetuated knowledge; posterior
note or reputation: as, to celebrate the memory
of a great event.

The memory of the just is blessed.

Prov. x. 7.

Use the memory of thy predecessor fairly and tenderly.

Bacon, Great Place.

Let, far dispersed

In foreign lands, their memory be lost

Milton, P. L., xii. 40.

5. That which is remembered; anything fixed
in or recalled to the mind; a mental impression;
a reminiscence: as, pleasant memories of travel.

Yet experience is no more than a mass of memories as-
sembled, that is, such tributes man hath made in time be-
fore

Potterham, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 21.

Well, let the memory of her fleet into air.

H. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, l. 1.

I find no place that does not breathe.

Some gracious memory of my friend

Temple, In Memoriam, c.

The Edmund Burke we are all agreed in regarding as one
of the proudest memories of the House of Commons was
an Irishman.

Contemporary Rev., l. 28.

6. That which brings to mind; a memento or
memorial; a remembrance.

They went and set out the brazen serpent, which Moses
commanded to be kept in the ark for a memory, and offered
before it.

Tristram, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1860), p. 67.

O my sweet master! O you memory

Of old Sir Rowland!

Shak., As you Like It, li. 3. 3.

7. Commemoration; perpetuation of the knowl-
edge of anything; a recalling to mind: as, a
monument erected in memory of a person.—*84*.
An act or ceremony of remembrance; a service
for the dead: same as *commemoration*, 2 (b).

Their Mirrors, their Tronies, and their shifts,

Their memories, their slights, and their gifts.

Spenser, Mother Hubs, Tale, l. 434.

And I am told that there are women of title who hold
demand memorials to be celebrated when there are no com-
municants: and that there are many priests who celebrate
memorials in the very time and place that the ordinary min-
isters are celebrating the Communion.

Baker, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

Legal memory, in *Eng. law*, the period since the be-
ginning of the reign of Richard I. **Sound and disposing
mind and memory**, the phrase used in statutes pre-
scribing what persons may make wills and generally con-
strued to imply ability to collect and hold in mind the par-
ticulars both of the estate to be disposed of and of the
persons standing in such a relation as to have just expec-
tations.—**To commit to memory**, see *commit*. **To
draw to memory**, to put on record.

A noble story

And worthy to be drawn to memory

Chaucer, Prologue to Miller's Tale, l. 4.

Syn. 1-4. *Memory*, *Recollection*, *Remembrance*, *Remi-
niscence*. *Memory* is the general word for the faculty or ca-
pacity itself; *recollection* and *remembrance* are different
kinds of exercise of the faculty; *reminiscence* also is used
for the exercise of the faculty, but less commonly, and then
it stands for the least energetic use of it, the matter seem-
ing rather to be suggested to the mind. The correctness
of the use of *memory* for that which is remembered has
been disputed. The others are freely used for that which
is remembered. In either sense, *recollection* implies more
effort, more detail, and more union of objects in wholes,
than *remembrance*. *Reminiscence* is used chiefly of past
events, rarely of thoughts, words, or scenes, while *recollec-
tion* is peculiarly appropriate for the act of recalling men-
tal operations. See *remember*.

Memphian (mem'fian), *a.* [*Memphis* + *-an*.]
Same as *Memphite*.

Rush is his Memphian chivalry. *Milton*, P. L., l. 307.

Memphite (mem'fit), *n.* and *a.* [*L. Mem-
phites*, *cf. Memphis*, *cf. Memphis*, *cf. Memphis*, *cf. Memphis*,
Memphis, an ancient capital of Egypt.] *1. n.*
A native or an inhabitant of ancient Memphis
in Egypt.

2. a. Of or pertaining to ancient Memphis
or to its inhabitants or dialect; *Memphian*: as,
the *Memphite* kingdom.

Memphitic (mem'fitik), *a.* [*L. Memphiticus*,
of Memphis or Egypt, *cf. Memphis*, *Memphite*:
see *Memphite*.] Same as *Memphite*.

The *Memphitic* and *Theban* versions of the New Testa-
ment.

The Academy, March 17, 1888, p. 108.

mem-sahib (mem'sah'ib), *n.* [*Hind.*, *cf. mem*, a
form of *E. ma'am*, *madam*, *cf. sahib*, master, esp.
applied to a European gentleman: see *sahib*.]
In India, a European lady: the mistress of a
household; so called by native servants.

A great assemblage of *Sahibs* and *Mem sahibs* had been
held at Mr. B. . . in order to eat and drink wine, and
dance together. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, li. 149.

men (men), *n.* 1. Plural of *man*—*24*. A Mid-
dle English variant of *man* in indefinite use.

menaccanite, **menaccanitic**. See *menacha-
nite*, *menachanite*.

menace (men'as), *n.* [*ME. menace*, *manace*,
manus, *cf. OF. menace*, *menacher*, *manache*, *F. me-
nace* = *Fr. menassa*, *menazu* = *OSP. menaza* (*Sp. a-menaza* = *Fig. a-menca*, *a-menca*) = *It. minaccia*,
minaccia, threat, *menace*, *cf. L. minare*, pl.,
threats, *cf. minis*, threatening, projecting, *cf. minis*,
things projecting, hence threats, *menace*,
cf. minis, put out, project, whence also ult.
E. eminent, *imminent*, *prominent*, etc., and *mine*,
men, etc.] A threat or threatening; the de-
claration or indication of a hostile intention, or
of a probable evil to come.

The Trojans view the dust; cloud from far,

And the dark menace of the distant war

Dryden, *Knelt*, li. 37.

No sound could have galled more unpleasantly on the
pontifical ear than the menace of a general council.

Frederick Ford and *Isa.*, l. 6.

Immensely strong, and able to draw its supplies con-
stantly from the sea. Aeneas was a standing menace to the
Eastern world. *Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 181.

Syn. See the verb.

menace (men'as), *v.* [*pret.* and *pp. menaced*, *ppr. menac-
ing*.] [*ME. menacen*, *manacen*, *manacen*, *manacen*,
cf. OF. menacer, *F. menacer* (= *Sp. a-menazar* =
Fig. a-menazar = *It. minacciare*), threaten, *cf. me-
nace*, a threat: see *menace*, *n.*] *1. trans.* 1. To
threaten; hold out a threat against; express a
hostile intention toward, or indicate danger to:
followed by *with* before the threatened evil
when expressed: as, the storm *menaced* the ship
with destruction.

When that with *manacen* any men, thanne that seyn,
told knowthe wel that I schelde do the same a thing,
and tellethe his *Manace*. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 231.

When Vortiger hadle them *manace*, he was wroth
and angry, and wold yef they spake, any more ther-of he
sholdo do the same with hem. *Martin* (E. T. S.), l. 20.

Thou art *menaced* by a thousand spears.

Caesar, *Belgicus*, iv. (trans.).

*2. To hold out threats of; indicate the danger
or risk of.*

He *menaced*

Revenge upon the cardinal

Shak., *Hen. VIII.* l. 2. 187.

As to the vintners and enormous *menace* truly
the greatest evil to come. *Peregrine*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 251.

Thus the singular misdeed of doing which *menaced* an
open rupture at one time was happily adjusted.

Frederick Ford, and *Isa.*, l. 10.

Syn. *Menace*, *Threaten*. *Threaten* is of very general
application, in both great and little things: as, to be
threatened with a cold; a threatening cloud; to threaten
an attack along the whole line. *Threaten* is used with
indefinites, especially of action, but *menace* is not: as, to
threaten to come, to punish. *Menace* belongs to dignified
style and matters of moment.

II. intrans. To be threatening; indicate dan-
ger or coming harm; threaten.

He that *menaceth*, he that threateth more than he
may performe full off time. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

Who ever knew the heavens *menace* so?

Shak., *J. C.*, l. 3. 44.

menacement (men'as-ment), *n.* [*OF. menace-
ment*; as *menace* + *-ment*.] Threat; menace.

It may be observed that wrongful *menacement* is in-
cluded as well in simple injurious restraint as in sim-
ple injurious compulsion.

Beckham, *Introduct. to M. and L.*, xvi. 23, note.

menacer (men'as-er), *n.* One who menaces or
threatens.

Hence, *menacer*! nor tempt me into rage:

This real protects thy rashness. *Philo*

menachanite, **menaccanite** (me-nak-an'it), *n.*
[*cf. Menachan*, or *Menaccan*, in Cornwall, Eng-
land, + *-ite*.] Titanic iron ore: same as *Men-
accanite*.

menachanitic, **menaccanitic** (me-nak-an'it-
ik), *a.* [*cf. menachanite*, *menaccanite*, + *-ic*.]
Pertaining to or resembling menachanite.

menacingly (men'as-ing-li), *adv.* [*cf. menacing*
+ *-ly*.] In a menacing or threatening man-
ner.

menad, **menadic**. See *menad*, *menadic*.

menage (me-nash'), *n.* [*Fr. menage*, *OF. men-
sage*, a household, family, *cf. ML. mansio*, a house,
a household, *L. mansio* (-a), a dwelling, house:
see *manion*, and *cf. menage*.] 1. A household;
the company of persons living together in a
house.

Then she tried keeping house with a female friend; then
the double *menage* began to quarrel and get into debt.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, li.

2. Housekeeping; household management.
3 (me-naj'). A kind of club or friendly soci-
ety common among the poorer of the working
classes of Scotland and the north of England.

—*4t.* A menagerie.

menage (me-naj'), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of
menage.

menagerie (me-naj'-g-ri, me-nash'-g-ri), *n.*
[Formerly also *menagerie*; = *It. menageria*, *cf. F. menagerie*, a menagerie, *cf. menage*, a household,
family: see *menage*.] 1. A yard or inclosure
in which wild animals are kept.

I can look at him (a national tiger) with an easy car-
dinal, as prisoner within bars, in the *menagerie* of the tower.

Burke, *Alegical Peace*, l.

*2. A collection of wild animals; specifically, a
collection of wild animals kept for exhibition.*
menagogue (men'-a-gog), *n.* [*cf. Gr. mēnagō*, a month
(*cf. mēnagō*, menses), + *agōgō*, leading, *cf. agōgō*,
lead. (*cf. emmenagogue*).] A medicine that pro-
motes the menstrual flux.

menaiion (me-nai'on), *n.*; pl. *menaiia* (-ia). [*cf. Gr. mēn-
aiion*, *cf. Gr. mēn-aiion*, a month: see *month*.] In the
Gr. Ch., any one of the twelve volumes, each
volume answering to one month, which together
contain a methodical digest of all the offices to
be read in commemoration of the church saints.
A full set of the menaiia constitutes the complete
Greek breviary.

menality (men'al-ti), *n.* [See *menality*.] The
middle class of people.

Which was called the evil parliament for the nobility,
the worse for the *menality*, but worse of all for the com-
munity. *Hall's Union* (1548). (*Hall's Union*.)

mend (mend), *v.* [*ME. menden*, by aphesis
for *amenden*, amend: see *amend*.] *1. trans.* 1.
To repair, as something broken, defaced,
deranged, or worn; make whole or fit for use; re-
store to a sound or serviceable condition: as, to
mend shoes or clothes, a wall or a road.

How saw other two brethren . . . in a ship with Zebadee
their father, *mending* their nets. *Mat.* iv. 21.

Mend up the fire to me, brother,

Mend up the fire to me

Lady Mary (Child's Ballads, li. 85).

*2. To correct or reform; make or set right;
bring to a proper state or condition: as, to mend
one's ways, health, or fortune; that will not
mend the matter.*

It schal menere groue a good man though the gift be
mened. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

The gods preserve you, and *mend* you King.

Beau. and *Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 3.

To make the People fittest to chuse, and the chosen fit-
test to govern, will be to *mend* our corrupt and faulty
Education. *Milton*, *Free Commonwealth*.

*3. To improve; make better in any way: help,
further, better, advance in value or consider-
ation, etc.*

Who never *mended* his pace no more

Nor (than it) he had done no ill

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, v. 199).

Tacitus observeth how rarely raising of the fortune
mended the disposition.

Racon, *Advancement of Learning*, li. 391.

He (Christ) came to restore them who were delighted
in their ruins, and thought themselves too good to be *mended*.

Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, l. vi.

My uncle who is extremely *mended* by soap and the
hopes of a peerage, is come up. *Walpole*, *Letters*, li. 125.

*4. To improve upon; add to; surpass or out-
do: as, to mend one's shot (that is, to make a
better one).*

I'll *mend* the marriage wif ten thousand crowns.

Lord Sallott and Anchorage (Child's Ballads, li. 109).

Over and beside

Signior Baptista's liberality,

I'll *mend* it with a largess. *Shak.*, *T.*, l. 2. 151.

To *mend* one's meal, to take something more. (*North
Eng.*) = *Syn.* 1-3. *Amend*, *Improve*, *Better*, etc. See *amend*.

II. intrans. To grow or do better; improve;
set or behave better.

What think you of this fool, Malvolio? Doth he not
mend? *Shak.*, *T.*, l. 1. 68.

I hope the Times will *mend*. *Howell*, *Letters*, li. 4.

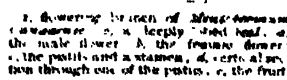
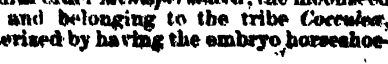
But fare you well, Auld Nickie-Bon!

Oh wad ye tak' a thought and *mend*!

Burns, *Address to the Deil*.

On the mending hand. See *mend*.

neurologium (nen-ô-lô'ji-um), n. Same as **neurology**.



menology (men-ol-og-ē), *n.* [*m.* *menologos* = *Gr.* *menos*, a month; *logos*, a discourse, *<* *ML.* *menologium*, *<* *MG.* *menologium*, a calendar of months, *<* *Gr.* *men*, a month (see *menstr*), + *logos*, an account, *<* *logos*, speak, talk; see *-ology*.] 1. A register of months, or of occurrences in the order of the months.

In a famous *menology* of great antiquity, the author . . . goes on to say, etc.

J. M. Kemble, *Saxons in England*, I. 423.

2. A list or calendar of martyrs; specifically, in the *Gr. CA.*, a book which contains a list of all the festivals celebrated throughout the year, and the lives of the church saints and martyrs. It corresponds to the martyrology of the Roman Catholic Church.

menopause (men-ō-pāz), *n.* [= *F.* *ménopause*, *<* *Gr.* *men*, month (*>* *μηνιαία*, the menses), + *παύω*, a cessation.] The final cessation of the menses or monthly courses of women, which occurs normally between the ages of forty-five and fifty; the end of menstruation.

menoplasia (men-ō-plā-ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr.* *men*, month (*>* *μηνιαία*, the menses), + *πλασις*, a wandering, deviation.] In *pathol.*, a discharge of blood, at the catamenial period, from some other part of the body than the womb; an aberration of the menstrual flow. *Thomas*, *Med. Diet.*

Menopoma (men-ō-pō-mā), *n.* [*NL.*, so called with ref. to its permanent gill-openings; *<* *Gr.* *μένω*, remain, + *πῶμα*, a lid.] A genus of large tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Menopomatidae*: so called from the persistence of the gill-slits or branchial apertures. The genus is peculiar to America, where it represents the so-called "giant salamander" of Japan (*Cryptobranchus*, or *Nichollia* or *Megalobatrachus maximus*). There are two species of these large, ugly, and repulsive creatures, *M. alleghaniensis* and *M. horrida*. They have four short but well-formed limbs, the fore feet four-toed and the hind feet five-toed. They attain a length of one or two feet, and live in muddy waters of the Alleghany region and Mississippi basin. They are voracious, may readily be taken with hook and line, and are very tenacious of life. They are the largest amphibians of America, and are wrongly reputed to be poisonous. They are popularly known by the names of *hellbender*, *mud-devil*, *water-puppy*, *water-dog*, *ground puppy*, and *toopey*. The genus is also called *Protoneura*, its two species being then known as *P. fusca* and *P. horrida*. See cut under *hellbender*.

Menopomatidae (men-ō-pō-mat-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Menopomidae*. *Hogg*, 1838.

menopome (men-ō-pō-mē), *n.* [*NL.* *Menopoma*.] An animal of the genus *Menopoma*.

Menopomidae (men-ō-pō-mi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Menopoma* + *-idae*.] A family of tailed amphibians named from the genus *Menopoma*. It is composed of the two genera *Menopoma* (or *Protoneura*) and *Megalobatrachus* (or *Nichollia* or *Cryptobranchus*), and is also called *Protoneuridae* and *Cryptobranchidae*.

menorrhagia (men-ō-rā-jī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr.* *μήν*, month (*>* *μηνιαία*, menses), + *ραγία*, a flowing, *<* *ραγνύω*, break. (*<* *Gr.* *κρησσειν*, to break.)] 1. In *physiol.*, ordinary menstruation. — 2. In *pathol.*, an immoderate menstrual discharge; menorrhage.

menorrhagic (men-ō-rā-jīk), *a.* [*<* *menorrhagy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to menorrhagia; also, affected with menorrhagia.

menorrhage (men-ō-rā-jī), *n.* Same as *menorrhagia*.

menorrhoea (men-ō-rē-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr.* *μήν*, month (*>* *μηνιαία*, menses), + *ρῶα*, a flowing, *<* *ρῶω*, flow.] 1. In *physiol.*, the normal menstrual flow. — 2. In *pathol.*, prolonged menstruation.

menostasis (mē-nōs-tā-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr.* *μήν*, month (*>* *μηνιαία*, menses), + *στάσις*, a standing; see *stasis*.] 1. In *pathol.*, the retention of the menses and their accumulation in the uterus; suppression or retention of the catamenial discharge. — 2. The acute pain which in some women precedes each appearance of the menses: so called because it is presumed to be occasioned by stagnancy of the blood in the capillary vessels of the uterus.

menostation (men-ōs-tā-shon), *n.* [*<* *Gr.* *μήν*, a month (*>* *μηνιαία*, menses), + *L.* *statio(n)*, standing; see *station*.] Same as *menostasis*.

Menotyphla (men-ō-tif-lī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr.* *μένω*, remain, + *τύφλος*, blind (with ref. to the caecum).] In some systems of classification, a division of the mammalian order *Insectivora*, including those forms which possess a caecum, as distinguished from those without a caecum, or *Lipotyphla*.

menotyphlic (men-ō-tif-līk), *a.* [*<* *Menotyphla* + *-ic*.] Having a caecum; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Menotyphla*.

mensural, *a.* A Middle English form of *menor*.

mensure, *n.* An obsolete form of *menor*.

mensur (men-sū), *n.*; *pl.* *mensures* (-sē). [*L.*] A table, or something resembling a table. *Speci-*

ally. — (2) In some, the flat grinding surface of one of the molar teeth; the cornea. (3) *Arith.*, the top or upper surface of an altar. — 4 *Divorce* a mensur of there. See *divorce*.

mensal (men-sal), *a.* and *n.* [= *It.* *mensale*, *<* *L.* *mensalis*, of a table, *<* *mensa*, a table; see *mensa*.] 1. *a.* Belonging to the table; transacted at table. [*Rare*.] — *Mensal church*, in Scotland, before the Reformation, a church allotted by its patron to the service of the bishop, made thenceforth part of his own benefice, and so regarded as contributing to the maintenance of his table. — *Mensal land*, land devoted to the supply of food for the table, as of a king or lord.

II. *n.* The book of accounts for articles had for the table. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

mensal (men-sal), *a.* [= *Fr.* *mensal*, *<* *L.* *mensis*, a month; see *month*.] Monthly. [*Rare*.]

In the male as in the female, the maturation of the reproductive elements is a continuous process, though we may hardly say that it is not influenced by this menstrual periodicity. *J. Nelson*, *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 380.

mensé (mens), *n.* [A later form of *menisk*.] 1. Dignity of conduct; propriety; decorum; sense of honor; good manners. [*Scotch and prov. Eng.*]

Auld Vandal, ye but show your little mensé,
Just much about it wif your scanty sense.

Burns, *Brigs of Ayr*

We have *mensé* and discretion, and are moderate of our mouths. *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, VI.

2. Ornament; credit; as, he's a mensé to his family. [*Scotch and prov. Eng.*]

mensé (mens), *c. t.*; pret. and pp. *mensed*, ppr. *mensing*. [A later form of *menisk*.] To grace; ornament; set off or be a credit to; as, the pictures mensé the room. [*Scotch and prov. Eng.*]

menséful (mens-ful), *a.* [*<* *mensé* + *-ful*.] In older form *meniskful*, *q. v.* Decorous; mannerly; respectful and worthy of respect. [*Scotch and prov. Eng.*]

What 'menséful' Myale of the Mill so soon at her prayer?
Now, benson on the bonny eyes that open so early!

Scott, *Monastery*.

menséless (mens-les), *a.* [*<* *mensé* + *-less*.] Destitute of grace, propriety, or moderation; unbecoming; immoderate. [*Scotch and prov. Eng.*]

No to rin an' wear his cloths,
Like ither menséless, graceless brutes.

Burns, *Death of Poor Mallie*.

menses (men-séz), *n. pl.* [*<* *L.* *menses*, *pl.* of *mensa*, a month; see *month*.] Catamenial or monthly discharges; a periodic constitutional flow of blood or bloody fluid from the mucous coat of the uterus of a female, as a woman, monkey, bitch, or other mammal. The menses occur in connection with ovulation, of which they are generally a sign. They normally occur in women thirteen times a year, or at intervals of a lunar month, whence the name.

menisk, *a.* and *n.* [*<* *ME.* *menisk*, *<* *AS.* *meniska*, of man, human (see *manish*); as a noun, *menisk*, humanity (= *heel*, *meniska* = *Sw.* *meniska* = *Dan.* *meniske* = *OS.* *meniski* = *OFries.* *maniska*, *manska*, *mansche*, *meneska*, *menska*, *menucha*, *minucha* = *OHG.* *meniski*, *menisgi*, *minnesko*, *minisko*, *MHG.* *menische*, *mensche*, *G.* *mensch*, *man*), *<* *menisk*, human. (*<* *mann*, *man*; see *man*, *manish*.) I. *a.* 1. Of man or mankind; human.

More menisk it is manlike to dole
Than for to be cowardly for out that mal falle.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 300.

2. Honored; honorable.

A menisk lady on toldis mon may hir call, for gode.
Str. Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 304.

II. *n.* Dignity; honor; grace; favor; good manners; decorous bearing or conduct.

At the fete ther-of ther sate a fount,
A mayden of meniske, ful deliboure.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 162.

My menisk and my manheide ge mayntene in erthe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 330.

menisk, *v. t.* [*ME.* *meniskan*, *<* *menisk*, *n.*] 1. To dignify; honor; grace.

To be there with his best burnis bi a certayne tyme,
To menisk the marriage of Melior his daughter.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 491b.

git I may as I mighte meniske the with giftes,
And mayntene thi manheide more than thou knowest.

Piers Plowman (A), III. 177.

2. To worship; reverence.

All tho that truly trais in the
Schall nevere do s. this dare I saye.

Therefore ge folke in fere
Meniske hym with mayne and myght.

York Plays, p. 180.

meniskful, *a.* [*ME.*, *<* *menisk* + *-ful*.] Honorable; worshipful; gracious; graceful; courtly.

Whan he born first to this court bi hynde then he schowde,
His manere was so meniskful a manere than that now.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 67.

meniskfully, *adv.* [*ME.*, *<* *meniskful* + *-ly*.] With honor, grace, propriety, or civility; honorably; worshipfully.

I gifte gowne lyfte and lyme, and leve for to please,
So go doo my message meniskfully at Rome.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 100.

meniskind, *n.* A rare variant of *meniskful*.

We meniskind in our minority are like woman; . . . that they are most forbidden they will soonest attempt.

Kyd, *Spanish Tragedy*, III. (Ducies.)

meniskly, *adv.* [*ME.*, *<* *menisk* + *-ly*.] With honor, dignity, or propriety; moderately; worthily.

The Marques of Molvor meniskliche hee saught.
Alamander of Macedonia (E. E. T. S.), I. 173.

menstraciet, **menstracyet**, *n.* See *menstrucy*.

menstrual (men-strū-āl), *n. pl.* [*L.*, *<* *menstruus*, monthly; see *menstruous*.] Catamenial discharges; menses.

menstrua, *n.* Latin plural of *menstruum*.

menstrual (men-strū-āl), *a.* [= *F.* *menstruel* = *Fr.* *menstrual* = *Sp.* *lg.* *menstrual* = *It.* *menstruale*, *<* *L.* *menstrualis*, monthly, of or having monthly courses, *<* *menstruus*, monthly; see *menstruous*.] 1. Occurring once a month; monthly; gone through or completed in a month; specifically, in *astron.*, making a complete cycle of changes in a month; pertaining to changes of position recurring monthly: as, the menstrual equation of the sun's place. — 2. Pertaining to the menses of females; menstruous; catamenial; as, the menstrual flux or flow. — 3. In *bot.*, same as *menstruous*.

menstrual (men-strū-āl), *a.* [*<* *menstruum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a menstruum.

Note: that the discharges of the menstrual or strong waters may hinder the incorporation as well as the dissimilation of the metals themselves. *Bacon*, *Physiological Maxims*.

menstruant (men-strū-ant), *a.* [*<* *L.* *menstruans* (*-is*), ppr. of *menstruare*, menstruate; see *menstruate*.] Subject to monthly flowings; in the state of menstruation: as, a menstruant woman.

menstruate (men-strū-at), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *menstruated*, ppr. *menstruating*. [*<* *L.* *menstruatus*, pp. of *menstruare* (*>* *Sp.* *menstruar*), menstruate; cf. *menstruous*.] To discharge the menses.

menstruate (men-strū-at), *n.* Menstruous.

menstruation (men-strū-a'-shon), *n.* [= *F.* *menstruation* = *Sp.* *menstruación* = *lg.* *menstruación* = *It.* *menstruazione*, *<* *NL.* *menstruatio(n)*, *<* *L.* *menstruare*, menstruate; see *menstruate*.] 1. The act of menstruating or discharging the menses. — 2. The period of menstruation.

menstrue (men-strū), *v.* [Formerly also *menstru*; *<* *OF.* *menstru*, *F.* *menstruer*, *pl.*, = *Fr.* *menstrua* = *It.* *menstruo*, *menstruo*, *<* *L.* *menstruo*, *menstruo*; see *menstruo*.] The menstrual flux.

menstruous (men-strū-us), *a.* [*<* *L.* *menstruus*, of or belonging to a month, monthly, neut. *pl.* *menstruus*, monthly courses of women, menses, *<* *mensis*, a month; see *menses*, *month*.] 1. Having the monthly flow or discharge, as a female. — 2. Pertaining to the monthly flow of females. — 3. In *bot.*, lasting for a month.

menstruum (men-strū-un), *n.*; *pl.* *menstrua*, *menstrua* (-ā, -um). [*ML.* neut. of *L.* *menstruus*, of a month, monthly; see *menstruous*.] The reason of the name in the chemical use is not determined. Any fluid substance which dissolves a solid; a solvent.

Briefly it [the material of gun] consisted of parts so far from an idle dissolution that powerful menstrua were made for its emulsion. *Nir T. Bruce*, *Vulg. Lat.*, II. 1.

All liquors are called menstrua which are used as solvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction. *Quincy*.

The intellect dissolves the gravity laws, method, and the subtilized unnamed relations of nature in its restless menstruum. *Emerson*, *Lectures*, I. 205.

mensual (men-sū-āl), *a.* [= *F.* *mensuel* = *Sp.* *mensual* = *It.* *mensuale*, *<* *L.* *mensualis*, *<* *mensis*, a month; see *month*.] (*<* *Fr.* *mensual*.) Of or relating to a month, occurring once a month; monthly.

The arrangement of a table showing the distribution of earthquakes is mensual. *J. Dana*, *Earthquakes*, p. 258.

Those series of biographies which issue with mensual regularity from Palmyra Row.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 502.

mensurability (men-sū-rā-bil-i-tē), *n.* The property of being mensurable.

The common quality which characterizes all of them to their mensurability. *Rail*, *On Quantity*.

mensurable (men-sū-rā-bil), *a.* [= *F.* *mesurable* = *Sp.* *mensurable* = *Fr.* *mensurable*, *<* *L.* *mensurabilis*, capable of being measured.]

measurable, that can be measured, < *mensurare*, measure; see *mensurate*, *measure*. [*L. mensurable*.] 1. Capable of being measured; measurable.

The solar month . . . is not easily measurable. Holder.

2. In music, noting that style of music which succeeded the earliest plain-song, and was distinguished from it by such a combination of simultaneous but independent voice parts that a system of rhythm was necessitated to avoid confusion. It involved both a classification of rhythms and the invention of a notation to represent rhythmic values. Two principal rhythms were recognized: *tempus perfectum* which was triple (called "perfect" for fanciful theological reasons), and *tempus imperfectum* which was double. The system of notation included notes and rests called *longa*, *maxima*, *long*, *breve*, *semibreve*, *minim*, *semiminim*, *fusa*, and *semifusa* (*quarta*), of which in general each note was equal in duration to either three or two of the next denomination, according to the *tempus* used (see the various words). The working out of the system was highly complicated, but it prepared the way for the medieval study of counterpoint and for the invention of an adequate notation, and thus contributed directly to the progress of musical art. Also *measured*.

measurableness (men'syur-ah-bliness), *n.* The quality of being measurable; measurability. Bailey, 1727.

mensural (men'syur-ah), *a.* [*L. mensuralis*, of or belonging to measuring, < *L. mensura*, measuring; see *measure*, *n.*] 1. Pertaining to measure. 2. Same as *measurable*. 2. -**Mensural note**, in musical notation, a note whose form indicates its time value relative to other notes in the same piece, as in the ordinary modern notation.

Mensural signature. See *signature* and *rhythmic*.

mensurate (men'syur-ah), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *mensurated*, ppr. *mensurating*. [*L. mensuratus*, pp. of *mensurare* (> *It. mensurare* = *Sp. Pg. mensurar* = *F. mesurer*), *mensure*, < *mensura*, measuring, measure; see *measure*, *n.* (*F. mesurer*, *n.*) To measure; ascertain the dimensions or quantity of. [Rare.]

mensuration (men'syur-ah-shun), *n.* [= *F. mensuration* = *Pr. mensuratio* = *Sp. mensuración*, < *L. mensuratio* (*n.*), measuring, < *mensurare*, measure; see *measure*, *n.*] The act, art, or process of measuring; specifically, the act or art of determining length, area, volume, content, etc., by measurement and computation; as, the rules of *mensuration*; the *mensuration* of surfaces and solids.

The measure which he [the Christian] would have others mete out to himself is the standard whereby he desires to be tried in his *mensurations* to all others. *Ep. Hall*, The Christian, § 11.

mensurative (men'syur-ah-tiv), *a.* [*L. mensuratus* + *-iv*.] Capable of measuring; adapted for measurement, or for taking the measure of things.

"Yes, Friends," observes the Professor, "not our Logical, *Mensurative* faculty, but our Imaginative one, is King over us." Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (ed. 1831), p. 163.

The third method spoken of may be called the *mensurative*. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXII, 342.

ment¹. An obsolete preterit of *mean¹*.

ment². An obsolete preterit of *ming¹*.

ment³, *n.* A variant of *mind³*.

-ment. [*ME. -ment* = *OF. -ment* = *F. -ment* = *Sp. -mento* = *It. -mento*, < *L. -mentum*, a common suffix, forming from verbs nouns denoting the result of an act or the act itself; as in *alimentum*, nourishment, < *alere*, nourish; *fragmentum*, a piece broken off, < *frangere* (*frag.*), break; *segmentum*, a piece cut off, < *secare*, cut (*L. L.*); *regimentum*, rule, < *regere*, rule; *monumentum*, that which keeps in mind, < *monere*, keep in mind, advise, etc.] A common suffix of Latin origin, forming from verbs, nouns which usually denote the results of an act or the act itself, as in *aliment*, *fragment*, *segment*, *commandment*, *document*, *monument*, *government*, etc. It is much used as an English suffix, being attachable to almost any verb, whether of Latin or French origin, as in *movement*, *newishment*, *payment*, as well as to many of purely English or other Teutonic origin, as in *abovement*, *abovement*, *banishment*, *bedevilement*, *meriment*, etc.

menta, *n.* Plural of *mentum*.

mentagra (men-ta-gra), *n.* [*L. mentum*, the chin, < *Gr. agnē*, a taking, catching (cf. *chiragra*, podagra, etc.).] In *pathol.*, an eruption about the chin, forming a crust like that which occurs in scald-head.

mental¹ (men'tal), *a.* [*F. mental* = *Sp. Pg. mental* = *It. mental*, < *L. mentalis*, of the mind, mental, < *L. mens* (*t*), the mind; see *mind¹*, *n.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the mind; specifically, belonging to or characteristic of the intellect; intellectual; as, the *mental* powers or faculties; a *mental* state or condition; *mental* perception.

Twist his *mental* and his active parts
Kingdom's Achilles in confusion rears. *Shak.*, T. and C., II, 3, 126.

That modification of the sublime which arises from a strong expression of mental energy. *D. Stewart*, Philos. Essays, II, 3.

In what manner the *mental* powers were first developed in the lowest organisms is as hopeless an inquiry as how life first originated. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I, 25.

2. Done or performed by the mind; due to the action of the mind.

By *mental* analysis we mean the taking apart of a complex whole and attending separately to its parts. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 335.

3. Relating to the mind; concerned with the nature, attributes, or phenomena of the human intellect; as, *mental* philosophy; *mental* sciences. *Mental* alienation, insanity. *Mental* arithmetic, association, modification, etc. See the nouns.

mental² (men'tal), *a.* [= *F. mental*, < *L. mentium*, the chin; see *mentum*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the mentum or chin; genial. — **Mental artery**, a branch of the inferior dental branch of the internal maxillary artery, issuing from the mental foramen to be distributed to the chin and lower lip.

Mental foramen. See *foramen*. **Mental fossa**, a depression on the outer surface of the lower jaw-bone for the attachment of the muscle acting upon the chin.

Mental nerves, several terminal branches of the inferior dental nerve, issuing from the mental foramen. — **Mental point**, in *craniol.*, the foremost median point of the lower border of the lower jaw, at the symphysis menti. — **Mental prominence**, the projection beyond the vertical of the lower anterior border of the lower jaw-bone. It is highly characteristic and almost diagnostic of the human species.

Mental spines. Same as *mental tubercles*. **Mental suture**, in *entom.*, the impressed line dividing the mentum from the gula. — **Mental tubercles**. Same as *genal tubercles* (which see, under *penial*).

mental³ (men'tal), *n.* An Oriental water-tight basket, having four ropes attached, by which two men raise water from a stream or cistern and discharge it into a trench for irrigation. *E. H. Knight*.

mentality (men-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*L. mental* + *-ity*.] Mental action or power; intellectual activity; intellectuality.

The "Catholic World" laments the decay of *mentality* in Protestant England, finding the cause of its unhappiness in the fact that the British magazine is so poor an affair as it is. This is but a dangerous criterion of *mentality*. *The Nation*, Aug. 3, 1871, p. 78.

A certain amount of *mentality* or cultivation accompanied the result. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII, 450.

Hudibras has the same hard *mentality*. *Emerson*, English Traits, xiv.

mentalization (men'tal-i-zah-shun), *n.* [*L. mentalize* + *-ation*.] Operation of the mind; mental action; manner of thinking. [Rare.]

Previous to the establishment of complete delirium or delusions there may be traced deviations from healthy mentalization. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 101.

mentalize (men'tal-iz), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *mentalized*, ppr. *mentalizing*. [*L. mental* + *-ize*.] To develop mentally; cultivate the mind or in intellect of; excite to mental activity.

The only thing that can ever undermine our school system in popular support is a suspicion that it does not moralize as well as *mentalize* children. *U. S. Hall*, in N. A. Rev.

mentally (men'tal-i), *adv.* [*L. mental* + *-ly*.] Intellectually; in the mind; in thought or meditation; in idea.

There is no assignable portion of matter so minute that it may not, at least *mentally* (to borrow a school-term), be further divided into still lesser and lesser parts. *Boyle*, Works, I, 401.

mentation (men-ta'shun), *n.* [*L. mentum*, the mind, + *-ation*.] 1. The action or exercise of the mind or of its physical organ; mental activity; ideation; ideation; ideation; ideation; ideation.

The most absurd *mentation* and most extravagant actions in many people are the survival of their fittest states. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, CXXV, 173.

2. The result of mentation; state of mind.

mentory (men'to-ri), *n.* [*F. menterie*, lying, falsehood, < *mentir*, < *L. mentiri*, lie; see *mendacious*.] Lying.

Mentha (men'tha), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700)*, < *L. mentha*, mint; see *mint*.] A genus of

aromatic labiate plants belonging to the tribe *Satureeae*, type of the subtribe *Menthoidae*. It is characterized by 4 stamens, which are nearly equal and distant or diverging, with parallel anthers, and by a calyx which is 10-nerved and 5-toothed. Over 200 species have been described, but the plants vary greatly, and the number may be reduced to 25; they are widely distributed over the world, but are found principally in the temperate regions. They are erect diffuse herbs with opposite leaves, and flowers in dense whorls, arranged in terminal or axillary heads or spikes. The common name of the genus is *mint*. See *mint*, *horsemint*, *allspice*, *peppermint*, and *peppermint*.

menthene (men'then), *n.* [*L. mentha*, mint, + *-ene*.] A liquid hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₁₈) obtained from peppermint-oil.

Menthoides (men-thoi'de-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Benth, 1832)*, < *Mentha* + *-oides*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureeae*. It is characterized by distant or divaricate stamens, with anthers which are 2-elliptical, at least when young, and by a calyx which is almost always from 5- to 10-nerved. It embraces 21 genera, of which *Mentha* is the type, and about 500 species, although the latter number may be much reduced. The plants are found in both hemispheres, but are almost wholly confined to the temperate or subtropical regions.

menthol (men'thol), *n.* [*L. mentha*, mint, + *-ol*.] In *chem.*, a solid crystalline body (C₁₀H₂₀O) which separates from oil of peppermint on standing. It has the odor of peppermint, melts at 108° F., and volatilizes unchanged at a higher temperature. It is used in medicine as a local application in neuralgia. Also called *peppermint-camphor*.

It was known that *menthol* . . . generated a keen feeling of cold on being spread over the forehead. *Dr. Goldschneider*, Nature, XXXIV, 71.

Menticirrus (men-ti-sir'us), *n.* [*NL.*, orig. *Menticirrus* (Gill, 1861), < *L. mentum*, the chin, + *cirrus*, a tuft of hair; see *cirrus*.] A genus of scimenoid fishes. There are about 11 species, all American, as *M. nebulosus*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, where it is known as *kingfish*, *whiting*, and *barb*; *M. alburnus*, a more southern whiting of the same coast, and *M. undulatus*, the hags of the Pacific coast. They are highly prized for the table. See *cut* under *kingfish*.

menticultural (men-ti-kul'tur-ah), *a.* [*L. mentum* (*n.*), the mind, + *cultura*, culture; see *culture*.] Cultivating or improving the mind. [*Imp. Dict.*]

mentiferous (men-tif'e-rus), *a.* [*L. mentum* (*n.*), the mind, + *ferre* = *F. bear*.] Conveying or transferring mind or thought; telepathic; as, *mentiferous* ether. [Recent.]

mentigerous (men-ti-g'e-rus), *a.* [*L. mentum*, the chin, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] In *entom.*, bearing the mentum; as, a *mentigerous* process of the gula.

mention (men'shun), *n.* [*ME. mention*, *mencon*, < *OF. mention*, *F. mention* = *Sp. mención* = *It. menzione*, < *L. mentio* (*n.*), a calling; to mind, a speaking, mention, akin to *men* (*n.*), mind, < *memini* (✓ *men*, *min*), have in mind, remember; see *mind¹*.] 1. Statement about or reference to a person or thing; notice or remark; especially, assertion or statement without details or particulars.

He did many grite dedes of armes, of which he yet made no *mention*, till that my water com ther-to. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), I, 126.

And sleep in dull, cold marble where no *mention* of me more must be heard of. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII, III, 2645.

Let us . . . speak of things at hand (useful; whence haply *mention* may arise of something not unreasonable to ask. *Milton*, P. L., vii, 200.

Now, the *mention* [of God's name] is vain, when it is useless. *Paley*, Moral Philos., iv, 1.

2. Indication; evidence. [Rare.]

If [the earthquake] brought up the sea a great way upon the maine Land, which is carried backe with it into the Sea, not leaving *mention* that the reed beene Land. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 582.

3. Note; reputation.

'Tis true, I have been a rascal, as you are, A fellow of no *mention*, nor no mark. *Fletcher* (and another?), Truphagus, v, 2.

4. Report; account.

And wheresoever my fortunes shall conduct me, So worthy *mentions* I shall render of you, So vertuous and so fair. *Beau.* and *Fl.*, Custom of the Country, I, 1.

mention (men'shun), *v. t.* [*F. mentionner* = *Sp. Pg. mencionar* = *It. menzionare*, < *ML. mentionare*, mention, < *L. mentio* (*n.*), mention; see *mention*, *n.*] To make mention of; speak of; briefly or cursorily; speak of; name; refer to.

I will *mention* the lovingkindness of the Lord. *Ps. lxxvi, 7.*

I mention Egypt where proud kings Did our forefathers yoke. *Eden*, Pains of Hell.

This road was formerly called Via Antoniana; the descent to it is difficult, and a Latin inscription is cut on the



The Upper Part of Peppermint (*Mentha*), with flowers. A flower, 2, calyx.

... mentioning the name of the road, and that it was made by the emperor Aurelian.

... mentioning the name of the road, and that it was made by the emperor Aurelian.

mentionable (men'ah-n-ə-bl), *a.* [*< mention + -able*.] That can or may be mentioned.

mentohyoid (men-tō-hi'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. mentum, the chin, + NL. hyoides, hyoid.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the chin and to the hyoid bone.

2. *n.* An occasional muscle in man, passing between the chin and the hyoid bone.

mentomeckelian (men-tō-me-kō'li-an), *n.* [*< L. mentum, the chin, + Meckel (see def.) + -ian*.] A distal division of Meckel's cartilage around which the lower jaw ossifies, as distinguished from a proximal division which is converted into a part of the suspensorium of the jaw or an ossicle of the ear.

mentonnière (mōn-ton'jār'), *n.* [*< OF. mentoniere, < menton, the chin, < L. mentum, the chin; see mentum.*] 1. Same as *beaver*, 2. A piece of armor, used on occasions of special danger as an appendage to the open helmet, worn about the close of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was put on outside of the gorget, secured to the helmet by hooks on each side and by a slot of similar construction at the embrel, and thus replaced the visor and beaver of the armor, except that it was not capable of being raised, but had to be removed altogether.

3. An extra defense used during the joust, protecting the throat and lower part of the face. [*Rare.*]

mentor (men'tor), *n.* [*< L. Mentor, < Gr. Mētor, Mentor (or Athena in his guise), friend and adviser of Odysseus (Ulysses) and of Telemachus; prob. 'adviser,' akin to L. monitor, adviser; see monitor.*] One who acts as a wise and faithful guide and monitor, especially of a younger person; an intimate friend who is also a sage counselor, as of one who is young or inexperienced.

mentorial (men-tō'ri-əl), *a.* [*< mentor + -ial*.] Containing advice or admonition.

mentum (men'tum), *n.*; pl. *menta* (-tā). [*L. the chin.*] 1. The chin; the anterior and inferior part of the mandible or under jawbone of a mammal, with or without associated soft parts. It sometimes is regarded as including the parts in the whole intranasal space, or interval between the horizontal ramus of the mandible.

2. In *entom.*, the median or central and usually principal part of the labium. The term has been applied to different parts of the labium, in different insects and also in the same insect, whence confusion has arisen, especially in the use of the terms *mentum* and *submentum*. The *mentum* is properly the part of the labium between the submentum and the ligula, and is often less conspicuous than either of these—see *labium*, and cut at *mouth-parts*.

3. In *bot.*, a projection in front of the flower in some orchids, caused by the extension of the foot of the column.—*Levator menti*. See *levator*.

Mentum absconditum, the retreating chin, not attaining to a perpendicular let fall from the alveolar border of the jaw; a chin with no prominence.—**Mentum prominens**, the protrusive chin, extending beyond a perpendicular let fall from the alveolar border of the jaw.

Quadratus menti, the depressor labii inferioris, a muscle of the chin which draws down the lower lip. **Symphysis menti**, the midline of union of the two halves of the lower jawbone.—**Tooth of the mentum**. Same as *mentum-tooth*.—**Triangularis menti**, the depressor anguli oris, a muscle which draws down the corner of the mouth.

mentum-tooth (men'tum-tōth), *n.* In *entom.*, a small median process on the front margin of the mentum, generally within an emargination. It is found in certain *Coleoptera*.

Mentzelia (ment-zē'li-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Plumier, 1703), named after C. Mentzel, a botanical author of Brandenburg in the 17th century.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Loasaceae*. It is distinguished by a one-celled ovary with an indefinite number of ovules, by having no scales on the corolla, and by alternate leaves. About 10 species are known, which are found in the warmer and tropical regions of America, especially to the western part. They are herbs or small shrubs, usually with rigid succulent bearded hairs, leaves which are mostly ovate cordate or pinnatifid, and yellow or white flowers, which are solitary or corymbose.

menage (mə-nā'), *n.* [*< F., < L. menium, seat, of menium, small; see meniscus*.] A bill of fare.

You have read the menu, may you read it again: Champagne, perigord, gaintine, and—champagne.

... and—champagne. Looker, Mr. Planch's Flirtation.

Menura (mə-nū'ra), *n.* [*NL.*, so called in ref. to the extraordinary form of the tail (which is otherwise compared to a lyre), < *Gr. mēnē, the moon, + eura, tail.*] The typical and only known genus of *Menuridae*. Three species are described: *M. superba*, *M. victoria*, and *M. alberti*, all of Australia, and two apparently valid. See *under lyre-bird*. Also written, incorrectly, *Menura*, *Menura*.

menurancet, *n.* See *menurancet*.

menuride, *n.* See *menuride*.

Menuridae (mə-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Menura + -idae*.] An Australian family of anomalous or pseudosciniine passerine birds, represented by the genus *Menura*; the lyre-birds. It is one of two families (the other being *Atrichidae*) which, though belonging to the order *Passeres*, deviate from the normal passerine type in the structure of the vocal organs and in some other particulars, to such an extent that a separate division of the order has been established for their reception. (See *Menuridae* and *Pseudosciniidae*.) The remarkable conformation of the tail of the male birds early attracted attention, and the size and general appearance of the birds caused them for many years to be considered as raptorial or gallinaceous, they being accordingly ranked with the mound-birds, curassows, and guinea. Subsequently they were referred by some authors to the American family of rock-wrens (*Petrochelidonidae*). It is only of late years that a knowledge of the anatomical structure has enabled ornithologists to classify the family correctly.

menuroid (mə-nū'roid), *a.* Having the characters of the *Menuridae*; pseudosciniine.

Menuridae (mə-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Menura + -idae*.] A superfamily of pseudosciniine passerine birds containing the *Menuridae* and *Atrichidae*, or the Australian lyre-birds and scrub-birds, characterized by the abnormal structure of the acromyodian syrinx, and the disposition of the tensor patagii brevis as in picarian birds.

menuse, *n.* A Middle English form of *minish*.

Menyanthes (men-i-an'the-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Griseb., 1830), < *Menyanthes + -es*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Gentianaceae*, the gentian family. It is characterized by having radical or alternate leaves, and by the lobes of the corolla being imbricate-valvate in the bud. It embraces 4 genera, of which *Menyanthes* is the type, and about 40 species.

Menyanthes (men-i-an'the-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), *improp.* for *Menyanthes* or *Menyanthes*, < *Gr. menyan, or menyan, monthly, or phy. month, + anthos, flower.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Gentianaceae*, type of the tribe *Menyanthaceae*. It is characterized by a capsule which breaks open irregularly at the top into two partial valves, and by long petiolate radical leaves, which are trifoliate or round, reniform, and serrate. There are two species, or perhaps only one, *M. exaltata*, the bog bean, buck bean, or marsh-celery. They are herbaceous water-plants, with a creeping rootstock, sheathed by the membranous bases of the long petioles, and bear white or bluish flowers, which grow in a raceme at the apex of a long leafless scape. See *top-bean*.

menyanthin (men-i-an'thin), *n.* [*< Menyanthes + -in*.] A bitter principle obtained from *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

menyet, *n.* Other forms of *menyet*.

menyet, *n.* A Middle English form of *menyet*.

menzie (mē'zi-ē), *n.* A Scotch form of *menyet*.

Before all the *menzie*, and in her moment of power, the Queen humbled her to the dust by taking her with her shame. Scott, *Abbot*, 1841.

Menziesia (men-zē'zi-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (J. E. Smith, 1806), so named after Archibald Menzies (died 1842), surgeon and naturalist to the expedition under Vancouver. The surname *Menzies*, prop. *Menzies* (the *z* being orig. merely another shape of *y*), appears to be derived from ME. *menzie*, i. e. *menyet*, var. of *menye*, etc., a house-hold; see *menyet*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Ericaceae* and the tribe *Rhododendraceae*. It is distinguished by the loose coat of the seeds, the short gamopetalous corolla, and the 4-toothed ovary. There are 7 species, natives of North America, Japan and Kamchatka, shrubs with alternate petiolate entire deciduous leaves, and small or medium sized flowers in terminal racemes. One species, *M. glandulosa*, is found in the Alleghenies. The Irish heath, *Daboena polytricha*, was formerly included in this genus.

meoblet, *a.* and *n.* See *noble*.

meont, *n.* [*< Gr. mēnē, the moon; see Meun*, 2. *meont*.] Same as *meunt*. *Minchen*.

Mephistophelean (mef'is-tō-fē'lē-an), *a.* [*< Mephistopheles + -an*.] Same as *Mephistophelean*.

Wit is apt to be cold ... and Mephistophelean in men who have no relish for humanity. George Eliot, *Essays* (German Writ.).

Mephistopheles (mef'is-tō-fē'lēz), *n.* [*Written Mephistophilus in Shakespeare, Fletcher, etc.*]

Mephistopheles in Marlowe, but now generally *Mephistopheles*, as in Goethe; a made-up name, like most of the names of the medieval devils. Whether the orig. concealer of the name meant to form it from (*Gr. mēnē, the moon, + phos, light, + phos, loving* (a plausible etymology, though the formation is irregular), or from some other elements (some conjecture *Gr. mēnē, a cloud, + phos, loving*), or merely concocted a Greek-sounding name of no meaning, must be left to conjecture. The name of a familiar spirit mentioned in the old legend of Sir John Faustus, and a principal agent in Marlowe's play of Dr. Faustus, and in Goethe's "Faust."

Then he may pleasure the king, at a dead pinch too, Without a Mephistopheles, such as thou art. Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, v. 1.

Mephistopheles ... is the Spirit of Negation, and his being exists through opposition to the positive Truth, and Order, and Beauty, which proceed from the never-ending creative energy of the Deity ... His irreverence and irony are ... a part of his nature. K. Taylor, *Faust*, l. note 51.

Mephistophilus (mef'is-tō-fē'lē-an), *a.* [*Also Mephistopheles; < Mephistopheles + -us*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling in character the spirit Mephistopheles; diabolical; sardonic; jeering; irreverent.

mephitic (mef'it'ik), *a.* [*= F. mephitique = Sp. mephitico = Pg. mephitico = It. mephitico, < L. mephiticus, pestilential, < L. mephitis, a pestilential exhalation; see mephitis*.] Pertaining to mephitis; foul; noxious; pestilential; poisonous; stinking.

The schools kept the thinking faculty alive and active, when the disturbed state of civil life, the mephitic atmosphere engendered by the dominant ecclesiasticism, and the almost total neglect of natural knowledge might well have stifled it. Huxley, *Nineteenth Century*, XXI, 106.

That strange and scarcely known ill, alas! of almost mephitic odor, the xerophyllia. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII, 305.

Mephitic gas, carbon dioxide.

mephitical (mef'it'ik-əl), *a.* [*< mephitis + -al*.] Same as *mephitis*.

mephitically (mef'it'ik-əl), *adv.* [*< mephitical + -ly*.] With mephitis; foully; pestilentially.

Mephitis (mef'it'is), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Mephitis + -is*.] A subfamily of *Mustelidae* peculiar to America, typified by the genus *Mephitis*; the skunks. The group is closely related to the badgers of *Melinae* and to the African *Zorillinae*, the three being combined by some authors. But the *Mephitis* are distinguished by having 2 or 4 more teeth in the lower than in the upper jaw, the back upper molar quadrants, and the premolars 3 above and below on each side (in one genus only 2 above on each side). The form is stout, with moderately developed limbs, unwebbed digits, and long bushy tail. The coloration is black and white, there is no subcapular pouch as in badgers but the perineal glands are enormously developed, secreting the fetid fluid which forms a means of defense and offense. The holds are terrestrial and to some extent fossorial. There are 3 genera, *Mephitis*, *Spilogale*, and *Conopsea*.

mephitis (mef'it'is), *n.* [*< L. mephitis, a pestilential exhalation; personified, Mephitis, also Mephitis, a goddess who averts pestilential exhalations.*] 1. A pestilential exhalation, especially from the earth; any noxious or ill-smelling emanation, as from putrid or filthy substances; a noxious or poisonous stench.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of skunks, typical of the subfamily *Mephitinae*. The teeth are 34 in number, 16 above and 18 below. The pelage is very long, the tail long and very bushy, and the coloration black, striped or spotted with white. The palatal ends opposite the last molar; the nostril process is flaring; the pericardium is not much inflated; the zygonia rise backward, and the profile of the skull is highest over the orbits. The nostrils are lateral, and the sides hairy at least in part. There are several species, of North and Central America, the best-known of which is *M. mephitis*, the common skunk. *M. macrura* is the long-tailed skunk of Mexico. The little striped skunk, *M. putorius* of the United States, is referred by Coues to the genus *Spilogale*. The South American and African skunks which have been referred to *Mephitis* belong to other genera. See *skunk*.

mephitism (mef'it'iz-m), *n.* [*< mephitis + -ism*.] Same as *mephitis*. 1. *Phlogisticon*.

Mephistophilus, *Mephistophilus*, *n.* See *Mephistopheles*.

meraciously (mē-rā'sh-ē-us), *a.* [*Erroneously for 'meraciously,' < L. meracius, pure, unmixed, < merus, pure; see merus*.] Without admixture or adulteration; pure; honest; strong; racy.

meracity (mē-rā'sh-ē-us), *n.* [*< L. meracius, pure; see meraciously*.] Clearness or pureness. *Bulley*, 1731.

meraline (mē-rā'li-n), *n.* A woolen material for women's dresses and cloaks, usually having a narrow stripe.

mercablet (mē'r-kā-bl), *a.* [*< L. mercabilis, that can be bought, < merca, trade, buy; see merca*.] Capable of being bought or sold; merchantable. *Bailey*, 1731.

mercantile (mër'kan-til), *a.* [Formerly also *mercantili*; < OF. *mercantili*, *F.* *mercantile* = *Sp.* *mercantil* = *It.* *mercantile*, < *ML.* *mercantilis*, of a merchant or of trade, < *L.* *mercant-*, *js*, a merchant, trading; see *merchant*.] 1. Of or pertaining to merchants, or the traffic carried on by merchants; having to do with trade or commerce; trading; commercial.

Demetrius . . . was esteemed an adept in the mystery of *mercantile* politics. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

2. Characteristic of the business of merchants; in accord with business principles.

It was found essential to establish the work (the "Edinburgh Review") on a sound *mercantile* basis, with a paid editor and paid writers. *Sydney Smith*, *Wit and Wisdom*.

Mercantile law, the law applicable to commercial transactions; the law merchant. *See* *law merchant*, *under* *law*.

Mercantile system, in *polit. econ.*, the belief, generally held till the end of the last century, that all wealth consists in gold and silver, and that therefore the exportation of goods and importation of gold should be encouraged by the state, while the importation of goods and the exportation of gold should be forbidden, or at least restricted as much as possible.

While there are so many things to render the assumption which is the basis of the *mercantile system* plausible, there is also some small foundation in reason, though a very insufficient one, for the distinction which that system so emphatically draws between money and every other kind of valuable possession.

J. N. Mill, *Pol. Econ.*, Prelim. Rem.

Thus, the *Mercantile System* admits every mode of applying the three factors of production, but considers them really productive only in so far as they increase the quantity of the precious metals possessed by the nation, either through the agency of mining at home or by means of foreign trade. *W. Roscher*, *Pol. Econ.* (trans.), I, 169.

Syn. *Mercantile, Commercial.* *Commercial* is the broader term, including the other. *Mercantile* applies only to the actual purchase and sale of goods, according to one's line of business, the *mercantile* class in a community comprises all such as are actually in the business of buying and selling. *Commercial* covers the whole theory and practice of commerce, home or foreign; as, the *British* are a *commercial* people; *commercial* usages, honor, law. The word is applicable wherever the more varied activities of commerce are concerned.

mercantilism (mër'kan-til-izm), *n.* [*< mercantile* + *-ism*.] 1. The mercantile spirit or character; devotion to trade and commerce; excessive importance attached to traffic, or to exchange of values in any way.

Mercantilism is drawing into its vortex the intellectual strength of the nation. *The Century*, XXXI, 311.

2. In *polit. econ.*, the mercantile system, or the theories embodied in it. See *mercantile*.

Indeed, it has been justly observed that there are in him (Hume) several traces of a refined *mercantilism*, and that he represents a state of opinion in which the transition from the old to the new view is not yet completely effected. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 364.

mercantilist (mër'kan-til-ist), *n.* [*< mercantile* + *-ist*.] 1. A devotee of mercantilism; a believer in the supreme importance of trade and commerce. — 2. In *polit. econ.*, an advocate of the mercantile system, or of some similar theory.

The *mercantilists* may be best described, as Roscher has remarked, not by any definite economic theorem which they held in common, but by a set of theoretic tendencies, commonly found in combination, though severally prevailing in different degrees in different minds.

Encyc. Brit., XIX, 364.

mercantilistic (mër'kan-til-istik), *a.* [*< mercantile* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to mercantilism, or to the mercantile system in political economy; characteristic of mercantilists.

From the seventeenth century *mercantilistic* views began to exercise a more and more marked influence upon financial literature. *Enc. of Pol. Science*, II, 197.

mercantility (mër'kan-til'i-ti), *n.* [*< mercantile* + *-ity*.] Mercantile spirit or enterprise. [*Rare*.]

He was all on fire with *mercantility*. *C. Rundle*, *Cholera and Health*, lxxvi. (*Darwin*.)

mercaptan (mër-kap'tan), *n.* [So called as absorbing mercury; < *L.* *Mercurius*, Mercury, *ML.*, quicksilver, mercury, + *captant-* (*js*), taking, *ppr.* of *captare*, take; see *captation*.] One of a class of compounds analogous to alcohols, in which the group SH takes the place of hydroxyl. They are all liquids having an offensive garlic odor, and form with mercuric acid white crystalline compounds, hence their name. *Methyl mercaptan* (*CH₃SH*) or *methyl sulphhydrate*, is a highly offensive and volatile liquid.

mercaptide (mër-kap'tid or -tid), *n.* [*< mercaptan* + *-ide*.] A compound formed by the union of mercaptan with a metallic base.

mercaptol (mër-kap'tol), *a.* [*< mercaptan* + *-ol*.] Derived from or having the properties of mercaptans.

mercato, **mercator**, *n.* [*< It.* *mercato*, < *L.* *mercatus*, a market; see *market*.] Same as *market*.

This was formerly the Circus de Agonales, dedicated to sports and pastimes, and is now the greatest market of the city. *Malyn, Diary*, Feb. 30, 1666.

By order of court a *mercato* was erected at Boston, to be kept upon Thursday, the fifth day of the week. *Windsor, Hist. New England*, I, 149.

mercator (mër-ka-tor), *n.* [*< It.* *mercator* (cf. *Sp.* *mercador* = *OF.* *mercadant*, < *It.*) (equiv. to *mercante*), a merchant, < *mercatur*, trade, < *mercato*, trading, market; see *market*, *v.*] A foreign trader.

Tro. What is he, *Biondello*?

Bion. Master, a *mercator* or a pedant, I know not what; but formal in apparel.

Shak., *T.* of the S., iv, 2, 68.

Spelled *mercantant* in the early editions, and *mercatal* in some modern ones.

mercative (mër'ka-tiv), *n.* [*< ML.* *mercatus*, of trading, < *mercatus*, trading; see *market*.] Of or belonging to trade. *Coler.*, 1717.

Mercator's chart, projection. See the nouns. **mercatur** (mër'ka-tur), *n.* [*< L.* *mercatura*, trade, traffic, < *mercari*, trade; see *merchant*.] The act or practice of buying and selling; commerce; traffic; trade.

mercet (mër-s), *v.* [*By* aphoresis from *amerce*.] To amerce; mulct; fine.

For the kings of Egypt put him downe at Jerusalem, and merced the land in an hundred talents of sylver and a talent of golde. *Bible of 1551*, 2 Chron. xxxvi, 8.

mercedet, *n.* [*ME.*, < *L.* *merces* (merced-), pay, reward, bribe, etc.; see *mercy*.] Reward; payment; bribe.

That ye no mede bot a *mercede*,

A manner drewe dette for the doyngre. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv, 309.

Mercedonius, Mercedinus (mër-se-dō-ni-us, -dī-nus), *n.* [*L.*] In the Roman calendar commonly ascribed to Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, an intercalary month inserted every second year between the 23d and the 24th of February, and having twenty-two or twenty-three days.

mercement (mër'sment), *n.* [*ME.*, also *merciement*, *merciement*; by aphoresis from *amercement*. Cf. *merciement*.] A fine; a penalty satisfied by a money-payment; a mulct.

Bryngo alle men to bowe with oute byter wounde, With-oute *mercement* other manshuld amenden alle rimes. *Piers Plowman* (C), v, 182.

But so is here a felere and the lawe shapeth, Upon man for his mysdedes the *mercement* he tareth. *Piers Plowman* (B), I, 169.

mercenarian (mër-se-na'-ri-an), *n.* [*< mercenary* + *-an*.] A mercenary.

Old bands

Of voluntaries and *mercenarians*. *Mardon*, in *Trago of Pygmalion*, I, 13.

mercenarily (mër-se-na'-ri-li), *adv.* [*< mercenary* + *-ly*.] In a mercenary manner. *Imp. Dict.*

mercenariness (mër-se-na'-ri-ness), *n.* [*< mercenary* + *-ness*.] The character of being mercenary; venality; regard to hire or reward; action or conduct uniformly prompted by the love of gain or the acquisition of money as a chief end.

mercenary (mër-se-na'-ri), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME.* *mercenarius* = *F.* *mercenaire* = *Sp.* *mercenario*, < *L.* *mercarius*, earlier *mercenarius*, hired for pay, hireling, as noun a hired laborer, < *merces* (merced-), pay, wages, reward; see *mercy*.] 1. *a.* 1. Working or acting for reward; hired; serving only for gain; selling one's services to the highest bidder.

Mercenary men, which get their living by the trade of rowing. *Comat* (trudites), I, 214.

Mercenary troops, . . . perfectly acquainted with every part of their profession, irresistible in the field, powerful to defend or destroy, but deserting without love and without hatred. *Macaulay*, *Athenian Orators*.

Hence — 2. Venal; sordid; actuated only by hope of reward; ready to accept dishonorable gain; as, a *mercenary* prince or judge; a *mercenary* disposition.

This study fits a *mercenary* drudge.

Marlowe, *Doctor Faustus*, I, 1.

You know me too proud to stoop to *mercenary* insincerity. *Goldsmith*, *To Edward Mills*.

3. Pertaining or due to hope of gain or reward; done, given, etc., in return for hire; resulting from sordid motives; as, *mercenary* services; a *mercenary* act.

For many of our princes, was the while, *For* reward and a shill'd in *mercenary* blood. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv, 7, 73.

Thus needy wits a vile revenue made, And verse became a *mercenary* trade. *Dryden*, and *Steele*, *tr.* of *Horace's Art of Poetry*, iv.

One act that from a thankful heart proceeds, *Reeds* ten thousand *mercenary* deeds. *Compt.*, *Truth*, I, 132.

Syn. *Hireling*, etc. See *usual*.

II. *n.*; pl. *mercenaries* (-riz). 1. A person who works for pay; especially, one who has no higher motive to work than love of gain.

He was a shepherd and no *mercenary*. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Pro.* to *U. T.*, I, 132.

Stationed by, as waiting a result, *Lean* silent gangs of *mercenaries* ceased *Working* to watch the strangers. *Browning*, *Sordido*.

2. Specifically, a soldier in foreign service; a professional soldier. This term became common during the long wars of the years immediately following the middle ages, when professional soldiers who served any one who would pay them were contrasted with those who still followed their feudal superiors.

This is to show, both how tyranny grows to stand in need of mercenary soldiers, and how those *mercenaries* are . . . firmly assured unto the tyrant.

Raleigh, *Hist. World*, v, II, 2.

Like *mercenaries*, hired for home defence, *They will not serve* against their native Prince. *Dryden*, *Blind and Panther*, II, 236.

The Chief Citizens, like the noble Italians, hire *mercenaries* to carry arms in their stead. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 28.

merc (mër's), *n.* [*< ME.* *merc*, *moerde*, < *OF.* *merc*, *F.* *merc* = *Pr.* *merc*, *merc* = *Sp.* *mercero* = *Pg.* *mercero* = *It.* *mercario*, < *ML.* *mercarius* (also *mercurius*, *mercurus*, after *OF.*), a trader, a dealer in small wares, < *L.* *merc* (mer-), merchandise; see *mercy*, *merchant*.] 1. A dealer in small wares, or in merchandise of any sort.

A row of pins, arranged as neatly as in the papers sold at the *merc*. *Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, II, 689.

2. A dealer in cloths of different sorts, especially silk. [*Eng.*]

She feels not how the hand drops away, nor the acres melt; nor foresees the change, when the *merc* has your woods for her velvet. *B. Jonson*, *Epitaph*, II, 1.

mercerization (mër'sér-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< mercerize* + *-ation*.] A process of treating cotton fiber or fabrics, invented by John Mercer, a Lancashire calico-printer, and patented in 1851. He discovered that the steeping of cotton cloth from ten to twenty minutes in caustic and syrupy potash lye, and then washing out the cloth with alcohol of specific gravity 0.825, caused the texture to contract one tenth on drying, retaining 14.7 per cent. of potash. If analysis of specific gravity 1.312 is substituted for the potash, the cloth shrinks one fourth and contains 9.6 per cent. of soda. Water abstracts all the soda, and leaves the shrunken tissue, which takes more brilliant colors in dyeing than unmercerized calico. Also spelled *mercerisation*.

mercerize (mër'sér-iz), *v.* *t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *mercerized*, *ppr.* *mercerizing*. [*< Mercer* (see def. of *mercerization*) + *-ize*.] To treat (cotton fiber or fabrics) with a solution of caustic alkali according to the method of mercerization. Also spelled *mercerise*.

The microscopic examination of a *mercerized* cotton fiber shows it to have lost all its original characteristics. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI, 342.

mercerhip (mër'sér-ship), *n.* [*< mercer* + *-ship*.] The occupation or business of a mercer.

He confesses himself to be an egregious fool to leave his *mercerhip*, and go to be a mauqueter. *Hood*, *Letters*, II, 32.

mercery (mër'sér-i), *n.*; pl. *merceries* (-iz). [*< ME.* *mercery*, *mercery*, *mercerie*, < *OF.* *mercerie*, *mercierie*, *F.* *mercerie* (> *Sp.* *merceria* = *Pg.* *It.* *merceria*), < *ML.* *mercaria* (also *mercaria*, after *OF.*), the trade of a mercer, mercers' wares, < *mercurius*, a mercer; see *mercury*.] 1. The class of commodities or goods in which a mercer deals, as silks, woollen cloths, etc. [*Eng.*]

(Cloth, furrow, and other *mercery*.)

Berners, *tr.* of *Prologue's Chron.*, I, cccxii. Half the shop was appropriated to grocery; the other half to drapery, and a little *mercery*.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, II.

Serious-faced folk who buy their *merceries* economically and seldom. *Portingally Rec.*, N. S., XXXIII, 72.

2. The trade of a mercer.

The *mercery* is gone from out of Lambard-street and Cheapside into Paternoster-row and Fleet-street. *Grant*, *Bills of Mortality*.

3. A place where mercers' wares are sold. **merchandize** (mër'chan-diz), *n.* [Also *merchandise*; < *ME.* *merchandise*, *merchandys*, *merchandys*, *merchandys*, < *OF.* *merchandys*, *merchandys*, *F.* *merchandys*, a merchant's wares, < *mercand*, a merchant; see *merchant*.] 1. In general, any movable object of trader traffic; that which is passed from hand to hand by purchase and sale; specifically, the objects of commerce; a commercial commodity or commercial goods.

merchandise (mər'chən-dīz), *n.* The goods or wares bought and sold for gain. Real property, ships, money, stocks, and bonds are not merchandise, nor are notes or other mere representations or measures of actual commodities or values. [Now never used in the plural.]

Thou shalt not sell her at all for money; thou shalt not make merchandise of her. Deut. xxi. 14.

Men cannot even be Damascene, that is a full-fledged Cytece, and false noble, and false of all Merchandises. Manderly, Travels, p. 122.

As many strangers to alms and measure all kinds of merchandise which they shall buy or sell by the yard. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 210.

21. Purchase and sale; trade; bargain; traffic; dealing, or advantage from dealing.

I would make a merchandise of your mischance to marry. York Plays, p. 228.

For the merchandise of it [wisdom] is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. Prov. III. 14.

Were he out of Venice, I can make what merchandise I will. Shak., M. of V., III. 1. 184.

If he pay thee to the utmost farthing, thou hast forgiven nothing; it is merchandise, and not forgiveness, to restore him that does as much as you can require. Jer Taylor.

Goods, wares, and merchandise. See good, *n.* = Syn. 1. Goods, Commodities, etc. See property.

merchandiser (mər'chən-dīz), *v. t.* [*ME. marchandysen*; *< marchandise, n.*] To engage in trade; carry on commerce.

That none officer nor purveyor of y^e kyngis shall marchandysen by hymself or by odur wythin the cite or with out of thyngis touchyng his office. Arundel's Chronicle, p. 8.

They us'd to merchandise indifferently, and were permitted to sell to the friends of their enemies. Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 5, 1657.

merchandiser (mər'chən-dī-zēr), *n.* A dealer in merchandise; a merchant; a trafficker; a trader.

That which did not a little amuse the merchandisers. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, I.

merchandizing (mər'chən-dī-zing), *n.* Mercantile-business.

When I went Home, my ancient Father began to press me earnestly to enter into some course of life that might make some addition to what I had, and after long consultation Merchandizing was what I took to. N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 348.

merchandise, *n.* An obsolete variant of *merchandise*.

merchant (mər'chant), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *merchant, marchant, marchant, marchand*; *< ME. marchand, marchant, OF. marchand, marchant, marchant, F. marchand = Sp. mercante*; *= It. mercante, a trader, merchant, < L. mercator* (*-tor*), a buyer, ppr. of *mercari*, trade, traffic, buy, *< mercz* (*n. re-*), merchandise, traffic, *< merce, mereri*, gain, buy, purchase, also deserve, merit see *mercy* and *merit*. Etymologically the adj. precedes the noun; but the noun appears to be earlier in E.] *I. n.* 1. One who is engaged in the business of buying commercial commodities and selling them again for the sake of profit; especially, one who buys and sells in quantity or by wholesale. One who buys without selling again, or who sells without having bought, as where one sells products of his own labor, or who buys and sells exclusively articles not the subject of ordinary commerce, or who buys and sells commercial articles on salary and not for profit, is not usually termed a merchant. Those who buy or sell on a commission for others are termed *commission-merchants*. In the law of bankruptcy, which forbids a discharge to merchants and traders who have not kept proper books of account, the term has a more extended meaning, having been held to include a heavy-stable keeper who buys hay and grain and indirectly sells it by boarding horses, but not a broker who speculates in stocks.

Thidre cometh Marchaunt with Marchandise be Son, from Yndos, Perce, Caldeo, Ermony, and of many others Kyngdomes. Manderly, Travels, p. 122.

Ye merchants that use the trade of merchandise, Use lawful wares and reasonable price. Habesh Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 354.

A merchant of or in an article is one who buys and sells it, and not the manufacturer selling it. A wine grower is not a wine merchant; even a wine importer is not called a wine merchant, but a wine importer.

Lord Brouncker, Law Rep. 7 Ex. 127.

How shall he his Belgravia for his grandeur, and this the Cheap-side and his Lombard Street for the merchants and bankers. 4. Trollope, South Africa, II. 68.

22. A supercargo; the person in charge of the business affairs of a trading expedition.

He anchored in the road with one ship of small burden; and, pretending the death of his merchant, brought the Spanish sailing-masterly in number, that they might bury their merchant in hollow ground. Raleigh (Archer's Eng. Garner, I. 16).

23. A merchant ship or vessel; a merchant-man.

The members of some merchant. Shak., Tempest, II. 1. A Convey ships accompany their merchants till they may prosecute the rest of their voyage without danger. Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

4. A shop-keeper or store-keeper. [Scotland, and generally throughout the U. S.]—*5t.* A fellow; a chap. [Familiar.]

The crafty merchant (what ever he had) that will set brother against brother meaneth to destroy them both. Latimer, Sermons, p. 115, b. (Nares.)

I pray you, sir, what saucy merchant was this that was so full of his ropery? Shak., R. and J., II. 4. 153.

Custom of merchants. See custom. **Forwarding merchant.** See forwarding. **Hong merchants.** See hong. **Merchant of the staple,** a merchant who dealt in or exported staple commodities that is, wool, wool-fels, and leather. See staple. **Merchants' Court.** See court. **Merchant's mark,** in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a device used on a seal and in similar ways by a merchant or dealer—often consisting of a cipher of the letters of his name, often of a selected badge, and not often heraldic in character.

II. a. 1. Relating to trade or commerce; commercial; as, the law merchant. See law.

Sir Peter. Yes, madam, I would have law merchant for them too. Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 2.

The merchant flag is without the Royal arms, and has a narrow yellow stripe at the top and bottom of the flag outside the two red bars. Preble, Hist. of the Flag, p. 32.

2. Pertaining to merchants; belonging to the mercantile class; engaged or used in trade or commerce.

Up among the merchant gear [merchandise]. They were as busy as we were down. Hood of the Heidenrue (Child's Ballads, VI. 136).

Merchant Adventurers. See adventurer. **Merchant bar, merchant iron,** an iron bar which has been finished by passing through the merchant rolls. Puddled bars (see puddle) are worked into merchant iron or merchant bar by being cut into pieces of suitable length, which are then piled in packets, heated to a welding heat, and then hammered and rolled, or rolled without hammering, into bars of suitable shape to be put upon the market. The amount of labor bestowed on this process depends on the quality of the iron it is desired to produce. Puddled bars which have been rolled a second time are called "No. 2," and this is what is usually designated as merchant bar. It is the lowest quality of iron available for the general smith's use. If piled and rolled again, the product is called "No. 3." Another repetition of the process furnishes an article known as "best best," and still another gives "trouble best." **Merchant captain or seaman,** a captain or seaman employed in the merchant service. **Merchant prince,** a merchant of great wealth.

Many of the merchant-princes of Lombard Street and Cornhill. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., XV.

Merchant rolls, the rolls of a rolling mill which turn out merchant bars. **Merchant service,** the mercantile marine, the business of commerce at sea. **Merchant ship,** a ship employed in mercantile voyages; a ship used in trading. **Merchant tailor,** a trading tailor, a tailor who furnishes the materials for the clothes that he makes.

This year [1571] of Henry VII. the laybours newyd to the Kyng to be chyd Marchant Taylours, whereupon a grete grudge rose amonge dyvers craftys in the cite agaynst them. Arundel's Chronicle, p. 311.

Merchant train, in metal working, a set of rolls having a series of grooves, decreasing progressively, for reducing iron puddle-bars to the sizes and shapes known as merchant bar. **Merchant Venturer,** a Merchant Adventurer. See adventurer. **Merchant vessel,** a merchant ship.

Lo, how our Marchant vessels to and fro Freely about our trade full waters go. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Handy Crafts.

merchant (mər'chant), *v. t.* [Formerly also *merchand, marchant*; *< OF. marchand, F. marchand, trade, < marchand, a trader; see merchant, n.*] To trade; buy or sell; deal; barter; traffic; negotiate.

His wyfe had rather marchant with you. Bower, tr. of Froissart's Chron. II. 615.

And [Ferdinando] merchanted at this time with France, for the restoring of the counties of Roussillon and Perpignan, oppugned to the French. Bacon, Hen. VII., p. 90.

merchantable (mər'chan-tā-ble), *a.* [*< ME. marchandable*; *< merchant, n., + -able*.] 1. Suitable for trade or sale; salable.

Ther wyves hath ben merchantabill, And of they were competent. The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 21).

Venues are grown such merchantable wares That now for someth sellers are the buyers. Sir J. Harrington's Epigrams, I. 40.

2. Specifically, inferior to the best or "selected" quality, but sufficiently good for ordinary purposes; as, merchantable wheat or timber.

3. The highest of the three grades into which codfish that have been salted, washed, and dried are sorted. [Newfoundland.]

merchant-bar, merchant-iron. See merchant bar, under merchant, *a.*

merchandise (mər'chən-dīz), *n.* The occupation of a merchant.

Finding merchandise in Glasgow ruinous to weak health. Carlyle, Ramaniscences, II. 83.

merchantly (mər'chant-ly), *a.* [*< merchant + -ly*.] In a manner befitting a merchant.

merchantman (mər'chant-man), *n.*: pl. *merchantmen* (-men). [*< merchant + man*.] 1t. A merchant.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a merchant man seeking goodly pearls. Mat. xiii. 45.

The craftsman, or merchantman, teacheth his pretence to lie, and to utter his wares with lying and forswearing. Latimer.

2. A ship employed in the transportation of goods, as distinguished from a ship of war; a trading vessel.

Likewise had he served a year on board a merchantman, and made himself full sailor. Tennyson, Enchiridion.

merchantry (mər'chant-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *merchandise*; *< merchant + -ry*.] 1. The business of a merchant.

I wish human wit, which is really very considerable in mechanics and merchantry, could devise some method of cultivating canes and making sugar without the manual labour of the human species. Walpole, Letters, IV. 482. (Davies.)

2. The body of merchants taken collectively; as, the merchantry of a country.

merciable (mər'si-ā-ble), *a.* [*< ME. mercyable*, *< OF. mercurable, merciful, < merce, mercy; see mercy*.] Merciful.

That of his mercy God so merciable On us his grete mercy multiple. Chaucer, Priores's Tale, I. 320.

To us alle be merciable, And forgyve us alle our mysdoles. hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

merciamen (mər'si-ā-men), *n.* [*< M.L. mercamentum, < mercare, fix a fine; see amercer, amercement. Cf. mercment.*] Amercement.

Takyng of merciamen therewy then the lawthom commandyd. Palsgrave, Chron., an. 1234.

Mercian (mər'si-ān), *n.* and *a.* [*< M.L. Mercia* (see def.) (*x. AS. Merc, Merce, Myrc, Myres*, pl., the Mercians, Mercia) + *-ian*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Mercia, an ancient kingdom in the central part of England, extending westward to the Welsh border. It reached its greatest height in the seventh and eighth centuries.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of ancient Mercia.

merciful (mər'si-fūl), *a.* [*< ME. merciful*; *< mercy + -ful*.] 1. Possessing the attribute of mercy; exercising forbearance or pity; not revengeful or cruel; element; compassionate; gracious.

And the piblean . . . smote upon his breast, saying, God be merciful to me a sinner. Luke xviii. 13.

I shall both find your lordship judge and juror, You are so merciful. Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 2. 61.

You are a merciful creature. And send me always to deal with such chapmen. The Great Frost (Archer's Eng. Garner, I. 86).

2. Characterized by mercy; manifesting clemency or compassion; giving relief from danger, need, or suffering.

Virtues which are merciful, not weave Snarers for the falling. Byron, Child's Harold, III. 114.

Syn. Humane. Merciful (see humane), lenient, mild, tender-hearted.

mercifully (mər'si-fūl-ly), *adv.* In a merciful manner; with compassion or pity; in mercy; tenderly; mildly; as, mercifully spared.

Good Kate, mock me mercifully. Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 214.

All persons unjustly exiled by Nero . . . he mercifully restored againe to their country and honour. Sir H. Sand, tr. of Tacitus, p. 11.

mercifulness (mər'si-fūl-nēs), *n.* This quality of being merciful; tenderness toward the faults or needs of others; readiness to forgive offense or relieve suffering.

mercify, *v. t.* [*< mercy + -fy*.] To pity.

Many did desire, Without she did weep, of no man mercifide. Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 32.

merciless (mər'si-lēs), *a.* [*< merry + -less*.] 1. Destitute of mercy; unfeeling; pitiless; hard-hearted; cruel; relentless; unsparring; as, a merciless tyrant.

The foe is merciless and will not pity: But at their hands I have deserved no pity. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 3. 26.

She was merciless in exacting retribution. Prescott, Ferd. and Is., II. 19.

She hauled me to the wash stand, inflicted a *mercurial*, but happily brief scrub of my face and hands with soap, water, and a warm towel. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.*

2. Without hope of mercy. [Rare.]

And all dismay through *mercurious* despair.

Spenser, F. Q., IV, vii

syn 1. Unmerciful, severe, measurable, unrelenting but baroque, average

mercilessly (mēr' a les-ly), *adv.* In a merciless manner; cruelly.

mercilessness (mēr' a les-ness), *n.* The quality of being merciless; want of mercy or pity.

merciment (mēr' sī-ment), *n.* See *mercement*.

mercurammonium (mēr ku ra-mō'n-um), *n.* [*Ni.*, *Mercurus*, mercury, + *ammonium*.] A compound of mercury and ammonium specifically applied to bases in which mercury replaces a part or all of the hydrogen in ammonium. Examples are mercurous ammonium chloride, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HgCl}_2$ and mercuric ammonium chloride, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HgCl}_4$ known as *white precipitate*. **Mercurammonium chloride**, the hydrogynous ammonium or white precipitate of the United States and British Pharmacopoeia.

mercurial (mēr-kū' ri-əl), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *Mercurius* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *Mercurio* = *It.* *mercurio*, < *L.* *Mercurius*, of or pertaining to the god Mercury or to the planet Mercury, < *Mercurius*, Mercury; see *Mercury*.] 1. *a.* 1. [cap.] Pertaining to the god Mercury; having the form or qualities attributed to Mercury.

His foot *Mercurial*, his Martial thigh.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2, 310.

To see thee young, yet manage so thine arms,
Have a *mercurial* nimble and martial hands.
Shak., A. and C. to Prince Henry

2. Like Mercury in character; having the moral or mental qualities ascribed to the god Mercury, or supposed by astrologists to belong to those under his star, the planet Mercury; light-hearted; gay; active; sprightly; flighty; flexible; changeable; volatile.

He is . . . of a disposition, perhaps, rather too *mercurial* for the chamber of a nervous invalid.

Burman, Ingoldsby Legends, I, 190.

Mercurial races are never sublime.

De Quincey, Secret Societies, II.

3. Pertaining to Mercury as god of trade; hence, pertaining to trade or money-making; as, *mercurial* pursuits.

His (Monroe's) mind being more martial than *mercurial*, . . . he applied himself to sea service.

Wood, Atlantic Ocean, I.

Properties pertaining to the practice of the law, as well as to the *mercurial* profession.

P. Whitehead, Gymnasium, I, note.

4. Pertaining to Mercury as herald; hence, giving intelligence; pointing out; directing.

As the traveller is directed by a *mercurial* statue.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants.

5. Pertaining or relating to mercury or quicksilver. (a) Containing or consisting of quicksilver or mercury; as *mercurial* preparations or medicines. (b) Characterized by the use of mercury; as, *mercurial* treatment. (c) Caused by the use of mercury; as, a *mercurial* disease.

Hepatic mercurial ore, *cinnabar*. **Mercurial bath**, *orethm*, *gaze*. See the nouns. **Mercurial gilding**, same as *wash gilding*. **Mercurial horn-ore**, same as *calomel*. **Mercurial level**, *ointment*, *pendulum*, *thermometer*, etc. See the nouns.

II, *n.* 1. A person possessing any of the attributes of the god Mercury; one of mercurial temperament; a sprightly person; also, one given to trickery; a cheat or thief.

Come, brave *mercurials*, sublimed in cheating,
My dear companions, follow soldiers
In the watchful exercise of thievery.

T. Parnes, A. Albumazar I, I

2. A preparation of mercury used as a drug.

The question with the modern physician is not, as with the ancient, . . . Shall *mercurials* be administered?

H. Spencer, Study of Sociology, p. 71.

mercurialine (mēr-kū' ri-əl-īn), *n.* [*Ni.* *Mercurialis* + *-ine*.] A volatile alkaloid ($\text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{N}$) extracted from the leaves and seed of *Mercurialis annua*. It is a poisonous oily liquid, isomeric and possibly identical with methylamine.

Mercurialis (mēr-kū' ri-ā' līs), *n.* [*Ni.* (Tournesfort, 1700), < *L.* *mercurialis*, see *herba*, a plant, proph. dog's-mercury; see *mercurial*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceae*, the tribe *Crotoneae*, and the subtribe *Asclepiadeae*. It is composed of a species of herbs native in Europe, the Mediterranean region, and eastern Asia. *M. perennis*, the dog's-mercury, is a poisonous weed, with a simple erect stem six or eight inches high, the oblong or ovate lanceolate leaves crowded on its upper half, the flowers & divisions on slender axillary peduncles. *M. tomentosa* of the Mediterranean region was long supposed to have the power of determining the sex of children according as the mother drank the juice of the male or of the female plant. See *mercury*, *S.* and *boy's girl's*, and *golden mercury* (under *mercury*).

mercurialization, mercurialize. See *mercurization, mercurialize*.

mercurialism (mēr-kū' ri-āl-izm), *n.* [*Mercurial* + *-ism*.] The pathological condition produced by the use of mercury.

The other patient, on the contrary, showed no signs of *mercurialism* whatever.

Lancet, No. 2447, p. 600.

mercurialist (mēr-kū' ri-āl-ist), *n.* [*Mercurial* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is under the influence of the planet Mercury, or one resembling the god Mercury in fickleness of character.

Mercurialists are solitary, much in contemplation, subtle.

Barton, Anat. of Mel., p. 120.

2. A physician much given to the use of mercury in the treatment of disease. *Douglas.*

3. A scholar; a rhetorician.

He who with a deep insight marketh the nature of our *Mercurialists* shall find as in a harbour for pride under a scholar's cap as under a soldier's helmet.

Greene, Farewell to Folie

mercurialization (mēr-kū' ri-āl-ī-zā'shon), *n.* [*Mercurialize* + *-ation*.] The act of mercurializing, or the state of being mercurialized. Also spelled *mercurialisation*.

Premature delivery appeared to follow the *mercurialization* of the system.

A. S. Taylor, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 418.

mercurialize (mēr-kū' ri-āl-ī-zē, *v.* pret. and pp. *mercurialized*, ppr. *mercurializing*). [*Mercurial* + *-ize*.] 1. *trans.* To be capricious or fantastic.

II, *trans.* 1. To treat or impregnate with mercury, as by exposure to its vapor, or immersion in a chemical solution of it. To mercurialize a photographic negative is to subject it to the action of a solution of bichloride of mercury in order to intensify or reinforce the image. Flues of mercurialized carbon are sometimes used in microphones and in the transmitter of a telephone circuit.

2. In *med.*, to affect with mercury, as the bodily system; bring under the influence of mercury.

Also spelled *mercurialise*.

mercurially (mēr-kū' ri-āl-ē), *adv.* 1. In a mercurial manner. — 2. By means of mercury.

Mercurian (mēr-kū' ri-ān), *a.* [*L.* *Mercurius*, Mercury, + *-ian*.] 1. Pertaining to Mercury as god of eloquence.

The *mercurian* heavenly charm of his rhetoric.

Nash, Hans with von to Saffron-Walden

2. Pertaining to the planet Mercury.

Absorption by a *Mercurian* atmosphere.

J. M. Clarke, Astrom. in 19th Cent.

mercuric (mēr ku' rik), *a.* [*Mercur-y* + *-ic*.] 1. Related to or containing mercury. — 2. In *chem.*, specifically applied to compounds in which each atom of mercury is regarded as bivalent; as, *mercuric* chloride, HgCl_2 . **Mercuric chloride**, corrosive sublimate. **Mercuric fulminate**, fulminating mercury, detonating compound ($\text{C}_2\text{Hg}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$) which crystallizes in shining gray crystals prepared from a mixture of alcohol nitric acid and mercury intrate. A moderate blow or slight friction causes it to explode violently. It is used for charging percussion caps and detonating caps for firing dynamite, etc.

mercurification (mēr ku' ri-kā'shon), *n.* [*Mercurify* + *-ation* see *definition*.] 1. In *chem.*, the process or operation of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form. — 2. The act or art of taking with quicksilver.

It remains that I perform the promise I made of adding the ways of *mercurification*.

Boyle, Works, I, 64.

mercurify (mēr-kū' ri-fī), *v.* *t.* pret. and pp. *mercurified*, ppr. *mercurifying*. [*Mercur-y* + *-fy*.] 1. To obtain mercury from (metallic minerals), as by the application of intense heat, which expels the mercury in fumes that are afterward condensed. — 2. To combine or mingle with mercury; mercurialize.

A part only of the metal is *mercurified*.

Boyle, Works, I, 64.

mercuriousness (mēr-kū' ri-ūs-ness), *n.* [*Mercurious* (< *L.* *Mercurius*, Mercury) + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being mercurial, or like the god Mercury, as (in the quotation) in his character of a swift messenger.

A chapman with wings, to denote the *mercuriousness* of this messenger.

Fuller, Worthies, Kent.

mercurism (mēr-kū' rizm), *n.* [*Mercur-y* + *-ism*.] A communication of news or intelligence; a communication or announcement.

See *T. Brown*.

mercurous (mēr-kū' rūs), *a.* [*Mercur-y* + *-ous*.] 1. Related to or containing mercury. — 2. In *chem.*, specifically applied to compounds in which two atoms of mercury are regarded as forming a bivalent radical; as, *mercurous* chloride, Hg_2Cl_2 .

Mercury (mēr-kū' ri), *n.* [*ME.* *Mercuria*, *mercurie*, < *AF.* *Mercurie*, *OF.* *Mercur*, *F.* *Mercur* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *Mercurio*, < *L.* *Mercurius*, Mercury (the deity and the planet), so called (apparently) as the god of trade, < *merc* (*merc-*), merchandise, wages; see *mercy*, *merchant*.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the name of a Roman divinity, who became identified with the Greek *Hermes*. He was the son of Jupiter and Maia, and was the herald and ambassador of Jupiter. As a god of darkness Mercury is the tutelary deity of thieves and tricksters. He became also the protector of herdsmen, and the god of science, commerce, and the arts and graces of life, and the patron of travelers and athletes. It was he who guided the shades of the dead to their final abiding place. He is represented in art as a young man, usually wearing a winged hat and the talia or winged sandals, and bearing the caduceus or pastoral staff and often a purse.



Mercury.—Statue of Greek workmanship, in the British Museum, London.

The herald *Mercury*
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.
Shak., Hamlet, III, 4, 12.

2. [*L.* or *cap.*] 1. *Mercurius* (-rīz). One who acts like the god Mercury in his capacity of a messenger; a conveyor of news or information; an intelligence.

Following the mirror of all Christian kings,
With winged heels, as English *Mercurius*.

Shak., Hen. V, II, chorus, 7.

We give the winds wings and the angels too, as being the swift messengers of God, the nimble *mercuries* of heaven.

Alp. Sauerbr., sermons, p. 181.

Hence—3. [*L.* or *cap.*] A common name for a newspaper or periodical publication; formerly, also, a newspaper-carrier or a seller of newspapers.

Those who sell them [news-books] by wholesale from the press are called *mercuries*.

Covell.

No allusion to it is to be found in the monthly *Mercurius*.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xli.

4. [*L.* or *cap.*] Warmth or liveliness of temperament; spirit; sprightly qualities; hence, liability to change; fickleness.

He was so full of *mercury* that he could not fix long in any friendship, or to any design.

Rp. Burnet.

5. The innermost planet of the solar system. Its mean distance from the sun is 0.387 that of the earth. The inclination (7 degrees) and the eccentricity (0.206) of its orbit are exceeded only by some of the minor planets. Its diameter is only 3,049 miles, or about 1/3 that of the earth. Its volume is 1/10 that of the earth as 1 to 355. It performs its sidereal revolution in 88 days, its synodical in 116. Its proximity to the sun prevents its being often seen with the naked eye. The mass of Mercury, though as yet not very precisely determined, is less than that of any other planet (asteroids excepted). According to Schiaparelli it rotates on its axis in the same way as the moon does, once in each orbital revolution.

6. [*L.* or *cap.*] Chemical symbol, Hg; atomic weight, 200. A metal of a silver-white color and brilliant metallic luster, unique in that it is fluid at ordinary temperatures. It becomes solid, or freezes, at about -40°, and crystallizes in the isometric system. Its specific gravity at 0° is 13.6; when frozen, according to J. W. Mallet, 14.182. This metal contains native, sometimes in considerable quantity; but by far the largest supply is obtained from the sulphide, known as *cinnabar*. (See *cinnabar*.) Mercury is not very generally disseminated. In the United States only traces of the ore have been found in the east of the Cordillera. The principal sources of supply are the mines of Almaden in Spain, New Almaden and others near the Bay of San Francisco, and of Idria in Austria. Its chief use is in the metallurgical treatment of gold and silver ores by amalgamation. The thermometer and barometer are instruments in which the peculiar qualities of this metal are well illustrated. Commercially the most important salts of mercury are mercurous chloride (Hg_2Cl_2) or calomel, chiefly used in medicine, and the mercuric chloride (HgCl_2) or corrosive sublimate, a violent poison used in medicine and extensively in surgery as an antiseptic, and as a preservative in dressing skins, etc., being a very powerful antiseptic. The sulphide (HgS) or cinnabar, when prepared artificially, is called *corundum*, and is used as a pigment. The names *mercury* and *quicksilver* are entirely synonymous, but the former is rather a scientific designation, and one necessarily used in compound names and in the adjective form; while the latter is a common popular designation of this metal. See *amalgam*, *calomel*, *quicksilver*.

7. [*L.* or *cap.*] The column of quicksilver in a thermometer or barometer, especially with reference to the temperature or state of the atmosphere shown by it. [*Colloq.*]

whether they be the height of the mercury in the thermometer, a sudden and rapid fall is a sure sign of foul weather. *E. Strahan, in Modern Meteorology, p. 30.*

8. [L. c.] (a) A plant of the genus *Mercurialis*, chiefly *M. perennis*, the dog's-mercury, locally called *Kentish balm* (which see, under *Kentish*), and *M. annua*, the annual or French mercury. See *Mercurialis*. (b) In older usage, the *Chesopodium Bonus-Henricus*. See *algood* and *good King Henry*. This is the *English, false, or wild mercury*.—9. In *her.*, the tincture purple, when blazoning is done by the planets.—*Argentale mercury*. See *argenteal*.—*Baron's mercury* [prob. orig. *Barren mercury*], the male plant of *Mercurialis perennis*.—*Boy's mercury*, the female plant of *Mercurialis annua* (the name having been mistaken).—*Cornueuse mercury*, same as *calomel*.—*Extinction of mercury*. See *extinctio*.—*Girl's mercury*, the male plant of *Mercurialis annua*. See *male*.—*Golden mercury*, *Mercurialis perennis*, var. *gemma*.—*Hydrosublimite of mercury*, a trade-name for calomel prepared by condensing the vapor of mercurous chloride with steam in a large receiver, which causes it to deposit in an impalpable powder absolutely free from any trace of corrosive sublimate.—*Mercury agometer*. See *agometer*.—*Mercury air-pump*, an apparatus used for producing a vacuum, consisting essentially of a reservoir above from which mercury flows down through a small vertical tube, the vessel to be exhausted being attached at the side (at *C* in the figure) at a height something more than one inch above the lower receptacle. The descending drops of mercury carry with them portions of the air or other gas from the receiver, and if the process is long continued, the supply vessel at the top being kept full, a nearly perfect vacuum may be obtained. This form of air-pump is often called a *Sprengel pump*. It gives a much higher degree of exhaustion than is possible with the ordinary mechanical air pump, and is much used not only in physical experiments but also for practical purposes, for example in removing the air from the glass bulbs of the incandescent electric lamps.—*Mount of Mercury*, in *palmetistry*, *vegemancy*, &c.—*Native or virgin mercury*, the pure metal found in the form of globules in cavities of the ores of this metal.—*Three-seeded mercury*, a plant of the genus *Acalypha*, of the same family as *Mercurialis*, and more or less similar in appearance. The fruit splits into three two-valved one-seeded achenes. It is a large genus, chiefly tropical or subtropical. Many of the species are shrubby, a few (mostly herbaceous) are found in the United States.—*Transit of Mercury*, a passage of Mercury over the disk of the sun.—*Vegetable mercury*, a Brazilian plant, *Franciscana uniflora*, also called *manaca*. See *Franciscana*.



Mercury Air-pump
The letter C marks the point where the vessel to be exhausted is attached.

mercury (mēr'ku-ri), *n.* [*mercurius*, *n.*] To wash with a preparation of mercury.

They are as tender as . . . a lady's face new *mercuried*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, l. 1.

mercury-cup (mēr'ku-ri-kup), *n.* 1. The cylinder of a mercury barometer, which is filled with mercury and in which the lower end of the barometer-tube is inserted.—2. A small open cup containing mercury, used in electrical instruments and apparatus as a connection for conductors. The cup may be of conducting material and connected with one end of the wire forming the circuit, in which case the circuit will be closed by inserting the other end of the wire in the mercury, or the cup may be of non-conducting material, in which case both ends of the wire must be inserted in the mercury to close the circuit.

mercury-furnace (mēr'ku-ri-fēr'na), *n.* A furnace in which cinnabar is roasted in order to cause the pure mercury to pass off in fumes, which are condensed in a series of vessels.

mercury-gatherer (mēr'ku-ri-gath'er-er), *n.* In *metal-working*, a stirring apparatus which causes quicksilver that has become floured or mixed with sulphur in amalgamating to resume the fluid condition, through the agency of mechanical agitation and rubbing. *E. H. Knight.*

mercury-goosefoot (mēr'ku-ri-gōs'fūt), *n.* Same as *mercury*, 8 (b).

mercury-holder (mēr'ku-ri-hōl'der), *n.* A vulcanite cup, with a cover, used by dentists in preparing amalgam.

mercury-violet (mēr'ku-ri-vi-ō-let), *n.* The common Canterbury-bell, *Campanula Medium*.

mercy (mēr'si), *n.*; pl. *mercies* (-sīz). [*ME. mercy, merce, merce, merai, merri*. *< OF. merced, merced, F. merci = Pr. merced = Sp. merced = Pg. It. merce, grace, thanks, mercy, pity, pardon.* *< L. merces (merced-), pay, reward, also bribe, price, detriment, condition, income, etc.* *ML. also thanks, grace, mercy, pity, pardon.* *< merca (merce-), merchandise.* *< merere, mereri, gain, acquire, buy, also deserve, orig. 'receive as a share': see merit.* *Cf. amerce, gramercy.*] 1. Pitying forbearance or forgiveness; compassionate leniency toward enemies or wrongdoers; the disposition to treat offenders kindly or tenderly; the exercise of clemency in favor of an offender.

A man without *merci* no *merci* shall have
In time of need when he doth it crave.
MS. Ashmole 62 (Holliswell)

The Lord is long-suffering and of great *mercy* forgiving iniquity and transgression, and by no means clearing the guilty
Num. xv. 18.

A woman's *mercy* is very little,
But a man's *mercy* is more.
See Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter (Child's Ballads, III. 334).

The sentiment of *mercy* is the natural recoil which the laws of the universe provide to protect mankind from destruction by savage passions.
Emerson, John Brown

2. An act or exercise of forbearance, good will, or favor; also, a kindness undeserved or unexpected; a fortunate or providential circumstance; a blessing; as, it is a *mercy* that they escaped.

I am not worthy of the least of all the *mercies*,
which thou hast shewed unto thy servant. Gen. xxxii. 10
Even a judgment, making way for thee,
Seems in their eyes a *mercy* for thy sake.
Courier, Task, li. 132.

3. Pity; compassion; benevolence; as, a work of *mercy*.

In countless liued have y.
And never didde works of *mercy*.
Hymns to Virgins, etc. (E. E. T. 8, p. 9).

Which now of these three . . . was neighbour unto him that fell among the thieves. . . . and he said, He that shewed *mercy* on him.
Luke x. 36, 37.

4. Discretionary action; unrestrained exercise of the will and the power to punish and to spare; as, to be at one's *mercy* (that is, wholly in one's power).

At length, upon their submission, the king took them to *mercy* upon their fine which was set at twelve thousand marks.
Holme's, Hen. III, an. 1261.

And the offender a life lies in the *mercy*
Of the duke only. *Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 35.*
Last, 'bout thy stiff neck we this halt—hang,
And leave thee to the *mercy* of the court.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while anything is denied him, and when the lady comes to be cruel, she is, from the next moment, at his *mercy*.
Swift.

Covenanted mercies. See *covenant*. **Fathers of Mercy**, the name of a society of Roman Catholic missionary priests, founded in France in 1840 and introduced into the United States in 1842. For *mercy* for *mercy's sake* an explanation, usually an appeal to pity.

Per. Myself am Napier.
Who with mine eyes, never since at old, beheld
The king my father wrecked.
Mir. Alark, for *mercy*!
Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 437.

God-a-mercy! See *God*.—**Great mercy!** [Imitated from *gramercy* *MF* *grant mercy*. See *gramercy*.] Great favor.

Great mercy, sure, for to enlarge a thrall
Whom freedom shall then turn to greatest scath!
Sprenger, F. Q., II. v. 1.

Sisters of Mercy. See *clerical*. **Spiritual and corporal works of mercy.** In the middle ages, seven great works of mercy were enumerated, called the *spiritual* and as many called the *corporal* works of mercy. The seven works of corporal mercy are: to feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, clothe the naked, visit prisoners, visit the sick, harbor strangers, bury the dead, of spiritual mercy, to convert sinners, instruct the ignorant, counsel the doubtful, console the afflicted, bear wrongs patiently, forgive injuries, pray for the living and the dead. *Cath. Dict.*

In fulfillment of God's commandments and of the seven duties of *mercy* bodill and gently to many a *merciful*.
Idol, quoted in Hampden's From Treasures (E. E. T. 8, p. 21).

To cry (one) *mercy*. (a) See *cry*, *v.* (b) To proclaim a tax. Bot. Atholstan the islander was and did than *mercy* cry, & alle Northwales he sat to tounge his.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 28.

—**Syn. 1. Clemency, etc.** See *leniency*.
mercy, *v.* [*ME. merrien, < OF. merrier, thank, also fine, < merri, thank, morey, fine; see mercy n., and of merce, amerce.*] 1. To thank.
Middleche thanne Mesdr mercede hem alle
Of heore grette gladness. Piers Plowman (A. B. C.)

2. To fine; atterce.

Forster did *mercen*, unquered up & down
While men of town had taken his veryson
& who that was gilty thourgh the *mercen* was,
Merced was full hi.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 112.

mercy-seat (mēr'si-sēt), *n.* The place of mercy or forgiveness; the propitiatory; specifically, the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews. This was of gold, surmounted at each end by a cherub with outstretched wings. On this covering the blood of the yearly atonement was sprinkled, and from this place God gave his oracles to Moses or to the high priest. Hence, to approach the *mercy-seat* is to draw near to God in prayer.

mercy-stock, *n.* A propitiation.
Our Saviour, our Ransom, our Spokesman, our *Mercy-stock*.
Hutchinson, Works, p. 192. (James.)

mercy-stroke (mēr'si-strok), *n.* The death-stroke, as putting an end to pain; the coup de grâce.

merdt (mērd), *n.* [*Also mard; < OF. (And F.) merde = Pr. mērga = Sp. merda = Pg. It. merda, < L. merda, dung, ordure.*] Ordure; dung; excrement.

If after thou of garlike strouge
The savour wilt expell,
A *merdt* is sure the only meane
To put away the smell.
Kendall's Flowers of Epithimias (1577). (Nares.)

Haire of th' head, burnt clouts, ashk, *merda*, and clay.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

Merdivora (mēr-div'ō-rō), *n.* pl. [*NL, fem. pl. of merdivorus; see merdivorous.*] A group of dipterous insects which feed upon dung.

merdivorous (mēr-div'ō-rus), *a.* [*NL, merdivorus, < L. merda, dung, + vorare, devour.*] Feeding upon excrement; devouring dung.

mere (mēr), *n.* [*Formerly also meer, meere, mear; < ME. mere, meere, < AN. mere, a lake, pool, the sea, = OS. mer, a lake, = OFries. mar, a ditch, = MD. mere, meere, D. meer, meer = OHG. mari, mari, mer, mer, MHG. mer, G. meer = feel. meer = Goth. mari, a lake; = W. mōr = Gael. Ir. mair = Lith. maris = Russ. more = L. mari (> H. mare = Pg. Sp. Pr. mar = OF. mer, meir, mar, F. mer), sen. ML. also maria, > OF. and F. mar, f., a lake, pool, pond; cf. Skt. maru, desert, < V. mar, die; see mōr, martial. Hence in comp. mermaid, merman, etc.; and ult. deriv. marsh, marshy.] A pool; a small lake or pond. [*Not used in the U. S., except artificially in some local names, in imitation of British names; as, Harlem mere in Central Park in New York.*]*

Then he wender his way we pander for care,
Towards the mere of Manbury we pander for care.
Allegorical Poems (ed. Morris), II. 778.

As two fishes cast into a *meer*.
With fruitful spawn will furnish in a year
A town with victual.
Silverd, tr. of the Burton's Weeks, II. The colonies.

On the edge of the mere the Prince of Orange had already ordered a cluster of forts to be erected.
Molay, Dutch Republic, II. 331.

mere (mēr), *n.* [*Formerly also meer, meere, mear, meare; < ME. mere, meere, < AN. ymerre = D. meer, a limit, boundary, = feel. marr-, border land.*] 1. A boundary; boundary-line.

The fabled Team, that on the Cambrian side
Both Shropshire as a mere from Hereford divide.
Drayton, Polyolbion. (Nares.)

As it were, a common mere between lands.
Abp. Cusher, Ann. to Malpas, p. 208.

2. A bulk or furrow serving as a boundary- or dividing line in a common field; also, a boundary-stone; a milestone. [*Obsolete or provincial.*]—3. A private carriage-road. [*North. Eng.*]—4. A measure of 20 or 31 yards in the Peak of Derbyshire in England. It is defined by Bount as "20 yards in the low Peak of Derbyshire and 31 in the high." Mining claims were measured by *meres*, the discovery of a hole being allowed to claim two *meres*.

mere (mēr), *v.* [*Also meer, meere, etc.; < merce, n.*] 1. *trans.* To limit; bound; divide or cause division in.

That brave lioness of the Latin name,
Which *meard* her rule with Africa and Byzance.
Spenser, Ruins of Rome, st. 22.

At such a point,
When half to half the world opposed, lay being
The *meered* question. *Shak., A. and C., III. 12. 10.*

II. intrans. To act divisions and bounds.

For bounding and *meering* to him that will keep it
Justly, it is a bond that binds both power and wealth.
North's Pl., I. 55. D. (Nares.)

mere (mēr), *a.* [*Early mod. E. also meere, meere; = OF. mer, meir = Pr. mer, meir = Sp. Pg. It. mero, < L. merus, pure, unmixed (as wine), hence bare, only, mere.*] 1. Pure; sheer; unmixed.

For neither can he fly nor other harm,
But trust unto his strength and manifold *meere*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 34.

The most part of them are degenerated and grown all most *meere* Irish.
Spenser, State of Ireland.
Our wine is here mingled with water and with myrrh;
there (in the world to come) it is mere and unmixed.
Jos. Taylor, Worthing Communicant.

21. Absolute; unqualified; utter; whole; in the fullest sense.

Those who, being in mere misery, continually do call on God. *Munday (Arbora's Bag, Garner, I. 204).*

Certain tidings now arrived, importing the mere perdition of the Turkish fleet. *Shak., Othello, II. 2. 3.*

Signor Francisco, whose mere object now is woman at these years, that's the eye-saint, I know Amongst young gallants. *Middleton, The Widow, v. 1.*

Although there is such plenty of fish and fowls and wild beasts, yet are they so tame they will not take pains to catch it till mere hunger constrains them. *Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 228.*

3. Sheer; simple; nothing but (the thing mentioned); only; as, it is mere folly to do so; this is the mere fact.

'Tis a mere toy to you, sir, candle-ends. *R. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.*

For'd of mere necessity to eat. He comes to pawn his dish, to buy his meat. *Congreve, II. of Antiquaries, I.*

A mere courtier, a mere soldier, a mere scholar, a mere anything, is an insipid pedantic character. *Adams, The Man of the Town.*

Mere right, in law, the right of property without possession. = *Byn. Mere, bare.* Mere is much oftener used than bare. Bare is positive; mere is essentially negative. Strictly, bare means only without other things or no more than; as, the bare mention of a name. Mere seems to imply deficiency; as, mere conjecture, mere folly. In implying smallness of amount it is sometimes the same as bare. In *Shakespeare*, Hamlet, III. 1, "a bare bodkin" might be expressed by "a mere bodkin."

mere³ (mēr), adv. [*OF. mere³, a.*] Absolutely; wholly.

On my faith, your highness Is mere mistaken in me. *Pletcher, Mad Lover, III. 1.*

I know I shall produce things more divine. *Mardon, The Fawn, II. 1.*

mere⁴ (mēr), a. [*ME., also mere, marc; AS. mēre, mēra = OS. mār = OHG. mār, MHG. mēre = Goth. mār = Goth. mēra (in comp. mēra-mēra), famous; akin to L. mēmōr, mindful, remembering, Skt. *√ smar*, Zend *mar*, remember: see *memory*.]* Famous.

mere⁵, a. A Middle English form of *marc*. **mergoutte (mēr'gūt), n.** [*F. mēre-goutte, < L. mēra, pure, unmixed, + gūta (> F. goutte), a drop: see mere³ and gout.*] The first running of must, oil, etc., from the fruit before pressure has been applied to it: usually limited to the juice of the grape.

merelst, n. [*Also merelles, merils; < ME. merels, < OF. merelle, a guine, nine men's morris, F. mērelle, mērelle, hopscotch, < mērel (ML. merellus, merallus), a counter, token, a piece in draughts, also a game.*] A game also called *floppenny* or *nine men's morris*, played with counters or pawns. See *morris*.

Merelles or, as it was formerly called in England, nine men's morris, and also five penny morris, is a game of some antiquity. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 416.*

merely (mēr'li), adv. [*Formerly also merely; < ME. merely; < mere³ + ly².*] 1. Absolutely; wholly; completely; utterly.

What gawds, catalles, Jewels, plate, ornaments, or other stuff, do merely belong or appertain to all the sayd promocious. *English Bible (R. E. T. S.), p. 167.*

I wish you all content, and am as happy In my friends' good as it were merely mine. *Ben Jonson, Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.*

2. Simply; solely; only.

Exhausting his (Mahomet's) sensual follies in the life to come, as merely allegorically, and necessarily fitted to rude and vulgar capacities. *Saunders, Traveller, p. 46.*

The prayers are commonly performed merely as a matter of ceremony. *R. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 212.*

merenchyma (mē-rēng'ki-mā), n. [*NL., < Gr. μῆρος, a part, + (σάρξ) sarx, in med. sense 'parenchyma': see parenchyma.*] In bot., an imperfect cellular tissue composed of more or less rounded cells and abundant in intercellular spaces. *Coake.*

merenchymatous (mēr-ēng-kim'g-tus), a. [*< merenchyma (-t) + -ous.*] Having the structure or appearance of merenchyma.

meresaucet, n. [*< ME. meresauce; appar. < OF. mure (ML. muria), pickle, brine, + saucer, sauer. Cf. OF. saumure, pickle.*] Brine or pickle for flesh or fish. *Prompt. Parv., p. 334; Palgrave.*

meresman (mēr'z-man), n. [*Formerly also merismen, merismen. < mere³, poss. of mere², + man.*] One who points out boundaries. [*Obsolete or local.*]

The use of the word "mere" has been revived in the measure of an Act of Parliament a few years since for ascertaining the boundaries of parishes. *S. and Q., 7th ser., V. 291.*

mere-stake (mēr'stak), n. A pollard or tree standing as a mark or boundary for the division

of parts or parcels in coppices or woods. Also called *mere-tree*.

merestead (mēr'sted), n. [*Formerly also merestead, merestead; < mere² + stead.*] The land within a particular mere or boundary; a farm.

The men were intent on their labours, Busy with hewing and building, with garden plot and with meadow. *Longfellow, Courtship of Miles Standish, vii.*

merestone (mēr'ston), n. [*Formerly also merestone, merestane; < ME. mereston, merestane; < mere² + stone.*] 1. A stone to mark a boundary.

The mislaid of a mere stone is to blame. But it is the unjust judge that is the capital remover of land-marks, when he deftly amises of lands and property. *Bacon, Judicature.*

2. Figuratively, a limit.

That you contain the jurisdiction of the court within the ancient merestones, without removing the mark. *Bacon, Speech to Hutton (Works, XII. 202).*

mereswinet, meerswinet, n. [*ME. mereswynne, etc.; < OF. merswin, < mer¹ + swin.*] A dolphin or porpoise.

Grassie as a mereswinet with woken full huge. *Maria Arthur (L. E. T. S.), I. 1001.*

mere-tree (mēr'trē), n. Same as *mere-stake*.

A mere tree, a tree which is for some bound or limit of land. *Nomenclator (1563). (N and Q, 7th ser., V. 191.)*

meretrician (mēr-ē-trish'ian), n. [*= OF. meretrician, < L. meretrix (-trix), a prostitute, + -ian.*] Of or pertaining to prostitutes; meretricious.

Take from human commerce meretrician amours. *Tom Hovon, Works, III. 283. (Davies.)*

meretricious (mēr-ē-trish'us), a. [*= Sp. Pg. L. meretricio, < L. meretricius, of or pertaining to prostitutes, < meretrix, a prostitute: see meretrix.*] 1. Of or pertaining to prostitutes; wanton; libidinous.

The meretricious world claps our cheeks, and fondles us into follies. *Edmond, Roderick, I. 20.*

Her deceitful and meretricious traffic with all the nations of the world. *Sp. Hall, Hard Texts, I. xxi. 17.*

2. Alluring by false attractions; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance; tawdry; showy; as, meretricious dress or ornaments.

Pride and artificial gluttonies do but adulterate nature, making our diet healthless, our appetites impatient and insatiable, and the taste mixed, fantastical, and meretricious. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, II. 6.*

A tawdry carpet, all belov'd and befringed, such a meretricious blur of colors as a hotel offers for vulgar feet to tread upon. *T. Whitworth, Cecil Dreams, xxxviii.*

meretriciously (mēr-ē-trish'us-li), adv. In a meretricious manner; with false allurements; tawdri-ly; with vulgar show.

meretriciousness (mēr-ē-trish'us-nēs), n. The quality of being meretricious; false show or allurements; vulgar finery.

meretrix (mēr'e-triks), n. [*L., a prostitute, < merere, earn, gain, serve for pay: see merit.*] 1. A prostitute; a harlot.

A beautiful piece, Eight Aspada, the meretrix. *B. Jonson, Volpone, I. 1.*

That she Cynthia was a meretrix is clear from many indications—her accomplishments, her house in the Subura. *Kings, Brit., XIX. 818.*

2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of bivalves: same as Cytherea. Lamarck, 1799.

Merganetta (mēr-gan-et'g), n. [*NL., < Mergus + Gr. petra, a duck.*] A remarkable genus of *Anatida*, combining characters of mergansers with those of ordinary ducks, and having furthermore a sharp spur on the bend of the wing; the torrent-ducks. See *torrent-duck*.

Merganettina (mēr-gan-et'g), n. pl. [*NL., < Merganetta + -ina.*] A subfamily of *Anatida* constituted by the genus *Merganetta*.

merganser (mēr-gan'ser), n. [*NL. (> Sp. mergansar), < L. mergas, a diver (water-fowl), + anser, goose: see Mergus and Anser.*] 1. A bird



Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*).

of the genus *Mergus* or subfamily *Mergina*, family *Anatida*; a sawbill, garbill, or fishing-duck.

A merganser resembles a duck, but has a more pointed bill, with a hooked end at the end, and a serration of very prominent back-out teeth. Several species are among the common water-fowls of the northern hemisphere. The common merganser or goosander, *Mergus americanus*, is about 2 feet long, and nearly 2 in extent of wings. In the male the upper parts are black varied with white on the wings, the lower parts white tinged with salmon-color, the head and neck glossy dark green like a drake's, and the bill and feet coral- or vermilion-red. The head is slightly crested. The red-breasted merganser, *M. serrator*, is a similar but somewhat smaller bird, with a reddish breast and the head more decidedly crested. The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*, is still smaller, black and white, with a beautiful erect semi-circular crest. A South American species, distinct from any of the foregoing, is *Mergus brasiliensis*.

2. [cap.] A genus of *Mergina*: same as *Mergus*.

merge (mérj), v.; pret. and pp. merged, pp. merging. [*< OF. merger, mergur = L. mergere, < L. mergere, dive, dip, immerse, sink in, = Skt. *√ nuj*, dip, bathe. Hence emerge, immerge, submerge, immerse, etc.*] **1. intrans.** To sink or disappear in something else; be swallowed up; lose identity or individuality: with in.

He is to take care, undoubtedly, that the ecclesiastical shall not merge in the former. *Scott, Speech, April, 1802.*

Fear, doubt, thought, life itself, are long Merged in one feeling deep and strong. *Whittier, Mogg Megone, II.*

II. trans. To cause to be absorbed or engrossed; sink the identity or individuality of; make to disappear in something else: followed by in (sometimes by into): as, all fear was merged in curiosity.

The plaintiff became the purchaser and merged his term in the fee. *Chancellor's Court.*

The names of Castilian and Aragonese were merged in the comprehensive one of Spanish. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 28.*

merger¹ (mēr'jēr), n. [*< merge + -er.*] One who or that which merges.

merger² (mēr'jēr), n. [*< OF. merger, inf. as noun, a merging: see merge.*] 1. In the law of conveyancing, the sinking or obliteration of a lesser estate in lands, etc., resulting when it is transferred without qualification to the owner of a greater estate in the same property (or the like transfer of the greater estate to the owner of the lesser), if there be no intermediate estate. At common law the lesser estate was not deemed to be added to the greater, but to be extinguished, so as to free the greater estate from the qualification or impairment which the existence of the lesser estate had constituted. Thus, if an owner of the fee of land on which there was an outstanding lease, owned by another person, acquired the lease, the lease was thereby annulled, and he thereafter held simply as owner of the fee. It resulted sometimes that if his title to the fee proved defective, he could not avail himself of any claim under the lease.

Merger the act of law, and is the annihilation of one estate in another. Its effect is to consolidate two estates, and to conform them into one estate. *Cooper, On Merger, I. 1.*

2. In the law of contracts, the extinguishment of a security for a debt by the creditor's acceptance of a higher security, such as a bond in lieu of a note, or a judgment in lieu of either: so called because such acceptance, by operation of law, and without intention of the parties, merges the lower security.

mergh, n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *mergine*.

Mergina (mēr-jī'nē), n. pl. [*NL., < Mergus + -ina.*] A subfamily of *Anatida*, typified by the genus *Mergus*: the mergansers. See *merganser*.

Mergulus (mēr-gū-lus), n. [*NL. (Vieillot, 1816), dim. of Mergus, q. v.*] A genus of small three-toed web-footed marine birds of the auk family, *Alcidae*; the dovekeys. There is but one species, *M. alle*. Also called *Alle*. See cut under *dovekie*.

Mergus (mēr'gus), n. [*NL., < L. mergus, a diver (water-fowl), < mergere, dive: see merge.*] The typical genus of *Mergina*, formerly co-extensive with the subfamily, now restricted to such species as the goosander, *M. merganser*, and the red-breasted merganser, *M. serrator*. See *merganser*.

meri (mā'ri), n. A war-ax or war-club used by the natives of New Zealand. It is seldom less than a foot or more than 15 inches long, and is made of wood, bone, basaltic stone or green jade.

merisum (mē-rī-ē-um), n.; pl. meria (-ā). [*NL., < Gr. μῆριον, neut. of μῆριος, belonging to the thigh, < μῆρ, the thigh: see mere³.*] In entom., a posterior inflected part of the metasternum of beetles, forming the anterior surface of the socket of the hind leg. *Knoch.*

Meriania (mer-i-an'g), n. [*NL. (Swartz, 1800), named after M. S. Merian, a Dutch artist.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae*, type of the tribe *Meriantes*. There are about 2

leaves, surface of tropical America and the West Indies. They are erect shrubs or trees with long-petioled oblong-lanceolate leaves and large yellow or purple flowers. Some of the species are cultivated in greenhouses, under the name of *Joubaria* rosea.

Merianthium (mer-i-an-tyūm), *n.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Meriania* + *-anthium*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Molastomaceae* and the suborder *Molastomaeae*, characterized by the generally terete or slightly angular capsular fruit and the angulate, cuneate, or fusiform seeds. It embraces 11 genera and about 107 species of tropical American shrubs and trees.

mericarp (mer-i-kärp), *n.* [= *F. mericarpe*, < *Gr. méros*, a part, + *karpos*, fruit.] One of the two achene-like carpels which form a cremocarp or fruit in the *Umbelliferae*; same as *hemisperm*.

meridea, *n.* Plural of *meris*.

Meridiaceae (mē-rīd-i-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rabenhorst, 1864), < *Meridium* + *-aceae*.] A large family of diatoms, according to the classification of Rabenhorst, taking its name from the genus *Meridium*. The frustule is cuneate, producing fan-shaped colonies, without central nodule. They live in both fresh and salt water. The family is the same or nearly the same as the *Meridiales* of Kuetzing.

Meridial (mē-rīd-i-āl), *a.* [ME. *meridyall*; < LL. *meridialis*, of midday; < *meridies*, midday; see *meridian*.] Of midday; meridian.

Whole men of what age or complexion so ever they be of, should take their natural rest and sleep in the night; and to catchew *meridyall* sleep.

Hebrew Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 244.

Meridian (mē-rīd-i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *meridian*, < OF. *meridien*, < F. *meridien* = Sp. Pg. *el meridiano*, < L. *meridianus*, of or belonging to midday or to the south, southern, < *meridies*, midday, the south, orig. "*medies*, < *medius*, middle, + *diēs*, day; see *medium*, *mid*, and *diat*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to midday or noon; noonday; as, the *meridian sun*; the sun's *meridian* heat or splendor.

In what place that any manner man ys at any time of the year when that the sunne by moving of the firmament cometh to his verrey meridian place, than is hit verrey Midday, that we clepen owre noon, as to thilke man, and therefore is it cleped the lyne of midday.

Chaucer, *Astrolobe*, ll. 530.

Towards heaven and the full blazing sun,

Which now sat high in his meridian tower.

Milton, *P. L.*, lv, 30.

The sun rode high in the heavens, and its meridian blaze was powerfully felt. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, l. 181.

2. Pertaining to the culmination or highest point or degree (the sun being highest at midday): culminating; highest before a decline; as, Athens reached its *meridian* glory in the age of Pericles.—3. Pertaining to or marking a geographical north and south line; extending in the arc of a great circle passing through the poles; as, a *meridian* circle on an artificial globe.—4. Noting the eighth of Professor H. Rogers's twelve divisions of the Paleozoic series in the Appalachian chain of North America, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day; it corresponds with the Oriskany sandstone (which see, under *sandstone*).—5. Consummate; complete.

An effrontery out of the mouth of a meridian villain.

Roger North, *Examen*, p. 146. (*Davies*.)

Meridian altitude of a star. See *altitude*.—**Meridian line on a dial**, the twelve o'clock hour-line.

II. *n.* 1. Midday; noon.—2. Midday repose or indulgence; noon: used specifically as in the quotations.

We have . . . in the course of this our toilsome journey, lost our meridian (th. hour of repose) at noon, which in the middle ages was employed in slumber, and which the monks' rules of nocturnal vigils rendered necessary.

Scott, *Monastery*, xix.

Flounders joined the other two gentlemen in drinking the meridian (a bumper-dram of brandy).

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, lv.

8. The highest point reached before a decline; the culmination; the point of greatest increment or development.

You seem to me I do not marry all this while, considering that I am past the meridian of my age.

Hawell, *Letters*, l. vi, m.

In the meridian of Edward's age and vigor.

Hallam, *Middle Ages*, iii, 4.

4. A great circle of a sphere passing through the poles, or the half of such a circle included between the poles; in *geom.*, such a circle drawn upon the earth; in *astron.*, such a circle on the celestial sphere. The meridian of a place on the earth's surface is the great circle passing through it and the poles, or the great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the pole and the zenith of the place. See *longitude*.

5. Figuratively, the state or condition (in any respect) of the people of one place or region, or of persons in one sphere or plane of existence, as compared with those of or in another; as, the institutions or customs of Asia are not anted to the meridian of Europe.

All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the meridian thereof.

Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*.

First or prime meridian, the meridian from which longitude is reckoned, as that of Greenwich. See *longitude* 2.

Magnetic meridian of any place, a great circle the plane of which passes through that place and the line of direction of the horizontal magnetic needle. The angle which the magnetic makes with the true geographical meridian is different in different places and at different times, and is called the *magnetic declination* or the *variation of the compass*. See *declination*, and *agnetic line* (under *agnetic*).

Meridian of a globe, a meridian drawn upon a globe, especially, a brass circle concentric with the globe, and having the axis of rotation of the globe fixed in the plane of one of its faces.—**Secondary meridian**, in *geom.*, a meridian whose longitude from the prime meridian has been so well determined that trustworthy longitude may be ascertained by measuring from it.

Meridian-circle (mē-rīd-i-an-sēr-kl), *n.* An astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope with cross wires and moving in the plane of the meridian, and provided with a graduated circle. The meridian circle subserves the same purposes as the transit-instrument, and also determines the declination of stars.

Meridian-mark (mē-rīd-i-an-märk), *n.* A mark placed exactly north or south of a transit instrument at a considerable distance, to aid in adjusting the instrument in the meridian. It is sometimes placed near, with a lens interposed to render the rays from it parallel as if it were really remote.

Meridies (mē-rīd-i-ēs), *n.* [L.; see *meridian*.] Meridian; mid-point. [Rare.]

About the hour that Cynthia's silver light

Had touch'd the pale meridies of the night.

Cowley, *Essays* (Agriculture).

Meridion (mē-rīd-i-on), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), < *Gr. méridon*, a small part, dim. of *méros*, a part.] A genus of diatoms with cuneate frustule, typical of the family *Meridiaceae* of Rabenhorst.

Meridional (mē-rīd-i-on-āl), *a.* [< ME. *meridional*, < OF. *meridional*, F. *meridional* = Fr. Sp. Pg. *meridional* = It. *meridionale*, < L. *meridionalis*, of midday; < L. *meridies*, midday; see *meridian*.] 1. Pertaining to the meridian; having a direction like that of a terrestrial meridian.

The meridional lines stand whiter upon one . . . to then the other.

Sir T. Browne, *Garden*, l. Cyru, iv.

Along one side of this body is a meridional groove, resembling that of a peach. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros*, § 197.

2. Highest; consummate.

The meridional brightness, the glorioman and height, is to be a Christian.

Duns, *Sermons*, xlvii.

3. Southern; southerly; extending or turned toward the south.

Ethiopia is reported in 2 princely parts, and that is, in the 1st partle and in the *Meridionale* partle, the whole partle meridionale is clept *Montane*.

Maunder, *Travels*, p. 150.

The which lyne . . . is cleped the south lyne, or the lyne meridional.

Chaucer, *Astrolobe*, l. 4.

4. Characteristic of southern climates or southern peoples.

A dark meridional physiognomy

Molloy, *United Netherlands*, l. 130.

Meridional distance, see *distance*. **Meridional parts**, the distance of any given latitude from the equator upon Mercator's map-projection expressed in minutes of the equator. Neglecting the compression the meridional parts are proportional to the integral of the secant of the latitude, which is the logarithm of the tangent of half the polar distance. Taking account of the compression the secant of the latitude must be divided before integrating by $1 + e^2 \cos^2 \phi$ (where ϕ is the latitude and e the ellipticity of the meridian).

Meridionality (mē-rīd-i-on-āl-i-tē), *n.* [< *meridional* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being meridional or on the meridian.—2. Position in the south; aspect toward the south.

Meridionally (mē-rīd-i-on-āl-i), *adv.* [< *meridional* + *-ly*.] In the direction of the meridian; north and south.

Who (the Jews) reverentially declining the situation of their Temple, nor willing to lie as that stood, did place their beds from north to south, and delight to sleep meridionally.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, ll. 3.

Merihedric (mer-i-hē-drik), *a.* [< *Gr. méros*, a part, + *hēdros*, a seat, base.] Pertaining to some part of the faces of a polyhedron, taken according to some regular system.

Merist, *n.* See *merist*.

meringue (mē-rang'), *n.* [F., said to be < *Mehring*, a town in Germany.] In *cookery*, a mixture of white of eggs and sugar slightly browned, used for ornamenting and suppl-

menting other confections. Puddings or tarts, etc., covered with this preparation are sometimes called *meringues*.—*Meringue glacé*, ice-cream served with a coating of meringue.

merino (mē-rē-nō), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. mérinos* = Pg. *merino*, merino (sheep), < Sp. *merino*, deriving from pasture to pasture (said of sheep), < *merino*, an inspector of sheepwalks, a shepherd of merino sheep, also a royal judge, < *ML. majorinus* (used in Spain), the head of a village, a steward, majordomo; cf. *majoralis*, a chief, in Spain a head shepherd, < L. *major*, greater, in *ML.* a head, chief, etc.; see *major*, *mayor*.] 1. *a.* 1. Noting a variety of sheep from Spain, or their wool. See below.—2. Made of the wool



Head of Merino Kew, before and after shearing.

of the merino sheep; as, *merino* stockings or underclothing. The articles so designated are usually made with an admixture of cotton to prevent shrinkage.

Merino sheep, a variety of sheep originally peculiar to Spain, but now introduced into many other countries. They are valued chiefly for the sake of their long fine wool, the mutton being but little esteemed. In summer the Spanish sheep feed upon the elevated lands of Biscay, Navarre, and Aragon, and toward winter are driven southward to the fertile plains of New Castile, Andalusia, and Extremadura.

II. *n.* 1. A merino sheep.—2. A thin woolen cloth, twilled on both sides and used especially for women's dresses, now to some extent superseded by cashmere. It was originally made of the wool of the merino sheep. There is a variety which has an admixture of silk.

3. A variety of tricet or knitted material for undergarments. [U. S.]

merion (mē-rē-on), *n.* [= *F. mérion*, < NL. *Merionex*, q. v.] A book-name of the deer-mouse or jumping mouse of North America, *Zapus hudsonius*, formerly placed in the genus *Merionex* under the name of *M. hudsonicus*. See *cut* under *deer-mouse*, 1.

Meriones (mē-rē-on-ēs), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the development of the hind legs (cf. *Gr. Méromys*, a man's name, composition of *Idome-neus*, < *Gr. méros*, thigh bone, < *μῆρος*, thigh.)] A genus of palliatorial myomorph rodents. The name has been applied: (a) By Illiger, 1811, to the Old World jerboa; a synonym of *Dipus*. (b) By Fied. Cuvier, 1825, to a different genus of American jumping mice, now called *Zapus*. (Dissolved in both senses.)

meris (mē-ris), *n.*; pl. *merides* (rī-dēs). [NL., < *F. mēris* (Portier), < *Gr. méros* (pépōs), a part.] A permanent colony of cells or plastids, which may remain isolated or may multiply by gemination to form higher aggregates called *demes*. See *deme* and *zoid*. *Eucy. Biol.*, xvi, 842.

merismatic (mē-ris-mat'ik), *a.* [< *Gr. méros*, a part, < *μῆρος*, a division, < *μερίζω*, divide, < *μερῖν*, a part; see *merit*.] In *biol.*, dividing by the formation of internal partitions; taking place by internal partition into cells or segments.

Merismatic cells, remaining without function sometimes for several years, until the sap wood containing them becomes dry or heart wood, when they begin their activity.

Pop. Sci. Mo., xxviii, 606.

merispore (mē-ris-pōr), *n.* [< *Gr. méros*, a part, < *μῆρος*, a division, < *σπορά*, seed.] One of the individual cells or secondary spores of a pluricellular (separate or compound) spore.

meristem (mē-ris-tēm), *n.* [Irreg. < *Gr. μέριστος*, verbal adj. of *μερίζω*, divide, < *μερῖν*, a part.] Actively dividing cell-tissue; the unformed and growing cell-tissue found at the ends of young stems, leaves, and roots. In structure the cells of the meristem are characterized by having a delicate homogeneous membrane, which is only rarely thickened, and homogeneous granular protoplasm with a nucleus. It is distinguished as *primary meristem* when it forms the first foundation of a member, or the cells which develop into

the various tissue-elements, and which ordinarily soon lose the power of independent growth, and secondary meristem, in which the tissue elements retain during their life the properties of typical cells, consisting of a closed cell membrane with active protoplasm, a nucleus, and cell contents. They retain the power of independent growth, and a meristem may arise from them at any time.

meristemetic (mer-'is-tē-mat-'ik), *a.* [*meristem* + *-etic*.] Consisting of or pertaining to the meristem.

meristematically (mer-'is-tē-mat-'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of meristem.

meristogenetic (mer-'is-tē-jē-net-'ik), *a.* [*meristogēsis*, verbal adj. of *meristō*, divide (see *meristem*), + *-genic*, generation; see *genetic*.] Produced by a meristem.

merit (mer-'it), *n.* [*ME. merite, merite, meret, < OF. merite, F. mérite = Pr. merit, merite = Sp. mérito = Pg. It. merito, < L. meritum, that which one deserves, desert (good or bad); also, a ground of desert (service, kindness, benefit, or fault, blame, demerit), worth, value, importance; neut. of meritas, pp. of merere, mereri (< OF. merir), deserve, be worthy of, earn, gain, get, acquire, buy, in military use (see *stipendium*), earn pay, serve for pay; lit. 'receive as a share,' akin to Gr. *μέρος*, *meros*, a part, share, division, *μέρος*, a part, lot, fate, destiny, *μέρος*, lot, *μέρος*, share, divide. Cf. *mercantile, mercenary, merchant, merry*, etc., from the same ult. source.] 1. That which is deserved; honor or reward due; recompense or consideration deserved. [Rare.]*

We believe of the day of doom, and that every man shall have his *Merite*, after he hath deserved.

Manderly, Travels, p. 185.
A dearer merit, not so deep a malin, . . .
Have I deserved at your highness' hands.

Shak., Rich. II., 1. 3. 156.

All power
I give thee; reign forever, and assume
Thy *merits*.
Milton, P. L., III. 319.

2. The state or fact of deserving; desert, good or bad; intrinsic ground of consideration or award; most commonly in the plural: as, to treat a person according to his *merits*.

Here men may see how anyone hath his *merits*.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 277.

Nothing [no punishment] is just enough for
Satan's *merit*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, II. 1.

Satan exalted us, by *merit* raised
To that bad eminence.
Milton, P. L., II. 5.

Praise from a friend, or censure from a foe,
Are lost on hearers that our *merits* know.
Pope, Illiad, x. 184.

Specifically—3. The state or fact of deserving well; good desert; worthiness of reward or consideration.

Reputation is . . . off got without *merit*, and lost without deserving.
Shak., Othello, II. 3. 270.

Thy father hath more *merit* than one of more diligence,
for I wear it in my bed, and with much pain.
Donne, Letters, xiv.

Charms strike the sight, but *merit* wins the soul.
Pope, El. of the L., v. 34.

4. Good quality in general; excellence.

The great *merit* of Walter Scott's novels is their generous and pure sentiment. J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 316.

5. That which deserves consideration or reward; ground of desert; claim to notice or commendation: as, to enumerate the *merits* of a person, a book, or a scheme.

What a *merit* were it in death to take this poor maid from the world!
Shak., M. for M., III. 1. 240.

It was the *merit* of Montague to rise . . . into the clear world of reality.
Locky, Relationism, I. 113.

6. *pl.* In law, the right and wrong of a case, the strict legal or equitable rights of the parties, as distinguished from questions of procedure and matters resting in judicial discretion or favor; essential facts and principles that lead to an opinion clear of personal bias; as, to judge a case on its *merits*.—**Figure of merit**, a numerical coefficient of excellence in the performance of any instrument, as a chronometer, gun, etc. **Merit of condignity, merit of congruity**. See quotation under *condignity*, 2.—**Order for Merit**, a Prussian order composed of two classes, military and civil. The first class was founded by Frederick the Great in 1740. The badge is a blue on amulet cross adorned with the letter F, the words "pour le mérite," and golden eagle. Since 1810 it has been given exclusively for distinction on the field. The second class (or second order) was founded by Frederick William IV. in 1842 for distinction in science and art.—**Syn.** *Worth*, etc. See *desert*, *n.*

merit (mer-'it), *v.* [*ME. *meriten, < OF. meriter, F. mériter = Sp. meritar = It. meritare, < L. meritare, earn, gain, serve for pay, freq. of merere, earn, gain, merit; see merit, n.*] *trans.* 1. To deserve; earn a right or incur a liability to; be or become deserving of: as, to *merit* reward or punishment.

For strength from truth divided and from just,
Inadvisable, sought *merits* but disgrace
And ignominy.
H. Mon., P. L., vi. 382.

Those best can bear reproach who *merit* praise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 583.

2. To deserve as a reward; earn by commendable action or conduct.

So many most noble favours and respects which I shall daily study to improve and merit.
Howell, Letters, l. v. 34.

A man at best is incapable of *meriting* anything from God.

34. To reward.
The king will *merit* it with gifts.
Chapman, Illad, ix. 250.

Syn. 1 and 2. See *desert*, 2. *trans.* **II.** *intrans.* To acquire merit, benefit, or profit.

And yet he hode them do it, and they were bound to obey, and *merited* and deserved by their obedience.

And if in my poor death fair France may *merit*,
Give me a thousand blows.
Beau. and Fl.

Does Tertullian think they [the Christians] *merited* by not being willing to lose their lives in the quarrels of Infidels?
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius.

meritable (mer-'it-ə-bəl), *a.* [*OF. meritable, < meriter, merit; see merit.*] Having merit; meritorious.

The people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any *meritable* work.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, II. 4.

meritedly (mer-'it-əd-ē), *adv.* In accordance with merit; by merit; deservedly; worthily.

merithal (mer-'i-thəl), *n.* [*NL. merithallus, < Gr. μέρις (meris), a part, + θάλασσα (thalassa), a branch, twig.*] In bot., same as *internode*.

meriting (mer-'it-ing), *p. a.* Deserving.

Twere well to torture
So *meriting* a traitor. B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

meritmonger (mer-'it-mung-ger), *n.* One who advocates the doctrine of human merit as entitling man to divine rewards, or who depends on merit for salvation; used in contempt.

Like as these *merit mongers* do, which esteem themselves after their merits.

Lutimer, Sermon, III. On the Lord's Prayer.

meritorious (mer-'i-tō-ri-əs), *a.* [In older use *meriting*, *q. v.*; = *OF. meritorius, F. méritoire = Pr. meritorius = Sp. Pg. It. meritorio, < L. meritorius, of or belonging to the earning of money, that earns money, < merere, mereri, pp. meritus, earn; see merit.* In the second sense, dependent more directly on *merit*.] 1. That earns money; hiring. B. Jonson.—2. Deserving of reward; worthy of praise or honor; possessing merit.

And *meritorious* shall that hand be call'd,
Canonized and worshipp'd as a saint.

Shak., K. John, III. 1. 170.

You had'd the lawyer,
And thought it *meritorious* to abuse him.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

Meritorious cognition. See *cognition*.

meritoriously (mer-'i-tō-ri-əs-ly), *adv.* In a meritorious manner; in such a manner as to deserve reward.

meritoriousness (mer-'i-tō-ri-əs-nəs), *n.* The state or quality of being meritorious, or of deserving reward or honor.

meritory (mer-'i-tō-ri), *a.* [*ME. meritory, < L. meritorius, that earns money; see meritorious.*] Deserving of reward; meritorious.

How *meritory* is thine deed
Of charity to clothe and feed
The poor folk. Guv. Conf. Amant, Prolog.

As to the first, it is *meritory*. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

meritot (mer-'i-tot), *n.* [See *merry-totter*.] See the quotation.

Meritot, in Chaucer a sport used by children, by awing themselves in Bell ropes, or such like, till they are giddy.

Boece's Pop. Anth. (1777) p. 404.

merk¹, merke¹, n. and v. Obsolete forms of *mark¹*.

merk², merke² (mark), n. [See *mark²*.] A unit of money formerly in current use in Scot-

land, abolished, with the rest of the Scots currency, in 1707. It was two thirds of the pound Scots, or one eighth of the pound sterling (134d. English money). See *mark¹, a.*

Merlin (mēr-'lin), *n.* [Early mod. F. also *merline, marlin, merlon, marlon, marlyon*; < *ME. merlon, merlion, marlyon, merlyon* (also erroneously *merling*); < *OF. esmerillon, esmerillon, F. esmerillon = Pr. esmerillo = Sp. esmerillon = Pg. esmerilhão = It. smeriglione, a merlin; aug. of OF. *esmerle = It. smerlo = OIG. smirl, MHG. smirl, G. schmerl, schmir = Icel. smyrill (also D. smertyn = MIA. smerle = MHG. smarlun, smerlun, G. schmerlin), a merlin, < *ML. smerillus, smerlus, a merlin; appar., with unorig. initial s* (developed in Rom.), < *L. merula, a blackbird, merle; see merle¹*.] 1. A kind of hawk; a falcon of small size, belonging to the genus *Falco*, and to that section of the genus called *Falco* or *Hypotriarchis*. There are several species, the best-known of which is the European merlin, stone-falcon, of*

merk¹, n. and v. An obsolete form of *mark¹*.
merk², n. and v. An obsolete form of *mark²*.
merk³, n. An obsolete form of *mark³*.
merkin (mēr-'kin), *n.* [Perhaps dim. of *OF. merque, a tuft*.] 1. A wig; a tuft or portion of false hair added to the natural hair. Hence—2. A mop used in cleaning cannon.

merkyt, a. An obsolete form of *marky¹*.

merl, n. See *merle¹*.

Merlangus (mēr-'lang-gus), *n.* [*NL. (ML. merlingus), < F. merlan, a whiting; see merling*.]

A Cuvierian genus of gadoid fishes whose type is the common European whiting, *M. vulgaris*, and to which various limits have been assigned.

merle¹, merl (mēr), n. [Early mod. F. also *meurl*; < *ME. merle, < OF. merle, F. merle = Pr. merle = Sp. merla = Pg. merlo, merlo = It. merla, merla = D. merle = MIA. merle = G. dial. merle (MLG. also merlink, MHG. merlun), < L. merula, l., later also merulus, m., a blackbird.*] The common European blackbird, *Turdus merula* or *Merula vulgaris*. See cut under *blackbird*.

To walk and take the dewe by it was day,
And hear the *merls* and mavis many one.

Henryson, Complaint of Cronyde, l. 24.

Vernal Chaucer, whose fresh woods
Throb thick with *merle* and mavis all the year.

Lowell, Under the Willows.

merle², n. An obsolete form of *marl¹*.

merligoes, mirligoes (mēr-'li-gōz), *n.* [“Perhaps *q. casu*”] *merrily go*, because objects seem to dance before the eyes” (Jamieson).] Dizziness; vertigo. [Scotch.]

My head's as dizzy with the *merligoes*.
Scott, Old Mortality, xlviii.

merlin (mēr-'lin), *n.* [Early mod. F. also *merline, marlin, merlon, marlon, marlyon*; < *ME. merlon, merlion, marlyon, merlyon* (also erroneously *merling*); < *OF. esmerillon, esmerillon, F. esmerillon = Pr. esmerillo = Sp. esmerillon = Pg. esmerilhão = It. smeriglione, a merlin; aug. of OF. *esmerle = It. smerlo = OIG. smirl, MHG. smirl, G. schmerl, schmir = Icel. smyrill (also D. smertyn = MIA. smerle = MHG. smarlun, smerlun, G. schmerlin), a merlin, < *ML. smerillus, smerlus, a merlin; appar., with unorig. initial s* (developed in Rom.), < *L. merula, a blackbird, merle; see merle¹*.] 1. A kind of hawk; a falcon of small size, belonging to the genus *Falco*, and to that section of the genus called *Falco* or *Hypotriarchis*. There are several species, the best-known of which is the European merlin, stone-falcon, of*

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Merling (mër'ling), n. [*ME. mering, meringe*, with *seem* term. *-ing* (as in *whiting*) (*ML. meringus*), *< OF. merlan, merlane, merlano, F. merlan* (*> Sp. merlan*), a whiting, *< L. merula*, a fish, the sea-carp, a transferred use of *merula*, a blackbird: see *merle*.] A small gadoid fish. *Merlangus vulgaris*, the European whiting. **Merlin's-grass** (mër'linz-gräs), n. A species of quillwort, *Isotria lacustris*, growing in lakes. According to a local Welsh tradition, it is marvelously nourishing to cattle and fishes. **Merlon** (mër'lon), n. [*F. merlon* = *Sp. merlon* = *Pg. merlão*, a merlon, *< It. merlo*, a merlon, perhaps *< LL. *merulus*, *dim. of murus*, *murus*, wall: see *mure*.] In fort., the plain member of masonry or other material which separates two crenelles or embrasures; a cop. See *battlement*.

The battery was soon erected, the merlons being framed of logs and filled with earth. *Franklin, Autobiog.*, p. 175.

The merlons of the Quelf battlements were square, those of the Ghilbelline were "à coda di rondine" - that is, in shape like the letter M.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 200.

Merlucciidae (mër-lū-si'ī-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, *< Merlucius + -idae*.] In Gill's system of classification, a family of *Gadoidae* or gadoid fishes, represented by the genus *Merluccius*. The caudal region is moderate and coniform behind; the caudal rays are procurent forward; the anus is submedian, the sub-orbital bones are moderate; the mouth is terminal; the ventral fins are subjugular; the dorsal fin is double, a short anterior and a long posterior one; there is a long anal fin corresponding to the second dorsal; the ribs are wide, approximated and channelled below, or with indented sides; and there are paired excavated frontal bones with divergent crests continuous from the forked occipital crest. The family includes the English hake and related fishes.

Merlucine (mër-lū'si-in), n. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the *Merlucciidae*, or having their characters.

II. n. A gadoid fish of the family *Merlucciidae*. **Merluccius** (mër-lū'si-oid), n. Like a hake; or of pertaining to the *Merlucciidae*.

Merlucius (mër-lū'si-us), n. [*NL.*, *< F. merluce, merlus*, *OF. merlus, merlus* (= *Sp. merluza* = *It. merluzzo*, the hake), dried haddock, *< merlus*, haddock, according to Ménage; *< L. maris luctus*, ocean pike; *maris*, gen. of *mare*, the sea; *luctus*, a fish, perhaps the pike: see *lucet*.] A genus of fishes represented by the common hake of Europe, *M. americanus* or *vulgaris*, and type of the family *Merlucciidae*. Also spelled *Merluccius*.

Mermaid (mër'māid), n. [*ME. mermayde, mermayde*; *< merel + maid*. (*Cf. mermaid*.) A fabled marine or amphibian creature having the form of a woman above the waist and that of a fish below, endowed with human attributes, and usually working harm, with or without malignant intent, to mortals with whom she might be thrown into relation.

Chauntecleer so free Sang merrier than the mermaid in the sea. *Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 450.

And as for the mermaid called Nereides it is no fabulous tale that goeth of them; for looke, how painters draw them, so they are indeed. *Holland, tr. of Pliny*, ix. 3.

Who would be A mermaid fair, Singing alone, Combing her hair Under the sea? *Tennyson, The Mermaid*.

False mermaid, the *Florkia pinnatifida*, an inconspicuous annual plant of the northern United States, resembling the mermaid weed. - **Mermaid lace**, a fine Venetian point-lace. - **Mermaid's fish-lines**, a common seaweed, *Chorda filum*; so called from its cord-like appearance. See *Chorda*, 2.

Mermaid (mër'mā'id), n. [*ME. mermaid, mermayden, mermaid*; *< merel + maid*. (*Cf. mermaid*.) A mermaid; a siren.

Goth now rather away, ye mermaydens: I. *Arncliffe*, which that ben sweete till it be at the laste. *Chaucer, Boethius*, l. prose 1.

Mermen and mermaidens. *The Century*, XXV. 537.

Mermaid-fish (mër'māid-fish), n. An angel-fish, *Aequorea angelus*, unnaturally set up for a mermaid by a taxidermist.

Mermaid's-egg (mër'māidz-eg), n. Same as *mermaid's-purse*.

Mermaid's-glove (mër'māidz-glūv), n. 1. A name given to the largest of British sponges, *Haliclondria oculata*, from its tendency to branch into a form bearing a remote resemblance to a glove with extended fingers. It sometimes attains a height of 2 feet. - 2. A kind of alcyonarian polyp, *Alcyonium digitatum*; same as *dead-men's-fingers*.

Mermaid's-hair (mër'māidz-hār), n. A blackish-green filamentous species of seaweed, *Lamyrops majuscula*. See *Lamyrops*.

Mermaid's-head (mër'māidz-hed), n. A popular British name of a spatangoid sea-urochin, as the *Spatangus* or *Amphidetus corollatus*. Also called *Acari-urchin*.

Mermaid's-purse (mër'māidz-pers), n. An egg-



Mermaid's-purse - Egg-purse of Skate found at *St. John's, Nfld.*, about natural size.

case or ovi-capsule of a skate, ray, or shark. Also called *sea-purse* and *sea-burrow*.

These cases are frequently found on the sea shore, and are called *mermaid's-purses*. *Forrell, British Fishes*.

Mermaid-weed (mër'māid-wēd), n. A plant of the genus *Proserpinaca*, which consists of the marsh-herbs of North America and the West Indies, having comb-toothed leaves and inconspicuous flowers.

Mermaid-lade, n. An obsolete form of *mermaid-lade*.

Merman (mër'man), n.; pl. *mermen* (-men). [*Early mod. E. also *merman, mereman*; *< ME. merman* (= *D. merman* = *G. merman*); *< merel + man*. (*Cf. mermin* and *mermaid*.) 1. A fabulous man of the sea, with the lower part of the body that of a fish.

A thing tumbling in the sea we spide Like to a merman. *John Taylor, Works*, ll. 22. (*Nares*)

2. In *her.*, same as *triton*.

Mermin (mër'mi-an), n. [*< Mermin + -an*.] A land-hairworm of the family *Merminidae* or *Merminidae*. In their early stages these worms are parasitic in the visceral cavities of insects, and the young are able to move over the ground or even on trees during heavy dews or in wet weather.

Mermin, n. [*ME.*, also *mermyne*, pl. *merminnen*, *< merminne*, *< AS. meremennan, meremennan*, f. (= *MD. merminne, merminne*); f. = *MLA. merminne* = *OHG. meremman, meremenni, meremni, mermin*, n., *merminni, merminna*, f. (= *MLG. merminni, merminni*); f. = *mermin*, = (with additional suffix) *leel. merminni, merminni* (mod. *merminni*), also *marmelli* = *Norw. marmel*, a sea-goldfish; *< merel, sea*, + *mennen*, *form. of man, mann, man*; see *merel* and *man*, and *cf. merman*.] A mermaid or merman.

The coat of Rome is [now] mermin in likeness of men and of women. *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's *Polychronicon*.

They beo funder the merminnen That beoth deor of nuchle ginnun. *Lagamon*, l. 24.

Mermis (mër'mis), n. [*NL.*, *< Gr. mēmis*, a cord, string.] The typical genus of *Mermithidae*. *M. nigrescens* and *M. albuscens* are examples.

Mermithidae (mër-mith'i-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, *< Mermis (Mermis) + -idae*.] A family of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Mermis*, belonging to the order *Gordiacea*; the land-hair-worms. They are apterous *Nematodes* with a very long filiform body and six oral papillae, the male having two papillae and three rows of papillae on the broadened caudal region. The worms in their larval state are parasitic, like the true gordians, being found in the bodies of various insects. When mature they live in the ground, and sometimes ascend to the surface in such numbers as to give rise to the vulgar belief that it has rained worms. Also *Mermithidae*.

Meroblast (mër'ō-blāst), n. [*< Gr. mēros*, a part (see *merel*), + *blastē*, a germ.] In embryol., a meroblastic ovum; an egg or ovum containing food-yolk or nutritive protoplasm besides the formative or germinal protoplasm; distinguished from *holoblast*.

Meroblastic (mër'ō-blāst'ik), n. [*< meroblast + -ic*.] In embryol., partially germinal; applied by Kemak to those eggs in which there is much food-yolk which does not undergo segmentation or take part in germination: opposed to *holoblastic*. Birds, reptiles, most fishes, and most invertebrates have meroblastic eggs.

Merocels (mër'ō-sēl), n. [*< Gr. mēros*, thigh, + *celē*, tumor.] Femoral hernia. See *Aequi*.

Merocerite (mër'ō-sēl), n. [*< Gr. mēros*, thigh, + *ceras*, horn, + *-ite*.] In Crustacea, one of the joints of an antenna, borne upon the ischiocerite. See *antenna*.

Meroceritic (mër'ō-sēl'it'ik), n. [*< merocerite + -ic*.] Of the nature of a merocerite.

Merogastrula (mër'ō-gāstr'ul-ā), n.; pl. *merogastrula* (-lā). [*NL.*, *< Gr. mēros*, a part, + *NL. gastrula*, q. v.] The gastrula, of whatever form, of a meroblastic egg. It is a discogastrula if the partial segmentation is discoidal, a paragastrula if the segmentation is superficial as well as partial.

Merogenesis (mër'ō-jen'ē-sis), n. [*NL.*, *< Gr. mēros*, a part, + *genesis*, generation: see *genesis*.] In *biol.*, segmentation; origination of the segments of which an organized body may consist. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 183.

Merogenetic (mër'ō-jen'ē-t'ik), n. [*< merogenesis*, after *genesis*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting merogenesis.

Merohedral (mër'ō-hēdr'al), n. [*< Gr. mēros*, a part, + *hēdrā*, seat, base, + *-al*.] In crystal, same as *hemihedral*.

Merohedism (mër'ō-hēdr'izim), n. [*As merohedra + -ism*.] Same as *hemihedism*.

Merolistic (mër'ō-lis't'ik), n. [*< Gr. mēros*, a part, + *erō*, egg (ovum), + *-istic*.] Secreting not only ova, but also vitelligenous cells; applied to the ovaries of insects. See *panolistic*.

Dr. A. Brandt has proposed the term *panolistic* for ovaries of the first mode, and *merolistic* for those of the second and third modes of development. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 221.

Meromorph (mër'ō-mōrf), n. Same as *meromorphic*.

Meromorphic (mër'ō-mōrf'ik), n. [*< Gr. mēros*, part, fraction, + *morphe*, form.] Similar in nature to a rational fraction. - **Meromorphic function**, in the theory of functions, a function which, as long as the variable remains within a certain part of the plane of imaginary quantity within which the function is said to be meromorphic, varies continuously, has a derivative, and is biholomorphic except in going round certain points or isolated values of the variable called *poles*, at which the function becomes infinite. The function is, therefore, of the nature of a fraction whose numerator and denominator may be infinite series. An older name is *fractionary function*.

Meromyaria (mër'ō-mī-ā-ri-ā), n. pl. [*NL.*, *< Gr. mēros*, a part, + *mya*, a muscle, + *-aria*.] One of the three principal divisions of the *Nematomorpha*, containing those threadworms which have only eight longitudinal series of muscle-cells, two between each dorsal and ventral line and lateral area respectively. See *Polymyaria*, *Holomyaria*.

Meromyarian (mër'ō-mī-ā-ri-an), n. [*< Meromyaria + -an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Meromyaria*.

Meroparonymy (mër'ō-pā-rōn'i-mi), n. [*< Gr. mēros*, a part, + *paronymia*, paronymy: see *paronymy*.] Partial paronymy; adoption or naturalization of a Latin or Greek word in only one or two modern languages. *Duck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VII. 519. [*Harr.*]

Meropidae (mër'ō-pī-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, *< Merops + -idae*.] An Old World family of temnostratal peccary birds, typified by the genus *Merops*; the bee-eaters or apinators. They have the feet not trochyl, the bill long, slender, and acute, the sternum four notched behind, the carotid single, the claudoductus wide, and a spinal aperture. The range of the family is extensive, including the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australasian regions. The family contains upward of 30 species, divided into several genera, and by Gray into five families, *Nyctiarthra* and *Meropinae*. See out under *bee-eater*.

Meropidan (mër'ō-pī-dan), n. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the *Meropidae*, or having their characters.

II. n. A bird of the family *Meropidae*.

Meropine (mër'ō-pī-nē), n. pl. [*NL.*, *< Merops + -ine*.] The leading subfamily of *Meropidae*, containing nearly all the species.

Meropodite (mër'ō-pōd'it), n. [*< Gr. mēros*, thigh, + *podē* (pōdē) = *F. foot*, + *-ite*.] The fourth joint of a developed endopodite, between the ischiopodite and the carpopodite. See out under *endopodite*.

Meropoditic (mër'ō-pōd'it'ik), n. [*< meropodite + -ic*.] Of the nature of a meropodite; as, the meropoditic segment of the leg.

Merops (mēr'ōps), n. [*NL.*, *< L. merops*, *< Gr. mēros*, a bird, the bee-eater, appar. the same as *mēros*, speaking, endowed with speech, *< mēros*, a part, *μειρμα*, divide, + *ōp*, voice.] The typical genus of *Meropidae*. Birds of this genus are of like and slender form, somewhat like that of the swallow, which they also resemble in their mode of flight. The bill is long and slender, the wings are long and pointed,

the tail has the two middle feathers lengthened, and the plumage is beautifully variegated with bright colors. They prey on insects, especially bees, wasps, and other hymenoptera, which they capture on the wing. There are several species, the best-known of which is *M. apidator*, the only one of general distribution in Europe, though a second, *M. cyllene*, is also found in parts of Europe. See *bee eater*. Also called *Apidator*.

merorganization (mer'-o-r-gan-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*Gr. mēros, part, + k. organization.*] Organization in part, or partial organization. [*Itare.*]

meros, merus (mē'-ros, -rus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μέρος, thigh.*] 1. In *zool.*, one of the joints of a maxilliped.—2. In *anat.*, the thigh, femur, or femoral segment of the hind limb, extending from the hip to the knee, and corresponding to the brachium of the fore limb.

merosomal (mer'-o-sō-māl), *a.* [*merosom + -al.*] Of the nature of a merosome.

merosome (mer'-o-sō-m), *n.* [*Gr. μέρος, a part, + σώμα, body.*] In *zool.*, one of the definite successive parts or segments of which the body is composed; a metamere; a somite. Thus, one of the rays of a starfish, or one of the rings of a worm or crustacean, is a merosome.

Merostomata (mer'-o-stō-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. μέρος, a part, + στόμα, mouth.*] A group of articulated animals to which various values and limits have been assigned. (a) Named by De Meek as an order of crustaceans, containing the horseshoe-crabs, together with certain heteropodous forms. (b) Extended to the *Limulidae* and the *Eurypteridae*. (c) Extended to the *Limulidae*, *Eurypteridae*, and *Trilobitidae*, as a class of crustaceans, synonymous with *Digammatraea* and with *Palaeoscoleca*. (d) Having the same limits as (c), but associated with the *Arachnida*. (e) Restricted, as an order of crustaceans, to the *Limulidae*, synonymous with *Xiphosura*. (f) Restricted, as an order of *Digammatraea*, to the *Eurypteridae*, and synonymous therewith. See *Palaeopoda*. *Hemastomatidae* is a synonym.

merostomatous (mer'-o-stō-mā-tūs), *a.* [*Merostomata + -ous.*] Pertaining to the Merostomata, or having their characters.

merostome (mer'-o-stō-m), *n.* One of the Merostomata, as a trilobite or a horseshoe-crab.

merostomous (mer'-o-stō-mūs), *a.* [*merostome + -ous.*] Same as *merostomatous*.

merous. [*Gr. μέρος, combining form of μέρος, a part.*] A suffix denoting 'parted,' 'divided into parts': often used in botany with a numerical prefix, as 2-merous, 3-merous, etc., to be read *dimorous*, *trimorous*, etc., according to the Greek.

Merovingian (mer'-o-vin'-ji-an), *a. and n.* [= *F. Mérovingien*, < *ML. Merovingi*, the descendants of *Merovech*, an ancestor of the founder of the dynasty, < *OHG. *Merowig* or *Merwig*.] 1. *a.* Taking name from Merowig or Merwig (*L. Merovech*), an alleged chief or king of a part of the Salian Franks and grandfather of Clovis; as, the Merovingian race, dynasty, or period. Clovis, invading the Roman part of Gaul in A. D. 486, founded the Merovingian, or first race of French kings (several often reigning at the same time in different parts of France), which was succeeded by the Carolingian dynasty in 751 or 752. Some suppose *Merowig* or *Merovech* to have been the patronymic of the family or clan of Clovis, derived from a more remote ancestor. 2. *Merovingian writing*, a variety of cursive script full of flourishes and difficult embellishments and combinations of letters, peculiar to the Merovingian period in France, used in many documents still in existence.

The writing of the Frankish empire to which the title of Merovingian has been applied had a wider range than the other national hands. It had a long career both for diplomatic and literary purposes. In this writing, as it appears in documents, we see that the Roman cursive is subjected to a lateral pressure, so that the letters revolved a seriously cramped appearance, while the heads and tails are exaggerated to inordinate length.

Knege, Hist., XVIII, 187.

II. n. A member of the family to which the first dynasty of French kings belonged. See I. **merozone** (mē'-rō-zōn), *n.* [*Gr. μέρος, a part, + ζών, strange, foreign.*] A variety of the kind of mica called *biotite*, distinguished by its optical characters. See *biotite* and *mica*. The name was early given by Brethaupt to the Vesuvian biotite, but has recently been limited by Tschermak to those kinds of biotite in which the optic axial plane is parallel to the plane of symmetry.

merpeople (mēr'-pō-pl), *n. pl.* [*Gr. μέρος, (in mermaid, merman) + people.*] Fabled inhabitants of the sea with a human body and a fish-like tail; a collective name for mermaids and mermen. *Atl. Forum*, III, 85.

merret, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *marl*. **merri** (mēr'-i), *c. t.*; pret. and pp. *merried*, ppr. *merriying*. [*Gr. μέρι + -i.*] To enno to be or become merry. [*Rare.*]

It merried us all

Mme. D. Arday, Mary, I, 334. (*Devon.*)

merri (mēr'-i), *adv.* [*ME. merily, merily; < merry + -ly.*] In a merry, cheerful, or glad manner; with mirth and jollity.

merrimake (mēr'-i-māk), *n. and v.* See *merry-make*.

merriment (mēr'-i-ment), *n.* [*Gr. μέρι + -ment.*] 1. The state of being merry or frolicsome; hilarious enjoyment; jollity; as, boisterous merriment.

Yet was there not with her else any one,
That to her might move cause of merriment.

Spenser, F. Q., II, vi, 3.

His deep eye laughter-stir'd
With merriment of kingly jollie

Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. The act of making merry; mirthful entertainment; frolic.

A number of merriments and jests . . . wherewith they have pleasantly moved much laughter at our manner of serving God.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v, 30.

We . . . therefore met your loves
In their own fashion, like a merriment.

Shak., L. L. L., v, 2, 704.

34. A short comedy or play.

Some menial servants of mine own are ready
For to present a merriment.

For. Fancies, v, 2.

merriness (mēr'-i-nēs), *n.* [*Gr. μέρι + -ness.*] 1. The quality of being merry; mirthfulness. [*Rare.*]

He it is that shall give us cause to climb in the merriness.

Shak., L. L. L., I, 1, 202.

2. Pleasure; happiness.

Wyt and children that men deseyren for cause of delit
and of merrynesse.

Chaucer, Boethius, III, prose 2.

merrow (mēr'-o), *n.* [*Gr. μερῶν, merowath, merowath, merowald, < mer, the sea; see merel.*] A mermaid.

An Irishman caught a merrow, with her . . . enchanted cap lying beside her

Barrow-John, Myths of the Middle Ages, p. 505.

merry (mēr'-i), *a.* [*Early mod. E. merrie, < ME. meric, mair, myre, murge, < AS. merige, myrige, myrige, myrige, also syncopated murge, gen. murgas, etc., in pl. merge, merjan, pleasant, delightful (said of grass, trees, landscape, the world, music, song, etc.; not applied to a humorous or sportive mood, nor to speech or conduct); appar. without Teut. cognates, and perhaps, with AS. -ig suffix -ig, < Gr. γαί, mear, mirthful, playful, wanton; cf. Gr. γαί, mear, play, mirth, mity, mairness, Gael. mar, v., play, sport, mearach, playful, merry. Hence mirth.*] 1. Exciting feelings of enjoyment and gladness; causing cheerfulness or light-heartedness; pleasant; delightful; happy; as, the merry month of May; a merry spectacle.

That hee had delivered him out of his pynne,
And brought him into a merrour (merrill) place.

Cham. Deuoln, p. 125. (*Mallicoll.*)

The season was merr and softe, and the contre feire and delitable.

Melton (E. B. T. S.), III, 384.

When the merry bells ring round

Wilson, L'Allegro, I, 93.

2. Playfully cheerful or gay; enlivened with gladness or good spirits; mirthful in speech or action; frolicsome; hilarious; jubilant; as, a merry company.

On that still side he was one of the best fellows and merriest that might be founde.

Melton (E. B. T. S.), II, 136.

He merry, he merry, my wife has all
For women are shrews both short and tall;
His merry in all, when heads wag all.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v, 3, 35 (song).

He merry, sister; I shall make you laugh anon.

R. L. Benson, Cynthia's Revels, v, 2.

3. Sportive and mirthful in quality or character; jocular; jovial; rollicking; funny; as, a merry heart; a merry song.

This ruling rime serveth most aptly to write a merie tale,
so Rhythme royall is fittest for a graue discourse

Gower, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 18.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt Signior Benedick and her

Shak., Much Ado, I, 1, 62.

4. Brisk; lively; cheery.

Thus to the sea faire Murchin is gone
With her gentle master, and send them a merry wind

The Merchant of Venice (Child's Ballads, IV, 338).

We tacked about and stood our course W. and by S., with a merry gale in all our sails.

Windrop Hist. New England, I, 14.

5. Full of gibes; sneering; sarcastic. *Bp. Atterbury.*—As merry as a grig. See *grig*.—Merry dancers. See *dancer*.—Merry Greek. See *Greek*.—Merry men, followers, retainers.

His merry men commanded he
To take him both game and glee

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, I, 123.

They drave back our merry men
Three scores breadth and more

Ballad of Harlow (Child's Ballads, VII, 314).

Merry times, merry weather, pleasure; joy; delight.

Was, doth not the cow make merry with in the dish?

MS. Paper 11, I, 5. (Hullwell.)

The Merry Monarch, Charles II. of England.—The more the merrier, the larger the company the greater the enjoyment.

But when on us we woids were fyt,
The mo the merrier so god me bleese.

Albion's Poems (ed. Morris), I, 644.

To make merry, to be jovial; indulge in festivity and mirth. See *merry*.—*Byn*, I, 2. *North's*, *Jostel*, etc. (see *jolly*), *gleeful*.

merry (mēr'-i), *v. t.* [*Gr. μέρι + a.*] To make merry or glad; please; gratify; delight. [*Rare.*]

Though pleasure merries the senses for a while, yet hur-
ror after vultures the unconsumed heart.

Fellham, Resolves, p. 43.

merry (mēr'-i), *adv.* [*ME. mery, murye; < mery + a.*] Merrily; in a lively manner.

Danforth he murye that is mytheles?

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, I, 302.

merry (mēr'-i), *n.* [*Orig. "meris", then merries, applied as a plural to the fruit, whence the sing. merry; < F. merise, wild cherry; origin uncertain. Cf. cherry, ult. < F. cerise, cherry.*] The wild cherry of England, *Prunus avium*.

merry-andrew (mēr'-i-an'-drō), *n.* [*Gr. μέρι + Andrew, a man's name; see Andrew.*] The name Andrew may refer to some buffoon of that name, of whom nothing is now known (of a similar use of some man's name in *smart Aleck*, a slang term for a would-be smart fellow), or it may be a general appellation like *zany*, a merry-andrew, ult. identical with *John*. There appears to be no evidence for the asser-tion (appar. first made by Hearne) that the name orig. referred to Andrew Boorde, doctor of physie in the reign of Henry VIII., the author of the "Introduction to Knowledge" and other works, and to whom several jest-books were erroneously ascribed (perhaps because of his surname, which recalls ME. boorde, borde, bourde, a jest; see *bourd*).] One whose business it is to make sport for others by jokes and ridiculous posturing; a buffoon; a clown.

The Italian Merry Andrews took their place,
And quite debauch'd the Stage with lewd grimaces.

Dryden, Epit. to Univ. of Oxford (1673), I, 11.

merrybought, *n.* [Formerly also *merriboucke*; appar. < *merry* + *bought*.] A cold posset.

A sillibub or merriboucke.

Cotgrave.

merry-go-down (mēr'-i-gō-down'), *n.* Strong ale, or huff-cap. [*Old cant.*]

I present you with meate, and you . . . can do no less than present mee with the best morning's draught of merry-go-downe in your quarters.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe, Ded. (*Harl. Misc.*, VI, 146).

merry-go-round (mēr'-i-gō-round'), *n.* A revolving machine, consisting of a series of wooden horses or carriage-seats, mounted on a circular platform, on or in which children and sometimes grown persons ride for amusement. In the United States also called a *carrousel*.

merry-maid (mēr'-i-māid), *n.* A dialectal form of *mermaid*. [*Cornwall, Eng.*]

merrymake (mēr'-i-māk), *c. t.*; pret. and pp. *merrymade*, ppr. *merrymaking*. [*Also merrimake; < merry + make.*] To make merry; frolic.

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To mull all day, and merrymake at night.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday.

The weak and wronged shall all with me,
And eat and drink, and merrymake and go,
Singing a holiday for every one.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII, 180.

merrymake (mēr'-i-māk), *n.* [*Gr. μέρι + make, v.*] A merrymaking; sport; pastime. Also written *merrimake*.

But when he saw her toy, and gibe, and geare,
And passe the honde of modest merrymake,
Her dalliance he despis'd and faggles did forsake.

Spenser, F. Q., II, vi, 21.

We'll have feasts,
And funerals also, merrymakes and wars.

Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

merrymaking (mēr'-i-mā'-king), *n.* The act of making merry; a convivial entertainment; a gay festival.

Is this a place for mirthful cheer?
Can merry-making enter here?

Wordsworth, Master of Jeddborough.

merrymaking (mēr'-i-mā'-king), *a.* Producing mirth or sport.

His talents lending to exalt the freaks
Of merry-making beggars . . . provided
To laughter multiplied in louder peals
By his malicious wit.

Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

merryman (mēr'-i-man), *n.* A dialectal form of *merman*. [*Cornwall, Eng.*]

merryman (mēr'-i-man), *n.*; pl. *merry-men*. A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a clown; used as an appellative or pretended surname for a clown; as, Mr. Merryman.

merry-making (mer'i-ku'-ing), *n.* A meeting for mirth or sport; a merry-making; a festival.

The studious man prefers a book before a revel, the rigorous of contemplation before merry-making and jolly company.
South, *Sermons*, VIII. 604.

merry-night (mer'i-nit), *n.* A rural festival held in the north of England, where young people meet in the evening for the purpose of dancing.

He hears a sound, and sees the light,
And in a moment calls to mind
That 'tis the village Merry-Night!

Wordsworth, *The Waggoner*.

merrythought (mer'i-thát), *n.* The furcula or wishbone of a fowl's breast: so called from the sport of breaking it between two persons of whom each pulls at one of the two ends, to determine which is to be married first, or which is to have a wish gratified that has been mentally formed for the occasion, the winner being the one who gets the longer fragment.

I have known the shooting of a star spoil a night's rest; and have seen a man in love grow pale, and lose his appetite, upon the plucking of a merry-thought.

Addison, *Quena*.

merry-tottery (mer'i-tot'er), *n.* [*ME. merry-totyr, merytotyr, mery totyr, myry totyr*; *mer-ry* + *totter*, a swing.] A swing for children.
Parr., p. 518; *Cath. Ang.*, pp. 235, 300.

merry-trotter (mer'i-trot'er), *n.* A variant of merry-totter.
Halliwell, [*Prov. Eng.*]

merrywing (mer'i-wing), *n.* The whistling or common goldeneye of Europe and America, *Clangula clangula*; also, the buffle, *Bucphala albeola*. G. Trumbull, 1868. See cut under buffle. [Connecticut.]

merse (mérs), *v. t.* [*L. mersare, dip, frog, of mergere, pp. mersus, dip: see merge.*] To dip or plunge into or under a liquid.

In all cases where the simple envelopment of the object, only, is concerned, no word, probably, is more unexceptionable than *merse*. (1) This word is of common use in cases where an object is placed in a fluid, semi-fluid, or any easily penetrable material. (2) It depends upon no form of act. (3) It is without limit of duration.
J. W. Dale, *Classic Baptism*, p. 131.

mersement, *n.* See *mercement*. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 288. (Halliwell.)

Mersenne's laws. See *law*.

mersht, *n.* An obsolete form of *marsh*.

merston (mer'shun), *n.* [= *F. merston*, *L. mersio(n)*], a dipping. *C. merge*, pp. *mersus*, dip: see *merge*, *merge*. Cf. *emersion*, *immersion*, *submersion*.] The act of dipping or plunging under a liquid; immersion.

The *merston* also in water, and the *merston* thence, doth assure our death to the former, and reviving to a new life.
Barrow, *Baptism*.

merswinet, *n.* See *mereswine*.

Mertensia (mer'ten-si-á), *n.* [*NL. (Roth, 1797)*, named after F. C. Mertens, a German botanist.] A genus of boraginaceous plants of the tribe *Boraginæ* and the subtribe *Lithospermæ*, characterized by having bractless or very slightly bracted flower-clusters, an almost naked corolla of bell-funnel shape, and obliquely attached nutlets. There are about 15 species, natives of eastern Europe, extratropical Asia, and North America. They are perennial herbs, with alternate entire leaves and handsome blue or purplish flowers in corymbs composed of loose raceme-like clusters. The plants are called *smooth lungwort*. *M. Virginica*, the Virginian cowslip or lungwort, is a fine spring wild flower of the eastern United States, also in gardens. *M. maritima*, the sea-lungwort, with smaller flowers, is a sea-coast plant of both hemispheres in northern latitudes, also called *sea bugloss*, and locally *oyster-plant*. See *lungwort*, 2.

merthet, *n.* An obsolete form of *mirth*.

Mera (mer'á), *n.* In *Hind. myth.*, the central mountain of the earth, of prodigious size and precious material, having on its summit the abode of the gods.

Merula (mer'ú-lá), *n.* [*NL. < L. merula, a blackbird: see merle*.] A genus of thrushes, of the family *Turdidae*, giving to that family the alternative name *Merulidae*. The genus, in the sense in which it is at present used, was based in 1816 by W. E. Leach upon the European blackbird, *Turdus merula*, or *Merula vulgaris*. (See cut under blackbird.) It also includes such species as the ring-ouzel, *M. turkesta*, and the American robin, *M. migratoria*. By many naturalists it is used as a subgenus or more synonym of *Turdus*. *Cupressus* in one sense is a synonym.

Merulidæ (me-rú-li-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Merula + -idæ*.] A family of dextriostrous oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Merula*, now usually called *Turdidae*; the thrushes. In the classification of Audinon (1837) it was differently constituted from *Turdidae* proper, and divided into *Brachypodina*, *Myiophagina*, *Merulina*, *Crateropodina*, and *Oridina*.

Merulina (mer'ú-lín), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Merula*, or a subfamily *Merulina*.

Mersa, *n.* See *merse*.

mervaillet, *a.* A Middle English variant of *marvelous*.

Mervaillet, mervaillet, etc., *n. and c.* Obsolete forms of *marvel*.

mervell-du-jour (mer-vá'y-dú-zhór'), *n.* [*F. mervelle-du-jour*, lit. 'marvel of the day'; *merveille*, marvel; *du* for *de le*, gen. of def. art., of the; *jour*, day.] An English collectors' name for certain noctuid moths. The common mervell-du-jour is *Agriopsis aprilina*; another is *Diphthera orion*.

merveliet, merveliet, etc., *n. and c.* Obsolete forms of *marvel*.

mervellense (mer-vá-lyèz'), *n.* [*F. fem. of mervelleux, marvelous: see marvelous*.] A fashionable woman under the Directory in France at the close of the eighteenth century, at which time ultra-fashionable people affected extraordinary innovations in costume, especially in a fancied revival of the feminine dress of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and even of their mythology. See *incroyable*.

mervelet, mervellet, *n. and c.* Obsolete forms of *marvel*.

merveloust, merveloust, *a.* Middle English forms of *marvelous*.

merwoman (mer'wúm'an), *n.* pl. *merwomen* (-wím'en). [*C. mer-*, as in *mermaid*, + *woman*.] A fabled sea-creature with the body of a woman and the tail of a fish; a mermaid. T. Gill.

meryt, *a.* An obsolete form of *merry*.

Merychippus (mer-i-kip'us), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. μῆρυξ (mēryx), a ruminating animal (applied to a fish) (> μῆρυξ, μῆρυξ, ruminant: see merycam), + ἵππος, horse*.] A genus of fossil horses, of the family *Equidae*, founded by Leidy in 1850 upon remains from the Pliocene of North America. It is one of the more recent extinct forms, related to *Hipparion* and to *Protolipus*.

meryclism (mer'i-sizm), *n.* [*C. Gr. μῆρυξ, chewing the cud, rumination, < μῆρυξ, chew the cud, ruminate*.] The abnormal habit or act of raising the food from the stomach to the mouth, and remasticating it; rumination in the human species. It occurs in healthy persons, but is more frequent in association with mental defect or disease.

Merycopotamidae (mer'i-kō-pō-tám'i-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Merycopotamus + -idæ*.] An extinct family of omnivorous artiodactyl ungulates, typified by the genus *Merycopotamus*. The nearest relatives of these animals are the existing hippopotamuses, with which they agree in the massive body with phalangiate feet of four digits each, the obtuse rounded snout with superlateral nostrils and the two lingual mammae. They differ in some dental characters, as the comparatively small cylindrical canines, and the inequality of the upper and lower molars, the former of which simulate those of ruminants in the detail of their structure.

Merycopotamoides (mer'i-kō-pō-tám'oi-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Merycopotamus + -oides*.] A superfamily founded by Gill in 1872 for the reception of the family *Merycopotamidae*.

Merycopotamus (mer-i-kō-pōt'á-nus), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. μῆρυξ (mēryx), a ruminating animal (> μῆρυξ, μῆρυξ, ruminant), + ποταμός, river. Cf. hippopotamus*.] The typical and only genus of the family *Merycopotamidae*, founded by Falconer and Cautley upon remains from the Siwalik hills of India.

mes, *n.* An obsolete form of *mes*.

mes-, *n.* An obsolete form of the prefix *mes-*.

mesa (mé-sá), *n.* [*Sp. < L. mensa, a table: see mensal*.] A table-land; a broad and flat river-terrace; a level or gently sloping region. This Spanish word is in common use throughout the southwestern part of the United States, where large areas, especially on the Colorado river and its branches, are table lands, deeply intersected by valleys (canyons) of erosion, which are often 1,000 or 2,000 feet deep, and occasionally much more.

mesad (mé-sád), *adv.* [*C. meson + -ad*.] Toward the meson; in a mesal direction. B. G. Wilder.

mesal, mezal, *n.* [*OF. ?*] The vizor of a helmet, especially of the armet, or any headpiece having the face-opening covered by two separate movable parts, the upper one of which contained the visors, or sight-opening. See cut in next column.

mesal (mes'al), *a.* [*C. meson + -al*.] Middle; median; relating to the meson or middle lengthwise vertical plane of the body between the right side and the left. Also *median* and *medial*.

mesalliance (mé-sál-li-áns'), *n.* [*F.*] Same as *mesalliance*.

mesally (mes'al-i), *adv.* In the meson or median plane of the body: as, to cut *mesally*, to be situated *mesally*. Also *mesially*.



Helmet with Mesal in two parts. Spanish, 16th century.

mesemboid (mes-a-nó-boid), *n.* [*C. Gr. μέσος, middle, + Νῆλ, amara, q. v., + (Gr. εἶδος, form)*.] One of the free amebiform cells of the mesoderm or middle germ-layer of the embryo; also, a leucocyte or wandering cell of the adult.

mesaraió (mes-a-rá'ík), *a. and n.* [*C. Gr. μεσάραιος, pertaining to the mesentery, < μεσάραιον (see, άρρα), the mesentery, < μέσος, middle (see meson), + άραιό, the flank, belly, < άραιός, thin, lean. Cf. mesentery*.] *I. a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the mesentery; mesenteric: chiefly in the compound *amphlomesaraió*.
II. n. Same as *mesentery*.

mesaraiócal (mes-a-rá'í-kál), *a.* [*C. mesaraió + -al*.] Same as *mesaraió*. Also, erroneously, *mesaraiócal*.

Vena porta is a vein coming from the concave of the liver, and receiving those mesaraiócal veins by whom he takes the chylus from the stomach and guta, and conveys it to the liver.
Burton, *Anat. of Med.*, p. 81.

mesarteritis (mes-ár-té-rít'is), *n.* [*C. Gr. μέσος, middle, + αρτήρ, an artery, + -itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the middle coat of an artery.

mesaticcephali (mes'a-ti-sé-f'á-lí), *n. pl.* [*NL. see mesatcephalic*.] Persons whose skulls are mesatcephalic.

mesaticcephalic (mes'a-ti-sé-f'á-lík or -sé-f'á-lík), *a.* [*C. Gr. μεσάτιος, Attic μέσος, middle (poet. superl. of μέσος, middle), + κεφαλή, head: see cephalic*.] Having an index of breadth from 75 to 80 (Topinard): applied to skulls.

Skulls are classified according to their cephalic indices into three groups: dolichocephalic, mesocephalic, and brachycephalic.
Nature, XXXIII. 6.

mesaventuret, messaventuret, *n.* Middle English forms of *mesaventure*.

mescal (mes-kál), *n.* [*C. Sp. mescal, < Mex. mescalli*.] A strong intoxicating spirit distilled from pulque, the fermented juice of the *Agave Americana* of Mexico. Also *mezcal*, *mescal*.

meschaunce, *n.* A Middle English form of *meschaunce*.

meschieft, meschefet, meschevet, *n. and v.* Middle English forms of *meschieft*.

meschitt, *n.* A form of *mesquit*.

mesdames, *n.* Plural of *madame*.

mesdemoiselles, *n.* Plural of *mademoiselle*.

mesel, *n.* [*ME. also mesel, mes, < AH. mēsa, mēsa, mēsa, mēsa, a table, also what is on the table, = [111] mēsa, mēsa = Goth. mēsa, a table; cf. L. mensa, a table: see mensal*.] A dinner; meal.

My lordes ea servede at ylk a mesel.

With thirly knyghtis laire and free.

Thomas of Erasmounde (Child's Ballads, I. 108).

mesel, *v. t.* [*ME. mesen, moderate, subdue*; prob. of Scand. origin, orig. refl. form, corresponding to *mekel*, *v.*: see *mekel*.] To moderate; subdue; abate; mollify.

Wyth thom mesel thy mode (abate thy anger) and mendinge thyde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 764.

Mese your hart and mend your mode.

Thomas of Erasmounde, p. 175.

mesel (mé-sé), *n.* A dialectal form of *mesel*.
mesecens (mé-sé-sén'), *v. imper.*; pret. *mesecemed*. [*Orig. and prop. two words me seems (pret. me seemed); me, dat. of I (see me); seem, appear: see seem*. Cf. *methinks*.] It seems to me. See *methinks*.

And when in Combat these fell Monsters croue,

Me seeme wome Tempted all the seas doth toun.

Sylvestre, tr. of *The Barons' Wars*, I. 5.

The knave that doth thee service as full knight

Is all as good, me seems, as any knight.

Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

meselset, *n.* A Middle English form of *mesel*.

Small meshed net about 18 inches deep. Favos, II. 498
 Meshed work, embroidery on netting, the original form of needle-point lace: common in the seventeenth century.

meshing-net (mesh'ing-net), *n.* A net in the meshes of which fish are caught by their gills; a gill-net.

mesh-stick (mesh'stik), *n.* In making nets, a flat stick with rounded ends and angles, about which the thread or twine is netted or looped, and which gauges the size of the meshes so that they are of uniform dimensions.

mesh-structure (mesh'struk'tūr), *n.* In lithol., a sort of network frequently seen in alteration products of minerals, and especially in the commonly occurring change of olivin to serpentine. Also called *net-structure* and *lattice-structure*—the latter when the linear arrangement of the products is such as gives rise to luscage-shaped figures, as in the case of the alteration of hornblende.

meshwork (mesh'werk), *n.* A network; meshes collectively; a web; a plexus; cancellation.

If this Danton were to burst your mesh-work!—Very curious indeed to consider.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. vii. 2.

meshy (mesh'i), *a.* [*mesh* + *-y*.] 1. Formed like network; reticulated.—2. Resembling network; divided into small equal parts.

When all the treasures of the deep
Into their meshy cells were poured. J. Basilie.

mesial (mes'i-al or me'zi-al), *a.* [*NL. mesialis* (formed according to *medialis*, medial), < *Gr. mesos*, middle, mid; see *meson*.] Pertaining to the middle; being in the middle; in *zool.*, pertaining to or on the middle line or plane of the body; median. Also *median*.—**Mesial aspect**, the aspect of an organ which is toward the mesial plane or *meson*, as distinguished from its distal or distal aspect.—**Mesial line**. Same as *median line* (which see, under *median*).—**Mesial plane**, the *meson* or *meson*.

mesially (mes'i- or me'zi-al-i), *adv.* Same as *mesally*.

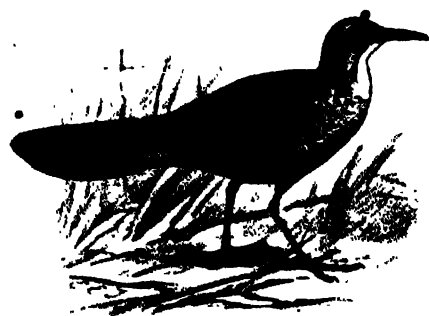
mesialward (mes'i-al-wārd), *adv.* [*mesial* + *-ward*.] Same as *mesad*.

mesian (mes'i-an), *a.* [*mesian* (from *mesian*) + *-an*.] Same as *mesial* or *mesal*. Barclay.

mesion (mes'i-on), *n.* [*NL.* (John Barclay, 1803), < *Gr. mesos*, middle; see *mesal*.] The middle or median longitudinal plane of the body of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, dividing it into equal and similar right and left halves; the *meson*.

mesism (mes'i-sim), *n.* An abbreviation of *mesismism*.

Mesites (me-sit'ez), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. mesites*, a mediator, < *mesos*, middle; see *mesal*.] 1. A genus of birds peculiar to Madagascar, type of the family *Mesitidae*, presenting a very unusual combination of characters. The general appearance is thrush-like, and there are points about the bird which



Mesite variegata

have caused it to be classed with thrushes, pigeons, galinaceous birds, rails, herons, etc. The nearest relatives of *Mesites* are the sun-bittern (*Eurypyga*) and the kagu (*Bucconotus*). (See cuts under *Eurypyga* and *kagu*.) *M. carinata* is cinnamon-brown varied with black. The genus was founded by Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire in 1836. It is also called *Mesitornis* and *Mesornis*.

2. In entom., a genus of beetles of the family *Calandridae*, of wide distribution and few species. They abound in Madeira and the Canary Islands, breeding in decaying and dead euphorbia and laurels. Two species occur in the United States, *M. virgulinervis* and *M. ruficollis*.

3. A genus of fishes; same as *Galaxias*. Jenyns, 1842.—4. A genus of echinoderms.

Mesitidae (me-sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Mesites* + *-idae*.] A family of gallinaceous birds, represented by *Mesites*, and related to the *Eurypyga* and *Rhinocetidae*, but not to the *Eupetidae*. Also *Mesitinae*, as a subfamily of *Eupetidae*.

mesitine spar (mes'i-tin-spār), *n.* [*mesitine* (< *Gr. mesites*, a mediator, lit. being in the middle, + *-itine*) + *spar*.] A carbonate of magnesium and iron intermediate between magnesite and siderite, occurring in yellowish rhombohedral crystals at Traversella in Piedmont.

mesurus (mes'i-ris), *n.* [*Gr. mesuros*, a mediator (lit. being in the middle) (see *Mesites*), + *-urus*.] Same as *mesitine spar*.

mesutile (mes'i-til), *n.* Same as *mesitine*.

mesityl (mes'i-til), *n.* [*As mesitide* + *-yl*.] An organic radical, C_6H_5 , whose oxid yields acetone by hydration.

mesitylene (mes'i-ti-len), *n.* [*mesityl* + *-ene*.] Trimethyl benzol, an oily, colorless liquid, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, obtained from acetone distilled with half its volume of fuming sulphuric acid. It is a constituent of coal-tar.

mesium (mes'i-um), *n.*; *pl. mesia* (-i). [*NL.*, < *Gr. mesos*, middle; see *meson*.] Same as *meson*, 1. Barclay.

mesjid, *n.* Same as *masjid*.

meskito, *n.* See *mesquite*.

meskin, *n.* Same as *maskin*.

meskit, *n.* Same as *mesquite*.

meskit, *n.* See *mesquite*.

meslé (me-lā'), *a.* [*OF.*, pp. of *mesler*, mix; see *meddle*, *well*.] In *her.*, divided into small parts, paly, bendy, barruly, etc., and alternately a color and a metal.

meslin, *n.* and *a.* Same as *maslin*.

meslin, *n.* See *maslin*.

mesmerize (mez-mēr-ēz'), *v. t.* [*mesmer* (see *mesmer*) + *-ize*.] The person on whom a mesmerist operates; one who is mesmerized. *Imp. Dict.*

mesmeric (mez-mēr'ik), *a.* [*Mesmer* (see *mesmer*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to mesmerism; produced by mesmerism, or resembling its effects: as, the *mesmeric* theory; *mesmeric* sleep.

Phenomena . . . induced by *mesmeric* or hypnotic methods. *Brad.*, France, p. 3.

Mesmeric lucidity, clairvoyance

We are especially anxious to witness cases of what is termed *mesmeric lucidity* or clairvoyance.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, April, 1883, p. vi.

Mesmeric promise. See the quotation

Some of the cases adduced . . . as of the so-called *mesmeric promise*, or impression made on the brain in the mesmeric state, which irresistibly works itself out in the subsequent normal condition . . . present a singular conformity to some of the best physiological speculations on the mechanism of memory. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, 1883, p. 208.

mesmerical (mez-mēr'ik-al), *a.* [*mesmer* + *-al*.] Same as *mesmeric*.

mesmerically (mez-mēr'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a mesmeric way; in the manner of or according to Mesmer or mesmerism; by mesmeric means.

mesmerisation, **mesmerise**, etc. See *mesmerization*, etc.

mesmerism (mez-mēr-izm), *n.* [*F. mesmerisme* (Sp. *Fig. It. mesmerismo*); so called from Friedrich Anton (or Franz) Mesmer (1733-1815), a German physician, who propounded the theory in 1774, in Paris.] 1. The doctrine that one person can exercise influence over the will and nervous system of another, and produce certain phenomena by virtue of a supposed emanation, called *animal magnetism*, proceeding from him, or simply by the domination of his will over that of the person operated on. Originally Mesmer professed to produce his results by the operation of actual magnets, but all such apparatus has long been abandoned, and those who profess belief in magnetism as the cause of the phenomena exhibited refer it to the body of the mesmerist. The actual phenomena believed to be produced by this so-called animal magnetism are now explained by modern hypnotism, or artificial somnambulism, which within recent years has been the subject of extended research. It is now generally admitted that there is no force of any kind transmitted from the operator to the person operated upon, and many of the pretensions of mesmerism, such as clairvoyance, are rejected. The term *mesmerism* is still popularly used, often more or less synonymously with *hypnotism*, but more frequently in its original or an allied sense. Other terms used more or less synonymously with either *mesmerism* or *hypnotism* are *trance* (after the English surgeon Brad), who first studied the phenomena of mesmerism scientifically, and *neurohypnotology*.

By one of my usual processes for reducing the cataleptic state of muscles during hypnosis or *mesmerism*, I was enabled, in a few seconds, to unlock her jaws and open her mouth. *Brad.*, France, p. 50.

2. The influence itself; animal magnetism.

mesmerist (mez-mēr-ist), *n.* [*mesmerize* + *-ist*.] One who practises mesmerism.

The extravagance of the *mesmerists*, who have contended for the reality of clairvoyance in some of their patients. *Brad.*, France, p. 36.

mesmerization (mez-mēr-i-zā'shun), *n.* [*mesmerize* + *-ation*.] The act of mesmerizing, or the state of being mesmerized. Also spelled *mesmerisation*.

mesmerize (mez-mēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mesmerized*, ppr. *mesmerizing*. [*mesmer* (see *mesmer*) + *-ize*.] To practise mesmerism upon; bring into a mesmeric state; hypnotize. Also spelled *mesmerise*.

The rigidity of the mesmerized fingers could be tested with, if possible, even more certainty than their insensibility, by simply telling the "subject" after a minute of mesmerization, to close his or her fist.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 100.

mesmerizer (mez-mēr-i-zer), *n.* One who mesmerizes; a mesmerist. Also spelled *mesmeriser*.

mesmeromania (mez-mēr-ō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [*mesmer* (see *mesmer*) + *mania*.] Mesmerism regarded as a mania or delusion.

"The *mesmeromania*," says one doctor in the *Medical-Chirurgical Review*, "has nearly dwindled in the metropolis into an idle fatuity."

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 412, note.

mesmeromaniac (mez-mēr-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [*mesmeromania* + *-ac*, after *maniac*.] A person affected with mesmeromania.

mesnality (me-nal'i-ti), *n.* Same as *mesnality*.

mesnalty (me-nal'ti), *n.* [*mesne* + *-al* + *-ty*. (< *mesnality*.)] The manor or estate of a *mesne* lord.

And the consequence of construing it otherwise would be dangerous to create a *mesnality*. But this *mesnality* doth not extinct the Lord's tenure, but he may still charge the lands for it, albeit not the person of the tenant. *Wach and Wale*, 2 Kolia, 566.

mesne (mēn), *a.* [An archaic spelling of *mesne* (ME. *mesne*, < OF. *mesne*, etc.), retained in law use.] In *law*, middle; intervening; intermediate. A *mesne lord* was a feudal lord who held land of a superior, but had granted a part of it to another person. Thus, he was a *tenant to the superior*, but lord or superior to the second grantee, and thus his *mesne* or mediate lord.

They rank from the rank of tenants in-chief to the rank of *mesne* tenants.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 28.

Mesne conveyance. See *conveyance*.—**Mesne encumbrances**, encumbrances the right of priority of which is intermediate to the dates of two other encumbrances or titles under consideration. **Mesne process**, any process in a suit which intervenes between the original process of writ and the final execution. **Mesne profits**, the profits of an estate which accrue to a tenant in possession intermediate between two dates, particularly the commencement and the termination of a possession held without right.

mesoarial (mes-ō-ā'ri-āl), *a.* [*mesarium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesarium. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 680.

mesoarium (mes-ō-ā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. mesoaria* (-i). [*NL.*, < *Gr. mesos* + *sauros*, dim. of *sauros*, egg. (< *Gr. mesos*, middle, + *-sauros*, a lizard, a serpent; see *sauros*.)] A fold of the peritoneum forming the mesentery of the ovary or genital gland of some animals, as fishes; a *mesovarium*.

The genital glands . . . overlie the kidneys, . . . each being suspended by a fold of mesentery (*mesarium*). *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 58.

mesoblast (mek-ō-blāst), *n.* [*Gr. mesos*, middle, + *blastos*, a germ.] The middle one of the three germinal layers of any metazoan embryo, between the epiblast and the hypoblast; the *mesoderm*. It corresponds to the *mesoderm* layer of an earlier nomenclature, when the other two layers were called *ectoderm* and *endoderm*. By far the greater part of the body of a metazoan animal is derived from the mesoblast.

mesoblastema (mek-ō-blāst-ē-mā), *n.*; *pl. mesoblastemata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.*, < *Gr. mesos*, middle, + *blastema*, a shoot, a sprout; see *blastema*.] The mass or layer of cells which constitutes the mesoblast; the *mesoderm* in its early germination.

mesoblastemic (mek-ō-blāst-ēm'ik), *a.* [*mesoblastema* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoblastema; as, *mesoblastemic* cells or tissue.

mesoblastic (mek-ō-blāst'ik), *a.* [*mesoblast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoblast; as, a *mesoblastic* cell; the *mesoblastic* layer.

mesobranchial (mek-ō-brāng'ki-āl), *a.* [*Gr. mesos*, middle, + *branchia*, gills; see *branchial*.] Overlying the middle of the branchial chambers; applied specifically to a median subdivision of the branchial region of the carapace of a crab, called the *mesobranchial lobe*. See cut under *Brachyura*.

mesocacal (mek-ō-kā'kal), *a.* [*mesocacum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesocacum.

mesocacum (mek-ō-kā'kum), *n.*; *pl. mesocaca* (-kā). [*NL.*, < *Gr. mesos*, middle, + *NL. cacum*, q. v.] The mesentery of the caecum and vermiform appendage; the special peritoneal fold which sometimes holds those parts in place.

mesocarp (mek-ō-kārp), *n.* [= *F. mesocarp*; < *NL. mesocarpium*, < *Gr. mesos*, middle, + *carpe*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the middle layer of a pericarp when it is possible to distinguish three dissimilar layers: the *sarcocarp*. It is the fleshy substance or edible part of fruits which lies between the epicarp and the endocarp. See cut under *drupe* and *endocarp*.

Mesocarpacae (mek-ō-kā-r-pā'kē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Mesocarpus* + *-aceae*.] One of the three

families of algae into which the group *Conjugatae* is divided. The sexual reproduction is by a process of conjugation, which may be either scalariform (that is, between two or several cells of two different filaments) or lateral (that is, between two adjacent cells of the same filament). The result of this conjugation is the production of a globular zygospore, which differs from that produced by the *Zygnemataceae* in that immediately after its formation it divides into two, three or more cells, the central one only of which is fertile. Sometimes *Mesocarpacem*. See *Conjugatae*.

Mesocarpus (mes-o-kar'pus), *n.* [NL. (Hassall, 1843), < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of fresh water algae, typical of the family *Mesocarpacem*. The copulation is scalariform, and the spores are spherical or oval, between two cylindrical, straight, or slightly lobed cells.

mesocephalic (mes-o-sef'álik or -séf'álik), *a.* [*< Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-αίος*.] 1. In *cranium*, of medium size; neither large nor small; with a capacity of from 1.350 to 1.450 cubic centimeters.

A skull of variable form, mostly *mesocephalic*.

W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII, 317.

2. Having a skull of medium breadth or capacity.

mesocephalism (mes-o-séf'á-lizm), *n.* [*< mesocephalic* + *-ism*.] The character or state of being *mesocephalic*. Also *mesocephaly*.

Departures from a width of eight and length of ten (*mesocephalism*), measured from one auricular aperture over the head to the other, and none root over the head to the nucha, determine whether the skull shall be considered long. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII, 614.

mesocephalon (mes-o-séf'á-lon), *n.*; pl. *mesocephala* (-lā). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Same as *mesocephalum*.

mesocephalous (mes-o-séf'á-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ους*.] *Mesocephalic*.

mesocephaly (mes-o-séf'á-li), *n.* Same as *mesocephalism*.

mesochil (mes-o-kil), *n.* [*< NL. mesochilium*, *q. v.*] Same as *mesochilium*.

mesochillium (mes-o-kil'li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *χίλος*, lip.] The intermediate part of the lip of such orchids as have this organ separated into three distinct parts. *Lindley*, Treasury of Botany.

mesochorus (mes-o-kor'us), *n.* [*< Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *χóρος*, chorus.] Same as *coryphæus*, 1.

mesocole (mes-o-kol), *n.* Same as *mesocolia*.

mesocolia (mes-o-kol'li-ā), *n.*; pl. *mesocolia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *κόλη*, a hollow, ventricle; see *colia*.] The ventricle of the mesencephalon; the mesencephalic cavity of the brain, connecting the diacolla with the epimelia; the aqueduct of Sylvius. *B. G. Wilder*.

mesocolian (mes-o-kol'li-an), *a.* [*< mesocolia* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the mesocolia of the brain.

Mesocolia tubular; *mesocolian* roof quadrilobate.

Amer. Nat., XXI, 914.

mesocolic (mes-o-kol'ik), *a.* [*< mesocolia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the mesocolia; as, a *mesocolic* peritoneal fold; *mesocolic* attachment.

mesocolon (mes-o-kol'lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *κόλον*, colon, the part of the mesentery next the colon; < *μέσος*, middle, + *κόλον*, the colon; see *colon*.] The mesentery of the colon; the peritoneal fold which holds the colon in place.

mesocoracoid (mes-o-kor'á-koid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *Ε. coracoid*.] 1. *a.* Situated between the hypercoracoid and the hypocoracoid.

2. *n.* An element in the shoulder-girdle of teleost fishes, disintegrated from the coracoid or paragonal cartilage, and intermediate between or bridging over the hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid. It is developed in the malacopterygian and plecostomydous fishes, but is lost in the acanthopterygians.

mesocuneiform (mes-o-kū'ne-i-fōrm), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *Ε. cuneiform*.] 1. *n.* In *anat.* and *zool.*, the middle one of the three cuneiform bones of the tarsus, lying between the ectocuneiform and the entocuneiform. It is in special relation with the head of the second metatarsal bone. Also called *mesosphenoide*.

2. *a.* Middle, as a cuneiform bone; pertaining to the mesocuneiform.

mesode (mes-od), *n.* [*< Gr. μέσος*, a mesode (see def.), < *μέσος*, middle, + *αἶμαρ*, day, sing., < *αἶμαρ*, a song, ode; see *ode*.] In *anc. pros.*, a system of metrically different composition in-

tervening between a strophe and its antistrophe. See *epode*.

mesoderm (mes-ō-dērm), *n.* [*< Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *δέρμα*, skin.] 1. The middle germinal layer of the three-layered embryo of any metazoan animal, lying between the endoderm and the ectoderm. The term is used synonymously with *mesoblast*, the correlation being endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm; hypoblast, mesoblast, and epiblast, or mucous, vascular, and serous layers. Most of the body of every metazoan animal is derived from the mesoderm. When the embryo becomes four-layered, as it usually does, this state results from the splitting of the mesoderm into an inner visceral and an outer parietal layer, called respectively *epi-mesoderm* and *meso-mesoderm*, or *visceral* and *splanchnopleural* and *somatopleural*, or *visceral* and *splanchnopleural*.

2. In *bot.*, the middle layer of tissue in the shell of the spore-case of an urn-moss.

mesodermal (mes-ō-dēr-mal), *a.* [*< mesoderm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoderm in plants or animals; having a middle germinal layer.

Mesodermalia (mes-ō-dēr-mā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *δέρμα*, skin.] *Spongiopora* or *Porifera* regarded as a prime division of the grade *Ctenophora*, whose archenteron is a branching canal-system communicating with the outer water by a set of incurrent and excurrent pores; the sponges; opposed to *Epithelaria*, or all other ctenophores collectively. *R. von Lendenfeld*.

mesodermalian (mes-ō-dēr-mā'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Mesodermalia* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Mesodermalia*, or having their characters.

2. *n.* A member of the *Mesodermalia*.

mesodermic (mes-ō-dēr-mik), *a.* [*< mesoderm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a mesoderm or middle germinal layer; mesodermal.

And so form the foundation of the *mesodermic* investment by which the body cavity of the adult is lined.

A. Sedgwick, Micros. Science, XXVII, 409.

Mesodesma (mes-ō-des'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *δέρμα*, a band; see *desma*.] A genus of wedge-shells of the family *Dontidae*, or made-type of a family *Mesodesmidae*, having a thick solid trigonal shell with two short stout lateral teeth, and the cartilage internal. Species abundant in the Australian region.

Mesodesmidae (mes-ō-des'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mesodesma* + *-idae*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, named from the genus *Mesodesma*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

mesodic (mes-ō-dik), *a.* [*< mesode* + *-ic*.]

In *anc. pros.*, constituting or pertaining to a colon, line, or system of a different length or metrical character interposed between two cola, two sets of uniform lines, or two systems of identical metrical form; especially, constituting, pertaining to, or containing a system of different form intervening between a strophe and its antistrophe. See *epodic*, *palinodic*, *perimbo*, *proimbo*.

mesodont (mes-ō-dont), *a.* [*< Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *δόντις* (dōnti-) = *E. tooth*.] 1. In *anthrop.*, having medium-sized teeth; as, the *mesodont* races.

2. In *zool.*, pertaining to the *Mesodontia*, or having their characters.

Mesodontia (mes-ō-dont'ia), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *δόντις* (dōnti-) = *E. tooth*.] A group of extinct mammals of North America, resembling *Insectivora*, characterized by Cope as a suborder of *Bastatheria*, having the incisors not growing from persistent pulps, the molars tubercular and never sectorial, the third character apparently elevated, and the astragalus not grooved above. Ten Eocene genera are referred to this group.

mesoduodenal (mes-ō-dū-ō-dē-nal), *a.* [*< mesoduodenum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoduodenum.

mesoduodenum (mes-ō-dū-ō-dē-num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ΝL. duodenum*, *q. v.*] The fold of peritoneum which incloses and supports the duodenum; the duodenal mesentery.

mesogaster (mes-ō-gas'ter), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. An inter-

mediate part of the intestine, extending from the pylorus to the caecum, and including the small intestine with its annexes; as the liver and pancreas, also, in the fetus, the umbilical vesicle. It is commonly called the *mid-gut*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of fossil fishes. *Agassiz*.

mesogastral (mes-ō-gas'tral), *a.* [*< mesogaster* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesogaster.

mesogastric (mes-ō-gas'trik), *a.* [*< mesogastrium* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the mesogastrium; umbilical, as a region of the abdomen; mesenteric with reference to the stomach or to the mesogaster.

2. In *Crustacea*, situated in the middle of the gastric lobe of the carapace; specifically applied to a median subdivision of that lobe, the mesogastric lobe. See *cut* under *Brachyura*.

mesogastrium (mes-ō-gas'tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. In *human anat.*, the umbilical region of the abdomen, between the epigastrium above and the hypogastrium or epipubic region below. See *cut* under *abdomen*.

2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, the mesenteric of the stomach; the fold of peritoneum which holds the stomach in place. It is a portion of the common intestinal mesentery, in early fetal life indistinguishable therefrom, but afterward variously modified.

mesogenous (mes-ō-j'e-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *-γενος*, born, produced; see *genous*.] Increasing by growth at or from the middle, as the spores of certain fungi. [*Rare*.]

mesoglossa (mes-ō-glos'sā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *γλῶσσα*, *glōssa*; see *glossa*.] 1. The mesodermal intercellular substance, or ground-substance, of some animals, as sponges and other ctenophores. *R. von Lendenfeld*, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1886, p. 566.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of gelatinous seaweeds, typical of the *Mesoglossaceae*, with olive-brown branching filiform fronds. The unilocular sporangia are oval in shape and borne at the base of peripheral filaments; the plurilocular sporangia are unknown. *Agardh*, 1817.

Mesoglossaceae (mes-ō-glos'sā-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kuetzing, 1843), < *Mesoglossa* + *-aceae*.] A family of olive-green seaweeds with a gelatinous or cartilaginous thallus of hemispherical or cylindrical outline, forming small gelatinous or slimy cushions or branching tufts on other larger seaweeds; the same or nearly the same as the *Chordarieae* or *Chordarieaceae* of Harvey. See *Chordarieae*.

mesoglossal (mes-ō-glos'sal), *a.* [*< mesoglossa* + *-al*.] Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling *mesoglossa*.

mesoglossus (mes-ō-glos'sus), *n.*; pl. *mesoglossi* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ΝL. glossus*, *q. v.*] The middle gluteal muscle; the gluteus medius.

mesogluteal (mes-ō-glos'sal), *a.* [*< mesoglossus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoglossus.

mesognathic (mes-ō-gnath'ik), *a.* Same as *mesognathous*.

mesognathous (mes-ō-gnath'us), *a.* [*< Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] 1. Having a moderate or intermediate gnathic index of from 98 to 103, as a skull.

2. Having a skull thus characterized, as a person.

mesognathy (mes-ō-gnath'us), *n.* [*< mesognathous* + *-y*.] That character of a skull or person in which the jaws are moderately prominent anteriorly, indicated by a gnathic index of from 98 to 103.

Mesohippus (mes-ō-hip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ἵππος*, a horse.] A genus of very small three-toed horses, of the family *Equidae*, founded by Marsh in 1875 upon remains from the early Miocene of North America. The animal was only about as large as a sheep, with three functional digits on each foot, and an additional splint-bone on each of the fore feet.

mesolabe (mes-ō-lāb), *n.* [*< L. mesolabium*, < Gr. *μεσολαβία*, prop. *μεσολαβία*, an instrument invented by Eratosthenes for finding mean proportional lines. < *μέσος*, middle, mean (neut. pl. *μέσα*, mean terms), + *λαβάνειν*, *λάνειν*, take. (*cf. astrolabe*.) A mechanical contrivance for geometrically extracting the roots of quantities. It consists of a number of equal rectangles, each having a diagonal marked, and all capable of sliding along a line common to the bases of all, so that they partially overlap one another. The marked diagonals are all parallel. To use the instrument, all the intersections, each formed of the diagonal of one rectangle and the overlapping edge of the next one, are brought, by the sliding along of the rectangles, into one straight line with one extremity of the diagonal of the uppermost rectangle and a point on the exposed edge of the lowermost whose distance from the extremity of the diagonal on the same edge measures the quantity whose root is to be extracted. Then



Mesodesma glabratum—right valve



Mesodesma glabratum, one of the *Mesodesmidae*—right valve

the corresponding distance on the uppermost rectangle is the most multiplied by that of the common altitude of the rectangle which last is supposed to be known. The exponent of the root is equal to the number of rectangles employed. The mesolobe was invented by Brachisthenes, about 300 to 350 years before Christ.

mesole (mes'ōl), *n.* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle (*l*).] See *thomsonite*.

mesolite (mes'ō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *λίθος*, stone.] A zeolitic mineral resembling scapolite, but containing both calcium and sodium.

mesolobar (mes'ō-lō-bār), *n.* [*Gr. mesolobe* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the mesolobe; callosal: as, *mesolobar arteries*. [Rare.]

mesolobe (mes'ō-lōb), *n.* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *λόβος*, lobe: see *lobe*.] The callosum or corpus callosum of the brain; the great commissure of the cerebral hemispheres. [Rare or obsolete.]

mesologarithm (mes'ō-log'ā-rithm), *n.* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *E. logarithm*.] A logarithm of the cosine or cotangent. *Kepler*.

mesological (mes'ō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*mesology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to mesology; relating to the medium in which an organism exists.

Grapes contain the mineral salts in variable quantity, the proportion depending on the variety of grape and on mesological conditions.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III, 882.

mesology (me-sol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *-λογία*, *lógos*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of human knowledge concerning the relations of an organism to its environment.

mesomeristem (mes'ō-mer'is-tem), *n.* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *E. meristem*.] The innermost of the two layers into which the exomeristem is divided. The exomeristem is the thickening-ring which surrounds the axial strand (primary pith of Sauter) or pith-cylinder of the nascent shoots or branches of plants. It is divided into two layers, the *mesomeristem*, which gives rise to the vascular bundles, and the *perimeristem*, which gives rise to the external cortex and the dermalogen.

mesometric (mes'ō-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *E. metric*.] Of or pertaining to a mesometry or mesometrium: as, *mesometric folds* of peritoneum.

mesometritis (mes'ō-met'ri-tis), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *μήτρα*, the womb, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the middle or muscular coat of the uterus. Compare *metritis*.

mesometrium (mes'ō-met'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *mesometria* (-iā). Same as *mesometry*.

mesometry (mes'ō-met'ri), *n.*; pl. *mesometrias* (-triz). [*NL.*, *mesometrium*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, intermediate, + *μήτρα*, the womb: see *matrix*.] The mesentery of the womb or its annexes; a peritoneal fold, holding in place the uterus or an oviduct. The broad ligament of the human uterus is a mesometry. Corresponding duplications of *Y* stomum acquire special characters in different cases.

It [the oviduct of a bird] is supported by peritoneal folds forming a mesometry, like the mesentery of the intestines. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 221.

Mesomphalia (mes-om-fā'li-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Hope, 1838), *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *μυαλός*, the navel.] A genus of beetles of the family *Chrysomelidae*. They are almost exclusively South American, there being over 300 such species, as against one in North America. *M. conspersus* is a South American species with pinkish elytra of a blackish-green color punctured with velvety black spots, and burnished with six larger golden-haired spots.

Mesomyodi (mes'ō-mī-ō'dī), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *μύς*, muscle, + *ὄδιον*, song.] A suborder or other prime division of *Passeres*, in which the syrinx is mesomyodian; non-melodious or songless passerine birds: distinguished from *Aceromyodi*.

mesomyodian (mes'ō-mī-ō'di-ān), *a.* [As *Mesomyodi* + *-ian*.] Having the intrinsic syringeal muscles attached to the middle part of the upper bronchial rings.

Syrinx with less than four distinct pairs of intrinsic muscles inserted at the middle of the upper bronchial half-ring, representing the mesomyodian type of voice organ. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 427.

mesomyodous (mes'ō-mī-ō'dus), *a.* [As *Mesomyodi* + *-ous*.] Same as *mesomyodian*.

meson (mes'ōn), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος*, the middle, neut. of *μέσος* = *L. medius*, middle: see *medium*, *medial*.] 1. The median plane which divides a body into two equal and symmetrical parts; the vertical longitudinal middle plane, dividing the body into right and left halves. Every median line lies in the meson. The dorsal border of the meson is called the *dorsomeson*; the ventral, *ventrimeson*. Also *meson*. See *median*, *a.*

The meson, mesal, or median plane is an imaginary longitudinal plane extending from the dorsal surface of the body to the ventral surface, and dividing the body into right and left symmetrical halves.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII, 108.

2. See *tracheal*.

mesondu, **mesondian**, *n.* See *mesondu*.

mesonephric (mes'ō-nēf'rik), *a.* [*Gr. mesonephros* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the mesonephron.

The mesonephric tubules extend gradually from behind forwards till they come in contact with the pronephros. *Nature*, Science, XXIX, 125.

mesonephron (mes'ō-nēf'ron), *n.*; pl. *mesonephra* (-rā). [*NL.*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *νεφρός*, kidney: see *nephritis*.] The Wolffian body proper; the central or intermediate part of the segmental organs or primitive renal organs of the embryo, between the pronephron and the metanephron, whose duct is the Wolffian duct; distinguished from *pronephron* and *metanephron*.

mesonephros (mes'ō-nēf'ros), *n.*; pl. *mesonephroi* (-roi). [*NL.*; see *mesonephron*.] Same as *mesonephron*. *Gray*, *Anat.* (ed. 1887), p. 133.

mesonotal (mes'ō-nōt'al), *a.* [*Gr. mesonotum* + *-al*.] Situated on the mesonotum; of or pertaining to the mesonotum.

mesonotum (mes'ō-nōt'um), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *νῶτος*, the back.] The middle one of the three divisions of the notum of an insect, succeeding the pronotum and preceding the metanotum; the dorsal division of the mesothorax; the upper part of the middle thoracic segment. It consists typically of four sclerites, called *pronotum*, *scutum*, *scutellum*, and *postscutellum*, which may or may not be distinguishable by means of sutures between them. In *Hymenoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, and *Diptera* it is very large, forming the principal part of the upper surface of the thorax. In these insects its divisions are usually named without the prefix *meso-*. In insects having wing-covers the mesonotum is generally concealed by them, except a piece called the *scutellum*, which may be very small, as in most *Coleoptera*, or large, as in many *Hemiptera*.

Mesonychidae (mes'ō-nik'i-de), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *νύχτα*, night.] A family of mammals having as type the genus *Mesonyx*.

Mesonyx (mes'ō-niks), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *νύχτα* (*nyct*), night: see *onyx*.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals, based by Cope in 1873 upon remains from the Eocene beds of Wyoming. It represents a generalized type supposed by Cope to have some relationship with existing seals. The animal had flat blunt claws and a long slender tail.

mesoparapteral (mes'ō-pā-rap'te-rāl), *a.* [*Gr. mesoparapteron* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoparapteron.

mesoparapteron (mes'ō-pā-rap'te-rōn), *n.*; pl. *mesoparaptera* (-rā). [*NL.*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *NL. parapteron*: see *parapteron*.] The parapteron of the mesothoracic segment; the third sclerite of the mesopleuron.

mesophlebitis (mes'ō-flē-bi'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *φλέψ* (*phlēps*), a vein, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the middle coat of a vein.

mesophloeum (mes'ō-flō-ē-um), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *φλόος*, bark.] In *bot.*, the middle or green layer of bark.

mesophragm (mes'ō-frāgm), *n.* [*NL.*; see *mesophragma*.] Same as *mesophragma*.

mesophragma (mes'ō-frāgm), *n.*; pl. *mesophragmata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.*, *mesophragma*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *φράγμα*, partition: see *diaphragm*.] 1. In *entom.*, a transverse internal partition, descending from the anterior border of the metathorax above, between the mesothorax and the metathorax, and serving for the attachment of muscles. It probably corresponds to the *metaprepectum*; it is often absent. — 2. In *Crustacea*, that process of an endosternite (or intersternite apodeme) which is directed inward to unite with its fellow and form an arch over the sternal canal. See *sternal canal*, under *sternal*.

mesophragmal (mes'ō-frāgm'al), *a.* [*Gr. mesophragma* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the mesophragm.

mesophyll (mes'ō-fil), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] The parenchymatous tissue which lies between the epidermal layers of a flat leaf-blade; the soft inner tissue of leaves.

mesophyllum (mes'ō-fil'um), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] Same as *mesophyll*.

mesophytum (me-sōf'i-tum), *n.*; pl. *mesophyta* (-tā). [*NL.*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] In *bot.*, the line of demarcation between the internode and the petiole. *Lindley*.

mesopic (me-sōp'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *ὥς* (*ōs*), face.] Having a nasal index of from 107.5 to 110, as the negroid races; having small and moderately retreating malar bones: as, a *mesopic face*.

mesoplast (mes'ō-plast), *n.* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πλάστος*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσω*, form, mold.] Nuclear protoplasm; endoplasm; a cell-nucleus.

mesoplastic (mes'ō-plas'tik), *a.* [*Gr. mesoplast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to mesoplast.

mesoplastral (mes'ō-plas'trāl), *a.* [*Gr. mesoplastron* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoplastron.

In the Pleurodira the first two families are distinguished from one another by the presence or absence of a mesoplastral bone. *Nature*, XL, 7.

mesoplastron (mes'ō-plas'tron), *n.* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *E. plastron*.] A median and anterior bone or plate of the plastron developed in certain of the pleurodirous tortoises.

mesopleural (mes'ō-plō-rāl), *a.* [*Gr. mesopleuron* + *-al*.] In *entom.*, intermediate and lateral, as a part of the mesothorax; of or pertaining to the mesopleuron.

mesopleuron (mes'ō-plō'rōn), *n.*; pl. *mesopleura* (-rā). [*NL.*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πλευρά*, a rib: see *pleura*.] The lateral or pleural part of the mesothorax of an insect; a mesothoracic pleuron, following the propleuron and preceding the metapleuron. Each mesopleuron, right and left, is divided into three sclerites — an epipleuron, an epimeron, and a parapleuron.

Mesopodion (me-sōp'ō-di-on), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *ὄδον*, *ōdos*, a road, + *πόδιον* (*podion*), a foot.] A genus of eelaceans: same as *Zephyrus*.

mesopodion (me-sōp'ō-di-on), *a.* [*Gr. Mesopodion* + *-ion*.] Armed with a tooth in the middle of each side of the lower jaw: said specifically of whales of the genus *Mesopodion*.

mesopodia, *n.* Plural of *mesopodium*.

mesopodial (mes'ō-pō-di-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. mesopodium* + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the mesopodium of a mollusk. — 2. *n.* Of or pertaining to the mesopodialia.

II. *n.* A mesopodial bone; one of the mesopodialia.

mesopodialia (mes'ō-pō-di-āl-i-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL.* (Marsh, 1880): see *mesopodium*.] The bones of the carpus and tarsus, taken together, as mutually corresponding, and as forming morphological segments of the limbs intervening between the epipodialia and the metapodialia. See *epipodialia*.

mesopodium (mes'ō-pō-di-um), *n.*; pl. *mesopodia* (-iā). [*NL.*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πόδιον* (*podion*), a foot.] The middle one of the three parts into which the foot of some mollusks, as gastropods and pteropods, may be divided, between the propodium and the metapodium. See *epipodium*.

mesopostscutellar (mes'ō-post-skū'te-lār), *a.* [*Gr. mesopostscutellum* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the mesopostscutellum.

mesopostscutellum (mes'ō-post-skū'te-l'um), *n.*; pl. *mesopostscutella* (-lā). [*NL.*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *NL. postscutellum*, *q. v.*] The postscutellum of the mesonotum; the postscutellar sclerite of the mesothorax.

Mesopotamian (mek'ō-pō-tā'mi-ān), *a.* [*Gr. Mesopotamia*, *Gr. Μεσopotάμια*, Mesopotamia (see *def.*), lit. 'the land between the rivers,' *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πόταμος*, river.] Pertaining to Mesopotamia, the region between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates in Asia, north of Babylon. The name is sometimes extended to include Babylonia also. **Mesopotamian art**, a convenient general name including the kindred arts of ancient Chaldaea, Babylonia, and Assyria, though these arts were not definitely limited to Mesopotamia proper. They constitute together one of the chief divisions of art development, and exerted an important influence upon Greek art, and hence upon succeeding arts for all time. See *Assyrian*, *Babylonian*, and *Chaldean*.

mesopræscutal (mek'ō-prē-skū'tal), *a.* [*Gr. mesopræscutum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesopræscutum.

mesopræscutum (mek'ō-prē-skū'tum), *n.*; pl. *mesopræscuta* (-tā). [*NL.*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *NL. præscutum*, *q. v.*] The præscutum of the mesothoracic segment of an insect.

mesoprosopic (mek'ō-pro-sōp'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *πρόσκειν*, *proskein*, to look at.] Intermediate between chama-prosopic and leptoprosopic — that is, with a face of moderate width; with a facial index of about 80.

Mesopsyche (mek'ō-psi'ke), *n.* [*Gr. μέσος*, middle, + *ψυχή*, *psyche*, spirit.] Haeckel's name for the midbrain or mesencephalon.

mesopterygial (mek'ō-pet'ri-j'āl), *a.* [*Gr. mesopterygium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesopterygium.

mesopterygium (mek'ō-pet'ri-j'i-um), *n.*; pl. *mesopterygia* (-iā). [*NL.*, *Gr. μέσος*, middle, +

NL. pterygium.] The middle one of several basal cartilages which the pterygium of a fish, as an elasmobranch, may present, between the propterygium and the metapterygium. See *pterygium*.

mesopterygoid (mes-op-ter'i-goid), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *pteron*, middle, + *NL. pterygoid*, *q. v.*] That part of the pterygium which in birds articulates with the palatal bone or with the basipterygoid process of the sphenoid, or with both.

mesopycnal (mes-o-pik'nal), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *pycnos*, middle, + *tektonos*, a small interval in music, neut. of *tekno*, close.] In *medical music*, modes based upon a tetrachord having its half-step in the middle.

mesorchial (mes-or'ki-al), *a.* [*mesorchium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesorchium.

mesorchium (mes-or'ki-um), *n.*; *pl. mesorchia* (-ia). [NL., < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *orchis*, a testicle.] In *anat.*, the fold of peritoneum supporting the testis while in the abdomen, or as it descends into the scrotal sac.

mesorectal (mes-o-rek'tal), *a.* [*mesorectum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesorectum.

mesorectum (mes-o-rek'tum), *n.*; *pl. mesorecta* (-ta). [NL., < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *NL. rectum*, *q. v.*] The mesentery of the rectum; the fold of peritoneum which is reflected over part of the rectum, holding this gut in place.

mesoretina (mes-o-ret'i-na), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *NL. retina*, *q. v.*] The middle stratum, or mosaic layer, of the retina, composed of the rod and cone and nuclear layers. *J. Leidy, Anat.*, 1889.

mesorhinal (mes-o-rin'al), *a.* [*mesorhine* + *-al*.] Internasal; internarial; situated between the nostrils; said specifically of the mesorhinium.

mesorhine (mes-o-rin), *a.* [Properly *mesorrhine* (cf. *Gr. mesorhinus*, having a middling nose), < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *rhinos* (-rh-), nose.] Having an index ranging from 48 to 53; applied to the nose, or to a person having such a nose.

Nose small, *mesorhine* or leptorhine. *W. H. Flower.*

mesorhinian (mes-o-rin'i-an), *a.* [*mesorhine* + *-ian*.] Same as *mesorhine*. *Nature*, XXXV, 357.

mesorhinium (mes-o-rin'i-um), *n.*; *pl. mesorhina* (-ia). [NL., < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *rhinos* (-rh-), the nose.] In *ornith.*, the part of a bird's beak which is situated between the external nostrils; the basal or internal part of the culmen. In some birds it runs up on the forehead, magnified or otherwise diversified, giving rise to the frontal shield or casque. See cuts at *cutis* and *shield*.

mesoscapula (mes-o-skap'u-lä), *n.*; *pl. mesoscapulae* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *NL. scapula*, *q. v.*] The spine of the scapula, considered as a median element of that bone. *H. K. Parker, & Delta mesoscapulae*. See *delta*.

mesoscapular (mes-o-skap'u-lär), *a.* [*mesoscapula* + *-ar*.] Of or relating to the mesoscapula.

At the scapular extremity of the clavicle there is often a piece of cartilage, considered to be segmented off from the end of the mesoscapula, and hence called *mesoscapular segment*. *W. H. Flower*

mesoscuta, *n.* Plural of *mesoscutum*.

mesoscutal (mes-o-sku'tal), *a.* [*mesoscutum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoscutum.

mesoscutellar (mes-o-sku'tel-lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to the mesoscutellum.

mesoscutellum (mes-o-sku'tel-lum), *n.*; *pl. mesoscutella* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *NL. scutellum*, *q. v.*] In *entom.*, the scutellum of the mesonotum; the scutellar sclerite of the mesothorax.

mesoscutum (mes-o-sku'tum), *n.*; *pl. mesoscuta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *NL. scutum*, *q. v.*] In *entom.*, the scutum of the mesonotum; the scutal sclerite of the mesothorax.

mesosome (mes-o-söm), *a.* [*mesos*, middle, + *sigma*, a sign, mark, token.] In *craniom.*, having an orbital index between 84 and 89.

Mesosemia (mes-o-sö'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *sigma*, a sign, mark, token.] A genus of South American butterflies of the family *Erycinidae*. It contains many brown or blue species, striped with black, and usually having a large round black spot in the middle of the fore wing.

mesosiderite (mes-o-sid'it), *n.* [*mesos*, middle, + *sigma*, a sign, mark, token.] A name given by G. Rose (1864) to one of three subdivisions made by him in the classification of meteoric irons, these divisions being founded on the comparative amount of iron and stony matter present. As defined by Brezina, in one of the most recent systematic classifications of the meteorites,

mesosiderite is a network of iron including olivine and bronzite with more or less plagioclase, these minerals having so coarsely crystalline a texture that the characteristic structure is obscured. It forms a passage from the iron to the chondrites. The meteorite which fell at Estherville, Iowa, in 1879 is of this class. See *meteorite*.

mesosigmoid (mes-o-sig'oid), *n.* [*mesos*, middle, + *sigma*, a sign, mark, token.] The mesentery of the sigmoid flexure of the intestine, between the mesocolon and the mesorectum.

mesosoma (mes-o-sö'mä), *n.*; *pl. mesosomata* (-mä-tä). [NL., < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *sigma*, a sign, mark, token.] In lamellibranchiate mollusks, a middle region of the body, which gives rise to the foot and is situated between the prosoma and the metasoma.

mesosomatic (mes-o-sö-mat'ik), *a.* [*mesosoma* (-tä) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the mesosoma of a mollusk.

mesosperm (mes-o-spér'm), *n.* [*mesos*, middle, + *sigma*, a sign, mark, token.] In bot., a membrane of a seed; the secundine, or second membrane from the surface.

mesospore (mes-o-spör), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *sigma*, a sign, mark, token.] The middle coat or layer of a spore when it is possible to distinguish three layers, as in the spores of *Onoclea Struthiopteris*.

mesosporic (mes-o-spör'ik), *a.* [*mesospora* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the mesospore.

mesostaphyline (mes-o-staf'i-lin), *a.* [*mesos*, middle, + *sigma*, a sign, mark, token.] In *craniom.*, intermediate between leptostaphyline and brachystaphyline—that is, with a palatal index of median width; having a palatal index of from 80 to 85.

mesostate (mes-o-stät), *n.* [*mesos*, middle, + *sigma*, a sign, mark, token.] In *biol.*, an intermediate substance or product in a series of metabolic changes.

We are thus led to the conception that the specific material of a secretion, such as the trypsin of pancreatic juice, comes from the protoplasm of the cell, through a number of intermediate substances, or *mesostates*, as they are called. *M. Foster, Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 19.

mesosterna, *n.* Plural of *mesosternum*.

mesosternal (mes-o-stér-nal), *a.* [*mesosternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesosternum; as, a *mesosternal sternite*.

mesosterneber (mes-o-stér-ne-bér), *n.* [*mesosterna*, *q. v.*, + *sigma*, a sign, mark, token.] Any one of the intermediate sternobers or pieces of the breast-bone which intervene between the manubrium of the sternum and the xiphoid or ensiform appendage. There are usually several such bones in mammals and various reptiles, as the four composing the gladiolus in man.

mesosternebra (mes-o-stér-ne-brä), *n.*; *pl. mesosternebrae* (-brä). [NL.] Same as *mesosterneber*.

mesosternal (mes-o-stér-ne-bral), *a.* [*mesosternebra* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a mesosternebra.

mesosternum (mes-o-stér-num), *n.*; *pl. mesosterna* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *NL. sternum*, *q. v.*] 1. In *anat.*, the piece or pieces of a breast-bone which has several segments lying between the presternum and the xiphisternum; said chiefly of the segmented sternum of mammals.

In man it is the gladiolus or body of the sternum proper as distinguished from the manubrium and the xiphoid cartilage. 2. In *entom.*, the ventral or sternal sclerite of the mesothorax; the under-side of the mesothorax, opposite the mesonotum.

mesostethium (mes-o-sté'thi-um), *n.*; *pl. mesostethia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *sigma*, a sign, mark, token.] In *entom.*, the metasternum, or large piece between the bases of the middle and the posterior legs. It is conspicuous in beetles. *Kirby*.

mesostylous (mes-o-sté'lus), *a.* [*mesos*, middle, + *sigma*, a sign, mark, token.] Same as *mid-styled*. See *Archrostylosum*.

Mesosuchia (mes-o-sü'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *sigma*, a sign, mark, token.] A crocodile (a local name in Egypt). A division of crocodiles having amphicephalous vertebrae: contrasted with *Eusuchia* and *Parasuchia*.

mesosuchian (mes-o-sü'ki-an), *a.* [*Mesosuchia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Mesosuchia*.

Crocodylids have developed into the *Mesosuchia* group. *Smith, Encyc. Brit.*, IX, 66.

mesosuchians (mes-o-sü'ki-ä), *a.* [*Mesosuchia* + *-ous*.] Same as *mesosuchian*.

mesotarsus (mes-o-tär'sus), *n.*; *pl. mesotarsi* (-sä). [NL., < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *NL. tarsus*, *q. v.*] In *entom.*, the whole tarsus of the second or middle leg of a six-footed insect, coming between the metatarsus of the hind leg and the protarsus of the fore leg.

mesothelial (mes-o-thé-li-al), *a.* [*mesothelium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to mesothelium.

mesothelium (mes-o-thé-li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *NL. (epi)thelium*, *q. v.*] The epithelium lining the entire primitive coelom or body-cavity of the embryo; the coelarium.

Mesotheriidae (mes-o-thé-ri-i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mesotherium* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct quadrupeds from the Pliocene of South America, representing a very generalized type, allied on the one hand to the rodents and by some made a suborder, *Hebidentati*, of *Rodentia*, by others referred to the *Subungulata* or *polydactyl ungulates*. There are clavicles, as in no other known ungulates, and four lower incisors, as in no known rodents; the mandibular condyle is transverse, and the maxillaries articulate with the nasals. There are in each upper half jaw 1 incisor, no canines, 2 premolars, and 3 molars, and in each lower half jaw 2 incisors, no canines, 1 premolar, and 3 molars—in all, 24 teeth.

Mesotherium (mes-o-thé-ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *thetauros*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil rodent-like ungulate quadrupeds, typical of the family *Mesotheriidae*, upon which is based the prime division *Hebidentati*. *M. cristatum* is the type species. *Typotherium* is a synonym.

mesotherm (mes-o-thér'm), *n.* [= *F. mésotherme*, < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *thermos*, hot, *thetauros*, heat.] In Alphonse de Candolle's classification of plants with regard to their geographical distribution, a plant of his third "physiological group." The plants of this group require a moderate degree of heat, from 15° to 20° C. They are very numerous, including most of the plants of the warmer parts of the temperate zones of both hemispheres exclusive of the mountainous districts.

mesothesis (me-söth'e-sis), *n.* [*mesos*, middle, + *thesis*, a putting, proposition; see *thesis*.] Middle place; mean. [Rare.]

Imitation is the *mesothesis* of likeness and difference. *Cicero*.

mesothoracic (mes-o-thö-ras'ik), *a.* [*mesothorax* (-ac-) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the mesothorax of an insect. *Mesothoracic case*. Same as *mesothoracotheca*.

mesothoracotheca (mes-o-thö'ra-kö-thö'kä), *n.*; *pl. mesothoracothecae* (-kä). [NL., < *mesothorax* (-ac-) + Gr. *theka*, a case.] In *entom.*, the mesothoracic case, or that part of the integument of a pupa covering the mesothorax. In the *Lepidoptera* and *Diptera* the other thoracic cases are indistinguishable from this, and it is then called the *thoracotheca*.

mesothorax (mes-o-thö'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *thorax*, chest; see *thorax*.] In *entom.*, the second or middle one of the three divisions of the thorax, situated between the prothorax and the metathorax, and bearing the second pair of legs and the first pair of wings. When very large, as in dipterous insects, it is simply called the *thorax*.

mesotrocha (me-söt'rö-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *trochos*, anything round or circular; see *trochae*.] Ciliated embryos of polychaetous annelids in which one of many bands of cilia encircle the middle of the body. See *atrocha*, *telotrocha*.

mesotrochal (me-söt'rö-käl), *a.* [*mesotrocha* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling mesotrocha; mesotrochous.

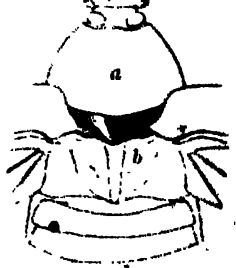
The actively locomotive embryo of *Rhipunculus* . . . resembles a *Rotifer* or a *mesotrochal annelidus* larva. *Huxley, Anal. Invert.*, p. 217.

mesotrochous (me-söt'rö-kus), *a.* [As *mesotrocha* + *-ous*.] Same as *mesotrochal*.

mesotympanic (mes-o-tim-pän'ik), *a. and n.* [*mesos*, middle, + *tympanon*, a drum (*mesotympanum*), + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Situated in the



Sternum of winged insect, showing mesosternum and xiphisternum.



Mesothorax shaded, between prothorax and metathorax. *H. K. Parker, & Delta mesoscapulae*.

ever in the manner of a messenger; and since

Hedyd in expressed command to me message his errand.
Standhurst, Zenith, iv. 877.

messageri, *n.* A Middle English form of *messenger*.

messagery, *n.* [ME., < OF. *messagerie*, *F.* *messagerie* = *Pr.* *messagaria*, *messagaria* = *Sp.* *messageria* = *It.* *messaggeria*; see *message* and *-ry*.] The carrying of messages; the going between two persons with a message; procuring.

Fool hardynesse, and Flaterye, and Deceit,
Messagerye, and Heede, and other three.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 228.

Messalian (me-sā'li-an), *n.* Same as *Euchite*. Also written *Messallian*.

messall, *n.* An obsolete form of *mesal*.

messan, *n.* and *a.* See *mesan*.

messandewi, *n.* See *mesandur*.

messan-dog, *n.* See *mesan-dog*.

mess-chest (mes'chest), *n.* *Naut.*, on board a man-of-war, one of the covered chests belonging to each mess of the crew, in which small articles of mess-gear are kept.

A mess chest is rigged to hold the knives, forks, cans, etc.
T. Housell, The Century, XXXV. 461.

mess-cloth (mes'klōth), *n.* *Naut.*, in a man-of-war, a tarpaulin spread on deck to serve as a table-cloth.

mess-deck (mes'dek), *n.* *Naut.*, the deck on which the crew mess.

messe, *n.* A Middle English form of *messe*.

messe, *n.* An obsolete form of *mesal*.

messe, *n.* See *mesel*, *mesled*.

messe, *n.* [OF. *mesel*, < L. *mensa*, a table; see *mensal*.] A table.

messelinet, *n.* See *maslin*.

meselite (mes'el-it), *n.* [OF. *Meselite* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A hydrous phosphate of calcium and iron occurring in groups of small tabular crystals in the brown-coal beds near Messel in Hesse.

messenger (mes'on-jör), *n.* [ME. *messenger*, *messengere* (with unorig. medial *n* as also in *passenger*, *portenger*, etc.), for *messager*, *messagier*, < OF. *messager*, *F.* *messager* (= *Pr.* *messagier* = *Sp.* *messagiero*, *Sp.* *messajero* = *It.* *messaggiere*, a messenger, < *message*, a message; see *message*.] 1. One who bears a message or goes on an errand; the bearer of a verbal or written communication, notice, or invitation; in the civil service, one employed in conveying official despatches.

When men holden Rages abouten Cyton or Castelle, and that withinnen dur not senden out *Messengers* with Letters, from Lord to Lord, for to make Sokour.
Manderlille, Travels, p. 118.

The blay larks, *messenger* of day,
 Rouseth in hie song the morwe graye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 638.

The *messengers* departeden two and two togeder, and passed through many londes and contris in a tyme that lit of hem soleyntly metten to gedre.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 30.

Joy touch'd the *messenger* of heav'n; he stay'd
 Entranced
Pope, Odyssey, v. 97.

2. One who or that which foreruns; a har-binger; a precursor; a forerunner.

The Angel answered and sayde that sche scholde have no drede of him, for he was verry *Messenger* of Jesu Crist.
Manderlille, Travels, p. 138.

Down to short repose they lay,
 Till radiant rose the *messenger* of day
Pope, Odyssey, xv. 634.

3. A light scudding cloud regarded as the precursor of a storm or gale of wind.

A southwest wind is blowing over the plains. It drives the *messengers* over the sky, and the sails of the windmill, and makes the dead leaves dance
Mrs. J. H. Esang, Jan of the Windmill.

4. *Naut.*, an endless rope or chain turned around the capstan, formerly used to unmoor or heave up a ship's anchors, by transmitting the power of the capstan to the cable. The messenger is gripped to the cable by means of nippers, which are shifted from the capstan to the hawse hole as the cable is hauled in.

5. In *law*, a person appointed to perform certain ministerial duties under bankrupt and insolvent laws, such as to take temporary charge of the assets, and to perform some other duties in reference to the proceedings.—6. A piece of stiff paper, or the like, set upon the end of a kite-string held in the hand, to be blown up the string to the kite.—*Corbie messenger*. See *corbie*. Cuckoo's messenger, the wren. *Messenger sword*, a sword like implement, constituting a credential of the royal messengers of Ashantee. Two of these were brought to England in 1874; they are partly of gold and partly of iron, and are elaborately ornamented in conventional patterns. *Queen's (or king's) messenger*, an officer of the British government, em-

ployed under the secretaries of state, appointed or held in readiness to carry official despatches both at home and abroad.—*Syn.* 1. Carrier, intelligencer, courier, herald, emissary.

messenger-at-arms (mes'en-jör-at-ärnz'), *n.* In *Scots law*, an officer appointed by and under the control of the Lyon king-at-arms. He executes all summonses and letters of diligence connected with the Courts of Session and Courts of Justiciary.—*Ex-ecution by a messenger-at-arms*. See *execution*.

messoti, *n.* [OF. *messin*.] A cur; a messin.

Dance Julia's messot. *Hall, Poems (1648).* (*Hallucell*.)

mess-gear (mes'ger), *n.* *Naut.*, the outfit of a mess, such as pots, pans, cups, spoons, knives, forks, etc.; mess-traps.

Messiah (me-si'ah), *n.* [= *F.* *Messie* = *Sp.* *Mesias* = *Pr.* *Messian* = *It.* *Messia* = *D. G. Dan. Sw.* *Messias*, < L. *Messias*, < Gr. *Messias*, < Heb. *Mishach*, anointed, < *mashach*, anoint.] A designation of Jesus as the Saviour of the world; the Hebrew equivalent of Christ, the Anointed, but used more frequently as a descriptive title (*the Messiah*) than as a name: from prophetic passages in the Hebrew Scriptures (where, except in two instances in Daniel, it is translated *Anointed*, often as a noun) interpreted by Jesus and by Christians as referring to him and universal in scope, but regarded by the Jews as promising a divinely sent deliverer for their own race. This belief in a coming Messiah is still held as a doctrine by many Jews, and at various periods of the Christian era impostors have assumed the name and character, and have had many adherents. The title is also applied figuratively to historical characters who have been great deliverers. Sometimes written, after the Greek of the New Testament, *Messias*.

We have found *Messias*, which is, being interpreted, the Christ.
John 1. 41.

In the High Church of Jerusalem, the Christians were but another Sect of Jews, that did believe the *Messias* was come.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 33.

At thy nativity, a glorious quire
 Of angels, in the fields of Bethlehem, sung
 To shepherds, watching at their folds by night,
 And told them the *Messiah* now was born.
Milton, P. R., l. 245.

Messiahship (me-si'ah-ship), *n.* [OF. *Messiah* + *-ship*.] The character, state, or office of Jesus Christ as the Saviour of the world; also used of pretenders to a similar office or mission.

Christ . . . gave us strong a proof of his *Messiahship* as infinite power, joined with equal veracity, could give
South, Works, III. 382. (Latham)

One of the chief candidates for the *messiahship* (among the Mohammedans) has already reached Assuan.
The Century, XXIV. 788.

Messianic (mes-i-un'ik), *a.* [= *F.* *Messianique* = *Sp.* *Messianico*; as *Messiah* + *-an* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to the Messiah, or to any one supposed to exercise the office of a Messiah; as, the *Messianic* prophecies of psalms; *Messianic* pretensions.

Messias (me-si'as), *n.* Same as *Messiah*.

Messidor (mes-i-dör'), *n.* [F., one of the fanciful names concocted to adorn the Revolutionary calendar; < L. *messis*, harvest, + Gr. *dior*, a gift.] The tenth month of the year in the calendar of the first French republic, commencing (in 1794) June 19th and ending July 18th.

messieurs. Plural of *monsieur*.

messin (mes'in), *n.* and *a.* [Also *messan*, formerly irreg. *messoun*; a var. of *meslin*, *maslin*, < OF. *meslin*, *F.* *meslin*, a mastiff; see *mastiff*.] 1. *n.* A mongrel dog; a cur. [Scotch.]

But wad he spent an hour carousin',
 Even wad a tinkler gyp a *messin*.
Burns, The Two Dogs.

II. *a.* Mongrel; currish. [Scotch.]

messin-dog (mes'in-dog'), *n.* [Also *mesan-dog*; < *messin* + *dog*.] Same as *messin*.

mess-kettle (mes'ket'l), *n.* A camp-kettle used in cooking for a mess.

The richly chased vessels of gold and silver which served the Roman household have been displaced by the canteen and the *mess-kettle* of the garrison of the Crescent.
The Century, XXVIII. 81.

mess-kit (mes'kit), *n.* The cooking- and table-utensils of a camp, with the chest in which they are kept and transported.

mess-locker (mes'lok'er), *n.* A small locker on shipboard for holding mess-gear.

messmaking (mes'mä-king), *n.* The act of clabbing together, or messing in company.

This friendship began by *messmaking* in the Temple hall.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, l. 62.

Messmate (mes'mat), *n.* 1. An associate in a mess, especially in a ship's mess; one who eats ordinarily at the same table with another.

Messmates, hear a brother sailor
 Sing the dangers of the sea.
G. A. Stevens, The Storm.

2. In *soil*, a communal.—3. In *bot.*, same as *mesquite-tree*.

mesquite-gum (mes'mät-gum), *n.* See *gum*, 2.

mesquite-tree (mes'mät-trē), *n.* One of the stringy-barked eucalypts, *Eucalyptus obliqua*. It is a large tree forming extensive forests in Australia and Tasmania, and furnishing an abundance of cheap timber for all kinds of rough work above the ground.

mess-table (mes'tä'bl), *n.* The table at which a mess eat together.

mess-traps (mes'traps), *n. pl.* The articles which compose a mess-gear.

message (mes'wäj), *n.* [ME. *message*, < OF. *message*, *message*, *messidje* (ML. reflex *messagium*), < ML. *missionaticum*, a dwelling-house, manor-house; see *menage*, which is a doublet of *message*.] In *law*: (a) A dwelling-house.

I give unto my said son John all that *message* wherein I now dwell.
Windthrop, Hist. New England, II. 487.

(b) A dwelling-house with the adjacent buildings and curtilage, including garden and orchard, appropriated to the use of the household, a manor-house and its appendages.

There were then greater number of *messages* and *mansions* almost in every place.

Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., xxi.
 They wedded her to sixty thousand pounds,
 To lands in Kent, and *messages* in York.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

messy (mes'i), *a.* [OF. *messé* + *-y*.] In a state of mess, confusion, or dirtiness; making a mess; littered or littering; untidy. [Rare.]

The floor of the room is . . . in which *messy* work has to be done is of asphalt.
Science, III. 351.

mess, *n.* A Middle English form of *most*.

messie (mes'ti'), *n.* [Also *mustee*; short for *messico*. Cf. OF. *metis*, *F.* *metis*, mongrel.] The offspring of a white and a quadruped. [West Indian.]

mester, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *master*, *mister*.

mester, *n.* A variant of *mister*.

messful, *a.* [Var. of *messive*, with substituted suffix *-ful*.] Sad; gloomy. [Rare.]

Among all other birds
 Most *messful* birds am I.
 Among all feathered fowls
 I first complain and cry.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrammes (1577). (*Nares*.)

messif, *n.* An obsolete variant of *mastiff*.

messive (mes'tiv), *a.* [L. *messus*, *messus*, sad, mournful (< *marere*, *marere*, be sad, mourn), + *E. -ive*. Cf. *messful*.] Sad; sorrowful; gloomy; dismal.

The Melancholy's *messive*, and too full
 Of fearful thoughts, and cares unrequit.
Darwin, Microcosm, p. 31. (Darwin.)

mestizo (mes-tē-zō), *n.* [G. *mestizo*, < Sp. *mestizo* = OF. *metis*, *F.* *metis*, mixed, mongrel; see *mastiff*.] The offspring of a person of mixed blood; especially, a person of mixed Spanish and American Indian parentage.

To Mexico there is such a great resort, that all the towns thereabout which were formerly of Indians are now inhabited by Spaniards and *Mestizos*.
S. Clarke, Geographical Description, etc. (1671), p. 261.

He [Mr. Werner] also saw something of Tipoo Tip during the expeditions between the Falls and Bartlett's camp on the Aruimi, but was not very favourably impressed by that wily *mestizo*.
The Academy, June 20, 1890, p. 441.

mestling, *n.* See *maslin*.

mestling, *n.* See *maslin*.

mestlion, *mestlyon*, *n.* See *maslin*.

mestome (mes'tōm), *n.* [NL. (Schwendener), appar. < Gr. *μωστωμα*, fullness, < *μωστω*, full.] In *bot.*, that part of a fibrovascular bundle whose function is mainly conduction.

To the elements which impart strength to a bundle Schwendener has given the name *stereome*; to the other parts of the bundle, *mesome*.
Goodale, Physiological Botany, p. 193.

Mesua (mes'ü-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named after *Mesuah*, an Arabian physician of the 8th and 9th centuries.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Rutaceae* and the tribe *Cakophylleae*, characterized by an ovary which is two-celled and contains four ovules, and by a shield-shaped stigma. They are shrubs or trees with very narrow leaves and large solitary flowers. Eight species have been enumerated, all from tropical Asia, but the number is probably reducible to three. *M. ferrea*, one of the ironwoods, is common in the East Indies, wild and cultivated. It is a straight, erect tree with elegant foliage and large four-petaled flowers, pure white and fragrant. They afford a native dye and perfume, and are exported, mostly for the latter purpose, under the name *mesua*. The seeds yield a dark thick oil (mesuam or mahor oil) which is suitable for machinery, railroad-ties, etc.; it is also used for tool-handles and the like.

able, and which possesses opacity, luster of a peculiar kind (commonly called *metallic*), because very characteristic of the metals), conductivity for heat and electricity, and plasticity, or capability of being drawn, squeezed, or hammered with change of shape but no loss of continuity. Examples of metals possessing all these qualities although in varying degree are gold, silver, copper, iron, lead and tin all of which have been known from remote antiquity and on the characters which they possess the idea of a metal was and mainly still is, founded. These metals also have a high specific gravity, the lightest of them (tin) being over seven times as dense as water. Of the prehistorically known metals gold, silver, and copper occur more or less abundantly in the native or metallic form, and must have been noticed, and to all probability utilized in the most remote antiquity, by various nations and over widely extended areas. Iron also occurs native especially in the form of meteoric iron, and in this way may have first become known and utilized. But iron is now and has been from time immemorial, smelted from its ores in countries which from almost every other point of view than the metallurgical, might properly be regarded as uncivilized. The use of iron other than in this way was not, however, known in the New World before the advent of European. Tin and lead do not occur in the metallic form in nature unless in very minute quantities hence where used, these metals must have been obtained by the metallurgical treatment of their ores. In the case of tin and zinc as well as of other metals not occurring native, it was not until long after some knowledge had been attained in regard to the practical use of them, either by themselves or as ingredients in various alloys that any accurate idea was obtained of the metals themselves. Thus brass was certainly made long before anything definite had been learned in regard to the metal zinc, and it is not at all unlikely that the same was the case with bronze and the *cuprum* tinctorium. In addition to the six metals already mentioned quicksilver was known to the Greeks and Romans in classical times, and this metal also occurs not infrequently in the metallic form so that its early discovery is not a matter to excite surprise. The anomalous occurrence of quicksilver as a liquid at the ordinary temperature was the reason why it that it may not belong to the class of metals, and among the metals it was not included by writers on chemistry until metallurgy until after it had been discovered that this fluid could be frozen at a not very low temperature, and that when frozen it was malleable. It was not until the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries that antimony, bismuth and zinc became known, but their uses had long been known although in the case of the former metal only to a very limited extent. The discovery of these metals considerably enlarged the scope of the word *metallum* since it became necessary to admit that metals could be brittle; this was still further exemplified in the case of the metal arsenic discovered in 1250 (it is oxidized to arsenic acid) and long known and utilized, which, although having a metallic luster is decidedly brittle. This brittleness of substances otherwise metallic in appearance led to their being placed in a class by themselves as semi-metals, the idea that malleability was a necessary attribute of a metal having come down from the Arabian chemists, and maintaining its hold for many centuries. About the middle and in the latter half of the eighteenth century the number of known metals was greatly increased. In 1741 platinum was discovered but the metals which are always associated with it—osmium, iridium, rhodium, ruthenium etc. were not detected until much later. At about the same time as platinum, nickel and cobalt were recognized as elements that were first separated and distinguished from their ores, which had been long known and in the case of cobalt at least utilized to a limited extent. Toward the end of the eighteenth century manganese was by Lavoisier, tellurium, niobium, titanium and chromium became known. About the beginning of the nineteenth century several of the metals of the platinum family—palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium—were separated from the complex alloy known as *native platinum*. Up to this time all the known substances to which the name metal was applied were much heavier than water and decidedly heavier than the so-called gases or non-metals. Hence as the old and long prevailing idea that all metals were malleable had been done away with a high specific gravity began to be considered as the most important characteristic. Thus we find Cronstedt, who was one of the earliest systematic writers on mineralogy (the first edition of his work was published in 1756), defining metals as those mineral bodies which with respect to their volume are the heaviest of all hitherto known bodies. With the discovery, by Davy in 1807, of the metallic nature of the bases of the alkalis a great change took place in this respect for these substances, metallic from many points of view, especially with reference to their chemical affinities, are lighter than water and at first on this account were by some chemists not admitted to rank as metals. The discovery of the metallic bases of the alkalis was followed by that of the bases of the earths—calcium, barium and strontium 1807, aluminum 1824, aluminium, gallium and yttrium 1825. These metals are all light as compared with the older metals but heavy in comparison with the metallic bases of the alkalis, the lightest of which—lithium discovered in 1817—has only a little more than half the specific gravity of water (sodium, another heavy metal associated with zinc in its mode of occurrence and of some importance in the arts, was also separated from its oxide in 1819). Many metals have been discovered within the past few years all of great interest from the scientific point of view but none of them of economical importance, or occurring in sufficient quantity to be utilized to any extent even if possessing valuable properties. No doubt and difficult are the chemical reactions of some of these elements that their exact number cannot be stated. Several have been worked over by chemists for years without any definite conclusion having been reached, even after having been accepted for a while—have been dropped from the list. There are about seventy generally recognized elements (see element), although some three or four of these may still be considered as more or less doubtful. Of the seventy thirteen are decidedly non-metals, the rest

are sulphur, phosphorus, silica, chlorine, iodine, bromine, arsenic, boron, nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen, and selenium; all the other elements are considered to be metals, and selenium was formerly generally so considered, but latterly it has been decidedly included among the non-metals, and the name has been changed by some to *telonium*, to make it correspond with carbon, boron, and arsenic, with which elements it is to a certain extent chemically allied. Tellurium, on the other hand, although closely related chemically to sulphur and selenium, has always been classed among the metals, chiefly because, although brittle, it has a decided metallic luster. The names of the metals, so far as is possible, all end in *-um*; even platinum is frequently written *platinum*. A division of the elements into metals and non-metals is recognized by chemists at the present time as being rather a matter of convenience from the popular point of view than as one capable of exact scientific definition. The words *metalliferous* and *metal*, however, cannot be dispensed with in common life and the arts, and their use can very rarely lead to any confusion. The exceptions to this general statement that the metals have a "metallic" luster, and that the non-metals do not, are, on the whole, extremely insignificant. Only in the case of selenium and phosphorus in certain of their allotropic forms could there be any question as to whether the term *metallic luster* could properly be used with reference to a non-metal.

3. In printing and type-founding. See *type-metal*.—3. The material of glass, pottery, etc., in a state of fusion.

If no tongues of flame make their appearance, the calcination is complete. The contents of the pot are then shovelled out, and allowed to cool and harden into what is technically called *metal* or "prussiate cake."

Spence's Encyc. Manuf., I. 270.

White glass or enamel is made by adding either arsenic or the oxide of tin to the melted metal.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 64.

4. *pl.* The rails of a railway. [Colloq.]

He stood obstinately on the *metals* until the train came up and cut him to pieces.

C. Morris, Gates of Hell, p. 25.

5. In *her.*, one of the two tinctures or and argent—that is, gold and silver.—6. Materials for roads; especially, the broken stones used as ballasting on a road-bed or railway.—7. The aggregate number, mass, or effective power of the guns carried by a ship of war.

Oblivious by looking that British man-of-war well over. Does she carry more *metal* than the President?

Julius Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 282.

8. That of which anything is composed; formative material; hence, constitution; intrinsic quality, as of a person.

As his *mettle* is tempered and qualified, so are his speeches and language at large, and his inward conceits be the *mettle* of his mind, and his manner of utterance the very warp and woof of his conceits.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 124.

Mr. I am made
Of the self-same *mettle* that my sister is.
Shak., Lear, I. 1. 71.

9. Courage; spirit; mettle. In this *mettle* we now always *mettle*.

Being glad to find their companions had so much *mettle*, after a long debate the major part carried it.

Clarendon, Civil War.

10. A mine. *Darwin*.

It was impossible to live without our king but as slaves live: that is, such as are visibly dead, and persons condemned to *mettle*.

Jer. Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium, Ep. 164.

Alch metal, or **Alch's metal**, an alloy of about two parts of zinc with three of copper, to which about two per cent. of iron is added. This alloy is very malleable at a red heat, and can be hammered, rolled, or drawn into fine wire. It has been used in Austria for cannon, and is believed to have been known to the Chinese. **Antifriction metals**. See *antifriction*. **Babbitt metal**. [Named from Isaac Babbitt, the inventor (1796-1857).] An alloy of tin with copper and antimony, used for bearings, bushings, or pillow-blocks. This alloy consists of 88 per cent. of tin, the remaining 12 per cent. being made up of the two other metals. Sometimes called *babbittizing*.—**Base metals**, in *met.*, the metals not classed as noble, especially lead, zinc, copper, and iron.—**Bath metal**. [Named from Bath, England.] A white brass consisting of 55 parts of copper and 45 of zinc. The name is also given to other combinations of the same metals.—**Blue metal**. (a) A well-baked name for blue clay. (b) See *blue*.—**Bowl-metal**, a name given to antimony in the second stage of the English smelting process of that metal.—**Britannia metal**, an alloy containing tin, antimony, and copper, to which bismuth, zinc, and lead are occasionally added. The essential metal is tin, which usually constitutes nine tenths or more of the mass, the antimony and copper being added to give the desired hardness. This alloy is extensively used for tableware, being usually, for that purpose, covered with a thin coating of silver, and sold as silver-plate. In the best plated ware, however, the silver is laid on a body of German silver.—**Coarse metal**, the technical name of the product of the second operation in the process of smelting mixed cupriferosus ores in Great Britain, especially at Swansea. The product of this operation, which is performed in a reverberatory furnace, is a matte or regulus containing iron and copper in combination with sulphur in about the same proportion in which they are present in copper pyrites, together with slag.—**Composition metal**. See *composition*.—**Dutch metal**, the Dutch.—**Fusible metal**, a metallic alloy that fuses at a very low temperature. Such alloys are usually composed of lead, tin, and bismuth. Among these best known are—**Rose's metal**, containing 5 parts of bismuth, 5 of lead,

and 5 of tin, which fuses at 300°; **Rose's metal**, 5 parts of bismuth, 1 each of tin and lead, fusing at 301°; and an alloy of 5 parts of bismuth, 3 of lead, and 2 of tin, fusing at 187°. The addition of cadmium to alloys of bismuth, tin, and lead lowers their fusing-point considerably. Thus, if from 8 to 10 per cent. of cadmium is added to Rose's metal, the melting-point is reduced to 187°. The alloys known as Wood's and Wood and Lipinsky's metals are such alloys of cadmium, bismuth, tin, and lead. One of these, containing cadmium 4 parts, and tin, lead, and bismuth each 5 parts, melts at 160°. The addition of mercury to fusible alloys like Newton's and Rose's metals is said also to lower their fusing-point considerably.—**Gathered metal**. See *gathered metal*, under *lead*.—**Geddes's metal**. Same as *Edg's metal*.—**Heavy metal**. See *heavy*.—**Kier's metal**, a gun-metal composed of 100 parts of copper, 75 of zinc, and 16 of iron, of which the specific gravity is less than 8.—**Magnetic metal**, iron, nickel, cobalt, chromium, and manganese.—**Muntz's metal**. [Named from Mr. Muntz of Birmingham, the inventor.] Yellow metal; an alloy of 3 parts of copper and 2 of zinc, differing from common brass in being malleable when hot. It is cheaper and can be more easily rolled than copper, and has taken its place as the material used for sheathing, formerly one of the most important uses to which copper was put. **Yellow metal** is its general commercial name. Also called *patent metal*.—**Newton's metal**. See *fusible metal*, above.—**Noble or perfect metals**, gold, silver, and platinum; so called because when exposed to the air they do not oxidize like other metals, but retain their metallic luster.—**Organ- or pipe-metal**, an alloy of tin and lead, with or without zinc used for the construction of organ pipes. The value of the metal depends principally upon the proportion of tin used, less than 50 per cent. making poor metal. A fair percentage of tin is indicated by a spotted surface, hence good metal is also called *spotted metal*. **Patent metal**. Same as *Muntz's metal*.—**Pimple-metal**. See *white metal*.—**Point of fusion of metals**. See *fusion*.—**Prince's metal**, an alloy said to have been so called because first prepared by Prince Rupert (1619-82), nephew of Charles I. of England, who invented, or at least introduced into England, the so-called "Prince Rupert's drops." There is no certainty in regard to the composition of the alloy called prince's metal. By most writers it is said to have been a kind of brass; others describe it as an alloy of copper and arsenic.—**Rose's metal**. See *fusible metal*, above.—**To burn metals together**. See *burn*.—**White metal**, the product of the fourth operation in the smelting of mixed cupriferosus ores according to the English process. The object of this stage of the process is to remove the iron, and the work is done in a reverberatory furnace, the third stage having been a calcination of the coarse metal, with the object of converting the sulphuret of iron into an oxide. The product of the fourth operation is variously designated as *blue*, *white*, or *pimple metal*, according to the percentage of copper contained and the peculiar appearance exhibited. Portions having a smooth lustrous fracture, and containing from 80 to 70 per cent. of copper, are designated as *white metal*, those of grayish white color with granular fracture, and containing from 75 to 78 per cent. of copper, are called *blue metal*. **Pimple metal** is that which contains more than 78 per cent. of copper, and has its surface pimpled from the escape of sulphurous acid gas.—**Wood's metal**. See *fusible metal*, above.—**Yellow metal**. Same as *Muntz's metal*.

metal (met'al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metaled* or *metalled*, pp. *metaling* or *metalling*. [*met'al*, *n.*] To put metal on; cover, as roads, with broken stones or metal.

metal. An abbreviation of *metallurgy*. **metal-bath** (met'al-bath), *n.* See *bath*. **metal-casting** (met'al-kast'ing), *n.* 1. The act or process of producing casts in metal by pouring it when in a state of fusion into a mold.—2. A piece of cast metal having a form that adapts it for use in machinery, manufactures, etc.

metaldelude (me-tal'de-lud), *n.* [*Gr. meta, with, + E. aldehyde*.] A substance into which aldehyde is partially converted in contact with acids at a low temperature. It is a white crystalline solid.

metaled, metalled (met'alid), *a.* 1. Covered with metal, especially with road-metal or ballast; macadamized; as, newly *metaled* roads.—2. Full of fire or ardor; mettled; dazzling; glancing. See *mettled*.

I hate such moun'd, give me *metall'd* fire,
That trembles in the blaze, but then mounts higher
B. Jonson, Epigram to William Lake of New castle
[on London].

metalepsis (met-a-lep'sis), *n.* [*L. < Gr. meta, with, + Gr. leipsis, participation, assumption, alternation, < meta, partaken in, < meta, partaken in, < meta, among, + leipsis, take*.] A rhetorical figure or trope assumed by some ancient writers, and supposed to consist in substituting a word for a synonym or homonym, which latter is at the same time understood in a metaphorical or transferred sense; as, "sable caverns" for "black caverns," thus in its turn meaning "dark or gloomy caverns."

The sense is much altered & the hearers conceit strangely entangled by the figure *Metalepsis*, which I call the farfel.
Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 132.

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metaleptic (met-a-lep'tik), *a.* [*Gr. meta, with, + Gr. lepsis, participation, assumption, alternation, < meta, partaken in, < meta, partaken in, < meta, among, + lepsis, take*.] Pertaining to a metalepsis or participation; transitive.—2. Transverse; as, the *metaleptic* motion of a muscle.—3. In *chem.*, pertaining to, resulting from, or characterized by metalepsy, or the substitution of one substance for another which has been displaced.

metaleptical (met-a-lep'ti-kal), *a.* [*metaleptic + -al*.] Same as *metaleptic*.

metaleptically (met-a-lep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a metaleptic manner; by transposition.

The name of pronouns may *metaleptically* be extended to cumulations. *Sp. Sanderson, Trinitarian Catech.*, l. 48.

metal-gage (met'al-gaj), *n.* A gage used for determining the thickness of sheet-metal. *E. H. Knight*.

metalline (met'al-in), *n.* [*met'al + -ine*.] 1. A kind of thread for sewing leather, made of twisted strands of linen and brass, copper, or steel wire.—2. A compound for forming a lubricating-surface in journal-boxes. It is made up of metallic oxides, organic materials, wax, and fatty matters.

metaling, metalling (met'al-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of metal, v.*] The material which forms the road-bed of a macadamized road or of a railway, chiefly broken stones; road-metal.

The air is filled with a choking precipitate of the kun-ker, or carbonate of lime nodules, which form the *metaling* of the road. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, I. 146.

metallist, *n.* See *metallist*.

metallic (me-tal'ik), *a.* [*F. metallique = Sp. metalico = Pg. It. metallico (cf. D. metallisch, metalisch = G. metallisch = Dan. Sw. metallisk), < L. metallus, < Gr. meta, with, + Gr. tallos, of or concerning a mine or metal, < tallos, a mine (metal); see metal, n.*] 1. Consisting of or having the characters of a metal; made up of metal or of an alloy. This word is used to indicate the condition of a metal (see *metal*) in which it exists by itself, and not mineralized or combined with those substances which take away its metallic character and convert it into an ore, in which the elementary substance exists, but often with characters greatly differing from those which it has when separated from its mineralizers, or reduced to the metallic form.

She said: and lo! a palace towering seems,
With Pillars pillars and metallic beams.
W. King, Rufina, or the Favourite.

Among the most *metallic* of the metals is a gas.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 107.

2. Characteristic of a metal: as, a *metallic* luster.—3. Having one or more properties resembling those of metals: as, a *metallic* voice.

A distinct, hollow, *metallic*, and clangorous, yet apparently muffled, reverberation.

Poe, Fall of the House of Usher.

Metallic-adamantine luster, a variety of luster intermediate between submetallic and adamantine, characteristic of pyrophyllite, some corundum and octahedrite, etc.—**Metallic ammonium, bur, currency, dust, feather**. See the nouns.

Metallic beetles, a collectors name for coleopterous insects of the family *Hydrophilidae*. See *cut under Hydrophilidae*. **Metallic bath**. See *bathing*.—**Metallic** oxid, a compound of metal and oxygen. **Metallic paper**, paper the surface of which is washed over with a solution of whiting, lime, and size. Writing done with a powder pencil upon such paper is almost indelible.—**Metallic** salts, those salts which have a metal or metallic oxid for their base, as lead carbonate. **Metallic scales**. See *metallic feather, under feather*. **Metallic standard**. See *standard*. **Metallic tinkling**, in *pathol.*, a high pitched tinkle heard in the lungs in pneumothorax, or in the case of a lung cavity under certain conditions. **Metallic-tissue loom**. See *loom*.

metallically (me-tal'i-kal-i), *a.* [*metallus + -al*.] Same as *metallic*.

Now, by electrical bodies, I understand not such as are *metallically*, mentioned by Pliny and the Antients.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 4.

metallically (me-tal'i-kal-i), *adv.* As a metal; by means of or by the use of metal; with a metal; as regards metallic properties.

They [two plates of different metals] are *metallically* connected together. *Proctor and Smeaton, Telegraphy*, p. 8.

Let us conceive a *metallically* pure cylinder of wrought or cast iron.
Eng. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 204.

metallicity (me-tal'i-si-ti), *n.* [*metallus + -ity*.] The condition of being a metal; metallic character or constitution.

They [the alchemists] held that mercury enters into the composition of all metals, and is the very basis of their *metallicity*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 32.

metallifacure (met'al-i-fak'jur), *n.* [*L. metallum, a metal, + factura, a making; see facture*.] The manufacture of metals. [*Italo*.]

metalliferous (met-a-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*F. metallifer = Sp. metallifero; < L. metallifer, yielding metals, < metallum, a metal, + ferre = E. bear*.]

metamorphism (met-a-môr'fizm), *n* [As meta-
morph-ic + -ism.] The process of metamor-

phoning, or changing the form or structure; specifically, chemical change and rearrangement of the constituents of a rock by which they are made to assume new forms and enter into new combinations, the most important result of these changes being that the rock becomes harder and more crystalline in structure. Thus, the metamorphic states are crystalline schists. The sedimentary rocks, especially those made up of the debris of feldspathic minerals, are those most liable to undergo metamorphism; hence it is that the argillaceous rocks offer the most conspicuous examples of this process, and it is these which are most altered in external characters by it, foliation and slaty cleavage being often highly developed in the process. Volcanic rocks also are subject to metamorphic changes, although the results are usually much less conspicuous to the eye unaided by a microscope than in the case of the sedimentary deposits. Examples of metamorphism are the conversion of ordinary earthy limestone into crystalline marble, of argillaceous shales into various kinds of schists (mica-schist, talc-schist, etc.), and of sandstone into quartzite. Closely connected with the phenomena of metamorphism is the development in a rock of a slaty cleavage or of a foliated structure. Metamorphic agencies and the results which they have brought about have been much studied of late years by geologists, and the modern methods of lithological research have been most important aids in this direction. The most obvious and generally accepted classification of metamorphic action is into "contact" and "regional" metamorphism. In the case of contact metamorphism the changes observed are apparently due—in large part, at least—to the presence of an adjacent mass of rock, usually of an intrusive character, as when the strata are seen to have been altered along the walls of a dike. In the case of regional metamorphism when large masses of rock are found to have been affected and rendered crystalline without any special cause being visible in the form of adjacent intrusive or igneous material, the phenomena are more difficult of explanation than in the case of contact metamorphism. In the course of the numerous discussions of this subject a great number of new terms have been introduced, the meaning of which is, owing to the complexity of the phenomena and the imperfection of the observations, often rather obscure; some of these terms may here be cited. As synonyms of "regional" metamorphism, the epithets "normal" and "general" have been used by some authors, while others have indicated a desire to specialize in their application. Thus, Freewick limits "normal metamorphism" to the changes due to central heat, and "regional metamorphism" to changes effected by the heat produced locally within the crust of the earth by transformation into heat of the mechanical work of compression or of crushing of parts of the earth. Bouvier desires to reserve the phrase "regional metamorphism" for those ancient rocks occupying extensive areas of the earth's surface "which, whatever be their history, are in all probability by no means in their original condition." Dana prefers "local" to "contact," but does not use the two exactly as synonyms, since he makes local "include changes due to heated emanations and other conditions where there are no contacts." In other words, he uses "local" rather as the opposite of "general," ignoring the idea embodied in the term "contact," namely that a visible cause of the observed metamorphism is present in the form of an adjacent mass of intrusive or heterogeneous rock. Kinahan proposes "metapapais" and "parapapais" as the synonyms of "glacial and contact metamorphism." "Why we need go to the Greek for [the] two words is not clear." (Dana.) Many geologists are of the opinion that the movements which the rocks comprising the earth's crust have undergone in certain regions, which movements must necessarily have been accompanied by pressure, stress, shearing, or "flow," have been among the most important causes of metamorphic change. The most comprehensive term by which metamorphism originating in conditions of this kind has been designated is that introduced by Roemer, "dynamical." Other writers on this subject have used as being nearly or quite synonymous with "dynamical" the following: "pressure," "compression," "mechanical," "friction," "dislocation." Judd has introduced the term "statistical metamorphism" as indicating changes which may have taken place in deep seated rocks quite independently of any movement to which they have been subjected. As designating and discriminating between various kinds of metamorphic changes, with special reference to the character of the results produced, Dana has introduced the terms "crystalline," "paramorphic," and "metachemic." The first of these implies a simple development of a crystalline condition in the original material, such, for instance, as takes place in the conversion of limestone into marble ("marmorosis" of Geikie); the second, a change from one paramorphous state to another, as from augite to hornblende; the third, a change through chemical transformations, as of chrysotile to serpentine. "Metasomatic metamorphism" (or, in one word, "metasomatism") and "metathesis" are terms which have been suggested in this connection, but which have met with little favor; they were apparently intended by their authors to include chemical changes similar to those which take place in the formation of pseudomorphs, and are allied to the "metaschemic" of Dana. "Metastasis" and "metacrisis" are terms which have been coined, but have not become current—the one to denote changes somewhat similar to those included by "metachemic," the other (as defined by that author) to "denote changes like the conversion of a mass of mud into a mass of quartz with mica and other silicates."

metamorphize (met-a-môr'fiz), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *metamorphized*, prp. *metamorphizing*. [*A metamorphose + -ize*.] To change; transform; metamorphose. *De Quincey.*

metamorphology (met-a-môr-fol'ô-jî), *n.* [*(Gr. μεταμορφωσις)*, a transformation (see *metamorphosis*), + *-logy*, *cf. -ology*.] In *bot.*, the science of the metamorphoses or changes which an individual undergoes from

the time it ceases to be an embryo to the time it ceases to live as a bodily organism. *Metamorphology* and *embryology* together constitute *ontogeny*.

As soon as the organism has left [the egg-coverings], it is no longer an embryo. The later changes of this form the subject of the science of metamorphosis, or *metamorphology*. *Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.)* II. 400.

metamorphopsia (met-a-môr-fop'si-â), *n.* [*(Gr. μεταμορφωσις)*, transformation (see *metamorphosis*), + *ôps, eye*.] A pathological condition of the eyes in which objects appear elongated, irregular, or confused.

metamorphoscope (met-a-môr-fô-skôp), *n.* [*(Gr. μεταμορφωσις)*, transformation (see *metamorphosis*), + *skôp, view*.] A toy in which pictured forms of human beings or other animals are made to interchange heads, bodies, legs, or wearing-apparel. The pictures are drawn or painted on a series of bands of muslin or paper, each having independent motion on rollers in a box, and each of a different length from the others. The bands are arranged with their edges as near together as possible, and the figures are painted across the entire series. The motion of the bands is made constantly to displace the parts of the different figures and recombine them in ludicrous fashion at a slot in the cover of the box.

metamorphoset (met-a-môr-fô-s), *n.* [*F. métamorphose* = *Sp. metamorfosis* or *metamorfosis* = *Pg. metamorphose* = *It. metamorfosi*.] *cf. metamorphosis*, *(Gr. μεταμορφωσις)*, a transformation; see *metamorphosis*.] A transformation in shape or character; metamorphosis.

My *metamorphose* is not held unfit.

Middleton, Family of Love, IV. 2.

metamorphose (met-a-môr-fôz), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *metamorphosed*, prp. *metamorphosing*. [= *F. métamorphoser*; *cf. metamorphose, n., metamorphosis*.] To change into a different form; alter or modify the shape or character of; transform; transmute.

Thus men (my lord) be *metamorphosed*,
From seemly shape, to hyrds, and ougly bests.

Macbeth, Complaint of Philomena.

Thou, Julia, thou hast *metamorphosed* me

Shak., T. of V., I. 1. 66.

The priest was *metamorphosed* into knight.

Brooking, Ring and Book, I. 180.

= *Syn. Transmute*, etc. See *transform*.

metamorphoser (met-a-môr-fô-zér), *n.* One who or that which metamorphoses.

What shall I name this man but a beastly *metamorphoser*,
both of himself and of others?

Quincey, Delicate Diet for Dunc. Acadies.

metamorphosis (met-a-môr-fô-sis), *n.* [*(Gr. μεταμορφωσις)*, transformation (see *metamorphose + -is*).] Causing metamorphosis; transforming; relating to or depicting metamorphoses.

All the *metamorphosis* fables of the ancients, turning polluted and commercial people into horrid and savage monsters, will be clouds before the sun, dispel and evaporate before the light of truth.

Prædell, On Antiquities, p. 60. (*Latham*.)

metamorphosis (met-a-môr-fô-sis), *n.*: pl. *metamorphoses* (-sez). [Formerly also *metamorphose*, *q. v.*; *cf. L. metamorphosis*, *(Gr. μεταμορφωσις)*, a transformation, *(Gr. μεταμορφωσις)*, be transformed, *cf. μετα, over + μορφή, form, shape*.] 1. Change of form or structure; transmutation or transformation. Used most frequently in literature with reference to the old or poetic conception of a miraculous transmutation of a person, animal, or thing into a different and often antagonistic or contrasting form, either with or without a corresponding change of nature.

With *severus* she along doth go,

Her Metamorphosis to show

Drayton, Polydillon, VI. Arg.

I wondered at such a *Metamorphosis* in so short a time;
he told me it was for the Death of his Wife that Nature
had thus antedated his Years. *Danell, Letters*, I. 19. 26.

Where is the gloriously decisive change,

The immeasurable *metamorphosis*

Of human clay to divine gold

Brooking, Ring and Book, II. 217.

2. A marked change in the form or function of a living body; a transformation resulting from development; specifically, in *zool.*, the course of alteration which an animal undergoes after its exclusion from the egg, and which modifies extensively the general form and life of the individual; particularly, in *entom.*, the transformations of a metabolous insect.

The term *metamorphosis*, in its technical entomological sense, is applied only to that succession of changes of which . . . a definite pupal condition forms the middle term.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 361.

3. In *chem.*, that chemical action by which a given compound is caused, by the presence of a peculiar substance, to resolve itself into two or more compounds, as sugar, by the presence of yeast, into alcohol and carbonic acid.—4. In *bot.*, the various changes that are brought

about in plant-organs, whereby they appear under changed or modified conditions, as when stamens are metamorphosed into petals, or stipules into leaves. *Metamorphosis* does not imply that the petal, for example, has ever been a stamen, but it implies an alteration in the organizing force, which took effect at a very early period in the life of the organ, at or before the time when the primitive aggregation of cells became differentiated into the several parts of which it is normally composed. It is due merely to the fact that the development of the organ has pursued a different course from what is usual. The various kinds of metamorphoses are described under the names of *chlorosis*, *senescence*, *phyllody*, *stipulody*, *sepalody*, *staminody*, etc. (which see).—*Coarctate metamorphosis*. See *coarctate*.—*Complete metamorphosis*. See *holometaboly* and *complete*.—*Imperfect or incomplete metamorphosis*. See *hemimetaboly* and *imperfect*.—*Metamorphosis of organs*, in *bot.*, the progressive adaptation of one organ to several different purposes, connected with which are changes in size, color, and other particulars. Thus, all the parts of a plant are reducible to the axis and its appendages, the other parts developing themselves from these. See *morphology*.—*Progressive metamorphosis*, transformation from a lower or more simple to a higher or more complex substance; anabollism.—*Retrospective metamorphosis*, transformation from a higher or more complex to a lower or more simple substance; catabollism. Often called *retrograde metamorphosis*. = *Syn. 1*. See *transform*, *v. t.*

metamorphostical (met-a-môr-fô-ti-kal), *a.* [*Irreg. cf. metamorphosis + -ic + -al*.] Pertaining to or effected by metamorphosis. *Pope, metamorphotic* (met-a-môr-fô-tik), *a.* [*cf. metamorphosis + -ic + -al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of metamorphosis; consisting in transformation.

The epithelial cells lining the uriniferous tubules undergo *metamorphotic* changes. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XI. 402.

Metamorphotic system, in *entom.*, a scheme of classification first proposed by Swammerdam, based on the characters of the metamorphoses and the condition of the larva and pupa, whether resembling the adult or differing from it more or less widely. This scheme, improved by subsequent authors and combined with characters drawn from the study of perfect insects, is the basis of the best modern systems of entomological classification.

metamorph (met-a-môr-f), *n.* [*(Gr. μετά, beyond + μορφή, form)*.] Same as *metamorphosis*, 4.

metanauplius (met-a-nâ'pli-us), *n.*: pl. *metanauplia* (-i). [*NL., cf. Gr. μετά, after + ΝΑΪ, nauplius, q. v.*] A later stage in the development of some crustaceans, after the first nauplius form, and before the zoea stage is reached; a crustacean of this later naupliiform character.

metanephron (met-a-nêf'ron), *n.*: pl. *metanephra* (-râ). [*NL., cf. Gr. μετά, behind + νεφρός, kidney; see nephritis*.] The most posterior and latest-formed segment of an embryonic renal organ, or section of the Wolffian body from which the permanent kidney is derived, and whose duct becomes a ureter; distinguished from *pronephron* and *mesonephron*.

metanotal (met-a-nô'tal), *a.* [*cf. metanotum + -al*.] Situated on or pertaining to the metanotum; as, a *metanotal* sclerite.

metanotum (met-a-nô'tum), *n.*: pl. *metanota* (-tâ). [*NL., cf. Gr. μετά, behind + νῶτον, vôtôn, the back*.] The dorsal part of the metathorax of an insect, succeeding the mesonotum and preceding the abdomen; the third and last segment of the notum. It is divided typically into four sclerites, called *praescutum*, *scutum*, *scutellum*, and *postscutellum*, most of which are usually distinguishable. *Lateral callousities of the metanotum*. See *lateral*.

metapapapleral (met-a-pâ'pâ'pâ'le-râ), *a.* [*cf. metapapapleron + -al*.] Of or pertaining to the metapapapleron.

metapapapleron (met-a-pâ'pâ'pâ'le-rôn), *n.*: pl. *metapapapleræ* (-râ). [*NL., cf. Gr. μετά, with + ΝΑΪ, papapleron*.] In *entom.*, the papapleron of the metathoracic segment; the third sclerite of the metapleuron.

metapapais (met-a-pâ'pâ'sis), *n.* [*NL., cf. Gr. μετά, beyond + πάσσω, a cooking (boiling), cf. πάσσω, cook, boil; see papais*.] In *(bot.)*, a term suggested by G. H. Kinahan, but not generally adopted, as a synonym for what is generally called *regional metamorphism*. See *metamorphism*.

One kind of *Metamorphism* is local, or extends over large areas. The rocks affected by it seem to have been under the influence of intensely heated water or steam, which, as it rose, drew them from which the action may be called *metapapais*.

G. H. Kinahan, *Geol. of Ireland*, p. 176.

metaph. An abbreviation of *metaphysics*.
metaphery (me-taf'e-ri), *n.* [*(Gr. μεταφέρω, carry over, transfer; see metaphor. Cf. periphery*.] In *bot.*, the transposition or displacement of various floral organs, as when petals that are normally alternate with the sepals are placed in front of them, as rarely occurs in *Fuchsia*.

metaphor (met'ə-for), *n.* [= *F. métaphore* = *Sp. metáfora* = *It. metafora*, < *L. metaphora* < *Gr. μεταφορά*, a transfer to one word of the sense of another (*L. translatio*), < *μεταφέρω* carry over, transfer, < *μετα*, over, + *φέρω*, carry, = *E. bear*]. A figure of speech by which, from some supposed resemblance or analogy, a name, an attribute, or an action belonging to or characteristic of one object is assigned to another to which it is not literally applicable; the figurative transfer of a descriptive or affirmative word or phrase from one thing to another; implied comparison by transference of terms; as, the ship spread its wings to the breeze; "Judah is a lion's whelp," Gen. xlix. 9. If Jacob had said, "it is like or resembles a lion's whelp," the expression would have been a simile instead of a metaphor. A simple metaphor is contained in a single word or phrase, like those in italics above; a continued metaphor is one in which the figurative description or characterization is maintained throughout a variety of phrases or applications. See *simile* and *trope*.

What else is your *Metaphor* but an invasion of sense by transport; your allegory by a duplicate of meaning or dissimulation under count and dark intentions?
Patterson, *Art of Eng. Poetic*, p. 128

Whatever here seems beautiful, seem'd to be
But a faint *Metaphor* of Thee.
Cowley, *The Mistress*, Not Fair.

A metaphor is no argument, though it be sometimes the gunpowder to drive one home and imbue it in the memory.
Lowell, *Democracy*.

Mixed metaphor, a figurative expression in which two or more metaphors are confused, as in the following quotation:

Where still to use your lordship's tropes
The level of obedience slopes
Upward and downward, as the stream
Of hydra faction kicks the beam!
T. Moore, *To Lord Castlereagh*.

• **Syn.** Comparison, Allegory, etc. See *simile*.

metaphoric (met'ə-for'ik), *a.* [= *F. métaphorique* = *Sp. metafórico* = *It. metaforico*, < *L. metaphoricus* (in adv. *metaphorice*), < *Gr. μεταφορικος*, relating to metaphor, < *μεταφορά*, metaphor; see *metaphor*.] Same as *metaphorical*.

metaphorical (met'ə-for'ik-əl), *a.* [*Gr. μεταφορικῶς* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of metaphor; consisting of or abounding in metaphor; not literal; as, a *metaphorical* expression; a *metaphorical* use of words.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use *metaphorical* expressions unto the people, and what aboundments they will swallow in their littles!
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 10.

metaphorically (met'ə-for'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a metaphorical manner or sense; by way of metaphor; not literally.

metaphoricalness (met'ə-for'ik-əl-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being metaphorical.

metaphorist (met'ə-for'ist), *n.* [*Gr. μεταφοριστής* + *-ist*.] One who coins or uses metaphors.

Let the poet send to the *metaphorist* for his allegories.
Mortimer Scribble-rus.

metaphosphate (met'ə-fos'fat), *n.* [*Gr. μεταφωσφορικός* + *-ate*.] A salt formed by the union of metaphosphoric acid with a base.

metaphosphoric (met'ə-fos-for'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μεταφωσφορικός*, with, + *E. phosphoric*.] Pertaining to, produced from, or resembling phosphorus or phosphoric acid. **Metaphosphoric acid**, *HPO₃*, an acid obtained by burning phosphorus under a bell glass filled with air or oxygen and absorbing the fumes in water, or by heating orthophosphoric acid to redness. When the water is evaporated, the acid is left as a soft, very deliquescent mass. The glassy phosphoric acid of commerce is metaphosphoric acid with soda as an impurity.

metaphragm (met'ə-fram), *n.* [*Gr. μεταφράγμα*, partition, < *Gr. μετα*, over, + *φράγμα*, fence, screen; see *diaphragm*.] In *entom.*, the metapostscutellum, which is visible externally in some insects, but in others is internal, forming a transverse partition at the base of the abdomen.

metaphragma (met'ə-frag'ma), *n.*; pl. *metaphragmata* (-ma-tā). [*N.L.*] Same as *metaphragm*.

metaphrase (met'ə-frāz), *n.* [= *F. métaphrase* = *Sp. metáfrasis* = *It. metafrasi*, < *L. metaphrasis*, < *Gr. μεταφράσις*, a translation or paraphrase, < *μετα*, over, or change from one style to another, as from poetry to prose, < *μετα*, over, + *φράσις*, speak; see *phrase*. Cf. *paraphrase*, *paraphrasis*.] 1. A translation; specifically, a literal translation; a close version or translation from one language into another; opposed to *paraphrase*.

His *metaphrase* of the Psalms is still in our hands.
Sp. Hall, *To Mr. S. Burton*.

2. A responding phrase; a repartee.

I'm somewhat dull, still, in the manly art
Of phrase and *metaphrase*.

Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, vii.

metaphrase (met'ə-frāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metaphrased*, *ppr. metaphrasing*. [*Gr. μεταφράσις*, < *μετα*, over, + *φράσις*, speak; see *phrase*.] To translate literally; turn into exactly corresponding words; as, to *metaphrase* Latin poetry.

metaphrasis (me-tuf'ra-sis), *n.* [*N.L.*; see *metaphrase*.] Same as *metaphrase*.

Metaphrasis is to take some notable place out of a good Poet, and turn the same news into meter, or into other words in *Promo*.
Auchin, *The Scholemaster*, p. 93.

metaphrast (met'ə-frast), *n.* [= *F. métaphraste* = *Sp. metáfrasty* = *It. metafrast*, < *Gr. μεταφράστης*, one who changes from one style to another, < *μεταφράσις*, change from one style to another; see *metaphrasis*.] A person who translates literally from one language into another.

George Sandys, Esq., the famous traveler and excellent poetical *metaphrast*.
Wood, *East Oxon.*, p. 126.

metaphrastic (met'ə-fras'tik), *a.* [*Gr. μεταφραστικός* + *-ic*.] Close or literal in translation.

Maximus Planudes, who has the merit of having familiarized to his countrymen many Latin classics of the lower empire, by *metaphrastic* versions.
Watson, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, II. 160.

metaphrastical (met'ə-fras'ti-kal), *a.* [*Gr. μεταφραστικός* + *-al*.] Same as *metaphrastic*.

metaphysic (met'ə-fiz'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. métaphysique* = *Sp. metafísico* = *It. metafisico*, < *L. metaphysicus*, < *ML. metaphysicus*, < *Gr. μεταφυσικός*, from the earlier noun *metaphysica*, neut. pl.; as a noun, formerly also *metaphysique*, < *F. metaphysique* = *Sp. metafísico* = *It. metafisico*, < *L. metaphysicus*, neut. pl. (later *metaphysic*, fem. pl.) as a noun, a transfer of the Greek title *μεταφυσικά*, A-N, 'the (books) after the Physics, 1-50,' applied first probably by Andronicus of Rhodes, in the 1st century B. C., to certain books of Aristotle, which were not intended to form one treatise, but which all relate to what he called *πρώτη φιλοσοφία*, first philosophy; *μετα*, after; *φύσις*, physics; see *physic*, *physics*. The preposition or prefix came to be regarded as meaning 'beyond,' 'above,' and the title *metaphysica* as the name of a science 'that is above or transcends physics.' Hence mod. formations like *metachemistry*, *metalogic*, *metamathematics*, etc.] 1. Same as *metaphysical*.

By any *metaphysic* book

S. Green, *Cosmologia Sacra*, iv. 8.

He knew what a what, and that's as high
As *metaphysic* will can fly.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. 1. 130.

II. *n.* Same as *metaphysics*.

The one part, which is *physic*, inquireth and handleth the material and efficient causes; and the other, which is *metaphysic*, handleth the formal and final causes.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II.

When I say *metaphysic*, you will be pleased to remember that all general reasoning, all politics, law, morality, and divinity, are merely *metaphysic*.
Horne Tooke, *Diversions of Purley*, II. iv.

The full treatment of the whole mass of empirical detail is impossible without a more thorough *metaphysic*.
Adams, *Fichte*, p. 222.

metaphysicist (met'ə-fiz'ik), *v. t.* [= *F. métaphysiquer* = *It. metafisicare*, discourse metaphysically; from the noun; see *metaphysic*, *n.*] To make metaphysical. *Walpole*, *Letters* (1782), IV. 300. (*Darwin*.)

metaphysical (met'ə-fiz'ik-əl), *a.* [*Gr. μεταφυσικός* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to metaphysics or metaphysics; in a loose sense, philosophical; hence, highly abstract; apart from ordinary or practical modes of thought.

Hobbes had in language more precise and luminous than has ever been employed by any other *metaphysical* writer, maintained that the will of the Prince was the standard of right and wrong.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

2. Relating to real being, and not merely to appearance; transcendental; hence, pertaining to unverifiable hypotheses.

Both ideas and words may be said to be true in a *metaphysical* sense of the word "truth," . . . i. e., really to be such as they exist.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xxvii. 2.

3. Pertaining to abstractions, or modes thought of as objects, and named as if they were things; abstract.

Truth and falsehood are odd kind of *Metaphysical* things to them, which they do not care to trouble their heads with.
Silliman, *Sermons*, II. 1.

4. Preternatural or supernatural.

The golden round,
Which fate and *metaphysical* aid doth seem
To have thee crown'd withal.

Shak., *Macbeth*, I. 5. 30.

Metaphysical abstraction. See *abstraction*. **Metaphysical category**, a category of real being; a concept of a form of existence. **Metaphysical cognition**. See *practical cognition*, under *cognition*. **Metaphysical definition**, a definition by genus and difference. **Metaphysical hypothesis**, in older writers, a supposition that something really exists, thus comprehending scientific hypotheses generally; by positivist writers used to denote an unverifiable hypothesis, a hypothesis concerning things in themselves as distinguished from phenomena. **Metaphysical method**. See *method*. **Metaphysical mode of expression**, the expression of a fact by means of abstract nouns, instead of concrete nouns and adjectives. **Metaphysical partition**, the mental separation of anything into parts whose separate existence is impossible. **Metaphysical whole**. (a) A species conceived as compounded of its genus and specific difference. (b) A whole of comprehension, or a logical term conceived as compounded of its predicates. (c) A whole of comprehension in a more general sense; a natural whole, any whole in which the subject is viewed as the whole of which the predicates are parts.

metaphysically (met'ə-fiz'ik-əl-i), *adv.* 1. From a metaphysical point of view; by metaphysical methods; as regards metaphysics. 2. Supernaturally.

The eclipse of the sunne that darkened all the earth at Christes passion, happening altogether prodigiously and *metaphysically* in plenitude.
G. Hervey, *Letter to Ed. Spenser* (1580).

metaphysician (met'ə-fiz'ish-ən), *n.* [= *F. métaphysicien*; < *metaphysic* + *-ian*.] 1. One who is versed in the science of metaphysics. 2. One who practises the mind-cure. [Recent and vulgar.]

metaphysicist (met'ə-fiz'is-ist), *n.* [*Gr. μεταφυσικός* + *-ist*.] Same as *metaphysician*.

metaphysics (met'ə-fiz'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of metaphysic*; see *-ics*.] 1. The science of the inward and essential nature of things. (a) As the subject of the books of Aristotle so-called first philosophy; ontology, the analysis of the nature of being in general; the doctrine of first principles. (b) The prefix *meta*, being understood as meaning 'beyond,' 'supernatural science,' the doctrine of that which transcends all human experience. (c) The science of the mind treated by means of introspection and analysis, and not by experiment and scientific observation; rational psychology. (d) Any doctrine based upon presumption and not upon inductive reasoning and observation. (e) An abstract, untrustworthy body of doctrine supposed to be virtually taken over from some science; as, 'the metaphysics of geometry.' [Used frequently with the definite article, and generally connected with unpleasant associations, as being a study very dry and at the same time of doubtful truth.

The mathematics and the *metaphysics*.

Fall to them as you find your stomach serves you.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, I. 1. 37.

"How," she cried, "you love
The metaphysics!"
Tennyson, *Princess*, III.)

2. Philosophy in general; especially, the philosophical study of mind; psychology; so used from the time of Descartes, and especially by the Scotch school.

Metaphysics was a word formerly appropriated to the ontology and pneumatology of the schools, but now understood as equally applicable to all those inquiries which have for their object to trace the various branches of human knowledge to their first principles in the human mind.
D. Stewart, *Dissertation*, p. 475.

3. In the Kantian terminology, the science of God, freedom, and immortality.

Abbreviated *metaph*.

metaphysiological (met'ə-fiz'io-lōj'ik-əl), *a.* [*Gr. μεταφυσικός*, beyond, + *φύσις*, nature, physiology, + *-ic*.] Beyond the province of physiology.

metaphysis (me-tuf'is-sis), *n.* [*Gr. μετὰ φύσιν*, nature; see *physic*.] Change of nature; transformation; metamorphosis.

metaplasia (met'ə-plā'si-ā), *n.* [*N.L.*; < *Gr. μεταπλασία*, transformation; see *metaplasia*.] The conversion of an adult tissue directly into another form of adult tissue, as of hyaline cartilage into mucous tissue. This takes place principally, if not exclusively, among the tissues of the connective-tissue group.

metaplasis (me-tap'la-sis), *n.* [*N.L.*; < *Gr. μεταπλασις*, transformation, < *μετὰ*, over, + *πλασις*, molding, conformation, < *πλασσω*, form, mold. Cf. *metaplasia*.] See the quotation.

This eminent philosopher regarded the ontogeny of an individual to be divisible into three periods: first, the stages of Anaplasia, or those of progressive evolution; second, the stages of fulfilled growth and development, *Metaplasia*; third, those of decline, *Ataplasia*.
Amer. Nat., XXII. 331.

metaplasia (met'ə-plāz-i-ā), *n.* [*L. metaplasia*, < *Gr. μεταπλασία*, a transformation, the assumption of a present or nominative for the derived tenses of verbs or cases of nouns, < *μετα*, over, + *πλασσω*, transform, change, < *μετὰ*, over, + *πλασις*, form, mold.] In *gram.*: (a) A change or transmutation in a word by adding, transposing, or retrenching a syllable or letter.

Intercalaries (but it is possible that this letter is simply a metaplasia for intercalaris). *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 30.

(3) Formation of an oblique case or cases from a stem other than that of the nominative.

metaplast (met'-a-plast), *n.* [*Gr. μετά, over, + πλαστός, something molded; see plast.*] In *bot.*, protoplasm containing certain carbohydrates which are eventually separated from it in the formation of cell-walls or as secretions.

The metaplast of Hanstein, i. e. that part of the protoplasm which holds the formative material, is colored at most scarlet by Hanstein's aniline violet.

Poulson, Bot. Micro Chem. (trans.), p. 82.

metaplast (met'-a-plast), *n.* [*Gr. μετά, over, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλαστός, form, mold. Cf. metaplast.*] In *gram.*, a word or the stem of a word exhibiting metaplast.

metaplastic (met'-a-plas'tik), *a.* [*metaplast + -ic.*] Pertaining to, exhibiting, or characterized by metaplast.

metaplastology (met'-a-plas-tol'-ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. μετά, over, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλαστός, form, + Gr. -λογία, *cf.* *επιστήμη*, *see* -ology.*] The doctrine or science of metaplast.

Haeckel used also the term Anaplastology for the physiological relations of the stages of progressive growth and those of the Epasme of groups, Metaplastology for those of the adult and the Acme of groups, and Anaplastology for those of the adult stages and the Acme of groups.

Amer. Nat., XXII, 882.

metapleur (met'-a-plūr), *n.* [*Gr. μετά, behind, + πλευρά, the side.*] A posterior part or extent of the lateral epipleura or epipleural fold of *Amphioxus*, behind the preoral epipleura; the atrial epipleura, corresponding in extent to the atrial cavity. *Encyc. Brit., XXIV, 184.*

metapleural (met'-a-plō'ral), *a.* [*metapleura + -al.*] 1. In *entom.*, posterior and lateral, as a portion of a metathoracic segment; of or pertaining to the metapleuron. — 2. Of or pertaining to the metapleuron.

metapleuron (met'-a-plō'ron), *n.*; pl. *metapleura* (-rā). [*NL., *cf.* *Gr. μετά, with, + πλευρά, a rib.**] In *entom.*, the lateral or pleural division of the metathorax; a metathoracic pleuron of an insect. Each metapleuron, right and left, is divided into three sclerites: an episternum, an epimeron, and a parapleuron.

metapneustic (met'-a-pnūs'tik), *a.* [*Gr. μετά, behind, + πνεύσας, of or for breathing. *cf.* *πνεύμα, breathe; see pneumonic.**] In *entom.*, having a single pair of spiracles or breathing-orifices, situated at the anal end of the body, as certain larvae.

metapodia, *n.* Plural of *metapodium*.

metapodial (met'-a-pō'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [*NL., metapodia; see metapodia.*] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the metapodia. — 2. Of or pertaining to the metapodium of a mollusk.

II. *n.* One of the metapodia; a metacarpal or metatarsal bone.

metapodialia (met'-a-pō-di-ā'li-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL. (Marsh, 1880), neut. pl. of metapodia, *cf.* metapodia, *q. v.**] The bones of the metacarpus and metatarsus, taken together, and collectively considered as a segment of the fore or hind limb intervening between the mesopodia and the phalanges. *See epipodialia.*

metapodium (met'-a-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *metapodia* (-ā). [*NL., *cf.* *Gr. μετά, behind, + πούς (pod-) = *E. foot.***] The posterior one of the three sections into which the foot of some mollusks, as gastropods and pteropods, may be divided; correlated with mesopodium and propodium.

metapolitics (met'-a-pol'i-tiks), *n.* [*Gr. μετά, beyond, + πολιτικά, politics; see politics.*] A purely speculative treatment of politics unrelated to practical questions. *Coleridge.*

Metapontine (met'-a-pont'in), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Metapontinus, *cf.* Metapontum, *cf.* *Μεταπόντιος*, a city in Italy (see def.), orig. neut. of *μεταπόντιος*, in the midst of the sea. *Gr. μετά, amid, + πόντος, sea.**] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Metapontum or Metapontium, an ancient city of Magna Graecia in Italy.

Every Athenian coin displays the owl, . . . every Metapontian the corn-ear, as its chief device.

The Academy, Feb. 2, 1888, p. 120.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Metapontum.

metapophysis (met'-a-pō-fiz'i-sis), *a.* [*metapophysis + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a metapophysis.

metapophysis (met'-a-pō-fiz'i-sis), *n.* [*NL., *cf.* *Gr. μετά, after, + ἀπόφυσις, a process; see apophysis.**] In *anat.*, a dorsolateral apophysis developed on the prozygapophysis or anterior articular process of a vertebra, especially in the lumbar region. It corresponds to the transverse process of a thoracic vertebra. It is sometimes very highly developed, as in the armadillo, when it assists in

the support of the carapace. In man, in whom it is rudimentary yet is endogenous or enveloped from an independent center of ossification, it is found in the lumbar region, as the mamillary process or mamillary tubercle. *See cut under lumbar.*

metapore (met'-a-pōr), *n.* [*NL., metaporus, *cf.* *Gr. μετά, behind, + πόρος, passage; see pore.**] A small blind pore in the median line of the medulla oblongata immediately behind the pons Varolii; the so-called foramen of Magendie.

metapostscutellar (met'-a-pōst-sku'tel-ār), *a.* [*metapostscutellum + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the metapostscutellum.

metapostscutellum (met'-a-pōst-sku'tel'um), *n.*; pl. *metapostscutella* (-ā). [*NL., *cf.* *Gr. μετά, behind, + NL. postscutellum, *q. v.***] The postscutellum of the metanotum; the postscutellar sclerite of the metathorax of an insect.

metapreacutal (met'-a-prē-sku'tal), *a.* [*metapreacutum + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the metapreacutum.

metapreacutum (met'-a-prē-sku'tum), *n.*; pl. *metapreacuta* (-tā). [*NL., *cf.* *Gr. μετά, behind, + NL. preacutum, *q. v.***] In *entom.*, the preacutum of the metanotum; the preacutal sclerite of the metathorax.

metapsyche (met'-a-psī'ke), *n.* [*NL., *cf.* *Gr. μετά, behind, + ψυχή, soul; see Psyche.**] Haeckel's name for the hind-brain or cerebellar segment of the encephalon; the metencephalon or open-cephalon.

metapsychosis (me-tap-sī-kō'sis), *n.*; pl. *metapsychoses* (-ōsēs). [*NL., *cf.* *Gr. μετά, a transfer, of soul from one body to another, *cf.* *μετα, over, + ψυχή, a giving of life or spirit; see psychosis.***] The supposed action of one mind upon another without any known physical means of communication, or its effect. *See psychosis and telepathy.*

It would be a grave retardation of science were it assumed that this strange metapsychosis was a medical entity alone.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III, 422.

metapterygial (me-tap-te-rij'i-al), *a.* [*metapterygium + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the metapterygium; as, metapterygial basalis.

metapterygium (me-tap-te-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *metapterygia* (-iā). [*NL. (Huxley, 1871), *cf.* *Gr. μετά, behind, + NL. pterygium, *q. v.***] The hindmost of several basal cartilages which the pterygium of a fish, as an elasmobranch, may present. *See pterygium.*

metapterygoid (met'-a-ter'i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. μετά, after, + E. pterygoid.*] 1. *a.* Coming after or situated behind the true pterygoid.

II. *n.* A metapterygoid bone.

metaptosis (met'-a-ptō'sis), *n.* [*NL., *cf.* *Gr. μετά, a change, *cf.* *μεταστροφή*, change, *cf.* *μετα, over, + πτίνω, fall, *cf.* *πτύσις*, a falling.***] In *logic*, the change of a proposition from being false to being true, or the reverse.

metarabin (me-tar-'ā-bin), *n.* [*Gr. μετά, beyond, + E. arabin.*] The gum of cherry-plum, and almond-trees. Its chemical relations are not yet determined.

metargon (met'-ar-gon), *n.* [*Gr. μετά, beyond, + argon.*] An elementary substance obtained, in a gaseous form, by the volatilization of the white solid which remains after liquid argon has boiled away.

Metarrhipha (met'-a-rip'hā), *n.* pl. [*NL., *cf.* *Gr. μεταρριπτή, turn over, turn about, *cf.* *μετα, over, + ρίπτω, throw.***] An order of accephalous or conchiferous mollusks founded upon the family *Tridacnidae*. In these gigantic bivalves the body is apparently turned half-way round, whence the name. There is a subventral adductor muscle, and the foot protrudes in front of the beak or umbo of the shell. *Gill.*

metarrhiphous (met'-a-rip'hūs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Metarrhipha*, or having their characteristics.

metascuta, *n.* Plural of *metascutum*.

metascutal (met'-a-sku'tal), *a.* [*metascutum + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the metascutum.

metascutellar (met'-a-sku'tel-ār), *a.* [*metascutellum + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the metascutellum.

metascutellum (met'-a-sku'tel'um), *n.*; pl. *metascutella* (-ā). [*NL., *cf.* *Gr. μετά, beyond, + NL. scutellum, *q. v.***] In *entom.*, the scutellum of the metanotum; the scutellar sclerite of the metathorax.

metascutum (met'-a-sku'tum), *n.*; pl. *metascuta* (-tā). [*NL., *cf.* *Gr. μετά, beyond, + NL. scutum, *q. v.***] In *entom.*, the scutum or second division of the metanotum. The name is principally used in descriptions of *Hymenoptera*, *Diptera*, and *Neuroptera*, in which the metascutum generally forms an oblique or vertical surface behind the wings and above the insertion of the abdomen.

metasilicate (met'-a-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [*metasilic + -ate.*] A salt of the hypothetical metasilicic acid H_2SiO_3 ; often called in mineralogy a bisilicate; as, calcium metasilicate (the mineral wollastonite, $CaSiO_3$ or $CaO.SiO_2$).

metasilicic (met'-a-sil'i-sik), *a.* [*Gr. μετά, with, + E. silicic.*] A word used only in the phrase metasilicic acid. *See metasilicic.*

metasoma (met'-a-sō'mā), *n.*; pl. *metasomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.; see metasome.*] Same as metasome.

metasomatic (met'-a-sō-mat'ik), *a.* [*metasoma (-sō-mat-) + -ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the metasome of a cephalopod. — 2. Pertaining to or resulting from metasomatism; as, metasomatic rocks.

metasomatism (met'-a-sō'mat-izm), *n.* [*As metasomat(-ism) + -ism.*] Same as metasomatosis.

metasomatosis (met'-a-sō-matō'sis), *n.* [*L., *cf.* *Gr. μετά, over, + σωμα (sōma), body.**] In *lithol.*, a term used by a few writers on chemical geology with various shades of meaning, but chiefly in propounding certain theories of the transformation of one rock into another of a very different kind (as of limestone into granite), changes recognized as possible by but few geologists. *See metamorphism.*

Although the crystalline rocks . . . have been supposed to be occasionally the subject of wide-spread metasomatosis, we may properly restrict the title of a general metasomatic hypothesis to that which seeks to explain the derivation of the principal crystalline silicated rocks from limestones.

T. S. Hunt, Min. Petrology and Petrography, p. 106.

metasome (met'-a-sōm), *n.* [*NL. metasoma, *cf.* *Gr. μετά, after, + σωμα, body.**] The posterior part of the body of a cephalopod, which is enveloped in the mantle and contains the viscera. The name is also given to the posterior part of the body of bivalve mollusks, behind the mesosome and the foot, containing the posterior adductor muscle.

metastannate (met'-a-stan'tat), *n.* [*metastannic + -ate.*] A salt of metastannic acid.

metastannic (met'-a-stan'tik), *a.* [*Gr. μετά, beyond, + E. stannic.*] An epithet applied to the hydrate or acid produced by digesting tin in nitric acid. It is isomeric with stannic acid, but quite different in its properties.

metastasis (me-tas'tā-sis), *n.* [*NL., *cf.* *Gr. μεταστροφή, a removal, change, departure, *cf.* *μεταστροφή*, put in another place, change, remove, *cf.* *μετα, over, + στροφή, place; see stasis.***] 1. Change of substance; conversion of one substance into another.

He considers what not unfrequently happens in diseased bodies by the metastasis of the morbid matter.

Boyle, Works, II, 107.

2. In *pathol.*, the production of local disease in some part of the body from a focus of more or less similar disease in some other part not immediately adjacent. — 3. In *bot.*, metabolism.

metastatic (met'-a-stat'ik), *a.* [*metastasis (-at-) + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to metastasis; characterized by or consisting in metastasis.

Those metastatic changes which take place in the ordinary growth of plants or the storing of reserve material.

Beesey, Botany, p. 180.

metastatically (met'-a-stat'ik-ly), *adv.* By metastasis.

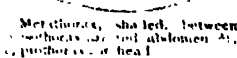
metasternal (met'-a-stēr-nal), *a.* [*metasternum + -al.*] In *entom.*, metathoracic and sternul or ventral, as a sclerite of an insect's thorax; of or pertaining to the metasternum. — **Metasternal epimeron and episterna**, the side pieces of the metathorax, adjoining the sternum. — **Metasternal pores**, minute openings at the sides of the metasternum, found in certain beetles of the family *Cerambycidae*. They exhale a musky odor produced by scent organs within the body. Also called *metapores*.

metasternum (met'-a-stēr-num), *n.*; pl. *metasterna* (-nā). [*NL., *cf.* *Gr. μετά, behind, + στέρνον, breast.**] 1. In *anat.*, the hindmost segment or last sternite of the breast-bone; the xiphisternum, in man represented by the xiphoid cartilage or ensiform appendage. — 2. In *entom.*, the sternite of the metathorax; the median part of the postpectum.

metasthenic (met'-a-sthē-nik), *a.* [*Gr. μετά, behind, + σθένος, strength, might.*] Strong in the hinder parts; having the strength or weight of organization behind the middle of the body, as a kangaroo.

metastibnite (met'-a-stīb'nit), *n.* [*Gr. μετά, along with, + E. stibnite.*] Antimony trisulphid, occurring as an amorphous reddish coating upon siliceous stifer at the Steamboat Springs, Washoe county, Nevada.

metastoma (me-tas'tō-mā), *n.*; pl. *metastomata* (met'-a-stō-mā-tā). [*NL., *cf.* *Gr. μετά, behind,**



First spirit shows we both measure, that as to say howe
any thinge that has height may be just howe high it is,
and this may be done in many maners.

H.S. Jones, 112. (Hollisell.)

She [the soul] counts their stars, she mete their distances
And differing pace.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.

A fair dial to mete out the day.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, l. 2.

2. To distribute or apportion by measure;
measure or deal (out); dole.

I will divide Shushem, and mete out the valley of Succoth.

Pa. ix. 6.

For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall
be measured to you again.

Luke vi. 38.

I mete and dole

Unequal laws unto a savage race.

Tennyson, Ulysses.

3. To be a measure of; serve for determining
or expressing the extent, quantity, or capacity of.

What word metes absolute loss?

Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

II. *intrans.* To take measure or line; aim.

Let the mark have a prick in 't to mete at.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 134.

meto¹ (mēt), *n.* [(a) < ME. *mete* (mēte) (not found
in AS., where the expected form **mēte* is represented
by the related *mēth*, *f.*) (= OFries. *mete*, *meta* = MD. *maet*, D. *maat* = MHG. *māze*, G. *maaz*, *f.*, also MHG. *māz*, G. *mass*, *n.*), measure; suited in E. with
(b) the related form, now dial., *met*, < ME. *met*,
mette, < AS. *gemet*, measure (= OS. *gemet*, mea-
sure, = Icel. *met*, pl., weights of scales); < *metan*,
measure, *mete*: see *metel*, *r.*] 1. Measure.

(Give thou trowe weyghte, *mete*, & measure,

And then shall grace with the Indure

Book of Pseodance (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 68.

¶ XI. foote of *mette*

Iche eline away from oth'r must be borne.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

2. Computation; estimate; measure.

To take thy neighbors catel [property] agayn his wyl,
be it by force or by sleighte, be it by *mete* (var. *mette*) or
by measure.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

3. Limitation; limit: in the phrase *metes and
bounds* (rarely in the singular *met* and *bound*).

The aggrieved party stood on his right and demanded
that the frontier should be set out by *metes and bounds*.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii.

The Eternal order circles round,

And wave and storm find *mete* and bound

In Providence. *Whittier, Anniversary Poem.*

meto², *r.* [ME. *meten* (pret. *mette*), < AS. *mētan*,
dream.] I. *intrans.* 1. To dream: often used
impersonally: as, *me mette*, I dreamed.

And in a launde as ich lay, Ienede ich and slepte,
And mercuriously *me mette*. *Piers Plowman (C) l. 9.*

This nyght threwe

To goode *mete* it turne. *of yow I mette.*

Chaucer, Troilus II. 30.

Hence — 2. To lose the use of one's senses; be
out of one's mind.

I swor hir this

Never to false yow, but (unless) I *mette*.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1234.

II. *trans.* To dream.

Thanne gan I to *meten* a merveillouse awene [dream]

Piers Plowman (B), ProL. l. 11.

meto³, *r. l.* [ME. *meten*, *metten*, < AS. *mētan*,
paint.] To paint.

meto⁴, *r.* An obsolete form of *metel*.

meto⁵, *a.* An obsolete form of *metel*.

metogavel, *n.* [ME. *metr*, food, + *gavel*, a
tax.] A tribute, charge, or rent paid in virtu-
als.

metelt, *n.* [ME., also *meteltes*; < *meten*, dream;
see *metel*².] A dream.

And Ioseph *mette* *metels* ful meruillous alse.

How the sunne and the mone and euene steres

Falden bi-fore his feet and helieden him alle.

Piers Plowman (A), viii. 145.

metoleast, *a.* A Middle English form of *metel-
less*.

metely, *a.* See *metely*.

metembryo (me-tem-'bri-ō), *n.* [Gr. *metá*,
after, + *embryon*, embryo; see *embryo*.] The
gastrula stage of the metazoan embryo, paral-
lel with the adult of some sponges, as ascous.
*Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887. See
out under gastrula.*

metembryonic (me-tem-'bri-on'ik), *a.* [Gr. *metá*,
after, + *embryon*, embryo; see *embryo*.] Of or
pertaining to a me-
tembryo.

metempiric (met-em-'pí-rik), *n.* [Gr. *metá*, be-
yond, + *teupia*, experience; see *empiric*.] One
who believes in the metempirical or transcen-
dental philosophy. Also *metempiricist*.

metempirical (met-em-'pí-rik), *a.* [Gr. *metá*,
beyond, + *teupia*, experience; see *empiric*.] Beyond or outside
of experience; not based on experience; tran-
scendental; a priori: opposed to *empirical* or
experiential.

The metempirical region is the void where speculation
remains unchecked, where sense has no footing, where Ex-
periment can exercise no control, and where calculation
ends in impossible quantities.

G. H. Lewis, Probs. of Life and Mind, l. 1. § 18.

metempiricism (met-em-'pí-'i-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *metá*,
beyond, + *teupia*, experience; see *empiric*.] In *metaph.*, a system of phi-
losophy based on a priori reasoning; transcen-
dentalism.

metempiricist (met-em-'pí-'i-sist), *n.* [Gr. *metá*,
beyond, + *teupia*, experience; see *empiric*.] Same as *metempiric*.

metempsychosis (me-tem-'pí-'síz), *r. l.*; pret.
and pp. *metempsychosed*, ppr. *metempsychosing*.
[Gr. *metempsychosis*.] To transfer from one body
to another, as the soul; cause to undergo me-
tempsychosis.

The souls of usurers after their death Lucian affirms to
be *metempsychosed*, or translated into the bodies of asses,
and there remain certain years for poor men to take their
pennyworth out of their bones.

Peascham, Blazoning

metempsychosis (me-tem-'pí-'síz), *n.* [Gr. *metempsychosis* (rare), < Gr. *metempsychosis*, the
transference of the soul from one body into
another, < *metempsychon*, make the soul pass from
one body into another, < *metem*, over, + *psychon*,
put a soul into, animate, < *psyche*, having life,
< *psu*, in, + *psyche*, soul, life; see *Psyche*, and cf.
psychosis, *metempsychosis*.] Transmigration of
the soul; the passing of the soul of a person
after death into another body, either that of a
human being or that of an animal: a doctrine
held by various ancient peoples and by Py-
thagoras and his followers, and still maintained
by Brahmins and some others; also loosely
used of such a transfer of the soul of a living
person.

I cannot believe the wisdom of Pythagoras did ever
positively, and in a literal sense, affirm his *metempsychosis*,
or impossible transmigration of the souls of men into
beasts.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 37.

The Mollah and the Christian dog

Change place in mad *metempsychosis*.

Whittier, The Hunchback.

metempsychosize (me-tem-'pí-'síz), *r. l.*; pret.
and pp. *metempsychosized*, ppr. *metempsychosizing*.
[Gr. *metempsychosis* + *-ize*.] To cause
to pass after death into the body of some other
living thing; send of the soul.

Isaac Walton . . . *metempsychosized* into a frog.

Sandley, Doctor, cell. (Davies.)

metempsychosis (me-tem-'pí-'síz), *r. l.*; pret.
and pp. *metempsychosized*, ppr. *metempsychosizing*.
[Gr. *metempsychosis* + *-ize*.] To cause
to pass after death into the body of some other
living thing; send of the soul.

metencephalic (met-en-se-'fal'ik or -sál'ik),
a. [Gr. *metencephalon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining
to the metencephalon, in either sense.

metencephalon (met-en-se-'fal'ion), *n.* [Gr. *metencephalon* (rare), < Gr. *metencephalon*, after, + *encephalon*, the brain; see *encephalon*.] 1. The
forebrain; the medulla oblongata as far as the
pons Varolii; synonymous with *myelencephalon*
of Huxley and others, and *metencephalon* of Owen.
Quinn; *Wilder and Gage*. — 2. The cerebellar
segment of the brain, the chief parts of which
are the cerebellum and pons Varolii. *Huxley*.
See *ents under brain and encephalon*.

metensomatosis (me-en-so-ma-'tíz), *n.* [Gr. *metensomatosis*, a putting into another
body, < *metensoma*, put into another body, < *metem*,
over, + *soma*, body, < *embryo*, put into a body,
embody, < *embu*, in the body, < *em*, in, + *bua*,
body.] The transference of the elements
of one body into another body and their con-
version into its substance, as by decomposition
and assimilation.

Is it not indisputable that man's body . . . is composed
of the very same materials, the same protein, and fat, and
salts, and water, which constitute the inorganic world
— which may unquestionably have served long ago as the
dead material which was vivified and utilized in the bod-
ies of extinct creatures, and which may serve in endless
metensomatosis (if the word, which has the authority of
Clemens Alexandrinus, and which is now imperiously de-
manded by the wants of science, may be pardoned on the
score of necessity) for we know not what organisms yet to
come?

Perrin.

metenteron (met-en-'te-ron), *n.*; pl. *metentera*
(-rā). [NL., < Gr. *metá*, after, + *enteron*, intes-
tine; see *enteron*.] The enteron, in any sec-
-

dary, differentiated, or specialized state occur-
ring from modification of its primary condition
of archenteron.

metenteronic (met-en-'te-ron'ik), *a.* [Gr. *metenteron* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the metente-
ron.

meteogram (mē-'tē-'ō-gram), *n.* [Short for "me-
teorogram," < Gr. *meteo*, a meteor (see *meteor*),
+ *gramma*, a writing; see *gram*.] A diagram
composed of the tracings made by several self-
recording meteorological instruments, as the
thermograph and the barograph.

meteograph (mē-'tē-'ō-gráf), *n.* [Short for me-
teorograph.] Same as *meteorograph*.

The *meteograph*, with the anemograph.

R. Abercromby, Nature, XXXVI. 310.

meteor (mē-'tē-'ōr), *n.* [Gr. *meteora*, F. *mété-
ore* = Sp. *Pg. meteoro* = It. *meteora*, < NL. *mete-
orum*, < Gr. *meteo*, a meteor (def. 1), usually
in pl. *meteora*, lit. 'things in the air,' neut. of
meteo, lifted up, on high, in 'air, < *metá*, be-
yond, + *aipein*, lift up, raise (> *aipein*, another
form of *aipein*, a being lifted up or suspended
on high, hovering, anything suspended.)] 1.
Any atmospheric phenomenon.

Hail, an ordinary *meteor*; murrain of cattle an ordinary
disease, yet for a plague to obscured Pharaoh miraculously
wrought.

Sp. Hall, Invisible World, l. 1. 6.

Except they be watered from higher regions, and fructi-
fying *meteors* of knowledge, these weeds must so lose their
alimental sappe, and wither of themselves.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref.

In starry flags, and pellicle.

All day the hoary *meteor* fell.

Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Specifically — 2. A transient fiery or luminous
body seen in or through the atmosphere, usually
in its more elevated region; a shooting-star. If
it reaches the surface of the earth, it is called
a *meteorite*, formerly *aerolite*, and also (very
rarely) *uranolite*.

And all their silver crescents than I saw

Like falling *meteors* spout, and set for ever

Under the cross of Malta.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, II. 1.

The imperial ensign, which, full high advanced,

Shone like a *meteor*, streaming to the wind.

Milton, P. L., l. 437.

3. A small body moving in space, and of the
same nature as those which become visible by
encountering our atmosphere. There is reason to
suppose that such bodies are very numerous, and that a
large proportion of them are concentrated in swarms. It
is considered very probable that a comet is only such a
meteoric swarm.

meteor. An abbreviation of *meteorology*, *mete-
orological*.

meteor-cloud (mē-'tē-'ōr-'kloud), *n.* 1. A flock
of small meteoroids moving in space. Also
called *meteoric swarm*. 2. A cloud-like train
left by a meteor in the upper air. [Rare.]

meteor-dust (mē-'tē-'ōr-'dust), *n.* Matter in in-
finitesimal particles supposed to be floating
throughout free space, and gradually settling
upon the surfaces of the heavenly bodies.

Sir W. Thomson . . . shows that *meteor dust*, accumu-
lating at the rate of one foot in 4,000 years, would account
for the remainder of retardation.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 248.

meteoric (mē-'tē-'ōr'ik), *a.* [= F. *météorique* =
Sp. *meteorico* = Pg. It. *meteorico*, < NL. *meteoric*,
pertaining to meteors, ML. in the air, on
high, < NL. *meteorum*, a meteor; see *meteor*.] 1.
Of the upper air; ethereal; empirical.

The fiery particles ascended to the most *meteoric* or
highest regions. *Sharon Turner, Sacred Hist. of World*
(tr. of Bled. scholia), p. 24.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of a meteor;
consisting of meteors; as, *meteoric stones*; *me-
teoric showers*.

Our nature is *meteoric* we respect because we partake
in both earth and heaven.

Bacon, Letters, xxvii.

3. Flashing like a meteor; transiently or irreg-
ularly brilliant.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, third earl of Shaftesbury (grand-
son of the first earl, the famous *meteoric* politician of the
reign of Charles II.), was born in 1671 and died in 1713.

Craig, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 235.

Meteoric astronomy, that branch of science which
treats of meteors and meteoroids in their astronomical
relations. **Meteoric iron**. See *iron* and *meteoric*. **Me-
teoric ring**, a swarm of meteoroids more or less thickly
scattered along the entire orbit to which they circulate
about the sun or other central body, so as to form a ring
around it. The rings of saturn are probably thus con-
stituted. **Meteoric showers**, showers of meteors or
shooting-stars occurring periodically, and especially in the
months of August and November. The maximum bril-
liancy occurs every thirty-three years, and then sometimes
for four years in succession there are showers of unusual
magnitude. They are now known to be connected with
comets. — **Meteoric stones**, aerolites. See *meteorite*.

Meteoric swarm. Same as *meteor-cloud*.—**Meteoric waters,** waters which accrue from condensation of the vapors suspended in the atmosphere. *Thomas, Mod. Diet.*
meteoroid (mē'tē-ō-īd), *n.* [*Gr. meteoros + -oid*.] Same as *meteorite*. [*Rare*.]

[See a resemblance of that meteoric light which appears in incandescent places that seem fire, but is nothing but a filmy glittering exhalation. *Sp. Hall, Soliloquies*, vii.]

Meteorinae (mē'tē-ō-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL. Meteorus + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Brachyura* or *Ascheia* ichneumon-flies, typified by the genus *Meteoros*, mainly parasitic on lepidopterous insects, having the abdomen petiolate and the fore wings with three submarginal cells.

meteorism (mē'tē-ō-riz-m), *n.* [= *F. meteorisme*.] = *Sp. Ig. It. meteorismo*, < *NL. meteorismus*, < *Gr. meteoros*, a being raised up, swelling, < *metropo*, raise up, < *metropo*, raised up; see *metropo*.] In *pathol.*, flatulent distention of the abdomen; tympanitis.

meteorite (mē'tē-ō-rīt), *n.* [*Gr. meteor + -ite*.] A mineral or metallic mass of extraterrestrial origin, or which, to use the common expression, has "fallen from the heavens." Bodies of this kind were formerly often called *aerolites*, but *meteorite* is now their generally accepted name among scientific men. The fall of meteorites upon the earth is a by no means infrequent occurrence, and records of such events date back to many centuries before the present era. Traditions point to the very early use of meteoric iron for the manufacture of weapons, and it is also known that meteorites were not infrequently the objects of worship in various parts of the world. In spite of this, the fall of rocks or metals from the heavens seemed to be so improbable an event that full credence was not given by scientific men to stories of such occurrences until about the beginning of the present century, when several falls having taken place (at Barbotan, France, 1790; Senna, 1794; Wold Cottage, Yorkshire, Eng., 1795; Sals, France, 1798; Henares, 1798; L'Aigle, France, 1803), the details of some of which were thoroughly investigated, a further denial of their genuineness became impossible. From the time of the fall at L'Aigle all doubt in the matter was abandoned. There are now several collections of meteorites, each of which contains specimens of between 200 and 400 different falls, and the whole number known is not far from 400, although it is by no means the case with all these occurrences that the specimens were seen to fall, many of them have been found on the earth's surface but have been recognized as being extraterrestrial by their peculiar appearance and composition. The most important facts with regard to meteorites may be concisely stated as follows: They have not been found to contain any element not known to occur on the earth; they have furnished no evidence of the existence of life on the body or bodies of which they originally formed a part; they bear no indications of having been formed in the presence of water, or of the existence of water beyond the earth's atmosphere in the regions from which they came; they do exhibit abundant evidence of having had what geologists would call an "igneous origin"; they are never granitic in character, but resemble very closely certain volcanic rocks of not infrequent occurrence with this difference, that in the case of the meteorites the iron is associated with the siliceous combinations exists in the metallic form, while in the terrestrial volcanic rocks it is, with rare exceptions, oxidized. Furthermore, meteorites, almost without exception, show a certain family resemblance, so that it is necessary to admit, either that they all originally formed a part of one celestial body, or else that, having come from various members of the solar system, or from other systems, these have a wonderful resemblance to each other and to the earth itself. The most obvious division of meteorites is into *metallic* and *stony*, but the passage from one class to the other is by no means abrupt one. All metallic meteorites agree in that the predominating metal is iron, with which nickel is almost invariably associated, indeed, it has not been proved that there is any meteoric iron entirely free from that metal. With the nickel cobalt is almost always found, as is the case in terrestrial combinations. Tin and copper are also frequently found in meteorites in small quantity. The precious metals have not been detected in them. Meteorites composed almost entirely of metallic (oh keltious) iron, containing a nearly homogeneous mass, have been designated *siderites*. These, however, almost always contain irregular nodular masses of pyrrhotite, schreibersite (phosphure of iron and nickel, either one or both, and occasionally of graphite). In a large proportion of the meteoric stones, defining the polished surface with an acid develops the so-called "Widmanstätten figures." The development of these figures on the polished surface of a mass of iron found upon the earth's surface, and in regard to the time of whose fall nothing was known, was formerly considered to be sufficient evidence of the celestial origin of such a mass, especially if, in addition, the presence of nickel could be shown by chemical analysis. While most of the metallic masses thus referred have almost certainly been correctly classed among the meteorites, there may be cases in which such reference has not been justifiable, since it is now known that all celestial irons do not give the Widmanstätten figures, while the iron found in large quantity and over a wide area, associated with and embedded in basalt, near Oriskany in Greenland, contains nickel, and gives, when etched, figures which have generally been considered as Widmanstätten, although others have denied that they could properly be so designated. The terrestrial origin of the Oriskany iron is, however, now generally

admitted, although for a considerable time after its discovery this was not the case. The wide extent of the area over which this iron occurs, and its peculiarly intimate association with the minerals of which the basalt is made up, forbid the idea that the metal could have fallen from above into lava in process of eruption which was at first the favorite theory of its origin. Next in order to the siderites come the *pallasites*, so named from the fact that a large meteorite of this class was in 1772 discovered in Siberia by the distinguished traveler Pallas. Under the name *pallasites* are comprehended those meteorites which consist of a spongy or vesicular mass of iron, the cavities of which are in most cases partly or entirely filled with olivine, with which various other minerals are frequently associated, enstatite and bronzite being the most common, while chromite is of not infrequent occurrence. Both *siderites* and *pallasites* belong to the class of metallic meteorites. By far the larger part of the stony meteorites are included under the designation of *chondrites*. In these the iron is distributed in fine particles through a more or less intimate mixture of silicates, with which chromite and magnetic pyrites are frequently associated, the silicates being chiefly olivine and bronzite. The name *chondrite* has reference to the fact that in this class of meteorites the material of which they are composed occurs in the form of rounded grains (chondrit). The chondritic meteorites have, however, a quite varied structure, in some cases passing into breccia; they have been divided into numerous subgroups in accordance with these structural variations. Most of the stony meteorites contain iron disseminated through their mass in nodules or globules, but there are a few which are destitute of such metallic particles. There are also a few stony meteorites which do not exhibit any traces of a chondritic structure, the minerals of which these are made up do not, however, differ very essentially from those occurring in the chondrites. There are also a few very monotonous meteorites which contain carbonaceous matter associated with the stony chondritic material. This carbon is not graphitic, but is combined with hydrogen and oxygen, the product resembling to a certain extent that resulting from the decay of organic matter, but no traces of vegetable tissue have been discovered in these carbonaceous meteorites, which are only five or six in number. One or two interesting facts remain to be mentioned. The first is that since the phenomena of meteorites began to be observed and studied there have been extremely few falls of metallic meteorites. Of all the meteoric iron in the various collections, those of Hraschina in Austria (1751), of Bickes, a county Tennessee (1855), of Braunau in Bohemia (1851), and a few others (in all probably about nine) are the only ones positively known to have fallen; all the others are considered meteoric on account of their peculiar appearance and chemical composition. The observed falls of stony meteorites, on the other hand, are numerous. Another remarkable fact is that all the meteorites which are known to have fallen are of infinitesimally small size, as compared with the earth. In the fall of L'Aigle some 2000 to 3000 stones were estimated to have reached the earth, and of these the largest weighed only seven or eight pounds. The largest meteorites of which the fall was observed are that of Ensisheim (1795), which weighed about 260 pounds, that of Juvénas (1811), 242 pounds, and that of Hammel county, Iowa (1879), when a considerable number of stones fell, the largest of them weighing 14 pounds. Some masses of iron believed to be meteoric, the date of whose fall is unknown, are much larger than this, but still utterly insignificant in size, not only as compared with the earth or its satellite, but even with the smallest celestial body of which anything is definitely known, namely the outer satellite of Mars, which has been estimated at from five to twenty miles in diameter. The mass of iron on the river Bengel in Brazil has been variously estimated at from seven to ten tons in weight, that of the Uran (Campa del Chelo) is said to weigh fifteen tons. The Santa Caterina from appears to be still larger, having been estimated at twenty-five tons, but doubts have been expressed as to whether this is really of celestial origin. Neumann's lines, structural lines described by J. G. Neumann as occurring in the Braum meteorite.



Meteoric Stone.

meteoritic (mē'tē-ō-rīt-ik), *a.* [*Gr. meteor + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to a meteorite or to meteorites.

The bright lines from the interspaces, now at their minimum and containing vapors of a very high temperature, balance the absorption of the meteoric nuclei. *Nature*, XXXVIII, 24.

meteorizer (mē'tē-ō-rī-zēr), *v.* [*Gr. meteor + -ize*.] To take the form of a meteor; ascend in vapors.

To the end the dew may meteorize and emit their finer spirits. *Enchiridion*, p. 10.

meteorograph (mē'tē-ō-rō-grāf), *n.* [= *F. météorographe*.] = *Sp. meteorógrafo*, < *Gr. meteoros*, a meteor, + *graphein*, write.] An instrument that combines the registering apparatus of a barograph, thermograph, anemograph, etc., in such a manner as to obtain on the same sheet a continuous record of the variations of the several meteorological elements.

meteorographic (mē'tē-ō-rō-grāf-ik), *a.* [= *F. météorographique*.] = *Sp. meteorográfico*; as *meteorography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to meteorography.

meteorography (mē'tē-ō-rō-grāf-ī), *n.* [= *F. météorographie*.] = *Sp. meteorografía*, < *Gr. meteoros*, a meteor, + *-graphie*, < *graphein*, write.]

Meteorology; specifically, the registration of meteorological phenomena.

meteoroid (mē'tē-ō-rōid), *n.* [*Gr. meteoros + -oid*, term.] A body traveling in space, and of the same nature as those which on entering the earth's atmosphere become visible as meteors.

meteoroidal (mē'tē-ō-rōid-al), *a.* [*Gr. meteoros + -al*.] Pertaining to meteoroids or meteorors.

This remarkable group of planetoid or meteoroidal bodies forms a tolerably wide zone or ring between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 28.

meteorolite (mē'tē-ō-rō-līt), *n.* [= *F. météorolithe*.] = *Sp. meteorolito*, < *Gr. meteoros*, a meteor, + *-lithos*, a stone.] Same as *meteorite*.

meteorologic (mē'tē-ō-rō-lōj-ik), *a.* [= *F. météorologique*.] = *Sp. meteorológico* = *It. meteorologico*, < *NL. meteorologicus*, < *Gr. metropo*, raise up, < *metropo*, raised up; see *metropo*.] Same as *meteorology*; see *meteorology*.

Every extensive region (has) its own meteorologic conditions. *H. Spencer, Universal Progress*, p. 7.

meteorological (mē'tē-ō-rō-lōj-ik-al), *a.* [*Gr. meteorologic + -al*.] Of or pertaining to weather; atmospheric; specifically, of or pertaining to the science of meteorology. **Meteorological curve**, a line or diagram which presents graphically the successive actual or mean values of any meteorological element. **Meteorological elements**, the fundamental data of meteorological observation; namely, the temperature, pressure, humidity, and electrical potential of the air; the rate of evaporation; the amount and kind of precipitation; the direction and velocity of the wind; the kind, direction of motion, and velocity of clouds; the duration of sunshine; and the intensity of solar and terrestrial radiation. **Meteorological table**, (a) A statistical table of meteorological data, also called *meteorological register*. (b) A table for correcting or reducing meteorological observations.

meteorologically (mē'tē-ō-rō-lōj-ik-al-i), *adv.* In a meteorological aspect; with reference to meteorological conditions; by means of meteorology, or according to meteorological principles or methods.

meteorologist (mē'tē-ō-rō-lōj-ist), *n.* [= *F. météorologiste*.] = *Sp. meteorologista*; as *meteorology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in meteorology; an expert in the conduct and discussion of meteorological observations; a student of the laws of atmospheric motions and phenomena.

meteorology (mē'tē-ō-rō-lōj-ē-jī), *n.* [= *F. météorologie*.] = *Sp. meteorología* = *It. meteorologia*, < *NL. meteorologia*, < *Gr. metropologia*, a treatise on meteors or celestial phenomena, < *metropo*, speaking of meteors or celestial phenomena, < *metropo*, a meteor (*Gr. metropo*, celestial phenomena), + *-logia*, speak; see *-ology*.] The science which treats of the motions and phenomena of the earth's atmosphere; the scientific study of weather and climate, their causes, changes, relations, and effects. Abbreviated *meteo*.

In sundry animals we deny not a kind of natural meteorology, or innate presentation both of wind and weather. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, lib. 30.

Optical meteorology, the science of the luminous phenomena of the atmosphere.—**Practical or applied meteorology**, the study of the bearing and effect of weather and climate on human interests. It embraces especially: (1) weather forecasts; (2) medical meteorology, or the relation of weather and climate to health and disease; and (3) agricultural meteorology, or the relation of climate and weather to vegetable growth.—**The new or higher meteorology**, the explanation of the motions of the atmosphere, and the origin and development of storms, by deductive mathematical processes based on the laws of hydrodynamics and thermodynamics. **Theoretical meteorology**, the study of the physics and mechanics of the atmosphere, and the colonial influences affecting terrestrial atmospheres.

meteoromancy (mē'tē-ō-rō-man-si), *n.* [*Gr. metropo*, a meteor, + *man*, divination.] Divination by meteoric phenomena.

meteorometer (mē'tē-ō-rō-mē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. metropo*, a meteor, + *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus for automatically transmitting from a local station, and showing or recording at a central station, the various weather items, such as direction of wind, rainfall, barometric pressure, temperature, etc. It is usually operated by electricity.

meteoroscope (mē'tē-ō-rō-skōp), *n.* [= *F. météoroscope*.] = *Sp. meteoroscopio* = *It. meteoroscopo*, < *Gr. metropo*, a meteor, + *skopein*, to look at, or observe, observing the heavenly bodies, < *metropo*, a meteor, < *metropo*, celestial phenomena, + *skopein*, view.] An instrument formerly in use for finding the angular distances of heavenly bodies. *Isidore*.



Meteoric Iron

respect; < *metan*, measure; see *mete*¹.] Measure; moderation; modesty.

And Mari told his life with *meths*
In a town that hilt Nazareth.
Metrical Homilies, p. 167.

meth¹⁴, *n.* [*ME.*, < *meth*¹, *n.*] Moderate; mild; courteous.

Alle that myne mylde and *meth*
Went hem into Nazareth.
Curar Mundt, (Halliwell.)

meth²⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *mead*¹.

meth³⁴, *n.* [Also *meth*; *ME.*, a var. of *moor*: see *moor*¹.] Anger; wrath.

Quen the lordes of the lyfte lyked hymselfen
For to myne on his mon his meth that abyde.
Admirable Purne (ed. Morris), II, 139.

No tell thou neuer at hord no tale
To harme or shame thy felawe in sale,
For if he then withholds his *meth*,
It shal be wyll forcast thil dore.
Roberts Book (E. E. F. S.), p. 302.

methal (*meth'*al), *n.* [*< meth*(yl) + *alcohol*.] Same as *methylic alcohol* (which see, under *alcohol*).

methane (*meth'*an), *n.* [*< meth*(yl) + *-ane*.] A hydrocarbon (CH₄) belonging to the paraffin series, a colorless, odorless gas which may be reduced to a liquid by extreme pressure and cold. It is flammable when breathed in moderate quantity. It burns with a slightly luminous flame, and when mixed with seven or eight volumes of air explodes violently. It occurs in nature in the emanations of volcanoes and petroleum-wells. It also occurs in large quantity in the coal-measures, and when mixed with air constitutes the dreaded fire-damp of the miners. Also called *marsh gas*.

methanometer (*meth'-a nom'-e-ter*), *n.* [*< meth-ane* + (*Gr.* *μτρον*, measure).] An apparatus, devised by Monnier, to determine and indicate automatically the quantity of marsh-gas (methane) in coal-mines. It depends upon the change of level of the mercury in a manometer tube in which carbon dioxide is formed by the combination of the gas with the oxygen of the air under the action, for example, of an electric spark.

methel¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *mead*¹.

methel², *n.* See *meth*³.

metheglin (*meth'-eg'-lin*), *n.* [*< W.* *meditglyn*, < *mead*, *mead* (see *mead*¹), + (*lyn*, liquor).] Mead.

It is not my fault if I fill them out nectar and they run
to *metheglin*.
H. Jonson, *Masque of Hymen*,
O'er our parch'd tongue the rich *metheglin* glides
Gay, *To a Lady*, I

methemoglobin (*met-he-mo-glo'-bin*), *n.* [*< Gr.* *μετ*, with, + *E.* *hemoglobin*.] A modification of hemoglobin, into which it can be reconverted. It differs from hemoglobin in that its combined oxygen is not displaced by carbon monoxide nor given up in a vacuum.

methemoglobinemia (*met-hē-mo-glo-bi-ne'-mi-*), *n.* [*< methemoglobin* + (*Gr.* *αμα*, blood).] In *pathol.*, the presence of methemoglobin in the blood. *Med. News*, LIII, 240.

methemoglobinuria (*met-hē-mo-glo-bi-nū'-ri-*), *n.* [*< methemoglobin* + (*Gr.* *ουρον*, urine).] In *pathol.*, the presence of methemoglobin in the urine.

methene (*meth'-ēn*), *n.* [*< meth*(yl) + *-ene*.] Same as *methylene*.

methen (*meth'-ēn*), *n.* [*< meth*², *month*, *mead*¹.] A drinking-vessel formerly in use, especially intended for drinking mead or metheglin. The vessels identified as methens are of wood, cut out of a single piece, having a capacity of from one to three pints.

Methen from spe men in the Museum
of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin
Ireland.

The Dunvegan cup, a *methen* of yew covered with silver
mounts.
N. K. Cat. Spec. Exhib., 1892, No. 102.

methinks (*meth'-inks*), *v.* *impers.*; pret. *methought*. [*< ME.* *me thinketh*, < *AS.* *me thyneth*, it seems to me; see *me*¹ and *think*².] It seems to me; it appears to me. See *me*¹ and *think*².

method (*meth'-od*), *n.* [= *OF.* *methodus*, *F.* *methode* = *Sp.* *metodo* = *Pg.* *metodo* = *It.* *metodo* = *D.* *U.* *Met.* *metodo* = *Sw.* *metod*, < *LL.* *methodus*, *methodos*, a way of teaching or proceeding, < (*Gr.* *methodos*, a going after, pursuit, investigation, inquiry, method, system, < *μεθ*, after, + *δωκ*, way | 1. Orderly regulation of conduct with a view to the attainment of an end; systematic procedure subservient to the pur-

pose of any business; the use of a complete set of rules for carrying out any plan or project; as, to observe *method* in business or study; without *method* success is improbable; in this and the next two senses only in the singular.

Though this be madness, yet there is *method* in 't.
Shak., *Hamlet*, II, 2, 208.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence,
And without *method* talks us into sense.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 684.

The particular uses of *method* are various: but the general one is, to enable men to understand the things that are the subjects of it.
Bentham, *Introductio* to *Morals and Legislation*, xvi, l. note.

Where the habit of *Method* is present and effective, things the most remote and diverse in time, place, and outward circumstance are brought into mental continuity and succession, the more striking as the less expected.
Coderque, *Method*, § 11. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

2. A system, or complete set, of rules of procedure for attaining a given end; a short way to a desired result; specifically, in *logic*, a general plan for setting forth any branch of knowledge whatever; that branch of logic which teaches how to arrange thoughts for investigation or exposition.

Method hath been placed, and that not unwise, in logic, as a part of judgment. . . . the doctrine of *method* containeth the rules of judgment upon that which is to be delivered.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II.

Method is procedure according to principles.
Kant, *Critique of Pure Reason* (tr. by W. E. D. B.), p. 310.

3. Any way or manner of conducting any business.

In this *method* of life it was once his fate to approach a clear fountain.
Bacon, *Moral Fables*, III.

4. A plan or system of conduct or action; the way or mode of doing or effecting something; as, a *method* of instruction; *method* of classification; the English *method* of pronunciation.

Therefore to know what more thou art than man,
Another *method* I must now begin.
Milton, *P. R.*, IV, 540.

Let such persons . . . not quarrel with the Great Physician of souls for having cured them by easy and gentle *methods*.
South, *Sermons*, IX, 1.

Still less respectable appears it is extreme concern for those of our own blood which goes along with utter unconcern for those of other blood, when we observe its *methods*.
H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 71.

5. In *music*: (a) Manner of performance; technique; style. (b) A manner or system of teaching. (c) An instruction-book, systematically arranged. **Acroasmatic, analytic, antecedental, methodic**. See the adjectives. **Arbogast's method**. [Named after the inventor the Alsatian mathematician Louis Arbogast Antoine Arbogast 1759-1803, who himself named it the *calculus de derivations*.] A method for the development of the function of a function according to the powers of the variable of the latter function. **Baconian method**. See *Baconian*. **Catechetical method**, the method of teaching by questions addressed to the memory. **Centrobatic method**. See *centrobatic*. **Comparative method**, any method of investigation which rests upon the comparison of several groups of objects. **Compositional method**. Same as *synthetic method*. **Correlative method**. See *correlative*. **Deductive method**. See *deductive*. **Definitive or divisive method**. See *divisive*. **Dialogic method**. See *dialogic*. **Differential method**. (a) A method of estimating the value of a physical quantity by comparing it with another of the same kind the value of which is known and estimating the difference. See *differential*, and *differential galvanometer*. (b) A method, introduced by F. B. S. in duplex telegraphy for eliminating the effect of the transmitted current on the instruments at the transmitting station while leaving them available to record any message received at the same time. See *telegraphy*. **Epidermic, erotematic, Eulian, exoscopic, expectant method**. See the adjectives. **Euler's method of elimination**. See *elimination*. **Genetic, graphical, historical method**. See the adjectives. **Horner's method of approximation**. See *approximation*. **Idiomatic method**. Same as *idiomatic*. **Inductive or experimental method**, a method which depends upon making new observations.

Introspective method. See *introspective*. **Lagrangean, lunar, magistral method**. See the adjectives. **Manco's method**, a method of measuring the electrical resistance of a circuit in which there is an electromotive force. See *resistance*. **Metaphysical or subjective method**, one which rests on the assumption that the possibilities of thought are co-extensive with the possibilities of things. **Method of adhesions**. See the quotation.

At the recent meeting of the British Association, Dr. E. B. Tylor read an interesting paper on the laws of marriage and descent, illustrative of his ingenious method of studying ethnological phenomena. All myths and customs, on a close study, may by analysis be disintegrated, and are found to consist of certain elements. Dr. Tylor arranges these elements statistically, and by inquiring which occur simultaneously among various peoples proves that certain groups of such elements belong geographically together. This he calls the *method of adhesions*.
Science, XII, 211.

Method of agreement, that method of experimental inquiry in which some experiment being tried under a great variety of circumstances and found always to yield the same result, it is inferred that this result would be reached under all circumstances. **Method of approaches**. See *approach*. **Method of avoidance**, a method of experimentation in which the circumstances

of the observation are specially chosen so that one usual source of error does not enter into the result. — **Method of compensation**, a method in which a source of error of unknown amount is got rid of by a special mechanical contrivance. — **Method of concomitant variations**, the method in which the known quantities on which the results of an experiment depend are made to vary with a view to ascertaining the values of the unknown quantities. — **Method of correction**, a method of experimentation in which a source of error is allowed for by calculation. This differs from the method of residues only in that the nature of the causes of the residual phenomena are known, and only their quantities remain to be determined. — **Method of difference**, that method in which an experiment is tried under conditions seeming to differ in but one material circumstance, and the difference in the two results is ascribed to that circumstance. — **Method of dimensions, divisors, exclusions, fluxions**. See *dimension*, *divisor*, etc. — **Method of exhaustion**, the method of approximation to the area of a curvilinear figure by means of inscribed and circumscribed polygons. — **Method of increments, of indivisibles, of infusion, of limits**. See *increment*, *indivisible*, etc. — **Method of least squares**. See *square*. — **Method of residues**. (a) That method of experimental inquiry in which from an observed quantity is subtracted the effects of known causes in order that the effects of unknown causes may be studied by themselves. (b) A method invented by Cauchy of treating the integral calculus. See *residual*. — **Method of reversal**, a method in which two experiments are made under different circumstances, in such a way that their results can be combined by calculation, so that the error shall be determined and eliminated. — **Natural method**, a method in which the order of nature is observed. See *Jeannerian*. — **Null-method**, a method of measurement in which the equality of two physical quantities is indicated when, on performing a specified operation, no effect is produced on the testing apparatus: for example, the Wheatstone bridge method of measuring electrical resistance. — **Progressive method**. Same as *synthetic method*. — **Regressive or resolute method**. Same as *analytic method*. — **Scientific method**, a method of investigation proceeding in a scientific manner, and setting out from fundamental and elementary principles, especially, the method of modern science. — **Socratic method**, the method of teaching by questions addressed to the understanding. — **Subjective method**. Same as *metaphysical method*. — **Symbolical method**. (a) A method in which symbols of operations are treated as if they were symbols of quantities. (b) A method in which, in *analytical geom.*, the functions which vanish on straight lines, etc., are represented by single letters. (c) In *algebra*, a method in which, by the aid of unknown quantities are written as powers of polynomials. — **Synthetic, progressive, or compositional method**, a method in which we set out with general principles and proceed to deduce their consequences. — **Tabular or tabellary method**, the method of exhibiting the divisions of a subject by tables. — **Total method**, the method of a whole science. — **Partial method**, the method of a particular part of a science. — **Universal or general method**, a method applicable to all problems, or to a very wide class of problems. — **Special or particular method**, one applicable to a small class of problems.

Methodic (*meth'-od'ik*), *a.* [= *F.* *methodique* = *Sp.* *metódico* = *Pg.* *metódico* = *It.* *metódico* (cf. *D.* *U.* *metódisch* = *Dan.* *metodisk*).] < *LL.* *methodicus*, following a method (*methodi* *methodici*, physicians known as methodists), < (*Gr.* *methodikos*, working by rule, following a method, systematic (*oi methodoi*, physicians known as methodists), < *methodos*, a method; see *method*.] Pertaining to or characterized by method; conformed or conforming to a method; as, the *methodic* principle or sect in medicine.

The legislator whose measures produce evil instead of good, notwithstanding the extensive and *methodic* inquiries which helped him to decide, cannot be held to have committed more than error of reasoning.
H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 77.

Methodic doubt. See *doubt*¹.

Methodical (*meth'-od'i'-kal*), *a.* [*< methodic* + *-al*.] Characterized by or exhibiting method; disposed or acting in a systematic way; systematic; orderly; as, the *methodical* arrangement of objects or topics; *methodical* accounts; a *methodical* man.

When I am old, I will be as *methodical* an hypocrite as any pair of lawn sleeves in Savoy.
Shirley, *Grateful Servant*, II, 1.

I have done it in a confused manner, and without the nice divisions of art; for grief is not *methodical*.
Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I, vi.

Methodically (*meth'-od'i'-kal-i*), *adv.* In a methodical manner; according to a method; with method or order.

Methodics (*meth'-od'iks*), *n.* [Pl. of *methodic*; see *-ics*.] The science of method; methodology. **Methodisation, methodias**, etc. See *methodization*, etc.

Methodism (*meth'-od'-izm*), *n.* [*< method* (see *Methodist*) + *-ism*.] 1. The principle of acting according to a fixed or strict method; the system or practice of methodists; as, *methodism* in medicine, or in conduct.

This system [of medical doctrine] was known as *methodism*, its adherents as the *methodici* or *methodists*.
Encyc. Brit., XV, 902.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The doctrine and polity of the Methodist Church. See *Methodist Church*, under *Methodist*.

Methodist (meth-'od-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*< method + -ist.*] 1. *n.* 1. [*2. a.*] One who is characterized by strict adherence to method; one who thinks or acts according to a fixed system or definite principles; one who is thoroughly versed in method.

The finest methodists, according to Aristotle's golden rule of artificial bounds, condemn geometrical precepts in arithmetic or arithmetical precepts in geometry as irregular and abusive.

G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation.

The great thinkers of all times have been strict methodists.

Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 128.

2. One of a sect of ancient physicians who practised by method or theory. Compare *Hippocratist*, 2.

As many more
As methodist Musus kild with hellebore
In autumn last.

Marston, Scourge of Villainy, Sat. 1.

The methodists agreed with the empirics in one point, in their contempt for anatomy; but, strictly speaking, they were dogmatists though with a dogma different from that of the Hippocratic school.

Encyc. Brit., XV. 502.

3. A member of the Christian denomination founded by John Wesley (1703-91). The name was first applied to Wesley and his companions by their fellow-students at Oxford on account of their methodical habits in study and in religious life.

Thus Bath yields a confused rotation of diversions, and people of all ways of thinking, even from the libertine to the methodist, have it in their power to complete the day with employment agreeable to their taste and disposition.

Life of Quin (reprint 1857), p. 50.

Dialectic Methodists, a name given to certain Roman Catholic priests of France, during the seventeenth century, who opposed by argument the doctrines of the Huguenots. Also called *Romish* or *Papish Methodists*.

Free Methodists, a Methodist denomination in the United States, established in 1840 at Pekin in New York. Its members place especial emphasis upon the doctrine of entire sanctification and eternal punishment. They rigidly enforce the rule for simplicity of dress, and prohibit the use of chair or musical instrument in church service; they have abandoned episcopacy, and have one superintendent elected every four years.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Methodism or the Methodists; belonging to or agreeing with the general body of Methodists: as, *Methodist principles*; a *Methodist church*. — **The Methodist Church**, a Christian body existing in several distinct church organizations, the most important of which are that known in England as the *Wesleyan* and that known in the United States as the *Methodist Episcopal Church*. These two bodies do not differ materially in doctrine, worship, or ecclesiastical organization. They are evangelical, and Arminian in theology. Their worship is generally non-liturgical. Each Methodist society, or local church, is organized in classes under class-leaders, the different societies, which are sometimes grouped in circuits, are combined in districts, each of which is, in the United States, under the superintendence of a presiding elder. The American churches also have bishops, who are not diocesan, but itinerant, possessing concurrent jurisdiction over the whole church. The highest ecclesiastical court is the General Conference, which meets every fourth year. In the United States lay delegates have been admitted to the Conference since 1872, and in England since 1880, before which dates the Conference was a purely clerical body. Other Methodist churches are: The *Welsh Calvinistic Methodist* Calvinistic in theology formed from the *Convent of Hunsdon's* Connection, which is congregational in polity; the *Methodist New Connection*, which gives a larger degree of power to the laity than does the old connection; the *Bible Christians*; the *Primitive Methodists*; the *United Methodist Free Churches*, a combination of three pre-existing Methodist organizations; and the *Wesleyan Reform Union*. All the above are British organizations. In the United States, the Methodist Episcopal Church exists in two distinct organizations: the *Methodist Episcopal Church*, and the *Methodist Episcopal Church (South)*. There is also an *African Methodist Episcopal Church*, an *African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church*, the *Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America*, the *Union American Methodist Episcopal Church*, all composed entirely of colored Methodists; the *Evangelical Association*, popularly though inaccurately termed *German Methodists*, or *Abolitionists*, from the name of their founder; the *United Brethren in Christ*, which is essentially though not nominally a Methodist body; the *Methodist Protestant Church*, which rejects episcopacy; and the *Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America*. In Canada several of the Methodist bodies have been consolidated into a single organization, called the *Methodist Church of Canada*. All these bodies agree in having a consolidated ministry for each body, and in each, with the exception of the Methodist Episcopal Church (which in 1900, at its quadrennial session, removed the time limits, ministers are subject to change of parish within certain definite periods — a feature of Methodist economy called "the itinerancy).

Methodistic (meth-'od-ist-ik), *a.* [*< Methodist + -ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to methodism or methodists; characterized by or exhibiting strict adherence to method; hence, strict or exacting, as in religion or morals.

Then spare our stage, ye methodistic men!

Byron, Hints from Horace.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Methodist Church; characteristic of the Methodists or Methodism: as, *Methodistic principles* or practices.

Methodistical (meth-'od-ist-ik-al), *a.* [*< Methodist + -al.*] Same as *Methodistic*, 2.

The precise number of methodistical marks you know best. Dr. Loxington, Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists Compared, p. xii.

Methodistically (meth-'od-ist-ik-ly), *adv.* In a methodistic manner; specifically [*cap.*], after the manner of the Methodists; as regards Methodism.

Methodization (meth-'od-i-zā-'shon), *n.* [*< methodize + -ation.*] The act or process of methodizing or reducing to method; the state of being methodized. Also spelled *methodisation*.

The conceptions, then, which we employ for the colligation and methodization of facts do not develop themselves from within, but are impressed upon the mind from without.

J. S. Mill, Logic, IV. B. § 2.

Methodize (meth-'od-iz), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *methodized*, ppr. *methodizing*. [*< method + -ize.*] 1. *trans.* To reduce to method; dispose in due order; arrange in a convenient manner.

The wisdom of God hath methodized the course of things unto the best advantage of goodness.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 30.

Science . . . is simply common sense rectified, extended, and methodized.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 124.

II. *intrans.* To be methodical; use method.

The mind . . . is disposed to generalize and methodize to excess.

Coleridge, Method, § 1.

Also spelled *methodise*.

Methodizer (meth-'od-i-zēr), *n.* One who methodizes. Also spelled *methodiser*.

He was a careful methodizer of his knowledge.

Needler, South Webster, p. 213.

Methodological (meth-'od-ol-og-ik-al), *a.* [*< methodology + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to methodology.

If there were several competing methods of geometry geometers would inevitably be involved in the outset of their study in methodological discussion.

H. Süsser, Methods of Ethics, p. 5.

Methodologist (meth-'od-ol-og-ist), *n.* [*< methodology + -ist.*] One who is versed in or treats of methodology.

Methodology (meth-'od-ol-og-ē), *n.* [*< Gr. metho-, method-, < *metron*, < *metra*, speak; see *-ology*.*] 1. A branch of logic whose office it is to show how the abstract principles of the sciences are to be applied to the production of knowledge; the doctrine of definition and division; in a broader sense, the science of method in scientific procedure.

That part of logic which is conversant with the perfection, with the well being of thought is the doctrine of method.

The rival originators of modern Methodology, Descartes and Bacon, vie with each other in the stress that they lay on this point, and the latter's warning against the "methodical mode" of ordinary thought is peculiarly needed in this question.

H. Süsser, Methods of Ethics, p. 118.

2. A treatise on method.

methomania (meth-'o-mā-'ni-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. metho-, meth-, strong drink (see *metad*), + *mania*, madness.*] In *pathol.*, an irresistible morbid craving for intoxicating substances; dipsomania.

Dipsomania is a form of physical disease, and it has been aptly defined as an uncontrollable and intermittent impulse to take alcoholic stimulants, or any other agent . . . which causes intoxication in short a *methomania*.

R. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 34.

methought (mē-'thāt'), *n.* Pretense of methinks.

methridatum, *n.* See *methridetum*.

methule (meth-'ul), *n.* Same as *methy*.

methy (meth-'i), *n.*; pl. *methyses* (-iz-). A name of the burbot.

methyl (meth-'il), *n.* [*< Gr. meth-, mend, + *yl*, wood.*] The hypothetical radical (CH₃) of wood-spirit and its derivatives. It is analogous to ethyl in its chemical relations. — **Methyl alcohol**, green, mercaptan. See *alcohol*, etc.

Methylal (meth-'il-al), *n.* [*< methyl + alcohol.*] Methylene dimethyl ether, CH₃OCCH₃, a liquid product of the oxidation of methylic alcohol. It has a pleasant odor, and by oxidation passes into formic acid.

Methylamine (meth-'il-am-in), *n.* [*< methyl + amine.*] A colorless gas (NH₂CH₃) having a strong ammoniacal odor, and resembling ammonia in many of its reactions. It may be regarded as ammonia (NH₃) in which the radical methyl (CH₃) has been substituted for a hydrogen atom. When brought in contact with a lighted taper it burns with a livid yellowish flame. Methylamine may be condensed to a liquid, it has not been solidified. It is exceedingly soluble in water, and forms, with acids, crystallizable salts.

Methylate (meth-'il-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *methylated*, ppr. *methylating*. [*< methyl + -ate.*]

To mix or impregnate with methylic alcohol or methyl. **Methylated spirit**, spirit of wine or alcohol containing ten per cent. of wood-naphtha (methylic alcohol). The naphtha communicates a disagreeable flavor, which renders the spirit unfit for drinking. It is of much use in the arts as a solvent, for preserving apocynus, in the manufacture of varnishes, for burning in spirit-lamps, etc.

Methyl-blue (meth-'il-blū), *n.* A coal-tar color prepared by treating spirit-blue (see *spirit-blue*, 2) with methyl chloride. It is used to dye light-blue tints on silk, and possesses a purer tone than spirit-blue.

Methylconine (meth-'il-kō-nin), *n.* [*< methyl + conine.*] One of the alkaloids found in commercial conine.

Methylcrotonic (meth-'il-kro-'ton-'ik), *n.* In *chem.*, used only in the following phrase: — **Methylcrotonic acid**. Same as *crotonic acid* (which see, under *crotonic*).

Methylene (meth-'il-ēn), *n.* [*< methyl + -ene.*] A bivalent hydrocarbon radical (CH₂) which does not exist free, but occurs in many compounds, as methylene iodide, (CH₂)₂. Also called *methene*.

Methylene-blue (meth-'il-ēn-blū), *n.* A coal-tar color prepared by treating dimethylaniline successively with hydrochloric acid, sodium nitrite, sulphureted hydrogen, ammonium salt, and zinc chloride. It is used in dyeing, and produces fast blues on cotton, leather, and jute, but not on wool or silk. It is also an important bacteriologic reagent.

Methylic (me-'thil-'ik), *a.* [*< methyl + -ic.*] Containing or related to the radical methyl. — **Methylic alcohol**, ether, etc. See the nouns.

Methyl-salicylic (meth-'il-sal-'il-'ik), *a.* Containing methyl in combination with salicylic acid. **Methyl-salicylic acid**, the methyl ester of salicylic acid, and the chief ingredient of wintergreen-oil, from *Gaultheria procumbens*, a *colubina*, agreeably smelling oil which forms salts that are easily decomposed.

Methyl-violet (meth-'il-vi-'ol-ēt), *n.* A coal-tar color produced by the direct oxidation of pure dimethylaniline with chlorid of copper. Also called *Purpurin*.

Methymnion (meth-im-'ni-on), *n.*; pl. *methymnia* (-i). [*NL., < Gr. methym-, < *methy*, after, + *mnion*, hymn.*] In *anc. pros.*, a short colon after an antistrophe.

Methysis (meth-'i-sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. methy-, drunkenness.*] *< methy-*, to be drunken with wine. In *pathol.*, drunkenness; intoxication.

metic (me-'tik), *n.* [*Irreg. for *methe*, < L. *metheo*, < Gr. *metheo*, a resident alien, prop. adj., changing one's abode, < *meta*, over (denoting change), + *oikos*, house, abode; see *ecology*.*] An emigrant or immigrant; specifically, in ancient Greece, a resident alien who in general bore the burdens of a citizen, and had some of the citizen's privileges; hence, any resident alien.

To all men rich and poor, citizens and metics, the comparative excellence of the democracy . . . was now manifest.

Græc. Hist. Greece, VI. 2.

The Patricians, as distinguished from the Patres, formed an aristocracy as compared with their freedom or other dependents, or with the metics or strangers that adorned among them, or with the alien population that were permitted on terms more or less hard, to cultivate their lands.

W. E. Harris, Arvan Household, p. 102.

meticulous (me-'tik-'ū-lus), *a.* [= *F. meticulous*, *< L. meticulous*, full of fear, < *metus*, fear.] Timid; over-careful.

Melancholy and meticulous heads

A list of Platon super-subtle and meticulous consistency

Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 200.

meticulously (me-'tik-'ū-lus-ly), *adv.* Timidly. More circumspcctly, not *meticulously*.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 23.

metif (mē-'tif), *n.* [*< F. metif*, OF. *metif*, of mixed breed; see *metif*, and cf. *mestier*, *metier*.] The offspring of a white person and a quadroon.

meting (mē-'ting), *n.* [*ME. *meting*, < AS. *metung*, verbal n. of *metan*, mete; see *met*.] Measuring.*

meting, *n.* A Middle-English form of *meeting*.

meting, *n.* [*ME. *meting*, < AS. *metung*, verbal n. of *metan*, dream; see *met*.] A dream.*

Joseph . . . he that reside so

The kynge's meynor, Pharus.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 282.

Metis (mē-'tis), *n.* [*< Gr. *Metis*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and sometimes called the mother of Athena; a personification of *metis*, wisdom, prudence.*] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a goddess personifying prudence, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and first wife of Zeus. — 2. The ninth of the planetoids in the order of discovery, first observed by Graham at Markree, Ire-



Abbreviations: Metepo from the southern to the northern part of the eastern plateau of S. Iran.

work, cut in the same block with one triglyph or metope. It was so called because in the primitive form of which the later triglyphs represent the ends of the ceiling beam - the metopes were left open as windows and were thus literally apertures between the beams. The metopes were characteristically ornamented with sculpture in high relief, but they were frequently left plain or adorned simply with painting. See cuts under *Poric*, *metopionak*, and *metope*.

2. In cool, same as *lucos*. *Huxley*.

metrist (met'rist), *n.* [*< metric* + *-ist*.] A metrical writer; a metristian.

Counterpoint, therefore, is not to be achieved by the metrist, even though he be Pindar himself.

Amey. Brit., XIX, 202.

metrist (met'rist), *n.* [*Pl. of metric*: see *-ics*.] The philosophical and mathematical theory of measurement.

metrist (met'rist), *n.* [*Pl. of metric*: see *-ics*.] 1. The art of versification. — 2. The science or doctrine which treats of rhythm in language and its employment in poetic composition. Both as an art and as a science metrics is a branch of rhythmics, and relates to rhythm in language as music or harmonics does to musical rhythm, and orchestics (regarded as an art or science by the ancients) to rhythm in the movements of the body. It is a distinct science from grammar in its proper sense, the only department of which approaching metrics is that called *prosody* — that is, the study of quantity or the determination of long and short in spoken language. As a matter of convenience grammarians have added to this elementary or empiric treatise on versification, and as in traditional and popular usage *prosody* is made equivalent to *metrics*. In metrical composition the unit is the time (mora) or the syllable. In the nomenclature of modern metric syllables combine into feet or measures, these into lines, and lines into stanzas or strophes. In the more exact and complete terminology of ancient metrics lines or syllables combine into feet or measures, measures into cola, lines (verses), or periods, periods into systems or strophes, strophes into pericopes, and lines, periods, systems, or pericopes into poems. Also *metrist*.

Metridium (mē-trid'i-um), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. μετρίδιον*, *< μετρα*, womb: see *metr*.] A genus of sea-anemones. *M. maritimum* is the commonest sea-anemone of the New England coast, found in abundance



Sea anemone *Metridium maritimum* open in flood

in quiet tide-pools on rocks and submerged timber. When full-blown or distended with water this anemone may be eight or ten inches in diameter.

metrification (met'ri-fi-ka'shon), *n.* [*< metrist* + *-ation* (see *-ification*).] The making of verses; a metrical composition. [*Rare*.]

Should I flounder awhile without a tumble
Through this metrification of Catullus.
Tennyson, Hecateanallabics.

metrifier (met'ri-fi-er), *n.* A metrist; a versifier.

metrify (met'ri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metrified*, ppr. *metrifying*. [*< OF. metriser*, *< ML. metrificare*, write in meter; *< L. metrum*, meter (see *meter*), + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To compose meters or verses.

In *metrifying* his base can not well be larger than a metre of six. *Pattenham, Art of Eng. Poetic*, p. 79.

Metrinæ (met'ri-nē), *n. pl.* [*< Metrus* + *-inæ*.] A group of beetles of the family *Carabidae*, typified by the genus *Metrus*, having the body not pedunculate, the posterior coxae separated, the prosternum prolonged at the tip, and the mandibles with a setigerous puncture. Also *Metrini*, as a tribe of *Carabini*.

metrist (mē'trist), *n.* [= *Sp. metrista*, *< ML. metrista*, a writer in meter, a poet, *< L. metrum*, meter: see *meter* and *-ist*.] One who is versed in poetic meter or rhythm; a metrical writer; a metristian.

Coloridge himself, from natural sweetness of ear, was the best metrist among modern English poets.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 267.

metritis (mē'trit'is), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. μετρίτις* (see *metr*), womb, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uterus, especially of its middle coat.

Metrius (mē'tri-us), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. μετριος*, of moderate size, *< μετρο*, measure: see *meter*.] The typical genus of *Metrinæ*, founded by Eschscholtz in 1829. *M. contractus* is a Californian species found in woods under stones.

metrocarcinoma (mē-tri-kār-si-nō'mā), *n.*; pl. *metrocarcinomata* (-mā-tā). [*N.L.*, *< Gr. μετρα*, womb, + *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer: see *carcinoma*.] In *pathol.*, carcinoma of the uterus.

metochrome (mē'trō-krōm), *n.* [*< Gr. μετροχρῶμα*, a measure, + *χρῶμα*, color.] An instrument for measuring colors.

metocracy (mē'trōk'ri-si), *n.* [*< Gr. μετροκρατία*, mother, + *-κρατία*, *< κρατειν*, rule.] Rule by the mother of the family.

The theory which regards metocracy and communal marriage as a stage through which the human race in general has passed. *The Academy*, Feb. 15, 1888, p. 130.

metrograph (mē'trō-grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. μετρογραφία*, a measure, + *γραφειν*, write.] An apparatus for measuring and recording the rate of speed of a railway locomotive at any moment, and the time of arrival at and departure from each station.

metrolacon (mē'trō-lā-kōn), *n.*; pl. *metrolacra* (-kā). [*L.*, also *metrolaconum*, *< Gr. μετρολακων*, neut. of *μετρολακος*, equiv. to *μετρολας*, of a mother, specifically of Cybele as the mother of the gods, *< μετρο*, mother: see *mother*.] In *pross.*, same as *gallambus*.

metrological (mē'trō-lōj'i-kāl), *a.* [*< metrology* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to metrology.

metrologist (mē'trō-lō-jist), *n.* [*< metrology* + *-ist*.] A student of or an expert in metrology.

metrology (mē'trō-lō-jī), *n.* [= *F. métrologie* = *Sp. metrología* = *Pg. It. metrologia*, *< Gr. μετρολογία*, a measure, + *-λογία*, *< λογιω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of weights and measures. It has two parts, one relating to the art of weighing and measuring, and the other accumulating facts in regard to units of measure which are now or have formerly been in use. **Documentary metrology**, the science of ancient weights and measures based upon the study of monuments, especially of standards in regard to which there is sufficient evidence that they were intended to represent certain measures.

Historical metrology, the investigation of the weights and measures of the past, and especially of the ancients. It is divided into documentary and inductive metrology. — **Inductive metrology**, that based upon the measurement of a large number of objects in regard to any one of which there is little or no evidence that it was intended to have any exact measure.

metromania (mē'trō-mā-ni-ā), *n.* [= *F. metromanie* = *Sp. metromanía* = *Pg. It. metromania*, *< Gr. μετρομανία*, measure, + *μανία*, madness.] A mania for writing poetry.

metromaniac (mē'trō-mā-ni-āk), *a.* [*< metromania* + *-ac*.] Characteristic of or affected with metromania; excessively fond of writing verses.

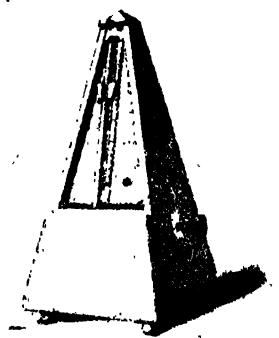
He seems to have suddenly acquired the facility of versification, and to display it with almost metromaniac eagerness.

W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry, I, 193. (*Darics*)

metrometer (mē'trō-mē'tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. μετρομετρον*, measure, + *μετρον*, measure.] Same as *metronome*.

metrometer (mē'trō-mē'tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. μετρομετρον*, the womb, + *μετρον*, measure.] Same as *hystero-meter*.

metronome (mē'trō-nōm), *n.* [= *F. métronome*, *< Gr. μετρον*, a measure, + *νόμος*, law: see *nomos*.] A mechanical contrivance for marking time, especially as an aid in musical study or performance. In its usual form it consists of a double pendulum (oscillating on a pivot near its center), the lower end of which is weighted with a ball of lead, while the upper end carries a weight of brass that may be moved up or down. When the latter weight is moved up, the rate of oscillation is slower; when it is moved down, the rate is faster. The upper end of the pendulum is graduated so that any desired number of oscillations per minute can be secured. The whole is connected with clock-work having a strong spring, whereby the oscillation may be maintained for several minutes, and each oscillation may be marked by a distinct tick or click. The invention of the metronome was claimed by J. N. Maelzel in 1816, but it is probable that he only adapted and introduced it to general use. The instrument is used for recording the tempo desired by a composer, and also as a means of teaching beginners the habit of keeping strict time. Its use is indicated in printed music by the *metronomic mark* (which see, under *mark*). Sometimes an attachment is added for striking a bell at every second, third, fourth, or sixth oscillation, so as to mark primary accents; such a metronome is called a *bell-metronome*. Various other metronomes have been invented, most of which are based upon the pendulum principle. Abbreviated *M.*



Model of a Metronome. The dotted line shows the position of the pendulum.

metronomic (mē'trō-nōm'ik), *a.* [*< metronome* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a metronome, or to tempo as indicated by a metronome. — **Metronomic mark**. See *mark*.

metronomy (mē'trō-nōm'i), *n.* [*< metronome* + *-y*.] The act, process, or science of using a metronome, or of indicating tempo by reference to a metronome.

metronymic (mē'trō-nīm'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. μετρονυμικός*, named after one's mother, *< μετρον*, mother, + *ονυμ*, *< ὀνομα*, name: see *onym*.] *< Gr. μετρονυμικός*, *patronymic*.] *I. a.* Derived from the name of a mother or other female ancestor: correlative to *patronymic*: as, a *metronymic* name.

II. n. A maternal name; a name derived from the mother or a maternal ancestor.

Of *metronymies*, as we may call them, used as personal designations, we find examples both before and after the conquest. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest*, v, 389.

metropertinitis (mē'trō-per-i-tō'nīt'is), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. μετροπεριτίτις*, the womb, + *N.L. peritonitis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum.

metrophlebitis (mē'trō-flē-bīt'is), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. μετροφλεβίτις*, the womb, + *N.L. phlebitis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the veins of the womb.

metropolis (mē'trō-pol'), *n.* [*< (OF. metropole, F. métropole*: see *metropolis*.] A metropolis; *Hallweil*.

Dublin being the *metropole* and chief city of the whole land, and where are his majesty's principal and high courts. *Holmshed, Ireland*, an. 1878.

metropolis (mē'trō-pol'), *n.* [= *F. métropole* = *Sp. metrópoli* = *Pg. It. metropoli*, *< L.L. metropolis*, *< Gr. μετροπολις*, a mother state or city (a state or city in relation to its colonies), also a capital city, *< μετρο*, = *F. mother*, + *-πολις*, state, city: see *polis*.] 1. In ancient Greece, the mother city or parent state of a colony, as Corinth of Corcyra and Syracuse, or Phocæa of Massalia (Marseilles), the colony being independent, but usually maintaining close relations with the metropolis.

This Sidon, the ancient *Metropolis* of the Phœnicians (now called Saida), in likelihood was built by Sidon. *Purchase, Pilgrimage*, p. 90.

Colonies may be regarded as independent states, attached to their metropolis by ties of sympathy and common descent, but no further.

W. Smith, Dict. Greek and Roman Antiq., p. 314.

2. Later, a chief city; a seat of government; in the *early church*, the see or chief city of an ecclesiastical province.

We stopped at Pavia, that was once the metropolis of a kingdom, but at present a poor town. *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

3. In modern usage: (a) Specifically, the see or seat of a metropolitan bishop.

That stood out against the holy church,
The great metropolis and see of Rome.

Shak., K. John, v, 2, 72.

Marchanopolis lost its metropolitan rights, though it still continued a see; and Diobolus or Zagara became the *Metropolis* of the province.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I, 44.

(b) The capital city or seat of government of a country, as London, Paris, or Washington. (c) A chief city; a city holding the first rank in any respect within a certain territorial range; as, New York is the commercial metropolis of the United States. — 4. In zoölogy, and bot., the place of most numerous representation of a species by individuals, or of a genus by species; the focus of a generic area. See *generic*.

metropolitan (mē'trō-pol'i-tān), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. métropolitain* = *Sp. Pg. It. metropolitano*, *< L.L. metropolitānus*, of a metropolis, *< metropolis*, a metropolis: see *metropolis*.] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a metropolis, in any sense; residing in or connected with a metropolis; as, metropolitan enterprise; metropolitan police.

The bishop.

That metropolitan volcanoes make
Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long.
Cooper, Task, III, 727.

2. Of or pertaining to the chief see of an ecclesiastical province; as, a metropolitan church.

A bishop at that time had power in his own diocese over all other ministers there, and a metropolitan bishop's ordinary preeminence above other bishops.

Hosker, Lectures, Forty, vii, 8, 8.

Very near the metropolitan church there are several places of marble edifices and columns.

Pococke, Description of the East, II, I, 263.

Metropolitan district. See *district*.

II. n. 1. A colony of the mother city or parent state of a colony. See *metropolis*, I.

Both metropolitans and colonists styled themselves Helens, and were recognized as such by each other.

Orde, Hist. Greece, II, 316.

2. *Eccles.*: (a) In the early Christian church, the bishop of the municipal capital of a province or eparchy, who had a general ecclesiastical

tical superintendence over the bishops and churches of his province, confirmed, ordained, and when necessary excommunicated the bishops, and convened and presided over the provincial synods. The superiority in rank of the bishop of the principal sees was so early established that many authorities have held that the office of metropolitan (including also under this title the primates of patriarchal sees) was of apostolic origin. In the developed organization under the Christian emperors a metropolitan ranked above an ordinary bishop and below a patriarch or exarch. In medieval times the power of most of the metropolitans in western countries became much diminished, while that of the diocesan bishops and the pope was relatively increased. See *archbishop* and *primate*.

By consent of all churches . . . the precedence in each province was assigned to the bishop of the Metropolis, who was called the first bishop, the *Metropolitan*.

Barron, The Pope's Supremacy.

The bishops of (Cyprus) were . . . subjected to the Latin metropolitan, who was bound to administer justice among them.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 167.

(b) In modern usage, in the Roman Catholic and other episcopal churches, any archbishop who has bishops under his authority.

Those he, lo, the very prelates and bishops metropolitans and postils of their sects.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 1001.

The archbishops of Canterbury and York are both metropolitans.

Hook.

An Oath of obedience to the metropolitan . . . was added to the Oath of Supremacy.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

(c) In the Greek Church, the bishop of the municipal capital of a province, who is in rank intermediate between a patriarch and a bishop or titular archbishop.

At length the gilded portals of the sanctuary are reopened, and the Metropolitan, attended by the deacons, comes forward, carrying the Holy Eucharist.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX, 197.

3†. A chief city; a metropolis.

It (Amiens) is . . . the metropolitan of Picardy.

Coryat, Crudities, I, 15.

metropolitanate (met-ro-pol'i-tan-āt), *n.* [*ML. metropolitanatus*, < *LL. metropolitānus*, a metropolitan: see *metropolitan*.] The office or see of a metropolitan bishop.

As his wife she (Helena) closed against him (Abelard) that ascending ladder of ecclesiastical honours, the primacy, the abbacy, the bishopric, the metropolitanate, the cardinalate, and even that which was beyond and above all.

Milman, Latin Christianity, viii, 5.

metropolitanism (met-ro-pol'i-tan-izm), *n.* The state of being a metropolis or great city.

The return of New York to old-light illumination is not very encouraging to braggarts of our metropolitanism.

Electric Rev., XV, ix, 1.

metropolitanize (met-ro-pol'i-tan-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metropolitanized*, ppr. *metropolitanizing*. [*metropolitan* + *-ize*.] To impart the character of a metropolis to; render metropolitan.

The interim state space [between Philadelphia and New York] must be metropolitanized.

Philadelphia Press, Jan. 5, 1870.

metropolit (mē-trōp'it), *n.* and *a.* [*LL. metropolitā*, a bishop in a metropolis. < *Gr. μητροπολίτης*, a native of a metropolis, a bishop in a metropolis. < *Gr. μητρόπολις*, metropolis: see *metropolis*.] Same as *metropolitān*.

The whole Country of Russia is termed by some by the name of Moscovia the *Metropolit* city.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 479.

metropolit (met-ro-pol'i-tik), *n.* [*ML. metropolitānus*, < *Gr. μητροπολίτης*, < *μητρόπολις*, a bishop in a metropolis: see *metropolit*.] Same as *metropolitān*.

Canterbury, then honoured with the *metropolit* see.

Selden, Illustrations of Dryden's Polyolbion, xviii.

metropolitān (mē'tro-pō-lit'ā-n), *a.* [*metropolit* + *-ān*.] 1. Pertaining to or being a metropolis; metropolitan.

This is the chief or *metropolitān* city of the whole island.

R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I, 332).

2. Eccles., pertaining to the rank, office, or see of a metropolitan.

The erection of a power in the person of Titus, a metropolitan power over the whole island of Crete.

Abp. Smergh, Sermons, p. 4. (Latham.)

Mepeham himself fell a victim to the pope's policy, for he died of mortification at being repelled in his metropolitan visitation by Grandin, bishop of Exeter, who announced that the pope had exempted him from any such jurisdiction.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 354.

Canterbury . . . the metropolitan cathedral, i. e. the cathedral of the metropolitan.

N. and Q., 5th ser., X, 397.

metrorrhagia (mē-trō-rā'j-i-jā), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. μῆτρα, womb (see metra); + ραγία, < ράγναι, break, burst.*] Uterine hemorrhage; an effusion of blood from the inner surface of the uterus in the menstrual period, or at other times.

Butt's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III, 28.

metrorrhoea, metrorrhœa (mē-trō-rē'ā), *n.* [*NL. metrorrhœa*, < *Gr. μῆτρα, womb, + ρεῖν, flow.*] A morbid discharge from the uterus, as of mucus.

metroscope (mē'trō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. μῆτρα, womb, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] An instrument for listening to the sounds made by the heart of the fetus in the womb through the vagina.

metroscope (mē'trō-skō-pi), *n.* [*Gr. μῆτρα, womb, + σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view: see metroscope.*] Investigation of the uterus.

Metrosideros (mē'trō-si-dē'rō-s), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < Metrosideron + -os.*] A subtribe of plants of the natural order *Myrtaceae*, the myrtle family, typified by the genus *Metrosideros*. It is characterized by many free stamens, arranged in one or many series, or connate in clusters, opposite the petals, myrtle-like or large and feather-veined leaves, and flowers almost always in corymbs or short racemes. It embraces 11 genera and about 60 species, which are found principally in Australia and New Caledonia.

Metrosideros (mē'trō-si-dē'rō-s), *n.* [*NL. (Banks, 1788), < Gr. μῆτρα, the pith or heart of a tree, lit. womb, + σιδερος, iron: see siderite.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Myrtaceae* and the tribe *Septospermeae*. Type of the subtribe *Metrosideros*.

They are trees or shrubs, sometimes climbing when young, and independent when old. The ovules are arranged in many series, and horizontal or ascending; the leaves are opposite and feather-veined; the flowers are usually showy, prevailing red, strongly marked by their crown of very numerous long erect stamens, and borne in dense terminal three-lobed cymes. There are about 20 species, growing chiefly in the Pacific Islands, from New Zealand to the Sandwich Islands, one species each in tropical Australia, the Indian archipelago, and South Africa. *M. vera* is the iron tree of Java, and *M. robusta* the iron tree of New Zealand. Various species are known in cultivation. Nine fossil species of this genus have been described, chiefly from the European Tertiary, but one occurs in the Middle Cretaceous of Greenland.



Impatiens Metrosideros (v. n.).

metrotome (mē'trō-tōm), *n.* [*Gr. μῆτρα, womb, + τομή, cutting, < τέρω, < τέρω, cut.*] In surg., an instrument used to divide the neck of the uterus.

Metroxylon (mē'trō-si-lon), *n.* [*NL. (Rottbüll), < Gr. μῆτρα, the pith or heart of a tree, + ξύλον, wood.*] A genus of palms, known to older writers as *Sagus* (Blume), of the tribe *Lepidocarpaceae* and the subtribe *Calamæ*. They bear fruit but once, and are characterized by robust stems and branching spikes. They are large trees with terminal suberect pinnately cut leaves having opposite linear-lanceolate segments; the spines have a coriaceous prickly surface. Seven species are known, indigenous in the Malay archipelago, New Guinea, and the Fiji Islands. *M. loricis* and *M. Rumphii*, natives of Sum, the Malayan Islands, etc., are the proper *sagus* palms. The former grows from 25 to 50 feet high, and has a rather thick trunk, covered with leaf-scars, which bears a graceful crown of large pinnate leaves, from the center of which arise the pyramidal flower-spikes. The latter is a much smaller tree, further distinguished by the sharp spines borne on its leaves and flower-stems. These trees flower when about fifteen years old, and require nearly three years to ripen their fruit, after which they die. (See *sagu*.) *M. Rumphii* is a littoral tree which forms dense growths. *M. loricis* grows in swamps. *M. amicum*, a species in the Friendly Islands, yields seeds which serve as a vegetable ivory.

mettadel, *n.* [*It. metadella*, a liquid measure.] A measure of wine, containing one quart and nearly half a pint, two of which make a flask.

Bailey, 1731.

mettel. An obsolete preterit of *meet*!

mettel. Preterit of *met*!

mettle (met'l), *n.* [A former vernacular spelling of *met*, in all uses; now confined to fig. senses.] 1†. Same as *met*.

Then John pulled out his good broad sword,

That was made of the mettle so free.

Johnie Armstrong (Child's Ballads, VI, 43).

2. Physical or moral constitution; material.

My name is John Little, a man of good mettle;

Never doubt me, for I'll play my part.

Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V, 221).

Every morning . . . shall assuredly meet with an hour of temptation at a certain critical hour, which shall more especially try what mettle his heart is made of.

South, Sermons, VI, vii.

Roundel's Horn . . . will try the mettle of the Alpine Club when they have conquered Switzerland.

Froude, Sketches, p. 83.

3. Natural temperament; specifically, a masculine and ardent temperament; spirit; courage; ardor; enthusiasm.

They . . . tell me faintly I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff; but a Corinthian, a lad of mettle.

Shak., I Hen. IV., II, 4, 12.

Her [a falcon's] mettle makes her careless of danger.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 25.

The winged courser, like a generous horse,

Shows most true mettle when you check his course.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, I, 87.

To put one on or to his mettle, to put one's spirit, courage, or energy to the test.

It puts us on our mettle to see our old enemies the French taking the work with us.

Lever, Davenport Dunn, xlii. (Hoppe.)

Not that we slacken in our pace the while, not we; we rather put the bits of blood upon their mettle.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvi. (Hoppe.)

mettled (met'ld), *a.* [Formerly spelled *metaled*; < *mettle*, *met*, + *-ed*.] Full of mettle or courage; spirited.

In manhood he is a mettled man,

And a mettled-man by trade.

Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballads, V, 237).

I am now come to a more cheerful country, and amongst a people somewhat more vigorous and mettled, being not so heavy as the Hollander, or homely as they of Zealand.

Horell, Letters, I, 1, 12.

A horseman, darting from the crowd,

Spurs on his mettled courser proud.

Scott, Marmion, I, 2.

mettlesome (met'l-sūm), *a.* [*mettle* + *-some*.] Full of mettle or spirit; courageous; fiery.

Jockies have particular sounds and whistles, and stroakings, and other methods to sooth horses that are mettlesome.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus, I, 247.

mettlesomely (met'l-sūm-lī), *adv.* In a mettlesome manner; with spirit.

mettlesomeness (met'l-sūm-nēs), *n.* The quality of being mettlesome or spirited.

metusiast (mē-tū'si-ast), *n.* [*Gr. μετουσία, participation, communion, < μετο, along with, + ουσία, being, substance, < οὐσα, ppr. fem. of οὖν, be.*] One who maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation. [Rare.]

The *Metusiasts* and *Papists*.

T. Rogers, On the Thirty nine Articles, p. 290. (Davies.)

metwandt (met'wōnd), *n.* An obsolete form of *metwand*.

Metzgeria (mets-jō'rī-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Raddi, 1820), named after Johann Metzger, a German botanist.*] A small, widely diffused genus of diocious jungermanniaceae *Hepatica*, the type of the former order *Metzgeria*. The capsule is ovate, the antheridia one to three, enclosed by a one-celled involucre or the under side of the midrib.

Metzgeria (mets-jō'rī-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1833-38), < Metzgeria + -ae.*] A former tribe of *Jungermanniaceae*, typified by the genus *Metzgeria*.

meum (mē'um). [*L., neut. of meus, mine, < me (gen. mei, acc. me), me: see me¹.*] Mine; that which is mine. — **Meum and tuum**, mine and thine, what is one's own and what is another's, as his ideas of *meum* and *tuum* are somewhat confused (a humorous way of insinuating dishonesty).

Meum (mē'um), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. meum, < Gr. μέν, spiguel. Hence ult. me².*] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Scutellariae* and the subtribe *Selinæ*. It is characterized by an oblong fruit, with the ribs very much raised and partially winged, by having no oil-tubes, and by the face of the seed being concave or furrowed. There is but a single species, *M. athamanticum*, which grows in the mountainous parts of central and western Europe. It is a smooth herb, known as *spiguel* or *haldimney*, also as *meu*, *miken*, and *beardwort*, and bears a tuft of radical leaves, the segments of which are deeply cut into numerous very fine but short lobes, so that they have the appearance of being whorled or clustered along the stalk. The flowers are white or purplish, and grow in compound umbels.

meute, *n.* See *mute*!

mevable, *a.* A Middle English form of *movable*.

mevet, *v.* A Middle English form of *move*.

Chaucer.

mevy (mēv'ī), *n.*; pl. *meries* (-iz). [A dial. dim. of *me¹*.] A sea-mew; a gull.

About his sides a thousand sea gulls bred,

The mevy and the halcyon.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, II, 1.

mew (mū), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *maw*, dim. *mercy*; < *ME. mewe, mawe, mure*; < *AS. mār*, in glosses also *meūn, meū, mēy* = *MD. J. mēur* = *MLG. mēce*, *Lat. mēce* = *OHG. mēh, mēgi* (G. *mewe*, *mōre*, < *LG.*) = *feel*, *mār* = *Sw. märke* = *Dan. märke* (cf. F. dial. *mauge*, F. dim. *monette*, < Teut.). a mew; perhaps orig. imitative of the bird's cry.] A gull; a sea-mew. See *cut under gull*!

Here it is only the mew that wails.

Tennyson, The Sea-Fairies.

mew² (mū), v. t. [Formerly also *meww*; also with diff. pron. *mias*, *myas*, *mias*, *mew*; = D. *mausen* = MHG. *māsen*, *māusen*, G. *mausen*, *māusen* = Dan. *mias*, *mias* = W. *meis*, *mew*; also freq. *mewl*, *mial*, etc. (see *mewl*); cf. Slav. Serv. *maukati* = Pol. *miawcać* = Russ. *myaukati*, *mew*; Hind. *miyān*, *mewing*; imitative of a cat's peculiar cry.] To cry as a cat.

Thrice the brindled cat hath *mew'd*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 1.

To cry *mewl*. See *cry*.

mew² (mū), n. [Formerly also *mear*; from the verb.] The cry of a cat.

mew³ (mū), v. t. [Early mod. E. also *mue*; < ME. *mewen*, < OF. *muer*, change, molt, < L. *mutare*, change; see *mute*², *molt*². Cf. *mew*⁴, n. and v.] To change (the covering or dress); especially, to shed, as feathers; molt.

With that he gan hire humbly to salowe
With dredful chere, and off his hewes *mewe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1258.

Metinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth,
and kudding her unaz'd eyes at the full mid-day leam.
Milton, Arcopagitica.

'Tis true, I was a lawyer,
But I have *mew'd* that coat; I hate a lawyer.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

Forsooth, they say the king has *mew'd*
All his gray beard. Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

mew⁴ (mū), n. [Early mod. E. also *mue*; < ME. *mewt*, *miewt*, *mue*, < OF. *mue*, F. *mue* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *mula*, a molting, a cage for birds when molting, a mew for hawks (ML. *muta*), < *muer*, change, molt; see *mew*³, *molt*², *mute*³.] 1. A cage for birds while mewing or molting; hence, any cage or coop for birds, especially for hawks.

Fresh as hylve
As that he take unhurt, with III or V
Of thrushes tamed, putte them in this *mew*,
To doo disport among these geese *mewe*.
Palladius, Husbandrie, (T. S.), p. 21.

The first that devised a burton & *mew* to keepe foule,
was M. Lencus Strabo, a gentleman of Rome, who made
such an one at Brindis, where he had enclosed birds of all
kinds.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, x. 34.

As the haggard, closter'd in her *mew*,
To scour her downy robes.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 1.

Hence—2. An inclosure; a close place; a place of retirement or confinement.

Where grisly Night, with visage deadly sad,
She findes forth coming from her darksome *mew*,
Where she all day did hide her hated brow.
Spenser, F. Q., i. v. 20.

Therefore to your *Mew*
Lay down your weapons, here's no work for you.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. The Vocation.

3. A place where fowls were confined for fattening.

Ful many a fat partrich hadde he in *mewe*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 249.

4. pl. A stable. See *mew*¹.
I wold sayne my gray horse we kept in *mewe* for quattyn.
Paston Letters (1471), III. 12.

In *mew*, in close keeping; in confinement; in secret.
Kepe not Jil treasure aye (loyd in *mewe*;
suche old treasure wyll the shance ynowe.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.) i. 69.

mew⁴ (mū), v. t. [Early mod. E. also *mue*; < *mew*⁴, n.] To shut up; confine, as in a cage or other inclosure; immure.

He *mewe* hir up as men *mew* hawks.
Taming of a Shrew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 185).

More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.
Shak., Rich. III., l. 1 132.

They keep me *mew'd* up here, as they *mew* mad folks,
No company but my afflictions.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 5.

mew⁵ (mū). An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *mew*¹. *Hallivall*. [Prov. Eng.]

mew⁶, n. A dialectal variant of *mew*².
mew⁷ (mū), n. [Ult. < L. *meum*, spiguel; see *Meum*².] The herb spiguel.

mewer (mū'ér), n. [Cf. *mew*² + -er¹.] One who or that which mews or cries. *Colgrave*.

mewett, a. See *mute*¹.
mew-gull (mū'gul), n. Same as *mew*¹; sometimes, specifically, *Larus canus*.

mewl (mūl), v. t. [Formerly also *mewl*, also with diff. pron. *mial*, *myal* (cf. F. *miauler* = Sp. *maullar*, *mayar* = It. *miagolare*, *miagulare*, *mewl*, etc.); freq. of *mew*².] 1. To cry as a cat; mew. *Colgrave*.—2. To cry as a child.

At first the Infant,
Mewing and puking in the nurse's arms.
Shak., As you Like It, ii. 7. 144.

Our future Ciceros are mewing infants
E. Sperril, Orations, i. 419.

mewl (mūl), n. [K. *mewl*, c.] The cry of a child.
A woman's voice and a baby's *mewl* were heard.
Mrs. Anne Marsh, Room of Ashurst, iii. (Hoggs.)

mewlar (mū'lér), n. [Formerly also *mewler*; < *mewl* + -er¹.] One who cries or mewls.

mews¹ (mūs), n. pl. [Formerly also *mues*; pl. of *mew*¹, n., 4.] 1. The royal stables in London, so called because built where the mews of the king's hawks were situated; hence, a place where carriage-horses are kept in large towns.

The *Mews* at Charing-cross, Westminster, is so called from the word *Mew*, which in the falconer's language is the name of a place wherein the hawks are put at the moulting time, when they cast their feathers. The king's hawks were kept at this place as early as the year 1377, an. 1 Richard II.; but A. D. 1537, the 27th year of Henry VIII., it was converted into stables for that monarch's horses, and the hawks were removed.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 96.

There was some disturbance last night in consequence of the mob assembling round the King's *mews*, where the rest of the battalion that had marched to Portsmouth still remained.
Greville, Memoirs, June 16, 1830.

2. [Used as a singular.] An alley or court in which stables or mews are situated; as, he lives up a *mews*.

Mr. Turveydrop's great room . . . was built into a *mews* at the back.
Dickens, Black House, xiv.

The *mews* of London, indeed, constitute a world of their own. They are tenanted by one class—coachmen and grooms, with their wives and families—men who are devoted to one pursuit, the care of horses and carriages.
Mayer, London Labour and London Poor, II. 233.

mews², n. A dialectal form of *moss*¹. *Hallivall*. [Prov. Eng.]

mewt, n. See *mute*³.

Mexican (mek'si-kən), a. and n. [= F. *Mexicain* = It. *Mexicano* = Sp. *Mejicano* = Pg. *Mexicano*, < NL. *Mexicanus*, of Mexico; < Mexico (Sp. *Mejico*).] 1. a. Native or pertaining to Mexico, a republic lying south of the United States, or to its inhabitants.—*Mexican asphalt*. Same as *chapatote*.—*Mexican banana*, *crow*, *olemi*, etc. See the nouns.—*Mexican clover*. See *Richardsonia*.—*Mexican embroidery*, a kind of embroidery in use for the decoration of towels, table-cloths, etc., done with a simple stitch and in outline patterns, and especially adapted to washable materials. The name is derived from the angular and grotesque character of the design, suggesting ancient Mexican carving.—*Mexican goose*, *illy*, *mulberry*, *onyx*, *orange-blower*, *persimmon*, *poppy*. See the nouns.—*Mexican pottery*, pottery made by the inhabitants of Mexico before the Spanish conquest, comprising utensils and also idols and images of grotesque character. Spanish writers of the sixteenth century speak with admiration of the pottery found in use in Mexico by the Spanish invaders. The few specimens that have been spared to the present day have been found in tombs, and occasionally among the ruins of temples.—*Mexican shilling*. See *bit*².—*Mexican tea*, a weedy plant, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, naturalized in the United States from tropical America. Also called (especially the variety *anthelminticum*) *wormweed*.—*Mexican thistle*, *tiger-flower*, etc. See the nouns.—*Mexican turkey*, *Melospiza mexicanus*, the supposed original of the domestic turkey. See *turkey*.—*Mexican vine*. Same as *Madeira-vine*.—*Mexican vessel*. Same as *kinkajou*.—*Mexican whisk*. Same as *broom-root*.

II. n. Native or an inhabitant of Mexico.
Mey, n. An obsolete form of *May*⁴.
meynet, n. See *meiny*.
meyneal, a. An obsolete form of *menial*.
Meyner's commissure. Same as *commissura basalis* of Meynert (which see, under *commissura*).
meynerpourt, n. A variant of *mainpernor*.
meynprise, n. See *mainprise*.
meynat. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *ming*¹.
meyntenet, v. An obsolete variant of *maintainer*.
meyntenourt, n. An obsolete variant of *maintainer*.

meynt, n. See *meiny*.

mezail, n. See *meail*.

mezeled, **mezeld**, a. See *mezeled*.

Mezentian (mē-zen'shūn), a. [Cf. *Mezentius* (see def.) + -an.] Relating to Mezentius, a mythical Etruscan king, noted for his cruelty, alleged to have formed an alliance with the Rutulians.

Spared from the curse of the imperial system and the Mezentian union with Italy. . . . If (England) developed its own common laws.
Stubbs, Const. Hist. i. 6.

mezezon (mē-zē-rē-zon), n. [Cf. F. *mézérion* = Sp. *mezezon*, < Ar. and Pers. *māzarīyan*, the camellia.] An Old World shrub, *Daphne Mezezon*. See cut under *Daphne*.—*Mezezon bark*. See *bark*².

mezezon (mē-zē-rē-zon), n. [NL.: see *mezezon*.] Same as *mezezon*.

mezquite, n. See *mesquite*.

mezurah (mē-zū-rā), n.; pl. *mezuruth* (-zoth). [Heb.] Among the Jews, an emblem consisting of a piece of parchment, inscribed on one side with the words found in Deut. vi. 4-9 and xi. 13-21, on the other with "Shaddai," the Al-

mighty, and so placed in a small hollow cylinder that the divine name is visible through an opening covered by a glass. This cylinder is affixed to the right-hand door-post in Jewish houses. The Jews believed that the mezurah had the virtue of an amulet in protecting a house from disease and evil spirits.

Every pious Jew, as often as he passes the *mezurah*, in leaving the house or in entering it, touches the divine name with the finger of his right hand, puts it to his mouth, and kisses it, saying in Hebrew "The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore" (Ps. cxli. 8).

McClunet and Strong, Cyc.

mezza, a. See *mezzo*.

mezza-majolica (med'zā-mā-jol'i-kā), n. Early Italian pottery of decorative character similar to that of true majolica, but less ornamental.



Mezza majolica. Italian, 17th century.

(a) Pottery painted and glazed, but without enamel. (b) Pottery having the enamel and richly painted, but without metallic lustre.

mezzanine (mez'g-nin), n. [Cf. F. *mezzanine*, < It. *mezzano*, < *mezzo*, middle; see *mezzo*.] In arch.: (a) A story of diminished height introduced between two higher stories; an entresol. See cut under *entresol*. (b) A window less in height than in breadth; a window in an entresol.

mezzo (med'zō), a.; fem. *mezza* (med'zā). [It., < L. *medius*, middle; see *mid*¹, *medium*.] In music, middle; half; mean; moderate. Abbreviated *mf*. *Mezza manica*, a half shift in violin-playing.—*Mezza orchestra*, with but half the instruments of an orchestra. *Mezza voce*, with but half the voice; not loud. *Mezzo forte*, moderately loud. Abbreviated *mf*.—*Mezzo piano*, moderately soft. Abbreviated *mp*.—*Mezzo punto*. Same as *trouee lace* (which see, under *lace*).—*Mezzo-soprano*, a voice or a voice-part of a compass between those of the soprano and the alto; a low soprano, especially one with a larger, deeper natural quality than a true soprano. *Mezzo-soprano* *claf*, a C clef when placed on the second line of the staff.—*Mezzo staccato*, moderately or half staccato. *Mezzo-tenore*, a voice or a voice-part of a compass between those of the tenor and the bass, a low tenor; more usually called a *baritone*, though the latter is rather a high bass than a low tenor.

mezzo-rilievo (med'zō-rā-lē-yō), n. [It., < *mezzo*, middle, half, < *mezzo*, middle; see *relief*.] 1. In sculp., relief higher than *bas-relief* but lower than *alto-rilievo*; middle relief.—2. A piece of sculpture in such relief.

mezzotint (mez'g-ōr med'zō-tint), n. [Cf. It. *mezzotinto*, < *mezzo*, middle, half, < *tinto* (< L. *tinctus*), painted, pp. of *tingere*, paint; see *tint*, *tinge*.] A method of engraving on copper or steel of which the essential feature is the bur-nishing and scraping away, to a variable extent, of a uniformly roughened surface consisting of minute incisions, accompanied by a bur, produced by an instrument called a *cradle* or *scraper*. This surface is left nearly undisturbed in the deepest shadows of the subject, but is partially removed in the middle tints, and completely in the highest lights. Thus treated, the plate, when inked, prints impressions graded in light and shade according to the requirements of the design, from a rich velvety and perfectly uniform black up through every variation of tone to brilliant white, or showing, when desirable, the sharpest contrasts between the extremes. This style of engraving, invented by Van Meegen, a Dutchman, in 1641, though erroneously ascribed to his pupil Prince Rupert, has been pursued with most success in England. The defect of the process is that it does not admit of clear and sharp delineation of forms; hence in modern practice the outline of the design is strongly etched with acid before the cradle is used, and texture is often given to the finished plate by lines produced by dry-point etching.

This afternoon Prince Rupert show'd me with his own hands a new way of graving call'd *Mezzo Tinta*.
 Evelyn, Diary, March 12, 1661.

Mezzotint print, in *photog.*, a picture having some resemblance in texture, finish, or effect to a mezzotint engraving. See the quotation.

Others modify the effect and soften their paper prints by interposing a sheet of glass, of gelatin, or mica, or of tissue paper between the negative and the paper, in this way are made the so-called *Mezzotint Prints*.
 Lea, Photography, p. 194.

mezzotint (mez'-o- or med'-zo-tint), *v. t.* [*< mezzotint, n.*] To engrave in mezzotint; represent in or as if in mezzotint.

How many times I had lingered to study the shadows of the leaves mezzotinted upon the turf.
 Lowell, Study Windows, p. 54.

Facilitated by Kneller in 1716, and mezzotinted a year later by Smith.
 Scribner's Mag., III. 542.

mezzotinter (mez'-o- or med'-zo-tin-ter), *n.* An artist who works in mezzotint; an engraver of mezzotints.

1700. Mr. John Smith; The best mezzotinter, . . . who united softness with strength, and finishing with freedom.
 Walpole, Catalogue of Engravers, v. 202.

mezzotinto (med-zō-tin'-to), *n.* and *v.* Same as *mezzotint*.

mf. In music, the abbreviation of *mezzo forte*.

M. P. H. An abbreviation of *Master of Fox-hounds*.

M. ft. [Abbr. of *L. mistura fiat*: *Mistura*, mixture; *fiat*, 3d pers. sing. subj. pres. of *facere*, to do; see *fiat*.] In *phar.*, let a mixture be made; used in medical prescriptions.

Mg. In chem., the symbol for magnesium.

M. G. (a) An abbreviation of *Major-General*.
 (b) In musical notation, an abbreviation of the French *main gauche* (left hand), indicating that a note or passage is to be played with the left hand.

Mgr. An abbreviation of *Monsieur* or of *Monsieur*.

M. H. G. An abbreviation of *Middle High German*. In the etymologies in this work it is written more briefly *MHG*.

mho (mō), *n.* [A reversed form of *ohm*.] A term proposed by Sir William Thomson for the unit of electrical conductivity. It is the conductivity of a body whose resistance is one ohm.

mhometer (mōm'e-tēr), *n.* [*< mho + (Gr. μέτρον, metron, measure)*.] An instrument for measuring electrical conductivity.

mi (mē), *n.* [It., etc., orig. taken from the first syllable of *L. mira*; see *gamut*.] In solmization, the syllable used for the third tone of the scale. In the scale of C this tone is E, which is therefore sometimes called *mi* in France, Italy, etc.—*MI contra fa*, in medieval music, the interval of the tritone, "the devil in music," so named because it occurred between *mi* (B) of the "hard" hexachord and *fa* (F) of the "natural" hexachord; see *hexachord* and *tritone*. Also called *mi contra fa*.

miana-bug (mi-an'-ū-bug), *n.* [*< Miana*, a town in Persia, + *būg*.] A kind of tick, *Argas persicus*, of the family *Trodidae*, whose bite is very painful and said to be even fatal. See *Argas*.

misauli (mi-on'-h), *n.* [Malay (F).] The volatile oil of *Melaleuca flariflora*. It closely resembles cajuput-oil.

miargyrite (mi-ār'-ji-rīt), *n.* [*< (Gr. μίαν, less, + ἀργύρος, silver, + -ίτης, -ite)*.] In mineral., a sulphid of antimony and silver, occurring in monoclinic crystals of an iron-black color with dark cherry-red streak.

miarolitic (mi-ar'-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*< (Gr. μίαν, stained, impure, + λίθος, stone)*.] A word introduced by Rosenbusch to designate the structure of rocks of the granitic family, where the magma in assuming a crystalline character has shrunk in dimensions so as to leave numerous small cavities, giving the mass a structure somewhat analogous to that commonly designated as *saccharoidal*, as in the case of metamorphic limestone, and also to that to which the name *drusy* is sometimes applied.

mias (mī'as), *n.* [Malay.] A native name of the orang-outang. The natives distinguish three kinds, *mias pappan*, *mias-kamur*, and *mias rombi*, which are, however, not scientifically determined to be different from one another. A. R. Wallace.

miaskite, miaskite (mi-as'-kit), *n.* [*< Miash*, in Siberia, where the rock is found, + -ite]. In petrog., See *chlorite-syenite*.

miasma (mī'zma), *n.* [*< F. miasme = Sp. Pg. It. miasma, < NL. miasma, < (Gr. μίαιμα, stain, pollution (cf. μίαινω, stain), < μίανω, stain, dye, taint, pollute)*.] Same as *miasma*.

The plague is a malignant fever, caused through pestilential miasma insinuating into the humoral and consistent parts of the body.
 Harvey, Consumptions.

miasma (mī-az'mā), *s.*; pl. *miasmata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.: see miasm.*] The emanations or effluvia arising from the ground and floating in the atmosphere, considered to be infectious or otherwise injurious to health; noxious emanations; malaria. Also called *aerial poison*.

miasmal (mī-az'māl), *a.* [*< miasm + -al*.] Containing miasma; miasmatic: as, *miasmal swamps*.

miasmatic (mī-az-mat'ik), *a.* [= *F. miasmatique = Sp. miasmático = Pg. It. miasmatico, < NL. miasma(-t-); see miasm.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of miasma; affected, caused by, or arising from noxious effluvia; malarious; as, *miasmatic exhalations*; *miasmatic diseases*; a *miasmatic region*.—*Miasmatic fever*. See *fever*.

miasmatical (mī-az-mat'ik-āl), *a.* [*< miasmatic + -al*.] Same as *miasmatic*.

miasmatist (mī-az'mat'ist), *n.* [*< miasma(-t-) + -ist*.] One who is versed in the phenomena and nature of noxious exhalations; one who makes a special study of diseases arising from miasmata.

miasmatus (mī-az'māt-us), *a.* [*< miasma(-t-) + -ous*.] Generating miasma: as, *stagnant and miasmatus pools*.

miasmology (mī-az-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< (Gr. μίαιμα (see miasm) + -λογία, < λόγος, speak; see -ology)*.] A treatise on miasma; the science that treats of miasmata. Imp. Indt.

miasmous (mī-az'mus), *a.* [*< miasma + -ous*.] Miasmal; miasmatic.

The marenma, where swamps and woods cover cities and fields, and some herds of wild cattle and their half savage keepers are the only occupants of a fertile but miasmous desert.
 J. P. Mahaffy, Harper's Mag., LXVIII. 602.

Miastor (mī-as'tor), *n.* [*NL., < (Gr. μίστρον, a guilty wretch, also an avenger, < μίστρον, stain, defile, pass. intransitive; see miasm.)*] A remarkable genus of nemocerous dipterous insects of the family *Cecidomyiidae*, having moniliform eleven-jointed antennae, short two-jointed palpi, and the wings with three veins, the middle one of which does not reach the apex. *M. metrolas* is an example. This species reproduces aegally. The larvae, which are found under bark, develop within themselves other similar larvae, which again reproduce themselves, until this chain of asexual reproduction ends by the passing of the larva to the pupa state, from which sexual individuals arise to pair and lay eggs for a fresh generation in the usual way. *Meinert, 1864.*

miau, miaw (miou, miā), *v. i.* Variant forms of *meow*. *Minchen.*

miawl (mi-āl'), *v. i.* [= *F. miauler*; see *meul*.] To cry as a cat; meow.

I mind a squalling woman no more than a miauling kitten.
 Scott.

There was a cat trying to get at the pigeons in the coop. It clawed and miauled at the fatter work of lath.
 Howells, Annie Kilburn, xlix.

mica¹ (mī'kiā), *n.* [= *OF. (and F.) mic = It. mica, < L. mica, a crumb, grain, little bit*. Hence *nit. miche³* and *mic*; see *mic*.] A crumb; a little bit. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

mica² (mī'kiā), *n.* [= *F. mica = Sp. Pg. mica, a mineral, < NL. mica, a glittering mineral (see def.)*, < *L. mica, a crumb (cf. mica¹)*, prob. applied to the mineral on the supposition that it was related to *L. micare*, shine, glitter.] 1. One of a group of minerals all of which are characterized by their very perfect basal cleavage, in consequence of which they can be separated easily into extremely thin, tough, and usually elastic laminae. They occur in crystals with a prismatic angle of 120°, but more commonly in crystalline aggregates, often of large plates, but sometimes of minute scales having a foliated structure, the folia being generally parallel but also, conchoidal, wavy, and interwoven, and also arranged in stellate or plumose and sometimes almost fibrous forms. In crystallization the mica belong to the monoclinic system, but they approximate very closely in form in part to the orthorhombic system (e. g., biotite), in part to the rhombohedral system (e. g., chlorite). The mica are silicates of aluminum with other bases, as iron, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, lithium; in some kinds fluorine is present in small amount. The prominent varieties are—*micaceous* or common potash mica, the light-colored mica of granite and small rocks, and *paragonite*, which is an analogous soda species; *biotite*, or magnesian mica (including muscovite and annite) distinguished according to the position of the optic axial planes, the black or dark-green mica of granite, hornblende rocks, etc.; *phlogopite*, the bronze-colored species common in crystalline limestone and serpentine rocks; *lepidomelane*, a black mica containing a large amount of iron; and *lepidobiotite*, the rose-red or blue lithia mica occurring commonly in aggregates of scales. (See further under these names.) The mica enter into the composition of many rocks, including the crystalline rocks, both metamorphic and volcanic (as granite, gneiss, mica schist, trachyte, diorite, etc.), and sedimentary rocks (as shales and sandstones), sometimes giving them a laminated structure. In the sedimentary rocks they are in most cases derived from the disintegration of older crystalline rocks. Mica

(muscovite) is often used in thin transparent plates for spectacles to protect the eyes in various mechanical processes, in reflectors, instead of glass in places exposed to heat, as in head-lights and stove- and lantern-lights, and even for windows in kumia (hence called *hucopy glass*). Ground to powder, it is combined with varnish to make a glittering coating for wall-papers, and is used also in preparing a covering for roofs, and as a packing and lubricator for machinery. It is often vulgarly called *winning*. The so-called *brittle mica* include a number of species, as *margarite*, *serpentine* (clintonite), etc., which are related to the true mica, but are characterized by their brittle folia. 2. In the preparation of kaolin for use in the manufacture of porcelain, one of the second set of channels through which a mixture of water and suspended clay washed out by the water from the broken clay-bearing rock is slowly passed to obtain the deposition of flakes of mica and other foreign substances, and thus to purify the clay, which is finally allowed to subside in a series of pits or tanks. Each of the first set of channels through which the mixture is passed for the settling of the coarser flakes of mica, etc., is called a *drag*. This set of channels is collectively called the *drags*, and the second set the *micas*. See *porcelain* and *kaolin*.—**Copper mica**. Same as *chalcopyllite*.—**Lithia mica**. Same as *lepidobiotite*.—**Mica-powder**, giant-powder in which mica in fine scales takes the place of the silicious earth. *Eisler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 33.*

mica-. A prefix frequently used in lithology when the rock in question contains more or less mica in addition to the other usual constituents. Thus, *mica-syenite*, a rock differing very little from ordinary syenite; *mica-trap*, nearly the same as *minette*, etc.

micaceous (mī-kā'shius), *a.* [= *F. micacé = Sp. micáceo = Pg. It. micaceo, < NL. "micaceous, < mica, mica; see mica²*.] 1. Pertaining to or containing mica; resembling mica or partaking of its properties, especially that of occurring in foliated masses consisting of separable laminae: as, *micaceous structure*.—2. Figuratively, sparkling. *Darwin.* [Rare.]

There is the Cyclopean stile of which Johnson is the great example, the sparkling or micaceous possessed by Hazlitt.
 Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter xxii.

Micaceous iron ore. See *iron*. **Micaceous rocks**, rocks of which mica is the chief ingredient, as mica-slate and clay-slate.—**Micaceous schist**, mica schist.

Micaria (mī-kā'ri-ā), *n.* Same as *Macaria*.

mica-schist (mī'kī-shist'), *n.* A rock made up of quartz and mica, with a more or less schistose or slaty structure. The relative proportion of the two minerals differs often very considerably even in the same mass of rock. The usual mica in a typical mica-schist is the species called *muscovite*; this, however, is sometimes replaced to a certain extent by *biotite* or *paragonite*. Mica-schist passes readily into talc schist and chlorite-schist; and when feldspar is added to the other constituents of the rock it becomes gneiss. It is one of the most abundantly distributed of the so-called crystalline or metamorphic rocks, and, with granite, gneiss, and the other members of the schist family, forms the main body of the rocks formerly designated as *primitives*.

mica-slate (mī'kī-slat'), *n.* The common name of the rock now usually designated by lithologists as *mica-schist*.

mice, *n.* Plural of *mouse*.

mice-eyed (mīs'id), *a.* Keen-eyed; sharp-sighted.

A legion of mice-eyed decepters.
 Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 177). (Darwin.)

micella (mī-sel'ā), *s.*; pl. *micellæ* (-cē). [*NL., dim. of L. mica, a crumb, grain; see mica¹*.] One of the hypothetical crystalline bodies or plates supposed by Nägeli to be the units out of which organized bodies, more particularly plants, are built up. These micellæ were supposed to be aggregates of larger or smaller numbers of chemical molecules, and were determined by the optical properties exhibited by cell-walls, starch-grains, and various proteid crystalloids. From their optical properties it was concluded further that they were biaxial crystals, and they were assigned, as a probable form, that of parallelepipedal prisms with rectangular or rhomboid bases.

Crystalline doubly refracting particles or micellæ, each consisting of numerous atoms and impermeable by water.
 Eneye Brit., XII. 12.

micellar (mī-sel'ār), *a.* [*< micella + -ar*.] Pertaining or relating to micellæ.

Nägeli's micellar hypothesis. *Science, VIII. 371.*

Mieh. An abbreviation of *Michaelmas*.

michaelite (mī'kel-īt), *n.* [*< Michael (St. Michael), an island of the Azores, where it is found + -ite*.] In mineral., a white, pearly, fibrous variety of opal.

Michaelmas (mī'kel-mas), *s.* [*< ME. Michælmesse, Mychelmesse, Michelmas, Michaelmas, Mychelmasse, < Michel (F. Michel, < Heb. Mikhael, a proper name, signifying 'who is like God')*.]

Michaelmas (mī-kəl-mas; *see* **mas**). 1. A festival celebrated by the Roman Catholic Church, the Anglican, and some other churches on September 29th, in honor of the archangel Michael. The festival is called in full the *Festival or Feast of St. Michael and All Angels*. It appears to have originated in a local celebration or celebration, and seems to have already existed in the fifth century. The Greek Church dedicates November 8th to St. Michael, St. Gabriel, and All Angels; the Armenian and Coptic churches also observe this day.

For lordes and lordles luthere and goode,
For *Mykel-masse* to *Mykel-masse* luh fynde mete and drynke.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 216.

2. September the 29th as one of the four quarter-days in England on which rents are paid.

And when the tenants come to pay their quarter's rent,
They bring some fowl at Midsummer, a dish of fish in Lent,
At Christmas a capon, at *Michaelmas* a goose.
Gosse (1875), quoted in Chambers's Book of Days, [II. 300.]

All this, though perchance you read it not till *Michaelmas*,
was told you at Micham, 15th August, 1807.
Donne, Letters, x.

Michaelmas daisy. *See* **daisy**. **Michaelmas head-curt**. *See* **head-curt**. **Michaelmas moon**, the harvest moon. Jamieson, [Scotch.]

Michaelsonite (mīk'el-sōn-it), *n.* [Named after C. A. Michaelson, a Swedish chemist.] In mineral, a rare mineral found in the zircosyenite of Norway; it is related to allanite.

miche (mīch), *v. i.* [Formerly also *mych*, *myche*; also *mech*, *mech*, and *mouch*, *mouch*; < ME. *michen*, *moochen*, *mouchen*, < OF. *michier*, *mucier*, *musier*, *mucier*, *mucier*, *F. musier*, hide, conceal oneself, skulk.] 1. To shrink from view; lie hidden; skulk; sneak.

Struggle up and down the country, or *miche* in corners amongst their friends idly, as Carrogus, Bardes, Jesters.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

You, sir, that are *miche* about my golden mines here,
Chapman, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.
I never look'd for better of that rascal
Since he came *miche* first into our house.
Hegwood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

2. To be guilty of anything sly, skulking, or mean, such as carrying on an illicit amour, or pilfering in a sneaking way. *See* **micher**.

What made the gods so often to trewant from Heaven,
And *mych* here on earth, but beauty?
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 279.

miche², *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of **muck**.

miche³, *n.* *See* **miche**.

miche⁴, *a.* and *n.* *See* **mickle**.

Michelangelo (mī-kel-an-jel-esk'), *a.* [*<* Michelangelo (see def.) + *-esque*.] Pertaining to Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564), a famous Italian sculptor, painter, and architect; resembling the style of Michelangelo, or belonging to his school.

Michelangelism (mī-kel-an-jel-izm), *n.* [*<* Michelangelo (see def.) + *-ism*.] The manner or tendencies in art of Michelangelo Buonarroti. *See* **Michelangelosque**.

It shuns the Scylla of nullity and had taste only to fall into the Charybdis of Michelangelism.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 350.

Michelia (mī-kē'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named after Micheli, a Florentine botanist of the early part of the 18th century.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Magnoliaceae* and the tribe *Magnolieae*, characterized by introrse anthers, by having the cluster of pistils raised on a stalk, and by the many-seeded carpels. They are trees having much the appearance of magnolias, but with the flowers usually smaller and (with one exception) axillary, whereas magnolia-flowers are terminal. About 12 species are known, natives of tropical and mountainous Asia. The most noteworthy species are *M. eximia*, the champ, and *M. Champaca*, the champak, both valuable economically, the latter a sacred tree in India. *See* **champ** and **champak**.

micelle (mī-shel-lev'i-it), *n.* [Named after M. Michel Lévy, a French mineralogist.] A mineral having the composition of barite, barium sulphate, and probably that species, but believed by the describer to belong to the monoclinic system. It is found in a massive cleavable form occurring in a crystalline limestone near Perkins Mill, Tempe, Province of Quebec, Canada.

miche¹, *n.* [Also *mecher*, *meacher*; < ME. *mycher*, *mecher*; < *michel* + *-er*.] One who skulks or sneaks; a truant; a mean thief.

Chyd, be thou lyer nother no theffe;
Be thou no *mecher* for myscheffe.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 401.

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *mecher*, and eat blackberries?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 4. 450.

miche² (mīch'ē-ā), *n.* [*<* ME. *miche*, < OF. *miche*, < *michier*, *mucier*, etc., hide, skulk; *see* **miche**.] Theft; pilfering; cheating.

Nowe thou shalt full sore abole
That like stelloe of miche.

Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

micching (mīch'ing), *n.* [Also *meeching*, *meaching*; < ME. *mychinge*; verbal *n.* of *michel*, *v.*] The act of skulking or sneaking; the act of pilfering or cheating.

For no man of his counsaile knoweth
What he male gette of his *mychinge*.

Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Op. What means this, my lord?
Ham. Marry, this is *micching* mallecho; it means mischief.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 146.

We never, in our whole school course, once played truant; but other boys did, and the process was freely talked of among us. We called it *micching*, pronouncing the *i* in *micch* long, as in *mille*.
P. H. Gosse, Longman's Mag.

micching (mīch'ing), *p. a.* [Also *meeching*, *meaching*; ppr. of *michel*, *v.*] Skulking; sneaking; dodging; pilfering; mean.

Sure she has some *meeching* rasel in her house
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, IV. 1.

A cat . . . grown fat
With eating many a *micching* mouse.
Herriek, His Grange, or Private Wealth.

But I shn't o' the *meechin'* klund, thet sets an' thinks for weeks
The bottom's out o' th' universe coz their own gillpot leaks.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 'd ser., p. 13.

"How came the ship to run up a tailor's bill?" "Why, them's mine," said the cap'n, very *meeching*.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 159.

micken (mīk'en), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The herb spignel; also called *Highland micken*. *See* **Menn**². [Scotch.]

mickle (mīk'l), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a.* Also dial. *muckle*, *mickle*; < ME. *mikel*, *mekel*, *mukel*, *mykel* (also assimilated *michel*, *mechel*, *muchel*, *mochel*, > ult. *F. much*, < AS. *mucel*, *mycel* = OS. *mukil* = OHG. *mukil*, MLG. *michel* = OHG. *michel*, *mukil*, MHG. *michel* = Icel. *mikill*, *mykill* = Goth. *mukils*, *grent*, = Gr. *μύς* (*mú-s*), *grent*, akin to *L. magnus*, *grent* (OH. *majus*, *grent*), compar. *major*; *see* **may**², *magnitude*, etc., *major*, *major*, etc. II. *n.* < ME. *mikel*, etc., *mochel*, etc.; partly (in sense of 'size') < AS. **michlu*, *mychlu*, size (= OHG. *michlu*, *greatness*, size, = Goth. *mildel*, *greatness*), < *michel*, *myel*, *grent*; and partly the adj. used as a noun; *see* I. *Mickle* is a more orig. form, now obs. or dial., of the word which by assimilation and loss of the final syllable has become *muck*; *see* **muck**.] I. *a.* 1. *Grent*; large.

A merryfull maker, full *mekill* as the night.
York Plays, p. 8.

He has tane up a *mickle* stone.
And hang 's as far as I cold see.
The Wee Wee Man (Child's Ballads, I. 126).

O mickle is the powerful grace that lies
In herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities.
Shak., R. and J., II. 3. 15.

2. *Much*; abundant.

O cruel! Roy, alas, how *mickle* gail
Thy haufull shaft undrags the Moll withall!
Sydney, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Magnificence.

There was never one *mickle* siller clinked in his purse
either before or since.
Scott, Waverley, XVII.

Let me laugh while I've *mickle* time to grieve
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, xlv.

II. *n.* 14. Size; magnitude; bigness.
A wonder wel farynge knyght,
Of good *mochel*, and right yonge thoerto
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 454.

2. A great deal; a large quantity; as, many lilles make a *mickle*.

mickle, *v. t.* [*<* ME. *miklen*, *muchen*, *muchen*, also assimilated *muchel*, < AS. *mucian*, *mucian*, *mucian*, also *mucelian* (= OHG. *mukilun* = Icel. *mikla* = Goth. *mikiljan*), become *grent*, make *grent*, magnify, < *michel*, *grent*; *see* **mickle**, *a.* Cf. *muck*, *v.*] To magnify.

mickleness (mīk'l-ness), *n.* [*<* ME. *mickleness*, < AS. *mucelnes*, *mycelnes*, < *michel*, *grent*; *see* **mickle** and *-ness*.] Bigness; great size.

After this ther com upon thame thame a grette multitude of wyne, that was alle of a wonderfull *mickleness*, with taskes of a cubit lenth.
MS. Lincoln A. 17.1.20. (Halliwell.)

micky (mīk'i), *n.*; pl. *mickies* (-iz). [A dim. of *Mike*, a familiar abbreviation of *Michael*, a favorite name among Irishmen, from that of St. Michael. Cf. *Pat*, *Paddy*, similarly derived from the name of St. Patrick.] 1. An Irish boy. [Slang, U. S.]—2. A young wild bull. [Australian.]

There were two or three *Mickies* and wild heifers, who determined to have their owner's heart's blood.
A. C. Grant, Bush-life in Queensland, I. 227.

mico (mē'kō), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. A small squirrel-like monkey of South America, one of the marmosets or oestitis, of the genus *Hapale* or

Jaechus. *H. argentatus* is white, with black tail and flesh-colored face and hands.—2. [cap.] A genus of marmosets based on this species.

Miconia (mī-kō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1798), named after D. Micon, a Spanish botanist.] A large genus of South American plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae* and type of the tribe *Miconieae*. It is characterized by terminal inflorescence, 4- or 5-parted flowers with obtuse petals, and a calyx which has a cylindrical tube and usually a 4- to 8-lobed limb. They are trees or shrubs, with very variable foliage, and white, rose-colored, purple, or yellowish flowers, which are small, and grow in terminal or very rarely lateral clusters. About 400 species have been enumerated, all confined to tropical America. Quite a number are cultivated for ornament. They sometimes receive the name of *West Indian currant-bush*.

Miconia (mī-kō'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1828), < *Miconia* + *-ae*.] A tribe of New World plants, belonging to the natural order *Melastomaceae*, typified by the genus *Miconia*. It is characterized by a berry-like or coriaceous fruit, which breaks open irregularly, by the leaves not being grooved between the primary nerves; and by the anthers opening by one or two pores or slits, with the connective usually having no appendages. The tribe includes 25 genera and nearly 1,000 species, all of which are indigenous to tropical America.

micostalis (mī-kōs-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *micostales* (-lēz). [NL. (Wilder and Gage), < *F. micostalis* (Straus-Durchein), supposed to stand for *microcostalis*, < Gr. *μικρος*, small, + *L. costa*, rib; *see* **costal**.] A muscle of the fore leg of some animals, as the cat, corresponding to the human *teres minor*.

micrand (mīk-ran'dér), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ανδρ* (*andros*), male.] A dwarf male plant produced by certain coniferous algae. The andropores, which are peculiar zoospores produced non-sexually in special cells of the parent plant, fix themselves (after swimming) upon the female plant and produce these very small male plants.

Micrastur (mīk-ras'tér), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *μικρος*, small, + *L. astur*, a species of hawk; *see* **astur**.] A genus of hawks of the family *Falconidae* and subfamily *Accipitrinae*, established by G. R. Gray in 1841, having the tarsus reticulated behind and the nostrils circular with a central tubercle. It is peculiar to America, the species ranging from southern Mexico to Bolivia and Peru.

Micrathene (mīk-ra-thé'né), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *μικρος*, small, + *Ἀθήνη*, Athens; *see* **Athene**.] A genus of *Strigidae* established by Conen in 1896; the elf-owls. It includes the most diminutive of owls, with small weak bill and a relatively long rounded wings, square tail with brown vertical bars, tail feathers only above, the feet where covered with bristles, and middle toe with claw as long as the tarsus. The type and only species is *M. whitfordi*, an insectivorous owl of arboreal habits, found in the southwestern United States and parts of Mexico. It is only about six inches long. Also called *Microptilus*.

micraulic (mīk-rū'lik), *a.* [*<* NL. *micraulicus*, < Gr. *μικρος*, small, + NL. *aula*, aula; *see* **aula**, 2.] Having the aula small; specifically, of or pertaining to *micraulica*.

micraulica (mīk-rū'lik-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.; *see* **micraulic**.] Animals whose aula is small and whose cerebral hemispheres are vertically expanded. They are amphibians, dipnoans, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Wilder, Amer. Nat., Oct., 1887, p. 914.

Micrembryae (mīk-rem-brī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < Gr. *μικρος*, small, + *ἐμβρυον*, a germ; *see* **embryo**.] A series of dicotyledonous apetalous plants. It is characterized by an ovary consisting of a single carpel or of several united or distinct carpels, by the scales being solitary or rarely several in each carpel, and by the seed having copious fleshy or starchy albumen and a very small embryo. It includes 4 orders (*Piperaceae*, *Chloranthaceae*, *Myrtaceae*, and *Montiaceae*), 30 genera, and nearly 1,300 species.

micrencephalous (mīk-ren-sēf'ū-lus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μικρος*, small, + *ἐνκεφαλος*, the brain.] Small-brained; having a small brain.

micristology (mīk-ris-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μικρος*, small, + *Ε. λογία*, the study.] The science which treats of the minutest organic fibers. Thomas Med. Diet.

micro (mī'krō), *n.* [*<* *micro*, as used in *Microcoleptera*, etc.] In entom., any small insect. Thus, *Microcoleptera* are small beetles, *Microptera* are small flies, etc.; and in familiar language, when the meaning is sufficiently determined by the connection, such words are abbreviated to *micro*. When not so determined *micro* always means one of the *Microlepidoptera*.

micro- (usually mī'krō, but also, better, mīk'rō) [*L. etc.*, *micro*, < Gr. *μικρος*, also *μικρός*, small little.] An element of Greek origin, meaning 'small, little'; specifically, in physics, a prefix indicating a unit one millionth part of the unit it is prefixed to; as, *microfarad*, *microhm*, etc.

in lithol., indicating that the structure designated is microscopic in character, or that it is so minutely developed as not to be recognized without the help of the microscope, e. g. *microgranitic*, *micropragmatic*, *microgranulitic*. See these words.

micro-audiphone (mī-kro-ā'di-fōn), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. audiphone*.] An instrument for reinforcing or augmenting very feeble sounds so as to render them audible.

Microbacterium (mī'kro-bak-tē'ri-um), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr. μικρός*, small, + *bakterion*, a little stick; see *bacterium*.] In some systems of classification, a tribe or division of *Schizomycetes*, containing the single genus *Bacterium*, and characterized by having elliptical or short cylindrical cells.

microbial (mī'kro-bī-əl), *a.* Same as *microbiol.*

But now we have antiseptics of the track and careful covering of the wound to guard against microbial invasion.

Medical News, LII, 501.

microbe (mī'kroh), *n.* [*F. microbe* (*C. Sedillot*, 1878) (*N.L. microbion*), intended to mean 'a small living being,' but according to the formation 'short-lived' (*Gr. μικρός*, short-lived), < (*Gr. μικρός*, small, little, + *bios*, life).] A minute living being not distinguished, primarily, as to its animal or vegetable nature.

The term is most frequently applied to various microscopic plants or their spores (particularly *Schizomycetes*), and further has come to be almost synonymous with *bacterium*. Taken in this latter sense, microbes are regarded as essentially polymorphous organisms, adapting themselves to varied conditions of existence, which in turn influence the form taken by them. For this reason their classification has often varied, since their distinction into genera and species does not yet rest on precise data.

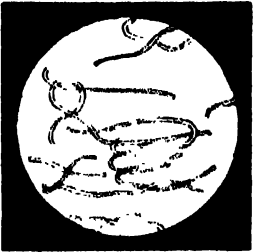


Micrococcus of Chicken Cholera.

terium, *Vibrio*, *Spirillum*, form-genera under which they are instrumental in the production of fermentation, decay, and many of the infectious diseases affecting man and the lower animals.

microbia, *n.* Plural of *microbion*.

microbial (mī-kro'bi-əl), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός* (*microbion*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to microbes; caused by or due to microbes. Also *microbiol.*



Leptothrix parasitica.

There is a considerable difference found in the microbial richness of the air in different places in the country. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII, 244.

microbian (mī-kro'bi-ən), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός* (*microbion*) + *-an*.] Microbial.

His definition of pellagra is therefore this: "a microbial malady, due to a poisoning produced by a pathogenic bacillus." *Lancet*, No. 3449, p. 707.

microbic (mī-kro'bik), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός* + *-ic*.] Microbial.

The theory of the microbial causation of the disorder. *Medical News*, LII, 370.

microbicide (mī-kro'bi-sid), *n.* [*N.L. microbion*, *microbe*, + *L. -cidus*, a killer, < *caedere*, kill.] A substance that kills microbes.

Sulphur is well known as a powerful microbicide long recommended in pulmonary diseases.

Medical News, L, 300.

microbiological (mī-kro'bi-ō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. μικροβιολογία* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to microbiology; as, *microbiological research*.

Microbiological study of the lochia. *Medical News*, XLVIII, 141.

microbiologist (mī-kro'bi-ō-lōj'i-ist), *n.* [*Gr. μικροβιολογία* + *-ist*.] One who studies or is skilled in microbiology; one versed in the knowledge of minute organisms, as microbes.

Ideas which are just now very prominent in the minds of microbiologists. *Science*, V, 73.

microbiology (mī'kro-bi-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. Ν.Λ. microbion*, *microbe*, + *Gr. λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] The science of micro-organisms; the study of microbes.

There was great reason for creating in the Faculty of Sciences the chair of microbiology.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII, 341.

microbion (mī-kro'bi-on), *n.*; pl. *microbia* (-i-). [*N.L.*: see *microbe*.] Same as *microbe*.

These [reports] . . . by no means demonstrate that the active principle of cholera resides in a *microbion*, or that the particular *microbion* has been discovered.

Science, IV, 145.

microcaltrops (mī-kro-kal'trops), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. caltrop*.] A sponge-spicule of minute size, having the form of a caltrop. Also *microcalthrops*. *W. J. Sollas*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 417.

Microcameræ (mī-kro-kam'ē-rē), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, < *Gr. μικρός*, small, + *L. camera*, chamber; see *chamber*.] 1. A subtribe of choristidan sponges having the chambers small; opposed to *Macrocameræ*. *Leidenfeld*, 1886. — 2. A tribe of cerata sponges with small spherical ciliated chambers and opaque ground-substance. *Leidenfeld*.

microcamerate (mī-kro-kam'ē-rat), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *L. camera*, chamber; see *chamber*.] Having small chambers; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Microcameræ*, in either sense.

Microcebus (mī-kro-se'bus), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κεβος*, a long-tailed monkey; see *Cebus*.] A genus of small prosimian quadrupeds of the family *Lemuridae* and subfamily *Galagulina*, containing such species as the pygmy lemur, *M. smithi*, and the mouse-lemur, *M. murinus*; the dwarf lemurs.

Microcentri (mī-kro-sen'tri), *n.* pl. [*N.L.* (*Thomson*, 1876), < *Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κέντρον*, point, spur; see *center*.] One of two prime sections of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, containing the seven subfamilies which have the tarsi three- or four-jointed (usually four-jointed, rarely heteromerous), anterior tibia with a slender short straight spur, and antennæ usually few-jointed. They are nearly all of small size.

Microcephala (mī-kro-sef'ā-lā), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, neut. pl. of *microcephalus*, < (*Gr. μικροκεφαλος*, small-headed; see *microcephalous*).] In *Latreille's* system, the fifth section of brachelytrous pentamerous *Coleoptera*. They have no evident neck, the head being received in the thorax as far as the eyes; the thorax is trapeziform, widening from before backward; the body is comparatively little elongated, the mandibles are of moderate size; and the elytra often cover more than half of the abdomen. The species live on flowers, fungi, and dung. Also *Microcephalus*.

microcephalia (mī-kro-sef'ā-lī-ā), *n.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr. μικροκεφαλος*, small-headed; see *microcephalous*).] Name as *microcephaly*.

microcephalic (mī-kro-sef'ā-lī-ik or -sef'ā-lī-ik), *a.* [*As microcephalous* + *-ic*.] Having an unusually small cranium. Specifically (a) In *craniom.*, having a cranium smaller than a certain standard. A capacity of 1,350 cubic centimeters is taken by some as the upper limit of microcephaly. (b) In *pathol.*, having a head small through disease or faulty development, producing idiosyncrasy more or less extreme.

microcephalism (mī-kro-sef'ā-lizm), *n.* [*Gr. μικροκεφαλία* + *-ism*.] A microcephalic condition.

microcephalous (mī-kro-sef'ā-lus), *a.* [= *F. microcephale* = *Fig. microcephalo*, < *N.L. microcephalus*, < (*Gr. μικροκεφαλος*, small-headed, < *μικρός*, small, + *κεφαλή*, head).] Having a small head. Specifically — (a) Having the skull small or imperfectly developed. (b) In *zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Microcephala*.

Microcephalus (mī-kro-sef'ā-lus), *n.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr. μικροκεφαλος*, small-headed; see *microcephalous*).] 1. In *entom.*: (a) A South American genus of caraboid beetles, with about 6 species, having securiform terminal joints of both maxillary and labial palpi. (b) A genus of nemocerous dipterous insects of the family *Chironomidae*. *Fan der Wulp*, 1873. — 2. A genus of reptiles. *Lesson*. — 3. [*Gr. μικροκεφαλος*.] (a) A microcephalic person. (b) Microcephaly. — 4. [*L.*] In *teratol.*, a monster with a small, imperfect head or cranium.

microcephaly (mī-kro-sef'ā-lī), *n.* [*Gr. Ν.Λ. μικροκεφαλία*, *q. v.*] The condition or character presented by a small or imperfectly developed head.

Microchæta (mī-kro-kē'tā), *n.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *χαιτα*, a mane; see *chæta*).] A genus of earthworms. *M. ruppelii* is a gigantic South African earthworm, four or five feet long, of greenish and reddish coloration. *Beddard*, 1886.

microcharacter (mī-kro-kar'ak-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *χαρακτήρ*, character; see *character*.] Any zoological character derived from microscopic or other minute examination.

microchemical (mī-kro-kem'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, minute, + *E. chemical*.] Of or pertaining to microchemistry; as, *microchemical reactions*; *microchemical experiments*; distinguished from *macrochemical*.

Microchemical examination shows that it performs a complex function.

Huxley and Martin, *Elementary Biology*, p. 339.

microchemically (mī-kro-kem'i-kal-i), *adv.* By microchemical processes; by means of or in accordance with microchemistry.

microchemistry (mī-kro-kem'i-s-trī), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, minute, + *E. chemistry*.] Minute chemical investigation; chemical analysis or investigation applied to objects under the microscope.

Microchiroptera (mī'kro-kī-rop'tē-rā), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, < (*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *N.L. Chiroptera*, *q. v.*).] A suborder of *Chiroptera*, including the insectivorous or animalivorous (rarely frugivorous or blood-sucking) bats. They have a simple stomach (except *Desmodus*); a large *Spligellian* and generally small caudate lobe of the liver; the tail contained in the interfemoral membrane when present, or freed from its upper surface; the rim of the ear incomplete at the base of the auricle; the index finger rudimentary or wanting and without a claw; the palate not produced back of the molar teeth; and the molar teeth cuspidate. The group includes all bats except the family *Pteropodidae* (which constitutes the suborder *Megachiroptera*), inhabiting most parts of the world, and falling into two large series, the vespertilionine alliance and the emballonurine alliance, the former of three families, the latter of two. *Antrozous*, *Eutomopoda*, and *Insectivora* are synonyms of *Microchiroptera*.

microchiropteran (mī'kro-kī-rop'tē-ran), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Microchiroptera*.

II. *n.* One of the *Microchiroptera*; any bat except a fruit-bat.

microchiropterous (mī'kro-kī-rop'tē-rus), *a.* Same as *microchiropteran*.

microchoanite (mī-kro-kō'ā-nīt), *a.* and *n.* [*N.L. Microchoanites*.] I. *a.* Having short septal funnels, as a nautiloid; belonging to the *Microchoanites*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Microchoanites*. **Microchoanites** (mī-kro-kō'ā-nī'tēs), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, < (*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *χοάνη*, a funnel; see *choana*, *choanite*).] A group of ellipsochordoid nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are short. *Huytt*, *Proc. Bot. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1883, p. 230.

Microchronometer (mī'kro-kro-nom'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *χρόνος*, time, + *μέτρον*, measure; see *chronometer*.] An instrument for registering very small periods of time, such as the time occupied by the passage of a projectile over a short distance; a kind of chronograph. Also called, corruptly, *micronometer*.

Microciona (mī-kro-sī'ō-nī), *n.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κίον* (*κίον*), a pillar).] A genus of fibrosilicious sponges of the division *Echinomata*. *M. prolifera* is a common sponge on the Atlantic coast of the United States, growing in tide-pools in sheeted or branched masses of orange-red color.

microclastic (mī-kro-klas'tik), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κλαστός*, broken, < *κλάω*, break; see *clastic*.] An epithet applied to a elastic or fragmentary rock or breccia made up of pieces of small size. *Naumann*. [*Rare*.]

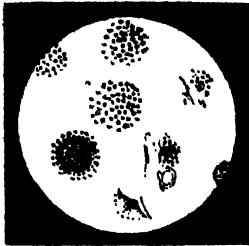
microcline (mī'kro-klin), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κλίω*, incline; see *cline*, *clinic*.] A felspar identical in composition with orthoclase, but belonging to the triclinic system. Thin sections often exhibit a peculiar grating-like structure in polarized light, due to double twinning. Much of the potash felspar called orthoclase is really microcline, and the beautiful green felspar called Amazon stone is here included. See *Feldspar* and *Orthoclase*.



Section of Microcline as seen in polarized light.

Micrococcus (mī-kro-kōs'us), *n.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κόκος*, a berry, kernel; see *coccus*).] 1. A genus of *Schizomycetes* (fission-fungi or bacteria), and the only one of the tribe *Sphaerobacteria*. It is characterized by globular or oval slight-

by colored cells, either formed by transverse division into filaments of two or several chaplet-like articulations, or united in families, or aggregated in gelatinous masses, all destitute of spontaneous movement but exhibiting a simple molecular tremor. Its species are divided into three physiological groups — *chromogenes*, producing coloring matter, as in "red milk" (*M. prodigiosus*, figured under *microbe*), or "golden yellow" (*M. luteus*); *zymogenes*, producing various fermentations, as in animal and vegetable infusions (*M. crepusculum*) or urine (*M. ureæ*); and *pathogenes*, producing diseases. Variola, vacuola, septicaemia, erysipelas, gonorrhoea, and other forms are believed to be produced by micrococci. 2. [*L. c.*; pl. *micrococci* (-si).] Any member of this genus.



Micrococcus of Diptheria.

By the specific term *micrococcus* is understood a minute spherical or slightly oval organism (Spherobacterium, Cohn), that like other bacteria divides by fission (Schizomycetes), and that does not possess any special organ, cilium or flagellum, by using which it would be capable of moving freely about.

E. Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 37.

Microcoleoptera (mi-kro-kō-lē-op'tē-rā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *N.L. Coleoptera*, q. v.] In entom., the smaller kinds of beetles collectively considered.

microconidium (mi-kro-kō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *microconidia* (-ā). [*N.L.*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *N.L. conidium*.] A conidium of small size as compared with others produced in the same species.

Microconidia (of *Hypomyces*) or conidia proper very copious. Cooke, Handbook Brit. Fungi, p. 770.

microcosm (mi-kro-kōz-m), *n.* [*F. microcosme* = *Sp. microcosmos* = *Pg. It. microcosmo*, < *L.L. microcosmos* (Boëthius), < *Gk. μικρόκοσμος*, a little world, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κόσμος*, world.] 1. A little world or cosmos; the world in miniature; something representing or assumed to represent the principle of universality; often applied to man regarded as an epitome, physically and morally, of the universe or great world (the *macrocosm*).

If you see this in the map of my *microcosm*, follows it that I am known well enough too? Shak., Cor., II. i. 68.

The ancients not improperly styled him [man] a *microcosm*, or little world within himself.

Bacon, Physical Fables, II, Expl.

Some told me it [a mountain] was fourteen miles high; it is covered with a very *microcosm* of cloudes.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 91.

In the dark dissolving human heart
And holy secrets of this *microcosm*,
Babbling a shameless hand with shameful jest

Tennyson, Princess, III.

Each part 'e is a *microcosm*, and faithfully renders the likeness of the world.

Emerson, Discipline.

2. A little community or society.
And now the hour has come when this youth is to be launched into a world more vast than that in which he has hitherto sojourned, yet for which this *microcosm* has been no ill preparation.

Diareti.

microcosmic (mi-kro-kōz'mik), *a.* [= *F. microcosmique*; as *microcosm* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a *microcosm* or to anything that is regarded as such. — **Microcosmic salt**, *m*, *NaH₂PO₄* + *H₂O*, a salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid, originally obtained from human urine. It is much employed as a flux in experiments with the blowpipe.

microcosmical (mi-kro-kōz'mi-kal), *a.* [*< microcosmic* + *-al*.] Same as *microcosmic*. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 3.

microcosmography (mi-kro-kōz-mog'grā-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. μικροσκοπία*, microscopia, + *-γραφία*, < *γραφειν*, write, Cf. *cosmography*.] The description of man as a "little world."

microcosmology (mi-kro-kōz-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. μικροσκοπία*, microscopia, + *-λογία*, < *λογειν*, speak; see *-ology*.] A treatise on the *microcosm*, specifically on the human body, or on man.

microcosmos (mi-kro-kōz'mos), *n.* Same as *microcosmus*, 1.

microcosmus (mi-kro-kōz'mus), *n.* [*L.L.* (in defs. 2 and 3, *N.L.*), < Gr. *μικροκοσμος*, a little world; see *microcosm*.] 1. Same as *microcosm*, 1.—2. A tunicate, ascidian, or sea-squirt: applied by Linnaeus in 1735, and recently revived by Heller as a generic name.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. (Chaudoir, 1878.

microcoulomb (mi-kro-kō-lom'), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. coulomb*.] One millionth of a coulomb. See *coulomb*.

microcousic (mi-kro-kōs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*Irreg. < Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κοινός*, pertaining to

hearing: see *acoustic*.] *I. a.* Serving to augment weak sounds; of or pertaining to an instrument for augmenting weak sounds.

II. n. An aural instrument designed to collect and augment small sounds, for the purpose of assisting the partially deaf in hearing.

microcrith (mi-kro-krit'h), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *σπῆς*, barley: see *crith*.] In *chem.*, the unit of molecular weight, denoting the weight of the half-molecule of hydrogen.

microcrystalline (mi-kro-kris'tā-lin), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κρυστάλλινος*, crystalline: see *crystalline*.] Minutely crystalline: said of crystalline rocks of which the constituents are individually so minute that they cannot be distinguished from each other by the naked eye; cryptocrystalline. Many lithologists use *microcrystalline* and *cryptocrystalline* as synonymous. Rosenbusch, however, uses the former term to designate that structure of the ground-mass in which the constituent minerals can, with the aid of the microscope, be specifically determined, and the latter for a structure which can be recognized as crystalline, but in which the individual components cannot be specifically identified.

microcrystallitic (mi-kro-kris'tā-lit'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κρυστάλλινος*, crystal, + *-ιτικός* + *-ic*.] A term used by Geikie to designate a devitrification product in which this process has been carried so far that little or no glassy base appears, the original glassy substance having become changed into an aggregation of crystallites or "little granules, needles, and hairs." See *microfelsitic*.

microcyst (mi-kro-sist), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κύστις*, the bladder, a bag, pouch.] In *Myxomycetes*, the resting state of swarm-spores, which become rounded off and invested with a delicate membrane, or sometimes only with a firm border, and may return again under favorable conditions to a state of movement. See *Myxomycetes*, *swarm-spore*.

microcyte (mi-kro-sit), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κύτος*, a hollow, cavity: see *cyle*.] 1. A small cell or corpuscle.

The *microcytes*. Very small bodies, for the most part colourless, freely suspended in the plasma.

Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 123.

2. A small blood-corpuscle, in size from 2 to 6 micromillimeters, found, often in large numbers, in many cases of anemia.

microcythemia (mi-kro-si-thē-mi-ē), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *κύτος*, a hollow (see *microcyte*), + *αἷμα*, blood.] That condition of the blood in which there are many corpuscles of diminished size.

microcytosis (mi-kro-si-tō'sis), *n.* *Microcythemia*.

microdactylous (mi-kro-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] Having short or small fingers or toes.

microdentism (mi-kro-den'tizm), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *δεντός*, = *E. tooth*, + *-ism*.] Smallness of the teeth.

Microdentism—mere smallness of the teeth was chronicled in fourteen of the hundred cases.

Lancet, No. 3432, p. 1152.

micro-detector (mi-kro-dē-tek'tor), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. detector*.] A sensitive galvanoscope.

Microdiptera (mi-kro-dip'tē-rā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *N.L. Diptera*.] In entom., the smaller kinds of flies collectively considered.

Microdon (mi-kro-don), *n.* [*N.L.* (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *δόντις* (δόντις) = *E. tooth*.] 1. In entom., an important genus of syrphid flies, containing a few European and about 20 North American species. They are large, nearly bare, usually short and thick set, with flattened scutellum and short wings, in which there is a stump of a vein in the first posterior cell from the third longitudinal vein. The larvae are remarkable objects, resembling shells, and have twice been described and named as mollusks. *M. globosus* is an example.

2. In ichth., a genus of psenodont fishes of the Cretaceous period. Agassiz, 1833.—3. In conch., a genus of bivalve mollusks. Conrad, 1842.

microdont (mi-kro-dont), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *δόντις* (δόντις) = *E. tooth*.] Having short or small teeth.

The *microdont* races are the low caste natives of central and southern India; the Polygnathians, the ancient Egyptians; mixed Europeans not British, and the British.

Science, IV. 539.

micro-electric (mi-kro-elek'trik), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. electric*.] Having electric properties in a very small degree. — **Micro-electric metrology**, the measurement of minute electric quantities.

microfarad (mi-kro-far'ad), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. farad*.] The practical unit of elec-

trical capacity, equal to the millionth part of a farad. It is the capacity of about three miles of an Atlantic cable.

microfelsite (mi-kro-fel'sit), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. felsite*.] In *ichthol.*, a base or ground-mass having a microfelsitic structure. See *microfelsitic*.

microfelsitic (mi-kro-fel-sit'ik), *a.* [*< microfelsite* + *-ic*.] The designation suggested by Zirkel for a devitrified glass when the devitrification has been carried so far that the hyaline character is lost, but not far enough to give rise to the development of distinctly individualized mineral forms. Other lithologists have used this word with different shades of meaning. Rosenbusch defines it as follows: "This substance, which is distinguished from micro- and crypto-crystalline aggregates by the absence of any action on polarized light, and from what may properly be called glass by not being entirely without structure and by being decidedly less transparent, I call *microfelsite* or the *microfelsitic base*."

microfoliation (mi-kro-fō-lī-ā'shon), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. foliation*.] Microscopic foliation, or that which is not distinctly recognized by the naked eye; a term used by Bonney in discussing the effect of pressure in Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 44.

Microgadus (mi-kro-gā'dus), *n.* [*N.L.*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *N.L. Gadus*, q. v.] A genus of

Atlantic Tomcod, or Frost fish (*Microgadus tomcodus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

small gadoid fishes, established by Gill in 1865; the tomocods. *M. tomcodus* is a well known species of the Atlantic coast of the United States. *M. proximus* is its representative on the Pacific coast.

Microgaster (mi-kro-gas'tēr), *n.* [*N.L.* (Latroille, 1804), < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gaster*.] 1. A notable genus of parasitic hymenoptera of the family *Brucidae*, giving name to the subfamily *Microgasterinae*. They are characterized by the three submarginal cells of the fore wings (the second one often incomplete) and by having the hind tibiae spurs more than half the length of the tarsi. Many are known from Europe and North America, as *M. subcomptus* of the former country, which is parasitic on various lepidopterous larvae.

2. [*L. c.*] A member of this genus.

Microgasterinae (mi-kro-gas'tē-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Microgaster* + *-inae*.] A large subfamily of *Brucidae*, typified by the genus *Microgaster*, having the mesonotal sutures invisible and the large marginal cell reaching to the end of the wing. There are many species, of 6 genera, the largest one of which, *Apanteles*, has 60 species in Great Britain alone. Their larvae parasitize many insects, especially lepidopterous larvae, boring from the body of the host and spinning cocoons either singly or in mass. *A. glomeratus* is an abundant parasite of the cabbage-worm, *Pieris rapae*, both in Europe and in North America.

microgeological (mi-kro-jē-ō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*< microgeology* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to *microgeology*; dependent on or derived from the use of the microscope in relation to geology; as, *microgeological investigations*.

microgeology (mi-kro-jē-ō-lōj'i), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός*, small, + *E. geology*.] That department of the science of geology whose facts are ascertained by the use of the microscope.

Microglossa (mi-kro-glos'sā), *n.* [*N.L.*, also *Microglossus*, *Microglossum*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue: see *glossa*.] In ornith., a genus of cockatoos of the family *Cacatuidæ*, established by Geoffroy in 1800. It contains the great black cockatoo, as *M. aterrimus*, *gambelii*, and also, all inhabitants of New Guinea and other islands of the Papuan region.

microglossia (mi-kro-glos'i-ā), *n.* [*N.L.*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue: see *glossa*.] Congenital smallness of the tongue.

Microglossidae (mi-kro-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Microglossa* + *-idae*.] A family of psittacine birds, the black cockatoos; synonymous with *Cacatuidæ*.

Microglossinae (mi-kro-glo-sī-nē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Microglossa* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cacatuidæ*, represented by the genus *Microglossa* and containing the black cockatoos.

microgonidial (mi-kro-gō-nid'i-āl), *a.* [*< microgonidium* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a *microgonidium*.

microgonidium (mi'krō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *microgonidia* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + γόνιον, gonion, a gonidium.] A gonidium of small size as compared with certain others produced by the same species.

The latter form [of *Chlorococcum*] is said to arise from the former by internal cell-division, which results in the production of "gonidia" of two sizes, the larger being termed *macrogonidia*, and the smaller *microgonidia*.
Hewey, Botany, p. 219.

microgram (mi'krō-grām), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + γράμμα, gramma, a letter.] The millionth part of a gram, being about $\frac{1}{100,000}$ of a grain Troy.

microgranite (mi'krō-gran'it), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + Ε. granule.] In petrology. See *quartz-porphry*.

microgranitic (mi'krō-gran-it'ik), *a.* [*<* *microgranite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to microgranite.—
Microgranitic structure. See *quartz porphyry*.

microgranulitic (mi'krō-gran-ū-lit'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + Ε. granule.] In lithology, an epithet applied by Lévy to a form of granitoid structure which is so finely crystallized that it cannot be recognized by the naked eye, but which, under the microscope, is revealed as being made up of crystalline individuals each having its own independent orientation, so that in polarized light it presents the appearance of a brilliantly colored mosaic. The microgranulitic structure, as this form is used by Lévy, differs from the microgranitic in the crystalline individuals of the latter having all one common orientation.

micrograph (mi'krō-grāf), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + γράφω, graphō, write.] Same as *microphotograph*.

micrographer (mi'krō-grāf'ēr), *n.* [*<* *micrograph* + *-er*.] One who is versed in micrography.

micrographic (mi'krō-grāf'ik), *a.* [= F. *micrographique*; as *micrography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to micrography.

micrographist (mi'krō-grāf'ist), *n.* [*<* *micrograph* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in micrography; a micrographer.

micrography (mi'krō-grāf'ī), *n.* [= F. *micrographie*; as *micrograph* + *-y*.] It. *micrografia*, < Gr. μικρός, small, + γράφω, graphō, write. Cf. Gr. μικρογράφος, 'write small,' i. e. with a short vowel.] The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope.

Microhierax (mi'krō-hī'e-raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + ἵραξ, hīraks, a hawk, falcon; see *Hierax*.] A genus of very small hawks of the family *Falconidae*, established by R. B. Sharpe in 1874; the falconets; the flueh-falcones. It contains the distinctive species usually referred to the genus *Hierax*, which name is pre-occupied in another department of zoology. The range of the genus includes southern Asia, Java, Borneo, etc. There are several species, as *M. everetti*, *M. frontalis*, *M. melanoleuca*, and *erythrogyna*.

microhm (mik'rōm), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + Ε. ohm.] An electrical unit equal to the millionth part of an ohm.

microlepidopter (mi'krō-lep-i-dop'tēr), *n.* In entomology, an insect of one of the families included in the *Microlepidoptera*.

Microlepidoptera (mi'krō-lep-i-dop'te-rī), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + ΝL. *Lepidoptera*, q. v.] The smaller and more simply organized moths, including, generally, the smaller *Pyralidae*, the *Tortricidae*, the *Tineidae*, and the *Pterophoridae*. These insects do not constitute a natural division, and the name is merely used for convenience, the other members of the order being distinguished as *Macrolepidoptera*, or simply as *Lepidoptera*.

microlepidopteran (mi'krō-lep-i-dop'te-ran), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Microlepidopterous.
II. *n.* A microlepidopter.

microlepidopterist (mi'krō-lep-i-dop'te-ris-t), *n.* [*<* *Microlepidoptera* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the natural history of *Microlepidoptera*.

microlepidopterous (mi'krō-lep-i-dop'te-ris-t), *a.* [*<* *Microlepidoptera* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the microlepidoptera.

Microlicia (mi'krō-lis'ī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Don, 1835), so called as having the leaves usually small; < Gr. μικρός, small, + ὅλιος, holios, universal, general, < ὅλος, hōlos.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae* and type of the tribe *Melastomaceae*, characterized by very unequal stamens with beaked or tube-bearing anthers, the connective elongated at the base, and by the calyx lobes being shorter than the tube. They are erect branching shrubs usually not more than a foot or two high with small leaves, which are generally glaucous-dotted and solitary, commonly rose-purple or white flowers, which are axillary or sometimes terminal. There are about six species, natives of Brazil, Guiana, and Peru. A few are sometimes found in greenhouses.

Microlicia (mi'krō-lis'ī-ā), *n.* pl. [NL. (Triana, 1871), < *Microlicia* + *-ia*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae* and the suborder *Melastomaceae*, characterized by the cylindrical or angular capsule, conical or convex at the apex, by the connective often being produced below the anther-cells, and by oblong or ovoid seeds. The tribe embraces 15 genera, *Microlicia* being the type, and about 250 species, all of which are found in tropical America.

microlite (mi'krō-lit), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + λίθος, lithos, a stone; see *-lite*.] 1. A mineral related to pyrochlore, occurring in regular octahedrons having a brownish color and a resinous luster. It is essentially a niobate of calcium. It was first found at Chesterfield in Massachusetts in minute crystals (whence the name), later in Virginia in larger crystals sometimes weighing several pounds.
2. Same as *microlith*; an incorrect use.

microliter (mi'krō-lē'tēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + Ε. liter.] The millionth part of a liter.

microlith (mi'krō-lith), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + λίθος, lithos, a stone.] A name proposed by Vogelsang, in 1867, to designate the "microscopic acicular components of rocks"; a "microscopic individual" (Zirkel). The usage of later lithologists differs considerably in the application of this term. By some it is regarded as the equivalent of *crystallite*, which is properly an aggregation of microscopic globular forms (globulites). By others crystallites are considered as differing from microliths in that the latter have the internal structure of true crystals while in the former this cannot be recognized. Elongated or lath-shaped forms and such as resemble an hour glass in shape are those now most generally designated as *microliths*; if curved or more or less twisted or hair like, they are frequently called *trachites*. Microliths are most frequently seen in rocks of igneous origin, and are especially abundant as products of the devitrification of the glassy lavas. The feldspars, hornblende, augite, and apatite are minerals most commonly found assuming this form.

microlithic (mi'krō-lith'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + λίθος, lithos, a stone, + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to or consisting of small stones; opposed to *megalthic*.

The cognate examples in the *microlithic* styles afford us very little assistance.

J. Ferguson, Rude Stone Monuments, p. 47.
2. In lithology, pertaining to or characterized by microliths.

microlitic (mi'krō-lit'ik), *a.* [*<* *microlite* + *-ic*.] Same as *microlithic*.

micrological (mi'krō-lōj'ik), *a.* [*<* *micrology* + *-ic*.] Characterized by minuteness of investigation.

Of that equanimity, circumspection, patience of research, intellectual discipline, and equipment of micrological scholarship, without which it is given to no man to be a philologist, he has unhappily made the most pernicious provision.
F. Hall, Mod. Lang., p. 3-0.

micrologically (mi'krō-lōj'ik-ly), *adv.* In a micrological manner; by means of exact attention to minute details.

If things are to be scanned so micrologically.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 27, note.

micrology (mi'krō-lōj'ī), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + λόγος, logos, a word; see *-ology*.] Cf. *micrology*.] That part of science which is dependent on microscopic investigations; micrography.

micrology (mi'krō-lōj'ī), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρολογία, the quality of being careful about trifles, < μικρός, small, + λόγος, logos, a word; see *-ology*.] Cf. *micrology*.] Undue attention to minute, unimportant matters; minute erudition.

There is less *micrology* in his erudition.
Roberts, W. Taylor II, 146, (Darius.)

Micromastictora (mi'krō-mas-tik'tō-rī), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + μάστιξ, mastix, a scourger, < μάστιγος, mastigos, whip, scourge, < μάστιξ, mastix, a whip, scourge.] In Solas's classification of sponges, one of two main branches of the phylum *Parazoa* or *Spongia*, characterized by the comparatively small size of the choanocytes, which are about 0.003 millimeter in diameter. The *Micromastictora* are all non-clerous sponges, and are divided by Solas into two classes, *Micromastictora* and *Scleromastictora*. They are also called *Nonclerous* (Verrill) and *Plethyspongia* (Sollas). The term is contrasted with *Macromastictora*.

micromelus (mi'krō-mē-lus), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + μέλος, melos, a limb; see *-melus*.] In teratology, a monster with abnormally small limbs.

micromeral (mi'krō-mē-ral), *a.* [*<* *micromere* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a micromere; as, *micromeral blastomeres*.

micromere (mi'krō-mē-rē), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + μέρος, meros, a part.] The smaller one of two masses or moieties into which the vitellus of a lamelli-

branch, as a fresh-water mussel, divides; the so-called "animal cell" of Rabi, which further subdivides into blastomeres. See *macromere*.

The segmentation resembles that of other mollusks, the micromeres appearing at the formative pole by separation of the "protoplasmic" portion of the "macromeres."
Roy, Micro. Soc. Jour., 2d ser., VI. 2. 224.

Micromeria (mi'krō-mē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Benthams), < Gr. μικρός, small, + μέρος, meros, a part.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureieae* and the subtribe *Melisseae*. The calyx is tubular, commonly thirteen-nerved, and about equally five-toothed. The corolla is short, rarely exerted from the calyx, bilabiate, the upper lip erect, flatish, entire, or emarginate, the lower spreading and three-parted. The filaments are arcuate ascending, the anterior pair longer; the anthers are two celled. The flowers are borne in whorls, axillary or crowded into a spike, or are sometimes single or cymose in the opposite axils. The species, numbering about 60, are low herbs or somewhat shrubby plants, sweet-odorous, of various habit, distributed pretty widely in the Old World, with a few in South America and the West Indies, and two or three in the United States. *M. Douglasii* is a well-known sweet-scented herb of California called *yerba buena*. *M. oborata* of the West Indies has been called *allheal*.

micromeric (mi'krō-mē'rik), *a.* [*<* *micromere* + *-ic*.] Same as *micromeral*.

micromeritic (mi'krō-mē-ris'ik), *a.* [*<* μικρός, small, + μέρος, meros, a part.] A term suggested by Vogelsang to designate a granitoid or thoroughly crystalline texture of a rock so fine as to be recognizable only with the aid of the microscope.

micrometer (mi'krō-mē'tēr), *n.* [= F. *micromètre*; as *Sp. micrómetro*; as *Fr. micromètre*, < Gr. μικρός, small, + μέτρον, metron, measure.] An instrument for measuring microscopic lengths and angles. All micrometers depend upon two principles, magnification and oblique measurement. Magnification determines an angle by measuring the arc that subtends it upon a circle of large fixed radius, having its center coincident with the vertex of the angle. Thus, a mirror turning through a small angle may reflect a spot of light upon a distant scale. Oblique measurement (see *diagonal scale*, under *diagonal*) ascertains a length by measuring the distance at which it subtends a small fixed angle. Thus, the *wedge micrometer* is a long wedge-shaped piece of metal or glass with its sloping sides as truly plane as possible and graduated along its length. It is used to measure the distance between two points having a rigid circuitous connection, but a vacant space about the line between them. The wedge being thrust between the points, the distance it penetrates shows how far apart they are. The principle of oblique measurement is, in nearly all micrometers, applied under the form of a fine screw, the number of whose revolutions and parts of a revolution, in advancing from one point to another, measures the amount of this advance. In this case the pitch of the screw is the fixed angle, while the reading of the screw head is proportional to the variable radius at which this angle is subtended by the length to be measured.

Annular or circular micrometer. A micrometer consisting, in its most approved form, of a disk of parallel plate glass, having in its center a round hole to the edges of which a ring of metal is cemented and afterward truly turned in a lathe. The disk being mounted in a brass tube, so that it may be accurately adjusted in the focus of the eyepiece and applied to a telescope, the metal ring is alone visible, and appears as if suspended in the atmosphere, whence the instrument is called the *suspended annular micrometer*. Brande and Cox, Dict., II. 546 (changed). **Double-image micrometer.** A micrometer having an optical apparatus which produces two images of every object, as A and A', B and B'. Then, A may be brought into coincidence with B, or B may be brought into coincidence with A, and the position of the parts producing the double image will then show the distance between A and B. **Filar micrometer.** A micrometer in which the two objects whose distance is to be measured are brought into coincidence with two spider-lines in the principal focus of a telescope or microscope, one of these webs being movable by turning a micrometer-screw. The astronomical filar micrometer is also provided with a graduated position circle, apparatus for illumination, etc. **Micrometer-balance.** A form of balance adapted to the exact determination of very small weights or differences in weight. That devised by Kershaw for testing the weight of gold pieces consists of a steady support on a knife-edged fulcrum and geared with a wheel graduated to half-grains. If the coin is of correct weight, the index points to zero. If it is light, the leverage of the beam turns the wheel until equilibrium is attained, when the index-bar points to the number of half-grains of shortage. **F. H. Knight Mother-of-pearl micrometer.** Cavallo's micrometer, which consists of a thin semitransparent piece of mother of pearl, 2. of an inch wide, having fine graduations. It is mounted within the tube at the focus of the eye-lens of the telescope, where the image of the object under observation is produced.

micrometer-screw (mi'krō-mē'tēr-skro), *n.* A screw attached to optical and mathematical instruments as a means of measuring very small angles. The pitch of the screw is made exceedingly small, while the graduated head is large, thus securing great exactness and simplicity in use.

micrometric (mi'krō-mē't'rik), *a.* [= F. *micrométrique*; as *micrometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the micrometer; made by the micrometer; as, *micrometric measurements*.

micrometrical (mi'krō-mē't'rik-al), *a.* [*<* *micrometric* + *-al*.] Same as *micrometric*.

micrometrically (mi'krō-mē't'rik-al-ly), *adv.* By means of a micrometer.

micrometry (mi-krom'et-ri), *n.* [= *F. micrometrie*; as *micrometer* + *-y*.] The art of measuring small objects or distances with a micrometer.

micromillimeter, **micromillimetre** (mi-kro-mil'i-mé-tér), *n.* [*< Gr. mikros, small, + E. millimeter.*] 1. The millionth part of a millimeter. — 2. The thousandth part of a millimeter: formerly and sometimes still used by biologists. The equivalent used by metrologists and physicists is *micron*.

micromineralogical (mi'kró-min'e-ra-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< micromineralogy + -ic-al.*] Pertaining to micromineralogy.

Rocks may occur the structure of which . . . has been yet more obscured by subsequent micromineralogical change. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV, 42.

micromineralogy (mi'kró-min-e-ra-l'ô-jí), *n.* [*< Gr. mikros, small, + E. mineralogy.*] That part of mineralogy which has to do with the study of the optical, chemical, or other characters of minerals by means of the microscope, as they are observed, for example, in thin sections of rocks.

micron (mi'krou), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. mikros, neut. of mikros, also μικρός, small, minute.*] The millionth part of a meter, or $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$ of an English inch. This term has been formally adopted by the International Commission of Weights and Measures, representing the civilized nations of the world, and is adopted by all metrologists. The quantity is denoted by the Greek letter μ written above the line: as, 25^{μ} . 4.

Micronesian (mi'kró-né-si-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Micronesia (< Gr. μικρονησία, a small island, < mikros, small, + νῆσος, an island: see def.) + -an.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Micronesia, a collection of islands and groups of islands, chiefly of coral formation, in the Pacific ocean, the principal of which are the Marshall, Gilbert, Caroline, and Ladrone groups.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Micronesia.

micronometer (mi'kró-nom'e-tér), *n.* A corrupt form of *microchronometer*.

micronucleus (mi'kró-nu'klé-us), *n.*: pl. *micronuclei* (-i). [*NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + NL. nucleus, q. v.*] A small nucleus: distinguished from *macronucleus*.

The *micronucleus* is a hermaphrodite sexual element, of sole importance in conjugation. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII, 235.

micronymy (mi'kró-ni-mí), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρόνυμα, < μικρός, small, + ὄνυμα, ónuma, name.*] The use of short easy words instead of long hard ones.

Astronomers have set an example in *micronymy* that anatomists might well follow.

Book's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII, 329.

micro-organic (mi'kró-ôr-gan'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. mikros, small, + E. organic, after micro-organism.*] Having the character of a micro-organism: of or pertaining to microbes and other micro-organisms; microbial.

micro-organism (mi'kró-ôr-gan-izm), *n.* [*< Gr. mikros, small, + E. organism.*] A microscopic organism, as a bacillus, bacterium, or vibrio; a microbe; a microzoary.

The *microorganisms* of the principal infectious diseases of man and the lower animals. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII, 56.

Micropalama (mi'kró-pal'a-ni), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. mikros, small, + παλάμη, the palm of the hand: see palm.*] A genus of *Scalopoda* established by S. F. Baird in 1858: so called from the

microparasite (mi'kró-par'a-sít), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + E. parasite.*] A parasitic micro-organism.

The number of substances which are less injurious to man than to *micro-parasites* is very small.

Science, III, 130.

microparasitic (mi'kró-par-a-sít'ik), *a.* [*< microparasite + -ic.*] Having the character of or pertaining to microparasites; caused by microparasites: as, *microparasitic diseases*.

micropathological (mi'kró-path-ô-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< micropathology + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to micropathology: as, *micropathological investigation*.

micropathologist (mi'kró-pa-thol'ô-jist), *n.* [*< micropathology + -ist.*] One who treats of or is versed in micropathology.

micropathology (mi'kró-pa-thol'ô-jí), *n.* [*< Gr. mikros, small, + E. pathology.*] 1. The scientific study of micro-organisms in their relations to disease. — 2. Morbid histology.

micropegmatite (mi'kró-peg'ma-tít), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + E. pegmatite.*] A rock having a micropegmatitic structure.

micropegmatitic (mi'kró-peg'ma-tít'ik), *a.* [*< micropegmatite + -ic.*] Having the structure of graphic granite, but in a microscopic rather than macroscopic form. See *pegmatite* and *microgranulite*.

microperthitic (mi'kró-pér-thít'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + E. perthite + -ic.*] Exhibiting, under the microscope, the structure of perthite — that is, an interlamination of orthoclase (or microcline) and albite. *Nature*, XXXVII, 459.

microphagist (mi'kró-fá-jist), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + φαγῖν, eat, + -ist.*] An eater of microscopic objects; an animal that feeds upon organisms of microscopic size.

Several species (of diatoms) . . . have been supplied in abundance by the careful dissection of the above *microphagists*. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros* (Phila. ed., 1856), p. 303.

microphone (mi'kró-fôn), *n.* [= *F. microphone* = *Sp. microfono*, < *Gr. μικρός, small, + φωνή, voice, sound*.] An instrument for augmenting small sounds. The instrument invented for this purpose by Mr. Hughes in 1875 is based on the fact that when substances possessing little electrical conductivity are placed in the course of an electric current, the conductivity of the system is much increased by even the very smallest amount of pressure. The instrument has various forms, but in most of them one piece of charcoal is held loosely between two other pieces in such a manner as to be affected by the slightest vibrations conveyed to it by the air or by any other medium. The two external pieces are placed in connection with a telephone, and when the ear is placed at the ear-piece of the telephone the sounds caused by a fly walking on the wooden support of the microphone appear as loud as the tramp of a horse. By suitable arrangements the sounds of the human voice conveyed from a distance by the telephone can be made audible in every part of a hall. **Microphone relay**, a delicate microphone mounted on or connected with the membrane of the receiving telephone, as a relay. See *relay*.

microphonic (mi'kró-fôn'ik), *a.* [As *microphone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or obtained by means of the microphone: serving to intensify small or weak sounds; microacoustic. Also *microphonous*.

A large induction coil is essential in connection with the transmitter when this receiver is used, and any *microphonic* transmitter will answer. *T. B. Lockwood, Elect., Mag., and Telegr.*, p. 315.

microphonics (mi'kró-fôn'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *microphonic*: see *-ics*.] The science of augmenting small sounds.

microphonous (mi'kró-fôn'us), *a.* [As *microphone* + *-ous*.] Same as *microphonic*.

microphony (mi'kró-fô-ní), *n.* [= *F. microphonie*, < *Gr. μικρόφωνος, weakness of voice*, < *μικρός, small, + φωνή, voice*.] Weakness of voice.

microphotograph (mi'kró-fô-tô-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + E. photograph.*] 1. A photograph of any object, made so small as to require a microscope for its examination; "a microscopic photograph of a microscopic object" (*A. C. Merritt*). — 2. See *photomicrograph*.

microphotography (mi'kró-fô-tô-grá-fí), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + E. photography.*] The photographing of objects of any size upon a microscope or very small scale. A notable use of microphotography was the copying of letters and dispatches to be carried by carrier pigeons during the siege of Paris in 1870. 1. Compare *photomicrography*.

microphthalmia (mi'kró-thal'mi-á), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μικροφθαλμία, having small eyes*, < *μικρός, small, + βλεφάρω, eye: see ophthalmia*.] An abnormal smallness of the eye. Also *microphthalmus*.

microphthalmic (mi'kró-thal'mik), *a.* [*< microphthalmia + -ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by microphthalmia.

microphthalmus (mi'kró-thal-mi), *n.* [*< NL. microphthalmia, q. v.*] Same as *microphthalmia*.

Microphthira (mi'kró-thí-rá), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + φθίρ, a louse*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the ninth family of his *Acera*, or *Acaridae*, consisting of the six-legged larval stages of various mites. *Lepus* and the two other supposed genera which he located here represent the genera *Arma* and *Trombidium*. Also *Microphthira*.

microphthire (mi'kró-thí-ré), *n.* A larval acarid with six legs; a member of the *Microphthira*.

microphylline (mi'kró-fil'in), *a.* [As *microphyllous* + *-ine*.] Composed of minute leaflets or scales.

Considered in the way of analogy, the foliaceous *Verrucaria* may be said to represent *Umbilicaria* and *Pannaria*, passing, like both of these, into *microphyllina*, and, like the last, into finally almost crustaceous forms. *Tuckerman, Gen. Lichenum*, p. 246.

microphyllous (mi'kró-fil'us), *a.* [*< Gr. μικροφύλλος, having small leaves*, < *μικρός, small, + φύλλον, leaf*.] In bot., having small leaves.

microphysiography (mi'kró-fiz-i-og'ra-fí), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + E. physiography*.] See *physiography*.

microphytal (mi'kró-fít'al), *a.* [*< microphyte + -al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting of microphytes.

microphyte (mi'kró-fít), *n.* [= *F. microphyte*, < *Gr. μικρός, small, + φυτόν, a plant*.] A microscopic plant, especially one that is parasitic in its habits.

microphytic (mi'kró-fít'ik), *a.* [*< microphyte + -ic*.] Pertaining to or caused by microphytes: as, *microphytic diseases*.

micropod (mi'kró-pod), *n.* A member of the *Micropoda*.

Micropoda (mi'kró-pô-dá), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + ποδῖς (podis) = E. foot*.] In some systems, a division of monomyarian bivalves, comprising those which have the foot rudimentary or obsolete, as scallops, oysters, and the like.

Micropodidae (mi'kró-pod'i-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Micropus (-pod-) + -ida*.] In ornith., a family of fissirostral pterian birds; the swifts or *Cypselidae*. See *cut* under *Cypselus*.

Micropodine (mi'kró-pod'i-né), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Micropus (-pod-) + -ine*.] In ornith., the typical swifts or *Cypselinae*.

Micropodoides (mi'kró-pô-doi'dé-é), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Micropus (-pod-) + -oides*.] A superfamily of pterian birds composed of the swifts and humming-birds, *Cypselidae* and *Tochitidae*; *Cypseliformes* in a strict sense; *Cypselomorpha* without the *Cypselulidae*.

microporphyrific (mi'kró-por-fí-rít'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + E. porphyritic*.] See *porphyritic*.

microprosopus (mi'kró-pro-sô'pus), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + ὤψωνος, face*.] In *teratol.*, a monster with an imperfectly developed face.

micropsia (mi'kró'si-á), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + ὥρα, view*.] In *pathol.*, an affection of the eye in which objects appear less than their actual size.

Microptera (mi'kró-té-rá), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of micropterus, see micropterus*.] In *entom.*: (a) The name given by Gravenhorst in 1802 to the rove-beetles (*Staphylinidae*) and their allies, on account of the shortness of the wing-covers. They are now called *Brachelytra*. (b) A group of dipterous insects named by Robineau-Desvoidy in 1830.

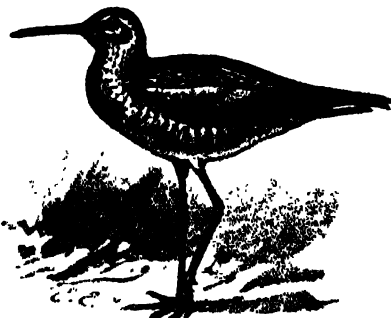
Micropterinae (mi'kró-té-rí-né), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Micropterus + -ina*.] A subfamily of *Centrarchidae*, typified by the genus *Micropterus*.

microptereous (mi'kró-té-rus), *a.* [*< NL. micropterus, < Gr. μικρός, small, + πτερόν, a wing, = E. feather*.] Having short wings or fins.

Micropterus (mi'kró-té-rus), *n.* [*NL.: see microptereous*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of centrarchid fishes, the type of the subfamily *Micropterinae*, established by Lacépède in 1802. There are two species, *M. dolomieu* and *M. salmoides*, or the small and large mouthed black bass both highly prized by sportsmen and epicures. Bass of this genus are variously known as *green*, *lake*, *moor*, *morah*, *river*, etc.; *bass*; *black*, *yellow*, and *gummy perch*, and *trout perch*; *black trout*, *white trout*, *southern* or *Roanoke chub*, and by many other local or fanciful names. Sometimes called *Cryodes*, see *cut* at *black bass* 1.

2. In *ornith.*, a genus of sea-ducks of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Fuligulina*, named by Lesson in 1831. There is but one species, *M. chirox*, the well-known steamer-bird of South America. The genus is now called *Tachyeres*, the name *Micropterus* being preoccupied in ichthyology.

3. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.



Still-sandpiper: *Micropalama himantopus*.

semipalmation of the feet; the still-sandpipers. There is but one species, *M. himantopus*, a common bird of North America. It is migratory through the United States in spring and fall, breeding in high latitudes.

micropantograph (mi'kró-pán'tô-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + E. pantograph*.] An instrument constructed on the general principle of the pantograph for executing extremely minute writing and engraving. By means of this instrument the Lord's prayer has been written on glass within the space of $\frac{1}{100,000}$ of a square inch. Also called *micrograph*.

Micropuccinia (mī'krō-puk-sin'ī-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μυρ*, small, + NL. *Puccinia*.] A small group of tremeloid *Uredineae* distinguished by Schroeter, in which only teliospores are known, as in *Puccinia Prun* and *P. Asari*. The teliospores drop off when ripe, and only germinate after a long period of rest. See *Uredinea*.

Micropus (mī'krō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυρ*, small, + *πους* (pod-) = E. foot.] 1. In ornith.: (a) The typical genus of *Micropodidae*: same as *Cypselus*. Meyer and Wolf, 1810. (b) A genus of short-footed thrushes or *Brachypodinae* founded by Swainson in 1831, now referred to the *Timeliidae*. It contains a number of Indian and Malayan species, as *M. chalcophaps*, *phaeophaps*, *melanocephalus*, *melanoleuca*, and others. The genus is also called *Microlarus*, *Brachypodius*, *Prinopus*, and *Locherus*.

2. In ichth., a name of two genera of fishes, one founded by J. E. Gray, 1831, the other by Kner, 1868.—3. In entom., a tropical American genus of lygid bugs erected by Spinola in 1837. For a long time the destructive chinch bug of the United States was called *M. destructor*, but it is now placed in the genus *Hemius*.

micropylar (mī'krō-pī-lār), *a.* [*micropyle* + -ar.] Pertaining to or having the character of a micropyle.

micropyle (mī'krō-pīl), *n.* [= F. *micropyle*, < Gr. *μυρ*, small, + *πύλη*, gate, orifice.] 1. In bot., the orifice or canal in the coats of the ovule leading to the apex of the nucleus, through which the pollen-tube penetrates. The name is also applied to the corresponding part of the seed, which indicates the position of the embryo. See *foramen*, 2. See cut under *amphitropous*.

2. In zool.: (a) The scar or hilum of an ovum at the point of its attachment to the ovary. (b) Any opening in the coverings of an ovum through which spermatozoa may gain access to the interior, or a cluster of minute pores on the surface of an egg through which fertilization is effected. On the eggs of lepidopterous insects these pores often form a rosette at one end.

microrhabd (mī'krō-rābd), *n.* [*Gr. μυρ*, small, + NL. *rhabdus*, a v.] A little rhabdus; a microsclere or flesh-spicule of a sponge in the form of a rhabdus. W. J. Sollas, Eneye. Brit., XXII. 417.

microrheometrical (mī'krō-rē-o-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*Gr. μυρ*, small, + *ρῆμα*, a flowing (< *ρῆναι*, flow), + *μετρον*, a measure, (< *ρῆμα*, rhematic).] Pertaining to a method of determining the nature of bodies in solution when flowing through small or capillary tubes.

Microrhynchus (mī'krō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυρ*, small, + *ῥυγχή*, snout, beak.] In mammal., a genus of woolly lemurs, of the subfamily *Indrisme*. The species is called *M. laniger*. See *arabi*.

Microsauria (mī'krō-sā'ri-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μυρ*, small, + *σαύρος*, a lizard.] A group of labyrinthodont amphibians founded by J. W. Dawson upon the genera *Dendropteron*, *Hylropteron*, and *Hylonotus*.

microsaurian (mī'krō-sā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*Microsauria* + -an.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Microsauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the group *Microsauria*.

microsclere (mī'krō-skler), *n.* [*NL. microsclerum*, < Gr. *μυρ*, small, + *σκληρός*, hard.] A flesh-spicule of a sponge. Microscleres are generally of minute size, and serve usually for the support of a single cell.

microsclerous (mī'krō-skler'us), *a.* [As *microsclere* + -ous.] Having the character of a microsclere.

microsclerum (mī'krō-skler'um), *n.* *pl. microsclera* (-rī). [NL.] Same as *microsclere*.

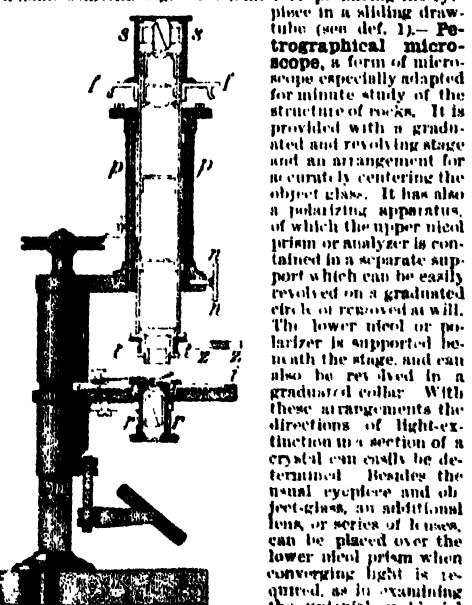
microscope (mī'krō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *microscope* = Sp. Pg. It. *microscopio*, < NL. *microscopium*, < Gr. *μυρ*, small, + *σκοπεω*, view.] 1. An optical instrument consisting of a lens or combination of lenses (in some cases mirrors also) which magnifies and thus renders visible minute objects that cannot be seen by the naked eye, or enlarges the apparent magnitude of small visible bodies, so as to render possible the examination of their texture or structure. The *simple microscope*, which is the simplest form, is merely a convex lens, near to which the object to be examined is placed; it is also called a *magnifying-glass* or *lupa* (see *magnify*, *lens*, under *lens*). The *compound microscope* consists essentially of two lenses, or systems of lenses, one of which, the object-glass or objective, forms an enlarged inverted image of the object, and the other, the eyepiece or ocular, magnifies this image. The eyepiece and objective (see these words) are placed at the opposite ends of the tube or body, which is often made of two closely fitting

parts so that its length (and thus the distance between the glasses) can be varied at will; it is then called a *draw-tube*. The object under examination is placed upon a support, called the *stage*, beneath the objective; its position upon this may be adjusted by the hand, or, better, the object and the stage (then called a *mechanical stage*) are moved together by some mechanical arrangement, as, for example, by two screws giving motions in two directions at right angles. The proper distance between the objective and the object (such that the image of the latter shall be seen clearly, or be *in focus*) is usually attained by the movement of the tube as a whole. This is accomplished by the rapid motion of the coarse *adjustment*, and more slowly and accurately, as is necessary in the case of high powers, by an arrangement called the *slow motion* or *fine adjustment*. The necessary illumination is obtained by a concave mirror below the stage, which reflects the light upon the object. An achromatic condenser, usually in connection with a diaphragm, is often added to converge the light more strongly. For opaque objects a bull's-eye condenser, a Heberkuhn, or some other form of reflector is employed. The body of the microscope, with the stage, etc., is supported firmly upon a stand, and usually attached by a joint which allows of its being inclined at any desired angle between the vertical and horizontal positions. Many accessories, or special devices applicable to particular uses, may be added to the microscope in its essential form, as a micrometer, polarizing prisms, camera lucida, etc. The compound microscope itself often varies widely in construction, according to the character of the work for which it is to be used. (Compare also the phrases below.)

2. [*cap.*] A constellation. See *Microscopium*.—

Achromatic microscope. See *achromatic*.—**Binocular microscope.** A microscope so constructed that the object may be viewed simultaneously by both eyes, with the advantage (usually but not necessarily attained) that it is then seen in relief. It has a single objective, but two tubes, each with its own eyepiece, a prism causes the luminous rays from the objective to separate and pass through each tube.—**Double-bodied microscope.** A microscope in which the object under examination can be viewed by more than one person at the same time. As in the binocular microscope, a prism divides the rays from the objective. Two other prisms receive the separated rays, and the respective pencils are directed through the different bodies of the instrument.

Filar microscope. A microscope having cross wires in the focus of the eyepiece.—**Inverted or chemical microscope.** One with the object-glass placed beneath the object and the stage. The luminous rays which have passed down through it are reflected by an inverting prism up the obliquely placed tube to the eyepiece. This form is sometimes used in chemical work, when acid fumes are present.—**Magnifying power of a microscope.** See *magnify*.—**Monocular microscope.** One with a single tube, for use with one eye only.—**Panoramic microscope.** A name sometimes given to a microscope having the eyepiece in a sliding draw-tube (see *def.* 1).—**Petrographical microscope.** A form of microscope especially adapted for minute study of the structure of rocks. It is provided with a graduated and revolving stage and an arrangement for accurately centering the object glass. It has also a polarizing apparatus, of which the upper Nicol prism or analyzer is contained in a separate support which can be easily revolved on a graduated circle or removed at will. The lower Nicol or polarizer is supported beneath the stage, and can also be revolved in a graduated collar. With these arrangements the directions of light-extinction in a section of a crystal can easily be determined. Besides the usual eyepiece and object-glass, an additional lens, or series of lenses, can be placed over the lower Nicol prism when converging light is required, as in examining the uniaxial or biaxial interference-figures of crystal-sections.—**Reflecting microscope.** A form of microscope in which the object is placed outside of the tube, or outside the axis of the tube and reflects its image to the speculum by means of a plane mirror inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the tube and an oxyhydrogen



the former.—**Solar, lucernal, and oxyhydrogen microscopes.** Instruments in which the illumination em-

played comes from the sun, a lamp, and an oxyhydrogen flame-light respectively.

microscope-lamp (mī'krō-skōp-lamp), *n.* A special form of lantern, usually provided with a reflector, a bull's-eye lens, and a metallic chimney lined with some poor conductor of heat. Means are provided for adjusting the lamp in any position in order to throw the light upon the object under examination.

microscopic (mī'krō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*F. microscopique* = Sp. Pg. It. *microscopico*, < NL. *microscopicus*, < *microscopium*, microscope: see *microscope*.] 1. Pertaining to a microscope, or having its character or function; adapted to the purposes of a microscope, or to the inspection of minute objects: as, a *microscopic* lens, eyepiece, or stand; *microscopic* sight or vision.

Why has not man a microscopic eye?
For this plain reason, man is not a fly.
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 193

Such microscopic proof of skill and power
As, hid from ages past, God now displays.
Cooper, Thirteenth, l. 637.

The present limit to microscopic vision is simply the goodness of the objective.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 2d ser., XLVIII. 172.

2. Of minute size; so small as to be invisible or indistinct to the naked eye; adapted to or prepared for examination by the microscope: as, *microscopic* creatures or particles; a *microscopic* object.—3. Made or effected by or as if by the aid of a microscope; hence, relating to things of minute size or significance; infinitesimal; petty: as, *microscopic* observations or investigations; *microscopic* criticism.

So far as microscopic analysis would enable us to decide this question. Todd and Bowman, Physiol. Anat., II. 301.

4. Characteristic of the microscope or its use: as, to observe anything with *microscopic* minuteness; *microscopic* definition of an object.—5. Employing or working with a microscope, or as if with a microscope.

The tree that has stood for centuries bears to the microscopic investigator marks of every winter that has passed over it. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 103.

Also *microscopical*.

Microscopica (mī'krō-skōp'ī-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *microscopicus*: see *microscopic*.] In zool., microscopic animals; microzoans; applied to infusorians, rotifers, and other animalcules.

microscopical (mī'krō-skōp'ī-kal), *a.* [*microscopic* + -al.] Same as *microscopic*.

microscopically (mī'krō-skōp'ī-kal-ī), *adv.* [*microscopical* + -ly.] In a microscopic manner or degree; by means of, or so as to require the use of, the microscope: as, to examine a plant *microscopically*; an object *microscopically* small.

microscopist (mī'krō-skōp'ist), *n.* [*F. microscopiste* = It. *microscopista*; as *microscope* + -ist.] One skilled or versed in *microscopy*; one who makes use of the microscope.

Microscopium (mī'krō-skōp'ī-um), *n.* [NL.: see *microscope*.] A constellation south of Capricorn, introduced by Lacaille in 1752.

microscopy (mī'krō-skōp'ī), *n.* [= F. *microscopie* = Sp. *microscopia*; as *microscope* + -y.] The act or art of using the microscope; investigation with the microscope: as, to be skilled in *microscopy*.

microsection (mī'krō-sek'shon), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + E. *section*.] A slice, as of rock, cut so thin as to be more or less transparent, and mounted on a glass in convenient form to be studied with the aid of the microscope.

microseism (mī'krō-sīsm), *n.* [*Gr. μυσός*, small, + *σεισμός*, a shaking.] A slight or weak earthquake-tremor.

We may feel sure that earth tremors or *microseisms* are not confined to countries habitually visited by the grosser sort of earthquakes.

G. H. Darville, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 268.

microseismic (mī'krō-sīsm'ik), *a.* [*microseism* + -ic.] In *seismology*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of *microseisms*, or very slight earthquake-tremors.

Should *microseismic* observation enable us to say when and where the minute movements of the soil will reach a head, a valuable contribution to the insurance of human safety in earthquake regions will have been attained.

J. Milne, Earthquakes, p. 304.

microseismical (mī'krō-sīsm'ī-kal), *a.* [*microseismic* + -al.] Microseismic.

A series of *microseismical* observations.

J. Milne, Earthquakes, p. 316.

microseismograph (mī'krō-sīsm'ī-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. μυσός*, small, + *σεισμός*, a shaking, + *γράφω*, write.] An instrument for measuring and recording very slight earthquake-shocks or earthquakes.

microseismometry (mī'krō-sis-mom'et-ri), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + σεισμός, a shaking, + -μετρία, < μέτρον, a measure.*] The measurement or observation of slight earth-tremors.

The account that is given of the labours of Italian observers in the field of microseismometry is meagre and unsatisfactory. *Nature*, XXXIX, 330.

microsema (mī'krō-sēm), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + σήμα, mark, sign: see sema.*] In craniom., having an orbital index below 84.

The skulls agree with the ordinary Bushman skull in most respects, being *microsema*. *A. Macalister, Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, XVI, 150.

microseptum (mī'krō-sep'tum), *n.*; pl. *microsepta* (-tā). [*N.L., < Gr. μικρός, small, + ΝΙ. septum, q. v.*] A small imperfect or sterile septum or mesentery of an actinozoan. See *microseptum*.

microsiphon (mī'krō-sī'fon), *n.* See *siphon* and *microsiphonula*.

microsiphonula (mī'krō-sī-fon'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *microsiphonulae* (-lā). [*N.L., < Gr. μικρός, small, + σίφων, a tube, pipe: see siphon.*] The larval stage of certain cephalopods, as ammonoids, nautiloids, and belemnoids, during which the small tubular siphon or microsiphon makes its appearance. *Huytt, Proc. Boet. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1887.

microsiphonular (mī'krō-sī-fon'ū-lār), *a.* [*< microsiphonula + -ar.*] Of or pertaining to a microsiphonula.

microsiphonulate (mī'krō-sī-fon'ū-lat), *a.* [*< microsiphonula + -at.*] Provided with or characterized by a microsiphon. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII, 878.

microsiphonulation (mī'krō-sī-fon'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< microsiphonula + -ation.*] The formation or the possession of a microsiphon; the state of being microsiphonulate. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII, 878.

microsoma (mī'krō-sō'mā), *n.*; pl. *microsomata* (-tā). [*N.L., < Gr. μικρός, small, + σῶμα, body.*] A little body or corpuscle; one of the minute granules embedded in the hyaline plasma of the protoplasm of vegetable cells, and constituting an essential portion of its substance. These granules have a high degree of refringency, and are very deeply stained by hematoxylin.

microsome (mī'krō-som), *n.* [*< N.L. micro-soma.*] Same as *microsoma*. *Nature*, XXX, 183.

microsomia (mī'krō-sō'mi-jī), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. μικρός, small, + σῶμα, body.*] The state of being dwarfed; dwarfishness.

microsomite (mī'krō-sō'mit), *n.* [*< microsoma + -ite.*] One of the smaller permanent or definitive somites or metameres of which an animal body may be composed; a secondary segment, succeeding the primary segments or macrosomites.

microsomitic (mī'krō-sō'mit'ik), *a.* [*< microsomite + -ic.*] Having the character of a microsomite; relating to microsomites. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII, 941.

microsomite (mī'krō-som'it), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + σῶμα (see def.) + -ite.*] A mineral related in composition and form to nephelin. It is found in minute acicular hexagonal crystals in the lava of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

Microsorex (mī'krō-sō'reks), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. μικρός, small, + L. sorex = Gr. ιαξ, a shrew-mouse.*] A genus of very small North American shrews, of the family *Soricidae* and subfamily *Soricinae*, having 30 teeth. *S. hoyi* is the typical species. *Coues*, 1877.

microspectroscope (mī'krō-spek'trō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + E. spectroscop.*] A combination of the spectroscope with the microscope, by the use of which it is possible to examine the absorption-bands in minute quantities of a substance. The arrangement ordinarily employed consists of a series of glass prisms in a small tube which is attached above the achromatic eyepiece.

Microsperma (mī'krō-spēr'mē), *n. pl.* [*N.L. (Benth and Hooker, 1883), < Gr. μικρός, small, + σπέρμα, a seed.*] A series of monocotyledonous plants, characterized by a perianth which is corolla-like, at least on the inside, by an inferior ovary which is one-celled with three parietal placentae, or rarely three-celled with axillary placentae, and by numerous very small seeds. The series embraces three orders, *Hydrocharitaceae* (the frog-bit family), *Burmanniaceae*, and *Orchidaceae* (the orchid family), including about 5,000 species, 5,000 of which belong to *Orchidaceae*.

Microsphaera (mī'krō-sfēr'ā), *n.* [*N.L. (Leveillé, 1851), < Gr. μικρός, small, + σφαίρα, a sphere.*] A genus of parasitic pyrenomycetous

fungi of the group *Erysiphaceae*. The perithecia, which contain several asci, has several appendages radiating from it like the spokes of a wheel. These appendages are free from the mycelium, and are more or less dichotomously branched at the tips, often in a very beautiful manner. About 50 species are known, of which nearly 30 occur in North America. *M. Ravenelii* is injurious to the honey-locust (*Gleditsia*). *M. alni* (the *M. Friesii* of authors) occurs on various species of *Ceanothus*, *Viburnum*, *Linnaea*, *Spraguea*, *Platanus*, *Juglans*, and *Carya*; and *M. quercina* is found on various species of oak. See *Erysiphaceae*.

microsporangiophore (mī'krō-spo-ran'ji-ō-for), *n.* [*< N.L. microsporangium, q. v., + Gr. φέρω, < φέρω = E. bear.*] The foliage-leaves which surround or protect the spore-bearing leaves of certain hypothetical archaic cryptogams, and from which the flower of flowering plants may have been evolved.

The origin of this primeval flower from a somewhat fern like cryptogam, of which the foliage leaves, the envelopes of the spore bearing leaves, the *micro* and *macro* sporangiophores, had become permanently differentiated in ascending order. *Geddes, Kewy. Brit.*, XVI, 846.

microsporangium (mī'krō-spo-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *microsporangia* (-jā). [*N.L., < Gr. μικρός, small, + ΝΙ. sporangium, q. v.*] A sporangium containing microspores: the homologue of the pollen-sac in phanerogams.

microspore (mī'krō-spōr), *n.* [= *F. microspora*, < Gr. μικρός, small, + σπορά, a seed.] 1. In bot., an asexually produced spore of small size as compared with others produced by the same species: the homologue of the pollen-grain of phanerogams.

In some of the living club mosses there are two kinds of spores, one being much larger than the other. The larger are known as macrospores, whilst the smaller are called microspores. *Huxley, Physicography*, p. 231.

2. In zool., one of the spore-like elements of exceedingly minute size, but very numerous, produced through the encystment and subsequent subdivision of many monads.

microsporine (mī'krō-spo-rin), *a.* [*< microspore + -ine.*] Noting one of the two kinds of microbes reported by Klebs to be uniformly present in diphtheria. They are micrococci in form and are found chiefly upon the tonsils and mark a less serious phase of the disease. The accuracy of these conclusions has been questioned.

Microsporon (mī'krō-spo-rōn), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. μικρός, small, + σπορά, seed.*] A genus or class of fungi producing various skin-diseases. *M. furfur*, which produces pityriasis versicolor, consists of hyphae having long articulations intermixed with round spores and grows between the cells of the epidermis, effecting their rapid degeneration. *M. Audouini*, so called, produces pediculi another skin-disease. According to Grunwitz, however, these forms, as well as those described as *Achorion*, the fungus of favus, and *Trichophyton*, the fungus of tinea, are all the same thing, only differing from one another in size. This difference is attributed to differences in the food. The *M. diphthericum* of Klebs is a microspore.

microsporophyll, **microsporophyll** (mī'krō-spo-rof'il), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + σπορά, seed, + φύλλον, leaf.*] The leaf-bearing microsporangium of the heterosporous *Pteridophyta*: the homologue of the stamen in phanerogams.

microsporous (mī'krō-spo-rōs), *a.* [*< microspore + -ous.*] Resembling or derived from a microspore.

Microsthenia (mī'krōs'thē-ni), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Gr. μικρός, small, + σθένος, strength.*] In J. D. Dana's classification, the third order of *Mammalia*, composed of the chiroptera, insectivores, rodents, and edentata. The *Microsthenia* correspond to the *Eucenecephala* of Owen, and to the Incaubillan series of placental mammals of Bonaparte and Gill.

microsthene (mī'krōs'thēn), *n.* A member of the order *Microsthenia*.

microsthenic (mī'krōs'thēn'ik), *a.* [*< Microsthenia + -ic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Microsthenia*. *J. D. Dana, Cephalization*, p. 9.

Microstoma (mī'krōs'tō-mā), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. μικρός, small, + στήν, mouth.*] 1. In ichth., a genus of small-mouthed fishes, typifying the family *Microstomatidae*, as *M. grienlandica*. *Cuvier*, 1817.—2. In *Fernia*, the typical genus of *Microstomatida*. *M. linearis* is an example. Also *Microstomum*.

microstome (mī'krōs'tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + στήν, a mouth.*] In bot., a small mouth or orifice, as that belonging to the capsule of certain mosses.

Microstomidae (mī'krōs'tōm'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Microstoma, or Microstomum, + -idae.*] 1. In ichth., a family of malacopecterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Microstoma*, containing a few deep-sea fishes related to the argentinea and smelts. Also *Microstomatidae*.—2. A family of rhabdocelous turbellarians, typified by the

genus *Microstoma*, having a small extensile mouth near the anterior end of the body, together with laterally ciliated pits. These turbellarians are more remarkably characterized by the separation of the sexes, hermaphroditism being the rule in the *Rhabdocela*. They multiply both by ova and by spontaneous fission.

microstructure (mī'krō-struk'tūr), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small (with ref. to microscopie), + E. structure.*] Microscopic structure.

This rock . . . has a microstructure very similar to that of many micrites. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV, 106.

microstylar (mī'krō-stī-lār), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + στυλος, pillar (see stylē), + -ar.*] In arch., having, pertaining to, or consisting of a small style or column.

Microstylis (mī'krō-stī-lis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. μικρός, small, + στυλος, dim. of στυλος, a pillar: see stylē.*] A genus of terrestrial orchids of the tribe *Epidendrea* and the subtribe *Mularcea*, characterized by a stem bearing from one to three leaves, and by the new shoots arising from the base of the bulb of the previous year. They are small herbs with broad membranaceous leaves, which are contracted into a sheath or a sheathing petiole, and small, often greenish or yellowish flowers, which grow in terminal racemes. About 45 species are known, which are indigenous to Europe, Asia, and North and South America. *M. ophioglossoides* in the United States, bears the name of *adder's mouth*, which is also extended to the other species. See *adder's mouth*.

microstyspore (mī'krō-stī-lo-spōr), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + στυλος, a pillar, + σπόρος, a seed: see stylispor.*] A styspore of small size as compared with others produced in the same species.

microstylous (mī'krō-stī-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + στυλος, a pillar: see stylē.*] In bot., having the style small or short and associated with long stamens, as compared with long styles associated with short stamens.

microtasmeter (mī'krō-tā-sim'et-er), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + E. tasmeter.*] An instrument invented by Edison for detecting and measuring very slight pressures. A rigid iron frame holds a carbon button which is placed between two air faces of platinum, one stationary and the other movable, and in a device which holds the object to be tested so that, as the object expands, the pressure resulting from the expansion acts upon the carbon-button.

microtelephone (mī'krō-tel'ē-fōn), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + E. telephone.*] A telephone capable of rendering audible very weak sounds.

microtelephonic (mī'krō-tel'ē-fōn'ik), *a.* [*< microtelephone + -ic.*] Pertaining to the microtelephone. **Microtelephonic apparatus**, apparatus for transmitting, or for rendering audible, very weak sounds.

microthere (mī'krō-thēr), *n.* A member of the genus *Microtherium*.

Microtherium (mī'krō-thēr'i-um), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. μικρός, small, + θήρ, wild beast.*] A genus of artiodactyl ungulate mammals established by Von Meyer upon remains discovered in the Miocene of Europe. The position of the genus is questionable. Owen considered it related to the chevrotains (*Troglodytes*). It probably belongs to the anoplotheriid series. It is also called *Amphomeryx*.

microtherm (mī'krō-thēr-m), *n.* [*< F. microtherme, < Gr. μικρός, small, + θέρμη, heat.*] A plant of Alphonse de Candolle's fourth physiological group, consisting of those forms which are confined to climates whose mean annual temperature is between 14° and 0° C. They are found on the plains of the north temperate zone in Europe, Asia, and North America well northward, and in South America between latitudes 38 and 60 N.

microtome (mī'krō-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + τέμνω, < τέμνω, to cut.*] An instrument for making very fine sections or thin slices of objects for microscopic examination.

microtomic (mī'krō-tōm'ik), *a.* [*< microtome + -ic.*] Cutting in fine or thin slices; relating to the use of the microtome or to microtomy.

microtomic (mī'krō-tōm'ik), *a.* [*< microtome + -al.*] Same as *microtomic*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI, 1130.

microtomet (mī'krō-tō-mist), *n.* [*< microtome + -ist.*] One who is expert in the use of a microtome. *Microscop. Sci.*, XXX.

microtomy (mī'krō-tō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + τέμνω, < τέμνω, to cut: see anatomy.*] The art of preparing thin slices of tissues, in order to study the histological details of organization.

microvolt (mī'krō-vōlt), *n.* [*< Gr. μικρός, small, + E. volt.*] A millionth part of a volt.

Microzoa (mī'krō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L., pl. of microzoön.*] Microscopic animals, or *Microscopica*; *Microzoaria*.

microzoal (mī'krō-zō'al), *a.* [*< Microzoa + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the *Microzoa*.

microzoan (mī-kro-zō'ān), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An animalcule; a member of the *Microzoa*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Microzoa*.

Microzoaria (mī-kro-zō-ā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr.* *μικρός*, small, + *ζῷον*, *zōion*, *pl.* *ζῷα*, *zōia*, dim. of *Gr.* *ζῷον*, animal.] De Blainville's name for infusorians, rotifers, and other animalcules.

microzoarian (mī-kro-zō-ā'ri-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*< Microzoaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Animalcular; of or pertaining to the *Microzoaria*.

II. *n.* An animalcule; a member of the *Microzoaria*.

microzoary (mī-kro-zō-ā'ri), *n.*; *pl.* *microzoaries* (-riz). [*< N.L. Microzoaria*.] A microzoarian.

microzooid (mī-kro-zō-oid), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gr.* *μικρός*, small, + *ζῷον*, *zōion*.] **I.** *n.* A free-swimming zooid of abnormally minute size, which conjugates with or becomes buried within the substance of the body of a normally sized sedentary animalcule of many *Locustella*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a microzooid.

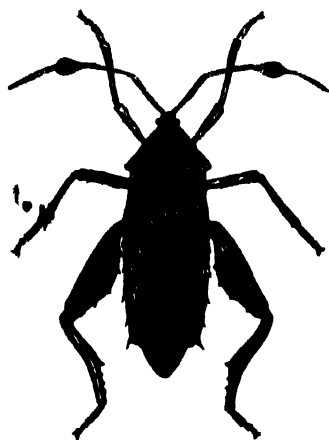
microzoön (mī-kro-zō-ōn), *n.*; *pl.* *microzoa* (-j). [*N.L.*, < *Gr.* *μικρός*, small, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] Any micro-organism of animal nature; a microzoarian.

microzoöspore (mī-kro-zō-ō' spōr), *n.* [*< Gr.* *μικρός*, small, + *Ε. ζῷοσπῶρ*.] A zoöspore of small size as compared with others produced by the same species.

The smaller or *microzoöspores* are produced by the division of the vegetative mother cell into a larger number of portions. *Huxford and Martin, Elementary Biology*, p. 301.

microzyme (mī-kro-zim), *n.* [*< Gr.* *μικρός*, small, + *ζῷον*, heaven; see *zyme*.] One of a class of extremely small living creatures, existing in the atmosphere, and furnishing the basis on which certain epizootic, epidemic, and other zymotic diseases are dependent for their existence; a zymotic microbe. These pestiferous microbes have some characters at least in which they resemble ferments, and by multiplying rapidly they exert a morbid action in the animal organism with which they come in contact. See *germ theory* (under *germ*), and *cultures under microbe*.

Mictidae (mīk'ti-de), *n. pl.* [*N.L.* (Serville, 1843), < *Mictis* + *-idae*.] A family of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Mictis*, having the femora spined beneath, and the



Packys gigas, a member of the *Mictidae*.

hind ones thicker than the others, especially in the males. It comprises many tropical and sub-tropical forms, some of large size and handsome coloration, as *Bachylus gigas*, a North American representative. There are about 13 genera of the family. Also *Mictides*, *Mictida*, and (as a subfamily of *Coreidae*) *Mictina*, *Mictinæ*.

miction (mīk'shŏn), *n.* [= *F. miction*, < *L.L.* *mictio*(*n*), *mictio*(*n*), < *L.* *mictare*, pp. *mictus*, *mictus* (= *AS.* *migan*, early *ME.* *migen* = *MLG.* *migen* = *Lecl.* *miga*), urinate.] The act of voiding urine.

Mictis (mīk'tis), *n.* [*N.L.* (Leach, 1814); origin not ascertained.] The typical genus of *Mictida*, having the fourth antennal joint not shorter than the third. Nearly 100 species are described from Africa, southern Asia, the Malay archipelago, and Australia.

micturate (mīk'tu-rat), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *micturated*, pp. *micturating*. [*Irreg.* < *L.* *micturari*, pp. *micturatus*, urinate; see *micturition*.] To pass urine; urinate.

micturition (mīk'tu-rish-on), *n.* [= *F. micturition*, < *L.* as if **micturitiō*(*n*), < *micturere*, pp. *micturatus*, go to urinate, desiderative of *mictare*, pp. *mictus*, urinate; see *miction*.] The act of urinating; especially, morbidly frequent and scant urination.

mid¹ (mid), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME.* *mid*, *middle*, *myd*, *mydde*, < *AS.* *mid* (*n.* noun form not actually

found; gen. masc. and neut. *midde*, fem. *midre*, *midre*, etc.) = *OS.* *midit* = *OFries.* *midde*, *medde* = *MLG.* *mydde* (*a.*), *D.* *midde* (*n.*) = *MLG.* *midde* (*a.*) = *OHG.* *mitti*, *MLG.* *G.* *mitte* = *Lecl.* *midre* = *Sw. Dan.* *mid* (in comp.) (cf. *Sw. midten* = *Dan. midte*, *n.*) = (*Goth.* *midis*, *mid*, *middle*; = *OBulg.* *mezda*, *middle*, *boundary*; = *Pol.* *midza* = *Bohem.* *mezra* = *Russ.* *mezha*, *boundary* (cf. *OBulg.* *mezda* = *Serv.* *medu* = *Bohem.* *mizi* = *Pol.* *midzy* = *Russ.* *mezdu*, also *mezht*, between), < *L.* *medius* (> *ult.* *F.* *medial*, *mediate*, *medium*, etc., *mean*³, *mount*, *mizzen*, etc.) = (*Gr.* *μέσος*, *mesos* (> *ult.* *F.* *mesial*, *meson*, etc.), orig. **mēthos* = *Skt.* *mathya*, *middle*. Hence *midst¹*, *middle*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Middle; being the middle part or midst. The monosyllable *mid*, properly an adjective, is so closely connected with its noun as to assume often the aspect of a prefix: It is therefore often joined to its noun with a hyphen. The real relation, however, is nearly always the normal one of adjective and noun.

Prov. What is the time of day?

Art. Past the mid season.

Shak. Tempest, I. 2. 230.

Virgins and boys, mid age and wrinkled old.

Shak. T. and C. II. 2. 104.

Then, with envy fraught and rage,

Flies to his place, nor rests, but in mid air

To counsel summons all his mighty peers.

Milton, P. R., I. 39.

No more the mounting larks, while Daphne sings,

Shall, hasting in mid air, suspend their wings.

Pope, Winter, I. 54.

2. Being between; intermediate; intervening; only in inseparable compounds: as, *midrib*, *midriff*, *midweek*.

II. *n.* Middle; midst.

Ratcliff, about the mid of night come to my tent.

Shak. Rich. III., v. 3. 77.

In the mid he had the habit of a monk.

Fidler.

It was in the mid of the day.

Robt Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 405).

mid² (mid), *prep.* [*ME.*, also *myd*, < *AS.* *mid*, also in old or dial. form *mith* = *OS.* *mid*, *mid* = *OFries.* *mith*, *mithe*, *mit* = *D.* *mit* = *MLG.* *mit*, in comp. *mid*, *1. G.* *mit*, *mit* = *OHG.* *MHG.* *G.* *mit* = *Lecl.* *medh* = *Sw. Dan.* *med* = *Goth.* *mith*, in comp. *mid*, *with*, = *Gr.* *μή*, *with*, among, over, beyond, etc. (see *meta*), = *Zend.* *mad*, *with*.] *With*: a preposition formerly in common use, but now entirely superseded by *with*. It remains only in the compound *midwife*.

Mid him he hadde a stronge axe. *Robt. of Gloucester*.

mid³ (mid), *n.* A dialectal form of *might¹*. *Hallucell*.

mid⁴ (mid), *n.* [Short for *midshipman*.] A midshipman. Also *middy*. [*Colloq.*]

I have written to Bedford to learn what *mid* of the Victory fell in that action. *Southey*, Letters (1812) II. 315.

mid. An abbreviation of *middle* (voice).

mid (mid), *prep.* An abbreviation of *amid*, used in poetry.

mida (mī'dā), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr.* *μῖδα*, a destructive insect in pulse.] The larva of the bean-fly. *Imp. Dict.*

midan (mī'dān), *n.* [*Hind.*, < *Pers.* *maidān*.] An open space, or esplanade, in or near a town; an open grassy plain; a parade-ground; among the Arabs, a race-course, or a place for exercising horses. Also spelled *maidān*.

The *maidān*, or parade ground, with its long-drawn arrays of Sepoy chivalry.

J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 262.

midangle (mīd'ang-gl), *n.* [*< mid¹* + *angle³*.] An angle of 45°; half of a right angle.

Midas¹ (mī'das), *n.* [*N.L.*, < (*1.*) *L.* *Midas*, < *Gr.* *Μῖδας*, a king of Phrygia.] A genus of marmosets, typical of the family *Mididae*. Upward of 20 species are described. Characteristic examples are the lion-marmoset, *M. leoninus* (the tamarin (*M. aotus*)), the pinche *M. aotus*, and the markia (*M. rostrata*).

Midas² (mī'das), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr.* *μῖδας*, a destructive insect in pulse.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Mididae* or *Midasiidae*. The species are mainly North American, as 26 against 3 in Europe. Their larvae as far as known occur in decaying wood, and are probably carnivorous. *M. fulvipes* and *M. elegant* are examples. *Latreille*, 1796. Also *Mydas* (Pachy 1870).

Midasidæ (mī-das'īd-ē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, irreg. < *Midias* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, same as *Mididae*, 2. *Leach*, 1819.

Midas's-ear (mī'das-ez-ēr), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Midas*, a king of Phrygia, who, for a decision he rendered in a musical contest between Apollo and Pan, was provided by Apollo (who lost) with ass's ears.] A gastropod of the family *Juriculidae*, *Juricula midæ*.

midbody (mīd'bod'ī), *n.* [*< mid¹* + *body*.] In *Mollusca*, the mesosoma.

midbrain (mīd'brān), *n.* [*< mid¹* + *brain*.] The mesencephalon. See cuts under *encephalon*.

mid-couples (mīd'kup'lz), *n. pl.* In *Scots law*, the writings by which an heir, assignee, or adjudger is connected with a precept of sasine granted in favor of his predecessor or author, which, when such heir, etc., takes infeftment in virtue of such precept, must be deduced in the instrument of sasine. *Imp. Dict.*

midday (mīd'dā), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME.* *midday*, < *AS.* *middæg* (also *middeldæg*) (= *OFries.* *middei* = *D.* *midtag* = *MLG.* *midach* = *OHG.* *mittatag*, *MLG.* *mittatag*, *G.* *mittag* = *Sw. Dan.* *midtag*), < *mid*, *mid*, + *dag*, *day*; see *mid¹* and *day¹*.] **I.** *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

Had he our Lord appeared at mid-day to all the people, yet all the people would not have believed in him.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II. vii.

As if God, with the broad eye of midday,

Clearer looked in at the windows.

Longfellow, tr. of Tegner's Children of the Lord's Supper.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to noon; meridional.

And Titan, tired in the mid-day heat,

With burning eye did hotly overlook them.

Shak. Venus and Adonis, I. 177.

His hour of mid day rest is nearly over.

Byron, Cain, III. 1.

midday-flower (mīd'dā-flou'ēr), *n.* See *Microbryanthemum*.

midde¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *mid¹*.

midde², *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *middle*.

middelerdt, *n.* [*ME.*; also *myddelerdt*, *midelerdt*, *midlerdt*, *medert*, etc., < *AS.* as if **middeleard* for **middeleard* (= *OS.* *midilgard* = *OHG.* *mittigart*, *mittigart*, *mittilicart*, *mittigart*, *mittila gart*), < *midde*, *middle*, + *gard*, *yard*, *inclosure*. (cf. *middeard*, *middle-earth*.] The earth.

midde³ (mīd'u), *n.* [Early mod. *F.* also *middein*, *myddin*, *medin* (in comp.); a corruption (dial. var.) of *middeing*.] **1.** A dunghill; a muck-heap; a receptacle for kitchen refuse, ashes, etc. See *middeing*. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*] Specifically—**2.** A prehistoric muck-heap; a kitchen-midden.

midden-crow (mīd'n-kro), *n.* See *crow²*.

middenerd¹, *n.* [*ME.*, also *middeard*, < *AS.* *middeard* (also *middeard*) for *middeleard* (= *Lecl.* *midgarth* (see *midgard*) = *Goth.* *mid-jungards*), the 'midyard,' the middle abode, the earth as situated between heaven and hell, < *midde*, *mid*, *middle*, + *gard*, *yard*, *inclosure* (accor. to *card*, *region*, *abode*). (cf. *middeleard*, *middle-earth*.] The earth as the abode of men.

midden-hill¹, *n.* [Early mod. *F.* *medin-kille*; < *midde* + *hill*.] A dunghill.

And like unto great stinking mucle *medin kille*, which never do pleasure unto the lande or grounde untill their heapes are caste abroad to the profit of many.

Bullfinch's Dialogue (1578), p. 7. (*Hallucell*.)

middenstead (mīd'n-sted), *n.* [*< midde* + *stead*.] The site of a dunghill or muck-heap; a place where dung is stored. [*Eng.*]

This cause of death and disease is courted by a place that maintains a *middenstead* and cesspool system of excrement disposal.

Lancet, No. 3420, p. 152.

middest, *n.* and *adv.* See *midst¹*.

middest¹, *n.* See *midst¹*.

middest² (mīd'est), *a.* Superlative of *mid¹*. [*Rare.*]

Yet the stout Faery mongst the *middest* crowd

Thought all their glorie value in knightly vew.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 15.

midde⁴, *n.* See *midde³*, *middeing*.

middeing¹ (mīd'ing), *n.* [Also, by corruption, *middein*, *middein* (see *midde³*) < *ME.* *middeing*, *middeing*, *middeing*, *mydding*, < *Dan.* *middeing*, an assimilated form of *mydding*, a dung-heap, dunghill, muck-heap, < *mog* (= *Lecl.* *mykt*, *mykr*), dung, muck, + *dyng*, a heap, = *Lecl.* *dyngja*, a heap, = *Sw.* *dynga*, muck, = *AS.* *dung*, dung; see *muck¹* and *dung¹*.] A dunghill; a muck-heap.

A fouler *mydding* sawe thow never none

Than a man as with fleache and bone.

Hampton, Frick of Conscience, I. 622.

middle (mīd'l), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME.* *middel*, *myddel*, *medel*, < *AS.* *middel* = *OFries.* *middel* = *D.* *mittel* = *MLG.* *middel* = *OHG.* *mittil*, *MLG.* *G.* *mittel* = *Sw.* *medel* = *Dan.* *midde¹* (in comp.), *adj.*, *middle*; also in *AS.*, *D.*, *MLG.*, *MLG.*, *G.*, as a noun, *middle*, in *G.* also *meapa*; *AS.* also *midde²*, *n.*, the middle; = *Lecl.* *medhal* = *Sw.* *medel* = *Dan.* *midde¹*, *n.*, means, medicine; cf. *Lecl.* *medhal*, *prep.*, among; with formative *-el*, from the *adj.*, *AS.*, etc., *mid*: see

midl.] I. a. 1. Equally distant from the extremes or limits; mean; middling; as, the middle point of a line; the middle time of life.

I will go the *middell* way,

And write a boke bytwene the tway.

These are flowers

(Of middle summer, and, I think, they are given

To men of middle age. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 108.

That middle course to steer,

To cowardice and craft so dear,

Scott, *Robbery*, l. 22.

2. Intervening; intermediate.

A matter duly prepared, and made ready beforehand, and now lying in a *middle* state, between its first rudiments and decline. *Bacon*, *Physical Fables*, vii., Expl.

Will, seeking good, find many *middle* euda.

Sir J. Davies, *Immortal*, of the Soul, § 30.

3. In *gram.*: (a) Intermediate between active and passive; applied to a body of verb-forms of which the office is more or less distinctly reflexive, or denotes the subject as acting on or for or with reference to itself, often answering to an English intransitive verb: as, *middle* voice, *middle* ending, *middle* tense. Such forms, distinguished by their endings, belonged to the original Indo-European verb, and are retained by some of the extant languages, especially Sanskrit and Greek. In Greek the *middle* voice (*μεσση* *messe*, *μεσση* *messe*) serves also as passive, except in the future and aorist. (b) Intermediate between smooth (unspirated) and rough (aspirated): as, a *middle* (medial) mute. See *mutic*.

n.—**Middle ages.** See *age*.—**Middle bookst.** a course of study intermediate between the Elements of Euclid and the Almagest of Ptolemy.—**Middle C.** see *C.*—**Middle chest.** See *chest*.—**Middle class.** that class of the people which is socially and conventionally intermediate between the aristocratic class, or nobility, and the laboring class; the unfitted community of well-born or wealthy people, made up of landed proprietors, professional men, and merchants; in Great Britain commonly subdivided into upper and lower middle classes. In the United States no class-distinction of this nature exists.

He [Pitt] looked for support not . . . to a strong aristocratic connection, not . . . to the personal favour of the sovereign, but to the *middle class* of Englandmen.

Macaulay, *William Pitt*, Earl of Chatham.

Middle distance. See *distance*.—**Middle English.** See *English*.—**Middle genus.** See *genus*.—**Middle Greek.** See *Greek*.—**Middle ground.** (a) In painting, etc., same as *middle distance*. (b) *Naut.*, a shallow place, as a bank or bar. **Middle Latin.** *latitudo*, *meatus*, *mediastinum*, etc. See the nouns.—**Middle part or voice.** In music, a part or voice that lies in the middle of the harmony, as the alto and tenor in ordinary music.—**Middle passage.** that part of the middle Atlantic which lies between the West Indies and the west coast of the continent of Africa; as, the horrors of the *middle passage* (referring to the slave-trade).—**Middle post.** in arch., same as *king-post*.—**Middle spaces.** in printing the spaces most used in the composition of type—the three em (one third) and the four em (one fourth) of the body.—**Middle States.** the States which originally formed the middle part of the United States, intermediate between New England and the Southern States, namely New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.—**Middle stitching.** same as *mont's seam*, l.—**Middle term.** that term of a syllogism which appears twice in the premises, but is eliminated from the conclusion. Also called *mean term*.

II. *n.* 1. The point or part equally distant from the extremities, limits, or extremes; a mean.

See, there come people down by the *middle* of the land.

Judges ix. 37.

Beauty no other thing is then a beam

Flash't out between the *middle* and extreme.

Herick, *Definition of Beauty*.

It is a point of difficulty to choose an exact *middle* between two ill extremes.

Swift, *Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man*, ii.

2. Specifically, the middle part of the human body; the waist.

His *myddel* anal, his armer longe and skeldre.

Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 268.

Another time [he] was legged up to the *middle* in the slough of Loehend.

Scott, *Guy Rannering*, viii.

3. An intervening point or part in space, time, or arrangement; something intermediate.

I . . . with capacious mind

Consider'd all things visible in heaven,

Or earth, or *middle*.

Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 603.

4. In logic, same as *middle term*.—5. In *gram.*, same as *middle voice*. See l. 3.—**Fallacy of no middle.** of undistributed middle, of unreal middle. See *fallacy*.—**Middle of the road.** an epithet applied, especially in the presidential campaign of 1896, to those members of the Populist party who urged the nomination of a Populist by their party convention and opposed the acceptance of the nominee of the Democratic party; said to be derived from the habit, in some parts of the South-west, of keeping in the middle of the road, the better to protect one's self from enemies lying in ambush. [U. S. political slang].—**The principle of excluded middle or third.** one of the principles of negation, according to which there is no individual that is not included either under any given term or under its negative. It may also be stated by saying that the negative of the negative of any term is included under that term. The converse statement that the negative of the negative of any term includes that term is the principle of contradiction. These two principles, taken together, define negation.

—**Syn.** 1. *Center*, *Midst*, *Middle*. *Center* is a precise word, ordinarily applied to circular, globular, or regular bodies: as, the center of a circle, globe, field; but it is used wherever a similar exactness appears to exist: as, the center of a crowd. *Midst* regards the person or thing as enveloped or surrounded on all sides, especially by that which is close upon him or it, thick or dense: as, in the midst of the forest, the waves, troubles, one's thoughts. Except as thus modified by the idea of envelopment or close environment, the old idea of *midst* as meaning the middle point (see *Gen.* i. 6; *Josh.* vii. 23; 1 *Kl.* xlii. 35) is quite obsolete. *Middle* is very often used abstractly or figuratively, center rarely, *midst* never. *Middle* is often applied to extent in only one direction: as, the middle of the street, of a block of houses, of a string; it is often less precise than *center*: compare the center and the middle of a room.

The pride, the market-place, the crown

And center of the potter's trade.

Longfellow, *Keramos*, l. 68.

Jesus himself stood in the *midst* of them.

Luke xxi. 20.

In the dual vast and *middle* of the night.

Shak., *Hamlet*, l. 2. 198.

middle (mid'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *middled*, ppr. *middling*. [*<* ME. *midlen*, *<* AS. *midlihan* (= D. *MLG.* *midelen* = G. *mitteln* = Icel. *midla* = Sw. *medla*), mediate, *<* *midel*, middle; see *midle*, *n.*] 1. To set or place in the middle. Specifically—2. In foot-ball, to kick or drive (the ball) into the middle, so that it may be kicked through the goal. [*Eng.*].—3. To balance or compromise. *Davies*.

This way of putting it is *middling* the matter between what I have learned of my mother's overprudent and your enlarged notions. *Richardson*, *Clarissa*, Harlowe, III. 214.

4. To ascertain or mark the middle of (as of a line), by doubling or otherwise; fold in the middle; double, as a rope.

The line you dragged in, when *middled*, will serve me to lower you down with. *W. C. Russell*, *Death Ship*, xvi.

middle-aged (mid'l-ajd), *a.* Having lived to the middle of the ordinary age of man. By a *middle-aged man* is generally understood a man from the age of forty to fifty.

The weak and young Whigs have become *middle-aged*.

Blackwood's Mag., Dec., 1821, p. 733.

middle-class (mid'l-klas), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or included in the middle class. See *middle class*, under *middle*, *a.*

Commercial members of Parliament and other *middle-class* potentates. *M. Arnold*, *Culture and Anarchy*, iii. **Middle-class examinations.** in Great Britain, annual examinations held by a university for persons who are not members, ranging from primary to university studies. Certificates of efficiency are granted to the successful candidates, and Oxford grants the diploma of associate of arts (A. A.) to those who pass the senior examination. **Middle-class schools.** in Great Britain, schools established for the higher education of the middle classes, intermediate between primary schools and the great public schools.

middle-earth (mid'l-erth), *n.* [*<* late ME. *myddil erthe*, *myddil erthe*, etc., an accretion, form, as if *<* *middle* + *earth*, of ME. *middeard*, where the *see* and *element* is not *earth* but *erd*, a region, abode; see *middleard*, *middeard*, *earth*.] The earth regarded as placed midway between heaven and hell (the upper and the lower earth or world).

And had on the feyrest orchard

That was yn alle this *myddil erd*.

MS. Cantab., *Fl.*, ii. 38, l. 129. (*Halliwel*)

Heu, that art the goodli stoon

Of al holl chirehe in *myddil erthe*

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.) p. 16.

That maid is born of *middle earth*,

And may of man be won;

Though there have glided, since her birth,

Five hundred years and one

Scott, *Bride of Triermain*, l. v

middleman (mid'l-man), *n.*; pl. *middlemen* (-men). [= *MLG.* *middleman* = G. *mittelsmann* (also *mittelsmann*); as *middle* + *man*.] 1. One who acts as an intermediary between others in any matter; an intermediate lessor, contractor, negotiator, trader, broker, etc.; specifically, one who buys merchandise in bulk to sell it in smaller quantities to other traders or to retail dealers; in Ireland, a lessee of a tract of land who sublets it in parcels at an advanced rate to actual tenants or occupiers; more generally, any one who acts as a buyer and seller, or undertaker for profit, between producers or principals and consumers, users, or executives.

An insurance broker is one who acts as a *middleman* between the owners of ships and the underwriters who insure them in shares.

Johnson, *Money*, p. 251.

Thus we see that the pedlar was the original distributor of the produce of the country—the primitive *middleman*, as well as the prime mover in extending the markets of particular localities, or for particular commodities.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, l. 415.

The lands of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been strangely handed over to an Austrian *middleman*, to be administered by him in the name of his master the Turk.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 448.

2. A man of intermediate rank; a commoner.

The great parliamentary *middleman*.

Duggett.

3. In the fisheries, a planter.—4. In *negro minstrelsy*, the man who sits in the middle of the semicircle of performers during the opening part of the entertainment, and leads the dialogue between songs. [Properly *middle-man*.]

middlemost (mid'l-most), *a.* *superl.* [*<* *middle* + *-most*.] Being in the middle, or nearest the middle; midmost.

Truth hath a mysterious name, . . . it consists of three letters, the first and the last and the *middlemost* of the Hebrew letters. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1836), II. 68.

At the end of a range of trees, I saw three figures seated on a bank of moss. . . . The *middlemost*, whose name was Solitude, sat with her arms across each other.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 514.

middler (mid'l-er), *n.* [= D. *middlelaar* = *MLG.* *middleler* = G. *mittler* = Sw. *medlare* = Dan. *midler*; as *middle* + *-er*.] 1. An intermediary; a mediator.

Christ is called a corner stone, because he, being here mediator or *middler* between God and men (1 *Tim.* ii. 5), completh in him the Jews and the Gentiles, and joineth them together. *Bible of 1651*, note on Isa. xlviii. 16.

2. A member of the middle class in a seminary which has three classes—senior, middle, and junior—as in theological seminaries. [U. S.]

Five seniors, five *middle*, and seven juniors have already signed the constitution.

The Congregationalist, April 1, 1888.

middle-rate (mid'l-rät), *a.* *Mediocre*.

A very *middle rate* poet.

Bonwell, *Johnson*, l. 238.

middle-sized (mid'l-sizd), *a.* 1. Half-sized.—

2. Being of middle or average size.

We should be pleased that things are so,

Who do for nothing see the show,

And, *middled*, can pass between

Life's hubbub, safe because unseen.

Green, *The Epitaph*.

middle-spear (mid'l-spör), *n.* The upright

beam that takes the two leaves of a barn-door.

Halliwel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

middle-stead (mid'l-sted), *n.* A threshing-floor (which is generally in the middle of a barn). *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

middle-weight (mid'l-wät), *n.* In *sporting*, a boxer or jockey of intermediate weight; one who is between light-weight and heavy-weight.

middling (mid'ling), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *middle* + *-ing*.] 1. *a.* 1. Medium in rank, condition, or degree; intermediate; hence, only medium; neither good nor bad; neither one thing nor the other; as, a fruit of *middling* quality.

But *middling* folk, who their abiding make

Between the two, of either guine party.

Silver, *l.*, of the *Barbarian*, *Works*, II. The *Colonies*.

A certain *middling* thing, between a fool and a madman.

R. Johnson, *Bartholomew Fair*, li. l.

It's *middling* classes, such as is in a *middling* way like

as is the best friends to me.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 540.

2. Not in good health, yet not very ill; also, in

Scotland, in fairly good health. [*Rural*.]

The children's *middlin'*. Doctor Merdell is he thinks

they've got past the worst on't.

H. B. Shaw, *Oldtown*, p. 580.

3. Of medium quality; a specific commercial grade of flour, pork, etc. See *far* to *middling*, under *far* l.

Middling gossip. a go between.

Or what do you say unto a *middling gossip*,

To bring you by together at her lodging?

H. Johnson, *Bartholomew Fair*, li. l.

II. *n.* 1. The part of a gun-stock between

the grasp and the tail-pipe or ramrod-thimble.

E. H. Knight.—2. That part of a hog which lies

between the ham and the shoulder; a side of

bacon. [Western and southern U. S.].—3. *pl.*

In *milling*, the parts of a kernel of grain next

the skin of the berry, largely composed of glu-

ten and considered the most nutritious part.

In the older methods of milling this was ground as fine as

possible together with the also by part and the bran, and

then the whole was bolted to separate the bran. By the

newer high milling methods, the middlings are passed

through a purifying machine and re-ground, forming a very

pure flour, with large and more uniform granules than

that from the first grinding.

4. *pl.* The coarse particles resulting from mill-

ing, intermingled with a certain quantity of bran

and foreign matters, used as feed for farm stock;

canaille.

middling (mid'ling), *adv.* [*<* *middling*, *a.*] Tol-

erably; moderately. [Chiefly colloq.]

Wot I don't judge him not nobody. . . . Don't none on

us do more than *middlin'* well.

H. B. Shaw, *Oldtown*, p. 31.

He has been a *middling* good governor.

The American, VIII. 271.

middlingly (mid'ling li), *adv.* Passably; tol-

erably.

middlingness (mid'ling-nēs), *n.* The state of being middling; mediocrity.

† make it a virtue to be content with my *middlingness*; . . . it is always pardonable, so that one does not ask others to take it for superiority.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxv.

middy (mid'i), *n.*; pl. *middy* (-iz). A colloquial diminutive of *mid*, an abbreviation of *midshipman*.

midethmoid (mid'eth-moid), *a.* and *n.* [*< mid* + *ethmoid*.] Same as *mesethmoid*.

midfeather (mid'fēth'ēr), *n.* [*< mid* + *feather*.] A hollow horizontal septum in the furnace of a steam-boiler, which, being filled with water, forms a sort of water-bridge, under and over which the flame of the fuel is caused to pass. The midfeather thus adds a very effective heating surface, while retaining the incandescent gases and rendering their combustion more complete before they pass into the cooler flues or tubes of the boiler.

Midgard (mid'gārd), *n.* [*< Icel. midgārðr*, lit. 'mid-yard'; see *midnetherd*.] In *Scand. myth.*, the abode of the human race, formed out of the eyebrows of Ymer, one of the first giants, and joined to Asgard, or the abode of the gods, by the rainbow-bridge. See *Asgard*.

midge (mij), *n.* [*< ME. mydge, mygge, mygge, myge*, *< AS. mycg, mygge, myge, a midge, gnāt = OS. mugga = MD. mugger, D. mug = MUG. mugge, LG. mugge = OIG. mucca, mugga, MUG. mucke, mucke, mygge, mygge, a midge, fly, G. mücke, a midge, dial. a fly, = Icel. mj = Sw. mygg, mygga = Dan. myg, a midge, = Pol. kłosa, młcha = Bohem. mancha, a fly; prob. lit. 'buzzer' (cf. the similar lit. sense of *breezel*, a gadfly, and of *humblebee*), akin to Gr. *μυακάρι*, low; cf. also L. *mugger*, low (see *mugent*), Gr. *μύζω*, mutter; an alk. imitative root. The L. *musca* = Gr. *μύα*, etc., a fly, is not related; see *Musca*.] 1. A two-winged fly of the order *Diptera* and suborder *Nemocera*; a gnāt or some insect resembling one: a popular name applied with little discrimination to many different insects. They chiefly belong to the families *Stratiotidae*, *Tipulidae*, *Chironomidae*, and *Culicidae*. The term is sometimes specifically applied to the *Chironomidae*. The eggs of some of the last-named family, like those of mosquitoes and other gnāts, are deposited in water, where they undergo metamorphosis, first into larvae and then into pupae, in which latter state when ripe they rise to the surface, and the imago or perfect insect emerges. See *gnāt*. 2. Something small of its kind, as the fry of fish; a dwarf; a midgole. A very small fish, specifically called *Günther's midge* and *Hypoclinemus argenteus*, occasionally taken on both the American and European coasts, is supposed to be the fry of a codling of the genus *Phycis*. 3. A very small one-horse carriage used in the Isle of Wight, England.*

midget (mid'jet), *n.* [*< midge* + *-et*.] A little midge; hence, something very small for its kind; a very small dwarf; also, a sprightly small child. [Colloq.]

Now you know Parson Kendall's a little *midget* of a man.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 177.

mid-gut (mid'gut), *n.* See *gut* and *mesogaster*. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 67.

mid-heaven (mid'hēv'n), *n.* 1. The middle of the sky or of heaven.

From mid heaven already she
Hath witnessed their captivity.

Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. In *astron.*, the meridian of a place.

mid-hour (mid'our), *n.* 1. The middle part of the day; midday.—2. An hour between two specified hours.

Lead on then where thy bower
O'ershadows; for these *mid-hours*, till evening close,
I have at will.

Milton, P. L., v. 376.

Midianite (mid'i-an-it), *n.* and *a.* [*< L. Medianus*, pl.; *< Median*, *< Heb. Midyan*, Midian (see *def.*).] 1. *n.* In *Sabian hist.*, one of a wandering tribe or confederation of tribes dwelling in the desert east and south of Palestine.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Midianites.

Midianitish (mid'i-an-i'tish), *n.* [*< Midianite* + *-ish*.] Same as *Midianite*.

Mididae (mid'i-de), *n.* pl. [*NL. < Midas* + *-idae*.] 1. An American family of small platyrrhine quadrumanous mammals; the marmosets or squirrel monkeys. They differ from other monkeys in having 32 teeth, and the same dental formula as man, and in having hands all the digits of which are in the same plane and armed with claws instead of nails, the thumb being not opposable. The tail is long and bushy, and the general aspect is rather that of squirrels than of monkeys. There are many species, confined to wooded regions of the warmer parts of America, known as *Leontideus*, *Callithrix*, etc. (See *marmoset*.) The family is also called *Leontideidae*, *Jaechidae*, and *Arctopithecidae*.

2. In *entom.*, a small family of large, moderately bristly flies belonging to the tetrachetous

series of brachycerous *Diptera*, with clavate antennae of which the third joint has several segments, typified by the genus *Midax*. There are several other genera and about 100 species. Also *Midaxidae*, *Midaxia*, *Myliaxidae*, etc.

midonet, *adv.* [*ME.*, prop. a phrase, *mid idone*: *mid*, with; *idone*, pp. of *don*, do; used as a noun, doing; see *done*.] Quickly; immediately. *Hallwell*.

Off is again went ful some,
And at his feren *midydne*.

Gy of Warwick, p. 68.

The cherl bent his bowe some,
And smot a dake *midydne*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 164.

mid-impediment (mid'im-ped'i-ment), *n.* In *Scots law*, an intermediate bar to the completion of a right. *Imp. Dict.*

midland (mid'land), *n.* and *a.* [*< mid* + *land*.] 1. *n.* 1. The interior of a country: especially applied to the inland central part of England, usually in the plural.

Upon the *midlands* now the industrious Muse doth fall.

Dryden, Polyolbon, xlii. 1.

II. *a.* 1. Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or sea-shore: as, *midland towns*; the *midland* counties of England.

Mr. Grazinglands, of the *Midland Counties*.

Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, vi.

2. Surrounded by land; inland; mediterranean. [*Rare*.]

There was the Plymouth squadron new come in,
Which . . . on the *midland* sea the French had awed.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 171.

midlayer (mid'lā'ēr), *n.* In *biol.*, same as *mesoderm*.

midleg (mid'leg), *n.* 1. The middle of the leg.

Then wash their feet to the *mid leg*, saying another *Psalm*.

Purcell, Pilgrimage, p. 292.

2. In *entom.*, one of the intermediate or second pair of legs of an insect.

Mid-Lent (mid'lent), *n.* [*Late ME. myldent*; *< mid* + *lent*.] The middle or fourth Sunday in Lent.

The flylay a for *myldent*, that was Seynt Cuthberdy's day.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 1.

midlenting (mid'lent'ing), *n.* [*< Mid-Lent* + *ing*.] Same as *mothering*.

The Appointment of these Scriptures upon this Day might probably give the first Rise to a Custom still retained in many Parts of England, and well known by the Name of *Midlenting*, or *Mothering*.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 323, note.

midless (mid'les), *a.* [*< mid*, *n.*, + *less*.] Without middle or core. [*Rare*.]

'Tis nought but All, in 't self including All;
An un-beginning, *midless*, endless All.

Sylvester, tr. of the Barlas Weeks, l. 1.

mid-main (mid'mān), *n.* The middle of the ocean; a locality far out at sea. *Chapman*.

mid-morn (mid'mōrn), *n.* Nine o'clock in the morning. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

mid-morrow (mid'mor'ō), *n.* The middle of the forenoon; nine o'clock in the morning. [*Obsolete or provincial*.]

It was nought passed yet *midmorrow*.

Goiter, Conf. Amant, viii.

midmost (mid'mōst), *a.* *superl.* [*< mid* + *-most*.] Being in the very middle; middlemost; innermost.

The *midmost* had a graceful mien, . . .
But the youngest look'd like beauty's queen.

The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 252).

Save he be
Fool to the *midmost* marrow of his bones.

He will return to more.

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

midnight (mid'nīt), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. midnight, midnyght, mylmyght*, also *midde-nighe*; *< AS. mid-niht* (also *midde-niht*) = D. *MLG. middernacht* = OIG. *mittinacht*, *MLG. mitnacht*, *G. mitternacht* (D. *MLG. middere*, *G. mitter*, orig. dat. of the adj.) = Icel. *midnætti* = Sw. *midnatt* = Dan. *midnat*, *< mid*, middle, + *niht*, night.] 1. *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

For whence the Sonne is East in the parties, toward
Paradya terrestre, it is thence *midnyght*. In our parties o
this half, for the roundness of the Erthe.

Wanderer, Travele, p. 303.

The iron tongue of *midnyght* hath told twelve.

Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 370.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or occurring in the middle of the night: as, *midnight* studies.

We spend our *mid-day* sweat, our *midnight* oil.

We live the night in thought, the day in toil.

Quarles, Emblems, II. 2.

Forth at *midnight* hour he fares, the silent tomb deserting.

Constantine and Avela (Child's Ballads, I. 306).

Where, by the solemn gleam of *midnight* lamps,
The world is poised.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence, II. 65.

Midnight appointments. See *appointment*.—**Midnight sun**. See *sun*.

midnight (mid'nīt), *v. t.* [*< midnight, n.*] To obscure; dim; darken.

It cannot but most *midnight* the soul of him that is false.

Fellham, Resolves, p. 93.

mid-noon (mid'nōn), *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

Seems another morn
Risen on *mid-noon*.

Milton, P. L., v. 311.

mid-off (mid'ōf'), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *mid-wicket off*. See *midwicket*.

mid-on (mid'ōn'), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *mid-wicket on*. See *midwicket*.

mid-parent (mid'pār'ent), *n.* A hypothetical parent whose stature is taken to be a mean between the actual stature of a father and that of a mother. See the *extract*.

If we take the height of the father and the height of the mother multiplied by 1.08 -- the ratio of male to female stature -- draw the mean between the two, and call this the height of the *mid-parent*, then the height of the child will be nearer to the average of the race than the height of the *mid-parent*.

Science, XIII. 206.

mid-parentage (mid'pār'en-tāj), *n.* The character or quality of a hypothetical mid-parent.

By the use of this word ["deviate"] and that of *mid-parentage*, we can define the law of regression very briefly.

Galton, Science, VI. 270.

Midrash (mid'rash), *n.* [*< Heb. midrash*, commentary, exposition, *< dārash*, tread, frequent, seek, search, apply oneself to.] 1. In *Jewish lit.*, exegesis, interpretation, or exposition of the Hebrew Scriptures. Specifically the word denotes hagadic or free interpretation or exposition of a homiletic, allegorical, and popular nature, interspersed with maxims and ethical sayings of eminent men, and with illustrations drawn from the natural world, as well as from all departments of human learning and experience. Compare *haggadah*.

2. An exposition or discourse of this kind, or a collection of such expositions or discourses: as, the *Midrash* on Samuel; the *Midrash* on the Psalms. In this sense the plural is *Midrashim*, occasionally *Midrashoth*.

Midrashic (mid-rash'ik), *a.* [*< Midrash* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or akin to the *Midrash*; hag-gadic.

Very few sayings in Greek are quoted in the *Midrashic* literature.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 68.

midrib (mid'rib), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, the middle (often the only) rib or nerve of a leaf; a continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the lamina. See *acerration*.—2. In *apiculture*, the septum or partition between the two sheets of cells which are found in every comb. *Phin*, Diet. Apiculture, Int., p. xiii.

midribbed (mid'ribd), *a.* [*< midrib* + *-ed*.] Furnished with a midrib.

midriff, *n.* [*Early mod. E. midridde*; *< ME. mydrifde, mydrifde*, *midriden*, *< AS. midrithere, midrithere, midrithere, midrithere* (= OFries. *midrithere, midrede, midrith* = *MLG. midlere*), the membrane inclosing the entrails. *< mid*, mid, + *hrithere, hrithere*, breast, bosom. A diff. word from *midriff*, with which it has been confused.] The membrane inclosing the entrails.

midrif, *midrif* (mid'rif), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also midrife, midrife, midrife*; *< ME. midrif, midref, mydrifere*, *< AS. midrif, midrif* (= OFries. *midrif* = D. *midrif* (cf. *MLD. middrif, middrif* = *MLG. middrif, LG. middrif*, *middrif*), the diaphragm. *< mid*, middle, + *hrif* = OFries. *ref*, belly. Cf. *midrif*.] The diaphragm. See *cut* at *diaphragm*.

But, sirrah, there's no room for faith, truth, nor honesty
in this bosom of thine: it is all filled up with guts and
midrif.

Shak., I Hen. IV., iii. 3. 175.

A night to shake
The *midrif* of despair with laughter.

Tennyson, Princess, i.

mid-sea (mid'sē), *n.* The middle of the sea; the open sea.

Fish that, with their fins, and shining scales,
Glide under the green wave, in coils that oft
Bark the *mid sea*.

Milton, P. L., vii. 483.

midship (mid'ship), *a.* [*< mid* + *ship*; orig. due to *midships*.] Being or belonging to the middle of a ship: as, a *midship* beam.—**Midship bend**, *midship frame*. Same as *dead-end*.

midshipman (mid'ship-man), *n.*; pl. *midship-men* (-men). [*So called with ref. to his place or station when on duty aboard ship, which is amidships or abreast the mainmast; < midship + man*.] 1. A warrant officer in the British navy of the lowest grade of officers in the line of promotion. His special duties are to pass the orders

of the captain and other quarter-deck officers to the crew and to superintend the performance of them.

2. In the United States navy, formerly, an officer of corresponding rank and duties whose designation is now *naval cadet*.—3. In ichth., a batrachoid fish, *Porichthys margaritatus*: so called from the rows of round luminous bodies along the belly, like the buttons of a naval cadet's coat. The body is naked, and there are several of these conspicuous lateral lines formed of shining pearl-like bodies embedded in the skin. The dorsal fin has two spines. The fish is common along the Pacific coast of the United States and reaches a length of about 15 inches.—*Cadet midshipman*. See *cadet*, 4.—*Midshipman's butter*. Same as *avocado*.—*Passed midshipman*, a midshipman who has passed the prescribed examination for promotion.

midshipmite (mid'ship-mīt), *n.* [*< midship-s + mite*], this being substituted for *man*.] A very small midshipman. [Ludicrous.]

Oh, I am a cook and a captain bold,
And the mate of the "Nancy" brig,
And a bo'sun tight, and a midshipmite.

W. S. Gilbert, *Yarn of the Nancy Bell*.

midships (mid'ships), *adv.* [By apheresis from *amidships*.] In the middle of a ship: more properly *amidships*.

midships (mid'ships), *n. pl.* [*< midship, a.*] *Naut.*, the timbers at the broadest part of a vessel.

midsummer, *n.* An obsolete form of *midsummer*.

midst¹ (midst), *n.* [Only in the phrase in the *midst* and its later variations and extensions, this phrase, early mod. E. also in the *middest*, in the *midle*, in ME. in the *middeles*, in *midder* (or *myddes*), being a later extension, with *adv.* gen. suffix *-es*, of earlier *on midde*, a *midde*, *< AS. on middan*, amid, the form *middeles*, *midde*, *midlan* being not orig. a noun, but an *adv.* in adverbial construction: see *mid*¹, and cf. *amid*, *amidst*.] The middle; an interior or central part, point, or position.

Quer looks all lures to the last end,
What will fall of the first furthest to the *midde*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2342.

And Jesus called a little child unto him, and set him in the *midst* of them. *Mat.* xviii. 2.

The king in the *middest* of his play strooke with a tennis ball. *Coryat*, *Cudlites*, l. 133.

Whole we call that, and perfect, which hath a beginning, a *midst*, and an end. *B. Jonson*, *Discoveries*.

In the *midst* of rigour I would beseech ye to think of mercy. *Milton*, *Church-Government*, II, *Concl.*

In my *midst* of, in the *midst* of my . . . [Rare.]

And in my *midst* of sorrow and heart-grief
To show them feats. *Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 1838.

In our, your, their *midst*, in the *midst* of us, you, them. These phrases have been objected to by some writers on English, but with no good reason.

In their *midst* a form was seen. *Montgomery*.

That in their *midst*, in our *midst*, &c., are at odds with the "genius" of our language, is an assertion somewhat adventurous. As concerns a substantive, its subjective genitive, universally, and its objective genitive, very often, may be expressed prepositively. *Love of God*, intending "love emanating from God," may be exchanged for *God's love*: but we also say, *Plato's commentators*, and the *world's end*. To come to possessive pronouns, we have no scruples about the objective *to his pleasure*, *my thy praise*, *in my absence*, *on your account*, *to their discredit*, *in our despite*, *his equal*, &c., &c.; and with these phrases in our *midst* is rightly comparable. . . . With reference to analogical principles in our *midst* is altogether irreproachable. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 50.

=*Syn.* *Amidst*, in the *midst* of, etc. (see *among*); *Center*, etc. See *middle*.

midst¹ (midst), *adv.* [*< midst*¹, *n.*, itself orig. an *adv.*, in connection with a prep.] In the middle.

On earth, join all ye creatures to extol
Him first, him last, him *midst*, and without end.
Milton, *P. L.*, v. 165.

midst² (midst), *prep.* [By apheresis from *amidst*.] Amidst.

They left me *midst* my enemies.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 2. 24.

Before the seat supreme: from whence a voice,
From *midst* a golden cloud, . . . was heard.
Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 28.

midstream (mid'strēm), *n.* The middle of the stream.

The *midstream* 's his, I, creeping by the side,
Am shouldered off by his impetuous tide.
Dryden, *Tyrannic Love*, II, 1.

mid-styled (mid'stild), *a.* Having the style intermediate in length between the short-styled and long-styled forms: applied to heterostyled trimorphic flowers.

midsummer (mid'sum'er), *n.* [*< ME. midsommer*, *< AS. midsunor*, *midsunor* (= *MLat. midsommer* = *G? midsommer* = *Isel. midsumar* = *Sw. midsommar* = *Dan. midsommer*), *< mid*, mid, + *summer*, summer.] The middle of summer; the period of the summer solstice, about the

21st of June (astronomically the beginning of summer), because in Great Britain summer is considered as beginning with May; specifically, midsummer day, June 24th. See *midsummer day*, below. On midsummer eve, or the eve of the feast of St. John Baptist (June 24th), it was the custom in former times to kindle fires (called *St. John's fires*) upon hills in celebration of the summer solstice.

As full of spirit as the month of May,
And gorgeous as the sun at midsummer.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., IV, 1. 102.

"On Midsummer next," the dam'el said.

"Which is June the twenty-four."

Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V, 412).

Midsummer ale, the feast of midsummer day.

And now, next Midsummer ale, I may serve for a fool.
Antiquary, *Old Plays*, A. 91. (*Nares*.)

Midsummer day. Same as *ozone day* (which see, under *ozone*).—**Midsummer day**, the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist (June 24th). Various superstitious practices and wild festivities were long observed on this occasion.—**Midsummer madness**. (a) The wild and indecorous methods of celebrating midsummer eve formerly common in Europe. (b) Lunacy.

Why, this is very midsummer madness.

Shak., T. N., III, 4. 61.

midsummer-men (mid'sum'er-men), *n.* The livelong, *Sedam Telephium*: said to have been used by girls on midsummer eve to test their lovers' fidelity. [Local, Eng.]

midsummery (mid'sum'er-i), *a.* [*< midsummer + -y*]. Of or pertaining to midsummer.

A species of golden rod with a midsummery tincture.

The Century, XXX, 108.

mid-superior (mid-sū-pē'ri-or), *n.* In *Scots law*, one who is superior to those below him and vassal to those above him. *Imp. Dict.*

Mediterranean (mid-to-rā'nē-an), *a.* [*< mid + terranean*; substituted for *Mediterranean*.] Same as *Mediterranean*.

North-ward (bounded) with narrow *Mid-terranean* Sea,
Which from rich Europe parts poor Africa.
Sylvestre, *Tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, *The Colonies*.

midvein (mid'vīn), *n.* [*< mid + vein*.] In bot., same as *costa*. See *nervelet*.

Leaves (of *Musc*) 3- to many (sometimes 2) ranked, usually with a midvein.

Underwood, *Bull.* III, *State Laboratory*, II, 12.

midward (mid'wārd), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. midward*, *< AS. midweard*, toward the middle, *< midde*, middle, + *-ward*, *E. -ward*.] *I. a.* Situated in or toward the middle.

II. n. The middle part.

This champion took his seat, with barge grace,
And leysed it above on the midward
Of the crocodile.

Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 173.

He standing at the head in the *midward* of the scale here.

Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser. 1, 30).

midward (mid'wārd), *adv.* [*< midward, a.*] In or toward the middle.

mid-watch (mid'wōch), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) The period of time from midnight to 4 A. M. (b) The officers and men on duty during that time. See *watch*.

midway (mid'wā), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. mytwage*, *mytwage* = *D. midweg* = *MLat. midwech* (cf. *G. mittweg* = *Sw. medelväg* = *Dan. midveje*); *< mid + way*.] *I. n.* 1. The middle; the midst.

The Ile of Crete is right in the *mid way*.

Manderley, *Travels*, p. 31.

O pity and shame, that they who to live well
Enter'd so fair should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the *mid way* faint!

Milton, *P. L.*, xl. 631.

2. A middle way or manner; a mean or middle course between extremes.

No *midway*

Twixt these extremes at all

Shak., A. and C., III, 4. 18.

II. a. Being in the middle of the way or distance; middle.

The crows, and choughs, that wing the *midway* air,
Show scarce so gross as beetles. *Shak.*, *Lea*, IV, 6. 13.

midway (mid'wā), *adv.* [= *MLat. midweche*, *midwege* = *Dan. midveje*; from the noun.] In the middle of the way or distance; half-way.

He . . . will to-morrow with his trumpet call,
Midway between your tents and walls of Troy,
To rouse a Grecian that is true in love.

Shak., T. and C., I, 3. 78.

She saw him rushly spring,

And *midway* up in danger cling.

Moore, *Lalla Rookh*, *Fire-worshippers*.

midwicket (mid'wik'et), *n.* In cricket, a fielder who stands nearly abreast the bowler, at some distance to the right or left. (See diagram under *cricket*.) *Midwicket on* or *mid-on* stands to the left of the batsman who is striking, *mid-wicket off* or *mid-off* to his right.

midwife (mid'wif), *n.*: *pl. midwives* (-wivz). [*< ME. midwif*, *mydwif*, *midwif*, *mydwif*, *mydwif*, *medwif*, *medwif*, prob. *< AS. midwif* (not recorded), *< mid*, with, + *wif*, wife, woman; cf. *Sp. Pg. comadre*, a midwife, *< com*, *< L. cum*, with, + *madre*, *< L. mater*, mother; *G. beifrau*, a midwife's assistant. Cf. also *D. medelhep*, assistant, *< mede*, with, + *hep*, help; *G. mitheifer*, an assistant, *< mit*, with, + *heifer*, helper. Owing to the disappearance of the prep. *mid*, this element in *midwife* has not been commonly understood, and an etymology based on the ME. form *medwif*, taken as *< mede*, *E. meed*, reward, + *wif*, woman (as if "a woman who serves for pay"), has been in favor. This etymology, which is impossible for other reasons, is not supported even by the ME. form *medwif*, which is explainable as a mere variant spelling of *midwif*.] A woman who assists women in childbirth.

The *midwife* wonder'd, and the women cried
"O, Jesus bless us, he is born with teeth!"
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 74.

Midwife toad, the obstetrical toad or nurse-frog, *Alytes obstetricans*. See *Alytes*.

midwife, *Midwifery (mid'wif, -wiv), *v.*: *pret.* and *pp.* *midwifed*, *midwived*, *ppr.* *midwiving*, *midwiring*. *I. intrans.* To perform the office of midwife.*

II. trans. 1. To assist in childbirth.

Without this ubiquity, how could she be seen at harvest, wiping the faces of reaping monks, whilst she is elsewhere burning villages, or in a rich abbey *midwiving* an abbot? *Brevint*, *Saul* and *Samuel* at *Endor* (1674), p. 261. (*Latham*.)

2. To aid in bringing into being by acting the part of a midwife; assist in bringing to light.

If it be a dream, you shall be the interpreters, or *mid-wif* it into the world.

A. Bailey, *Tr. of Colloquia* of Erasmus, l. 193.

midwifery (mid'wif-ri or mid'wif-ri), *n.* [*< midwife + -ry*.] 1. The practice of obstetrics; the practice of assisting women in childbirth.

A general practitioner, in large *midwifery* practice.
O. W. Holmes, *Med. Essays*, p. 137.

2. Assistance at childbirth or in production.

Hasty fruits and too ambitious flowers,
Securing the *midwifery* of ripening showers.
Stepney, *To the Earl of Carlisle*.

midwifish (mid'wif-ish), *a.* [*< midwife + -ish*.] Like a midwife; pertaining to a midwife, or to the duties of a midwife.

midwinter (mid'win'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. midwinter*, *mydwinter*, *< AS. midwinter*, *midwinter* (= *OFries. midwinter* = *MLat. midwinter*, *midwinter* = *G. mittwinter* = *Sw. dan. midvinter*), *< mid*, mid, + *winter*, winter.] The middle or depth of winter; the usual time of greatest winter cold; specifically, in English literature (winter being reckoned from the 1st of November in Great Britain), the period of the winter solstice, the 21st or 22d of December (which is astronomically the beginning of winter).

miel, *c. f.* [*< ME. mien*, *myen*, *< OF. mīer*, *< MLat. mīcare*, pound into pieces, crumb, *< L. mica*, a crumb; see *mica*.] To pound into small pieces; crumb; crumble. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 239.

miel de palma. [*Sp.*: see *mell*², *de*², *palm*².] Palm-honey. See *copula*.

mien (mien), *n.* [Formerly also *mīen*, *meane*, *mīen*, *mīen*; = *MD. mīen*, *D. mīen* = *G. mīen* = *Sw. mīen* = *Dan. mīen*, *< F. mīen*, *nir*, look, mien, *< It. mīna*, *OH. mēna*, behavior, carriage, deportment, mien, *< menare*, *< MLat. mīnare*, also *mīnare*, conduct, lead, carry, follow up, drive, *< L. mīnari*, threaten; see *menace* and *mīn*².] A person's air, manner, or expression of countenance; look; bearing; appearance; carriage.

Her rare demure, which him seemed
So farre the means of shepherds to extoll.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI, ix. 11.

No persons must appear here in the European dress; and as a Christian is known by his *mīen*, no strangers dare go out of the streets they are used to frequent.

Foerster, *Description of the East*, I, 19.

The *chloe* dawns
Was of majestic *mīen*, with calm dark eyes.

Bryant, *Tale of Cloudland*.

=*Syn.* Aspect, demeanor, deportment, port.

miert, *n.* [*< ME. mīere*, *myere*, *mīour*, *myour*, *< OF. mīur*, *mīer*, *< MLat. mīcatorium*, a pestle, *< mīcare*, pound; see *mīe*.] An instrument for breaking or pounding anything; a pestle.

miev, *v.* An obsolete variant of *more*.

miff (mif), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. LG. (?)* or *G. dial. miff*, sullenness, *G. miff*, sulkiness, *miffen*, sulk, pout; see *muff*².] *I. n.* A fit of petulant displeasure; a feeling of slight anger or resentment. [*Collog.*]

When a little quarrel or *miſſ*, as it is vulgarly called, arose between them. *Polding, Tom Jones, III. 6. (Davies.)*

II. a. Vexed; offended; angry. [*Rare.*]

Being *miſſ* with him myself.

W. Taylor, Mem. by Rohberds, I. 477. (Davies.)

miſſ (miſ), *v. t.* [*< miſſ, n.*] To give a slight offense to; displeasure; nearly always in the past participle: as, she was somewhat *miſſed*. [*Colloq.*]

might¹ (mit), *n.* [*< ME. mighte, myght, micht, might, mygt, also maught, mach, mahl, < AS. mahl, micht, micht, mact, mact = OS. mahl = OFries. macth = D. magt = MAg. macth = OHG. MHG. macth, G. macth = Icel. macth (Icel. also macth, macth = Sw. macth = Dan. magt, after G.) = Goth. macth, power, might; with abstract formative -t (-th) (cf. the adj. AS. macth, macth, powerful, possible, = Goth. macth, possible), from the root of *may*¹ (AS. *magian*, ind. *mag*), be able, have power: see *may*¹.] 1. The quality of being able; ability to do or act; power; active personal force or strength, physical or mental: as, a man of *might*; the *might* of intellect.*

Than the armed host that were in the castle with all their *myght*, and come out in all haste.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 232.

Bring him back again to me,

If it be in your *might*.

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 194).

To the measure of his *might*

Each fashions his destiny

Wardour, Rob Roy's Grave.

2. Power of control or compulsion; ability to wield or direct force; commanding strength: as, the *might* of empire.

He her unwarlike attach, and captive held by *might*.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 6.

Cleopatra . . . submits her to thy *might*.

Shak., A. and C., III. 12. 17.

3. Physical force; material energy.

Whirlpools and storms with chiding arms invest,

With all the *might* of gravitation blest.

Pope, Dunciad, II. 318.

With might and main, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion.

Toward Wirestro he com with *myght and main*.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 166.

With *might and main* they chased the murderous Fox

Dryden, Cock and Fox, I. 149.

might². Preterit of *may*¹.

mightyful (mit'ful), *a.* [*< ME. myghtful, michtful, michtful, etc. (= G. machtvoll); < might¹ + -ful.*] Mighty; powerful.

Thou *mightful* maker that markid vs and made vs.

York Plains, p. 3.

My lords, you know, as know the *mightyful* gods.

Shak., Tit. And., IV. 4. 5.

mightiness (mit'ful-ness), *n.* [*< ME. myghtfulnes; < mightful + -ness.*] The quality of being mighty; strength; power.

mightily (mit'i-ly), *adv.* [*< ME. myghtely, mi-ti-ly, < AS. michtlice (= OS. macthlice = MAg. macthlich, < micht, powerful; see might¹ and -ly².*] 1. In a mighty manner; by great power, force, or strength; vigorously; vehemently; earnestly.

Myne enemies *myghtily* me assay.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

And he cried *mightily* with a strong voice, saying, Babylon the great is fallen.

Rev. xviii. 2.

And do as adversaries do in law,

Stave *mightily*, but eat and drink as friends.

Shak., T. of the S., I. 2. 279.

2. Greatly; in or to a great degree; very much. [*Now only colloq.*]

To my house, where D. Gauden did talk a little, and he do *mightily* acknowledge my kindness to him.

Pepys, Diary, Sept. 20, 1668.

This gentleman deals *mightily* in what we call the irony.

Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

mightiness (mi'ti-ness), *n.* 1. The state or attribute of being mighty; power; greatness; also, high dignity.

In a moment see

How soon this *mightiness* meets misery!

Shak., Hon. VIII., Prolog. 1. 30.

2. A title of dignity; particularly in the phrase, *their High Mightinesses* the States-General of the Netherlands.

Will't please your *mightiness* to wash your hands?

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., n. 1.

A great tract of wild land granted to him by *their High Mightinesses* the Lords States-General.

Trevelyan, Knickerbocker, p. 179.

3. Great degree; great amount.

To show the *mightiness* of their malice, after his holy soul departed, they pierced his holy heart with a sharpe spear.

St. N. More, Works, p. 1260.

mightless (mit'les), *a.* [*= D. magtelos, mactelous = MAg. mactelous = MHG. mactelous, G. mactelous = Icel. mactelous = Sw. magtelous = Dan. magtelous; < might + -less.*] Powerless. The rose is *mightless*, the nettle spreads over her.

Ibb. of Brunne, p. 290.

There is nought more *mightless* than man.

The Academy, March 3, 1889, p. 143.

mightly (mit'i-ly), *a.* [*< ME. myghtly (= Icel. macthly); < might + -ly.*] Mightily.

He shuld greater lorde be;

More puaunt, ful *myghtly*, and ryght gret

Then any of hys kyned in contre.

Rom. of Partray (E. E. T. S.), I. 212.

mighty (mi'ti), *a.* [*< ME. myghty, myghty, mihti, magty, etc. < AS. mactig, mactig, mactig (= OS. mactig = OFries. mactich, mactich = D. magty, magty = MAg. mactich = OHG. mactig, mactie, MHG. mactie, G. mactig = Icel. mactig, mactig, contr. mactik, mactik = Sw. magty = Dan. magty = Goth. mactig), powerful, possible, < mact, mact, might: see might¹, n.] 1. Possessed of or endowed with might; having much ability, strength, or power; eminently strong, powerful, or great: as, a *mighty* conqueror; a *mighty* intellect; a man *mighty* in argument.*

The *mighty* King of Macedoyne monte was adouted

Of any wight in the worlde.

Alimander of Macedoyne (E. E. T. S.), I. 400.

And I will bring you out from the people . . . with a *mighty* hand, and with a stretched out arm. Ezek. xx. 34.

A certain Jew named Apollon, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man, and *mighty* in the scriptures. Acts xviii. 24.

He stood, and questioned thus his *mighty* mind.

Pope, Hud., xlii. 137.

No *mightier* armament had ever appeared in the British Channel.

Mercator, Hist. Eng., xviii.

2. Marked by or manifesting might; very great, important, or momentous; of uncommon force, consequence, size, number, etc.

Hire *mighty* tresses of hire sonnyashe heres,

Unbroken, hangen al aboute hie cotes.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 816.

If the *mighty* works which have been done in their had been done in Sodom, it would have remained until this day.

Mat. xi. 21.

There arose a *mighty* famine in that land. Luke xv. 14.

We were encountered by a *mighty* rock.

Shak., C. of E., I. 1. 102.

The greatest News about the Town is of a *mighty* Prize that was taken lately by Peter Van Hoyen.

Hovell, Letters, I. vi. 22.

Stand farther off yet.

And mingle not with my authority.

I am too *mighty* for your company.

Fletcher (and another), Prothetess, v. 2.

Job and his three Friends . . . had a *mighty* sense of God and Providence and the Duties of Religion upon their minds.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ix.

And from this blazon'd baldrick slang

A *mighty* silver bugle hung

Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, lii.

High and mighty. See *high* - *Syn.* 1. Sturdy, robust, puissant, valiant. 2. Vast, enormous, immense, huge, stupendous, monstrous; violent, vehement, impetuous.

mighty (mi'ti), *adv.* [*< mighty, a.*] In a great degree; very; exceedingly: as, *mighty* wise; *mighty* thoughtful. [*Colloq.*]

A bequord cabinet, some China-ware.

You have 'em *mighty* cheap at Peking Fair.

Prior, Daphne and Apollo.

There is a probability of succeeding about that follow that is *mighty* provoking.

Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

mignard, mignard (min'yär-d), *a.* [*Also mignard; < OF. mignard, F. mignard, with suffix -ard, equiv. to mignon, delicate, pretty, a person beloved: see mignon. Cf. mignonette.*] Delicate; dainty; pretty.

Love is brought up with those soft *mignard* handlings.

His pulse lies in his palm.

R. Johnson, Devil is an Ass, II. 2.

mignardise, mignardise (min'yär-diz), *n.* [*Also mignardise; < OF. mignardise, F. mignardise, < mignard, delicate: see mignard.*] Delicacy; daintiness; kind usage; fondling; wantonness.

Entertain her and her creatures too

With all the *mignardise* and quaint caresses

You can put on them.

R. Johnson, Staple of News, II. 1.

mignardise, mignardise (min'yär-diz), *v. t.* [*Also mignardise; < mignardise, n., as if < mignard + -ize.*] To render mignard or delicate; soothe.

Wanton *mignardise* that did *mignardise*, and make the language more dainty and feminine. *Hovell, Letters, iv. 19.*

mignon, mignon, *n.* and *v.* See *mignon*.
mignonette (min-yo-net'), *n.* [*< F. mignonette, the flower so called, dim. of mignon, delicate,*

pretty, gracefully pleasing; see *mignon*.] 1. A well-known plant, *Roseda odorata*, native in northern Africa. Its racemes of small greenish-white flowers with prominent brown anthers are not showy, but the plant is a universal favorite in gardens on account of its fragrance. In ordinary culture it is an annual, but it is naturally shrubby, and by proper care can be made to thrive for several years in the form of tree-mignonette. The perfume is best extracted by enfleurage.

2. Some other species of the genus *Roseda*. The white mignonette, *R. alba*, a tall plant with white scentless blossoms, has sometimes been cultivated. The wild or dyer's mignonette, *R. luteola*, is better known as dyer's-weed or yellow-weed. See *dyer's-weed*. **Jamaica mignonette.** See *Laurencia*. **Mignonette lace.** See *lace*. **Mignonette netting.** A shape kind of netting used for window-curtains. *Dict. of Needlework*. **Mignonette pepper.** In cooking, pepper underground, or ground very coarse. **Mignonette-vine.** A plant, *Madia elegans*, from Pacific North America. (Eng.) **Tree-mignonette.** A plant of any common variety of mignonette trained in an erect form and prevented from flowering early by having the ends of the shoots pinched off.

migraine (mi-grän'), *n.* Same as *megrim*.

migrainous (mi-grä-nus), *a.* [*< migraine + -ous.*] Pertaining to or caused by *megrim*: as, *migrainous* vertigo.

The various forms of headache - dyspeptic, *migrainous*, neuralgic, cerebral. *Lancet*, No. 3422, p. 690.

migrant, *n.* An obsolete form of *megrim*.

migrant (mi-grän't), *a.* and *n.* [*= F. migrante, < L. migran(t)-s, pp. of migrare, migrate, remove: see migrate.*] 1. *a.* Changing place; migratory.

For now desire of *migrant* change holds away.

The Century, XXXI. 115.

II. n. 1. One who migrates; a wanderer.

The unhappy *migrants* may be, if not magnificently, at least hospitably, entertained. *Foote, The Minor, Ind.*

2. In *zool.*, specifically, a migratory animal, as a bird.

These are true *migrants*; but a number of other birds visit us occasionally, and can only be classed as stragglers. *A. R. Wallace, Distribution of Animals, I. 19.*

migrate (mi-grät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *migrated*, pp. *migrating*. [*< L. migratus, pp. of migrare, (> It. migrare), move from one place to another, remove, depart, migrate; perhaps connected with meari, go. Cf. emigrate, immigrate.*] To pass or remove from one place of residence or habitat to another at a distance, especially from one country or latitude to another; in a general sense, to wander.

Those truly home-bred and genuine sons of the soil who have never *migrated* beyond the sound of flow bells.

W. Tring, Sketch-Book, p. 379.

Syn. *Migrate, Emigrate, Immigrate.* To *migrate* is to change one's abode, especially to a distance or to another country, emphasis being laid upon the change, but not upon the place of departure or that of stopping, and the stay being generally not permanent. *Emigrate*, to migrate from, views the person as leaving his previous abode and making a new home; *immigrate*, to migrate into, views him as coming to the new place. The *Arab migrants*, the European coming to America is an *emigrant* to those whom he leaves, and an *immigrant* to the Americans. *Migrate* is applicable to animals: the other terms are generally used of the movements of men.

migration (mi-grä-shun), *n.* [*< F. migration = Pg. migração = It. migrazione, < L. migratio(n)-, < migrare, pp. migratus, migrate: see migrate.*] 1. The act of migrating; change of residence or habitat; removal or transit from one locality or latitude to another, especially at a distance. Among animals, the most extensive and regular migrations are performed by birds during spring and fall, and in a general way along meridians of longitude, the vernal migration being northward, the autumnal southward. This is ordinary or equatorial migration. In cold and temperate latitudes of the northern hemisphere nearly all insectivorous birds perform migration. Some, as sandpipers, which breed only in high latitudes, may be dispersed during their migration over a great part of the world. Others, as swallows, are noted not only for the extent but for the rapidity and regularity of their movements, their arrival and departure being capable of prediction with considerable accuracy. The migration of many water-fowls is scarcely less notable in the same respects. Migration seems to be determined, primarily and chiefly, by conditions of food supply, but this does not fully account for the apparently needless extent and the wonderful periodicity of the movement, nor for the fact that individuals sometimes return to exactly the same spot to breed again, after passing the winter perhaps thousands of miles away. Migrations of mammals are more irregular than those of birds, less definitely related to latitude and longitude, and more obviously dependent upon food supply: such are the excursions, often in enormous herds, of various arctic animals, as lemmings and other rodents, reindeer, musk-oxen, foxes, etc. Such movements do not appear to be specially related to reproduction. Many fishes migrate from and back to the sea, ascending rivers to spawn, as is notably the case with anadromous fishes of the salmon and herring families: with eels the case is reversed, with many fishes the catadromous migration is between deeper and shallower, or colder and warmer, salt water. Periodical migration is also marked with certain insects. Thus, *Acrostes plebejus*, the milkweed-butterfly, migrates southward in the fall to hibernates in the pine woods of

the southern United States. The faculty which enables or compels animals to migrate has been named the "instinct of migration"; but the phrase is rather a statement of fact than an explanation of the phenomenon, except in so far as this instinct may be regarded as originating in and being highly developed from the simple necessity of moving about to secure food.

All our adventures were by the fireside; and all our migrations from the blue bed to the brown.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*.

Adventures that beguiled and cheered
Their grave migration. Wordsworth, *Excursion*, vii.

(our remote forefathers must have made endless earlier migrations as parts of the great Aryan body, as parts of the smaller Teutonic body. But our voyage from the Low-Dutch mainland to the Isle of Britain was our first migration as a people. E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 31.

2. A number of animals migrating together; the total of the individuals or species which perform any particular migration; also, the time or period occupied in migrating.—3†. Change of place; removal.

Such alterations, transitions, migrations, of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened. Woodward, *Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth*. (Latham.)

4†. Residence in a foreign country; banishment.

We is me, too too long banished from the Christian world, with such animosity, as if it were the worst of enemies, and meet to be adjudged to a perpetual migration.

Sp. Hall, *Invisible World*, The Epistle.

Bathic migration, migration of fishes from one depth of water to another; vertical or altitudinal change of habitat in the sea: distinguished from *equatorial migration*.

The fishes of any region may find water of suitable warmth by moving north or south along the shores of the continent, or by changing to waters of lesser or greater depth. The former may be called *equatorial*, the latter *bathic migration*. Bathic migration is the most common.

Goode, *Menhaden*.

Equatorial migration, ordinary meridional migration from or toward the equator. See def. 1.

migrationist (mi-gra'shon-ist), *n.* [*< migration + -ist*.] One who or that which migrates.

The descendants of previous ages of migrationists. *Jour. Anthropol. Ind.*, XVII, 130.

migration-station (mi-gra'shon-stā-shon), *n.* A station or post for observing facts concerning the migration of birds.

Migration-stations now exist in every state and territory of the Union excepting Delaware and Nevada.

Seaward, IV, 374.

migration-wave (mi-gra'shon-wāv), *n.* The migration of many birds simultaneously, so that they appear at once at a given place in great numbers in comparison with those that go before or come after; the height of the migration of a given species. *Coues*.

migrator (mi-gra-tor), *n.* [*< L. migrator, a wanderer, < L. migrari, pp. migratus, migrate; see migrate*.] One who or that which migrates.

These wild migrators. *The New Mirror* (1848), II, 121.

migratory (mi-grā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. migratoire*, = *Sp. It. migratorio*; as *migrate + -ory*.] 1. Given to or characterized by migration: roving or removing from place to place; unsettled; as, the pastoral tribes of uncivilized men are generally *migratory*; to lead a *migratory* life.

Yet, sweet Nightingale!

From the warm breeze that bears thee out, might

A: will, and stay thy migratory flight.

Wordsworth, *Evening Voluntary*, v.

The same species is often sedentary in one part of Europe, and *migratory* in another.

A. R. Wallace, *Distribution of Animals*, I, 20.

2. Pertaining or relating to migration or to a tendency to migrate.

This purpose is sometimes carried on by a sort of *migratory* instinct, sometimes by a spirit of conquest.

Burke, *Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, II, 2.

Migratory animals, those animals whose instincts prompt them to remove from one place to another at the regularly recurring changes of season or of their natural means of subsistence.—**Migratory cells**, white blood-corpuscles which, by means of the amoeboid movement of their protoplasm, penetrate the walls of the blood-vessels and wander independently in the tissues, particularly the connective tissue.—**Migratory locust**. See *locust*, 1.—**Migratory pigeon**, the passenger-pigeon. See *Pouter*, and cut under *passenger-pigeon*.

migrenet, *n.* A Middle English form of *megrin*.

Michaelmas, *n.* A Middle English form of *Michaelmas*.

mihrab (mih-rāb'), *n.* [Ar., praying-place.] A niche, or sometimes merely a decorated slab, in one of the interior walls of a mosque, marking the direction of Mecca, to which the faithful ought to turn in prayer. In the niche a copy of the Koran is usually kept, and in front of it the imam stands when he leads the congregation in prayer.

mihri, **mihria**. Obsolete forms of *mighri*, *mighri*. **mikado** (mi-kā-dō), *n.* [Jap., lit. 'exalted gate' (like the *Sublime Porte*, applied to the Sultan of Turkey), < *mi*, exalted, + *kado*, gate.] The

Emperor of Japan, sometimes erroneously spoken of as the spiritual emperor. See *shogun*.

Mikania (mi-kā-ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow), named after J. C. Mikán, a Bohemian botanist (1769-1844).] A genus of composite plants of the suborder *Tubuliflorae*, the tribe *Eupatoriaceae*, and the subtribe *Ageratoideae*. The principal characteristics are an involucre of four slightly unequal bracts, four-flowered heads which are racemose or panicled, and pappus with very numerous scabrous bristles arranged in one row. The plants are shrubs or herbs, which are almost always climbing or twining, with opposite leaves, and small white, flesh-colored, or pale yellowish heads. About 140 species have been enumerated, but they may probably be reduced to 100. They are natives of the warmer parts of America, with the exception of one species, which is found in Asia and tropical Africa. *M. scandens*, the climbing hempweed, is a high twiner, with cordate somewhat deltoid or hastate leaves and heads of pale flesh-colored flowers in dense cymes, climbing over copse along streams; it ranges through the eastern and southern United States into Mexico and to Brazil. *M. Guaco* is one of the guaco-plants of tropical America.

mikel, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *mickle*.

mil (mil), *n.* [*< L. mille, a thousand*.] A unit of length used in measuring the diameter of wires, equal to .001 of an inch.—**Circular mil**, a unit of area used in measuring the areas of cross-sections of wires, equal to .7854 of a square mil.

mil. An abbreviation of *military*.

milager (mi-lāj), *n.* See *milage*.

Milanese (mil-an-ēs' or -ez'), *a.* and *n.* [*< It. Milanese (< L. Mediolanensis)*.] *< Milano*, < *L. Mediolanum*, the city now called Milan. I. *a.* Of or belonging to Milan or the people of Milan, a city of northern Italy, or to the province or the former duchy of Milan.

II. *n. sing. and pl.* A citizen or citizens of Milan.—**The Milanese**, the territory of the former duchy of Milan in northern Italy.

milarete (mil'ar-ē-tē), *n.* [*< Milar* (the Val Milar, in Switzerland, where it was supposed to occur; the true locality, however, has been found to be Val Gurf) + *-ite*.] A silicate of aluminum and calcium, allied in composition to *petalite*. It occurs in colorless or greenish hexagonal (perhaps pseudohexagonal) prisms.

milcer, *v. t.* See *milce*.

milch (milch), *a.* [*< ME. milche, milch, < AS. meles, meles, meolce (= L. melke = OHG. milg, meles, G. melk = Lecl. melk, mjolki)*.] Giving milk; furnishing milk; as, a *milch* cow; now applied only to domestic animals, and chiefly to cows. Take two *milch* kine, on which there hath come my yoke. 1 Sam. vi, 7.

2†. Milky; said of plants.

Heem (plants) both *milch* in year novellas gine
Beth bought to feed.

Pulladun, *Husbandrie* (E. E. 18) p. 99.

3†. Yielding liquid; distilling drops (namely, tears). [*< poetical and rare*.]

The instant burst of clamour that she made,
Unless things mortal move them not at all,
Would have made milk the burning eyes of heaven,
And passion in the gods. Shak., *Hamlet*, II, 2, 640.

milch-wench (milch'wench), *n.* A wet-nurse.

Such exceptions were made against all but one country
milch-wench, to whom I was committed, and put to the
breast. Steele, *Tatler*, No. 15.

milch-woman (milch'wūm'an), *n.* A wet-nurse. [*Rare*.]

We find not above fifty one to have been starved, excepting helpless infants at Nurse, . . . being caused . . . by carelessness, ignorance, and infirmity of the *Milch women*. J. Grant, quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 109.

milchy (mil'chi), *a.* [*< milch + -y*.] Cf. *milky*. 1. Milk-giving; abounding in milk.

There *milchy* goats came freely to the pail.
Shak., *Hamlet*, II, 1 (Olen of Horace, *Epode*, xvi (*Darius*)).

2. Milky, as an oyster.

mild (mild), *a.* [*< ME. mild, milde, myld, < AS. milde = OS. milda = OFries. milde = D. mild = MLG. mild = OHG. milfi, MHG. milte, G. mild, milde, mild = Lecl. mildr = Sw. Dan. mild, mild, gentle, = Goth. *milda (or *maldeis ?) (in comp. *milds, without affection); perhaps = L. mollis (if that be taken as reduced from orig. *moleis, *moldeis), soft, gentle (see *molte*, *molify*, etc.). Otherwise akin to OHG. milu, compassionate, Italic. milui, amiable, kind, Pol. Bohem. mily, dear, = Lith. melas, dear; cf. Gr. *milizos*, kind, Skt. *√ mard*, be gracious, pity.] 1. Possessing softness or gentleness of disposition; soft-mannered; kindly disposed; good-tempered.*

So gainly a god and of gentle *milde*!

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II, 729.

O, he was gentle, *mild*, and virtuous.

Shak., *Rich.* III, 1, 2, 104.

2. Exercising gentleness in conduct or action; not harsh or unfeeling; considerate; conciliatory.

To smooth his fault I should have been more *mild*.

Shak., *Rich.* II, 1, 3, 240.

3. Marked by softness or kindness; gentle in character, method, or appearance; manifesting or expressing mildness; mollifying; tranquil; placid; as, *mild* words or manners; a *mild* rebuke; a *mild* aspect.

Rushing sound

Of onset ended soon each *milder* thought.

Milton, *P. L.*, vi, 98.

Ab! dearest friend! in whom the gods had joined
The *mildest* manners with the bravest mind.

Pope, *Ham.*, xiv, 988.

4. Gentle or moderate in force, operation, or effect; not harsh or irritating; emollient; bland; genial; as, *mild* medicine; *mild* winds; a *mild* remedy.

The folding gates diffused a silver light,
And with a *milder* gleam refreshed the sight.

Addison, *tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*, II.

5. Moderate in quality or degree; of mitigated force; weak in kind; free from harshness or roughness; hence, not hard to endure, manage, etc.; as, *mild* fruit; *mild* dissipation; *mild* efforts.

This horror will grow *mild*, this darkness light.

Milton, *P. L.*, II, 290.

O! pass more innocent, in infant state,
To the *mild* limbs of our father Tane.

Pope, *Dunciad*, I, 228.

Upon a *mild* docility of bill.

Byron, *Child Harold*, IV, 67.

Modena, Roman, and Sardinian (oak) are what the workmen call *milder* in character—that is to say, they are easier to work, and a little less hard. *Lodgett, Timber*, p. 84.

6. Hence, new; not having gained the taste that comes by keeping; said of malt liquors; as, *mild* ale.—7. See the quotation.

A body which can have its form permanently changed without any flaw or break taking place is called *mild*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI, 312.

[*Mild* forms the first element in a number of compounds of obvious signification, for example, *mild* flavored, *mild* looking, *mild* mannered, *mild* spirited, *mild* tempered.] **Mild steel**. See *steel*. To draw it *mild*. See *draw*.—*Syn.* Bland, Soft, etc. (see *gentle*), tranquil, soothing, pleasant, pacific.

mildt (mild), *n.* [*< ME. milde (= OHG. milfi = Lecl. milch, milde, mildness; < mild, a.)*] Mildness; gentleness.

Phy on the cruel crabb'd heart

Which was not mov'd with *mildt*

Guinevere, Complaint of Philomena (ed. Arber).

mildt, *v.* [ML., < AS. *mildian*, become mild (cf. *gumildian*, *gemildian*, make mild, pity; see *mitse*), < *milde*, mild; see *mild*, a.] I. *intrans.* To become mild.

II. *trans.* 1. To make merciful.—2. To pity; pardon. *Hallwell*.

milden (mild'n), *v.* [= Dan. *mildne*; as *mild* + *-en*.] I. *intrans.* To become mild; grow less severe, stringent, or intense; soften; as, the weather gradually *mildens*. *Imp. Dict.*

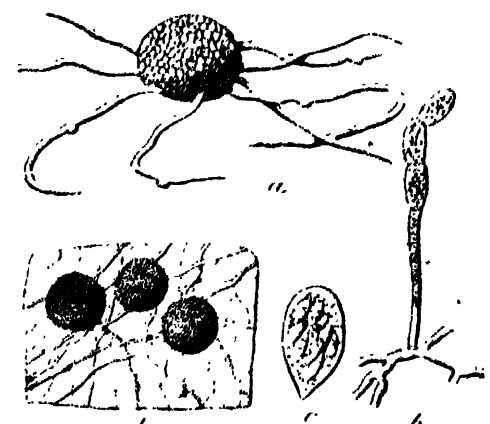
II. *trans.* To render mild, in any sense; make less severe, stringent, or intense; soften.

The political tone is also *mildened* in the revision.

Lovell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 216.

mildernixt, *n.* A coarse linen used for milcloth. *Trapper's Dict.*

mildew (mild'ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mel-dew*; < ME. *mildewer*, *milden*, *mildere*, honey-dew, also blight, < AS. *mild-daw*, *mild-daw*, *mild-daw* (= D. *meldauw* = MLG. *meldow* = OHG.



1. Primary Mildew, in situ.

2. *Perithecia* (conspicuous, upon the apothecium of the leaf of *Lupinus perennis*), a. the sporangia and mycelium, b. conidia bearing hyphae, c. ascus containing eight ascospores.

mildew, *MIH*, *mīlōw*, *G.* *mehlthau* = *Sw.* *mjöldagg* = *Dan.* *melding* -- the form *mēle*, *D.* *meel*, etc., stimulating *mīla*, etc., = *F.* *meall*, honey-dew, < **mīle* (= *Goth.* *mīlith* = *L.* *mel* = *Gr.* *μήλι*, *u/lr*), honey (> *mīluc*, *myluc*, *mīluc*, *myluc*, *mīluc*, honeyed, sweet, mellow, = *Ice.* *mīluka*, a honeyed drink), + *dew*, *dew*. The first element is disputed, the word having early perished in independent use; but no other explanation than that here given is plausible.] 1. A minute parasitic fungus which frequently appears on the leaves, stems, and various other parts of plants or other decaying organic substances as a white frost-like down, or in spots or with various discolorations. The name is more properly restricted to the *Erysiphe*, or powdery mildews, and the *Peronosporae*, or downy mildews. The *Uredineae*, of which *Puccinia graminis*, the common mildew of England, is the type, are more properly rusts. (See *rust*, *Erysiphe*.) The mildews are among the most destructive fungi known. *Peronospora viticola* is the very destructive American downy mildew of the grape, and *Uromyces ampelopsidis*, of which the so-called *Indian Tucker* is the conical form, is the powdery mildew of the grape. *Phytophthora infestans* is the downy mildew of the potato, causing the disease known as *potato-blight*. *Erysiphe communis* is a very common mildew on various Leguminosae, Ranunculaceae, etc. The so-called mildew of linen is produced by a species of *Cladophorium*. See *Cladophorium*, *Erysiphe*, *Peronospora*.



The Downy Mildew of the Grape (*Peronospora viticola*), magnified.

2. A state of decay produced in living and dead vegetable matter, and in some manufactured products of vegetable matter, such as cloth and paper, by the ravages of very minute parasitic fungi.

The Lord shall smite thee . . . with mildew.

Doct. xxviii. 22.
One talks of mildew and of frost.
Cooper, Yearly Distress.

Mildew mortification, gangrenous ergotism.
mildew (*mīl'dū*), *v.* [*<* *mildew*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To faint with mildew.

He . . . mildews the white wheat, and hurts the poor creature of earth.
Shak., Lear, III. 4. 123.

It distills . . . books at the Custom House till the pages are mildewed.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.

II. intrans. To become affected with mildew.
mildew-bronze (*mīl'dū-bronz*), *n.* Bronze in which is imitated the effect of aging on bronzes long buried in the ground.

mildewy (*mīl'dū-i*), *a.* [*<* *mildew* + *-y*.] Affected by or abounding in mildew; moldy.

mildly (*mīl'dī*), *adv.* [*<* *ME.* *mīldelich*, *mīldeliche*, *<* *AS.* *mīldeliche* (= *D.* *mīldīk* = *MLat.* *mīldeliche*, *MIHG.* *mīldeliche*, *G.* *mīldlich* = *Ice.* *mīldiga* = *Sw.* *mīldeligen* = *Dan.* *mīldelig*), *<* *mīlde*, *lit.*: see *mīlde* and *-ly*.] In a mild manner or degree; softly; gently; tenderly; not roughly or violently; moderately.

mildness (*mīl'dnes*), *n.* [*<* *ME.* *mīldenes*, *<* *AS.* **mīldenes* (= *OHG.* *mīltutesa*), *<* *mīlde*, *mīld*: see *mīld* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being mild, in any sense of that word; gentleness of disposition, manner, action, or effect; moderateness of quality or character; placidity; softness; yieldingness.

mild-spoken (*mīl'dspō'kn*), *a.* Mild in speech. [Colloq.]

mile (*mīl*), *n.* [*<* *ME.* *mīle*, *mīle*, *<* *AS.* *mīl* = *D.* *mīl* = *MLat.* *mīle*, *Lat.* *mīle* = *OHG.* *mīla*, *mīlla*, *MIHG.* *mīle*, *G.* *mīle* = *Ice.* *mīla* = *Sw.* *Dan.* *mīl* = *OF.* *mīle*, *mīle*, *F.* *mīle* = *Pr.* *Sp.* *mīla* = *Pg.* *mīla* = *It.* *mīlia*, *<* *ML.* *mīlia*, *mīlia*, fem. sing., a mile, < *L.* *mīle*, see *passuum*, a mile, lit. a thousand steps; *mīle*, pl. *mīlia*, *mīlia*, a thousand, *passuum*, gen. pl. of *passus*, a step: see *pace*.] An itinerary measure, modified from that of the Romans, which was equal to 1,617 English yards: used in the British empire, in the United States, and, formerly, in most European countries. The ordinary statute mile is equal to 8 furlongs = 320 perches or poles = 1,760 yards = 5,280 feet: it was rendered legal by a statute of the thirty-fifth year of Elizabeth's reign, which prohibited building within three miles of London. This mile was probably intended to be about the length of a minute on the earth's surface, but the perch, of which it is an exact multiple, already existed. The square mile is a square chain, or 640 acres. The nautical or geographical mile has been variously defined: see *phrase* below. The medieval English mile (divided into 5 furlongs) was equal to 3,610 feet or 901 meters. The old London mile was 3,000 feet. The miles of continental Europe were of the most various lengths, and mostly represented as it would seem, multiples of some modified Roman mile. The ancient Scottish mile was 1,370 yards = 1,123 English miles; the Irish mile, 2,240 yards = 1,753 English miles (11 Irish miles being 14 English miles). The Welsh mile was nearly

4 miles English. The following table shows the values of some of the principal miles in meters:

Italian Miles.	Meters.	German Miles--continued.	Meters.
Reggio	1,403	Hanover	7,419
Modena	1,400	Saxony	9,082
Genoa	1,495	Brunswick	7,419
Lombardy	1,765	Baden	6,960
Naples	2,226	Austria	7,587
Rome	1,480		
Tuscany	1,652	Other Miles.	
Sicily	1,458	Castile	1,392
Malta	1,612	Portugal	3,059
		Greece	1,292
German Miles.		Holland	5,847
Geographical	7,420	Denmark	7,538
Prussia	7,532	England	1,609

I hold for all the good that ever God made,
Abide you in a bad wife by a large mile.

William of Palers (E. E. T. S.), l. 1732.

A merry heart goes all the day,
Your soul flies in a mile a.

Shak., W. T., iv. 2 (song).

He had ridden five Statute miles

Robin Hood's Part (Child's Ballads, V. 349).

Geographical or nautical mile, a mile variously defined as: (1) the mean length of a minute of latitude = 6,082.66 feet; (2) the length of a minute of the meridian corresponding to the radius of curvature of the particular latitude, varying from 6,045.16 feet at the equator to 6,107.86 feet at the poles; and (3) the length of a minute of longitude on the equator = 6,087.15 feet. To remove all uncertainty, the United States Coast Survey has adopted the value of the nautical mile as equal to one sixtieth part of the length of a degree on the great circle of a sphere whose surface is equal to the surface of the earth. This value gives one nautical mile = 6,080.27 feet, which is very nearly the value of the Admiralty knot (2,028 feet) adopted by the British Hydrographic Office. **Three-mile limit, belt, or zone** (also called the *marine belt*, in international law, that part of the margin of the high seas which is within the jurisdiction of the nation possessing the coast, originally determined by the circumstance that, at the time this limit became generally recognized, a marine league approximated fairly to the distance at which cannon on the shore would serve to command the water. 1 *Wart. Dig.* Int. Law, III, § 32.

mileage (*mī'lāj*), *n.* [Formerly also *milage*; *<* *mīle* + *-age*.] 1. Length, extent, or distance in miles; the total or aggregate number of miles of way made, used, or traversed; as, the *mileage* of highways or waterways in a country; the *mileage* of a railroad-line; the *mileage* of a year's traffic on a railroad, or of travel through a country. -- 2. An allowance or compensation for travel or conveyance reckoned by the mile; especially, payment allowed to a public functionary for the expenses of travel in the discharge of his duties according to the number of miles passed over; as, the *mileage* of a sheriff, circuit judge, or member of Congress or of a legislature.

Private travelers can obtain permission to make use of (post horses) on payment of small mileage dues.
H. O. Forbes Eastern Archipelago, p. 52.

mile-post (*mīl'pōst*), *n.* A post set up to mark distance by miles along a highway or other line of travel.

Milesia (*mīl'si-ā*), *n.* [NL.] A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Syrphidae*, founded by Latreille in 1805. It is composed of large, robust, nearly naked species, black or yellowish brown, with yellowish thoracic and abdominal markings. The genus is mostly developed in southern Asia and the East Indian archipelago; but two European species are known, and one, *M. ornata*, is North American.

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mile-stone (*mīl'stōn*), *n.* A stone or pillar set up along a highway or other line of travel to mark distance in miles.

The second mile-stone fronts the garden gate.
Cooper, Retirement, I. 490.

mileway (*mīl'wā*), *p.* 1. A measure of time: the third part of an hour, or twenty minutes. -- 2. Five degrees of angular measurement.

As I have said, 5 of these degrees make a mileway, & 5 mileways make an hour.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, l. 14.

milfoil (*mīl'fōil*), *n.* [*<* *ME.* *mīlfoil*, *<* *OF.* *mīlfoil*, *mīrfuel*, *mīrfuel*, *mīlfoel*, *m.*, *mīlfoelle*, *F.* *mīlfoelle*, *l.*, = *Pg.* *mīlfohas* = *It.* *mīlfo-glie*, *mīlfo-glie*, *L.* *mīlfofolium*, neut.; *mīlfo-folia*, f., *mīlfoil*, lit. (like *Gr.* *μήλιος*, *mīlfoil*), 'thousand leaves,' so called from the abundance of its leaves, < *mīle*, a thousand, + *folium*, leaf: see *mīl* and *foil*.] *CF.* *trefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *cinq-foil*, etc.] A composite herb, *Achillea Millefolium*, also called *yarrow*. It is distributed throughout the northern hemisphere, and is found on roadsides, in dry pastures, etc. It is a grayish green plant, a foot or two high, the leaves bipinnate and very finely divided, the heads in a crowded corymb, their short rays white, sometimes rose-colored. Medicinally the milfoil is a mild aromatic tonic and astringent. *A. monacha*, the monk-milfoil, a native of the mountains of central and southern Europe, is cultivated in Switzerland as a food for cattle. The name is sometimes extended to other plants of the genus. -- **Water-milfoil**, one of various water-plants with finely dissected leaves, chiefly of the genus *Myriophyllum*. The hooded water-milfoil is the bladderwort, *Utricularia vulgaris*.

milias, *n.* [L., pl. of *milium*: see *Milium*.] Millet; millet-seed.

They stamp their milias as we do spics, . . . temper with fresh water and salt, and make rolls thereof.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 650.

miliari, *n.* [*<* *ME.* *miliare*, *<* *L.* *miliarium* (see *def.*)] In *Rom. antiq.* and later, a tall narrow vessel for drawing and warming water: used in baths.

A *miliari* of lead, the bottom brasses
Amends the feetes sette it so withoute
The founneis, and the fire ther under passe.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

miliaria (*mī-lī-ā-ri-ā*), *n.* [NL., < *L.* *miliaria*, fem. of *miliarius*, belonging to millet: see *miliari*.] 1. In *pathol.*, *miliary fever*. -- 2. In *ornith.*, an old name of the corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*, as that of a bird which feeds upon millet. It is taken by some authors as a generic name of this bunting and its near relatives.

miliary (*mī-lī-ā-ri*), *a.* [= *F.* *miliare* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *miliar* = *It.* *miliare*, *<* *L.* *miliarius*, of or belonging to millet, < *mīlium*, millet: see *mīl*.] Resembling millet-seeds, especially in size (about one or two millimeters in diameter); accompanied by formations of this size; as, *miliary glands*; *miliary tuberculous*; *miliary fever*. See *gland*, *tuberculosis*, *fever*.

millicet (*mī-lēs'*), *n.* [*<* *F.* *mīluc*, *militia*: see *militia*.] Militia, in a general sense.

The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the public charges of their millicet.

Sir W. Temple, War in the Low Countries.

Millobatis, *n.* See *Myliobatis*.

Miliola (*mī-lī-ō-lā*), *n.* [NL., < *L.* *mīlium*, millet: see *Milium*.] A genus of imperforate foraminifera, typical of the family *Miliolidae*. The minute fossil tests or shells occur in immense numbers in some strata, being the chief constituent of the miliolite limestone of the Paris basin, for example.

Miliolidae (*mī-lī-ō-lā-dē*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Miliola* + *-idae*.] A family of foraminiferous rhizopods, typified by the genus *Miliola*. They have the test imperforate, normally calcareous and porcelaneous, sometimes incrustated with sand, under starved conditions (for example in brackish water) becoming chitinous or chitino-arenaceous, and at abyssal depths occasionally consisting of a thin, homogeneous, imperforate siliceous film.

milioliform (*mī-lī-ō-lī-fōrm*), *a.* [*<* *NL.* *Miliola* + *L.* *forma*, form.] Same as *milioline*.

milioline (*mī-lī-ō-līn*), *a.* [*<* *NL.* *Miliola* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the *Miliolidae* or a subfamily *Miliolina*: as, a *milioline* chamber or character.

Abounding near the shores of almost every sea are some forms of the *Miliolina* type, so named from the resemblance of some of their minute fossilized forms to millet-seeds.
W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 402.

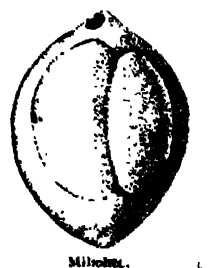
miliolite (*mī-lī-ō-līt*), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *NL.* *Miliola* + *-ite*.] 1. *a.* Miliolitic.

2. *n.* A fossil milioline foraminifer.

miliolitic (*mī-lī-ō-līt'ik*), *a.* [*<* *miliolite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to miliolites, containing or consisting of miliolites: as, *miliolitic* chalk.

milit. An abbreviation of *military*.

militancy (*mī-lī-ān-sī*), *n.* [*<* *militant* (*t*) + *-cy*.] The condition of being militant; a state of warfare or conflict.



Miliolite.

All humane life, especially the active part, is constituted in a state of continual militancy.

W. Montague, *Devout Essays*, I, x. 7.

It is not uncheering to look back upon a time when the nation (England) was in a normal condition of militancy against social injustice.

Proverbs, Sketches, p. 172.

militant (mil'i-tant), *a.* [= F. *militant* = Sp. Pg. *il. militante*, < L. *militans* (-t-s), ppr. of *militare*, serve as a soldier; see *militate*.] 1. Fighting; warring; engaged in warfare; pertaining to warfare or conflict.

At which command the powers militant

... moved on
Milton, P. L., vi. 61.

In silence.

2. Having a combative character or tendency; warlike.

The militant nature of legal protection is seen in the fact that . . . it is a replacing of individual armed force by the armed force of the state, always in reserve if not exercised.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 522.

Church militant. See *church*.

militantly (mil'i-tant-li), *adv.* In a militant or warlike manner.

military (mil'i-tär), *a.* [< L. *militaria*; see *military*.] Military.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved,
Hacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*

Instruct the noble English heirs

In political and military affairs.

B. Jonson, *Underwoods*, 1211

militarily (mil'i-tär-ri-li), *adv.* In a military or warlike manner; by military force; from a military point of view.

Austria is at this moment, under the treaty (of 1850), militarily occupying two provinces of Turkey in order to reform them.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII, 396.

militarism (mil'i-tär-izm), *n.* [= F. *militarisme* = Sp. *militarismo*; as *militar*, *militar-y*, + *-ism*.] The military spirit; addition to war or military practices; the maintenance of national power by means of standing armies.

The principles of Port Royal found some supporters . . . before monarchism and militarism had crushed the life out of the nation.

Encyc. Brit., VII, 675.

Monarchy, aristocracy, militarism we could not have if we would, we would not have if we could.

A. D. White, *Century's Message*, p. 19.

Who can say that the democracy will not in some sudden impulse of economy or aversion to militarism prematurely reduce the army and navy, and lay the Empire open to aggression from every side?

Nineteenth Century, XX, 311.

militarist (mil'i-tär-ist), *n.* [= F. *militariste*, + *-ist*.] 1. One devoted to military affairs; one proficient in the art of war.

You're deceived, my lord; this is Monsieur Parolles, the gallant *militarist*—that was his own phrase—that had the whole theory of war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the chape of his dagger.

Shak., *All's Well*, iv. 3, 101.

2. One who is in favor of a standing army; one who advocates a warlike policy.

military (mil'i-tär-i), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *militar*; = F. *militaire* = Sp. Pg. *militar* = It. *militare*, < L. *militaris*, rarely *militarius*, of or belonging to soldiers or war, warlike, < *miles* (milit-), OL. *meiles*, a soldier.] 1. *a.* 1. Having the position or character of a soldier; pertaining to soldiers; suitable to, characteristic of, or performed by soldiers; soldierly: as, a military man; a military department or disposition.

He will maintain his argument as well as any military man in the world.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. 2, 80.

Was this your discipline and faith engaged,

Your military obedience?

Milton, P. L., iv. 955.

Though courageous in brawls and duels, he knew nothing of military duty.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

2. Relating or pertaining to war, to the art of war, or to an armed force; adapted to or connected with a state of war; martial; warlike; belligerent: as, the military art; military glory; military history; military equipage; a military expedition. The military resources of a country include both army and navy, and the phrase *military office* has been legally construed to apply to both; but in ordinary language *military* is used only in relation to the land-foree, as distinguished from the naval or sea forcee.

Both were ambitious of military glory, and showed capacity for attaining it.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Ism.*, ii. 25.

A military force, whether intended to operate on land or at sea, exists primarily for purposes of war.

J. R. Soley, *Blockade and Cruisers*, p. 231.

3. Warlike in method or practice; having relation to the usages or purposes of war; connected with or dependent upon the use of armed force: opposed to *civil*: as, a military despotism; military government; a military execution.

Abbreviated *mil.*, *milit.*

Bureau of Military Justice. See *bureau*.—**Military architecture.** See *architecture*.—**Military art,** the art of war. (*a*) *Tactical*, relating to the order and arrangement

to be observed in the management of an army when it is to march, to engage an enemy, or to be encamped. (*b*) *Tactical*, including the composition, fabrication, and application of warlike machines, and the practice of military engineering in the erection of offensive and defensive works for the protection of an army, a city, or a country. This branch also comprises the topographical survey, the building of pontoon and other bridges, the projection and construction of roads, telegraph-lines, railroads, etc., necessary to the operations of an army in the field. — **Military band.** See *band*. — **Military ceremonies.** See *ceremony*. — **Military commission.** See *commission*. — **Military courts,** the courts of chivalry and courts martial. — **Military drum,** the side-drum or snare-drum. — **Military engineering,** fever, etc. See the nouns. — **Military funds.** See *funds*. — **Military Knight of Windsor.** Same as *Windus Knight* (which see, under *knight*). — **Military law,** the body of rules and ordinances prescribed by competent authority for the government of the military state, considered as a distinct community. (*h*) *Law* (M) Military law in the United States consists of the Rules and Articles of War, and other statutory provisions for the government of persons subject to military control, to which may be added the unwritten or common law derived from the usage and custom of military service. See *law*, and *martial law* (under *martial*). — **Military mast.** See *mast*. — **Military music,** martial music, suitable for a military band and for use in connection with military evolutions. — **Military offenses,** offenses which are cognizable by a court martial. — **Military system,** the rules, regulations, forms, etc., prescribed for the organization and administration of an army in the field or in garrison or camp. — **Military tenure,** a tenure of land on condition of performing military service. — **Military testament,** in *Roman law*, a nuncupative will, by which a soldier might dispose of his goods without the forms and solemnities which the law requires in other cases. — **Statute of military tenures,** an English statute of 1660, which abolished knight's service and some of the abuses and exactions of military tenures. — *Syn. Warlike, etc.* See *martial*.

II. *n.* Soldiers generally; soldiery; officers of the army; commonly with the definite article: as, the occasion was enlivened by the presence of the military.

My lord going to the "Trumpet," in the Cockpit, Whitehall, an house used by the military in his time as a young man.

Thackeray, *Henry Esmond*, I, 14.

militate (mil'i-tat), *v. t. & p.* prot. and pp. *militated*, ppr. *militating*. [*< L. militatus*, pp. of *militare*, (> It. *militare* = Pg. Sp. *militar* = F. *militier*), be a soldier, < *miles* (milit-), a soldier; see *military*.] 1. To be in conflict or at variance; come into collision.

Against everything which militated with the doctrines or ceremonies of his church, he hurled his anathemas.

Whipple, *Ess. and Rev.*, II, 90.

Hence—2. To stand in array; have weight or force, as in determining anything: followed by *against*, and permissibly by *in favor of*: as, these facts militate against (or in favor of) your theory.

Multiplicity of talents has too often militated against the due fulfillment of some special bent.

W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 1.

militation (mil-i-tä'shon), *n.* [*< L.* as if **militatio* (-n-), < *militare*, pp. *militans*, serve as a soldier; see *militate*.] A fighting; warfare; state of conflict.

Repentance, death not cut down sin at a blow; no, it is a constant *militation*, a course of mortification.

The Morning Exercise Methodized, p. 374

militia (mi-lish'ä), *n.* [Formerly *milice*, < F. *milice* = Sp. Pg. *milicia* = It. *milizia*, < L. *militia*, military service, the soldiery, < *miles* (milit-), a soldier.] 1. Military service; warfare.

Another kind of militia I had then there.

Baxter.

2. Soldiery; militants collectively. [Rare.]

Know then, unnumber'd spirits round thee fly,

The light militia of the lower sky.

Pope, *R. of the L.*, l. 42.

Hence—3. The whole body of men declared by law amenable to military service, without enlistment, whether armed and drilled or not. [U. S.]

It has been necessary to call into review, not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States by draft.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 34a.

The regular army is supported and controlled by the federal government, but each state maintains its own militia, which it is bound to use in case of internal disturbance before calling upon the central government for aid. In time of war, however, these militia come under the control of the central government.

J. Fisher, *Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 28.

4. A body of men enrolled and drilled according to military law, as an armed force, but not as regular soldiers, and called out in emergency for actual service and periodically for drill and exercise. The feudal array of the middle ages was properly a militia, and the first proceeding of modern warfare consisted in the gradual adoption of permanent and regular troops, which superseded the militia.

militiaman (mi-lish'ä-man), *n.*; pl. *militiamen* (-men). (One who belongs to the organized and armed militia.)

militiate (mi-lish'ä-ti), *v. t.* [*< militia* + *-at*. Cf. *militate*.] 1. To levy or raise troops; maintain a standing army.

We continue to militate, and to raise light troops.

Walpole, *To Mann*, Nov. 16, 1744. (Davies.)

2. To fight as a soldier.

The militating spirits of my country.

Steele, *Tristram Shandy*, III, 177. (Davies.)

Milium (mil'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *milium*, millet; see *millet*.] 1. A genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrostideae* and the subtribe *Stipeae*, characterized by an ovoid glume, rigid or hardened about the caryopsis, and an awnless flowering glume. They are annuals or perennials, with flat leaves and a compound panicle of one-flowered spikelets. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of Europe, temperate Asia, and North America. The genus bears the common name of *millet-grass*. *M. efusum*, widely spread through the northern hemisphere, is a tall handsome grass which thrives in dense shade. Its herbage is relished by cattle, and its seed by birds.

They have the seed of *Milium* in great abundance.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 104.

2. [*i. e.*] In *pathol.*, an affection of the sebaceous glands, caused by retention of their secretion in the form of pearly or yellowish-white little globular bodies embedded in the skin and projecting slightly above its surface.

Milium is a minute white tumour, about the size of a millet seed, . . . which is mostly situated at or near the free edge of the lid.

J. S. Wells, *Dis. of Eye*, p. 482.

Milusa (mil-i-ä'sä), *n.* [NL. (Leachmann, 1832), named after J. Milus Vololinus, a horticultural writer of the 16th century.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Anonaceae*, the custard-apple family, type of the tribe *Miluseae*. It is characterized by having the outside petals small, and the interior ones much larger, flat, and converging at the apex. Seven or eight species are known, natives of eastern India, and perhaps of Australia. They are low or medium-sized trees, with flowers almost always axillary, either solitary or in clusters, and with the petals often transparent.

Miluseae (mil-i-ä'sä-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Benth and Hooker, 1832), < *Milusa* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Anonaceae*, typified by the genus *Milusa*. It is characterized by stamens which are loosely imbricated, and with the connective slightly or not at all dilated beyond the conspicuous dorsal cells of the anthers. There are 11 genera and about 65 species, all indigenous to the tropics.

milk (milk), *n.* [*< ME. milk, mylk, melk, mule*, < AS. *meole, meoluc* (not **mile*) = OFries. *melok* = D. *mel* = M.G. *läl*, *melk* = OHG. *miluh*, MHG. *milch*, *milch*, G. *milch* = Teut. *mylk* = Sw. *mylk* = Dan. *melk* = Goth. *miluka*, *milk*; cf. Ir. *melg* = O'Bulg. *melko* = Pol. Bohem. *melko* = Serv. *miljko* = Russ. *moloko* = Wendish *moloko*, *melanda* (all prob. borrowed from or modified according to the Teut., having *k* for the reg. *g*) (cf. W. *laeth*, L. *lac* (-t-) = Gr. *gala* (galaer-), *milk*, of diff. origin; see *lactate*, etc., *galaxy*, etc.); derived from a common Indo-Eur. verb, namely, AS. *melean* (pret. *meale*, pp. *meolen*) = D. *melken* = M.G. *läl*, *melken* = OHG. *melchan*, MHG. *melchen*, *melken*, G. *melken* = Goth. **milkan* (not recorded), a strong verb partly displaced by, or merged in, a later weak verb, F. *milk* = OFries. *melka* = Teut. *mylka*, etc., depending on the noun; cf. O'Bulg. *milza*, *meleat*, etc., = Russ. *melch* = Lith. *melsti* = L. *mulgere* = Gr. *gala* (-galaer-), *milk*, = Skt. *√marj* = Zend *√marez*, stroke, rub. Hence *milk*, *v.*, and *milch*, *a.*] 1. A white or bluish-white liquid secreted by the mammary glands of the females of the class *Mammalia*, and drawn from their breasts for the nourishment of their young. It is opaque, with a slight peculiar odor and a bland sweetish taste. Its chemical constituents in different mammals are qualitatively alike, but quantitatively vary much, not only in different species, but also in different individuals, or even at different times in the same individual. The amount of water varies from about 80 to 90 per cent., the residue being composed of albuminoids (casein and lactoprotein), fat, milk-sugar, and certain salts, chiefly phosphates. Under the microscope it appears as a clear transparent fluid, in which a large number of minute globules are suspended. When allowed to rest, these globules rise to the surface, forming a yellowish stratum *cremæ*, which consists mainly of the fat, mixed with some casein, and retaining some serum. In the cow about 4 per cent. of the milk is cream, in the human female less, in the mare scarcely more than 1 per cent. By churning, the globules unite to form butter, leaving the *buttermilk*, which is essentially a solution of milk-sugar, with the salts and some casein and butter. The milk from which cream is separated is skinned *milk*, which when left to itself (if not too cold) develops, from the action of a certain bacterium, the acid which separates the casein in a coagulated condition called *curd*; the same effect is produced by some other acids and by rennet. The prepared inner membrane of the stomach of a calf. The liquid separated from the coagulum is called *whey*, and contains chiefly

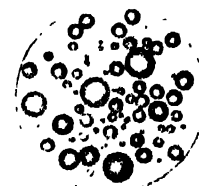


Diagram of milk globules, showing fat globules (highly magnified).

milk-sugar and some salts. Cheese is prepared by coagulating milk with rennet, allowing the whey to separate, and adding salt to the curd. The specific gravity of both cows and human milk is about 1.030. Human milk is always alkaline, cow's milk either alkaline or acid, while the milk of carnivora is always acid. Milk represents a complete or typical food, in which all the constituents necessary for maintaining the life and growth of the body are present. In rare instances milk, in greater or less abundance is secreted by the mammary glands of the adult human male.

*Milk before wine, I would twice mine.
Milk taken after, in poisonous daughter
Quoted in Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), Index, p. 100.
She bath'd her body many a time
In fountains blith with milk
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII 257).*

2. Anything resembling milk in appearance, taste, etc., as the juice of the coconut and the sap of certain plants (see *later*).

*Thou (squills) that in hills growe or place colds
Have little milk*

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

At the time when the contents of the berry (wheat) are in the condition technically known as *milk*

Ure, Dict., IV. 153.

3. The spot before it is discharged from an oyster.—4. A slight cloudy opacity occurring in some diamonds.

Cloudy imperfections known in the trade as "milk" or "milk"

Ure, Dict., II. 24.

Blue milk. (a) Milk deprived of its cream; skimmed milk. It has a faint bluish tinge. [Colloq.] (b) Milk which has undergone a special fermentation caused by a microbe, *Bacterium cynogenum*, which causes it to assume a blue color. **Bristol milk**, a mixed beverage of which sherry is the chief ingredient.

Plenty of brave wine, and above all Bristol milk.

Pope, Diary.

A rich beverage made of the best Spanish wine, and colored about the whole kingdom as *Bristol milk*.

Munday, Hist. Eng., III.

Condensed milk, milk preserved by the addition of sugar with or without other ingredients, and subsequent reduction by evaporation to a half or a fourth of its bulk, sometimes even to dryness. **Fairy's milk**, a peculiar milky secretion produced by the mammary glands of infants for some days after birth. **In milk, in the milk**, milky; containing the spot, as oysters; containing a white juice, as wheat before the grains harden. **Milk of almonds**, an emulsion prepared by rubbing blanched almonds with gum arabic, sugar, and water. **Milk of lime**, slaked lime suspended in water; so called as resembling milk in appearance. **Milk of sulphur**, precipitated sulphur. **Pigeon's milk**, a milky or curdy secretion of the crop of pigeons of both sexes, upon which they feed their young for some time by disgorging or regurgitating it into their mouths. **Red milk**, milk which has assumed a red color from the growth of a chromogenic fungus, *Micrococcus profligator*. **Sugar of milk**. Same as *lactose*. **Whole milk**, milk with all its cream. [Eng.] **Yellow milk**, milk which has assumed a yellow color, due to a coloring matter produced by a microbe, *Bacterium sporanthum*.

milk (milk), *v. t.* [*< ME. milken, < AS. mlecan = OFries. melka (= leol), mjolka = Sw. mjölka = Dan. mælke*], draw milk, give milk, *< meole*, milk; see *uik*, *n.*, where an earlier form of the verb is mentioned.] 1. To press or draw milk from the breasts or udders of: as, to *milk* a cow.

The Jew may not *milk* his calf, nor ate of the milk when he hath procured a Christian to *milk* them, except he first buy it, but at his own price.

Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 205.

Thou wilt not find my shepherdesses idly piping on oaten reeds, but *milking* the kine

Guy, Shepherd's Week, Prologue.

2†. To suck.

I have given suck, and know

How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.

Shak., Macbeth, I. 7. 65.

3. Figuratively, to drain the contents or the strength from; exhaust gradually: as, to *milk* a friend's purse; the soil has been *milke*d of its fertility. [Obsolete or colloq.]

And to ayd the kynge in his right must the commons be *milke*d till they bleede awayne.

Tyndale, Works, p. 365.

This three year I have *milke*d their hopes.

B. Jonson, Volpone, I. 1.

4. In *racing slang*, to bet against, as an owner against his horse when the horse is to be withdrawn, or cannot win, or is not to be allowed to win.—5. In *teleg.*, to draw part of the current from (a wire) through an instrument without cutting the wire; read a message by placing an induction apparatus close to (the wire).

The rapidity and simplicity of the means by which a wire could be *milke*d without being cut or put out of circuit struck the whole of the party.

Procott, Elect. Invent., p. 105.

6†. To supply with milk; feed with milk.

Scorched was Terry fuely to right

*That she fell offe hym rald (dressed) and dight,
Chafed, milke'd, and rebaued again.*

Rom. or Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 424.

For I, he a milder she can cherishe,

And myk a as doth a uorys.

Rom. of the Rose.

milk-abscess (milk'ab'ses), *n.* An abscess of the female breast arising during lactation.

milk-and-water (milk'and-wa'ter), *a.* Insipid, like milk diluted with water; hence, weak; characterless; wishy-washy. [Colloq.]

What ails a veteran may well lay a *milk-and-water* bourgeois low.

C. Heule, Cloister and Hearth, xvi.

milk-blotch (milk'bloch), *n.* An eruption of numerous minute vesicles on a red surface, on the faces of infants, in some cases extending to the neck and breast. The vesicles break, and discharge a viscid fluid, which becomes incrustated in yellowish or greenish scabs, forming, as they extend, a kind of mask. It is a form of vesicular eczema. Also called *milk-crust* or *milk-seab*.

milk-can (milk'kan), *n.* A large can for carrying milk to market or to customers.

milk-car (milk'kär), *n.* A special form of box freight-car with end platforms and passenger-car springs, used for the transportation of milk in cans. [U. S.]

milk-cooler (milk'kö'ler), *n.* An apparatus for cooling fresh milk by means of ice or cold water.

milk-crust (milk'krust), *n.* Same as *milk-blotch*.

milk-cure (milk'kür), *n.* A system of medical treatment by means of a diet of milk.

milk-dame (milk'dam), *n.* A wet-nurse; a foster-mother.

Then her own *mylkdame* in byrth soyl was breathles

Stanhurst, Æneid, iv. 681.

milk-dentition (milk'den-tish'ön), *n.* See *dentition*.

milk-duct (milk'dukt), *n.* The duct, or any one of several ducts, which conveys milk from the place of its secretion in the mammary gland through the nipple to the exterior; a galactophorous duct.

milken (mil'kn), *a.* [*< ME. milken (t), < AS. *mylecn, milen, of milk, < meole, milk; see milk, n., and -en*]. 1. Consisting of milk. [Rare.]

The remedies are to be proposed from a constant course of the *Milken* diet.

Sir W. Temple.

2. Milky; resembling milk.

She having with a pretty paleness, which did leave *milken* lines upon her rosy cheeks, paid a little duty to human fear.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

milken-way (mil'ku-wä), *n.* Same as *Milky Way*.

I said thine eyes were stars, thy breasts the *milken-way*

Sir P. Sidney (Arden a Eng. Garner, I. 341).

milker (mil'kär), *n.* 1. One who milks.

His kine, with swelling udders, ready stand,
And, lowing for the pail, invite the *milker's* hand.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, II. 764.

2. An apparatus for milking cows mechanically.—3. A cow or other animal that gives milk; usually with a qualifying term. [Colloq.]

Inferior cows will require to be worked out, and the utmost attention must be paid to breeding good *milkers*.

Quarterly Rev., CXIV. 223.

milk-factory (milk'fak'to-ri), *n.* See the quotation.

Factories, as explained by Canon Bagot, in a paper read at the recent Dairy conference in Ireland, are of three kinds, distinguished by him as *milk factories*, *creameries*, and *butter factories*. In the *milk factories*, which are becoming common in the south of Ireland, the whole milk is purchased from the farmers, the price paid lately being 4d. to 4½d. a gallon, and the separated milk, after the cream has been extracted by the mechanical cream separator, is taken back by the farmers, at 1d. to 2½d. a gallon, for the feeding of pigs.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 304.

milk-fat, *n.* See *milk-crem*.

milk-fever (milk'fä-ver), *n.* A name applied to light feverish attacks coming on shortly after childbirth, and coinciding more or less with the beginning of lactation.

milk-fish (milk'fish), *n.* A clupeoid fish, *Chanos salmoneus*. See *Chanos*.

milkyful (milk'fü), *a.* [*< milk, n., + -ful*]. Abounding or overflowing with milk; fertile; fruitful.

O Milk-mill Vales with hundred Brooks indented

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Decay.

milk-glass (milk'gläs), *n.* Same as *cryophite glass* (which see, under *cryophite*).

milk-globule (milk'glob'ül), *n.* One of the numerous small highly refractive oil-globules floating in the milk-plasma. The white color and opacity of milk are due to the milk-globules, which reflect the light. They consist of fat or butter, surrounded by a very thin envelope of casein.

milk-hedge (milk'hej), *n.* A shrub or small tree, *Euphorbia Tirucalli*, native in Africa, and naturalized in parts of India. It branches densely, is perennially green, and is much used for hedges. Its wood, which is very hard, and durable when not exposed to wet, is valuable for gunpowder-charcoal. Its milky juice is an Indian specific for syphilis.

milk-house (milk'hous), *n.* A dairy.

Who would not think it a ridiculous thing to see a lady in her *milk-house* with a velvet gown?

Pattenham, Arts of Eng. Poets, III. 24.

milky (mil'ki-li), *adv.* With a milky appearance; after the manner of milk.

milkiness (mil'ki-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being milky, or of resembling milk in quality or appearance.

All nebulae naturally seemed to him (Herschel) to be but stellar clusters, so distant as to cause the individual stars to disappear in a general *milkiness* or nebulosity.

Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 458.

Hence—2. Bluntness; mildness; softness.

Would I could share the balmy, even temper,

And *milkiness* of blood.

Dryden, (Teonemes, I. 1.

My new companion poured out his complaints in no *milkiness* of mood.

T. C. Crutten.

milking (mil'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *milk, v.*]

1. The act of drawing milk.—2. The milk so obtained at one time.—3. In *racing slang*, the keeping of a horse a favorite, at short odds, for a race in which he has no chance, or from which he is to be withdrawn, with the object of betting against him. *Krik's Guide to the Turf*.

milking-stool (mil'king-stöl), *n.* A stool used to sit on while milking a cow. The stool in common use has three legs. In Switzerland one is used consisting of a disk which can be strapped to the person, with a sharpened or pointed prop about a foot long.

Swiss Milking-stool, Canton Fribourg.

milking-time (mil'king-tim), *n.* The time of day, especially about sunset, at which cows or other milch animals are usually milked.

I think it is now about *milking time*; and yonder they be at it.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 170.

milking-tube (mil'king-tüb), *n.* A perforated tube of silver which is inserted in the milk-duct of a cow's teat, to overcome the muscular contraction, and thus facilitate the flow of milk.

milk-kinship (milk'kin ship), *n.* The kinship arising from adoption or fostering.

We find among the Arabs a feeling about *milk kinship* so well established that Mohammed's law of forbidden degrees gives *half* the effects of blood relationship as a bar to marriage.

W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 140.

milk-ky (milk'ki'), *n. pl.* Milch cows. [Scotch.]

And I'll gi' thee ane o' my best *milk-ky*,
To maintain thy wife and children three.

Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 78).

milk-leg (milk'leg), *n.* Same as *phlegmasia dolens*. See *phlegmasia*.

milkless (milk'les), *a.* [*< milk, n., + -less*]. Without milk; specifically, in *bot.*, not supplied with or producing milk, a character of high importance in agaricaceous fungi.

Gills (of *Russula*) nearly equal, *milkless*, rigid, brittle, with an acute edge.

Cooke, Handbook of Brit. Fungi, p. 217.

milk-livered (milk'liv'erd), *a.* Timid; cowardly; white-livered.

Milk liver'd man.

That bear'st a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs.

Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 50.

milk-madget (milk'maj), *n.* A milkmaid.

Shall I now, lyke a castaway *milk-madget*,

On mye woers formoure be fawnting?

Stanhurst, Æneid, iv. 672 (Daries.)

milkmaid (milk'mäid), *n.* A woman who milks cows or is employed in a dairy.

The *milkmaid* singeth blithe.

Milton, L'Allegro, I. 65.

milkman (milk'man), *n.*; *pl. milkmen* (-men). A man who sells milk; especially, one who goes from door to door serving milk to families.

milk-meat (milk'mät), *n.* Food consisting of or made with milk, as cheese, butter, etc.

The help which fasting does to prayer cannot be served by changing flesh into fish, or *milk-meats* into dry diet.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 8.

Abstaining from flesh and *milk-meats* on Friday.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 274.

milk-mirror (milk'nir'ör), *n.* Certain marks on the udder and perineum of the cow, consisting of spots and lines on which the hair grows upward (the hair on other parts growing downward), supposed to indicate, by their form, size, and direction, the characters of the cow as regards both the quantity and the quality of her milk.

milk-mite (milk'mit), *n.* See *cheese-mite*.

milk-molar (milk'inö'läär), *n.* One of the grinders of back teeth of the milk-dentition,

corresponding to and replaced by a premolar of the permanent dentition.

milk-nurse (milk'nērs), *n.* A wet-nurse.

My mother was a guide milk-nurse,
And a guide nurse was she.
Barry Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 396).

milk-pail (milk'pāl), *n.* A pail for holding milk; specifically, the wooden or tin vessel commonly used in milking.

Very fractious, and apt to kick over the milk-pail.
Quarterly Rev., CLXV. 149.

milk-pan (milk'pan), *n.* A large shallow pan in which milk is kept to allow the cream to rise.

milk-pap (milk'pap), *n.* A teat or nipple. [Rare.]

Let not the virgin's cheek
Make soft thy trenchant sword; for those milk paps,
That through the window-lane bore at men's eyes,
Are not within the leaf of pity writ.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 115.

milk-parsley (milk'pārs'li), *n.* A European umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum palustre*, abounding with an acrid milky juice; also, *Scellinum caruifolium* of the same family, sometimes distinguished as *caraway-leaved milk-parsley*.

milk-pea (milk'pē), *n.* See *Galactia*, 2.

milk-plasma (milk'plaz'mil), *n.* A clear slightly opalescent fluid obtained by filtering milk through clay filters or membranes.

milk-porridge (milk'por'ij), *n.* Porridge made with milk instead of water.

milk-pump (milk'pump), *n.* An instrument for drawing milk from the breasts; a breast-pump.

milk-punch (milk'punch'), *n.* A drink made of milk, spirits (usually brandy, rum, or whiskey), sugar, and nutmeg.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Pickwick, with equal carelessness; "it smells, I think, like milk punch."

Dickens, Pickwick, I.

milk-quartz (milk'kwārt's), *n.* A variety of quartz of a milk-white color. Also called *milky quartz*.

milk-scab (milk'skab), *n.* Same as *milk-blotch*.

milk-selet, *n.* [ME.] A milk-pail.

Multatule, a milk-selet. *Nominate MS. (Halliwell.)*

milk-shake (milk'shak'), *n.* A beverage composed of milk and carbonated water with the addition of a flavoring, mixed by being vigorously shaken up and down by hand or by a small machine. [Recent, U. S.]

milk-sick (milk'siki), *a.* Infected with milk-sickness. [Colloq.]

Trembles and milk-sickness were generally hard to locate by strangers in the particular "settlement," as a "milk sick farm" was not desirable as a place of residence, and, if known to be such, was rendered almost unsalable.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 9.

milk-sickness (milk'sik nes), *n.* A malignant disease, occurring in some parts of the United States, which affects certain kinds of farm stock, and also persons who eat the flesh or dairy products of cattle so infected. The symptoms are vomiting, purging, extreme nervous agitation, etc. From the peculiar tremors that characterize it, it is also called the *trembler*.

milk-snake (milk'snāk), *n.* A handsome and harmless serpent, *Ophibolus zinnus*, of the family *Colubridæ*, common in many parts of the United States. It attains a length of about 3 feet, the coloration is yellowish-gray, with a dorsal series of 50 or more elliptical chocolate black bordered blotches, and on each side two other alternating series of blotches; the abdomen is yellowish-white with square black blotches. It is also called *chicken snake* and *thunder and lightning snake*.

milk-sop (milk'sop), *n.* [ME. *milk-sopp*; < *milk*, *n.*, + *sop*, *n.*] 1. A piece of bread soaked in milk. [Rare.]—2. A soft, effeminate, girlish man; one who is devoid of manliness; a term of contempt.

Alas! she saith, that ever I was shape
To wed a milk-sop or a coward ape
Chaucer, Prologue to Monk's Tale, l. 22.

'Tis now come to that pass that he is no gentleman, a very milk-sop, a clown, of no bringing up, that will not drink.
Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 143.

milk-sopism (milk'sop-izm), *n.* [ME. *milk-sop* + *-ism*.] The character of a milk-sop; effeminacy. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832. [Rare.]

milkstone (milk'stōn), *n.* A white calcined flint, often found in connection with prehistoric remains. They are supposed to have been repeatedly heated in order to be thrown into water to make it boil, at a time when pottery vessels were not made to resist the action of fire.

milk-sugar (milk'shūg'ār), *n.* Same as *lactose*.

milk-tester (milk'tes'ter), *n.* A lactometer or lactodensimeter. See *tester*.

milk-thistle (milk'this'tl), *n.* A thistle-like plant, *Silybum (Cardus) Marianum*, native in

southern Europe, somewhat cultivated and spontaneous elsewhere. The leaves are variegated with white. Sometimes called *lady's-thistle*.

milk-thrush (milk'thrush), *n.* In *pathol.* See *aphtha*.

milk-tie (milk'ti), *n.* Same as *milk-kinship*.

The strength of the foster-feeding, the *milk tie*, among the Scotch Highlanders is a familiar instance of a mode of regarding relationship very different from that prevalent among us.
Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilization, p. 145.

milk-tooth (milk'tōth), *n.* [= D. *milktand* = G. *milchzahn* = Sw. *mjölk tand* = Dan. *melketand*.] A tooth of the milk-dentition; a temporary or deciduous tooth, which is shed and replaced. A child has 20 milk-teeth.

milk-tree (milk'trē), *n.* 1. Same as *coc-tree* (*Brosimum galactodendron*).—2. A tree of one of several other genera, as *Tabernaemontana ulmis*, of British Guiana. **Jamaica milk-tree**, or *milk wood*, *Pseudodelphinium spurius*. **Madagascar milk-tree**, *Cerbera Odallam*. See *Cerbera*.

milk-tube (milk'tub), *n.* In *bot.*, a laticiferous tube.

milk-vat, **milk-fat** (milk'vat, -fat), *n.* [ME. *milk-fat*, < AS. *meolefat* (= D. *MLG.* *melkvat* = OHG. *milchfatz*, MHG. *milchfatz*, G. *milchfass* = Sw. *mjölk fat* = Dan. *melkefad*), a vessel for milk, < *meole*, milk, + *fat*, vessel; see *fat*, *vat*.] A tank or tub into which milk is poured, especially for coagulating with rennet, in the manufacture of cheese.

milk-vessel (milk'ves'el), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the tubes in which a milky fluid is secreted; a laticiferous vessel.

milk-vetch (milk'vech), *n.* A plant of the genus *Astragalus*; so called from a belief that these plants increased the secretion of milk in goats feeding upon them.

milk-walk (milk'wāk), *n.* A round or beat for selling milk; a milkman's route. [Eng.]

"My father had a milk-walk," he said, and when he died I was without money and had nothing to do.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 486.

milk-warm (milk'wārm), *a.* Warm as milk as it comes from the breast or udder.

They had baths of cool water for the summer, but in general they used *it milk warm*.
Snodgrass, France and Italy, xxxii. (Dames.)

milkweed (milk'wēd), *n.* 1. A general name for plants of the genus *Asclepias*, somewhat especially for *A. Coralli*, the most common American species; so called from their milky juice. The bast of *A. Coralli* forms a tough textile fiber. The swamp milkweed, *A. incarnata*, is another common species, with rather handsome flesh-colored flowers. Also called *milkwed*. 2. A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, especially *E. corollata*, the flowering or blooming spurge. See *Euphorbia*.—3. In Great Britain: (a) The sow-thistle, *Trichos dactyloides*. (b) The milk-pursh, *Puccinellia palustris*. **Green milkweed**, a plant of the genus *Asclepias* and perhaps *Asclepias* both closely allied to *Asclepias*.

milk-white (milk'hwīt), *a.* [ME. *milkwhit*, *melkwhit*, < AS. *meolewhit*, white as milk, < *meole*, milk, + *whit*, white.] White as milk.
A little western flower,
Before milk white, now purple with love's wound,
And maidens call it love in idleness.
Shak., M. A. D., v. 1. 167.

milk-woman (milk'wūm'wōn), *n.* A wet nurse. [Scotch.]

milkwood (milk'wūd), *n.* A name of several trees of different genera. (a) The Jamaica milk tree, *Pseudodelphinium spurius*. (b) A West Indian species, *Lawsonia inermis*, called *henna* and *henna wood*. (c) A very milky euphorbiaceous tree, *Sapota Linnæa* (var. *elliptica*), called *Jamaica milkwood*.

milkwort (milk'wōrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Polypogon*, formerly imagined to increase the milk of nurses. In Great Britain the common milkwort is *P. vulgaris*, also called *crane flower*, *gum flower*, and *proserpin*, and *proserpin flower*, in allusion to its time of blooming at 4 us. 2. A seaside plant, *Glaux maritima*, with the same supposed property. Also called *sea milkwort*.

milky (mil'ki), *a.* [ME. *milky*, < *mil*, *n.*, + *-y*.] 1. Containing, consisting of, or resembling milk; as, a *milky fluid*; a *milky color*.
Some plants, upon breaking their vessels, yield a *milky* *Arbutus*, *Alliopsis*, *juice*.
The pails high foaming with a *milky flood*.
Pope, *Iliad*, xvi. 760.

And *milky* every *milky* sail
On winding stream or distant sea.
Traveller, In Memoriam, cv.

2. Yielding milk.
Perhaps my passion he disdaineth,
And courts the *milky* mothers of the plains.
Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

3. Full of milk or spawn, as oysters; a trade use.—4. Soft; mild; timorous; effeminate.

Has friendship such a faint and *milky* heart,
It turns in less than two nights?
Shak., T. of A., iii. 1. 57.

Thy *milky* meek face makes me sick with hate!
Shelley, The Consul, II. 1.

Milky quartz. Same as *milk-quartz*.

milky-tailed shrike, the slender silverfin, *Chola galacturus*, a cyprinoid fish abounding in mountain streams of the Ohio valley and southward.

Milky Way (mil'ki wā). [Formerly also *milken-way*; cf. D. *milchweg* = G. *milchweg* = Sw. (rare) *miljkrag* = Dan. *milkevei*.] 'The Galaxy. See *Galaxy*, 1.

That *Milky Way* which down Heaven's Mountain flows
Its beautiful smoothness to hot footstep crows.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, III. 34.

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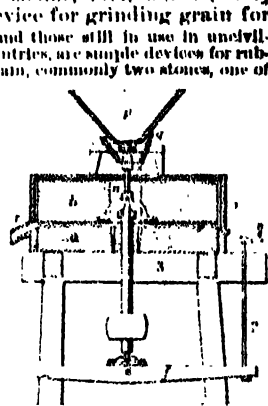
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mill (mil), *n.* [ME. *mill*, < *molle*, *molle*, *mylle*, earlier *maln*, *malne*, *myln*, *malne*, < AS. *mylen*, *myln* = OFries. *mole* = D. *molen*, *meulen* = MLG. *mole*, *molle*, LG. *mölen* = OHG. *mulin*, *mul*, MHG. *müle*, *mul*, G. *mühle* = Icel. *mylna* = Sw. *möla* = Dan. *mølle* = F. *moulin* = Sp. *molino* = Pg. *moinho* = It. *molino*, < L. *molina*, a mill, orig. fem. of L. *molinus*, of a mill, < *mola*, a millstone, pl. *molar*, a mill (also grains of spelt ground) (= Gr. *μύλος*, a millstone, mill), < *moler*, grind, = Goth. *malan* = Icel. *mala* = OHG. *malan* = AS. *malan*, grind; see *maln*, *maln*, *moln*, *moln*, etc. From the L. *mola* are also E. *mole*, *mole*, *mole*, *mole*, etc., *mole*, etc., *mole*, etc.] 1. A mechanical device for grinding grain for food. Ancient mills, and those still in use in uncivilized or half-civilized countries, are simple devices for rubbing or pounding the grain, commonly two stones, one of which is moved upon the other by hand. The common modern mill consists essentially of two flat circular stones one of which is moved upon the other, and between which the grain is triturated. The bedstone and runner are together called a *run of stone*. In some mills the under stone is the runner. Such a mill is called an *under runner*, while an *upper runner* is one like that shown in the cut. The bush, *g*, in the bedstone is fastened in its place by wedges. The balance *tynd* is a curved bar which crosses the eye or central opening of the runner on the under side at the margin of the eye and supports the stone. The supporting bearing of the balance *tynd* has a central socket called a *cock*, and the supporting point of the spindle which fits the cock is called the *rockhead*. The spindle, balance *tynd*, and runner stone are raised or lowered by means of the bridge tree and lighter screw to adjust the runner properly in relation to the bedstone. The hopper, *p*, receives the grain to be ground, and delivers it to the shoe, which is loosely supported, and kept constantly vibrating by the rotation of the damsel, a sort of trundle wheel, the trundles of which chatter against the shoe. Flour is also made by cylinder-mills or roller mills. The rollers act by crushing, by crushing and rubbing, as when they are caused to run with different peripheral velocities, or by a cutting or scraping action, as when they are rotated and revolved in such manner that the cutting edges of one roller act toward the cutting edges of the other.



Grinding mill.
1, bedstone; 2, runner; 3, hopper or mill; 4, trundle wheel; 5, bridge tree; 6, lighter screw; 7, shoe; 8, support of shoe; 9, damsel; 10, support of damsel; 11, trundle wheel; 12, support of trundle wheel; 13, support of shoe; 14, support of damsel; 15, support of trundle wheel; 16, support of shoe; 17, support of damsel; 18, support of trundle wheel; 19, support of shoe; 20, support of damsel; 21, support of trundle wheel; 22, support of shoe; 23, support of damsel; 24, support of trundle wheel; 25, support of shoe; 26, support of damsel; 27, support of trundle wheel; 28, support of shoe; 29, support of damsel; 30, support of trundle wheel; 31, support of shoe; 32, support of damsel; 33, support of trundle wheel; 34, support of shoe; 35, support of damsel; 36, support of trundle wheel; 37, support of shoe; 38, support of damsel; 39, support of trundle wheel; 40, support of shoe; 41, support of damsel; 42, support of trundle wheel; 43, support of shoe; 44, support of damsel; 45, support of trundle wheel; 46, support of shoe; 47, support of damsel; 48, support of trundle wheel; 49, support of shoe; 50, support of damsel; 51, support of trundle wheel; 52, support of shoe; 53, support of damsel; 54, support of trundle wheel; 55, support of shoe; 56, support of damsel; 57, support of trundle wheel; 58, support of shoe; 59, support of damsel; 60, support of trundle wheel; 61, support of shoe; 62, support of damsel; 63, support of trundle wheel; 64, support of shoe; 65, support of damsel; 66, support of trundle wheel; 67, support of shoe; 68, support of damsel; 69, support of trundle wheel; 70, support of shoe; 71, support of damsel; 72, support of trundle wheel; 73, support of shoe; 74, support of damsel; 75, support of trundle wheel; 76, support of shoe; 77, support of damsel; 78, support of trundle wheel; 79, support of shoe; 80, support of damsel; 81, support of trundle wheel; 82, support of shoe; 83, support of damsel; 84, support of trundle wheel; 85, support of shoe; 86, support of damsel; 87, support of trundle wheel; 88, support of shoe; 89, support of damsel; 90, support of trundle wheel; 91, support of shoe; 92, support of damsel; 93, support of trundle wheel; 94, support of shoe; 95, support of damsel; 96, support of trundle wheel; 97, support of shoe; 98, support of damsel; 99, support of trundle wheel; 100, support of shoe.

2. A machine for grinding or pulverizing any solid substance. The word in this use is generally in composition with a word denoting the purpose for which the mill is designed; as *port mill*, *quartz mill*, *coffee mill*.

One could see by the way he ground the coffee in the mill mailed to the wall that he was reckless of the results.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 294.

3. A machine which transforms raw material by a process other than grinding into forms fit for uses to which the raw material is unfitted. In this use also the word is generally in composition, as

They contrasted both the *foe* & *friend*,
Thy *milky* bath grounds the luste grite.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (C. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Much water goeth by the *mill* that the miller knoweth not of.
J. Heywood, Proverbs (1546), II. 5.

Two women shall be grinding at the mill. Mat. xxiv. 41.

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saw-mill, planing-mill, etc. This use of the word is, however, limited and arbitrary, many machines which transform raw materials not being called mills.

4. A machine which does its work by rotary motion, especially a lapidary wheel.—5. A treadmill. [Colloq.]

A few weeks after I was grabbed for this, and got a mouth at the mill; but I was quite innocent of priggling. Quoted in *Mayhew's London Labour and London Poor*, I. 300.

6. (a) A building in which grinding is done: often in composition: as, a flour-mill, water-mill, windmill, etc. (b) In metal., any establishment in which metalliferous ores are treated in the moist way, as by stamping and amalgamating, by grinding in pans, or by similar methods. Those works in which the reduction is performed by the aid of fire are usually designated *smelting works*, or some times especially in the case of iron *furnaces*. In the manufacture of iron a mill is an establishment where the metal in the rougher form (that is, in that of blooms, slabs, rough bars, etc.) is worked up into various kinds of merchantable iron, or into those forms which are desired by the different classes of consumers of the metal, such as rails, plates, merchant bars, and many other similar products. (c) A large building used as a factory, and occupied by machinery for the purposes of manufacture: as, a silk-mill; a cotton-mill.—7. In *calico-printing* or *bank-note engraving*, a soft steel roller which receives under great pressure an impressed design in relief from a hardened steel engraved roll or die, and which is used in turn, after being hardened, to impart the design in intaglio to a calico-printing roll or note-printing plate.—8. [Cf. *mill*, v. 1.] A snuff-box. Also *mill*. [Scotch.]

As soon as I can find my mill,

Ye'll get a snuff w' right guld will.

Picken, Poems, I. 117. (Jamieson.)

He plucked forth a huge horn snuff box, or mill, as he called it, and proffered me Scott, Rob Roy, vi.

9. A kind of screw-press introduced during the reign of Elizabeth into England from France, and designed to supersede the manufacture of gold coins by the primitive method of striking dies with a hammer. It was introduced in 1601, discontinued in 1672, reintroduced in 1686 and 1688, and permanently adopted shortly after the restoration of Charles II. The more modern coining-press has supplanted this machine. The mill not only struck the legend, but also raised the rim on the margin and serrated the edge. These serrations were at first straight, but, having been found easy to imitate by filing, they were made curvilinear in the reign of George II.

Coining gold and silver with the mill and press.

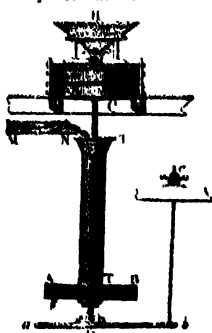
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. III.

10. In *mining*, a passage or opening left for sending down stuff from the stonies to the level beneath.—11. [Cf. *mill*, v. 10.] A pugilistic contest; a fight with the fists. [Slang.]

One of the most gratifying mills in the annals of the school. Dickens, Our School.

Barker's mill, an ingenious machine, moved by the centrifugal force of water, invented by Dr. Barker. It consists of a vertical axis *CD*,

moving on a pivot at *D*, and carrying the upper millstone *m*, after passing through an opening in the fixed millstone *n*. Upon this vertical axis is fixed a vertical tube *TT'*, communicating with a horizontal tube *AB*, at the extremities of which, *A* and *B*, are two apertures in opposite directions. When water from the mill-course *MN* is introduced into the tube *TT'*, it flows out of the apertures *A* and *B*, and by the pressure of the water on the parts of the tube opposite the apertures the arm *AB*, and consequently the whole machine, is put in motion. The bridge truss *ab* is elevated or depressed by turning the nut *e* at the end of the lever *ch*. The grain to be ground is poured into the hopper *H*. As modified by Whitelaw it is used in Great Britain under the name of *Scotch turbine*. See *turbine*.—**Canon-ball mill**. See *Canon-ball*.—**Chilian mill**, a form of mill consisting of two heavy wheels or rollers, set parallel on a horizontal shaft, and having a double rotation, that on the horizontal shaft, and a second around a vertical axis controlling the horizontal shaft. The rollers travel in a vat or other suitable receptacle, and scrapers are usually provided to keep the material in the path of the wheels. This form of mill, which is of much antiquity, is now used especially for grinding oleaginous seeds, nuts, fruit, etc. See *grinder*.—**Cone-and-cradle mill**, a mill having a cone-shaped roller or grinder reciprocating in a semi-cylindrical concave or bed. E. H. Knight. **Crooke's mill**, also a conical name for Crooke's radiometer (which see, under *radiometer*).—**Edge-runner mill**, a mill in which the mill-stones grind by their peripheral surfaces instead of by their flat surfaces. The stones are generally two in number (though a single one is sometimes used), and run in a circular trough provided with a bottom of stone or of iron. The trough holds the material to be ground. The stones are pivoted to the ends of an axle like cart wheels, and the axle is attached in the middle to a vertical shaft which rolls the stones around in the trough,



Barker's Mill

thus effecting both a rolling and a rubbing action upon the material to be ground. Such mills are used for grinding flaxseed preparatory to expressing the oil, in iron-foundries for grinding sand and clay, and for other purposes.—**Horizontal mill**, a mill having the acting surfaces in a horizontal plane at right angles to the vertical axis of the revolving stones, as in a grain-grinding mill.—**Hydraulic, lapidary, etc., mill**. See the adjectives.—**Levitating mill**. See *levitate*.—**Mouse mill**, a combined electromagnetic engine and induction electrical machine used for feeding forward the paper record-ribbon, and for electrifying the ink, in Thomson's siphon-recorder or for submarine telegraphy.—**Revolving mill**, a form of Chilian mill in which the pan turns while the axis of the rollers does not change its position; a revolving-pan mill.—**To bring grist to the mill**. See *grist*.—**To go through the mill**. See *go*.

mill (mil), v. [Cf. *mill*, n.] I. *trans.* 1. To grind in a mill; grind; reduce to fine particles or to small pieces by grinding or other means. See *mill*.

'Tis here; this oval box well fill'd

With best tobacco, finely mill'd.

Cooper, To the Rev. William Bull.

Raw crops and milled breadstuffs still sought the cheapest rates of freight

W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 240.

2. To subject to the mechanical operations carried on in a mill, as a saw-mill or planing-mill; shape or finish by machinery. Specifically, in *ceram.*, to prepare (the clay) by passing it through a mill, which is usually of the form of an inverted cone, in the center of which is a vertical shaft set with knives. The clay, being thrown in at the top, is kneaded, cut, and pressed by the revolution of the shaft, and when it emerges from the bottom is plastic and ready for molding. See *pay-mill*.

Lumbermen charge the consumer for the full measurement of the boards (for floors) before they are milled.

Art Age, IV. 46.

3. To cut (metal) with a milling-tool in a milling-machine.—4. To turn or upset the edge of (a coin) so as to produce a marginal ridge or flange on both sides, upon which, when laid flat, the coin rests, thus protecting the design which is inside of the flange from wear, and enabling the coins to lie firmly when piled together one upon another.—5. To flute the edge of, as of a coin, or of any flat piece of metal, as the head of a milled screw or the rim of a metal box-cover, to afford a hold for the fingers. The screws of optical and surgical instruments, and other philosophical apparatus, and also the covers of lubricators for machinery, are commonly milled.

Wood's halfpence are not milled, and therefore more easily counterfeited. Scott, Draper's Letters, III.

6. To tumble (leather) in a hollow revolving cylinder in contact with oil or any ameliorating or tanning liquid, whereby the liquid is worked into all parts of the leather.

Twenty-five sides [of leather] being placed in the wheel at one time and . . . gambler liquor poured over them, . . . in this wheel they are milled for about ten minutes. Davies, Leather, p. 497.

7. To throw, as undyed silk. *Encyc. Diet.*—8. To thicken by fulling; full (cloth), as in a fulling-mill.—9. To yield, in the process of grinding or milling.—10. To beat severely with the fists; fight. [Slang.]

Having conquer'd the prime one that mill'd us all round, You kick'd him, old Ben, as he gasp'd on the ground. Moore, Political and Satirical Poems, Tom Crib to Big Ben

11. To cause to froth: as, to mill chocolate.—**Milled screw**. See *screw*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move in a circular direction around a central point or object in a purposeless manner; said of cattle in herding on the plains. [U. S.]

The cattle may begin to run, and then get milling—that is, all crowd together into a mass like a ball, wherein they move round and round, trying to keep their heads towards the center, and refusing to leave it. T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 502.

2. To turn suddenly and change its course: said of a whale; as, the whale milled, and ran to leeward. C. M. Seammon, Marine Mammals, p. 311.

mill (mil), n. [Cf. *L. mille*, pl. *milia*, *milia*, a thousand. From the *L. mille* are also ult. *E. mile*, *million*, the first element of *millennium*, *milfoil*, etc., and the latter part of *billion*, *trillion*, etc.] One thousandth part of anything; especially in the monetary system of the United States, one thousandth of a dollar, or one tenth of a cent.

mill (mil), n. [Cf. *ME. *mil*, *mylde* (cf. *AS. mil*), < *OE. mil*, *meil* = *Fr. mil*, *meil* = *Sp. millo*, *mijo* = *Port. milho* = *It. miglio*, < *L. milium*, millet. Cf. *millet*, in form a dim. of *mill*.] Millet.

They make excellent drink of Rise, of *Mil*, and of honic, being well and high coloured like wine.

Hall's Voyages, I. 93.

mill (mil), v. *t.* and *i.* [Perhaps a particular use of *mill*, v.] To steal. [Old slang.]

Can they cant or mill? are they masters in their art?

B. Jonson, *Disputes Metamorphosed*.

Miller's asthma. Same as *laryngismus stridulus* (which see, under *laryngismus*).

mill-bar (mil'bar), n. Rough bar-iron as drawn out by the puddlers' rolls, as distinguished from merchant bar, which is finished bar-iron ready for sale.

millboard (mil'bôrd), n. A stout kind of pasteboard especially used by binders for the stiff boards upon which the leather or other material for bindings is pasted or glued.—**mill-board cutter**, a machine having a shaft bearing adjustable knives, used for cutting millboard and cardstock to the sizes required for bookbinding or bookmaking.

mill-cake (mil'kak), n. 1. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, the cake or mass resulting from the incorporation of the materials. This cake is subjected to a process of granulation.—2. The by-product from linseed, consisting of what is left after the oil has been pressed out.

mill-cinder (mil'sin'der), n. In *iron-working*, the slag of the puddling- or reheating-furnace. After being properly roasted, it consists essentially of the magnetic oxide of iron, and is used as setting in puddling-furnaces, under the name of *bludop*.

mill-dam (mil'dam), n. 1. A dam designed to check the flow of a stream and cause the water to rise until a sufficient head has been obtained to furnish the power necessary for turning a mill-wheel.

The which, once being brunt,

Like to great Mill-dam forth fiercely gush't.

Spenser, F. Q., v. xi. 21.

2. A mill-pond. [Scotch and U. S.]

mildew, n. An absolute spelling of *mildew*.—**mill-driver** (mil'dri'vër), n. The combination of devices by which is effected the immediate transmission of power from the motor to the runner-millstone of a mill.

milled (mild), p. a. [Pp. of *mill*, v.] 1. Made or prepared in or by a grinding-mill.—2. Having undergone the operations of a mill or coining-press: as, milled money. See *milled money*, below.

Four milled crown pieces (or twenty milled shillings of the present coin). Locke, Lowering of Interest.

3. Serrated or transversely grooved.

A small condensing lens, and provided with a milled head whereby it can be rotated. Science, XII. 60.

4. Having been formed or treated by machinery; specifically, in *printing*, made smooth by calendering rollers in a paper-mill.—**Double-milled cloth**, cloth which has been twice milled to give increased thickness.—**Milled cloth**, cloth which has been thickened by beating until it is full or felt.—**Milled lead**. See *lead*.—**Milled money**, coins struck in a mill or coining press, as distinguished from those produced from a die by striking it with a hammer. See *hammered money* (under *hammer*) and compare *coining-press*. (Milled money was invented by Antoine Brucher in France, and the first was struck in that country about 1653. Elizabeth of England coined milled money from about 1662 to 1672, when the use of the mill was discontinued, on account of its expense, till about 1680. After 1682 it remained completely established, on account of many advantages which more than compensated for the cost. . . . It seems that they milled sixpences (were sometimes kept as counters. *Sares*.)

million (mil'ion), n. See *glass*.

millenarian (mil-e-ná'ri-an), a. and n. [Sometimes improp. *millennarian*; < *millenary* + *-an*.]

I. a. Relating or pertaining to a thousand, specifically to an expected millennial period of righteousness on earth; chiliastic: as, millenarian speculations.

II. n. One who believes in the millennium; more specifically, one who believes that Christ will visibly reign on earth with his saints for a thousand years or for an indefinite period of time before the end of the world; a chiliast. See *millennium*.

millenarianism (mil-e-ná'ri-an-izm), n. [Sometimes improp. *millennarianism*; < *millenarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of or belief in the coming of the millennium; the doctrine of the reappearance of Christ on earth, the establishment of his kingdom, the resurrection of the saints and of the remaining dead for the general judgment, and an intervening period of a thousand years (or of indefinite length) of perfect righteousness. In the early church the doctrine of millenarianism (chiliasm) was generally held, and many, both of the otherwise orthodox and of heretics, were accused of holding it in a literal or even a gross and sensual sense. Thus, after the fourth century it fell into general disfavor. As A. D. 1000 approached there was a widespread panic throughout Europe, under the idea that the prophetic thousand years had expired and that Satan would be let loose. Millenarianism showed itself again in the views of Anabaptists, Fifth Monarchy Men, Millerites, etc. See *chiliasm*, *millennium*, *premillenarianism*, *postmillenarianism*.

At various periods in the history of the Middle Ages we encounter sudden outbreaks of millenarianism.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 217.

millennarism (mil'-e-ni-izm), *n.* [*F. millénarisme*; *as millénar(y) + -ism.*] Millenary doctrine or belief; millenarianism.

millenary (mil'-e-ni-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. millénaire* = *Sp. milenario* = *Pg. It. millenario*, < *L. millenarius*, containing a thousand, < *milli-*, a thousand each, < *L. mille*, a thousand; see *mille*.] *1. a.* Consisting of or pertaining to a thousand, specifically a thousand years; in a restricted sense, of or pertaining to the millennium.

We are apt to dream that God will make his saints reign here as kings in a millenary kingdom.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 227.

For I foretold that millenary year.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., Ded., I. 81.

millenary petition, a petition presented by about a thousand Puritan ministers to James I. on his progress to London in April, 1603, asking for certain changes in ceremonial, etc.

II. *n.*; pl. millenarias (-riz). *1.* An aggregate of a thousand; specifically, a period of a thousand years; in a restricted sense, the millennium.

Where to fix the beginning of that marvelous millenary, and where to end.

Sp. Hall, Breathings of the Devout Soul, § 15.

2. a. A commander or leader of a thousand men.

Likewise the dukes assign places unto every millenary, or conductor of a thousand souldiers.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 60.

3. a. One who expects the millennium. See *millenarian*.

The doctrine of the millenaries . . . in the best ages was esteemed no heresy.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 318.

millennial (mil-len-i-ál), *a.* [*F. millénaire* + *-al*.] Consisting of or relating to a thousand years; pertaining to a millennium, or specifically to the millennium; as, a millennial period; millennial expectations.

To be kings and priests unto God is the characteristic of those that are to enjoy the millennial happiness.

Hp. Burnett.

millennialist (mil-len-i-ál-ist), *n.* [*F. millénariste*; *as millénariste* + *-ist*.] One who believes in a millennial reign of Christ on earth; a chiliast.

millennianism (mil-len-i-án-izm), *n.* [**millennian* (< *millennium* + *-an*) + *-ism*.] Millenarianism.

At the outset of Christianity a cross millennianism clouded the vision of very many. *Prog. Orthodoxy*, p. 166.

millenniarism (mil-len-i-á-rizm), *n.* [**millenniar* (< *millennium* + *-ar*) + *-ism*.] Millenarianism.

millennist (mil'-en-ist), *n.* [= *F. milléniste*; *as milléniste* + *-ist*.] A millenarian.

millennium (mil-len-i-um), *n.* [= *F. millénium* = *Sp. milenio* = *Pg. milênio*, < *NL. millennium*, < *L. mille*, a thousand, + *annus*, year; see *annual*.]

1. An aggregate of a thousand years; a period or interval of one thousand years; as, the millennium of the occupation of Iceland celebrated in 1874.

To us nothing seems more unlikely, more inconceivable, than two millenniums of high Egyptian civilization. . . . while all the rest of the world was sunk in darkness.

G. Haskins, Origin of Nations, I. 151.

Specifically—2. In *theol.*, a period during which the kingdom of Christ will be established upon the earth and will predominate over all other authority. The phrase "a thousand years," in Rev. ix. 1-5, has been understood literally, or (on the principle that in Scripture prophecies a day stands for a year, and the Jewish year contained 360 days) as representing 360,000 years. It is generally regarded as indicating an indefinite but long period, and belief in such a period is universal in the Christian church. But whether this predominance of the kingdom of Christ will be accomplished gradually by the gospel, and will precede Christ's second coming, or will follow his second coming and be accomplished by it, is disputed. This question divides theologians into two schools, the postmillenarians, who hold the former view, and the premillenarians, who hold the latter; while many hold that the millennium represents the gospel dispensation or reign of the church, and has accordingly already prevailed for many centuries.

millepede, **milleped** (mil'-e-ped, mil'-i-ped), *n.* [= *F. millepède* = *Sp. milipes* = *Pg. milipeças* = *It. millepiedi*, < *L. millepēda*, < *mille*, thousand, + *pes* (< *ped*) = *E. foot*.] *1.* A thousand-legs; a myriapod of the suborder Chilognatha or Diplopoda; so called from the very numerous feet, though these are not nearly a thousand in number. The feet are about twice as numerous as those of the similar creatures called centipeds, there being two

pairs instead of one pair to most of the segments; the legs are also shorter, and the body is harder and more cylindrical. Millepeds are found in water, and in wet or damp places beneath logs, stones, etc. Unlike some of the centipeds, all are quite harmless animals. Some of the commonest belong to the family Julidae, as *Julus subulorum*. The tufted millepeds are *Polyschoda*; the false millepeds, *Polyschodidae*. Mill-millepeds belong to the family Glomeridae; they are comparatively short and stout, and can roll themselves up into a ball, like the wood lice of the genus *Armadillo*. See *Chilognatha*, and *cata* under *Myriapoda* and *thousand-legs*.

2. Some small crustacean with many legs, as an isopodous slater; a wood-louse.

Millepora (mi-lep'-o-rá), *n.* [*NL.*: see *millepora*.] The typical genus of the family Milleporidae, so called from the numerous pores upon the surface. These are the openings of as many tubular cells or cavities which traverse the hard coralline substance, and are themselves divided in their deeper parts by close-set transverse partitions or tubular diaphragms, vertical septa being rudimentary or absent.



Millepora alcyonella.

millepore (mil'-e-pór), *n.* [= *F. millepore* = *Sp. milépore* = *It. millepora*, < *NL. Millepora*, < *L. mille*, a thousand, + *porus*, a passage; see *pore*.] A coralline hydrozoan of the family Milleporidae. The millepores were long supposed to be corals, and such is their appearance and the part they play in the formation of reefs. They belong, however, to a different class of animals, the Hydrozoa (not Actinozoa), being among the few members of their class which form a hard calcareous polypary or polypodium like the stone-corals, and the leading representatives of the order called Hydrocorallina (which see). The innumerable substance forms a dense deposit upon the outer surface of the ramified hydrozoome. There are two kinds of zooids or polypites: short broad alimentary zooids (gastrozooids) with 4 or 6 tentacles, surrounded each by a zone of from 5 to 20 or more long mouthless zooids (autozooids) with numerous tentacles, having no ampullae. The zooids are dilated at their bases, and there give off tubular processes which ramify and imbricate, giving rise to a thin hydrozoome.

Milleporidae (mil'-e-pór-i-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Millepora* + *-ada*.] A family of hydrocoralline hydrozoans, typified by the genus *Millepora*. See *millepora* and *Hydrocorallina*.

milleporiform (mil'-e-pór-i-fór-m), *a.* [*< NL. Millepora* + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of a millepore; milleporine.

Milleporina (mi-lep'-o-rí-ná), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Millepora* + *-ina*.] Same as *Milleporidae*.

milleporine (mil'-e-pó-rín), *a.* Pertaining to the Milleporidae, or having their characters; resembling a millepore; milleporiform.

milleporite (mil'-e-pór-ít), *n.* [*< millepora* + *-ite*.] A fossil millepore.

miller (mil'-er), *n.* [*ME. miller, meller, millere, millere*, earlier *myllner, myllner, myllner* (a form remaining in the surname *Milner*), < *AS. *myllere* (not recorded; another term was *myllweard*, 'mill-ward') = *OE. milcari* = *Fris. meller* = *D. mulder, mulenaar* = *MLG. mulner, mulre, mulder* = *OHG. mulnari, MHG. mulnere, mulner*, *G. müller* (as a surname also *Milner*) = *Lecl. myllari* = *Sw. myllnare* = *Dan. møller*, < *L. molinarus*, a miller, < *molina*, a mill; see *mill*, *n.*] *1.* One who grinds grain in a mill; one who keeps or who attends to a mill, especially a grain-mill.

More water glideth by the mill

Than wote the miller of.

Shak., Tit. And., II. 1. 87.

2. A milling-machine. — *3.* A moth whose wings appear as if dusted over with flour or meal, like a miller's clothes; hence, almost any small moth, such as fly about lights at night. Common millers in the United States are *Spilosoma virginica*, a moth whose larva is one of the woolly-bear caterpillars, and *Diphanera cuneata*, the web worm moth. The little yellowish moths of the genera *Crambus* and *Bupalus* are also commonly called millers. See *cata* under *Crambidae* and *Hypantrina*.

4. A fish, the eagle-ray, *Myliobatis aquila*; a mill-skate. — *5.* The hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*. [*Prov. Eng.*] — *6.* A young flycatcher. [*C. Macdonald, Brit. Birds*, 1885, p. 49. [*Local, Eng.*] — *Cross miller*. See *cross*, *n.*

millering (mil'-er-ing), *n.* [*< miller* + *-ing*.] The dust of a flour-mill.

And she would meal you with millering

That she gathers at the mill.

East Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 278).

Millerism (mil'-er-izm), *n.* [*< Miller* (see *Millerite*) + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Millerites.

Millerite (mil'-er-ít), *n.* [*< Miller* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A disciple of the American William Miller, who from 1833 till his death in 1840 publicly interpreted the Scriptures as fixing the second advent of Christ and the beginning of the millennium in the immediate future (at first about 1843). His followers form a still existing denomination of Adventists.

millerrite (mil'-er-ít), *n.* [Named after W. H. Miller (died 1880), an English crystallographer.] Native nickel sulphide, a mineral having a bronze color and metallic luster, often occurring in tests of capillary crystals, and hence called *harp-pyrites*, *capillary pyrites*. It is found also in incrustations with fibrous or radiated structure; in the latter form it is a valuable nickel ore.

millier's coat (mil'-erz-kót), *n.* A coat of fence in use in the sixteenth century, apparently a buff-coat or similar defense of leather.

millier's dog (mil'-erz-dog), *n.* A kind of shark or dogfish, *Galus canis*.

millier's thumb (mil'-erz-thum), *n.* *1.* A fish, *Cottus gobio*, of the family Cottidae. The name is due to the fancied resemblance of the head to the form a



Miller's thumb (*Cottus gobio*).

millier's thumb is popularly supposed to assume from the frequent sampling of meal with the hand.

2. Any fresh-water sculpin of the genus *Uranula*; one of the little star gazers, of which there are several species, as *U. richardsoni*, [*U. S.*] — *3.* The bib (a fish), *Gadus lucanus*. [*Great Britain*.] — *4.* The golden-crowned wren, *Regulus cristatus*; the thumb-bird. [*Eng.*] — *5.* The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*.

millesimal (mi-lés-i-mál), *a.* [= *F. milésimo* = *Sp. milésimo* = *Pg. It. millesimo*, < *L. millesimus*, the thousandth, < *mille*, a thousand; see *mille*.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts; as, millesimal fractions.

millet (mil'-et), *n.* [*< F. millet*, millet, dim. of *mil*, millet; see *mille*.] *1.* A cereal grass, *Panicum miliaceum*, known from antiquity, and still cultivated in the East and in southern and central Europe. It is an annual, from 2 to 4 feet high, with profuse foliage, the flowers abundant, in open nodding panicles. The grain is one of the best for fowls, and affords a nutritious and palatable table-food. As cultivated in the United States, it is mostly used for fowls, and elsewhere it is less sowed than formerly.

2. One of several other grasses; generally with a prefixed descriptive. See below. — *Arabian or evergreen millet*, a variety of Indian millet. [*Local, U. S.*] — *Cat-tail, East Indian, Egyptian, pearl millet*, in the southern United States, a tall grass, *Pennisetum spicatum*, there cultivated as a forage-plant. In India it serves as a cereal. — *German, Hungarian millet*. See *Indian millet*. — *Indian millet, African millet*, a stout cereal grass commonly known as *Sorghum vulgare*, but now regarded as part of a multiform species, *Andropogon Sorghum*, which includes among its varieties the common broom-corn and sorghum. It is extensively cultivated in the Mediterranean region and the Orient, occupying the place of a staple grain. The seed properly treated makes a bread of good quality, and is a good grain for quadrupeds and fowls. The plant serves also for green fodder. This is the durum or doura of Africa and India. It has been introduced to some extent into the United States, where it is sometimes called *coffee* or *chocolate-corn*, because of its attempted use as a substitute for coffee. Also called *guinea-corn*, *kufti-corn*. — *Italian millet, Setaria Italica*, originally an Asiatic grass. Its variety *Germanica* is known as *German or Hungarian millet* and *bequa* or *Hungarian grass*. (See *grass*.) Its seeds are sown in cage birds and fowls, and it is to some extent used as a food grain; in America it is raised mostly for fowls. Millet *coda* or *rhoda*, the grain of *Paspalum acrochordatum*, an East Indian cereal.

millet-grass (mil'-et-grás), *n.* See *Milium*.

mill-eye (mil'-í), *n.* The eye or opening in the cases of a mill at which the meal is let out.

A noble and acutely baron's mill, . . . that casts the meal through the mill-eye by torpits at a time.

Scott, Pirate, xi.

mill-feeder (mil'-fe-dér), *n.* A projection on a mill-spindle which agitates a spout beneath the hopper, thus shaking the grain into the eye of the runner.

mill-file (mil'-fil), *n.* A thin flat file used in machine-work for lathe-work and draw-filing. *E. H. Knight*.

mill-furnace (mil'-fer-nás), *n.* In iron-works, a furnace in which the puddled bar, or the higher grades of malleable iron, are reheated in order to be re-rolled or welded under the hammer or mill-rolls.



A miller (*Cambridge academic*). (Just shows natural size.)

mill-gang (mil'gang), *n.* In *warping*, that part of the warp which is made by a descending and ascending course of the threads round the warping-mill. *E. H. Knight.*

mill-hand (mil'hænd), *n.* A person employed in a mill.

mill-head (mil'hed), *n.* The head of water by which a mill-wheel is turned.

mill-holm (mil'hóm), *n.* A low meadow or field in the vicinity of a mill, or a marshy place about a mill-dam.

mill-hopper (mil'höp'ér), *n.* In a grinding-mill, a hopper from which grain is supplied to the stones. **Mill-hopper alarm**, an automatic device for giving notice to the miller, usually by a bell, when the grain in the hopper is nearly exhausted.

mill-horse (mil'hôrs), *n.* A horse (often blind) used to turn a mill.

It's a dull thing to travel, like a mill horse.
Still in the place he was born in, land and blinded.
Pletcher (and another), Queen of Cornish, ll. 4.

milli- [*L. mille, millia, milia*, a thousand; see *million*.] An element meaning 'thousand,' also used for 'a thousandth part,' especially in words relating to physics; as, *millimeter* (the thousandth part of a meter).

milliampere (mil'i-amp'ér), *n.* [*L. mille*, a thousand (see *mili-*), + *E. ampere*.] An electrical unit equal to the thousandth part of an ampere.

milliard (mil'yård), *n.* [*F. milliard*, < *L. mille* (< *L. mille*, thousand) + *-ard*.] A thousand millions; as, a *milliard* of francs. This word became familiar in English through the payment by France to Germany, after the close of the war of 1870-1, of an indemnity of five milliards of francs (about \$1,000,000,000).

milliare (mil'i-är), *n.* [*L. < mille*, a thousand; see *mili-*.] An ancient unit of length, 8 stadia; a mile.

milliare (mil'i-är), *n.* [*F. milliare*, < *L. mille*, a thousand (see *mili-*), + *F. are*, an acre; see *are*.] A unit of surface in the metric system, the one thousandth part of an are, equivalent to 154.07 square inches.

milliary (mil'i-är-i), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. milliaire*, < *L. miliaris, miliaris*, containing a thousand, neut. *miliarium, miliarium*, the number one thousand, a milestone, < *mille*, pl. *milia*, a thousand; see *mili-*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the ancient Roman mile of a thousand paces or five thousand Roman feet; marking a mile.

Before this was once placed a *milliary* column, supposed to be set in the center of the city.
Evlyn, Diary, Nov. 4, 1644.

II. n. A milestone; specifically, a stone or column set up to form a point of departure in measuring distances.

When we approached Sidon, I saw, about a mile from the town, a distant Roman *milliary* in the road. . . . It is a round pillar of grey granite.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 86.

millier (mil'yä'), *n.* [*F. < L. mille*, a thousand; see *mili-*.] In the *metric system*, a weight equal to a thousand kilograms, or 2,204.6 pounds avoirdupois (nearly a ton). It is the weight of one cubic meter of water at 4° C.

millifold (mil'i fôld), *a.* [*L. mille*, a thousand, + *F. -fold*.] Thousandfold.

His knees *millifold*
Bewray his love and bounding diligence.
Darwin, Holy Roodie, p. 77. (Darwin)

milligram, milligramme (mil'i-gram), *n.* [= *L. milligramma*, < *F. milligramme*, < *mille*, a thousand (see *mili-*), + *gramme*, a gram; see *gram*.] The thousandth part of a gram, equal to 0.015432, or about $\frac{1}{65}$, of a grain.

milliliter, millilitre (mil'i-lit'ér), *n.* [= *It. millilitro*, < *F. millilitre*, < *mille*, a thousand (see *mili-*), + *litre*, a liter; see *liter*.] A French measure of capacity containing the thousandth part of a liter, equal to 0.00102 of a cubic inch.

millimeter, millimetre (mil'i-met'ér), *n.* [= *It. millimetro*, < *F. millimètre*, < *mille*, a thousand (see *mili-*), + *F. mètre*, meter; see *meter*.] The thousandth part of a meter, equal to 0.03937 inch, or nearly $\frac{1}{25}$ inch. It is denoted by *mm.*; as, 25.4 mm. is 1 inch.

milliner (mil'i-nér), *n.* [Formerly also *milliner*, *millener*, *millener*; prob. orig. *Milaner*, a trader from or with Milan (formerly spelled *Milaine*, *Milique*, etc.) in Italy, famous for its silks and ribbons, as well as for its cutlery; < *Milan* + *-er*.] (*cf. Milanese*. The term *milliner* was formerly used in this connection, has no relevancy, not being connected with *Milaine* in Italy. The word *milliner* was formerly explained as designating "one having a thousand small wares to sell" (Minshew), as if < *L. mille-*

narius, containing a thousand, < *mille*, a thousand; see *millenary*.) 1. Formerly, a man who dealt in articles for women's wear; according to Johnson, "one who sells ribbands and dresses for women"; now, in common usage, a woman who makes and sells bonnets and other head-gear for women; also, in England, one who furnishes both bonnets and dresses, or complete outfits.

No *Milliner* can so fit his customers with Gloves.
Shak., W. T. (folio 1633), IV. 4. 102.

To conceal such real ornaments as these, and shadow their glory, as a *milliner's* wife does her wrought stomacher with a smoky lawn or a black cypress!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour (ed. Whalley, 1750), II. 3.

2. Formerly, one who made or sold armor of Milan; hence, a dealer in armor.

After the year 1500 there were great shops, where armour was sold by the *milliners* or armours of Milan, and by others; and whole suits of armour are frequently found exactly like each other, as they were made for sale to the first comer, and not for any person in particular.
R. Curzon, Archæol. Inst. Jour., XXII. 6.

Milliner's fold, a strip of velvet, silk, or the like, folded near both edges, and then again so as to bring one of the two original folds above the other. — **Milliner's needle**, a long slender needle used in trimming bonnets, etc.

millinery (mil'i-nér-i), *n.* [*cf. milliner* + *-y*.] 1. The articles made or sold by a milliner. — 2. The industry of making bonnets and other head-dresses for women. This work was formerly in the hands of men, but is now almost exclusively a women's occupation.

Those who are cunning in the arts of *millinery* and dressmaking.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xvii.

millinet (mil'i-nét), *n.* [*Fr. < millin(er) + -et*.] 1. A sort of coarse, stiff, thin muslin. — 2. A machine-made net. *I. H. Knight.*

milling (mil'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of mill*, *v.*]

1. The process of grinding, or subjecting materials to the action of the machinery of a grinding-mill. Specifically — 2. The manufacture of cereals into flour or meal. The manufacture of the flour is now carried on by two distinct methods, respectively called *low milling* and *high milling*. Low milling prevailed almost universally until a recent period, but it is now largely superseded by high milling, by which an increased product and a much purer quality of flour are obtainable, especially from wheats inferior to the higher grades. In low milling the grain is ground only once and then bolted. In high milling it is subjected to repeated grindings. The earlier grinding or grindings decorticate the grain, which, being subjected after each grinding to screening and blowing in the milldusts further, is freed from adherent impurities, and from parts which envelop the finer nutritious portions. The latter thus obtained are called *semolina* (half ground). The semolina is then subjected to grinding, cylinder-milling, or disintegration-milling, to complete its conversion into fine flour. Cylinder-milling, also called *roller-milling*, is the manufacture of flour by the use of cylinder-mills. Disintegration-milling is the manufacture of flour or meal by the use of the disintegrator. (See *mill*.)

3. The operation of upsetting the edge of a coin blank to form the milled edge; also, the operation of putting the series of small transverse ridges and furrows on the edge of an otherwise finished coin, or on a screw-head to adapt it for easy turning with the fingers. See *milled screw*, under *screw*. — 4. A method of shaping metals in a milling-machine, by passing the metal under a serrated revolving cylinder or cutter. — 5. In *milled-marking*, a method of ornamenting metallic surfaces by treatment in a lathe with ribbed tools, which produce ridged surfaces. — 6. A method of softening and opening the pores of hides by placing them with some tan liquor in a wooden drum which is caused to revolve. — 7. The felting or fulling of a cloth to thicken it.

The term *milling* embraces all those operations which are calculated to effect the felted of the woolen fibres in the fabric by means of pressure or friction.
Benedict, Coal tar Colours (trans.), p. 84.

8. In *pottery*, the operation of grinding and mixing the slip. — 9. A thrashing; a fight; a boating. [*Slang.*]

One blood gives t'other blood a *milling*.
M. Combe, Dr. Syntax, II. 2.

I tried like to be it out with destiny, and put myself in a cribb like attitude for a *milling* match with my fortunes.
Mrs. Gore, Cecil, p. 158.

10. The act of playing around in a circle; said of a school of fish. Also called *cart-wheeling*. **High milling**, in flour-manuf., a method of milling in which the wheat is subjected to a succession of slight partial crushing operations, the product being sifted and sorted after each operation. **Low milling**, the older process of close grinding with the stones as near together as possible, as opposed to the more modern high milling.

milling-cutter (mil'ing-kut'ér), *n.* Same as *milling-machine*.

milling-machine (mil'ing-má-shén'), *n.* 1. A power machine-tool for shaping metal and cutting the teeth of gears by means of a rotating

serrated spindle or cylindrical cutter. It has a movable table, to which the work is fixed and on which it is brought to the cutter; and it is fitted with index-gages and other appliances for securing accuracy in the work.

The position occupied by the *milling-machine* in modern practical mechanics is almost as important as that occupied by the lathe or planing-machine.

Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 282.

2. A machine for impressing on coins a milled edge or legend corresponding to the milling.

Millingtonia (mil'ing-tó-ni-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Carl Linné, filius, 1761), named after Thomas Millington, a professor at Oxford.*] A genus of bigoniateous trees, with corky bark, opposite, 2- to 3-pinnate leaves, and handsome white flowers, the corolla-tube often 2 to 3 inches long, disposed in corymbs at the ends of the branches. There is but one species, *M. lagotis*, the East Indian cork-tree, the exact original habitat of which is not known, but which has been cultivated in India from the earliest records. (See *cork tree*.)

milling-tool (mil'ing-tól), *n.* A small indented roller used to mill or murl the edges of the heads of screws; a murling-tool.

million (mil'yón), *n.* and *a.* [*cf. ME. miloun, milion = D. milioen, miljoen = G. Sw. Dan. million, < OF. (and F.) million = Fr. milio = Sp. millon = Pg. milhao = It. milione, milione (> *Mil. milio(n)-*), a million, aug. of *mille*, < *L. mille*, a thousand; see *mili-*.] *I. n.* 1. The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand.*

Conquer not his goods
For millions of money; nor better him ychone.
Piers Plowman (A), III. 255.

O, pardon! since a crooked figure may
Attest in little place a million.
Shak., Hen. V., ProL, I. 16.

2. The amount of a thousand thousand units of money, as pounds, dollars, or francs; as, he is worth a *million*; millions have been wasted in preparation for war — 3. A very great number or quantity, indefinitely.

For we are at the stake,
And bay'd about with many enemies,
And some that smile have in their hearts, I fear,
Millions of mischief.
Shak., J. C., IV. 1. 51.

There are millions of truths that men are not concerned to know.
Locke.

The million, the great body of the people; the multitude; the public; the masses.

For the play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas
caviare to the general.
Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 467.

Three-million bill, in U. S. hist. a bill passed in 1847 appropriating three million dollars for the purchase of land from Mexico. It was introduced in the House of Representatives with the *Wilmot Proviso* (see *proviso*) as a rider and passed by the Senate after rejection of the rider.

II. n. [Strictly a collective noun; see *hundred*.] A thousand times one thousand; ten hundred thousand; as, a capital of a million dollars; a country of ten million inhabitants.

million (mil'yón), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *million*.

millionaire, millionnaire (mil-yón-är'), *n.* [= *D. G. millionair = Sw. millionär = Dan. millionær*; < *F. millionnaire* (= *Sp. millionario, millonario* = *Pg. It. millionario*), one who owns a million, < *million*, a million; see *million*.] A man worth a million dollars, pounds, francs, etc.; an owner of a million or of millions.

The plain unscepter'd king the man of gold,
The thrice illustrious threefold *millionaire*,
Mark his slow-crawling, doul, metallic stare.
O. F. Holmes, The Banker's Manner.

millionary (mil'yón-är-i), *a.* [= *F. millionnaire*; as *million* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to or consisting of millions; as, the *millionary* chronology of the Pundits. [*Imp. Dict.*]

millioned (mil'yón'd), *a.* [*cf. million* + *-ed*.] 1. Multiplied by millions. [*Rare.*]

Time, when *million'd* accidents
Creep in 'twixt vows and change decrees of kings.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

2. Having millions.

The *million'd* merchant seeks her in his gold.
P. Whitehead, Honour, a Satire.

millionism (mil'yón-izm), *n.* [*cf. million* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of having millions. **Billionism** or even *millionism* must be a blessed kind of state.
O. F. Holmes, Elsie Venner, vii.

millionist (mil'yón-ist), *n.* [*cf. million* + *-ist*.] A millionaire.

A commercial *millionist*.
Southey, Doctor, cxxxiii.

millionize (mil'yón-iz), *v. t.* & *i.* [*pret. and pp. millionized, pp. millionizing*.] [*cf. million* + *-ize*.] To accustom to millions. [*Rare.*]

To our now *millionized* conceptions the foregoing accounts appear to be in a very moderate ratio.
Archæologia, XXXIII. 201.

millionaire, *n.* See *millionaire*.
millionth (mil'yonth), *a.* and *n.* [*< million + -th*.] *L. a.* Ten hundred thousandth; being one of a million.

II. n. One of a million parts; the quotient of unity divided by a million; a ten hundred thousandth part.

milled, *a.* See *milled*.

milled (mil'péd), *n.* Same as *milled*.
millistere (mil'i-stär), *n.* [*< F. millistere, < L. mille, a thousand (see milli-), + F. stère, a stere.*] In the metric system, a unit of dry measure, the one thousandth part of a stere, equivalent to 1 cubic decimeter or 61.023 cubic inches. It is not in practical use.

millivolt (mil'i-vôlt), *n.* [*< L. mille, a thousand, + E. volt.*] The thousandth part of a volt.

mill-jade (mil'jad), *n.* A mill-horse.
 * Would you have me stalk like a mill-jade,
 All day, for one that will not yield us grains?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, III. 2.

millman (mil'man), *n.*; pl. *millmen* (-men). One who is employed in a mill.

The millmen are also unable to work with their usual vigour.
The Engineer, LXV. 526.

mill-money (mil'mun'i), *n.* Milled or coined money.

What should you,
 Or any old man, do, wearing away
 In this world with diseases, and desire
 Only to live to make their children scurge-sticks,
 And hoard up mill-money? *Beau. and Fl., Captain, I. 3.*

mill-mountain (mil'moun'tân), *n.* A European flax, *Linum catharticum*.

millocrat (mil'ô-krat), *n.* [*< milli + -ocrat as in aristocrat, etc.*] A wealthy mill-owner; a manufacturer who has a wide influence from his wealth or the number of people in his employment. [Rare.]

The true blood-suckers, the venomous millocrats.
Bulwer, Customs, II. 4. (Davies.)

millocratism (mil'ô-krat-izm), *n.* [*< millocrat + -ism*.] The rule of millocrats. *Bulwer.*

millout, *n.* An obsolete form of *millon*.

mill-pick (mil'pik), *n.* A tool for dressing millstones—that is, giving them a corrugated or otherwise roughened surface. Also called *millstone-hammer*, *millstone-pick*.

mill-pond (mil'pond), *n.* A pond or reservoir of water for use in driving a mill-wheel.

mill-pool (mil'pôl), *n.* [*< ME. *millepôl, < AS. mylenpôl, mylenpôl, < mylen, mill, + pôl, pool.*] A mill-pond.

mill-post (mil'pôst), *n.* A stout post bearing some essential relation to a mill, e. g., a post forming the vertical shaft of a windmill, and especially, in some forms of windmill, as the post-mill, the post upon which the entire mill is supported, or a post upon which the cap of a smock-mill, bearing the sails, turns.

They [the trees of New England] are not very thick, yet many of them are sufficient to make *Mill posts*; some being three foot and a half in the diameter.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1870), p. 30.

Out of doors reigned Molly Mills. . . with her short red petticoat, legs like *millposts*.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

mill-race (mil'räs), *n.* The current of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the channel in which it flows from the dam to the mill.

mill-ream (mil'rēm), *n.* A package of hand-made paper containing 480 sheets, of which the two outer quires (48 sheets) are imperfect. A ream of 480 sheets of perfect paper is known as a *ream of insides*. [Eng.]

mill-rine, *n.* In *her*. See *forsele mouline*.

mill-rolls (mil'rôlz), *n. pl.* The rolls employed in bringing puddled bar-iron into suitable shape for the market.

millround (mil'round), *n.* A monotonous round of labor like that on a treadmill.

How sick he must have been of the eternal millround—seed-time and harvest.
in Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, v.

mill-rynd (mil'rind), *n.* The rynd of a millstone. See *rynd*, and *mill*, 1.

mill-sail (mil'säl), *n.* A sail of a windmill. In windmills there are usually four of these sails, of canvas, supported on the sail-frames or "whips," and sometimes provided with ricing devices by which the surfaces exposed to the action of wind can be varied in extent to adapt them to variations in the force of the wind. See *windmill* and *wind-wheel*.

mill-scale (mil'skäl), *n.* An incrustation of a black oxide of iron formed on iron in the process of being rolled, just as *forge-scale* is on

that which is being forged. In the one case it peels off in the rolling; in the other it is thrown off by the blows of the hammer.

mill-sixpence (mil'siks'pens), *n.* An English silver coin, of the value of sixpence, produced by the mill-and-screw process. See *milled money*, under *milled*.

Pal. Pistol, did you pick Master Slender's purse?
Sen. Ay, by these gloves, did he . . . of seven groats in mill-sixpences. *Shak., M. W. of W., I. 1. 158.*

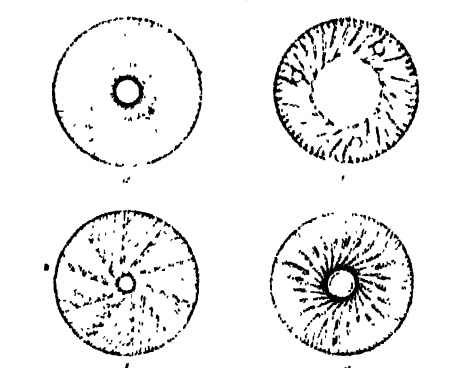
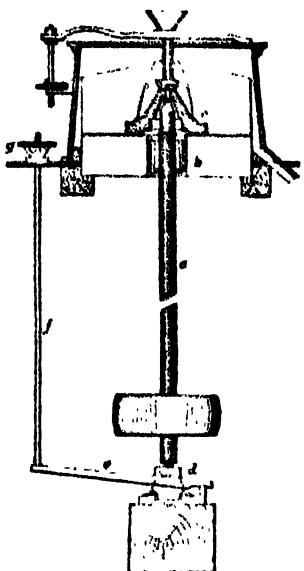
mill-skate (mil'skät), *n.* The eagle-ray, *Myliobatis aquila*.

mill-spindle (mil'spin'dl), *n.* The vertical shaft or spindle of a grinding-mill, by which the runner or revolving millstone is supported. See *mill*, 1.

mill-stank (mil'stangk), *n.* A mill-pond or -dam.

And that the authority given by the Commissioner of Sewers did not extend to Mills, Mill stanks, (au-seys, etc., erected before the Reign of King E. 1.
Case of Chester (Mill, 10 Coke, 138, b.)

millstone (mil'stôn), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *millstone*; *< ME. mylston, myllestun, myllestun, myllestun, < AS. myl-cylen (= D. molenstein = MLG. molenstên = MHG. mülstein, G. mülstein = Dan. møllesten, n. millstone, < mylen, mill, + stan, stone; see mill and stone.*] One of a pair of cylindrical stones used in a mill for grinding grain. The kind of stone best adapted for this use is known as *barstone*, and is found in France and



Models of Dressing Millstones.
 a. Radial and circular dress. b. Quarter dress. c. Three forms in a grain bag plate. d. Grooved and circular dress.

In Georgia, U. S. The two stones are placed one over the other; and in the operation of grinding one of them remains at rest and is called the *bed*, while the other, usually the upper stone, revolves and is called the *runner*. (See *mill*, 1.) The face of a millstone is cut with lines or channels called *furrows*, which lead from the center to the circumference and have flat spaces between them called *land*. The furrows and land are together called the *dress*, they are arranged in various ways. A sunken space about the eye of the stone is called the *brunn*.

As don these rollers or three *mylen stones*.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1344.

Boiling-millstone. See *boiling*. **Fairy millstone.** See *fairy*. **Java millstone.** See *Java*. **Millstone-dress**, the arrangement of the furrows on the face of a millstone. — To see into or through a millstone, to see with acuteness, or to penetrate into abstruse subjects.

Your eyes are so sharp that you can not only look through a millstone, but clean through the mill.
Lily, Epiphany and his England, p. 267.

To weep or drop millstones, to be unable to emotion; remain hard and stony under or in view of the deep affliction.

Your eyes drop millstones, when fond eyes drop tears.
Shak., Rich. III. I. 3. 354.

millstone-balance (mil'stôn-bal'ans), *n.* A weight so placed as to balance any inequality of weight in a millstone.

millstone-bridge (mil'stôn-brîj), *n.* The bar crossing the eye of a millstone and supporting it on the head of the spindle; a balance-rynd. *E. H. Knight.*

millstone-curb (mil'stôn-kêrb), *n.* The covering of the stones used in grinding; a husk or hurst. *E. H. Knight.*

millstone-dresser (mil'stôn-dress'er), *n.* 1. A workman whose business is to dress millstones. — 2. A machine for forming millstones, especially for cutting the furrows on the face of a millstone. Such machines range from hand-appliances having pivoted hammers for picking and chipping the stone to large power-machines employing rotary disks and mandrels armed with diamonds or borts, and include a great variety of machines which cause cutters to travel in radial lines over the face of the stones, as well as lathes in which the stone is made to revolve before traversing tool-rests carrying cutting-mandrels in rapid revolution. Smaller machines are portable, and are guided by hand over the stone while the cutting-tool is revolved at a high speed by means of a belt.

millstone-driver (mil'stôn-dri'vër), *n.* The device on a millstone-spindle which drives the runner by impinging against its bail.

millstone-feed (mil'stôn-fêd), *n.* A device by which the quantity of grain fed to a millstone is regulated, as by means of an adjustable gate in the aperture of the hopper.

millstone-grit (mil'stôn-grit), *n.* A siliceous conglomerate rock, so called because it has been worked for millstones in England. It constitutes one of the members of the Carboniferous group, underlying the true coal measures, and overlying the mountain limestone. In Wales and southwestern England it is known as "farewell rock," because when the miners strike it they bid farewell to profitable work. The millstone grit is an important and prevalent member of the Carboniferous series both in Europe and in the United States. In parts of England it attains a thickness of over 5,000 feet. Where the series to which this name is given is developed to this extent, however, it contains intercalated beds of shale and clay and even of coal. In Pennsylvania the millstone grit is sometimes called the *Great or Pottery Conglomerate*. At Pottsville, on the eastern edge of the anthracite fields, it is over a thousand feet thick, but it thins very much in going west.

The Fourth Sand Rock in the well known No. XII, or the Great Conglomerate. It has its representation in the millstone grit beneath the European coal. It is the floor of the true coal measures an immense preparatory outspread of sand and pebble stones of every variety, but chiefly pure white quartz and of every size, from the minute muscad seed and pepper corn to the hen's egg and in the *Wesphalian* region even the ostrich egg.
J. P. Leakey, Coal and its Topography, p. 70.

millstone-hammer (mil'stôn ham'ër), *n.* Same as *mill-pick*.

millstone-pick (mil'stôn-pik), *n.* Same as *mill-pick*.

millstone-ventilator (mil'stôn-ven'ti-lä-tör), *n.* A blower and connecting pipes for forcing a blast through the eye of a runner-stone for the purpose of cooling the stones and meal.

mill-tail (mil'täl), *n.* The current of water leaving a mill-wheel after turning it, or the channel through which it runs; a tail-race.

The *Mill tail*, or *Flue* for the water below the wheels, is whirled up on either side with stone.
Debe. Four through Great Britain I. 366. (Davies.)

mill-tooth (mil'tôth), *n.* A grinder; a molar.

mill-ward (mil'wärd), *n.* [*< ME. milward, molenward, < AS. mylenward, a miller, < mylen, mill, + ward, keeper.*] The keeper of a mill.

millweir (mil'wêr), *n.* [*< ME. *mullweir (?), < AS. *mylenwer, mylweir (= G. mühlenwehr), a millweir, < mylen, mill, + weir, a weir; see weir.*] See *weir*.

mill-wheel (mil'hwêl), *n.* [*< ME. *mullwehela (?), < AS. mylenwehel, mylenwehel, a mill-wheel, < mylen, mill, + wehel, wehela, wheel.*] A wheel used to drive a mill; a water wheel.

mill-work (mil'werk), *n.* 1. Machinery used in mills or manufactories. — 2. The designing, construction, arrangement, and erection of machinery in mills or manufactories.

millwright (mil'rit), *n.* An engineer who designs, constructs, and erects mills, their motors, machinery, and appurtenances, particularly flouring and grist mills. *Millwrights' compass.* See *compass*.

millwrighting (mil'rit-ing), *n.* The work or business of a millwright.

Engineering and millwrighting, though synonymous, are often two distinct branches in a shop.
Encyclopædia, LXVII. 61.

milnet, *n.* An obsolete form of *mill*.

milord (mil'lord), *n.* [*< F. milord, formerly also milord (Cotgrave) = Sp. milord (pl. milores), < E. my lord.*] A continental rendering of the English *my lord*.

milrayt, *n.* See *milleria*.

milreis (mil'rês), *n.* [Formerly *milrea*, *milray*, *milleray* (F. *milleret*—Cotgrave); *< Pg. milreia*,

But Pueri, led by most mimetic eyes,
Could not despise the Puer's mimic shapes.
Killing, Albinus and Salama, p. 6. (Hera.)

Brotherhood of actors, ambitious of displaying their
mimetic faculty to their townfolk.

J. D. Lusk, Amer. of Lit., 1. 302.

2. Imitating; imitative. Specifically—(a) In *soöl* and *bot.*, exhibiting mimicry; characterized by mimicry, as the flowers of certain orchids which resemble better-
known. See *mimicry*, 2.

In all these cases it appears that the mimetic species is
protected from some enemy by its outward similarity to
the form which it mimics.
H. A. Nicholson.

(b) In *mineral.*, approximating closely to—that is, imitat-
ing—other forms of a higher degree of symmetry. This
characteristic usually results from twinning. For exam-
ple, aragonite occurs in twin crystals which at first sight
appear to be hexagonal in form. See *pseudosymmetry* and
twins.

mimetic (mi-met'i-kal), a. [*mimetic* + *-al*.] Same as *mimetic*.

A dialogue in the old mimetic or poetic form.

Sp. Hurd, Foreign Travel, vii.

mimetically (mi-met'i-kal-i), adv. In a mi-
metic manner; imitatively; in the manner of
a mime.

Homer . . . wished to express *mimetically* the rolling,
thundering, leaping motion of the stone.

De Quincey, Homer, III.

mimetism (mim'-e-tizm), n. [*mimet-ic*, q. v.,
+ *-ism*.] Same as *mimetic*, and *mimicry*, 3.

mimetite (mim'-e-tit), n. [*Gr. μιμητης*, an imi-
tator (see *Mimetic*), + *-ite*.] Native arseniate
of lead with chlorid of lead, a mineral of a
yellow to brown color occurring in hexagonal
prismatic crystals, often rounded. It is isomor-
phous with pyromorphite, the phosphate of lead. Some
varieties, as campylite, contain phosphoric acid, and hence
are intermediate between mimetite and pyromorphite.
Also called *mimetite*, *mimetite*.

mimic (mim'ik), a. and n. [= *F. mimique* = *Sp.*
mimico = *Pg. It. mimico*, *L. mimicus*, *Gr. μιμη-
της*, belonging to mimes, *Gr. μιμος*, a mime: see
mime.] **1. a.** 1. Acting as a mime; given to
or practising imitation; imitative: as, a *mimic*
actor.

Off in her absence *mimic* Fancy wakes
To imitate her (Reason), but, adjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams.

Milton, P. L., v. 110.

2. Pertaining to mimicry or imitation; exhib-
iting, characterized by, or employed in simu-
lation or mimicry: mimicking; simulating: as,
the *mimic* stage; *mimic* action or gestures.

Eager to win laurels on the *mimic* theatre of war.

Prasch, Ford, and Isa., 1. 15.

Let the *mimic* canvas show
Her calm benevolent features.

Bryant, 1. 4. Ages, III.

3. Consisting of or resulting from imitation;
simulated; mock: often implying a copy or
imitation: as, a *mimic* battle; the *mimic* roy-
alty of the stage.

Blow *mimic* footings to the silent owls,
That they might answer him.

Wordsworth, There was a Boy.

Down the wet streets
Sall their *mimic* fleets.

Longfellow, Rain in Summer.

Mimic-flower beetles, an occasional name of the *Lagri-
da*.

II. n. 1. One who or that which imitates or
mimics; specifically, an actor.

Among his Thibae must be answered,
And forth my *mimic* come.

Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 19.

Every sort

Of gymnical artists, wrestlers, riders, runners,
Juglers, and dancers, anticlers, mummery, mimics.

Milton, S. A., 1. 1225.

2. An imitation; anything copied from or
made in imitation of something else.

mimic (mim'ik), v. t.; pret. and pp. mimicked,
ppr. *mimicking*. [*Gr. μιμη-, a*] **1.** To act in
imitation of; simulate a likeness to; imitate
or copy in speech or action, either mockingly
or seriously.

Vice has learned so to *mimic* virtue that it often creeps
to better under its disguise.

Steele, Spectator, No. 514.

Mimic the sly humour, furtive glance,
And brow where half was furious, half fatigued.

Browning, Ring and Book, 1. 303.

2. To produce an imitation of; make some-
thing similar or corresponding to; copy in
form, character, or quality.

Fresh carved cedar, *mimicking* a glade
Of palm and pines, met from either side,
High in the midst.

Kenn, Lamin, 3.

Leonardo studies the laws of light scientifically, so that
the proper roundness and effect of distance should be ac-
curately rendered, and all the subtleties of nature's outlines
be imitated.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 277.

**3. Specifically, in *soöl.* and *bot.*, to imitate,
simulate, or resemble (something else) in form,
color, or other characteristic; assume the char-
acter or appearance of (some other object). See
mimicry, 3.—*Syn. 1. Ape, Mock, etc. See Mimetic.***

mimical (mim'i-kal), a. [*mimic* + *-al*.] Same
as *mimic*.

To some too, if they be far gone, *mimical* gestures are
too familiar.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 223.

To make our mirth the completer, Sir J. Minnes was in
the highest pitch of mirth, and his *mimic* tricks, that
ever I saw, and most excellent pleasant company he is.

Pope, Essay, II. 330.

mimically (mim'i-kal-i), adv. In a mimicking
or imitative manner. [*Rare.*]

Such are good for nothing but either *mimically* to imi-
tate their neighbours' foibles, or to humiliate themselves
in a kind of lascivious and debauched living.

South, Works, V. 12.

mimicalness (mim'i-kal-ness), n. The quality
of being mimical. [*Rare.*]

mimic-beetle (mim'ik-bé'tl), n. A coleopter-
ous insect which feigns death when disturbed
or alarmed, as some of the *Histeridæ* and *Byrr-
hidæ*.

mimicker (mim'i-kér), n. One who or that
which mimics.

mimicry (mim'ik-ri), n.; pl. mimicries (-ria).
[*Gr. μιμη-, a*] **1.** The act of imitating in
speech, manner, or appearance; mockery by
imitation; simulation.

Absolute princes, who ruin their people by a *mimicry*
of the great monarchs.

Hume, Essays, II. 11.

A few old men, the last survivors of our generation, . . .
will remember . . . that exquisite *mimicry* of Lord Hol-
land's which enabled, instead of degrading.

Macaulay, Lord Holland.

2. An imitation; that which imitates or simu-
lates.

In France an imitative school . . . has executed skillful
mimicries of ancient glass painting.

Bryce, Brit., X. 672.

3. In *soöl.*, the simulation of something else
in form or color, etc.; mimesis. Commonly called
protective mimicry, from the immunity secured by such re-
semblance, as when the insect known as the walking-stick
simulates a dead twig of a tree, when a butterfly assimilates
in color to that of the flowers upon which it habitually
feeds, or a bird's nest is so constructed as to resemble a
bunch of moss on a bush, etc. Also *mimicisms*.

Both *mimicry* and *imitation* are (here) used in a meta-
phorical sense, as implying that close external likeness
which causes things unlike in structure to be mistaken
for each other.

A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 76.

mimic-thrush (mim'ik-thrush), n. A book-name
of the mocking-bird, *Mimus polyglottus*.

Mimidae (mim'i-dé), n. pl. [*NL., Gr. Mimus* +
-idae.] The *Mimidae* rated as a family of oscine
passerine birds.

Mimidae (mi-mi'né), n. pl. [*NL., Gr. Mimus* +
-idae.] A subfamily of turrid oscine passerine
birds, typified by the genus *Mimus*; the mock-
ers, mock-birds, or mocking-birds. The group is
variously located in the ornithological system, being some-
times placed in *Turdidae*, sometimes associated with the
wrens in *Luscinidae*, and sometimes referred to the *Tro-
glodytidae* under the name of *American babblers*. These birds
have a moderate (sometimes extremely long and bowed)
bill, short wings, long rounded tail, and scutellate tarsal.
Leading genera are *Mimus*, *Harporhynchus*, *Oreoscoptes*,
Oreoscoptes. Familiar examples are the mocking-bird,
thrasher, and catbird. All are confined to America. See
cut under *catbird* and *mocking-bird*.

mimine (mim'in), a. Of or pertaining to the
Mimidae.

mimist (mi'mist), n. [*Gr. mimos* + *-ist*.] A
writer of mimes.

Thereupon were called Poets *Mimistæ*: as who would
say, imitable and need to be followed for their wise and
grace *laus*.

Puttenham, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 21.

mimmetion (mi-mi'shon), n. [*Gr. μιμη-, a*] The
name of the letter *m*, + *-ation*. [*Gr. μυταριον*.]
The frequent use of the letter *m*; specifically,
the addition of *m* to a final vowel.

The principal differences between these dialects [the
Semitic-Babylonian and the Semitic-Assyrian] are 1st,
the use of *mimmetion* by the Babylonians and not by the
Assyrians, thus the Babylonian words Samirum and Akkad-
dim were rendered by the Assyrians Samiri and Akkad-
dim.

Eng. Encyc., Arts and Sciences Supp., p. 178.

mim-mouthed (mim'moutht), a. [*Gr. μιμη-, a*] Reserved
mim-mouthed; [*Gr. mim + mouthed*.] **1.** Reserved
in discourse: implying affectation of modesty.

The principal difference between these dialects [the
Semitic-Babylonian and the Semitic-Assyrian] are 1st,
the use of *mimmetion* by the Babylonians and not by the
Assyrians, thus the Babylonian words Samirum and Akkad-
dim were rendered by the Assyrians Samiri and Akkad-
dim.

Eng. Encyc., Arts and Sciences Supp., p. 178.

2. Affectedly moderate at table. *Jamieson.*

mimographer (mi-mog'ra-tér), n. [*Gr. F. mi-
mographie* = *Pg. mimographo*; *L. mimographus*,
a writer of mimes, *Gr. μιμη-, a mime*, + *γραφειν*, write.] A
writer of mimes or farces.

For the best idea that can now be formed of the manner
of this famous mimographer we must have recourse, I be-
lieve, to the *Enchiridion* of Theophrastus.

Pliny, tr. of Aristotle's Treatise on Poetry, I. note 4.

Mimosa (mi-mo'sá), n. [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700),*
so called from its imitating the sensibility of
animal life; *L. mimus*, *Gr. μιμος*, a mimic:
see *mime*, n.] **1.** A large genus of leguminous
plants of the suborder *Mimosaceæ* and the tribe
Eumimosaceæ, characterized by a legume with en-
tire or jointed valves which break away from
a narrow persistent placenta. The plants are
either herbs, erect or climbing shrubs, or sometimes trees,
and are often prickly. The leaves are almost always bipin-
nate, but rarely there are none, or the expanded petiole
(phyllodium) takes the place of the leaf; and in many spe-
cies the leaves are sensitive, closing when touched. The
flowers are small and sessile, usually having the stamens
very much longer than the corolla; they are arranged in
globular heads or in cylindrical spikes. About 200 spe-
cies have been described, natives of the warmer parts of
America and Africa, of tropical Asia, and of the Mascarene
Islands. Many are cultivated, the most common being the
sensitive-plant or humble-plant of hot-houses, *M. pudica*,
which is a branching annual, one or two feet in height, hav-
ing a great many small leaflets, all highly sensitive when
touched. *M. sapientia* is a woody climber of tropical
America, and is remarkable for the great height which it
attains, ascending to the tops of the tallest trees.
2. [*L. c.*] A plant of this genus.

For not *Mimosa's* tender tree
Shrinks sooner from the touch than he.

Scott, Marmion, IV. Int.

mimosa-bark (mi-mo'sá-bark), n. The bark
of several Australian acacia- or wattle-trees,
much used in tanning.

Mimosaceæ (mi-mo'sé-á), n. pl. [*NL. (A. P. de
Candolle, 1825), Gr. Mimos + -aceæ*.] A suborder
of leguminous plants, characterized by small
regular flowers with a gamosepalous calyx, by
having the petals valvate and often united be-
low the middle, and by having stamens which
are free or monadelphous. It embraces 6 tribes, 20
genera, *Mimosa* being the type, and about 1,500 species,
the majority of which are confined to the tropics.

mimosite (mi-mo'sit), n. [*Gr. Mimos + -ite*.]
A fossil seed-pod supposed to have belonged
to a plant of the *mimosa* family.

mimotype (mim'o-tip), n. [*Gr. μιμος, a mime*,
+ *τυπος*, form.] In *soöl.* and *zoölog.*, a type
or form of animal life which in one country is
the analogue or representative of a type or form
found in another country, to which it is not very
closely related. Thus, the American starlings (*Stercor-
aria*) are mimotypes of the Old World starlings (*Stercor-
aria*); the American genus *Geomys* is mimotype of the African
Georchus, the American jumping mouse (*Zapus*) replaces
the Jerboa (*Dipus*) of Africa.

Mimotypes, forms distantly resembling each other, but
fulfilling similar functions. . . . By the use of this term,
the word "analogue" may be relieved of a part of the bur-
den borne by it. *Smithsonian Report (1881), p. 449, note.*

mimotypic (mim'o-tip'ik), a. [*Gr. μιμος +
-ic*.] Having the character of a mimotype.

Mimuleæ (mi-mu'le-á), n. pl. [*NL. (Lentham
and Hooker, 1870), Gr. Mimulus + -eæ*.] A sub-
tribe of plants of the order *Scrophulariaceæ* and
the tribe *Gratiolideæ*, characterized by a five-
toothed calyx, by having the stamens inserted
within the corolla-tube, with the anther-cells
contiguous, and by a loculicidal capsule with
two or four valves. The subtribe embraces 6
genera, *Mimulus* being the type, and about 50
species.

Mimulus (mi-mu'lus), n. [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1753),*
so called from the resemblance of its corolla to a
mask; *L. L. mimulus*, a little mime, dim. of *L. mi-
mus*: see *mime*.] A genus of scrophulariaceous
plants of the tribe *Gratiolideæ*, type of the subtribe
Mimuleæ, characterized by a tubular calyx, which
is almost always five-angled or five-toothed, by
a two-valved capsule, and by having numerous
seeds, with the placenta usually united to form
a central column. They are reclining or erect, rarely
tall, and slightly woody herbs, with opposite undivided
leaves, and often showy flowers which are yellow, orange,
red, violet, or rose-colored, and solitary in the axils of the
leaves, or sometimes racemose at the tips of the branches.
The species, numbering 40 or 50, are especially numerous in
Pacific North America, but are also widely distributed else-
where in temperate regions, though not in Europe. Plants
of the genus bear the general name of monkey flower, *M.*
ringens and *M. alatus*, with violet purple flowers, are com-
mon species of wet places in the eastern United States.
Various species are cultivated, chiefly in conservatories,
some much prized. Among them are *M. moschatum*, the
mask-plant of gardens, strongly musk-scented, the flowers
small and pale yellow; *M. cardinalis*, with large scarlet
corolla; and *M. glaberrimus*, a shrubby, very ornamental
conservatory species, the flowers from salmon colored to
scarlet.

Mimus (mi'mus), n. [*NL., Gr. L. mimus*, *Gr. μιμος*,
an imitator; see *mime*.] A genus
of American birds of which the mocking-bird, *M.*
polyglottus, is the type. See *mocking-bird*, and
cut under *catbird*.

Mimusops (mi-mu' sops), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), so called from the fancied resemblance of the flowers to an upturned face; < Gr. *mimō*, gen. of *mimē*, an up (cf. *mimē*, imitate, *mimō*, an imitator; see *mimē*), + *ops*, face.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order Sapotaceae and the tribe Bumeliales. It is characterized by having the six or eight segments of the calyx arranged in two series, the outer ones including the tube, which are more slender; the lobes of the corolla entire and three times as many as the calyx segments; and the six or eight stamens, which are alternate with the same number of stamens. They are trees, or rarely shrubs, with a milky juice, and usually small white flowers, which are often fragrant, in axillary clusters. About 30 species are known, found throughout the tropics. Several, from India and Ceylon, yield a heavy durable timber, and *M. elaeagnifolia* produces small edible berries, the seeds of which afford an abundance of oil. See *babul gum*, *bully-tree*, *cane tree*, and *dilly*.

min', *pron.* A Middle English form of *mini*.
min', *a.* [ME., also *myne*, *myne*, *myne*, < AS. *min*, less (not 'small,' the positive form being not in use), = OH. *miniro* = OFries. *minnera*, *minra* (cf. *min*, adv.) = MD. *minner*, D. *minder* = MIA. *min*, *minner*, *minder* = OHG. *minnro*, MHG. *minner*, *minre*, G. *minder* = Icel. *minnr* = Sw. Dan. *mindre* = Goth. *minnra*, compar. less; cf. OS. *minnast* = OFries. *minnast* = D. MIA. *minst* = OHG. *minnist*, MHG. *minnest*, G. *mindest* = Icel. *minnat* = Sw. *minst* = Dan. *mindst* = Goth. *minnists* (cf. *minn*, *min*, adv.), superl., least; compar. and superl. (reduced in the compar. *man*, as in *bet for better*, *less*, etc.), = L. compar. *minor*, *nout*, *minus*, less (superl. *minimus*, least), positive stem *minu-*, whence *minuere*, lessen (see *minish*, *minuend*, etc.), = Gr. *μικρός*, little, small (not in good use, but assumed or revived as the base of the derived forms *parvulus*, *parvulus*, *parvulus*, a little, etc.); cf. *l. min*, small; perhaps Skt. *√ mi* (present stem *min-*), make less. Hence, from L., *minor*, *minus*, *minority*, etc., *minister*, *administer*, etc., *minim*, *minimum*, *minimize*, *minute*, *minute*, *minish*, *diminish*, *commute*, etc.; from E., *mince*, *minnow*, etc.] Less.

The more and the mince.
La Rose Florence (Rifflon's *Met. Rom.*, III.), l. 549.

It is of the for to foggye

Allyn typpas both more & myne.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 104.

min' (min), *n.* [ME., also *myne*, *myne*, < Icel. *minni*, memory, remembrance; cf. OS. *minna*, *minna* = OHG. *minna*, MHG. *minne*, G. (revived) *minne*, love, orig. 'memory'; akin to E. *mine*, *mind*, etc.; see *mine*, *mind*.] Memory; remembrance.

min' (min), *v. t.* [ME. *minnen*, *mynnen*, < Icel. *minna*, bring to mind, < *minni*, mind, memory; see *mine*, *n.* Cf. *mine*.] 1. To bring to the mind; remind.

Syn of one thing I wolle you myne.

And beweeche you for to speke.

MS. Harl. 2252, l. 88. (Halliwell.)

2. To remember.

The elowys over caste, all lyt was loute,

Hys myl was more than ye mynt myne.

MS. Cantab. Et. II. 38, l. 47. (Halliwell.)

Every poulme quenech a syme

As ofte as a nun thowt hem myne.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 90.

3. To mention.

Palomydon put hym full preetty to say.

And meult of his mater, that I myne are.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 870.

min' (min), *n.* [Perhaps a familiar var. of *mini*, *mama*.] Mother. [Scotch.]

I'm Johnny Faa o' Yetholm town,

There dwell my min and daddie o'

Johnny Faa (Child's *Ballads*, IV. 284).

min' (min), *n.* A dialectal or affected form of *man*.

min. An abbreviation of *mineralogy*, *mineralogical*, *minimum*, *minute*, *minim*, and *minor*.

mina' (mī'nā), *n.* [L., also *minā*, < Gr. *μῆνα*, a weight, a sum of money; < Heb. *maneh*, a weight, prop. part. portion, number, < *manah*, divide, measure out, allot.] A unit of weight and of value, originally Assyrian, but used also by the Greeks and other ancient peoples. Bronze and stone Babylonian and Assyrian standards show that there were two Assyrian minas, one varying from 500 to 600 grams, and the other of half that weight. The Assyrians divided the mina into 60 shekels, and the Greeks into 100 drachms. In Athens at the time of Pericles it was in weight of silver, 180 drachms, equivalent to 436.8 grams, or 15.4 ounces avoirdupois, or 11.3 ounces troy, and was in value about \$15.

[The Babylonians] constituted a new mina for themselves, consisting of 30 shekels instead of 60.

E. F. Hent, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xxxii.

mina' (mī'nā), *n.* Also *mino*, *myna*, *mynah*, and *maina*; < Hind. *mainā*, a starling.] One

of several different sturnoid passerine birds of India and countries further east. (a) Any species of the genus *Acridothera* (which see). (b) Any species of the genus *Eulabes*, several of which inhabit India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, etc.; a hill mina. (See *hill-mina*, and see under *Eulabes*.) The common talking starling or religious grackle of India is *E.* (formerly *Gracula*) *relinquax*, of a purplish black color with a white mirror on the wing, yellow bill and feet, and curious leafy lappets of a yellow or orange color on the head. It is easily tamed and taught to speak with singular distinctness. This and some other members of the same genus are common cage birds in Europe and the United States.

mina-bird (mī'nā-bērd), *n.* Same as *mina'*.
minable (mī'nā-bl), *a.* [*mine* + *-able*.] Capable of being mined.

He began to undermine it (finding the earth all about very minable).
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 115.

minacious (mī-nā'shūs), *a.* [= *min*, *minacious*, an extended form of *minare* = Pg. *minaz*, < L. *minax* (minac-), full of threats; see *menace*, *n.*] Threatening; menacing. [Rare.]

Whether the face of heaven smile upon us with a cheerful bright azure, or look upon us with a more sad and minacious countenance.

Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 63.

minacity (mī-nā'shē-tē), *n.* [*min*, *minac* (minac-), threatening, minacious (see *menace*), + *-ity*.] Disposition to threaten. [Rare.]

minar (mī-nār'), *n.* [Ar. *minar*, a candlestick, lamp, lighthouse (cf. Heb. *manorah*, a candlestick); cf. *nar*, fire, *nar*, light, *na'war*, enlighten, illumine, Heb. *nar*, shine.] In *Modern arch.*, a lighthouse; a tower; a minaret.

In the burning sun the golden dome of a mosque in the city of Mehdol seemed to cast out rays of dazzling light, and the roofs of the adjoining minars shone like brilliant beacons.

Johnson, Merv., vi.

minaret (mī'nā-rēt'), *n.* [= F. *minaret* = Pg. *minareto* = It. *minareto*, *minareto*, < Sp. *minarete*, < Turk. *minar* = Hind. *mināra*, *minar*, a high slender tower, a minaret, < Ar. *manara*, a lamp, lighthouse, minaret, < *minār*, candlestick, lamp, lighthouse; see *minar*.] In *Modern arch.*, a slender and lofty turret typically rising by several stages or stories, and surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, characteristic of Mohammedan mosques, and corresponding to the belfry of a Christian church. From the balconies of the minarets the people are summoned to prayer five times a day by criers. See *mosque*, and see under *mosque*.

Another mosque has a very high minaret or tower, the top side of which is entirely covered with green tiles.
Poetke, Description of the East, II. l. 121.

minargent (mī-nā'rjēnt), *n.* [*min*, *min* (aluminum) + L. *argentum*, silver.] A kind of aluminum bronze, the ingredients of which are copper 1,000 parts, nickel 700, antimony 50, and aluminum 20.

minatorial (mī-nā-tō'rē-āl), *a.* [*min*, *min* (aluminum) + *-al*.] Threatening; menacing.

minatorially (mī-nā-tō'rē-āl), *adv.* In a threatening or menacing manner.

minatorily (mī-nā-tō'rē-āl), *adv.* In a minatory manner; with threats.

minatory (mī-nā-tō'rē), *a.* [= It. *minatorio*, < L. *minatorio*, threatening (cf. *minator*, one who drives cattle), < L. *minari*, pp. *minatus*, threaten, drive; see *menace*.] Threatening; menacing.

The king made a statute minatory and minatory, towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 75.

The minatory proclamation issued last week by the czar from Livadia.

Fortis daily Rec., N. S., XXXIX. 87.

minaul (mī-nā'ul), *n.* Same as *monad*.

minbar, *n.* See *minbar*.

mince (mins), *v. t.* *prof.* and *pp.* *minced*, *ppr.* *mincing*. [*ME.* *mincen*, *mincen*, *mincen*, (a) partly < AS. *minian*, make less, become less, diminish (cf. verbal *minian*, parsimony, abstinence) (= OS. *minian*, make less, = Goth. *minnān*, become less); with formative *-s* (as also in *deinceps*, *rinse*, etc.) cf. Icel. *minnka* = Sw. *minnka* = Dan. *minnske*, make less, with formative *-sk*, < *min*, less (see *min*); (b) partly < OF. *mincer*, *finer*, cut small, < *mince*, slender, slight, puny, prob. of Teut. origin, perhaps from the superl. of *min*, less (see *min*), or more prob. the *adj.* *mince* is a back formation from the verb *mincer*, which is then < OS. *mincen*, etc., make small; see above.] 1. To make less; make small; specifically, to cut or chop into very small pieces; as, to *mince* meat.

Myne that flower. *Below Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 285.

When she saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport
In mincing with his sword her husband's limbs.

Shak., *Hamlet*, II. 2. 897.

They brought some cold bacon and coarsest cake. The
sergeant asked for pepper and salt, minced the food fine,
and made it savory. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lover*, xxxix.

2. To lessen; diminish; especially, to diminish in speaking; speak of lightly or slightly; minimize.

Thy honesty and love doth wince this matter,
Making it light to Cassio. *Shak.*, *Othello*, II. 2. 202.

For though shee held her to the commandment, yet the
threatening annexed shee did somewhat mince and extenuate.

Purpureus, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

Be gone, Futell! do not mince one syllable

Of what you hear. *Ford, Lady's Trial*, I. 2.

What say the soldiers of me? and the same words;

Mince 'em not, good Aecius, but deliver

The very forms and tongues they talk withal.

Fletcher, Valentinian, I. 2.

3. To utter primly; bring or show forth sparingly or in a half-spoken way; hence, to display with affected delicacy; use affectation in regard to; as, to *mince* one's words or a narrative; to *mince* the lapses of one's neighbors; a *minced* oath.

Behold yon slumbering dame,
That minces virtue, and doth shake the head
To hear of pleasure's name. *Shak.*, *Lea*, IV. 6. 122.

4. To effect mincingly. [Rare.]

Three times she bows, and with a modest grace
Minces her spruce retreat.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, III. 182.

Minced collops. See *collop*. **Minced pie.** See *mince-pie*. To *mince* matters, to speak of things with affected delicacy.

II. *intrans.* 1. To walk with short steps or with affected nicety; affect delicacy in manner.

Because the daughters of Zion are haughty,
Walking and mincing as they go. *Isa.*, III. 16.

Away, I say; time wears hold up your head and mince.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, v. 1. 9.

2. To speak with affected elegance.

Low spake the lass, and lap'd and minced the while.

Crabbe, Works, I. 70.

mince (mins), *n.* [*mince* (mince-)] Same as *mince-meat*.

Upsetting whatever came in his way—now a pan of milk, and now a basin of mince.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 342.

mince-meat (mins'mēt), *n.* [*Prop.* *minced meat*.] 1. Meat chopped small; hence, anything chopped or broken into small pieces, literally or figuratively.

Their first shot struck us in the bows, knocked our two
gunners into mince meat.

R. L. Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae, II.

2. The material of which mince-pies are made. Also called *minced meat* and *mince*.

mince-pie (mins'pi), *n.* [*mince* (mince-) + *pie*.] A pie made with minced meat, fruit, etc. It has long been especially associated with Christmas festivities among English-speaking peoples. Also called *minced pie*.

mincer (min'sēr), *n.* One who minces.

Mincers of each other's fame. *Tennyson, Princess*, IV.

mincht (minch), *n.* [*ME.* *myneche*; a reduced form of *minchen*.] Same as *minchen*. *Halliwell*.

minchen (min'chen), *n.* [Also *mynechen*, *mincheon*, *minchum*; < ME. *minchen*, *monchen*, *munche*, < AS. *myneccu*, *myneccyn*, pl. *myneccas*, *munnecca*, a nun, fem. of *munne*, a monk; see *monk*.] A nun.

Mincheon Lane, so called of tenements there sometime pertaining to the *mincheon*, or nuns of St. Helen's, in Bishopgate Street.

Star, Survey of London, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 314.

minchery (min'chēr-i), *n.* [Also *mynechery*; < *minch*, *minchen*, + *-ry*.] A nunnery.

In telling how Begu, within the minchery at Hackney,
was miraculously given to know of St. Hilda's death, miles
away, at Whitby, etc.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, II. 297.

minch-house, *n.* [Perhaps a dial. corruption of *men's house*, a cottage attached to a farmhouse, where the men-servants cook their victuals (Jamieson).] A roadside inn.

Then lay at a minch-house in the road, being a good inn for the country; for most of the public houses I met with before in country places were no better than the houses which they call here *minch houses*. . . . I do not to London, which I found to be but a small village, but in it is a sort of inn or minch-house of considerable note kept by a farmer of great dealings.

Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 44.

mincing (min' sing), *v. n.* Speaking or walking affectedly or with caution; affectedly elegant and nice; mincing.

*Fast by her side did sit the bold Sausage,
Fit mate for such a mincing mince.*
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. ii. 37.

A frown upon some faces penetrates more, and makes deeper impression than the fawning and soft blandness of a mincing smile.
Howell, *Letters*, II. 4.

The mincing lady Prioresse and the broad speaking gap-toothed Wife of Bath.
Dryden, *Tales and Fables*, Pref.

Saw a vulgar looking, fat man with spectacles, and a mincing, rather pretty pink and white woman, his wife.
Greville, *Memoirs*, Feb. 17, 1831.

The rough, spontaneous conversation of men they [the clergy] do not hear, but only a mincing and affected speech.
Emerson, *The American Scholar*.

mincing-horse (min' sing-hors), *n.* A wooden horse or stand on which anything is minced or chopped.

The blubber is transported in strap-tubs to the mincing-horse.
C. M. Scammon, *Marine Mammals*, p. 238.

mincing-knife (min' sing-niff), *n.* A tool consisting of a curved blade fixed to an upright handle, or several such blades diverging, used for mincing meat, vegetables, etc.; a chopping-knife.

mincingly (min' sing-lee), *adv.* In a mincing, affected, or cautious way; sparingly; with affectionation or reserve.

Carafa . . . more mincingly terming their now pope . . . vice-deus, vice-god.
Sheldon, *Miracles*, p. 278. (*Latham*.)

My steed trod mincingly, as the brambles and earth gave way beneath his feet.
O'Donnell, *Merv*, xviii.

mincing-spade (min' sing-spaid), *n.* A sharp-edged spade used on a whaling-vessel for cutting up blubber preparatory to trying it out.

mincturency (mingk-tū' ri-on-si), *n.* [For **micturire*.] *micturire*, urinate: see *micturition*. *Micturition*.

mind¹ (mind), *n.* [*ME. mind, mynd, mēnd, mūd*, *AS. gemynd* (not **mynd*, as commonly cited, this form, without the prefix, occurring only in derivatives), memory, remembrance, memorial, mind, thought, = *lecl. mīni* (for **mīnde*), memory, = *Sw. minne* = *Dan. minde* (developed from *minni*, itself from orig. **munde*), memory, = *Goth. gamanths* (also *gamantha*), memory; with collective prefix *ge-*, and formative *-d* (orig. pp. suffix), *AS. mūnan* (pres. *man*, pret. *munde*), also *gemanan* (*geman*, etc.), also *ā-munan*, *on-munan*, remember, be mindful of, consider, think, = *OS. farmanan*, despise, = *lecl. muna* = *Goth. gamanan*, remember: see *mince*.² From the same source are *AN. myne*, mind, purpose, desire, love, = *lecl. m*, gr. mind, desire, love, = *Goth. muna*, purpose, device, readiness (see *minne*); all from a Teut. **man* = *L. √ men* in *meminisse*, remember (perf. *as. pres. memini* = *AN. man*, I remember), *remunice*, recall to mind, recollect, *men(t)-*, mind (a form nearly = *E. mind*), *mentiri*, lie, etc., = *Gr. √ mev* in *myric*, wrath, *myric*, mind, etc., *myricar*, remember, etc., = *Skt. √ man*, think. This is one of the most prolific of the Aryan roots: in *E.*, of *AS.* or other Teut. origin, are *mind*¹, *remind*, *mince*², *mince*³, *minion*, *mignonette*, *mincken*, *mince*¹, *mean*¹, etc.; of *L.* origin, *numento*, *remembrance*, *mental*, *menton*, *amentia*, *demented*, *comment*, *commentary*, etc., *Minerva*, etc.; of *Gr.* origin, *mentor*, etc. The word *man* is also usually referred to this root: see *man*.] 1. That which feels, wills, and thinks: the conscious subject; the ego; the soul. Some writers make an obscure distinction between mind, soul, and spirit. With them the mind is the direct subject of consciousness.

For to say truly what is in man but his mind? which, who ever have skill to compass, and make yielding and flexible, what may not he command the body to perform?

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 164.

Mind, therefore, is to be understood as the subject of the various internal phenomena of which we are conscious, or that subject of which consciousness is the general phenomenon. Consciousness is, in fact, to the mind what extension is to matter or body. Though both are phenomena, yet both are essential qualities, for we can neither conceive mind without consciousness, nor body without extension.

By the mind of a man, we understand that in him which thinks, remembers, reasons, wills.

Reid, *Intellectual Powers*, I. 1.

By the Human Mind are to be understood its two faculties called, respectively, the understanding and the will.

Shoemaker, *Christian Psychol.* (tr. by Gorman), p. 26.

The idea I have of the human mind, in so far as it is a thinking thing, and not extended in length, breadth, and depth, and participating in none of the properties of body, is incomparably more distinct than the idea of any corporeal object.

Descartes, *Meditations* (tr. by Vetch), IV.

In psychology, on the other hand, the individual mind may mean either (1.) the series of feelings, or "mental

phenomena" above referred to; or (2.) the subject of these feelings, for whom they are phenomena; or (3.) the subject of these feelings or phenomena - the series of feelings or phenomena themselves, the two being in that relation to each other in which alone the one is subject and the other a series of feelings, phenomena, or objects.

J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 39.

Mind consists of feelings and the relations among feelings.

H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, § 41.

Whatever all men inevitably mean by the word "I" (the empirical ego of philosophy), whenever they say I think, or feel, or intend this or that; and whatever they understand others to mean by using similar language - thus much, and no more, we propose at first to include under the term *mind*.

G. T. Ladd, *Psychol. Psychology*, Int., p. 4.

Mind is the sum of our processes of knowing, our feelings of pleasure and pain, and our voluntary doings.

J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 2.

2. The intellect, or cognitive faculty or part of the soul, as distinguished from feeling and volition; intelligence. The old psychologists made intellect and will the only faculties of the soul.

Years that bring the philosophic mind.

Wordsworth, *Immortality*.

Wordsworth says of him (Milton) that "His soul was as a star and dwelt apart." But I should rather be inclined to say that it was his *mind* that was alienated from the present.

Lowell, *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 164.

3. The field of consciousness; contemplation; thought; opinion.

Yesterday he thought so much in his *mind* on her that in the hours of even song he gave to her in Tappan a buffet.

Holly Road (E. T. S.), p. 108.

"But that," quoth he, "it all in my *mind* that I might not keep me from thee."

Merton (E. T. S.), III. 427.

Have *mind* upon your health, tempt me no further.

Shak., *J. C.*, IV. 3. 39.

others esteem the River Cantan . . . to be that Gang-ga: of which *mind* are Mercator, Maginus, Gostardus Arthurs, and their disciples.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 451.

Consider of it, take advice, and speak your *mind*.

Judges xix. 30.

These Discourses show somewhat of the *mind*, but not the whole *mind* of Selden, even in the subjects treated of.

Int. to Selden's Table-Talk, p. 10.

4. Disposition; cast of thought and feeling; inclination; desire.

I am a fellow of the strangest *mind*.

Shak., *T. N.*, I. 3. 120.

The truth is, that Godwin and his sons did many things bravely and violently, much against the kings *mind*.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, VI.

Pity melts the *mind* to love.

Dryden, *Alexander's Feast*, I. 100.

5. Intention; purpose.

The Duke had a very noble and honorable *mynde* at ways to pay his debts well, and when he lacked money, would not stick to sell the greatest part of his plate.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 220.

Her *mind* to them again she briefly told unfold.

Dryden, *Polixenus*, I. 168.

Who can believe that whole Parliaments elected by the People from all parts of the Land, should meet in one *mind*, and solution not to advise him, but to conspire against him?

Milton, *Elfenkinder*, xv.

My lady herself is of no *mind* in the world, and for that reason her woman is of twenty *mind* in a moment.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 137.

Religious bodies which have a *mind* of their own, and are strong enough to make it felt.

H. N. Ozonham, *Short Studies*, p. 406.

6. Memory; remembrance; as, to call to *mind*; to have, to keep, or to bear in *mind*.

Where-as I be, where so I sayt, what no I do the *mynd* of the sayours of the name Ihesu departe I mighte frō my *mynde*.

Hampole, *Poese Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

At the tyme of *mynde* this land had never son, And as for vs we will not now beginne.

Geoffrey (E. E. T. S.), I. 177.

Marie, of me have thou *mynde*,
Some comforte vs two for to kythe.
Thou knowes we are comen of thy kynde.

York Plays, p. 470.

All this from my remembrance bristled wrath
Sinfully pluck'd, and not a man of you
Had so much grace to put it in my *mind*.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, II. 1. 120.

7. Mention.

As the bakia maken *mente*.

Querc., *Conf. August*, VII.

8. Courage; spirit. *Chapman*. Absence of *mind*, we observe. - A month's *mind*. (a) In the *Book of Cath* (a constant prayer in behalf of a dead person during the whole month immediately following his decease, the sacrifice of the mass being offered in a more than usually solemn manner especially on the third, seventh, and thirtieth days after the person's death. Also called a *monthly mind*).

That is to wete in the day or morrow after discesse vij. trentallas; and every weke following unto my monthes *mynde* on trentall and iij. trentallas at my monthes *mynde* blide the wolempne dirige and mass.

Paston Letters, III. 629.

Dirges, requiems, masses, *monthly minds*, anniversaries, and other offices for the dead.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1826), II. 379.

(b) Earnest desire; strong inclination.

Let. Yet here they [papers] shall not lie, for catching cold.

Jul. I see you have a month's *mind* to them.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, I. 2. 137.

For if a trumpet sound, or drum beat,
Who hath not a month's *mind* to combat?

Butler, *Hudibras*, I. II. 111.

A year's *mind*, a service similar to that of the month's *mind*, on the anniversary of a person's death.

Each returning year's *mind* or anniversary only of their death.

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, II. 338.

Master *mind*. See *master*. Sound and disposing *mind* and memory. See *memory*. - The *mind's eye*. See *eye*. Time out of *mind*. See *time*. - To bear in *mind*. See *hear*. - To be in two *mind*s about a thing, to be in doubt.

At first I was in two *mind*s about taking such a liberty.

Johnson, *Black House*.

To be out of one's *mind*. (a) To be forgotten by one.

What so ever he dede in any wise
Thou if priuies wer neuer out of his *mynde*.

Geoffrey (E. E. T. S.), I. 284.

(b) To be mad or insane.

"Are ye out of your *mind*, my nurse, my nurse,"
Said Lady Clare, "that ye speak so wild?"

Tennyson, *Lady Clare*.

To break one's *mind*, to bring to *mind*, to call to *mind*, to change one's *mind*, to cross one's *mind*, to free one's *mind*. See *verb*. - To give a bit of one's *mind*. See *verb*. - To give all one's *mind* to, to study or cultivate with earnestness and persistence. - To have a *mind*. (a) To be inclined or disposed. Also to have a *great mind*.

Lord, what all I, that I have no *mind* to fight now?

Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, II. 4.

My Lord told us that the University of Cambridge had a *mind* to choose him for their bursar.

Pepys, *Diary*, I. 14.

He had a *great mind* to prosecute the printer.

H. Walpole, *To Mann*, Aug. 28, 1742.

There is nothing so easy as to find out which opinion the man in doubt has a *mind* to.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 25.

(b) To have a thought, take care.

To whom thou speake, have good *mynde*,
And of whom, how, when, and where.

Book of Providence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 110.

To have half a *mind*, to be pretty much disposed; have a certain inclination; generally used lightly.

I've half a *mind* to die with you.

Tennyson, *Death of the Old Year*.

To have in *mind*, to hold or call up in the memory; think of or about.

Man, among the myths have in *mynde*
From whence thou camest A while thou touldest.

Hymns to Virgins, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

Nor do I particularly affect simple-minded old ladies by the by: I must have *mynde* in *mynde*; it won't do to neglect her.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xiv.

To make up one's *mind*. See *make*. To put in *mind*, to remind.

They [the Lords] put the Queen in *mind* of the fearful Examples of Gods Judgments extant in Scripture upon King Saul, for spurning of Agag.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 300.

He puts me in *mind* of the picture of the great or in a gilt frame.

Butler, *Pulham*, XII.

Unconscious *mind*. See *unconscious*. - *Mynd*, *mind*, *intellect*, *soul*, *spirit*, reason, sense, intuition. Primarily *mind* is opposed to matter, intellect to feeling and will, and to body, and apart to flesh. The old division of the powers of the *mind* was into intellect, sensibility, and will; *mind* is variously used to cover all or some of these, but when less than the whole is meant it is chiefly the intellect; as, he seems to have very little *mind*. Yet *mind* is sometimes used with principal reference to the will; as, I have half a *mind* to go. Where *spirit* and *soul* differ, *spirit* applies rather to moral force, and *soul* to depth and largeness of feeling. (See *soul*.) In the New Testament *mind* is used to translate a word covering all life, whether physical or spiritual, as in *Mat. x. 28*. I put the highest usage in the Scriptures is founded the common representation of man as immortal by the word *soul*. Hence *soul* is used for the central, essential, or life-giving part of anything; as he was the *soul* of the party. The definition under each of these words should be studied to get its range and illustrative uses. See *reason*.

mind¹ (mind), *v.* [*ME. minden, munden*, *AS. myndgian, gemyndgian, gemyndlihan* (= *OHG. gemyntlihan*), bear in *mind*, recollect, recall to another's *mind*, remind (cf. *lecl. muna*, remind, recollect, = *Dan. minde*, remind); from the noun: see *mind*¹, *n.* This verb has absorbed in part the orig. diff. verbs *mince*² (*ME. minen, mynen*, *AS. munan*) and *minye*² (*AS. myneplan, myngian*, bring to *mind*); see *mince*², *minye*².] 1. *trans.* 1. To call to *mind*; bear in *mind*; remember; recall [Now chiefly colloquial.]

We loved when we were children small,
Which yet you will may *mind*.

The Young Fiddler (Child's Ballads, I. 110).

At last, about the Rhine river,
I *mind* I saw a yestreen

Burns, *Ballads*.

Dya noted the waste, my laas' aw, naw, tha was not born then.

Tennyson, *Northern Farmer*, Old Style.

2. To put in *mind*; remind.

So *mynd* not then men of the mykyl harme
That a some of our folk before born has done.

Instruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4212.

I do thee wrong to *mind* thee of it.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 13.
 There's not a bonnie bird that sings,
 But *mind* me o' my Jean.
Burns, O' a' the Airts the Wind can Blaw.

8. To regard with attention; pay attention to; heed; notice.

Men must sometimes *mind* their affairs to make more room for their pleasures.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 238.

Did you *mind* how he put the young fellow out of countenance that pretended to talk to him?

Steele, Tatler, No. 242.

Archimedes, the famous mathematician, was so intent upon his problems that he never *mind*ed the soldiers who came to kill him.
Swift, Trictrical Essay.

Never *mind* the difference, we'll balance that another time.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, IV. 1.

4. To have the care of; attend to; specifically, to take or have the oversight of: as, a boy to *mind* the door.

Old women - some gossiping, some sitting vacant at the house door, some spinning or weaving, or *mind*ing little children.
J. A. Synnada, Italy and Greece, p. 14.

Mrs. Duncan *mind*ed the two children most of the day, to the jealous rage of Tipple. *The Century, XXXVI. 446.*

5. To care for; be concerned about; be affected by.

Whose glory is in their shame, who *mind* earthly things.
Phil., III. 19.

They (the Brazilians) *mind*ed the day, and are not carefull for the morrow.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 384.

They (the king of Bashan) *mind*ed nothing but ease, softness, and pleasure.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. 1.

I did not *mind* his being a little out of humour.
Steele, Tatler, No. 306.

In the open chimney place of the parlor was a wood fire blazing cheerfully on the backs of a couple of brass griddles who did not seem to *mind* it.
T. B. Aldrich, Tompkins to Peth, p. 62.

The peculiarity of liquids and gases is that they do not *mind* being bent and having their shapes altered.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 176.

6. To look out for; be watchful against. [Colloq.]

"You'd better *mind* that fellow, Mr. Fitzgerald," said the native. *A. C. Grant, Bush life in Queensland, I. 130.*

7. To regard with submission; heed the commands of; obey: as, a headstrong child that will *mind* no one. - 8. In the Rom. Cath. Ch., to pray for. See a month's *mind*, under *mind*.
 *n.-9. To intend; mean; purpose.

As for me, be sure I *mind* no harm
 To thy grave person. *Chapman, Illud.*

Mind the word! be attentive to the order given. - **Mind your eyes!** be careful. [Slang.] - **Mind your helm!** be careful; take care what you do. [Naut. slang.] To be *mind*ed, to be disposed or inclined; have in contemplation.

Joseph was *mind*ed to put her away privily. *Mat. I. 19.*

If they be *mind*ed to persecute this little bookie.
Devins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. 4.

No'er a Sir Lucius to trigger in the kingdom should make me fight, when I *wasn't* so *mind*ed.
Sheridan, The Rivals, IV. 1.

To *mind* one's own business. See *business*. To *mind* one's p's and q's, to be circumspect or exact, probably in allusion to the early difficulty of distinguishing the forms of the letters.

II. *intrans.* 1. To remember. - 2. To be inclined or disposed; design; intend.

When one of them *mind*ed to go into rebellion, he will convey away all his lordships to fooleries in trust.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

I *mind*ed to tell him plainly what I think.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., IV. 1. 8.

I never *mind*ed to upbraid you.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1868), II. 181.

3. To give heed; take note.

She, hushed, heard the sound
 Of rustling leaves, but *mind*ed not.
Milton, P. L., IX. 510.

mind² (mind), n. [Ir. *mind*, a crown, diadem.] A diadem: a name given to lunettes found in Ireland, commonly supposed to have been used as head-ornaments.

Gold ornament believed to be the ancient Celtic *mind* or head ornament, formed of a thin semi-lunar plate of gold with raised ribs. *S. A. Cat. Spec. Exhib., 1884, No. 861.*

The richer and more powerful kings wore a similar torque about the waist, and a golden *mind* or diadem on state occasions.
Boece, Brit., XIII. 257.

mind-cure (mind'kür), n. A professed method of healing which rests upon the suppositions that all diseased states of the body are due to abnormal conditions of the mind, and that the latter (and thus the former) can be cured by the direct action of the mind of the healer upon the mind of the patient. [Recent.]

mind-curer (mind'kür'er), n. One who professes to cure disease by direct influence upon the mind of the patient. [Recent.]

mind-day (mind'dä), n. An anniversary of some one's death. See a year's *mind*, under *mind*.

People of small wealth bequeathed enough to have this (lights) upon the graves, among other rites, observed for them once every year, at each returning *mind-day* or anniversary of their death.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. 1. 90.

minded (min'ded), a. [*mind* + -ed.] Having a mind (of this or that kind): only in composition: as, high-minded, low-minded, feeble-minded, sober-minded, double-minded.

A quiet *mind*ed man and nothing ambitious of glory.
Puttenham, Arts of Eng. Prose, p. 18.

Base *mind*ed they that want intelligence.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, I. 68.

mindfulness (min'ded-ness), n. Disposition; inclination toward anything; moral tendency: only in composition: as, heavenly-mindedness; clear-mindedness.

This base *mind*edness is fit for the evil one.
Up. Hall, Holy Panegyric.

Open-mindedness had a still greater profit.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 462.

minder (min'dör), n. [*mind* + -er.] 1. One who minds, attends to, or takes care of anything; a caretaker.

[This] must be reassuring doctrine to the *mind*ers of mules.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 22.

The history of invention shows how frequently important improvements in machinery are made by the workman or *minder* in charge of it. *Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 107.*

"Dolling," which is the operation of removing the full bobbin, and supplying the spindles with another set, is performed by the attendant called a *minder* - always a female.
Spence, Eng. Manuf., I. 761.

2. One who is minded or taken care of; specifically, a pauper child entrusted by the poor-law authorities to the care of a private person. [Rare.]

"Those (children) are not his brother and sister!" said Mrs. Roffin. "Oh dear no, Ma'am. Those are the *mind*ers, left to be minded."
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, I. 16.

mindful (mind'fül), a. [*mind* + -ful.] 1. Taking thought or care; heedful; thoughtful.

Sir Guyon, *mind*ful of his vow, upright
 Uprone from drowsy couch, and him address
 Unto the journey which he had bechought.
Spenser, F. Q., II. III. 1.

What is man that thou art *mind*ful of him? Ps. VIII. 4.
 Hail, shepherd! Pan bless both thy flock and thee,
 For being *mind*ful of thy word to me!
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, II. 3.

2. Having knowledge, remembrance, or recognition; cognizant; aware.

And Guinevere, not *mind*ful of his face
 In the King's hall, desired his name.
Tennyson, Geraint.

mindfully (mind'fül-i), adv. Attentively; heedfully. *Johnson.*

mindfulness (mind'fül-ness), n. The state or quality of being mindful; attention; heedfulness; intention; purpose.

There was no *mind*fulness amongst them of running away.
Holmes, Hist. Eng., an. 1010.

mind-healer (mind'he'ler), n. Same as *mind-curer*. *Medical News, I. 11.*

minding (min'ding), n. [Verbal n. of *mind*.] 1. Recollection; something to remember one by. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

minding-school (min'ding-skül), n. A house in which minders (see *minder*, 2) are kept and taught. [Rare.]

I keep a *mind*ing-school. . . I love children, and fourpence a week is fourpence.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, I. 16.

mindless (mind'less), a. [*mind* + -less.] 1. Without mind; wanting power of thought; brutish; stupid; inanimate.

Pronounce thee a grown lout, a *mind*less slave.
Shak., W. T., I. 2. 301.

God first made angels, bodiless, pure minds.
 Then other things which *mind*less bodies be;
 Last he made man.
N. J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, § 9.

The shrieking of the *mind*less wind.
Walt Whitman, Snow-Drift.

He (the sick man) often awakened to look with his *mind*less eyes, upon their pretty silver fragments strewn upon the floor.
Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 85.

2. *Unmindful*; thoughtless; heedless; careless.

How cursed Athens, *mind*less of thy worth.
Shak., T. of A., IV. 2. 28.

*Mind*less of food, or love, whose pleasing riven
 Soothes weary life.
Pope, Illud. xiv. 165.

3. Not exhibiting or denoting thought; void of sense; irrational; insane: as, "*mind*less activity," *Ruskin*.

mind-reader (mind're'dér), n. One who reads, or professes to be able to read or discern, what is in another's mind. [Recent.]

The extreme subtlety of these indications is met by the unusual skill of the professional *mind*-reader.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 184.

mind-reading (mind're'ding), n. The art of discerning or reading another's thoughts, by some direct or occult process. [Recent.]

Mental suggestion is Rechet's contribution towards the task of naming the new phenomenon which is just now struggling for recognition, and which has been hitherto variously designated as "thought transference," "*mind*-reading," and "telepathy."
Science, V. 122.

It was shown that *mind* reading so called was really muscle-reading.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 17.

mind-sick (mind'sik), a. Disordered in mind.

Many curious *mind*-sick persons attested condense M. Holmsted, Descrip. of Eng., II. 1.

mind-stuff (mind'stuf), n. A supposed substance or quasi-material which by its differentiations constitutes mind.

When matter takes the complex form of a living human brain, the corresponding *mind*-stuff takes the form of a human consciousness, having intelligence and volition.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 85.

mind-transference (mind'trans'fèr-ens), n. Thought-transference. See *telepathy*.

Some experiments on the subject of *mind*-transference, or the occasional communication of mental impressions independently of ordinary perceptions, under peculiar and rare nervous conditions.
Science, VIII. 550.

mine¹ (min), *pron.* [In defs. 1 and 2, orig. gen. of *12*, < ME. *min*, *myne*, < AS. *min* (= OS. *OFries.* *min* = D. *mijn* = MIA. *mun* = OHG. MHG. *min*, G. *mein* (also OHG. *minër*, MHG. *miner*, G. *meiner*) = Ice. *minn* = Sw. *Dan.* *min* = Goth. *meina*), genitive associated with nom. *ic*, 1, dat. *më*, *me*, *me*, etc.; prob. orig. an adj., with adj. suffix -n, from the root of *me*: see *me*, 12. In defs. 3, etc., merely *poss.* (adj.), < ME. *min*, *myne*, *mine*, *myne*, < AS. *min*, etc., = Goth. *meins*, *mine*, *my*; from the genitive. Hence, by loss of the final consonant, *my*.] 1. Of me; me; the original genitive (objective) of *I*. It was formerly used with some verbs where later usage requires *me*.

I was in Surrye a yyr, and sett be *myne* one
 As soverayne and seynour of seer kynges londia.
Morte. Arthur (E. E. T. S.), I. 3812.

2. Of me; belonging to me. The independent possessive form of the first personal me, corresponding to *my* as attributive before the thing possessed: as, that (the thing spoken of or indicated) is *mine* (as of me, belongs to me, or is my thing); these books are all *mine* (my property). In this use now virtually an elliptical use of *mine* in def. 3.

My doctrine is not *mine* (of me), but his (of him) that sent me.
John vii. 16.

3. Belonging to me; merely possessive, and construed as an adjective, preceding its noun, which may, however, be omitted. When the noun is expressed, the form is in ordinary use now reduced to *my*, the older form *mine* being rarely used except archaically before a vowel or h, or by a familiar transposition after the noun, as in sister *mine*, baby *mine*, etc.

My heritage mote I neede selle,
 And ben a beggers here may I nat dwelle.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, I. 336.

I will encamp about mine house. *Zeph. ix. 8.*

Mam, mother *mine*, or mammy, as children first call their mothers.
Florio, p. 267. (Halliwell.)

All pardonato, gentle master *mine*.
Shak., T. of the S., I. 1. 25.

Shall I not take *mine* ease in *mine* inn but I shall have my pocket picked?
Shak., I. Hen. IV., III. 2. 92.

Mine own romantic town: *Scott, Waverley, IV. 30.*

We sent *mine* host to purchase female gear.
Tennyson, Princess, I.

Like the other possessives in the independent form, *mine* preceded by *of* constitutes a double genitive of the possessor in the first person and any word understood denoting appurtenance or possession: as, a horse *of mine* (belonging to me); it is no fault *of mine*.

Upon a wretch whose natural gifts were poor
 To those *of mine*.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 4. 82.

By ellipsis, the possessive *mine* is used (like other possessives) - (1) To avoid repetition of the name of the thing possessed: as, your hand is stronger than *mine* (my hand).

Please them not fro our companye,
 Sen thynne are *myne* and *myne* or thynne.
York Plays, p. 452.

The remnant . . . shall know whose words shall stand,
mine (my words), or their's.
Jer. xlv. 23.

Mine and my father's death come not upon thee.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 322.

(2) To express generally "that which belongs to me," "my possession, property, or appurtenance."

Behold me and know my right,
And to you I also years journey for ever.
Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), I. 1781.
He shall glory me: for he shall receive of mine, and
shall show it unto you. John vi. 14.
If you like me, she shall have me and mine.
Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 388.

Of mine. See of.
mine (mīn), *n.* [*ME. mine, myne* = *D. mijn* = *G. Dan. mine* = *Sw. mina*, *F. mine* = *Sp. Pg. It. mina*, *ML. mina*, a mine, *CL. minare*, open a mine, lead from place to place: see *mine*², *r.*]
1. An excavation in the earth made for the purpose of getting metals, ores, or coal. Mining, in metal mines, consists in sinking shafts and winzes, running levels, and sloping out the contents of the vein thus made ready for removal. In coal-mining the operations differ in detail from those carried on in connection with metal mines, but are the same in principle. The details vary in coal-mining with the position and thickness of the beds. A mine differs from a quarry in that the latter is usually open to the day; but in any mine a part of the excavations may be an openwork (see that word), as in running an adit-level, which may be carried to a considerable distance before becoming covered by earth or rock. When the term *mine* is used, it is generally understood that the excavation so named is in actual course of exploitation; otherwise some qualifying term like *abandoned* is required. No occurrence of ore is designated as a mine unless something has been done to develop it by actual mining operations. There are certain excavations which are called neither mines nor quarries, as, for instance, places where clay is being dug out for bricks; such places are frequently (especially in England) called *pits*, and also *openworks*. With few and not easily specified exceptions, a quarry is a place where building-stone, or building-materials of any kind (as lime, cement, etc.) are being got; a mine, where some metal or metalliferous ore is in the process of exploitation. In English the term *mine* includes excavations designated by the French as *mines*, as well as some of those called by them *salines*; *quarry* is the equivalent of the French *carrière*. The term *mine* is sometimes extended in use to include the ores as well as the excavation.
And all be it that men fynden gode Pyramides in Yude, sit nathelles men fynden hem more comynly upon the Riches in the See, and upon Hilles where the *Mynes* of Gold is.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 168.
I would not wed her for a mine of gold.
Shak., T. of the S., I. 2. 102.

2. **Milit.** (a) A subterranean gallery or passage dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification, for the lodgment of a quantity of powder or other explosive to be used in blowing up the works. (b) Such an excavation when charged with an explosive, or the charge of explosive



used in such a mine, or sunk under water in operations of naval defense to serve a similar purpose to mines on land. The radius of explosion of such a mine is the straight line drawn from the center of the charge of a mine to the edge of the crater; the radius of rupture is the distance from the center to the curved surface to which the disturbance caused by the explosion extends.
The walls and ramparts of earth, which a mine had broken and crumbled, were of prodigious thickness.
Kedyn, Diary, Aug. 7, 1641.
With daring Feet, on springing Mines they tread
Of secret Sulphur, in dire Ambush laid.
Congreve, on the Taking of Namur.

3. Figuratively, an abounding source or store of anything.
My God, that art
The royal mine of everlasting treasure.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.
The Assyrians of Jerusalem will always remain a mine of feudal principles, and a treasure to scientific jurists.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 170.

4. An excavation made by an insect, as a leaf-miner.—5. A mineral. [*Prov. Eng.*]—6. Ore. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Take the mine of antimony aforesaid, and make thereof
al so soft a powder as 30 kan.
Book of Quinte Essences (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.
Thus, with Cleveland ironstone containing after calcination some 40 per cent. of iron, about 11 cwts. of limestone are usually requisite per ton of pig iron, or about 25 per cent. of the weight of mine used.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 287.

Common mine (*mīn*), a mine in which the radius of the crater, or circular opening produced by the explosion, is equal to the line of least resistance—that is, the shortest line from the center of the charge to the surface of the ground.—**Contact mine**, a submarine mine designed to be exploded by contact with a ship's bottom or side.—**Electrical mine**, a charge or series of charges of explosive used for mining and exploded by electricity; a

submerged torpedo which can be exploded electrically from a distant point.—**Electro-contact mine**, a submarine mine designed to be exploded electrically when in contact with a ship's bottom, the contact of the vessel automatically completing the electric circuit.—**Electro-mechanical mine**, a submarine mine differing from an electro-contact mine in that the battery is contained in the mine itself instead of being outside of it, on the shore.

Electro-mechanical mines can be made by placing a voltaic battery inside the mine itself and joining it up to a fuse and circuit-closer, the circuit-closer completing the circuit when the mine is struck. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 460.

Fairy of the mine. See *fairy*.—**Mine-locomotive.** See *locomotive*.—**Observation mine**, a submarine mine which is exploded by an operator on shore and not by contact.—**Overcharged or surcharged mine** (*mīn*), a mine that produces a crater the radius of which is greater than the line of least resistance. **Submarine mine**, a defensive torpedo.—**The Bonanza mine.** See *bonanza*.—**Undercharged mine** (*mīn*), a mine that upon explosion produces a crater the radius of which is less than the line of least resistance.

mine (mīn), *v.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *mined*, *ppr.* *mining*.] [*ME. minen, mynen*, *CL. OF. miner, F. miner* = *Sp. Pg. minar* = *It. minare* (= *G. minen*), mine, *CL. ML. minare*, open a mine, lead from place to place, *LL. minare*, drive (as by threats), *CL. L. minari*, threaten, *CL. minare*, threats: see *menace*; cf. *minatory*, etc. In part the verb is due to the noun.] 1. To dig a mine or pit in the earth, in order to obtain minerals or to make a blast for explosion, as in a military mine; work in a mine.
The enemy mined, and they countermined.
Raleigh, Hist. World, V. III. 10.

2. To burrow: form a lodgment by burrowing; as, the sand-martin *mines* to make a nest.—3. Figuratively, to work in secret; work by secret or insidious means.
After that his manhood and his pyne
Made love within her hearts for to mine.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 677.
Mining fraud shall find no way to creep
Into their fenced ears with grave advice.
Sackville, Gorboduc, I. 2.

II. trans. 1. To make by digging or burrowing.
In the time of Antecrist, a Fox schalle make there his
trayne, and mynen an hole, where King Aliandro leet
make the Zafra.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 267.
Condemned to mine a channelled way,
O'er the solid aspects of marble gray.
Scott, Rokeby, II. 2.

2. To dig away or otherwise remove the foundation from; undermine; sap: as, to mine the walls of a fort.
Mark ye aythere over the mounten in to his mayne londez,
To Meloyne the mervaylous, and myne doune the wallen.
Morte Artours (R. E. T. S.), I. 428.

The Prussians arrived, mined the arches, and attempted
to blow up the bridge, sentinels and all.
Greville, Memoirs, Dec. 10, 1820.

3. To dig mines under, for the reception of explosives, as in mining or engineering works, and in military and naval operations.
Old Parr Street is mined, sir, mined! And some
morning we shall be blown into blazes—into blazes, sir,
mark my words! Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, vii.
There are many places where no sort of stationary mines
could possibly survive a gale, and although the waters
may be reported as mined in all directions, a bold test
would show them to be clear of such dangers.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 174.

4. Figuratively, to ruin or destroy by slow or secret methods.
Whiles rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. Shak., Hamlet, III. 4. 148.
Rending friends sunder,
Invidious families betraying counsels,
Whispering false lies, or mining men with praises.
B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 1.

mine (mīn), *v. t.* [*ME. minen, mynen, muncen*, *CL. AN. gemynan*, remember, cf. *gemunan*, remember: see *mind*, *mind*¹, *mind*², etc.] Same as *mind*¹.

mine-captain (mīn'kaptān), *n.* The overseer of a mine.

mine-chamber (mīn'chām'bēr), *n.* **Milit.** the place where the explosive charge is deposited in a mine.

mine-dial (mīn'dī'al), *n.* See *dial*, 8.

mine-mant (mīn'man), *n.* A miner.

I speak in other papers all there may be a volatile gold
in some ores and other minerals, where the mine-men do
not find anything of that metal. Boyle, Works, III. 60.
mineout, *n.* An obsolete form of *minion*¹.
miner (mī'nēr), *n.* [*ME. minour, mynour, mynor*, *CL. OF. minour, minour, F. mineur*, *CL. ML. minator* (cf. *Sp. minero* = *Pg. mineiro*, *CL. ML. minarius*), a miner, *CL. minare*, mine: see *mine*², *v.*]
1. One who mines; a person engaged in digging for metals or minerals, or in forming a military or other mine.

Myne of martial stone & many other things.
Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), I. 1582.

2. In *soot*, an insect that mines: chiefly in composition: as, a leaf-miner.—**Mineral** (mīn'g-rāl), *n.* and *a.* (= *D. mineral* = *G. Sw. Dan. mineral*, *OF. mineral*, *F. minéral* = *Sp. Pg. mineral* = *It. minerale*, a mineral, *CL. ML. minerale*, also *minoreale*, a mineral, ore, also a mine (often in pl. *mineralia*, *mineralia*), *OF. mineralis*, *minerals*, prop. neut. of *mineralis*, adj. (which, however, occurs much later than the noun), *CL. minera*, *mineria* (after *Rom.*), prop. *minaria*, *minarium*, a mine, also a mineral (> *It. Sp. minera* = *OF. miniere*, a mine, *F. miniere*, > *G. miner*, a mineral, ore), fem. and neut. respectively of an adj. *minarius*, pertaining to a mine (as a noun, *minarius*, m., a miner: see *miner*), equiv. to *mina*, a mine, *CL. minare*, mine, open a mine: see *mine*².] 1. *n.* 1. Any constituent of the earth's crust; more specifically, an inorganic body occurring in nature, homogeneous and having a definite chemical composition which can be expressed by a chemical formula, and further having certain distinguishing physical characters. A mineral is in almost every case a solid body, and, if it has been formed under suitable conditions, it has, besides its definite chemical composition, a definite molecular structure, which is exhibited externally in its crystalline form and also internally in its cleavage, heat-propagation, electricity, etc. Furthermore, it has other characters, which may belong to it even when amorphous (though sometimes modified by crystallization), as specific gravity, hardness, fracture, tenacity, luster, color, fusibility, etc. A certain variation in physical characters is consistent with the identity of a mineral species, but if the same substance, as calcium carbonate in calcite and in aragonite, occurs in two or more groups of crystals which cannot be referred to the same fundamental form, each is ranked as a distinct species. A difference in specific gravity and in some other physical characters usually accompanies the difference in crystallization. How great a variation in chemical composition, as by isomorphous replacement, is consistent with the identity of a single mineral species is a point about which opinion differs: some authors treat the garnets (all of which have the same form and the same general formula) as a group of related species, and others as varieties of a single species. Chemical compounds formed in the laboratory or in the arts are not regarded as minerals; but where such compounds are already known as occurring in nature are thus formed they are usually called *artificial minerals*. Much attention has been devoted of recent years to the artificial reproduction of minerals, but almost solely as a matter of scientific interest, and as throwing light on the processes of nature.
2. *a. nunc.* *Stevens.*
His very madness, like some ore
Among a mineral of metals base,
Shows itself pure. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1. 98.
Shall it not be a wild fig in a wall,
Or fired brimstone in a mineral?
Sp. Hall, Satires, vi.

Acidiferous mineral. See *acidiferous*.—**Adipose mineral.** See *adipose*.—**Ethiops mineral.** See *ethiops*.—**Agaric, besoar, chameleon, etc., mineral.** See the qualifying words. **Altered mineral**, one which has undergone more or less chemical change under the processes of nature. The investigation of the alteration of minerals and of the pseudomorphous minerals (see *pseudomorph* and *pseudomorphous*) thus formed is a prominent branch of mineralogy. **Crystalline mineral**, see *crystalline*, a mixture of potassium sulfate and sulphate.—**Mineral deposit**, any valuable mass of ore. Like *ore-deposit*, it may be used with reference to any mode of occurrence of ore, whether having the characters of a true, segregated, or gash vein, or of any other form in which ore is found occurring. See *ore-deposit*.—**Torban Hill mineral.** Same as *fishhead coal* (which see, under *coal*).

II. a. 1. Having the nature or character of a mineral as defined above; obtained from a mineral or minerals; belonging to the class of minerals; consisting of minerals; as, a mineral substance; the mineral kingdom. Coal dug from the earth is sometimes called *mineral coal*, to distinguish it from *charcoal*, which is artificially prepared by charring wood.
The lofty lices abound with endless store
Of mineral treasure.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, III.

2. Impregnated with minerals or mineral matter: as, mineral waters; a mineral spring.—**Mineral acids**, a name given to sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids. **Mineral alkali.** Same as *soda*.—**Mineral black**, an impure variety of carbon, of gray-black color, sometimes used as a pigment.—**Mineral blue.** See *blue*.—**Mineral candle.** See *candle*.—**Mineral caoutchouc**, a variety of bitumen, intermediate between the harder and softer kinds. It sometimes much resembles India rubber in its softness and elasticity, hence its name. It occurs near Caudebec in Normandy. Also called *elaterite*.—**Mineral chameleon.** See *chameleon*.—**Mineral charcoal.** Same as *mother-of-ash* (which see, under *ash*).—**Mineral coal.** See *II.*, 1, and *coal*.—**Mineral cotton**, a fiber formed by allowing a jet of steam to escape through a stream of liquid slag, by which the slag is blown into fine white threads. It is a poor conductor of heat, and is therefore suggested as a covering for steam boilers and pipes. (E. H. Knight.) A variety with short fiber is called *mineral wool*, and is used as a non-conductor of heat, a desiccator for doors of buildings, etc.—**Mineral flax.** See *flax*.—**Mineral gray.** See *gray*.—**Mineral greens.** See *green*.—**Mineral kingdom.**

that one of the three grand divisions of natural objects which consists of minerals or inorganic bodies, and of which mineralogy is the science as distinguished from the vegetable and animal kingdoms. — **Mineral oil.** Same as *kerosene*. — **Mineral pitch,** a solid softish bitumen. See *naphthum*. — **Mineral salt,** under *salts*. — **Mineral solution,** arsenical liquor, or liquor potassae arsenitis. — **Mineral tallow.** Same as *batheletta*, *t.* — **Mineral tar,** in *mineral*, bitumen of the consistency of tar. See *asphaltum* and *bitumen*. — **Mineral waters,** a name given to certain spring waters so far impregnated with foreign substances as to have a decided taste and a peculiar operation on the physical economy. The ingredients contained in the principal mineral springs of the United States are gases, carbonates, sulphates, chlorides, oxide of iron, and silica. Mineral waters may in most cases be imitated artificially. — **Mineral wax.** Same as *asphaltum*. — **Mineral wool.** See *mineral cotton*. — **Mineral yellow,** a pigment made of oxide and chloride of lead, obtained by digesting powdered litharge in a solution of common salt, washing, drying, and fusing the product. Also known as *Turner's yellow*, *Mott-peller yellow*, *Cassel yellow*, *patent yellow*.

mineral-dresser (min'-e-rul-dress'-er), *n.* A small machine for trimming geological specimens. It consists of a strong frame with two opposed chisels, between which the specimen is placed; one of the chisels, after being adjusted at the proper distance, remains fixed, while the other, which is attached to a lever worked by a screw, is pressed with great force against it.

mineral-holder (min'-e-rul-hol'-der), *n.* A device for exposing small pieces of stone, ores, etc., under a microscope. It consists of two clamps or spindles pivoted so that the object held in them can be revolved readily.

mineralisable, mineralisation, etc. See *mineralizable, etc.*

mineralist (min'-e-rul-ist), *n.* [*F. minéraliste* = *It. mineralista*; as *mineral* + *-ist*.] One who studies or is skilled in minerals; a mineralogist.

It is the part of a *mineralist* both to discover new mines and to work those that are already discovered.
Boyle, Origin of Forts, Promissory Discourse.

A mine digger may meet with a gem or a mineral which he knows not what to make of till he shows it a jeweller or a *mineralist*.
Boyle.

mineralizable (min'-e-rul-i-zā-bil), *a.* [*F. minéralisable* + *-able*.] Capable of being mineralized. Also spelled *mineralizable*.

mineralization (min'-e-rul-i-zā'-shun), *n.* [= *F. minéralisation* = *Sp. mineralización* = *It. mineralizzazione*; as *mineral* + *-ation*.] The act or process of mineralizing; the process of converting or being converted into a mineral, as a metal into an oxide, sulphuret, or other ore. The conversion of vegetable matter into coal is not properly mineralization, although sometimes so called. Proper mineralization of vegetable matter does take place, however, as when wood is converted into coal, or becomes silicified, as very frequently happens under certain conditions. This is commonly and properly called *fossilization* or *petrification*, and more rarely *mineralization*. Also spelled *mineralisation*.

Some phenomena seem to imply that the *mineralization* must proceed with considerable rapidity, for signs of a soft and uncrystalline character, and of a most perishable nature, are preserved in flint.
Lyell, Elements of Geology, I. 92.

mineralize (min'-e-rul-iz), *v.* [*F. minéraliser*, pret. and pp. *minéralisé*, pp. *minéralisant*.] [= *F. minéraliser* = *Sp. Pg. mineralizar* = *It. mineralizzare*; as *mineral* + *-ize*.] *I. trans.* To change from the metallic character to that of an ore. Thus tin, a white metal, becomes very dark-colored and unmetallic in appearance when mineralized by oxygen, as it is in the common ore of that metal.

II. intrans. To go on a mineralogical excursion; make an excursion with the view of collecting minerals.

Also spelled *mineraliser*.

mineraliser (min'-e-rul-i-zér), *n.* A substance or agent that mineralizes; a substance that combines with a metal to form an ore. The principal mineralizer is sulphur, and combinations of the metals with this substance form the most common ones, especially at some depth below the surface. Near the surface the sulphurated ores are usually found to have been changed to oxides and carbonates. Some metals (as tin) are almost exclusively mineralized by oxygen; others (as iron) are extensively mineralized by both oxygen and sulphur. Arsenic, antimony, and chlorine are other important mineralizers. Some metals (as silver) exist in combinations containing sulphur, arsenic, and antimony, all combined with the metal to form one mineral species. Also spelled *mineralizer*.

Silver, tin, copper, lead, zinc, and iron are obtained almost exclusively in the form of ores that is, in combination with a *mineraliser*, of which the most common one is oxygen.

mineralogical (min'-e-rul-og-ik), *a.* [= *F. minéralogique* = *Sp. Pg. mineralógico* = *It. mineralogico*; as *mineral* + *-ogical*.] Same as *mineralological*. — **the mineralogical** (min'-e-rul-og-ik-al), *a.* [*F. minéralogique* + *-al*.] Pertaining to mineralogy or the science of minerals; as, a *mineralogical* treatise.

mineralogically (min'-e-rul-og-ik-al-i), *adv.* According to the principles of, or with reference to, mineralogy.

mineralogist (min'-e-rul-og-ist), *n.* [= *F. minéralogiste* = *Sp. Pg. It. mineralogista*; as *mineralogy* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is versed in the science of minerals, or one who treats or discusses of the properties of mineral bodies.

The exactest *mineralogists* have rejected it.

Ste T. Reame, Vulg. Err., II. 1.

2. In *conch.*, a conchologist or carrier-shell; any member of the family *Xenophorida* (or *Phorida*). See *cut* under *carrier-shell*.

mineralogize (min'-e-rul-og-iz), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp. mineralogized*, pp. *mineralogizing*.] [*F. mineralogiser* + *-ize*.] To collect mineralogical specimens; study mineralogy.

He was botanizing or *mineralogizing* with O'Toole's chaplain.
Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, xl.

mineralogy (min'-e-rul-og-ij), *n.* [*F. minéralogie* = *Sp. mineralogía* = *It. mineralogia*, for *mineralologic*, *mineral*, + *Gr. λογία*, *logia*; as *mineral* + *-ology*.] The science which treats of the properties of mineral species (see *mineral*), which teaches how to characterize, distinguish, and classify them, and which investigates their occurrence in nature with reference to their mode of formation (paragenesis) and the alteration which they may have undergone. Taken broadly, it includes also, as a branch, lithology, the object of which is the investigation of minerals in their mutual relations as parts of rock-masses. The investigation of rock masses with respect to their history or occurrence as parts of the crust of the earth belongs to geology. **Chemical mineralogy**, the investigation of the chemical composition of minerals, their method of formation, and the changes they undergo when acted upon chemically either in the laboratory or in nature. **Descriptive mineralogy**, that branch of the science of mineralogy which is devoted to the description of the physical and chemical properties of mineral species. — **Determinative mineralogy**, that branch of the science of mineralogy which has as its object the determination of mineral species by means of appropriately arranged tables, based upon their physical and chemical characters. **Physical mineralogy**, the science of the physical properties of minerals, that is, of their properties as related to cohesion, heat, light, electricity, etc. It includes, as special branches, crystallography and optical mineralogy.

Minerva (mī-nēr'-vā), *n.* [*L. Minerva*, *Ol. Minerva*, Etruscan *Menrva*; prob. with formative *-na*, *C. *menes* = *Gr. μέν*, mind, spirit, fore, etc., *C. *men*, think, as found in *ment* (*mentis*), mind, *meminus*, remember, etc.; see *mind*, *n.*] In *Rom. myth.*, one of the three chief divinities, the other two being Jupiter and Juno. The chief seat of the cult of all three was the great temple on the Capitoline Hill. Minerva was a virgin, the daughter of Jupiter, the supreme god, and hence was identified, as the Romans came more and more under the influence of Hellenic culture, with the Greek Athena (or Athene), or Pallas, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts. Like Athena, Minerva was represented in art with a grave and majestic countenance, armed with helmet, shield, and spear, and wearing long fluted drapery, and on her breast the eagle. See *cut* under *Athena*. — **Bird of Minerva**, the owl. — **Minerva Press**, a printing press formerly in Leadenhall Street, London; also, a class of ultra sentimental novels, remarkable for their intricate plots, published from about 1780 to 1810 at this press, and other productions of similar character.

minervally (mī-nēr'-vā-l), *a.* [*F. minerval*, *trinitation* fact, *C. L. minerval*, a gift in return for instruction, *C. Minerva*, the goddess of wisdom; see *Minerva*.] Entrance-money given for teaching. *Railway, 1731.*

The chief *minervally* which he bestowed upon that society.

Sp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 90.

minery (mī-nēr-i), *n.* [*mine* + *-ery*.] Mines collectively; a mining district or its belongings; a quarry.

Near this we were shown a hill of alum, where is one of the best *mineries*, yielding a considerable revenue.
Bredon, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

minette (mī-nēt'), *n.* [*F.*] A form of syenite in which brown mien predominates.

minevert, *n.* An obsolete form of *miner*.

ming (ming), *v.* [*pret.* and *pp. minged*, older forms *meint*, *meint*.] Early mod. *E.* also *minge*, *meint*; *C. ME. mengen*, *menzen*, *myngn* (pp. *meunged*, *meungt*, *meint*, *meunt*). *C. AS. meandun* = *OS. meandun* = *OE. meandun*, *meandun* = *D. Mlat. meandun* = *OHG. meandun*, *MLG. G. meungn* = *Lecl. meung* = *Sw. munga* = *Dan. meunge*, *mix*, *mingle*; *C. associated with AS. gemung, gemong*, a mingled throng, crowd, assembly; whence *on gemung*, *on gemong*, or simply *gemung*, *gemong*, among; see *among*). = *G. gemung*, a crowd (see *ming*). *from a root not found outside of Teut.*, unless it be a nasalized form with diff. vowel of the root of *meur*, which is improbable. No connection with *many* can be made out. Hence *minge*.] *I. trans.* 1. To mix; mingle.

2. To trouble; disturb. *II. intrans.* To mix; mingle. With the Scotts gan he *menge*, and stify stode in stoure.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 290.

Which never *minges*
Sir A. Gorge, tr. of Lucan. (Norw.)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.] **ming**, *n.* [Also *minge*; *C. ming*, *r.*] Mixture. Like the ore in the flue Choo, which is pure in the *minge* but dross in the furnace.
Greene, Tritameron of Love (1587).

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How *minges* his metyng amonges hem all,
And what it might be to meane the menne gan hee ask.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 1320.

Could never man work thee a worse shame
Than once to *minge* thy father's odious name.
Sp. Hall, Natives, IV. II. 80.

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They gave him vinegar to drink mingled with gall.
Mat. xvii. 34.

We'll *minge* our bloods together in the earth.
Shak., Pericles, I. 2. 113.

I should advise all Englishmen that intend to travel into Italy, to *minge* their wine with water.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 90.

He looked at her with an expression of mingled incredulity and mortification.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 165.

2. To form by mixing or blending; combine the parts or ingredients of; compound or concoct. Men of strength to *minge* strong drink. *Isa. v. 22.*

Flowers of more mingled hue
Than her purified scarf can show.
Milton, Comus, I. 204.

3. To bring into relation or association; connect or conjoin. Those that *minge* reason with your passion
Must be content to think you old.
Shak., Lear, II. 4. 238.

I owe you so much of my health, as I would not *minge* you in any occasion of impairing it. *Donne Letters, vi.*

4. To confuse; impair or spoil by mixture with something. This is the mark at which the devil shooteth, to evacuate the cross of Christ, and to *minge* the institution of the Lord's supper. *Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.*

The best of us appear contented with a mingled imperfect virtue. *Reapers, Sermons.*

—*Syn. 1 and 2. Mingle. Mix. Blend. Minde and mix* are often quite synonymous; where they differ, *mix* is likely to be found to indicate a more complete loss of individuality by that which is joined with something else. *Blend* vividly suggests the joining of two or more colors to form a third, and so a passing of two or more sounds, qualities, or the like into each other in such a way as to produce a result partaking of the qualities of each.

II. intrans. 1. To be or become joined, combined, or mixed; enter into combination or intimate relation; as, to *minge* with society; oil and water will not *minge*.

What girl! though grey
Do something *minge* with our younger brown, yet ha' we
A brain that nourishes our nerves.
Shak., A. and C., IV. 8. 19.

I heard the wrack,
As earth and sky would *minge*.
Milton, P. R., IV. 453.

2. To be formed by mixing or blending. [Rare.] Beneath the mingling line of night and day.
James Fery, Poems, p. 38.

—*Syn. See 10.*

Of earth and air hit is mad i-madest to-geders,
With wynt and with water ful wittillike L-madest.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 4.

Take face of beauteous
With soure ayenell, and hem togeder mengeth.
Pollidius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

And so together he would *minge* his pride and poverte.
Kendall's Poem (1577), O. 1. (Norw.)

Thi with his elder brother Themis
His brackish waves be meyn.
Spenner, Shop. Cal., July.

2. To trouble; disturb. *II. intrans.* To mix; mingle. With the Scotts gan he *menge*, and stify stode in stoure.
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2. To be formed by mixing or blending. [Rare.] Beneath the mingling line of night and day.
James Fery, Poems, p. 38.

—*Syn. See 10.*

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus*, of hindring knot-grass made.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, III. 2. 320.

mining (mī'ning), *n.* [*Verbal-n. of mine*², *v.*]
The business or work of a miner; also used
attributively: as, a *mining* engineer; *mining*
tools. — **Hydraulic mining**. See *hydraulic*. — **Mining**
claim. (a) The claim of a discoverer, or of one who has
taken possession of a mine, or unoccupied ground sup-
posed to contain a precious metal or mineral, to the ex-
clusive right to work it, or to a right of preemption, hence,
generally, a piece of land supposed to contain a precious
metal. (b) The area of mining-ground held under federal
or State law by one claimant or association by virtue of
one location and entry. In consequence of the peculiar
right to follow a vein of ore beyond the line of the boundary
upon the surface, it may be more correctly, though still
somewhat vaguely, defined as a tract of mineral land, the
owner of which is entitled to the surface rights and all
subsequent minerals, together with certain lateral rights of
mining beyond the boundary, and subject to the similar
lateral rights of adjoining owners. When two veins con-
nect or cross, priority of title generally gives a preference.
Coal-land claims may be entered for not exceeding 100
acres to each individual, or 320 acres to each association.
As to *placer-mining claims*, see *placer-claim*, under *placer*.
— **Mining district, engineering, jurisprudence, part-
nership**, etc. See *district*, etc.

mining (mī'ning), *p. a.* [*Pr. of mine*², *v.*] 1.
Of burrowing habits: as, the rabbit is a *mining*
animal. Hence—2. Insidious; working by un-
derhand means.

mining-camp (mī'ning-kamp), *n.* A tempo-
rary settlement for mining purposes.
minion¹ (mīn'yōn), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E.*
also *mincon*, *minyon*, *mysson*, *mignoun*, *mignon*
(= *It. mignone*), < *OF.* and *F. mignon*, a favorite,
darling; as *adj.*, favorite, pleasing, dainty; <
Old Fr. minne, *Middle Fr. minne*, memory, love; see
*men*³, *mind*¹. (*cf. mignonette*.)] *I. n.* 1. One
who or that which is beloved; a favorite; a
darling.

They must in time be condemned to dwell
In thickets vaneous, in meadows for *minions* made.
Gascoigne, *Philomena* (ed. Arber), p. 118.

And Duncan's horses, . . .
Beautiful and swift, the *minions* of their race.
Shak., *Macbeth*, II. 4. 16.

Man's his own *Minion*; Man's his sacred Type;
And for Man's sake he loves his Workmanship.
Sylvester, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 7.

2. An intriguing favorite; one who gains grace
by vile or unworthy means; a servile creature.

Minion, your dear lies dead. *Shak.*, *Othello*, v. 1. 33.
It was my chance one day to play at chess
For some few crowns with a *minion* of this king's,
A mean poor man that only served his pleasures.
Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, II. 1.

Hence—3. A port or saucy girl or woman; one
who is too bold or forward; a mix.

Fast by her side did sit the bold *Minion*,
Fit mate for such a *mincing* *minion*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. II. 37.

You'll say for this *minion*, if I beat the door down.
Shak., *C. of E.*, III. 1. 80.

4. A small printing-type, about 10½ lines to the
inch, intermediate between the sizes nonpareil
(smaller) and brevier (larger).

This line is printed in *minion*.

5. A type of cannon in use in the sixteenth
and seventeenth centuries.

A *Minion* of brass on the summer deck, with two or
three other pieces
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 167.
Then let us bring our light artillery,
Minions, falcons, and sakers, to the trench.
Mariot, *Tamburlaine*, II. III. 3.

It was thought fitter for our condition to build a vessel
forty feet in length, and twenty-one in breadth, to be *min-*
ion proof, and the upper deck musket proof.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 148.

II. *a.* Fine; trim; dainty; delicate.

On his *minion* harp full well play he can.
Pleasant, *Pothecary*, sig. C. (H). (*Richardson*)
Yonder is a *minion* swaine.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 33).

O mighty *Min*,
The *minion* mayde of mounte Parnasso.
Ever verdure with flowers and grasses,
Of sundry hews.
Puttenham, *Partheniades*, xl.

minion², *n.* An obsolete variant of *minium*.

Let them paint their faces with *minion* and ceruse, they
are but fewels of lust, and signs of a corrupt soul.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 474.

minion³ (mīn'yōn), *n.* [*Origin not ascertained.*]
The siftings of ironstone after calcination
at the iron-furnaces. *Wreale*.

minionette (mīn-yō-net'), *n.* and *a.* [*< minion*¹
+ *-ette*, (*cf. mignonette*.)] *I. a.* Diminutive;
delicate; dainty.

His *minionette* face. *Walpole*, *Letters*, I. 205. (*Darwin*.)

II. *n.* In printing, a bastard body of type,
measuring about 11½ lines to the inch, small-
er than minion and larger than nonpareil, in-

tended to be the equivalent of the French size
"body six" of the Didot system: used by type-
founders in the United States chiefly for com-
bination borders planned on the Didot system.
minioning (mīn'yōn-ing), *n.* [*< minion*¹ +
-ing.] Kind or affectionate treatment.

With sweet behaviour and soft *minioning*.
Marton and Webster, *Malcontent*, IV. 3.

minionize (mīn'yōn-iz), *v. t.* [*< minion*¹ +
-ize.] To treat with partiality; be especially
kind to; favor.

Whom of base grooves His grace did *minionize*.
Darwin, *Holy Rood*, p. 25. (*Darwin*.)

minion-like (mīn'yōn-lik), *adv.* Like a minion;
finely; daintily.

Hitherto will our sparkly youth laugh at their great-
grandfather's English, who had more care to do well than
to speak *minion-like*. *Cumtun*, *Remains*, language.

minionly (mīn'yōn-li), *adv.* [*Early mod. E.*
also *myntonly*; < *minion*¹ + -ly.] Same as *min-*
ion-like.

He wolde kepe goodly horses and live *myntonly* and elo-
gantly. *Taverner's Adages* (1562). (*Norris*.)

minionship (mīn'yōn-ship), *n.* [*< minion*¹ +
-ship.] The state of being a minion.

The favourite *Lucretia* strengthened himself more and
more in his *Minionship*. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. 1. 17.

minious (mīn'ius), *a.* [*< minium* + -ous.] Of
the color of minium.

They hold the sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture
from springs, wells, and currents, that fall into it.
Str. T. Broene, *Vulg. Err.*, VI. 2.

minish (mīn'ish), *v.* [*< ME. minyshen*, *min-*
ischen, *minushen*, *menushen*, *menushen*, < (*OF.* *men-*
usher, *menusher*, *menusher*, *F. menusher* = *Pr. menu-*
zar = *It. minuzzaro*, < *ML.* *minutare*, make
small, diminish, < *L. minutus*, smallness; see
minutia. (*cf. aminish*, *diminish*.)] *I. trans.* To
lessen; diminish; render fewer or smaller.

The faithful are *minished* from among the children of
men.
Book of Common Prayer, *Psalter*, xii. 1.

The living of poor men (was) thereby *minished* and taken
away. *Luttrell*, *1st Sermon bet. Edw. VI. 1540*.

Ye shall not *minish* ought from your bricks of your daily
task. *Ex.* v. 19.

II. *intrans.* To become less; grow fewer or
smaller.

As the Wasps seeketh home fro the bee,
So *minisheth* our commodity.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 194.

The very considerable *minishing* of the more experienced
debaters . . . on the liberal side. *Saturday Rev.*, LXI. 67.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

minishment (mīn'ish-ment), *n.* [*< minish* +
-ment.] The act of diminishing; diminution.

By him reputed as a *minishment*, and a withdrawing of
the honor due to himself. *Str. T. More*, *Works*, p. 142.

ministellot, *n.* [*It. ministello*, dim. of *ministro*,
a minister; see *minister*.] A potty minister.

What pitiful *ministello*, what pizmy Presbyters!
Sp. Golden, *Tours of the Church*, p. 104. (*Darwin*.)

minister (mīn'is-ter), *n.* [*< ME. minystr*, *min-*
yster, *mynester* (= *D. G. Dan. Sw. minister*), <
OF. minstre, *F. minstre* = *Sp. Pg. It. ministro*,
< *L. minister* (*ministr*), an attendant, servant,
assistant, a priest's assistant or other under-
official, eccl. (*Lit.* and *ML.*) a priest, etc.; with
suffix -ter, < *minor* (for *minos*, cf. *neut. minus*),
less; see *minor*. (*cf. magister*, a chief, leader,
more; with the same suffix, < *major*, *magis*, greater,
more; see *magister*, *master*.) Hence *ministe-*
rium, *ministry*, *minist'ry*, *ministry*, *minist'ry*, *min-*
ist'ry, etc.] *I.* One who performs service for
another, or executes another's will; one who is
subservient; an agent, servant, or attendant.

When the King hath don, thanne don the Lories;
and after him here *Mynesters* and other men, all thei may have
any remenant.
Manderley, *Travels*, p. 170.

O war! thou son of hell,
Whom angry heavens do make their *minister*.
Shak., *2 Hen. VI.*, v. 2. 34.

The word *minister*, in the original *Sanctus*, signifieth
one that voluntarily doth the business of another man;
and differeth from a servant only in this, that servants are
obliged by their condition to what is commanded them,
whereas *ministers* are obliged only by their undertaking,
and bound therefore to no more than they have under-
taken.
Hobbes, *Leviathan*, III. 42.

I have grounds for believing that Henry VIII. was the
master, and in no sense the *minister*, of his people.
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 220.

2. One who acts as a medium or dispenser; an
administrator or promoter: as, a *minister* of
God's will, of justice, etc.; a *minister* of peace
or charity.

Is therefore Christ the *minister* of sin? God forbid.

Angels and *ministers* of grace defend us!

Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 4. 20.

All thoughts, all passions, all desires
Whatever else this mortal frame,
All are but *ministers* of Love,
And feed his sacred flame. *Coleridge*, *Love*.

3. In politics: (a) One of the persons appointed
by the sovereign or chief magistrate of a coun-
try as the responsible heads of the different de-
partments of the government; a *minister* of
state; as, the *minister* of foreign affairs, of the
interior, of finance, of war, of justice, etc.
These officers constitute the *ministry* or executive depart-
ment of the government; at their head is the *prime* (*first*)
minister, or *premier*, the immediate deputy or represen-
tative of the sovereign or chief magistrate; he and other
ministers, selected by him, are called collectively, as his
coordinate advisers in matters of policy, the *cabinet*.
Minister is used in most European countries as the official
title of all heads of departments, but in Great Britain only
in a generic sense (as, a *minister* of the crown), the individ-
ual *ministers* being officially designated the *secretary* of
state for foreign affairs, for war, for the colonies, etc., or
by other titles, as *chancellor of the exchequer* (*minister* of
finance). In the government of the United States the title
minister is not used at all, and there is no *ministry*; the
corresponding officers, differing from the preceding both
in mode of appointment and degree of power and respon-
sibility, are called *secretaries* (of state, of the interior,
of the treasury, of war, of the navy, of agriculture), *post-*
master general, and *attorney-general*. See *cabinet*, 4.

Very different training was necessary to form a great
minister for foreign affairs. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xl.

(b) A diplomatic representative of a country
abroad; a person accredited by the executive
authority of one country to that of another as
its agent for communication and the transac-
tion of business between the two governments;
specifically, the political representative of a
state in another state, in contradistinction to
an *ambassador*, who holds a nominally higher
rank as in general the personal representative
of the sovereign or chief of the state at the court
of another sovereign. Until 1803 the United
States sent and received only *ministers* in this
specific sense, called in full either *envoys ex-*
traordinary and *ministers plenipotentiary* or
ministers resident. Since that date *ambas-*
sadors have been sent to and received from
several of the principal European powers.—

4. *Eccl'es.*, in the New Testament, a servant of
God, God's word, Christ, or the church; an of-
ficer of the church; an attendant or assistant
(Acts xiii. 5); translating *deacon* (whence *de-*
con), but sometimes *leitourgos* (liturgy) or *epi-*
tytes (an assistant); hence, any member of the
ministry. The word is used of civil authorities in Rom.
xiii. 4. 6. In the ancient church *minister* usually meant
a deacon or one in minor orders, the Latin word *minister*
being the equivalent of the Greek *diakonos*. See *ministry*.

Those orders of *Ministers* in Christ's Church, — Bishops,
Priests, and Deacons.

Book of Common Prayer, Pref. to Ordinal.
Mr. Williams, the teacher at Salem, was again convent-
ed, and all the *ministers* in the bay being desired to be
present, he was charged with the said two letters.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 204.

5. An officer of justice.

"I crye out on the *ministers*," quod he,
"That sholden kepe and rule this cite."
Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 322.

6. The catfish, *Amiurus nebulosus*; apparently
so called from the silvery white throat, contrast-
ing with the dark back, and likened to a clergy-
man's white necktie. [*Local U. S.*]

"Horned pout," "bull-heads," or *ministers*, probably the
hardest of all the fresh-water fish, thrive in Northern and
Eastern States. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 185.

Ministers of the sick, a Roman Catholic order of
priests and laymen, founded by Camillus of Lellis, to serve
hospital patients. It was made a religious order by
Gregory XIV. (end of the sixteenth century). — **Minister's**
rental, in *Saxo law*, the rental of the parish lodged by the
minister in a process of augmentation and locality. — **Syn-**
4. Minister, *Pastor*, *Clergyman*, *Shepherd*, *Pastor*, *Priest*.
Minister views a man as serving a church, *pastor* views
him as caring for a church as a shepherd cares for sheep;
clergyman views him as belonging to a certain class; *divine*
is properly one learned in theology, a theologian; *parson*,
formerly a respectful designation, is now little better than
a jocular name for a clergyman; *priest* regards a man as
appointed to offer sacrifice.

minister (mīn'is-ter), *v.* [*< ME. minystran*, <
OF. ministrare = *Sp. Pg. ministrare* = *It. minis-*
trare, < *L. ministrare*, attend, wait upon, serve,
manage, govern, etc., < *minister*, an attendant,
servant; see *minister*, *n.* (*cf. administer*.)] *I.*
trans. 1. To furnish, supply, or afford; give;
serve: as, to *minister* consolation.

And there the Gray Froes of Mounte Syon sung
wyne vato vs every day tyme.
Str. R. Gough, *Polygraph*, p. 18.

I would to God that these few lines, wherein I have
made relation of that learned mans speeches, may win-
der occasion to some singular scholar to take in hand this
worthy enterprise. *Coryat*, *Cruces*, I. 45 (1611).

Most sweet attendance with tobacco and pipe of the
best sort, shall be ministered.

A. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, III. 1.

Thou hast commanded prayers to be made, sacraments to be celebrated, his Church to be carefully taught and guided.
Hooker, *Reuben Polity*, III. 11.

2. To perform; render. [Rare.]

Ceremonies may
With full and holy rite be minister'd.
Shak., *Tempest*, IV. 1. 17.

Syn. 1. *Administrator*, *Minister*. See *administer*.

II. *Intrans.* 1. To act as a minister or attendant; to perform service of any kind.

Thou ordain'd a consent, to minister in that kirk.

I will sanctify also both Aaron and his sons, to minister to me in the priest's office.
Ex. xxix. 44.

2. To afford supplies; give things needful; furnish means of relief or remedy.

When saw we thee an hungered, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee?
Mat. xxv. 44.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?

Shak., *Macbeth*, V. 2. 40.
But God's sweet pity ministers
Unto no whiter soul than hers.
Whittier, *Witch's Daughter*.

3. To contribute; be of service.

It is my belief that it doesn't often minister to friendship that your friend shall know your real opinion.
H. James, Jr., *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 337.

4. To serve. [Rare.]

The wind is now thy organist; a clank
(We know not whence) ministers for a bell
To mark some change of service.

Wordsworth, *Reelin Chapel*.

Syn. *Administer to*, *Minister to* (to administer), contribute to, serve, assist, help, succor, wait upon.

ministerial (min-is-tê-ri-ál), *a.* [= *F. ministeriel* = *Sp. Pg. ministerial* = *It. ministeriale*, < *LL. ministerialis*, < *L. ministerium*, *ministry*; see *ministry*, *ministerium*.] 1. Performing service; ministering or ministrant; subservient; subsidiary.

Enlight'ning Spirits and ministerial Flames.

Prior, *Solomon*, I.

This mode of publication (public recitation) . . . was among the arts ministerial to sensual enjoyment.
De Quincy, *Style*, IV.

2. Of or pertaining to a minister or ministry of state; belonging to executive and distinguished from legislative or judicial office: as, *ministerial functions*.

Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguished the ministerial benches.
Burke, *Appeal to Old Whigs*.

Through the power of the members of the Federal Council to attend and speak in either house, the Swiss Assembly can therefore hear . . . what in England we call a ministerial statement.
R. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 391.

3. Pertaining to the office, character, or habits of a clergyman; clerical: as, *ministerial garments*.

It is the inward calling of God that makes a Minister, and his own faithful study and diligence that matures and improves his ministerial gifts.
Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

Ministerial acts, offices, powers, in law those acts, offices, or powers that are to be performed or exercised uniformly on a given state of facts, in a prescribed manner, in obedience to law or the mandate of legal authority, without dependence on the exercise of judgment as to the propriety of so doing. Thus, the duties of a sheriff or clerk of court are chiefly if not entirely ministerial. *Ministerial benches*. See *bench* = *Syn.* 3. Ecclesiastical.

ministerialist (min-is-tê-ri-ál-ist), *n.* [= *ministerial + -ist*.] In politics, a supporter of the ministry in office.

The Ministerialists have not been able to maintain in the counties the advantage they had gained in the boroughs.
Edinburgh *Rev.*, CLXIII. 281.

ministerially (min-is-tê-ri-ál-ly), *adv.* In a ministerial manner, character, or capacity.

The Son . . . submits to us ministerially, or in capacity of Mediator.
Waterland.

ministering (min-is-tê-ri-ing), *p. a.* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent; serving under superior authority; performing personal services; tending.

Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation? Heb. 1. 14.

When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou! Scott, *Marmion*, VI. 20.

ministerium (min-is-tê-ri-um), *n.* [*LL. ministerium*, *ministry*; see *ministry*.] 1. In the Lutheran Church, a body of ordained ministers having the sole charge of examining, licensing, and ordaining candidates for the ministry, of conducting trials for clerical heresy, and of hearing all appeals from church councils for lay heresy. The word is also sometimes used in a more general sense, as synonymous with *synod*, which includes both ministers and lay delegates in one body. In such cases, however, the *ministerium* proper consists of the ordained ministers only.

2. A name sometimes given to the epistle corner of a Christian altar, because there the server or minister assists the priest celebrant in making preparation for offering the eucharistic sacrifice. *See*.

ministry, *n.* An obsolete form of *ministry*.
ministracoun, *n.* A Middle English form of *ministration*.

ministrall (min-is-trál), *a.* [*F. ministrall*, < *ML. ministrallis*, servant; see *minister*, *n.*] Pertaining to a minister; ministerial. *Johnson*.

ministrant (min-is-trant), *n.* and *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. ministrante*, < *L. ministrans* (-t-), *ppr.* of *ministrare*, serve; see *minister*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Ministering; performing service; exercising ministry of any kind.

And call swift flights of angels ministrant
Array'd in glory on my cup to attend.
Milton, *P. R.*, II. 385.

That gentle hermit, in my helpless won,
By my sick couch was busy to and fro,
Like a strong spirit ministrant of good.
Shelley, *Revolt of Islam*, IV. 6.

II. *n.* One who ministers; a servant or dispenser.

Strange ministrant of undescended sounds
That come a-swooning over hollow grounds.
Keats, *Endymion*, I.

ministration (min-is-trá-shun), *n.* [*ME. ministracoun*, < *OF. ministracion* = *It. ministracione*, < *L. ministratio(n)-*, service, < *ministrare*, *pp. ministratus*, serve; see *minister*, *v.*] 1. The act of ministering or serving; service.

As soon as the days of his ministration were accomplished.
Luke 1. 23.

2. Administration; agency; intervention for aid or service.

Thanne comforte him with ministracoun of ours quinte essence afore seid, and he schal be at heyl, but if it be so that god wole algate that he schal die.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

To hang a man for slauce, therepence, I know not what - to hang for a trifle, and pardon murder, is in the ministration of the law through the ill frunting of it.
Cronwell, quoted in Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

3. A religious service or other function.

The solemn and splendid ministrations of the church were made more magnificent by the stately order of the processions, the display of gay and costly dresses, the gleaming of armor, and the waving of innumerable banners. C. E. Norton, *Church building in Middle Ages*, p. 100.

ministrative (min-is-trá-tiv), *a.* [= *It. ministrativo*; as *ministrat(i)on + -ive*.] Affording service or aid; assisting.

ministrator (min-is-trá-tor), *n.* [= *OF. ministrateur* = *Pg. ministrador*, < *L. ministrator*, an attendant, servant, < *ministrare*, attend, serve; see *minister*, *v.*] An administrator.

The law and the ministrators of it.
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 74. (Davies.)

ministratoriously (min-is-trá-tô-ri-ús-ly), *adv.* [*OF. ministratorious* (< *L. ministratorius*, of or pertaining to service, < *ministrator*, servant; see *ministrator*) + *-ly*.] In the capacity of an administrator. [Rare.]

A man can but only ministratoriously glue any temporal demolition or gift perpetual, as well to his own natural sense, as to his sense by initiation.
State Trials, 6 Rich. II., an. 1382 (John Wycliffe)

mistress (min-is-tres), *n.* [*OF. mistressse*, < *L. mistress*, equiv. to *ministra*, a servant, fem. of *minister*; see *minister*.] 1. A female minister, in any sense.

Thus was beauty sent from Heaven,
The lovely mistress of truth and good
Athena, Parnassos of Imagination, I.

2. A mistress.

The older furies cruel and severe mistress
Will learn the enterer never to come forth.
Benedetto, *Passengers' Dialogues*. (Nares.)

ministry (min-is-tri), *n.*; pl. *ministries* (-triz). [Formerly also *ministracy*; = *F. ministère* = *Sp. Pg. It. ministero*, < *L. ministerium*, the office or function of an attendant or servant, attendance, service, office, occupation, employment, a suite of attendants, etc.; < *minister*, an attendant, servant, minister; see *minister*, *n.* (*F. ministerium*, and *minist², myst²*, ult. < *L. ministerium*.)] 1. The act of ministering; the rendering of service; ministration.

It was a worthy edifying sight
To see kind hands attending day and night
With tender ministry, from place to place
Thomson, *Cattle of Indolence*, II. 75.

2. The state of ministering or serving; agency; instrumentality.

The natural world he made after a miraculous manner; but directs the affairs of it ever since by . . . the ordinary ministry of second causes.
Sp. *Atturbury*.

Think not that he . . . who filled the chambers of the sky
With the over-flowing air, hath need to use
The ministry thou speakest of.

Byssop, *Tale of Chaucer*.

3. The office or function of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical; the state of being a minister, in any sense; the exercise of a ministerial office: as, to discharge one's *ministry* faithfully; to enter the *ministry* of the gospel; to be appointed to the *ministry* of war.

Every one that came to do the service of the ministry
In the tabernacle of the congregation. Num. IV. 47.

Do you think in your heart that you are truly called
To the Order and Ministry of Priesthood?
Book of Common Prayer, Ordering of Priests.

Their ministry perform'd, and race well run,
They die.
Milton, *P. R.*, XII. 505.

4. The general or a particular body of ministers of religion; the ministerial or clerical class; the clergy or priesthood. In episcopal churches the ministry consists of bishops, priests, and deacons, and of subdeacons and the minor orders, when such exist, in addition to these.

5. The body of ministers of state in a country; the heads of departments collectively; the executive administration: as, to form a *ministry*; the policy of the British *ministry*; the French *ministry* has resigned. In the United States the corresponding body is called the *cabinet*.

The word *Ministry* was not then in use, but Councilors or Courtiers. For the King himself (Charles II.) then took so much upon him that the ministers had not that aggregate title. Roger North, *Examen*, p. 68. (Davies.)

The first English *ministry* was gradually formed; nor is it possible to say quite precisely when it began to exist.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xxi.

6. A ministerial department of government; the organization of functionaries administering a branch of public affairs; a minister and his subordinates collectively: as, the *ministry* of war or of justice.

Immediately below these three institutions stand the *ministries*, ten in number. D. M. Wollast, *Russia*, p. 190.

ministryship (min-is-tri-ship), *n.* [*OF. ministrie* + *-ship*.] The office of a minister; ministry. [Rare.]

minium (min-i-um), *n.* [Formerly also *minion*, < *OF. minion*, *F. minium* = *Sp. Pg. It. minio*; < *L. minium*, native cinnabar, red lead; said to be a Spanish (Hispanic) word. Hence *miniate*, *minature*.] Red oxide of lead, Pb₂O₃, produced by maintaining the protoxide (litharge) at a low red heat for some time in presence of air. It is a bright-orange granular powder, used as a pigment and in the manufacture of flint-glass. See *vermillion*. Iron minium, a name given to a large number of substances used as paints, especially for iron-work and sea-going vessels. Oxidized minium, a dried composition consisting of lead nitrate, lead peroxide, and undecomposed minium, obtained by drying a magma of minium and nitric acid.

miniver (min-i-vér), *n.* [Formerly also *miniver*, *meniver*, dial. *minifer*; < *ME. meniver*, *menyver*, < *OF. menu ver*, *menu vair*, a grayish fur, miniver, also "the beast that bears it" (Colgrave), lit. little vair; *menu*, little; *vair*, a kind of fur; see *minule* and *vair*.] 1. A mixed or spotted fur once commonly used for lining or trimming garments. According to Colgrave, it was "the fur of ermine mixed or spotted with the fur of the weasel called gris"; but according to Planche, miniver was the white part only of the patchwork designs of different furs in use at certain epochs during the middle ages, as is seen in the heraldic furs, which retain the designs most commonly used at that time.

A burnet coat hung therewith all,
Furred with no miniver.
Rum. of the Run, I. 321.

He lists not toll of unches rare,
Of marbles green, and bradded hair,
And kirtles furred with miniver.
Scott, *L. of L. M.*, VI. 4.

2. In her, a fur like vair, with the peculiarity that the escautcheon-miniver contains six or more horizontal rows of spots.—3. The Siberian squirrel, which has fine white fur; also, the fur itself.

minivet (min-i-vet), *n.* One of various canniphagine birds of the genus *Perisoreus*.

mink (mink), *n.* [Formerly also *minx* (appar. an error); appar. < *Sw. mink*, a mink (*Putorius lutreola*), transferred from the European mink to the American species.] 1. An American digitigrade carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidae*, *Putorius (Lutreola) vison*, of semi-aquatic habits. The mink belongs to the same genus as the *skunk* and *weasel*, but to a different subgenus, its form being modified in adaptation to its aquatic habits, in which respect it approaches the otter. It was once called *lener otter*. It is larger and stouter than any skunk, with shorter ears, uniformly bushy tail, and half webbed feet; the color is rich dark chestnut-brown, blackening

on the back and tail; the chin, and usually some irregular patches on the throat, breast, or belly, are white. It is 15 to 18 inches long, the tail 6 or 8 inches more. It is found everywhere in North America in suitable places; its fur



American Mink (*Lutreola lutreola*)

is valuable, and the animal is systematically trapped, especially in British America. Like the cat, the mink exhales a strong musky odor, and is destructive to poultry. It has been tamed, and bred in menageries, like the ferret. The little black or mountain mink, described by Audubon and Bachman as a distinct species *P. nigriventer*, is a small dark variety. The corresponding animal in Europe is *P. lutreola*, commonly called *neut* or *moor*, and by the Swedish name *mink* (sometimes *mink*); the designation *European mink* being a late book name. It is much like the American mink, but its average size is smaller, and it usually has the upper lip as well as the chin white, and presents certain dental peculiarities. The Siberian mink, lately so called, is the *Kulon*, *P. abieticus*, a quite different species. Also called *moor*.

2. Name as English (*mink*). [*mink* (mink-er), *n.*; pl. *minkeries* (-iz).] [*mink* + *-ery*.] An establishment where minks are bred and trained for ridding, like the ferret.

Mr. Remarque's minkery consisted of twelve stalls, each twelve feet square, of staid soil, and surrounded with a fence, and some special precautions to prevent the escape of the animals.

Cowen, *For Bearing Animals* (ed. 1877), p. 182.

minnet, *n.* and *v.* See *min*.

minne-drinking (min'-e-drink-ing), *n.* [*(t. minne, love, + E. drinking, verbal n. of drink, v.)*] Originally, a heathen practice among the Teutonic nations at grand sacrifices and banquets, in honor of the gods or in memory of the absent or deceased. This custom was sanctioned by the church, the salute being substituted for the gods, and was especially consecrated to St. John the Evangelist and to St. Gertrude. Traces of it are still found in certain localities of Germany.

Minne drinking, even as a religious rite, apparently exists to this day in some parts of Germany. At Oberbergen, a village of Hildesheim, on Dec. 27 every year a chalice of wine is hallowed by the priest, and handed to the congregation in the church to drink as *John's egen* (blessing).

Grimm, *Teut. Mythol.* (trans.), I. 62.

minnekint, *n.* An obsolete form of *minikin*.

minnelled (min'-e-let), *n.* [*(t. minne, love, + E. song.)*] A love song.

The first lyrical writer of Holland was John I, duke of Brabant, who practised the *minnelled* with success.

Roscoe, *Brit.*, XII. 30.

minnepoetry (min'-e-po-er-i), *n.* The poetry of the minnesingers.

The classical representative of *Minnepoetry*, Walther von der Vogelweide.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 154.

minnesinger (min'-e-sing-er), *n.* [*(t. minne, love, + singer, a singer.)*] One of a class of German lyric poets and singers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, so called because love was the chief theme of their poems. They were chiefly or exclusively men of noble descent—knights, nobles, princes, and even emperors. They sang their pieces to their own accompaniment on the lute, and often engaged in poetical contests for the gratification of princes and ladies of the court. Among the chief seats of the minnesingers were Swabia and Austria, and the leading dialect used was the Swabian. The minnesingers were succeeded by the *Meistersingers*. See *Meister*.

Minnesotan (min'-e-so-tan), *n.* [*(t. Minnesota (see def.) + -an.)*] A native or an inhabitant of Minnesota, a northwestern State of the United States, north of Iowa.

minnet (min'-et), *n.* See *minnet*.

minnie (min'-i), *n.* A dialectal form of *minnow*.

minnie (min'-i), *n.* [*(Dim. of min.)*] A childish word for *mother*. [Scotch.]

Bad luck on the penny that tempted my minnie
To sell her poor Jenny for siller an' lan'!

Burns, *What Can a Young Lassie*.

minnikint, minnikent, *n.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *minikin*.

minning (min'-ing), *n.* [*(ME. minnyng; verbal n. of min.)*] Reminding.

minning-day (min'-ing-dä), *n.* [*(ME. minnyng-day.)*] The anniversary of a death, on which the deceased was had in special remembrance, and special offices were said for his soul. See *a year's mind*, under *mind*.

All the day and night after the burial they use to have excessive ringings for ye dead, as also at the twel-monthes day after, which they call a *minnyng-day*.

Chesham New, . . . xv. (Y and Q, 7th ser., III. 448.)

minnis (min'-is), *n.* [*(t. minnow.)*] The stickle-back. [Local, Eng.]

minnow (min'-o), *n.* [Formerly also *minow*, *minoe*, *menow*, etc.; also dial. *minny*, *minnie* (cf. equiv. dial. *minim*, *minnan*, *mennam*, *mennom*, appar. conformed to *L. minimus*, least: see *minim*); < ME. *menow*, a minnow, appar. < AS. *mine*, *myne* (pl. *mynas*), a minnow (glossed by *ML. mini*); possibly from the root of *min*, less, with ME. term. *ow* due to confusion with some other word, perhaps OF. *menu*, small; cf. ME. *menuse*, small fish, < OF. *menuse* (*ML. menusa*), small fish collectively, < *L. minutus*, small; see *menuse*.] 1. The smallest of the British cyprinoid fishes, *Phoxinus*



Common English Minnow (*Phoxinus phoxinus*)

aphysa or *larva*. Artificial minnows are used by anglers for trolling, spinning, or casting, and are made of metal, glass, and rubber, alided, silvered, or painted attractively.

Hear you this Triton of the minnows?
Shak., Cor., III. 1. 80.

2. In the United States, one of many different fishes of small size. (a) Any cyprinoid of the genus *Phoxinus*, of which there are several species, from 1 1/2 to 3 inches long, in the Mississippi basin and westward, as *P. nageus*, *P. phoxinus*, *P. phyllophorus*. This is the correct use of *minnow*, though in popular speech it extends to various other little cyprinoids, also loosely called *roach*, *duer*, *shiner*, etc. Among these may be mentioned the red minnow of the genus *Chrosomus*, as *C. erythrogaster*, one of the prettiest of all, 2 or 3 inches long, the silvery minnow, *Hypoclinemus nuchalis*, and others of this genus, the black headed minnow or fathead, *Pimephales promelas*; the blue nosed minnow, *Hypoclinemus nuchalis*; the Texas hardmouth minnow, *Cochlosynche crinitus*; the bull headed and straw colored minnows, *Gladiolus tataricus* and *C. stramineus*; the spotted-tail, *C. strimatus*, and more than 10 other kinds of *Gladiolus*; about 50 others of the genus *Minnow*; various species of the genera *Rhinichthys*, *Cerichthys*, *Apoecichthys*, etc. These abound in fresh waters of the United States, and *minnow* is the usual name of all those which have not more particular designations. (b) One of numerous small cyprinoid fishes, otherwise known as *killifishes* and *minnowches*, and more fully called *top minnows*, as *Zemphelus notatus* and many others of this genus. The most abundant of these is *Fundulus heteroclitus*, found in brackish waters from Maine to Mexico, and sometimes specified as *mill water minnow*. *P. diaphanus* is the spring minnow. (c) Any American member of the family *Limnodynastidae* and genus *Umbra* or *Notropis*, as *U. limnodynastes*, more fully called *minnow*, 4 inches long, found from New England to Minnesota and South Carolina, often in mere mud holes which would hardly be expected to lodge any fish. It is closely related to *P. crassus* of Austria. (d) One of various small viviparous perches or ambloplites fishes of California, chiefly of salt water, as the spratling, *Microstomus xanthurus*, etc. (e) One of several small ankers or catostomid fishes; a loach, etc.

minnow-harness (min'-o-har-nes), *n.* An artificial built used for trolling to which a minnow can be attached.

minny (min'-i), *n.* A provincial form of *minnow*.

minno (min'-o), *n.* [Jap.] A thatch-like rain-coat or cape made of hempen fibers, long grass, rushes, or the like laid close together, and bound



Minno

in place at the top by plaiting or by some similar means: used in Japan by coolies, farm-laborers, etc.

mino (mi'-o), *n.* A variant of *mino*.

minor (mi'-nōr), *a.* and *n.* [*(ME. minor, minor, < OF. minor, F. minor = Sp. Pg. menor = It. minore, < L. minor (neut. minus), less, compar. (with superl. minimus, least: see minus, minimum, etc.) associated with adj. parvus, small; = AS. min = OS. miniro, etc., less; see min.)*] 1. Smaller (than the other); less; lesser: applied definitively to one of two units or parts, and opposed to *major* or *greater*; as, the *minor* axis of an ellipse; the *minor* premise of a syllogism; the *minor* part of an estate.

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering their protest.

Clarendon, *Great Rebellion*.

2. Smaller than others; of inferior rank or degree; lower; hence, small; inconsiderable; not capital, serious, or weighty; as, the *minor* officers of government; a *minor* canon; the *minor* points of an argument; *minor* faults or considerations.

Now from *menour*, now *jacobyne*:

Item, of the Row, I. 622.

Neither in the name of multitude do I only include the base and *minor* sort of people.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, II. 1.

Inconsistency with respect to questions of *minor* importance is not likely to be regarded as dishonourable.

Macaulay, *Sir W. Temple*.

3. Under age. [Rare.]

At which time . . . the king was *minor*.

Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 148.

4. In music: (a) Of intervals, less; shorter; smaller (as compared with *major* intervals). The word is more often applied to seconds, thirds, sixths, sevenths, ninths, etc., designating an interval equal to the corresponding *major* interval less one half-step. It has also been applied of late to fourths, fifths, and eighths, and is then equivalent to the older term *diminished*. Finally, it is used to designate the smaller of two intervals that differ by a minute quantity, as a *minor* tone (10:9), which is a comma less than a *major* tone: opposed to *major*. See *interval*, 5. (b) Of tonalities and scales, characterized by a *minor* third and also usually by a *minor* sixth, and often a *minor* seventh: opposed to *major*. See *key*, *tonality*, *scale*. (c) Of triads and chords generally, characterized by a *minor* third between the lowest and the next to the lowest tones: opposed to *major*. See *triad*, and *chord*, 4. (d) Of modes, characterized by the use of a *minor* tonality and of *minor* cadences: as, the piece is written throughout in the *minor* mode: opposed to *major*. See *major*, 4.

Bob minor. See *bob*, 7. - *Minor abstraction*. See *abstraction*. **Minor axis**, same as *conjugate axis* (which see under *axis*). **Minor canon**, *determinant, communication*. See the noun. **Minor orders** (eccl.). See *order*. **Minor premise**, that premise which contains the *minor* term. This is the usual definition, but there has been much dispute on the subject. See *major*, 5.

Minor prophet, a name given collectively to twelve prophetic Old Testament books, from *Hosea* to *Malachi*, inclusive, and their authors. See *prophet*. - **Minor term**, in logic, the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism.

II. *n.* 1. A person of either sex who is under age; one who is of less than the legal age for the performance of certain acts; one under the authority of parents or guardians, because of not having reached the age at which the law permits one to make contracts and manage one's own property: an infant in the legal sense. In Scots law, *minor*, when used in contradistinction to *propter*, signifies a person above the age of puberty (twelve in females and fourteen in males) and under that of majority, which in both sexes is twenty-one years. The technical term in English and United States law for one under the age of legal capacity (twenty-one years) is *infant*, but *minor* is used in the same sense in general literature. Compare *age*, *n.*, 3.

Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,
When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty-one.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, I. 1. 20.

King Henry, although old enough at seven to be crowned, was still a *minor*.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 173.

2. In logic, the *minor* term, or the *minor* premise. See *L*—3. In music, the *minor* mode or a *minor* tonality or *minor* chord taken absolutely.

In all your music our pathetic *minor*
Your ears at all cross.

Mrs. Browning, *Drama of Exile*.

4. [cap.] A Franciscan friar; a *Minorite*; so called from a name of the Franciscan order, *Frater Minor*, or Lesser Brother. Also called *Friar Minor*. - *Minor of a determinant*. See *determinant*. - *Boys minor*, a species of moth. See *Boys*. **minorate** (mi'-o-rat), *v. t.* [*(LL. minoratus, pp. of minorare < It. minorare = Sp. Pg. menorar, make less, diminish, < L. minor, less: see minor.)*] To diminish.

Which it sense: doth not only by the advantage of substance of a tale, but by less industrious explication, showing in what degree distance subverts the object.

Ranville, *Vanity of Imagining*, VII.

minorative (mī-nō-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *minoratif* = Sp. *minorativo* = Pg. *minorativo* = It. *minorativo*, < L. *minorativus* (*a.*), diminution, < *minorare*, diminish: see *minorate*.] 1. A lessening; diminution.

We now do hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, l. 2.

2. In med. mild purgation by laxatives. **minorative** (mī-nō-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *minoratif*, *minorative*, = Sp. Pg. *minorativo*, lessening, = It. *minorativo*, *minorative*; as *minorativus* (*a.*) + *-ice*.] 1. *a.* Mildly laxative: applied to certain medicines.

II. *n.* A mildly laxative medicine.

For a *minorative* or gentle potion he took four hundred pound weight of colophonous scammony.

Urquhart, *tr. of Rabelais*, II. 33. (*Darcey*.)

minorese (mī-nō-rē-sē), *n.* [*minor* + *-ese*.] 1. A female under age.—2. A nun under the rule of St. Clare. (*Tyrrhiff*.) [This word is found in the early printed editions of the "Roman of the Rose," l. 140. *Minorese* appears in modern editions taken from the original French (*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 141).]

Minorite (mī-nō-rīt), *n.* and *a.* [*minor* + *-ite*.] 1. *n.* A Franciscan friar; a Minor. See *minor*, *n.*, 4.

Some *minorite* among the clergy.

Hp. Hacket, *Abp. William*, II. 202. (*Darcey*.)

II. *a.* Belonging to the Franciscans.

Few movements within the bosom of the Church were more pregnant with auspicious augury for its reformation than the rise of the *Minorite* order.

J. Green, *Evenings with Skeptics*, II. 281.

minority (mī-nō-rī-tē), *n.*; pl. *minorities* (-tī-z). [= F. *minorité* = Pr. *menoritat* = Sp. *minoridad* = Pg. *minoridade* = It. *minorità*, < ML. *minoritas* (*a.*), a being less, minority, < L. *minor*, less: see *minor*.] 1. The state of being minor or smaller.

From this narrow time of gestation [may] ensue a *minority* or smallness in the conclusion.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, lib. 6.

2. The minor part in number; the smaller of two aggregates into which a whole is divided numerically; a number less than half; opposed to *majority*.

That *minority* of the Scottish nation by the aid of which the government had hitherto held the majority down.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, VI.

Remember, sir, that everything great and excellent is in *minority*.

Emerson, *Address to Kinsmen*.

Specifically—3. The smaller of two related aggregates of persons; the minor division of any whole number of persons; as, the rights of the *minority*, government by *minorities*.

To give the *minority* a negative upon the majority, which is always the case where more than a majority is requisite to a decision, is to subject the sense of the greater number to that of the lesser.

A. Hamilton, *The Federalist*, No. 22.

4. The state of being a minor or not come of age, and therefore legally incapacitated for the performance of certain acts; the period or interval before one is of full age, generally the period from birth until twenty-one years of age (see *age*, 3); in *Scots law*, the interval between puberty and majority. See *minor*, *n.*, 1.

What mean all these hard restraints and shackles put upon us in our *minority*.

South, *Works*, IV. v.

King Edmund dying, his brother Edward in the *minority* of his nephews was crowned at Kingston upon Thames.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 11.

Minority representation. See *proportional representation*, under *representation*.

minorship (mī-nō-rē-ship), *n.* [*minor* + *-ship*.] The state of being a minor.

Minotaur (mī-nō-tār), *a.* [*ME. Minotaur*, < OF. *Minotaure*, F. *Minotaure* = Sp. Pg. It. *Minotaurus*, < L. *Minotaurus*, < Gr. *Minotaurus*, the Minotaur, appar. < *Minos*, *Minos*, a legendary king and lawgiver of Crete, + *tauros*, a bull. But this is perhaps a popular etym. of some name not understood.] In Gr. myth., a monster represented as having a human body and the head of a bull, who was the offspring of Pasiphaë, wife of Minos, and a bull sent by Poseidon. He was confined in the Cretan labyrinth and fed with human flesh, devoured the seven youths and seven maidens whom Minos compelled the Athenians to send him periodically as tribute, and was killed by the hero Theseus, a neighbor of the last company so sent, who escaped from the labyrinth by the aid of Ariadne, daughter of Minos. Hence, in modern literature, the name is used to characterize any devouring or destroying agency of which the action is in some way comparable to that attributed to the Cretan monster.

And by his [Theseus's] banner born he his penous Of gold-fil'd riches, in which there was his beto The Minotaur which that he slough in Crete.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 122.

Thou may'st not wonder in that labyrinth:

There Minotaur and ugly trespas lurk.

Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, v. 2. 120.

minstrel, *n.* A Middle English form of *minstrel*. **minstrel**, *n.* [Appar. irreg. < *minst*, *mince*, + *-strel*.] Mining; affected; servile.

Never say, your lordship, nor your honour; but you, and you, my lord, and my lady: the other they count too simple and *minstrel*.

R. Jonson, *Footnote*, IV. 1.

minster (mīn'stēr), *n.* [*ME. minster*, *mynstre*, *munster*, *menstre*, etc., < AS. *mynster* = D. *munster* = MLG. *munster* = OHG. *munstari*, *munstri*, *monastri*, MHG. *monaster* = OF. *monastier*, *monastier*, F. *monastier*, < L. *monasterium*, < Gr. *monastērion*, a monastery: see *monastery*.] Originally, a monastery; afterward, the church of a monastery; also, from the fact that many such churches, especially in Great Britain, became cathedrals, a cathedral church which had such an origin; as, York *minster*; hence, any cathedral; as, the *minster* of Strasburg. It is found also in the names of several places which owe their origin to a monastery: as, *Westminster*, *Leominster*.

The same night the kyngs commanded the children to go wake in the selfe *minster* till on the morrowe be fore messe, that no longer he wolde abide.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 374.

The Ages one great *minster* seem,

That throbs with praise and prayer.

Lowell, *Gothminster Chimes*.

minstrael, *n.* An old form of *minstrel*.

minstrel (mīn'strēl), *n.* [*ME. minstrel*, *mynstrelle*, *minstral*, *mynstrel*, *menstral*, *munstral*, *munstrail*, *munstrel*, < OF. *menestral*, *menestral*, *menestrel*, F. *menestrel* = Pr. *menestral* = Sp. *menestral*, *menestrel*, *minstrel* = Pg. *minstrel*, *menestrel*, *minstrel* = It. *minstrello*, *minstrello*, < ML. *minstralis* (also, after Rom., *minstrelus*), a servant, retainer, jester, singer, player, < L. *ministerium*, a servant, attendant: see *minister*. Cf. ML. *ministerium* in same sense, < *ministerium*, service: see *minister*.] 1. A musician, especially one who sings or recites to the accompaniment of instruments. Spec. itally, in the middle ages, the minstrels were a class who devoted themselves to the amusement of the great in castle or camp by singing ballads or songs of love and war, some times of their own composition, with accompaniment on the harp, lute, or other instrument together with suitable mimicry and action, and also by story telling, etc. The intermediate class of professional minstrels from which the later minstrels sprang appeared in France as early as the 11th century, and was by the 13th century introduced into England, where it was assimilated with the Anglo-Saxon gleemen. Every where the social importance of the minstrels slowly degenerated until in the fifteenth century they had formed themselves generally into guilds of itinerant popular musicians and mountebanks. In England they fell so low in esteem that in 1507 they were classed by a statute with rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, but in France their guilds were maintained until the revolution. See *gleeman*, *troubadour*, *trouwer*, and *jongleur*.



Minstrel. From a MS. of the 14th century. (See *Minstrel*, *n.*, 1.)

When the service was finished, the kyngs Arthur and the Barons returned in to the palace, where as was grette plenty of *minstrelles*, and *jongleurs*, and other.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 174.

Ye'll g'de the third to the *minstrel*

That plays before the kyng

Young Abin (Child's Ballads, l. 154).

Wake ye from your sleep of death

Minstrels and bards of other days

Scott, *Bard's Incantation*.

But while the *minstrel* proper accompanied his lord to the field and shared with him the danger and the honour of his warlike exploits, the connection between him and the lumber kind of entertainer (the jongleur) who was still the servant of the multitude rather than of a particular lord, cannot have been wholly forgotten.

A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, l. 13.

Hence—2. Any poet or musician. [Poetical.]

—3. Originally, one of a class of singers of negro melodies and delineators of life on the Southern plantations which originated in the United States about 1800: called *negro minstrels*, although they are usually white men whose faces and hands are blackened with burnt cork. The characteristic feature of such a troupe or band is the middle man or interlocutor, who leads the talk and gives the cues, and the two end-men, who usually perform on the tambourine and the bones, and between whom the indispensable comedians and jokes are ex-

changed. As now constituted, a negro-minstrel troupe retains but little of its original character except the black faces and the old jokes.

minstrel-squire (mīn'strēl-akwēr), *n.* A minstrel who was attached to one particular person.

Minstrel (mīn'strēl), *n.* [*ME. minstrel*, *mynstrelle*, *minstral*, *mynstrel*, *menstral*, *munstral*, *munstrail*, *munstrel*, < OF. *menestral*, *menestral*, *menestrel*, < OF. *menestral*, *menestrel*: see *minstrel*.] 1. The art or occupation of minstrel; singing and playing in the manner of a minstrel; lyrical song and music.

Hollehe thanne with his host bigede to here tentes With merthe of alle *menestrale*, and made hem attens.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1200.

When every room

Hath blar'd with lights and bray'd with *minstrel*.

Shak., *T. of A.*, II. 2. 170.

Originally . . . the profession of the jocolator included all the arts attributed to the minstrels; and accordingly his performance was called his *minstrel* in the reign of Edward II., and even after he had obtained the appellation of a *troupeur*. *Street Sports and Pastimes*, p. 207.

2. An assemblage or company of minstrels; a body of singers and players.

So many manner *minstrels* at that marriage were.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 6010.

The bride hath passed into the hall
Red as a rose in a shell
Nodding their heads before her goes
The merry *minstrel*.

Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, l.

3. A collection of instrument used by minstrels.

For some of which he brak his *minstrelle*,
Bothe harp and lute, and gittern and mautrie.

Chaucer, *Manly's Tale*, l. 102.

Lute and rhythe, bothe gaudyde,
And all manere of *myntrelle*.
Thomas of Erasmounde (Child's Ballads, l. 100).

4. A collection or body of lyrical songs and ballad poetry, such as were sung by minstrels: as, Scott's "*Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*."

The body of traditional *minstrelsy* which commemorated the heroic deeds performed in these wars.

Precedent, Ford, and Isa., *Int.*

mint (mīnt), *n.* [*ME. mint*, *mynt*, *menet*, *munet*, < AS. *mynt*, *mynt*, *mynt*, *mynt* (not **mynt*), a coin, coin, coinage, money (cf. *mynt-smith*, a place for coining, a mint), < OF. *moneta*, *moneta*, *monete*, *monete*, < D. *munst* = MLG. *munst*, *munst*, < OHG. *muniz*, *muniz*, MHG. *muniz*, a place for coining money, a coin, = Lat. *mynt*, *mynt*, < Sw. *mynt*, a place for coining money, a coin, money, = Dan. *mynt*, a coin, money, *mynt*, a place for coining money, = OF. *monnaie*, *monnaie*, F. *monnaie* (< E. *money*) = Pr. Sp. *moneda* = Pg. *moeda* = It. *moneta*, *moneta*, < L. *moneta*, a place for coining money, money, coin, < *moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined, It. *adviser*, < *monna*, warn, advice: see *monish*, *monish*. Cf. *money*, a doublet of *mint*.] 1. A coin; coin; coined money; money.

These if we spende, or want for their *money*,
The sommer wol they bryngme anyne and bryng
Forth *pluggyn*.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

2. A place where money is coined by public authority. The coining of money is now considered a prerogative of government. In early times there were many mints in England, but now the only one in that country is the Royal Mint, Tower Hill, London. The United States Mint was established by act of April 21, 1792, and located at Philadelphia. Other mints have since been established at San Francisco, New Orleans, Carson City, and Denver (but the last two are properly speaking, assay offices). The United States Mint is a bureau of the Treasury Department, under the charge of an officer called the Director of the Mint.

And so (upon the matter) to set the *mint* on work, and to give way to new coins of silver, which should be so minted.

Baron, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 210.

In one higher room of this *Mint* . . . I saw fourteen

marvellous strong chests . . . in which he kept nothing but money.

Carroll, *Condition*, l. 242.

3. Figuratively, a source of fabrication or invention.

And have a *mint* in their pragmatick heads of such superabundant invention

Purcell, *Pilgrimage*, p. 200.

The busy *mint*

Of our laborious thoughts is ever going.

And adding new devices. Quarles, *Emblems*, II. 2.

4. A quantity such as a mint turns out; a great supply or store; as, a *mint* of money.

And so called and so called with a *mint* of money.

J. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doona*, p. 129.

5. [cap.] A place of privilege or asylum in Southwark, London, near the Queen's Prison, where persons sheltered themselves from justice, under the pretext that this place was an ancient palace of the crown. (*Hapsburg and Leicester*.) The privilege is now abolished.—

Master of the mint, an officer in the English administration who presided over the mint. The office has been abolished, the mint being now under the direct control of the chancellor of the exchequer. **Warden of the mint**, formerly an officer of the English mint next in rank to the master. He collected the seigniorage, and superintended the manufacture of the coin.

mint¹ (mint), *v. t.* [*< ME. "minter, mynten, < AS. myntian (= OS. muniton = OFries. montia, muntia = D. MLG. munten = OHG. munizon, MHG. G. münzen = Sw. mynta = Dan. mynte), coin, < mynet, a coin: see mint¹, n.]* 1. To coin; stamp and convert into money.

Silver and gold coins, then minted of purpose, was cast among the people in great quantities.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 467.

A sovereign prince calls in the good old money . . . to be new marked and minted.

Laurel, Ellis, p. 218.

2. To invent; forge; fabricate.

Look into the titles whereby they hold those new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such natures as may be easily minted.

Bacon, *War with Spain*.

And such mint [minted] phrase, as 'tis the worst of canting, by how much it affects the sense it has not.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, iv. 1.

A full catalogue of exotic words, such as are daily minted by our Lagomall.

Keegan, *To Sir Peter Wyche*.

mint² (mint), *n.* [*< ME. minter, mynte, mente, < AS. minter = MD. D. munt = Lat. mynte, minter = OHG. minza, muntia, MHG. G. münze, münze = Iscl. mintia = Sw. mynta = Dan. mynte (= F. menthe, > Sp. L. menta), < L. menta, mentha, < Gr. ψιθία, ψιθία, mint.]* 1. A plant of the genus *Mentha*. The most familiar species are the peppermint, *M. piperita*, and the spearmint (garden mint, blackberry mint), *M. viridis*, well known as medicines and condiments. The bergamot mint, affording a perfume's oil, is *M. aquatica*, the clipped or curled mint, the variety crispata of the same. The water mint (or brook mint) of older usage was *M. sylvestris*, now called *horrmint*. The corn-mint is *M. arvensis*. The pennyroyal-mint or pennyroyal is *M. pulegium*, that is, flea-mint. The whorled mint is *M. sativa*; the wild mint of the United States, *M. Canadensis*. See out under *Mentha*.

The mynte is in this moone yow.

Pullidius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 192.

Then rubb't it o'er with newly gather'd mint.

A wholesome herb, that breath'd a grateful scent.

Dryden, *tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*, viii. 88.

2. One of several other, mostly labiate, plants with mint-like properties. Compare *catmint*.—**Green mint**, a cordial flavored with peppermint. — **Mint julep**. See *julep*.

mint³ (mint), *v. i.* [*< ME. minter, menter, mynten, < AS. myntan, gemyntan, mean, intend, purpose, think, suppose, < munan (pres. man), think, consider, remember: see mine³, mind¹.]* 1. To aim; purpose; endeavor. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Wyth grete wrath he cam mynte,

But he fayled of his dynite.

MS. Cantab., ff. 11, 24, f. 180. (*Hallivell*.)

They that set at a gown of gold will always get a sleeve of it.

Scott, *Monastery*, xvii.

2. To insinuate; hint. [Scotch.]

mintage (min'tāj), *n.* [*< mint + -age. (Cf. F. monnayage = It. monetaggio, < ML. monetagium, < L. moneta, money: see money, monetage.)* 1. The act of coining or fabricating; formation; production by or as if by minting.

Few literary theories of modern mintage have more to recommend them. *Maime*, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 15.

The chief place of mintage in those regions was the great trading and colonizing city of Mexico.

B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, Int., p. xlv.

2. That which is minted, or formed by or as if by coining or stamping; hence, a fabrication or manufacture; a coinage.

Stamped in clay, a heavenly mintage.

Sterling.

Of one of his mintages [colored words] Mr. Roode is, apparently, not a little proud.

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 35.

3. The charge for or cost of minting; the duty or allowance for coinage; seigniorage on coins.

Some small savings would accrue from the less amount of mintage required.

Jeans, *Money*, p. 168.

mint-bush (mint'bus), *n.* A plant of the Australian genus *Prostanthera*.

mint-drop (mint'drop), *n.* 1. A sugar-plum flavored with peppermint. — 2. A coin. [Slang. U. S.]

minter (min'ter), *n.* [*< ME. minter, < AS. myntere, one who coins, one who deals in money, a money-changer, = OS. muniteri, a money-changer, = OFries. montere, menter, menter, munter = D. munter, munter = MLG. munter, = OHG. muntar, MHG. münzer, G. münzer, a money-changer, = F. monnayeur = It. monetere, < L. monetarius, a master of the mint, a coiner, < L. moneta, mint, money, coin: see mint¹ and money. Cf. moneyer and monetary.]* A coiner; one who mints or stamps coin; hence, one who fabricates or makes as if by coining.

Since priests have been *minsters*, money hath been worse than it was before.

Latimer, *Sermon of the Plough*.

The *minster* must add of other weight . . . if the silver be so pure.

Camden, *Remains*, p. 391.

God stamped his image upon us, and so God is . . . our *minster*, our statuary.

Donne, *Sermons*, vii.

minth, *n.* An obsolete variant of *mint*².

The primrose, and the purple hyacinth,

The dainty violet, and the wholesome *minth*.

Parle, *Arraignement of Paris*, l. 1.

mintjac (mint'jak), *n.* Same as *munjac*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 602.

mint-julep (mint'jū'lep), *n.* See *julep*.

They were great *roysters*, much given to revel on hock and bacon, *mint-julep* and apple-toddy.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 247.

mintman (mint'man), *n.* A coiner; one skilled in coining or in coin.

Let such as are to inform councils out of their particular professions (as lawyers, sea men, *mint-men*, and the like) be first heard before committers.

Bacon, *Of Counsel* (ed. 1857).

mint-mark (mint'mark), *n.* A private mark put upon coins by the mint authorities for purposes of identification. Sometimes this mark indicates the place of mintage, as "M" on certain sovereigns of Queen Victoria, denoting that the pieces were coined at Sydney in Australia, sometimes it relates to the mint-master or other official.

mint-master (mint'mas'ter), *n.* [= *D. muntmeester = MHG. G. münzmeister = Sw. myntmästare = Dan. myntmester*; as *mint* + *master*.] 1. The master or superintendent of a mint.

That which is coined, as *mintmesters* confessed, is alloyed with about a twelfth part of copper.

Boyle.

2. One who invents or fabricates.

That the Jews were forward *Mint-Masters* in this new-coined Religion of Mahomet. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 263.

Setting aside the odd coinage of your phrase, which no *mintmaster* of language would allow for sterling.

Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remount*.

mint-sauce (mint'sās'), *n.* In *cooking*, mint chopped and mixed with vinegar and sugar, used especially as a sauce for roast lamb.

mint-stick (mint'stik), *n.* Sticks of candy flavored with peppermint. [Local. U. S.]

The soldiers hunger for dates, figs, *mint sticks*, . . . that the sutler keeps for sale.

New York Tribune, June 13, 1892. (*Barlett*.)

mint-tree (mint'tree), *n.* A plant of the Australian genus *Prostanthera*, especially *P. lasiantha*.

mint-warden (mint'wār'dn), *n.* See *warden of the mint*, under *mint*.

mint-while, *n.* Same as *minute-while*.

minuend (min'g-ēnd), *n.* [*< L. minuendus*, to be diminished, gerundive of *minuere*, lessen: see *minute*¹.] In *arith.*, the number from which another number is to be deducted in the process of subtraction.

minuet (min'ū-et), *n.* [= *Sp. minuet, minué = Pg. minuet = It. minueto, < F. menuet, a dance so called from the small steps taken in it, < menuet, smallish, little, pretty, thin (Cotgrave), dim. of menu, small. < L. minutus, small: see minute*¹.] 1. A slow and graceful dance, invented, probably in Poitou, France, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Throughout the eighteenth century it was the most popular of the more stately and ceremonious dances. — 2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and slow. Minuets are frequently found in the old suite, and also in the later sonata and symphony. They properly consist of two contrasted sections of sixteen measures each, the second of which is generally called a *trio*, because originally written for but three instruments; but this regular form is often considerably modified. Beethoven was the first to replace the minuet in the sonata and the symphony by the *schœn*, which resembled the minuet somewhat in rhythm, but was more sprightly and unrestricted in form and spirit.

minum, *n.* An obsolete form of *minim*. *Cotgrave*.

minus (mī'nus), *a.* [*< L. minus, neut. of minor, less: see minor*.] 1. Less (by a certain amount): followed by a noun as an apparent object (a preposition, *by*, to be supplied): as, the net amount is so much *minus* the waste or tare; 25 *minus* 9 is 16. In algebra and arithmetic this sense is indicated by the sign —, called the minus sign or sign of subtraction: as, $a - b = c$, which is read "*a* minus *b* equals *c*"; 25 - 9 = 16.

2. Less than nothing; belonging to the inverse or negative side, as of an account; lying in the direction from the origin of measurement opposite to ordinary quantities; below zero, or below the lowest point of positive or upward reckoning: as, a *minus* amount or sum (that is, an amount or sum representing loss or debt); a *minus* quantity in an equation (that is, one having the minus sign before it); the tempera-

ture was *minus* twenty degrees (written — 20°, and read "twenty degrees below zero"). In some common mathematical phrases, *minus* seems to be used as an adverb modifying the numeral adjective. Thus astronomers speak of the year *minus* 664 of the Christian era, meaning 664 B. C.

3. Marking or yielding less than nothing or less than zero; negative in value or result: as, the *minus* sign (see *def. 1*). — 4. Deprived or devoid of; not having; without, as something necessary: as, he escaped *minus* his hat and coat; a gun *minus* its lock. [Colloq. or humorous.] — 5. Lacking positive value; wanting. [Colloq.]

His mathematics are decidedly *minus*, but the use of them is not long ago. C. A. Bristol, *English University*, p. 74.

Minus acceleration. See *acceleration* (b).

minuscule (mī-nus'kū-lē), *n.*; pl. *minuscules* (-lē). [NL.; see *minuscule*.] Same as *minuscule*.

minuscule (mī-nus'kū-lē), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. minuscule = Sp. minuscule = Pg. It. minuscule, < NL. minuscule (sc. littera), fem. of L. minusculus, rather small; dim. of minor, minus, less: see minor, minus. Cf. majuscule.*] 1. *a.* Small; of reduced form, as a letter; of or pertaining to writing in minuscule.

Minuscule letters are cursive forms of the earlier uncials. Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 71.

II. *n.* The kind of reduced alphabetical character which, originating in the seventh century, was from about the ninth substituted in writing for the large uncial previously in use, and from which the small letter of modern Greek and Roman alphabets was derived; hence, a small or lower-case letter in writing or printing, as distinguished from a capital or majuscule.

The *minuscule* arose in the 7th century as a cursive monastic script, more legible than the old cursive, and more rapidly written than the uncial, and constructed by a combination of the elements of both.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, II. 160.

The period of the uncials runs from the date of the earliest specimens on papyrus to the 9th century, that of the *minuscule* from the 9th century to the invention of printing.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 146.

minutary (min'ū-tā-ri), *a.* [*< minute*², *n.*, + -ary.] Consisting of minutes. [Rare.]

This their clock gathering up the least crumb of time, presenting the *minutary* fractions thereof.

Fuller, *Worthies*, Berkshire.

minute¹ (mī-nūt'), *a.* [= *F. menu = Pr. menuit = Sp. menuito = Pg. minudo = It. minuto, < L. minutus, little, small, minute, pp. of L. minuire, make smaller, lessen, diminish, < minu-, stem of minor, smaller, less, minimus, smallest, least: see minor and min².]* 1. Very small, diminutive, or limited; extremely little in dimensions, extent, or amount.

We have also glasses and means to see small and *minute* bodies perfectly and distinctly.

Bacon, *New Atlantis*.

He was fond of detail — no little thing was too *minute* for his delicate eye.

Theodore Parker, *Historic Americans*, Washington.

2. Very small in scope or degree; relating to or consisting of small points or matters; particular; closely precise or exact: as, *minute* details of directions; *minute* criticism. — 3. Attending to very small particulars; marking or noting little things or precise details; very close or careful: as, *minute* observation.

These *minute* philosophers . . . plunder all who come in their way.

Berkley, *Minute Philosopher*, I.

If we wish to be very *minute*, we pronounce the *i* in the first syllable long.

Walker.

Bacon was fond of display, and unused to pay *minute* attention to domestic affairs.

Maccusley, *Lord Bacon*.

Minute anatomy. See *anatomy*. — *Syn.* 1. Little, diminutive, slender, fine. — 2. *Circumstantial, Particular, Minute*, exact, detailed. A *circumstantial* account gives the facts in detail; while *circumstantial* may include only the leading circumstances, a *particular* account gleams more closely, gathering all that are of any importance or interest; a *minute* account details even the slightest facts, perhaps those that are trivial and tedious.

minute² (mī-nūt'), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. minuta, mynute, mynet* (in comp. also *mynt-*), a minute (of time), a moment (also a small piece of money). = MD. *minute*, D. *minuut* = G. *minuten* = Sw. Dan. *minut*, < OF. *minute*, F. *minute*, f. = Sp. Pg. It. *minuto*, < LL. *minutum*, a small portion or piece. ML., a small part (of time), a minute, neut. of *minutus*, small: see *minute*¹.] 1. *n.* 14. Something very small; an unimportant particular; a petty detail; a trifle; specifically, a mite or half-farthing.

But whence a pore widens gas come, aube cast two *minutia*, that is, a farthing.

Wright, *Mark xii. 42*.

Let me hear from thee every *minute* of news.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, I. 2.

Curious of *minutiae*, and punctilious in rites and ceremonies, but most negligent and incurious of judgment and the love of God.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1855), I. 20.

2. The sixtieth part of any unit. Especially — (a) The sixtieth part of an hour; loosely, a short space of time.

Heavy degree of the burdened condition of a minute—that is to say, a minute of an hour.

For the increase
Of half a minute of an hour,
Pro first he began labour,
He lost all that he had do

Gower Conf Amant. iv

Nor all the pleasures there
Her mind could ever move one minute's stay to make
Dryden Fables vi 33

(b) In geom., the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle. Division of units by sixtieths is the characteristic of the Babylonian system. Ptolemy, following the Babylonian astronomers, divides the diameter of the circle into 120 arcminutes or degrees, and these into sixty parts and these again into sixty parts. These subdivisions were translated into Latin as *partes minuta prima* and *partes minuta secunda*, whence our minutes (primes) and seconds. In modern astronomical works minutes of time are denoted by the initial letter *m* and minutes of a degree or of angular space by an acute accent ('). See *degree*, *s*.

After going by sea and by land toward this country of that I have spoke and to other Isles and Lands beyond that (country) I have founded the same Antarktyk of 34 degrees of height, and no mynutes

Maslelle Travels p 181

(c) In arch., the sixtieth part of the diameter of a column at the base, being a subdivision used for measuring the minor parts of an order. See *module*.

3 A written summary of an agreement or of a transaction, interview, or proceedings, a note to preserve the memory of anything usually in the plural. Specifically the minutes are the record of the proceedings at a meeting of a corporation, board, society, church, court, or other deliberative body, put in writing by its secretary or other recording officer.

When I came to my chambers I writ down these minutes
Shakspeare Hamlet, iv 4

Into all the duties he had to perform he brought what is better than Treasury minute or rule or precedent—a warm heart, a careful conscience, and a good head.

Westminster Rev. (1855) 9.

= *Syn. Instant*, etc. See *moment*.

II. a 1. Repeated every minute. a. a minute gun—2 Made in a minute or a very short time. a. a minute pudding, minute beer—Minute bell, a bell tolled at intervals of a minute as a sign of mourning. Minute gun, one of a series of discharges of cannon separated by intervals of a minute. In token of mourning, as at the funeral of a military officer of rank, or of distress, as on board a vessel at sea.

minute (min'it), *n*. [Fr. *min*, pret and pp. *minut*, pp. *minuting* [*minut* + *er*].] To set down in a short sketch or note, make a minute or memorandum of, enter in the minutes or record of transactions of a corporation, etc.

I know no other art than this (to talk of my works) but I minutely what he has said and resolved to enlarge the plan of my speculations

Speetator

There stands a city
Perhaps 'tis also requisite to minute
That there is a castle and a library in it
Barham Ingolby Lay ends, I

minute-book (min'it-buk), *n*. A book in which minutes are recorded.

minute-clock (min'it-klok), *n*. A stop clock used in making tests of gas.

minute-glass (min'it-glas), *n*. A sand glass measuring a minute.

minute-hand (min'it-hand), *n*. The hand that indicates the minutes on a clock or watch.

minute-jack (min'it-jak), *n*. A jack of the clock house, or a figure which strikes the bell in a clock; used in the following passage, probably, in the sense of 'time-server,' a person whose friendship changes with changes of the times or of fortune.

You swells of fortune, trencher friends, time's flies,
Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and minute jacks!
Shakspeare, I of A, III. 6. 107

minute-jumper (min'it-jum'per), *n*. See *jump-er*.

minutely¹ (mi-n'et'ly), *adv*. [*minute*¹ + *-ly*]. In a minute manner or degree, with great particularity, closeness, or exactness, closely; exactly; very finely, as, a minutely divided substance; to observe, describe, or relate anything minutely, minutely punctured.

minutely² (min'it'ly), *a*. [*minute*², *n*. + *-ly*]. Happening every minute.

Now minutely revolts upbraid his faith breach
Shakspeare Hamlet, v 2 18

Throwing themselves absolutely upon God's minutely providence for the sustaining of them

Hammond, Works, I 472

minutely² (min'it'ly), *adv*. [*minutely*², *a*]. Every minute; with very little time intervening.

As if it were minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven

Hammond, Works, I 471

minute-man (min'it-man), *n*. A man ready at a minute's notice; specifically, during the American revolutionary period, one of a class of enrolled militiamen who held themselves in

readiness for instant service in arms whenever summoned.

An account is come of the Quakerians having voted an army of sixteen thousand men who are to be called minute-men, as they are to be ready at a minute's warning

Walpole, Letters (1775), IV 2 (Dames.)

It was the drums of Nasoby and Dunbar that gathered the minute-men on Lexington common

Lowell Among my Books, 1st ser, p 288

minuteness (mi-nut'ness), *n*. 1 The state or quality of being minute, extreme smallness; fineness—2 Attention to small things, critical exactness.

minuteria, *n*. [It. *minuto*, minute. See *minute*.] Personal jewelry and metal work of small size and delicate finish, especially of Italian make.

minute-watch (min'it-wotch), *n*. A watch that distinguishes minutes of time, or on which minutes are marked.

minute-wheel (min'it-hwél), *n*. Same as *dial-wheel*.

minute-whistle (min'it-hwíl), *n*. [*ME* *mynt while*, *myntchile*, < *minute*² + *while*.] A minute's time, a moment.

Yeeke's (chickens) in a cove, throw hets of the sonne,
Molteth in a mynt whyle to mynt and to watre.

Piers Plowman (B), xvii 225

A guard of chosen shot I had
That walked about me every minute while

Shakspeare Hamlet, IV 4 64

minutia (mi-nu'ish'ia), *n*; pl. *minutia* (-ia). [*L*. *minutus* = *sp*. Pg. *minuto* = *It* *minuto*, < *L*. *minutus*, smallness, pl. *minutia*, small matters, trifles, < *minutus*, small—see *minute*¹, *a*.] A small particular or detail; a minute or trivial matter of fact generally in the plural.

I can see the precise and distinguishing marks of national characters more in these nominal minutia than in the most important matters of state

Sterns Scutcheon Journey, p 1

minutiose (mi-nu'ish'os), *a*. [= *L*. *minutiosus* = *sp*. Pg. *minucioso* = *It* *minucioso*, < *ML*. *minutus*, smallness, < *L*. *minutus*, smallness, < *ML*. *minutus*] Giving or dealing with minutiae or minute particulars.

More than one I have ventured in print, and expressed like minutiose investigations, which seem to me to be not only unacceptable, but much to be

Hall Mod Eng 1 6

minutissimus (mi-nu'tish'us), *a*. [*L*. *minutus* (assimil.), superl. of *minutus*, small (see *minute*¹), + *-us*.] Extremely small. [Rare.]

Of the minutissimus yet adult forms more than fifty on the coast.

Amor Nov XVII 1011

minx¹ (mingks), *n*. [Formerly *minx*, *minx*, a reduced form of *minken* with added *-s* (see also *minx*, for *manly*, *manly*).] 1 A pert girl, a hussy; a girl; a baggage.

Mar that is to say his prayers good Sir John, get him to pray
And My prayers, minx!

Shakspeare, I of A, III 4 111

Why you little provoking minx!

Sheridan St Patrick's Day 1 2

2 A female puppy.

minx² (mingks), *n*. [Also *minx* an enormous form of *minx*, due to the pl. or perhaps (see *NL*. *minx*) to conformation with *ignis* = *minx*.] Same as *minx*.

minx-otter (mingks'ot'er), *n*. The mink.

miny (mi'ni), *a*. [*mine*², *n*. + *-y*]. 1 Abounding with mines—2 Of the nature of a mine or excavation in the earth.

The many caverns, blazing on the day
Of Abyssinia a cloud compelling cliffs

Thomson Autumn 1 79

Miocene (mi'os'en), *a*, and *n*. [= *F*. *miocène* (< *Gr*. *μῑος*, less, + *καινός*, recent)] 1 *a* In geol. one of Lyell's subdivisions of the Tertiary.

II. *n* In geol. the Miocene strata.

Also spelled *Miocene*.

Miocenic (mi'os-en'ik), *a*. [*F*. *Miocène* + *-ic*.] Miocene. Also spelled *Miocenic*.

Miocenry drew attention to a gigantic animal of the middle of the Miocene period of the Wyoming

Lancet Sci News, p 5

Miohippus (mi'oh'ip'us), *n*. [Also *Miohippus*, *NL*, < *E*. *Miohippus* + (*Gr*. *ἵππος*, horse)]

A genus of fossil perissodactyl ungulates referred to the family *Iguanodon* occurring in the Miocene strata of North America. These animals were about the size of sheep.

mionite, melonite (mi'oh'ni) *n*. [Also called from its low pyramid, < (*Gr*. *μῑος*, less, + *αἶψα*)]

A mineral of the scapolite group, occurring on Monte Somma, Vesuvius, in transparent or colorless tetragonal crystals.

Mionornis (mi'oh'nôr'nis), *n*. [*NL*, < *Gr*. *μῑος*, less, + *ορνίς*, a bird.] A genus of subfossil diornithine birds of New Zealand, of the family *Thalassidroma*, including two species separated from the genus *Thalassidroma* by Julius Haast in 1874. Also *Mionornis*.

miophylly (mi'oh'fil'i), *n*. [*Gr*. *μῑος*, less, + *φυλή*, a leaf.] A diminution of the normal number of leaves in a whorl, due to actual suppression. It differs from abortion in the suppressed organs having never started to grow. Miophylly occurs also in the calyx, in the bract and gynoecium. Also spelled *miophylla*.

miosis (mi'oh'sis), *n*. [*NL*, < (*Gr*. *μῑος*, lessening, < *μῑω*, lessen, < *μῑω*, less irregular comparison of *μῑω*, small or few)] Diminution. Specifically (a) In bot. (1) A figure by which a thing is represented as less than it really is, as in blotting an opponent's statement affecting to show an accusation, etc. (2) Understatement so as to intensify especially, expression by negation of the opposite. (b) In pathol., that period of a disease in which the symptoms begin to diminish. Also *miotic*.

miostemonous (mi'oh'stem'oh'nous), *a*. [*Gr*. *μῑος*, less, + *στέμον*, for 'stamen' see *stamen*.] Having the stamens less in number than the petals; said of plants. Also *miostemonous*.

miotaxy (mi'oh'tak'si), *n*. [*NL*, < (*Gr*. *μῑος*, less, + *τάξις*, arrangement)] The suppression of an entire whorl of the members of any organ in a flower, as the sepals, petals, stamens, or styles. The androecium and gynoecium are most frequently suppressed producing male or female flowers exclusively as the case may be. Also spelled *miotaxy*.

miour, *n*. See *miour*.

mi-parti (mi'par'ti), *a*. [*F*. < *mi* (< *L*. *medius*), half, + *parti*, part, < *part* = *medius* and *part*.] 1 Of two colors and equally or nearly equally divided between them, as, *mi-parti* hose, of which one leg is of a different color from the other—2. In her., divided per pale half-way down the scutcheon, the partition-line being not at the lesser point by some other line, which must also be expressed in the blazon.

mir (mir'), *n*. [*Russ*. *мир*, union, concord, peace, also world, < (*Bulg*. *mir*, peace, world, < *Ser*. *mir*, peace, < *Albanian* *mir*, peace)] A Russian commune; a community of Russian peasants. The rural population of Russia has been from ancient times organized into mirs or local communities in which the land is held in common the plot of devoted cultivation being allotted by general vote. The several families for sowing terms the distribution and equalization of lots take place from time to time. If used as a household the property of the mir but usually remains for a long time under the same ownership. Mirs and forests are frequently appropriated and are generally common for grazing. Every mir in Russia is ruled by a council chosen from the high tax-paying families and the tax officers.

mirabily (mi'rab'ily), *n*. [*Prop*. *mirabilis*, *q*. v. see *mirable*.] A relation of wonders.

The use of this work is nothing less than to give contentment to the appetite of curiosity and vain wit, as the manner of the modern scholars is to do.

Lucan Advancement of Learning, II.

mirabile dictu (mi'rab'ily dik'tu), [*L*. *mirabile*, wonderful, *dictu*, abl. supine of *dicere*, say, see *mirable* and *dictum*.] Wonderful to relate.

mirabile visu (mi'rab'ily lô'vi sù), [*L*. *mirabile*, wonderful, *visu*, abl. supine of *videre*, see, see *vision*.] Wonderful to see.

mirabily (mi'rab'ily), *a* and *n*. [*ML*. *mirabilis*, a worker of wonders or miracle, < *L*. *mirabilis*, wonderful, see *mirable*.] 1 *a* Having to do with the working or the relation of wonders.

And we leave to you the title of *Mirabily Miracle* among us

Purchas His Image p 98

II. *n* A book in which wonderful things are noted, a treatise on miracles, portents, prodigies, omens, and the like.

Mirabilis (mi'rab'ily), *n*. [*NL*. (Chenop. 1849), < *mirabile* + *-is*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous upland plants of the natural order *Urticaceae*, the four o'clock family. The fruit is a utricle, surrounded by the base of the perianth which keeps on growing all a flowering the embryo is much curved with a distinct radicle. The tribe embraces 16 genera *Mirabilis* being the type, and about 112 species nearly all of which are confined to the western hemisphere.

Mirabilis (mi'rab'ily), *n*. [*NL*. (Linnaeus, 1757), < *L*. *mirabilis*, wonderful, see *mirable*.] A genus of uctaginaceous plants, type of the tribe *Mirabilis*. The flowers are surrounded by an involucrum of united bracts which remain unchanged after flowering the elongated perianth is rarely campanulate. They are much branched plants with opposite leaves, the lower ones petiolate and the upper sessile and with quite large often fragrant flowers with six white or red, or variegated and arranged in branching cymes. There

are 10 or 12 species, natives of the warmer parts of America. *M. Jalapa* is the common four-o'clock or marvel of Peru. A few other species are somewhat cultivated. See *afternoon-glories*.

mirabilite (mir'ab'i-lit), *n.* [So named by Glauber to express his surprise at its artificial production; < *L. mirabilis*, wonderful (see *mirable*), + *-ite*.] A name given to the hydrous sulphate of sodium, or Glauber salt, occurring usually in a state of efflorescence about salt-springs. It is used as a substitute for soda in the manufacture of glass.

mirable (mir'ä-bl), *a.* [= OF. *mirable* = Sp. (obs.) *mirable* = Pg. *miravel* = It. *mirabile*, < *L. mirabilis*, wonderful, < *mirari*, wonder at, < *mirus*, wonderful: see *admire*. Cf. *marvel*, *a.* and *n.*, ult. < *L. mirabilis*, wonderful.] Wonderful.

Not Neoptolemus so *mirable*,
On whose bright crest Fame with her loud st. Oyes
Cries "This is he!" *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 3. 142.

mirabolane, **mirabolant**, *n.* See *myrobolan*.
miracle (mir'ä-kl), *n.* [*ME. miracle*, *myracle*, < OF. *miracle*, *F. miracle* = *Pr. miracle* = Sp. *milagro* = Pg. *milagre* = It. *miracolo* = D. (i), Dan. Sw. *mirakel*, < *L. miraculum*, a wonderful work, a miracle, a wonder, < *mirari*, wonder at, < *mirus*, wonderful: see *admire*.] 1. A wonder, or a wonderful thing; something that excites admiration or astonishment.

Be not offended, nature's *miracle*,
Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 3. 64.

He has faults,
Belike, though he be such a *miracle*.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, l. 1.

I have beheld the Ephraim's *miracle* —
Its columns strew the wilderness.
Byron, Child Harold, iv. 183.

How exquisitely minute,
A *miracle* of design!
Tennyson, Maud, xiv. 1.

2. An effect in nature not attributable to any of the recognized operations of nature nor to the act of man, but indicative of superhuman power, and serving as a sign or witness thereof; a wonderful work, manifesting a power superior to the ordinary forces of nature.

That Cyter tok Josue, he *miracle* of God and commandment
of the Angel, and destroyed it and cursed it, and
all hein that lyled it seen. *Manderley*, Travels, p. 98.

Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God,
for no man can do these *miracles* that thou doest except
God be with him. *John* iii. 2.

Miracles have been wrought to convert idolaters and the
superstitious, because no light of nature extendeth to de-
ceive the will and true worship of God.

Haem, Advancement of Learning, ii. 162.

To speak properly, there is not one *miracle* greater than
another, they being the extraordinary effects of the hand
of God, to which all things are of an equal facility.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 17.

A *miracle* may be accurately defined a transgression of
a law of Nature by a particular volition of the Deity, or by
the interposition of some invisible agent.

Hume, Human Understanding, Of Miracles, x. note.

What are *miracles*? They are the acts and manifestations
of a Spiritual Power in the universe, superior to the pow-
ers and laws of matter. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 248.

The definition of a *miracle* as a violation of the laws of
nature is, in reality, an employment of language which, in
the face of the matter, cannot be justified.

Huxley, Hume, p. 120.

3. A miraculous story; a legend.
When said was at this *miracle*, every man
As sobre was, that wonder was to see.
Chaucer, Prologue to Sir Thomas, l. 1.

4. In the middle ages, one of a class of spec-
tacles or dramatic representations exhibiting
the lives of the saints or other sacred subjects;
a miracle-play, somewhat resembling that still
held at Oberammergau in Bavaria. Compare
mystery, 4.

At marketts & *miracles* we medleth vs nevere.

Piers Plouman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), l. 107.

The theatrical exhibitions in London, in the twelfth cen-
tury, were called *Miracles*, because they consisted of sac-
red plays, or representations of the miracles wrought by
the holy confessors. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 227.

To a *miracle*, wonderfully; admirably; beyond concep-
tion: as, he did his part to a *miracle*.

miraclet (mir'ä-kl), *v.* [*ME. miraclet*; < *miracle*, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To work wonders or mira-
cles.

This is the 5. beygne of blood denyng, and *marvels* more
than man may believe but if he see it.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

II. *trans.* To make wonderful.
Who this should be,
Doth *miracle* itself, loved before me.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 23.

miracle-monger (mir'ä-kl-mung'gér), *n.* A
wonder-worker; an impostor who pretends to
work miracles.

These *miracle-mongers* have alarmed the world round
about them to a discoment of their tricks.

South Works, III. xi.
miracle-play (mir'ä-kl-plä), *n.* See *miracle*, 4.

Their usual name was *plays*, *miracle plays* or *miracles*;
the term *miracles* not being employed in England. Yet
their character is essentially that of the plays termed *myr-
taries* in France. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., l. 21.

miracle-worker (mir'ä-kl-wör'kér), *n.* One
who works miracles; a thaumaturgist.

He was deeply displaced by the demand for miracles,
and repelled the support which men were ready to give to
a *miracle-worker*. *Portugally Rev.*, N. 8., XIII. 134.

miraclet (mir'ä-klit), *n.* [*miracle* + *-let*.]
One who records miracles.

Hears the *miraclet* report it, who himself was an
actor. *Declaration of Popish Impostures* (1608). (*Nares*.)

miraculizer (mi-rä-k'ü-liz), *v. t.* [*L. miracu-
lum*, a miracle (see *miracle*), + *-ize*.] To repre-
sent as a miracle; attribute to supernatural
power. *Shafterbury*.

miraculous (mi-rä-k'ü-lus), *a.* [*F. miraculeux*
= Sp. *milagroso* = Pg. *milagroso*, *miraculoso* =
It. *miracoloso*, < *ML. miraculosus* (in adv. *mi-
raculose*), wonderful, < *L. miraculum*, a wonder,
miracle: see *miracle*.] 1. Exceedingly sur-
prising or wonderful; extraordinary; incom-
prehensible; as, a *miraculous* escape.

The invariable mark of wisdom is to see the *miraculous*
in the common. *Emerson*, Nature.

2. Of the nature of a miracle; working mira-
cles; performed by, involving, or exhibiting a
power beyond the ordinary agency of natural
laws; supernatural.

Behind the high altar they have what they call a *miracu-
lous* picture of the virgin Mary, which, they say, was
painted by St. Luke, but it is not to be seen.

Poecke, Description of the East, II. l. 133.
Generation after generation the province of the *miracu-
lous* has contracted, and the circle of scepticism has ex-
panded. *Lecky*, Rationalism, l. 104.

3. *syn. 2.* Preternatural, *Supernatural*, etc. See *super-
natural*.

miraculously (mi-rä-k'ü-lus-ly), *adv.* In a mi-
raculous manner; wonderfully; by extraordi-
nary means; by means of a miracle; super-
naturally.

Except the *miraculously* had been almost *miraculously* skill-
ful in languages. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

The sickness is *miraculously* decreased in this city, and
suburbs. *Hemell*, Letters, l. iv. 23.

Some cheats have pretended to cure diseases *miracu-
lously*. *Porteus*, Works, II. xiv.

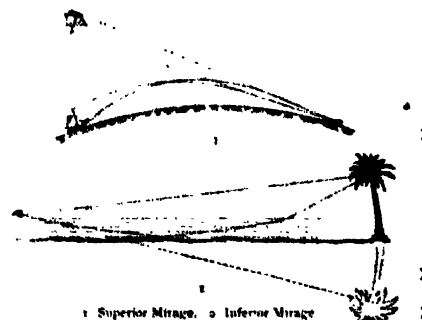
miraculousness (mi-rä-k'ü-lus-ness), *n.* The
quality of being miraculous.

mirador (mir-a-dör'), *n.*; pl. *miradores* (mir-a-
dör'es). [*Sp.* (> Pg. *mirador* = *F. miradore*),
< *mirar*, behold: see *mirror*, *mirror*.] A bel-
vedere or gallery commanding an extensive
view. See cut under *belvedere*.

Meantime your valiant son, who had before
Gaid's fame, rode round to every *mirador*.
Drayton, Conquest of Granada, l. 111.

When he departed from the Alhambra, she betook her-
self to her *mirador*, overlooking the vega, whence she
watched the army, as it went in shining order, along the
road leading to Loxa. *Irving*, Granada, p. 107.

mirage (mi-räzh'), *n.* [*F. mirage* (= Pg. *mi-
ragem* = It. *miraggio*), < *mirer*, < *ML. mirare*,
look at: see *mirror*.] 1. An optical illusion
due to excessive bending of light-rays in trav-
ersing adjacent layers of air of widely dif-
ferent densities, whereby distorted, displaced,
or inverted images are produced. The requisite
change in density arises only near the earth's surface,
and the hot shining of the sun seems to be an invari-



able antecedent. The mirage of the desert presents an
appearance of objects reflected in a surface of water; in
this case the heated earth warms the air in the lower
strata faster than it can escape, and the density of the
ground conduces to the maintenance of the resulting ab-
normal distribution of density. Displacement by mirage
is commonly vertical, but is lateral when the density gradi-

ent is more or less inclined to the vertical. *Looney*, *and
fata Morgana* are species of mirage. See these words.
Hence—2. Deceptiveness of appearance; a
delusive seeming; an illusion.

The poetry which had preceded him [Chaucer] . . . at
last had well nigh lost itself in chasing the *mirage* of alle-
gory. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 126.

mirbane (mër'bän), *n.* A fanciful name under
which nitrobenzol is sold as oil of *mirbane* or
essence of mirbane.

mirre (mir), *n.* [*ME. mirre*, *myrr*, < *Heb. myrr*,
later *myrr* = *Norw. myrr* = *Sw. Dan. myrr*, a
bog, swamp, = *OHG. mior*, *MHG. G. mior*, a
bog, swamp, also moss (a plant), = *AS. mior*,
moss (a plant): see *moss*, *moss*.] 1. Wet;
slimy soil of some depth and of yielding con-
sistence; deep mud.

He [the parson] sette not his benefice to hyre,
And lost his schep encombred in the *mirre*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prologue to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 608.
I sink in deep *mirre*, where there is no standing.
Pa. Litr. 2.

2. Filth. — *Dan in the mirre*. See *dun*.
mirre (mir), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mired*, ppr. *miring*.
[< *mirre*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To plunge and fix in
mirre; set or stall in mud; sink in mud or in a
morass.

Nor do I believe that there is a single instance of a
skeleton of one of the extinct mammals having been
found in an upright position, as if it had been saved.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, II. 351.

2. To soil or daub with slimy mud or foul mat-
ter.

Smirch'd thus, and *mired* with infamy.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 136.

Harpos *miring* every dish. *Tennyson*, Lancelot.

II. *intrans.* To sink in mud; especially, to
sink so deep as to be unable to move forward;
stick in the mud.

Paint till a horse may *mirre* upon your face.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 147.

mirre (mir), *n.* [*ME. mirre*, also *myrr* (not
in AS.), < *Heb. myrr* = *Sw. myrr* = *Dan. myrr*
= *D. mirre*, *mir* = *MLat. mir* (> *G. mirre*),
an ant; cf. *Ir. morbh*, *W. mor* (*grugyn*) = *Corn.
murrian* (pl.); < *Bulg. mrazja* = *Serv. mraz* =
Pol. mroczka = *Bohem. mrazec* = *Russ. mra-
vri*; < *Gr. μύρρις, myrris*; < *F. formica* (f) (> *F.
fourmi*); < *Peru. mir*, *Zend. mairi*, ant; an an-
cient Indo-Eur. designation of the insect, sup-
erseded in E. by the merely Teut. ant.] An
ant. See *pinworm*.

mirre (mir), *v. t.* [*L. mirari*, wonder: see
admire, *mirror*.] To wonder; admire.

He *mirred* what course may be warily taken.
Southey, Anecd. II. 232.

Mirecourt lace. See *lace*.

mire-crow (mir'krö), *n.* The sea-crow, laugh-
ing-gull, or pewit-gull. [*Local*, Eng.]

mire-drum (mir'drum), *n.* [In earlier form
mire-drumble, q. v.; so called from its cry, and
from haunting miry places.] A bittern.

mire-drumble (mir'drum'bl), *n.* [Early mod.
F. myrdromble, < *ME. myre-drombylle*, *-dromyille*,
-drommylle, *-drommyl*; < *mirre* + *drumbl*.] Same
as *mire-drum*.

Ula is a byrde of the quantyte of a crowe sprong wyth
speckes and ptychth hya bylle in to a myre place and
makyth a grette sowne and noyse, and herby it semyth that
ula is a myre drumble.
Glossed, quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 260.

mire-duck (mir'duk), *n.* The common duck;
the puddle-duck. See *duck*, 2.

miriadet, *n.* An obsolete form of *myriad*.

Miridae (mir'i-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Douglas and
Scott, 1865), < *Miris* + *-idae*.] A family of hae-
mopterous insects of the section *Carpina*, contain-
ing *Miris* and two other genera, and of wide dis-
tribution. The body is linear-elongate with subparal-
lel sides, the head horizontal, clypeus very convex, pro-
notum trapezoidal, femora sometimes tufted beneath, and
antennae of variable length.

mirific (mir'rif'ik), *a.* [= *F. mirifique* = *Sp. mi-
rifico* = *Pg. It. mirifico*, < *L. mirificus*, causing
wonder or admiration, extraordinary, < *mirus*,
wonderful + *facere*, make.] Wonder-working;
wonderful.

More numerous, wonder-working, and *mirific*.
Cypriote, tr. of Babelais, III. 4. (*Dumas*.)

mirificat (mir'rif'ik-ä), *a.* [*mirific* + *-at*.]
Same as *mirific*.

mirificent (mir'rif'ik-sent), *a.* [*LL.* as if *mirif-
icew* (t) (in deriv. *LL. mirificentia*), < *L. mirus*,
wonderful + *facere*, make. Cf. *mirific*.] Caus-
ing wonder. [Rare.]

Enchantment Agrippa defines to be nothing but the
convergence of a certain *mirificent* power into the thing
enchanted. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, I. xviii. 34
(*Long*, 344.)

mirriness (mir'ri-ness), *n.* The state of being miry, or covered with deep mud.

Mirids (mir'ids), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803); etym. dubious.] The typical genus of *Miridae*. Between 20 and 30 species are known, mainly European; 6 are North American, as *M. dorsalis*.

mirish (mir'ish), *a.* [*< miral + -ish*]. Miry.

miri-ti-palm (mir'i-ti-pām), *n.* Same as *ih-palm*.

mirk, mirkily, etc. See *murk*, etc.

mirligoes, *n.* See *merligoes*.

miro (mē'ro), *n.* [Native name.] A New Zealand coniferous tree, *Podocarpus ferrugineus*, called *black pine* by the colonists. It yields a hard brown timber suitable for turnery, cabinet-making, and civil architecture.

mirro, *n.* A Middle English form of *myrrh*.

mirror (mir'or), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mir-sour*, *myrrour*; < ME. *mirroure*, *myrrour*, *myrroure*, *myroure*, *mirour*, < OF. *mirroir*, *mirour*, *mirur*, F. *mirroir* = Pr. *mirador* = It. *miratore*, *miradore*, a looking-glass (= Sp. *mirador*, a look-out, balcony; see *mirador*), < ML. as if **miratorium*, < L. *mirari*, wonder at, ML. *mirare* (> It. *mirare* = Sp. Pg. *mirar* = F. *mirer*), look at, < *mirus*, wonderful; see *admirer*, *miracle*.] 1.

A polished surface, as of metal, or of glass backed by a metal or other opaque substance, used to reflect objects, especially to reflect the face or person as an aid in making the toilet.

The mirrors of the ancients were of polished metal, as are those of the Japanese and some other Oriental nations.

Glass mirrors, consisting of transparent glass with a backing of metal to act as the reflecting surface, did not become common until the sixteenth century.

Mirrors have been used for decoration of the person, being sewed to the material of the dress and serving as larger and more brilliant ornaments; they have also been used in the interior decoration of buildings, especially in Persia and the East Indies. (Compare *arish*.) The common method of preparing glass mirrors is to coat one side of the glass with an amalgam of tin and mercury (called *silvering*), but mirrors are now often made by depositing pure silver on the glass.

Now in this mirror look you see;

In yowre face wille the choyce lye

To heuen or helle whither ye wille go.

Humans to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

In this mirror she shall see

Her self as much transform'd as me.

Congress, Semole, III. 3.

2. Specifically, in *optics*, a surface of glass or polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light; a *speculum*. Optical mirrors are plane, convex, or concave. A *plane mirror* gives a *virtual image* whose apparent position is on the opposite side of the mirror from the reflected body and at an equal distance from it. A *concave spherical mirror* (supposing that it includes only a small part of a large spherical surface) reflects rays parallel to its axis, as those from the sun, to a point (F in fig. 1) called the *principal focus*, whose distance from the mirror is equal to half the radius of the sphere.

of which the surface of the mirror forms a part. Rays proceeding from a luminous point upon the axis beyond the center (L in fig. 2) are reflected to a focus, F, between the center and F; and these two points are called *conjugate foci*, since they are interchangeable; a luminous body at L has a real inverted and diminished image formed at F. If, however, the luminous body be at F, the image is formed at L, also real and inverted, but magnified. If the luminous body is at P, the principal focus, the reflected rays are sent out in parallel lines; if nearer the mirror than F, the rays after reflection are divergent, and the image is virtual, erect, and magnified. In a *convex spherical mirror* parallel rays are brought exactly to a focus at the geometrical focus; hence this form is suitable for reflectors, as in the headlight of a locomotive. The images formed by *convex mirrors* are always virtual and smaller than the object.

3. Figuratively, that in or by which anything is shown or exemplified; hence, a pattern; an exemplar.

That book [the Koran] saythe also that Jesu was sent from God alle myghte for to ben *Myrrour* and Ensample and Tokene alle men.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 123.

How farrest thou, mirror of all martial men?

Shak., I Hen. VI., l. 4. 74.

4. In arch., a small oval ornament surrounded by a concave molding; a simple form of cartouche.—5. In ornith., same as *speculum*.—Archimedeus mirror, a mirror intended for burning an enemy's ships or buildings; proposed or carried more than once in the middle ages, in imitation of the mirrors mentioned by Lucian as used by Archimedes. Green, MIL. ART., II. 107.—Axis of a spherical, concave, or con-

vex mirror. See *axis*.—Claude Lorrain mirror, a blackened convex glass designed to show the effect of a landscape reflected in somewhat exaggerated perspective; so called from the fancied similarity of its effects to the pictures of Claude Lorrain (1600-82), a landscape painter celebrated for his rendering of sunlight and shadow and light-effects in general. Also called *Claude glass*.—Conjugate mirrors. See *conjugate*.—Cylindrical mirror. See *cylindrical*.—Easel-mirror, a small mirror having a prop or foot fastened to the back of it by a hinge so that, at pleasure, the mirror may be set up on one edge.—Magic mirror. (a) A mirror in which, in various systems of fortune-telling or divination, a person was supposed to see reflected scenes in his future life, or an answer to some question. (b) A Japanese mirror of cast metal, which, when made to reflect the sun's rays upon a screen at a proper distance, shows in the reflection bright images which are counterparts of raised figures or characters on the back of the mirror. These, like all Japanese mirrors, are generally circular in form, are about one eighth of an inch thick in the thinnest part, and are usually surrounded on the back by a raised rim. The surface of the mirror is generally slightly convex, and coated with an amalgam of mercury and the metal forming the mirror. The surface is locally modified in its curvature by the characters, either by the shrinkage of the metal in cooling, or by its deformation in the process of amalgamation or of polishing. Only a few of the mirrors which apparently answer to the general description in respect to their construction possess the "magic" property in any great degree. Boomerang's mirror, in *microscopy*, a plane mirror of polished steel, smaller than the pupil of the eye, placed before the eyepiece of the microscope to be used like the camera lucida in making drawings.

mirro (mir'or), *v. t.* [*< mirror*, *n.*] To reflect in or as in a mirror.

Bending to her open eyes,

Where he was mirror'd small in paradise.

Keats, Lamia, II.

Pictorial . . . more than any other branch of literature mirrors the popular philosophy of the hour.

Contemporary Rec., XLIX. 580.

mirror-black (mir'or-blak), *a.* An epithet applied to any ceramic ware having a lustrous black glaze, especially a rare and highly esteemed Japanese stoneware of ancient manufacture.

mirror-carp (mir'or-kārp), *n.* A variety of the common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, in which the skin is mostly naked, but has patches of very large scales on the back and also above the anal fin, and on the tail and the posterior part of the lateral line. It is the result of artificial selection and domestication, and is regarded as a better table-fish than the ordinary carp. See *cut under carp*.

mirror-galvanometer (mir'or-gal-vā-nom'ē-ter), *n.* A galvanometer with a mirror attached to the needle which reflects a beam of light intercepted by a scale of equal parts. The spot of light on the scale serves as an index.—Thomson's mirror-galvanometer. See *galvanometer*.

mirror-script (mir'or-skript), *n.* Writing as seen (reversed) in a mirror. Such writing is characteristic of a certain form of aphasia.

mirror-stonet (mir'or-stōn), *n.* Muscovite; so called because it "represents the image of that which is set behind it." E. Phillips, 1706.

mirror-writer (mir'or-rī'ter), *n.* One who writes mirror-script.

Mirror writers, it would appear, if they did not "live before Adam," lived not very long after him; for the first seven letters of that chieftain's name are so written in an inscription in the Louvre (Hall of Phyllas, 60).

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 41.

mirth (mērth), *n.* [*< ME. mirth, murthe, murth, murth, myrthe, murthe, murthe, < AS. mirth, mirth, mirth, myrth, pleasure, joy; with abstract formative -th, < myrg, myrg, pleasant; see merry*.] 1. Pleasure; joy.

For-thy god of his goodness the fyrste gome Adam,

Sette hym in wyse and in sovereyne myrthe.

Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 217.

He schall bryng them to thy

That nowe in hale are bonne.

This myrthe we may not mys.

For this cause is Goddis wyse

York Plays, p. 180.

2. A state or feeling of merriment; demonstrative gaiety; jollity; hilarity.

So merrill mirth gan with thaim mete

Of nobill noyse and sauntre swete.

Holy Hood (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

Present mirth hath present laughter.

Shak., T. N., II. 3. 49.

Great was the mirth in the kitchen,

Likewise in the hall.

Karl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 276).

3. A cause or subject of merriment; that which excites gaiety or laughter. [Rare.]

Fayn wolde I don yow mirth, wile I how,

To don you see, and it shal come nought.

Chaucer, Prolog. to C. T., l. 767.

He's all my exercise, my mirth, my matter.

Shak., W. T., I. 2. 106.

—Syn. *Mirth, Cheerfulness*.

I have always preferred *cheerfulness* to *mirth*. The latter I consider as an act, the former as a habit, of the mind.

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mis-2. [*< ME. mis-, mys-, mes-, < OF. mes-, F. mès-, mes-, Pr. mes-, meus- = Sp. Pg. menor- = It. mìn-, < L. minus, less; used in Rom. as a depreciatory prefix: see minus.*] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning literally 'minus,' 'less,' and hence used in Romance, etc., as a depreciative or negative prefix, as in *misadventure*, *mischance*, *mischievous*, *miscount*, *misconduct*, *misnomer*, etc. It is mostly merged with *mal-*, from which in most cases it can be distinguished only by the etymology of the word.

misacceptation (mis-ak-sep-ta'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + acceptation.*] The act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense; a false acceptance.

misacception (mis-ak-sep'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + acceptation.*] Misacceptation.

The apostle, . . . condemning all impotent *misacceptions*, calls them what he finds them, a proud generation.
Ep. Hall, Sermon to the Lords, Feb. 15, 1631.

misaccount (mis-ak-kount'), *v. t.* [*< ME. mis- + accounten, misrecompten, < OF. *misacompter, count wrongly, < mes- + accompler, account; see mis-2 and account.*] To miscalculate; misreckon.

He thought he *misaccounted* hadde his day.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1185.

misachievement (mis-ach-iev'ment), *n.* [*< mis-1 + achievement.*] Wrong-doing; an achievement that is not desirable or commendable. *Darwin.*
Let them sink into obscurity that hope to swim in credit by such *misachievement*.
Fuller, Worthless, Cornwall, I. 300.

misact (mis-akt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + act.*] To act or perform badly.
The player that *misacts* an inferior and unnoted part carries it away without censure.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 301. (Davies.)

misadjust (mis-aj-just'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + adjust.*] To adjust badly; put out of adjustment. *Jer. Taylor.*

misadjustment (mis-a-just'ment), *n.* [*< mis-1 + adjustment.*] The state or condition of being badly adjusted; disagreement; lack of harmony.
The *misadjustment* of nature to our physical being.
Mark Hopkins, Discourses for Young Men, p. 228.

misadmeasurement (mis-ad-mezh'ur-ment), *n.* [*< mis-1 + admeasurement.*] A faulty estimate or measurement.
The liability of the understanding to underestimate or to overvalue the importance of an object through mere *misadmeasurement* of its prophocy.
E. A. Poe, Sphinx.

misadventure (mis-ad-ven'tür), *n.* [*< ME. misadventure, mesaventure, mesaventure, contr. misunter, mysunter, < OF. mesaventure, F. mesaventure, < mes- + aventure, adventure; see mis-2 and adventure.*] An unfortunate adventure or hap; a mischance; ill luck.
Cortes, that *misadventure* hath he suffered so longe
Your looks are pale and wild, and do import
Some *misadventure*.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1. 20.

Homicide by misadventure. See *homicide*.

Misadventured (mis-ad-ven'türd), *a.* [*< misadventure + -ed.*] Unfortunate.
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;
Whom *misadventure* pluck'd out of the heavens
Do with their death bury their parents' strife.
Shak., R. and J., Prolog., l. 7.

misadventurous (mis-ad-ven'tür-us), *a.* [*< OF. mesaventureux; as misadventure + -ous.*] Characterized by misadventure; unfortunate.
The tidings of our *misadventurous* youth.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iv. 1. (Davies.)

misadventure (mis-ad-ven'tür-us), *n.* [*< mis-1 + adventure.*] Want of proper care, heed, or attention; inadvertence.
Once by *misadventure* Merlin sat
In his own chair [the Siege Perilous].
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

misadvice (mis-ad-vis'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + advice.*] Bad advice; injudicious counsel. *Ash.*

misadvise (mis-ad-vis'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misadvised*, ppr. *misadvising*. [*< ME. misadvisen, misadvisen; < mis-1 + advise.*] 1. To give bad advice to.

If it be when they hem *misadvise*.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath a Tale.
2. To misinform; deceive; cause or lead to act under a misapprehension.

Pardon my passion I was *misadvised*.
R. Johnson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.
Here also happened another pageant in a certain meek
(If I be not *misadvised*) of Gloucester College.
Fane (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 108).

misadvisedly (mis-ad-vi'zed-li), *adv.* Under a *misapprehension*; inconsiderately.

misadvisedness (mis-ad-vi'zed-ness), *n.* The state of being misadvised or under a misapprehension; the state of being mistaken.

Unadvisedness coupled with heedlessness, and *misadvisedness* coupled with rashness, correspond to the culpable *do*.

Hentham, Introduct. to Morals and Legislation, ix. 17.
misaffected (mis-af-fek't'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + affect.*] To dislike.

That peace which you have hitherto so perversely *misaffected*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonat.

misaffected (mis-af-fek'ted), *a.* [*< mis-1 + affected.*] Ill-affected; ill disposed.

These men are farther yet *misaffected*, and in a higher strain.

misaffection (mis-af-fek'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + affection.*] A wrong affection.

Earthly and gross as *misaffection*, . . . it ushers the flesh of sinful courses.
Ep. Hall, Character of Man.

misaffirm (mis-af-firm'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + affirm.*] To affirm incorrectly or wrongly.

The truth of what they themselves know to be here *misaffirmed*.
Milton, Elkonklastes, Pref.

misaimed (mis-aim'd'), *a.* [*< mis-1 + aimed.*] Not rightly aimed or directed. *Spenser.*

misallegation (mis-al-eg-ation), *n.* [*< mis-1 + allegation.*] An incorrect or false statement or assertion. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 361.*

misallege (mis-al-ey'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misalleged*, ppr. *misalleging*. [*< mis-1 + allege.*] To allege erroneously; cite falsely as a proof or argument.

Now-a-days they are only used to exclude and drive forth epilepsy; but then they *misallege* antiquity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 248.

misalliance (mis-a-li'ans), *n.* [*< F. mesalliance, < mes- + alliance, alliance; see mis-2 and alliance.*] An improper alliance or association; specifically, a marriage relation considered as degrading to one of the parties, owing to the inferior birth or standing of the other; in the latter sense often used in the French form, *mesalliance*.
Their purpose was to ally two things in nature incompatible, the Gothic and the classic unity; the effect of which *misalliance* was to discover and expose the nakedness of the Gothic.
Ep. Hall, Chivalry and Romance, viii.

misallied (mis-a-li'd'), *a.* [*< mis-1 + allied.*] Improperly allied or connected; affected by a misalliance.
A *misallied* and disparaged branch of the house of Nimrod.
Bucke, Letter to a Noble Lord.

misallotment (mis-a-lot'ment), *n.* [*< mis-1 + allotment.*] A wrong allotment.

misalter (mis-al'ter), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + alter.*] To alter wrongly or for the worse.

These are all . . . which have so *misaltered* the letter, that it can no more be known to be itself.

Ep. Hall, Ans. to Apol. for Suetonius, § 2.
misanswer (mis-an-sér), *n.* [*< mis-1 + answer.*] Misuse; failure.

After the *misanswer* of the one talent.
Ep. Hall, Vayle of Moses.

misanthrope (mis-an-thròp), *n.* [= *F. misanthrope = Sp. misantropo = Pg. misantropo = It. misantropo, < (Gr. misanthropos, hating mankind, < mis-, hate (< meo-, hatred), + anthropos, a man; see anthrop.* Cf. *philanthrope*.] A hater of mankind; one who harbors dislike or distrust of human character or motives in general.

Alas! poor dean! his only scope
Was to be held a *misanthrope*.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

misanthropic (mis-an-thròp'ik), *a.* [= *F. misanthropique = Sp. misantropico = Pg. misantropico = It. misantropico, < (Gr. misanthropos, hating mankind, < mis-, hate (< meo-, hatred), + anthropos, a man; see anthrop.* Cf. *philanthropic*.] Having the character of a misanthrope; characteristic of a misanthrope or of misanthropy. = *Syn. Cynical, Misanthropic, Pessimistic.* Cynical expresses a perverse disposition to put an unfavorable interpretation upon conduct as to overestimate under possession of a belief in the worthlessness of any offered form of enjoyment. *Misanthropic* expresses a hatred of mankind as a race. *Pessimistic* is primarily and generally a philosophical epithet, applying to those who hold that the tendency of things is only or on the whole toward evil. By one's child *Harold* is "a faded and *misanthropic* revolutionary"; such a person is apt to take a cynical view of others, in their motives, their virtues, their happiness, etc. It is disputed whether *Swift's* "Gulliver's Travels" is really *misanthropic* or only *cynical*.

misanthropical (mis-an-thròp'i-kal), *a.* [*< misanthropic + -al.*] Same as *misanthropic*.

misanthropically (mis-an-thròp'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a *misanthropic* manner.

misanthropist (mis-an-thròp'ist), *n.* [As *misanthrope* + -ist.] Same as *misanthrope*.

misanthropize (mis-an'thrò-piz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misanthropized*, ppr. *misanthropizing*. [As *misanthrope* + -ize.] To render *misanthropic*. [Rare.]

misanthropos, *n.* [*< Gr. misanthropos; see misanthrope.*] A misanthrope; a man-hater.

I am *Misanthropos*, and hate mankind.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 58.

misanthropy (mis-an'thrò-pi), *n.* [= *F. misanthropie = Sp. misantropia = Pg. misantropia = It. misantropia, < (Gr. misanthropia, hatred of men, < misanthropos, hating man; see misanthrope.*] Hatred or dislike of mankind; the habit of distrusting or of taking the worst possible view of human character or motives.

But let not knaves *misanthropy* create,
Nor feed the gall of universal hate.

Langhorne, Enlargement of the Mind, I.
Misanthropy is only philanthropy turned sour.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 323.

misapplication (mis-ap-li-ká'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + application.*] A wrong or false application or purpose.

He brings me Informations, pick'd out of broken words in men's common talk, which, with his malicious *misapplication*, he hopes will seem dangerous.

Deau and Ft., Woman Hater, I. 2.
misapply (mis-a-pli'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misapplied*, ppr. *misapplying*. [*< mis-1 + apply.*] To make an erroneous application of; apply or dispose of wrongly; as, to *misapply* a name or title; to *misapply* one's talents or exertions; to *misapply* public money.

Virtue itself turns vice, being *misapplied*.
Shak., R. and J., II. 2. 21.

misappreciate (mis-a-pri-shi-át), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misappreciated*, ppr. *misappreciating*. [*< mis-1 + appreciate.*] To fail in rightly appreciating; undervalue.

misappreciation (mis-a-pri-shi-á'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + appreciation.*] The act or fact of misappreciating.

There is still a sufficiency of survivors to check any grave *misappreciation* of facts.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 161.

misappreciative (mis-a-pri-shi-á-tiv), *a.* [*< mis-1 + appreciative.*] Not appreciating rightly; not showing due appreciation.

A man may look on an heroic age . . . with the eyes of a valet, as *misappreciative*, certainly, though not so ignominious.
Lowell, Among my Books.

misapprehend (mis-ap-ré-hend'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + apprehend.*] To apprehend incorrectly or wrongly; misunderstand; take in a wrong sense.

misapprehension (mis-ap-ré-hen'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + apprehension.*] A mistaking or mistake; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.

Patient sinners may want peace through mistakes and *misapprehensions* of God.
Stillinger, Works, III. 111.

Well, sir, I see our *misapprehension* has been mutual.
Sheridan, The Duenna, II. 2.

= *Syn.* Misconception, misunderstanding.

misapprehensively (mis-ap-ré-hen'siv-li), *adv.* By misapprehension or mistake.

misappropriate (mis-a-prò-pri-át), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misappropriated*, ppr. *misappropriating*. [*< mis-1 + appropriate.*] To appropriate wrongly; put to a wrong use; as, to *misappropriate* funds intrusted to one.

misappropriation (mis-a-prò-pri-á'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + appropriation.*] 1. Wrong appropriation; application to a wrong use; as, *misappropriation* of money.

He made a strict inquiry into the funds of the military orders, in which there had been much waste and *misappropriation*.
Frederick Ford and Isa., II. 23.

2. Appropriation with misapplication; as, the *misappropriation* of a term.

Linnaeus applied this and other similar terms to the paps, and not to the metamorphosis, the confusion originating in their *misappropriation* by Fabricius. *Watwood.*

misarrange (mis-a-ránj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misarranged*, ppr. *misarranging*. [*< mis-1 + arrange.*] To arrange wrongly; place improperly or in a wrong order.

misarrangement (mis-a-ránj'ment), *n.* [*< mis-1 + arrangement.*] Wrong or disorderly arrangement.

Here glittering turret rise, upbearing high
(Fantastic *misarrangement* on the roof)
Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees
And shrubs of fairy land.
Cowper, Task, v. 111.

misarray (mis-a-rá'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + array.*] Want of proper array or ordering; confusion; disorder.

Then appear wild and *misarray*
Marred the fair form of feudal day.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 41.

misadventure (mis-a-dvən'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misadvered*, ppr. *misadvering*. [*mis-1 + ad-verb*.] To ascribe falsely or erroneously.

That may be misadvered to art which is the bare production of nature. Boyle.

misadvent (mis-a-dvən't), *v. t.* [*mis-1 + advent*.] To attempt unsuccessfully.

Hast thou any sheep-cure misadvent?
W. Browne, *Willis and Old Wernock*.

misassign (mis-a-sin'), *v. t.* [*mis-1 + assign*.] To assign erroneously.

We have not misassigned the cause of this phenomenon. Boyle.

misattend (mis-a-tend'), *v. t.* [*mis-1 + attend*.] To disregard.

They shall recover the misattended words of Christ to the sincerity of their true sense. Milton, *Divorce*, ll. 22.

misadventure, *n.* A Middle English contracted form of *misadventure*.

misadventure, *n.* A Middle English form of *misadventure*.

misaver (mis-a-ver'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misaverred*, ppr. *misavering*. [*mis-1 + aver-1*.] To aver falsely or erroneously; assert wrongly.

misaviser, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *misadvice*.

misbear (mis-bär'), *v.* [*ME. misboren*; < *mis-1 + bear-1*.] To misbehave; bear one's self wrongly; misconduct one's self.

Of yours negligence and unknowynge ye have mysborn yow and trespassed unto me. Chaucer, *Tale of Melibee*.

misbecome (mis-bē-kum'), *v. t.*; pret. *misbecame*, pp. *misbecome*, ppr. *misbecoming*. [*mis-1 + become*.] To fail to become or become; suit ill; be unfitting.

Have misbecom'd our oaths and gravities.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 778.

Why do you turn away, and weep so fast,
And utter things that misbecome your looks?
Beau. and Fl., *King and No King*, III. 1.

misbecoming¹ (mis-bē-kum'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misbecome*, *v.*] An improper act; indecorous conduct. [Rare.]

She saw, and she forgot, . . .
Remembered not the opulent, great Queen,
Whom riotous misbecomings so became.
R. H. Stoddard, *Quota of the State*.

misbecoming² (mis-bē-kum'ing), *p. a.* Unbecoming; unseemly; improper; indecorous.

Stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts,
And put them into misbecoming plight.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 872.

misbecomingly (mis-bē-kum'ing-li), *adv.* In a misbecoming manner.

Those darker humours that
Stick misbecomingly on others.
Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, l. 2.

misbecomingness (mis-bē-kum'ing-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being misbecoming; unsuitableness.

misbetot, *v. t.* [*ME.* < *AS. misbetōdan* (= *icel. misbjóða*), offend, ill-use, < *mis- + betōdan*, offer: see *mis-1* and *bid*.] To injure; wrong; insult.

Who hath yow misbetoten or offended?
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 51.

When Lowys herd that same, that Robert was so dede,
Ageyn right and lawe, tilte Henry he misbetode.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 104.

misbefall (mis-bē-fäl'), *v. i.* [*ME. misbefallen*; < *mis-1 + befall*.] To be unfortunate; turn out badly.

For elles but a man do so
Him male ful ofte misbefall.
Gower, *Conf. Amant*, l. 1.

misbetot (mis-bē-get'), *v. t.* [*ME.*; < *mis-1 + betot*.] To begot; wrongfully or unlawfully.

misbetot, *n.* [*ME.*; < *mis-1 + betot*.] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten; used also as a general epithet of opprobrium.

Three misbetotten knaves in Kendal green came at my back and let drive at me. Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, ll. 4. 240.

The only thing that had saved the misbetotten republic as yet was its margin, its geographical vastness; but that was now discounted and exhausted.

H. James, Jr., *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 107.

misbehave (mis-bē-häv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misbehaved*, ppr. *misbehaving*. [*mis-1 + behave*.] I. *intrans.* To behave ill; conduct one's self improperly or indecorously.

Sensible that they had misbehaved in giving us that disturbance. Franklin, *Autobio.*, p. 192.

II. *trans.* To conduct (one's self) ill; with the reflexive pronouns: as, he misbehaved himself.

If any one do offend or misbehave himself, he is to be corrected and punished.

J. Becker, *Supplement of the Irish Chronicles*, an. 1568.

misbehaved (mis-bē-häv'), *p. a.* Guilty of ill behavior; ill-bred; rude.

Like a misbehaved and cullen wench,
Thou pou'st upon thy fortune and thy love.
Shak., *R. and J.*, III. 2. 143.

misbehavior, *n.* [*ME. misbyhavior*; < *mis-1 + behavior*.] Improper, rude, or uncivil behavior; misconduct.

They shall stand and be in full powre and streyght to reforme and redress and stablysh and correcte and punyssh all such misbyhaviors and faultes as have be, or be now, or schalbe. English Bible (R. E. T. S.), p. 329.

The cause of this misbehaviour and unworthy deportment was their not understanding the designs of mercy. South, *Works*, IX. lv.

misbeholden (mis-bē-höl'dn), *a.* [*mis-1 + beholden*.] Offensive; unkind; as, a misbeholden word. [North. Eng. and U. S.]

misbelief (mis-bē-lēf'), *n.* [*ME. misbelieve*, *misbelere*; < *mis-1 + believe*.] 1. Erroneous belief; false opinion; especially, belief in false religious doctrines.

Thus Makamede in mythygus man and woman brouhte, And in his lore thet leyuen gut as well lored as lewede. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 181.

Misbelief is generally a more hopeful foundation for the Evangelist to build upon than simple unbelief. H. N. Owenham, *Short Studies*, p. 429.

2. Ill belief; suspicion.

Ye shul han no misbelieve
No wrong conceit of me in your absence.
Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 262.

misbelieve (mis-bē-lēv'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *misbelieved*, ppr. *misbelieving*. [*mis-1 + believe*.] To believe erroneously. Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. xii. 26.

misbelieved (mis-bē-lēvd'), *a.* [*ME. misbelived*; < *misbelieve* + *-ed*.] Misbelieving; believing amiss.

O thou wikked serpent Jalousie,
Thou mysbelived and envynous folye.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 288.

misbeliever (mis-bē-lē-vēr'), *n.* One who holds false beliefs; especially, one who holds false religious opinions.

You call me [Phyllock] misbeliever, cut-throat dog.
Shak., *M. of V.*, l. 3. 112.

misbelieving (mis-bē-lē-ving), *p. a.* [*ME. misbelieve*; < *mis-1 + believe*.] Believing erroneously; holding a false doctrine; especially, believing a false religion.

The lands that was so plenteouse and riche er the mysbelieveing peple were entred. Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 191.

Go, go, into old Titus' sorrowful house,
And hither hale that misbelieving Moor.
Shak., *Tit. And.*, v. 3. 148.

misbecome (mis-bē-kum'), *v. t.* [*mis-1 + become*.] To suit ill; misbecome.

Too much misbecoming a generous nature.
Raleigh, *Hist. World*, III. III. § 4.

Go sell those misbecoming clothes thou wear'st,
And feed thyself with them.
Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, IV. 2.

misbestow (mis-bē-stō'), *v. t.* [*mis-1 + bestow*.] To bestow improperly; err in bestowing.

Alas that the Spirit of God should blow as an uncertaine wind, should so mistake his inspiring, to misbestow his gifts promis'd only to the elect!

Milton, *Apol. for Kneecyminism*.

Remember (dear) how loath and slow
I was to cast a look or smile,
Or one love-line to misbestow
Till thou hadst clung both face and stile.
Carew, *To the Jealous Mistress*.

misbestowal (mis-bē-stō'al), *n.* [*mis-1 + bestowal*.] The act of bestowing improperly or inappropriately.

misbirth (mis-bērth'), *n.* [*mis-1 + birth*. Cf. *misbrede*.] An abortion.

Thou blasphemous, scandalous Misbirth of nature.
Carlyle, *Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, III. 178.

misboded. Past participle of *misbode*.

misborn (mis-bōrn'), *a.* [*ME. misboren*, *misbore*, < *AS. misboren*, *misborn*, *misbapen*, degenerate, < *mis- + boren*, born: see *mis-1* and *born*.] Born to evil.

A power child, and in the name
Of thine, which is no misbore,
We take.
Gower, *Conf. Amant*, II.

Ah! misborne Elfe,
In evil hour thy twin ther lither sent.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, l. VI. 42.

misbornet, *p. a.* [*ME.*, pp. of *misbear*.] Misbehaved. Chaucer.

misbreyde, *n.* [*ME.*, for *misbyrde*, < *AS. misbyrd*, *misbirth*, *misbyrdo*, imperfect nature, < *mis- + gebyrð*, birth: see *birth-1*.] Evil birth.

For this skye byt may be sayde,
Handlyng ayne for our mysbredde.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. l. (Halliwell).

miscalculate (mis-kal'kylāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscalculated*, ppr. *miscalculating*. [*mis-1 + calculate*.] To calculate erroneously; make a wrong estimate of.

After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted . . . and misestimated. Arbuthnot, *Ans. Colna*.

miscalculation (mis-kal-kū-lā'shən), *n.* [*mis-1 + calculation*.] Erroneous calculation or estimate.

miscall (mis-kāl'), *v. t.* [*mis-1 + call*.] 1. To call by a wrong name; name improperly.

Punish that unhappy crime of nature
Which you miscall my beauty.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, III. 6.

The all-powerful and never tiring waves of that great sea miscalled the Pacific.

Darwin, *Voyage of the Beagle*, I. 177.

2. To give an unworthy name or character to; berate; revile.

Whom she with lessings lowly did miscall
And wickedly backbit. Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. viii. 24.

Those messengers . . . did miscall, and abuse with evil words, both our messenger and thee. Halliwell's *Voyages*, I. 408.

To sneer at a Bonish pageant, to miscall a lord's crest, were crimes for which there was no mercy.

Macaulay, *Conversation between Cowley and Milton*.

Mr. Fountain ascribed it to the same influence of Mrs. Pausagotto, and miscalled her till Jane's hair stood on end. C. Reade, *Love me Little*, VIII.

-Syn. 1. To misname; misterm.

miscapet, *v. t.* [For *miscapet*, < *mis-1 + scape-1*.] To escape (one) wrongly.

Many deeds, words, and thoughts miscapet me in my life. *Sp. Major*, Sermons, I. 380. (Dutton.)

miscarriage (mis-kar'ij), *n.* [*mis-1 + carry-1*.] 1. A going wrong; failure of a purposed result; untoward event; mischance; as, the criminal escaped by miscarriage of justice.

These and the like miscarriages in point of correspondence were conceived to arise from . . . two errors in their government. Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 344.

They marvelled . . . [the ship] was not arrived, fearing some miscarriage. N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 58.

Your cures . . . about you tell,
But wisely your miscarriages conceal.
Garth, *Dispensary*, v.

2. A wrong or perverse course, as of conduct; improper action or behavior; misdeemeanor.

By and by he fell upon a serious reprimand of the faults and miscarriages of some Princes and Governors. Evelyn, *Diary*, March 23, 1678.

Besides his miscarriage here in New-England, he was suspected of having murdered a man that had ventured monies with him when he first came into New-England. N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 140.

The dividing of the fleets, however, in I hear, voted a miscarriage, and the not building a fortification at Sheshegan. Peppis, *Diary*, Feb. 17, 1698.

3. In *pathol.*, the act of miscarrying (see *miscarry*, *v. t.*, 3); properly, untimely delivery before the twenty-eighth week of gestation. See *abortion*, 1.

miscarriageable (mis-kar'ij-a-bl), *a.* [*miscarriage + -able*.] liable to miscarry. [Rare.]

Why should we be more miscarriageable by such possibilities or hopes than others? *Sp. Hall*, *A Short Answer*.

miscarry (mis-kar'ij), *v.*; pret. and pp. *miscarried*, ppr. *miscarrying*. [*ME. miscarrian*; < *mis-1 + carry*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To fail of reaching the intended destination; go astray; be lost or carried astray in transit.

The cardinal's letter to the pope miscarried,
And came to the eye of the king.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, III. 2. 90.

Two ill-looking Ones, that I thought did plot how to make me miscarry in my journey. Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 202.

2. To go wrong; fail in object or purpose; come to naught; come to grief.

For what miscarries
Shall be the general's fault, though he performs
To the utmost of a man. Shak., *Cor.*, I. 1. 270.

Notwithstanding the desperate hazards run by the whale-catchers in their thin whale boats, . . . it has been rarely known that any of them have miscarried. C. Mather, *Mag. Chris.*, I. 2.

Juries are proverbially uncertain, and justice sometimes miscarries. The Nation, XLVIII. 201.

3. To suffer untimely delivery; bring forth young prematurely; give birth to a fetus which is not viable.

With thee tell me, how many Women with Child have miscarried at the eight of thee?
N. Bailey, *Tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus*, I. 211.

4. To be brought forth before the natural time, as a child.

As the child I now go with do *miscarry*, thou wert better than hadst struck thy mother.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4. 10.

II. *trans.* To mismanage; bring to misfortune or failure. *Morte Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1237.

miscast (mis-kást'), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *miscast*, ppr. *miscasting*. [*mis-1 + cast*]. 1. To cast or reckon erroneously.

The number is somewhat *miscast* by Polybius. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, v. II. § 8.

You have *mis* cast in your Arithmetick, Mis laid your Counters.

Sylvestor, tr. of Du Bartas's Works, l. 1.

2. To cast or direct erroneously or improperly; as, to *miscast* a glance.

It so befell
That I at thilke tyne
On me that she *miscast* hir eye.

Lower, Conf. Amant, III.

miscast (mis-kást'), *n.* [*miscast*, *v.*] An erroneous cast or reckoning.

miscasualty (mis-kaz'ú-ál-ti), *n.*; pl. *miscasualties* (-tiz). [*mis-1 + casualty*]. An unfortunate occurrence; a mischance.

Miscarriages of children, *miscasualties*, inquietness.

Sp. Hall, Character of Man.

miscatholic (mis-kath'ú-lik), *n.* [*mis-1 + catholic*]. Falsely styled or claiming to be Catholic; pseudo-Catholic.

Judge then, reader, whether the catholic bishop who wrote this, or the *miscatholic* monk who wrote it, be more worthy of belief.

Sp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, III. 8.

miscegenation (mis'e-je-ná'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. miscere*, mix + *genus*, race, + *-ation*]. Mixture or amalgamation of races; applied especially to sexual union between individuals of the black and white races.

Individuals sometimes show a desperate desire for *miscegenation*, but they indulge it always at the expense of a loss of the respect of both races. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIX. 83.

miscellanarian (mis'e-lá-ná-rí-an), *n.* [*miscellany* + *-arian*]. 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to miscellanies, in either sense; connected with or engaged in miscellaneous matters.

The celebrated wits of the *miscellanarian* race, and essay writers, casual discourses, reflection coluers, meditation founders, and others of the irregular kind of writers.

Shakespeare, Misc. Refec., II. 3.

II. *n.* A writer of miscellanies.

miscellanet (mis'e-lá-né), *n.* [*L. miscellaneus*, mixed; see *miscellaneous*. Cf. *maslin*², ult. < *L. miscere*, mix.] Same as *maslin*².

miscellanea (mis'e-lá-né-á), *n. pl.* [*L. neut. pl. of miscellaneus*, mixed; see *miscellaneous*]. A collection of miscellaneous matters of any kind; specifically, a collection of miscellaneous literary compositions; miscellanies.

miscellaneous (mis'e-lá-né-us), *a.* [= *F. miscellanée* (see *miscellany*)] = [*Fr. It. miscellaneo*, < *L. miscellaneus*, < *miscellus*, mixed, < *miscere*, mix; see *misc*]. 1. Consisting of a mixture; diversified; promiscuous; as, *miscellaneous* reading; & *miscellaneous* rubble.

My second boy, . . . whom I designed for business, received a sort of *miscellaneous* education at home.

Goldsmith, Vicar, I.

My sitting-room is an old wainscoted chamber, with small panes, and set off with a *miscellaneous* array of furniture.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 300.

2. Producing things of various sorts; as, a *miscellaneous* inventor.

Claudius Aelianus flourished in the reign of Trajan, unto whom he dedicated his *Tacticks*, an elegant and *miscellaneous* author.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., l. 8.

miscellaneous (mis'e-lá-né-us), *adv.* In a miscellaneous or mixed manner; with variety or diversity; promiscuously.

miscellaneousness (mis'e-lá-né-us-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being miscellaneous or mixed; diversified composition.

The . . . *miscellaneousness* of Rome, which made the mind flexible with constant comparison, and saved you from seeing the world's ages as a set of box-like partitions without vital connection. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xii.

miscellanist (mis'e-lá-níst), *n.* [*miscellany* + *-ist*]. A writer of miscellanies.

miscellany (mis'e-lá-ni), *a.* and *n.* [*L. a.*: see *miscellaneus*. *II.* *n.* = *F. miscellanée*, pl. = *Sp. miscelanea* = *Fr. It. miscellanea*, < *L. miscellanea*, a writing on various subjects, a mixture of different sorts of broken meats, neut. pl. of *miscellaneus*, mixed; see *miscellaneous*]. 1. *a.* Miscellaneous; diversified. **Miscellany madam**, a woman who went about selling laces, perfwers, etc., and took part in carrying on intrigues.

As a waiting woman, I would taste my lady's delights to her; as a *miscellany madam*, invent new tricks, and go visit courtiers.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *miscellanies* (-niz). 1. A mixture of various kinds; a combination of diverse objects, parts, or elements.

'Tis but a bundle or *miscellany* of sin. *Henry*, Sermon (1866), p. 4. (*Latham*.)

Not like the plebeian *miscellany*, man,
Bursts of great heart and slips in sensual mire,
But whole and one. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. A diversified literary collection; a book or periodical publication containing compositions on various subjects.

Every old woman in the nation now reads daily a vast *miscellany* in one volume royal octavo.

De Quincey, Style, l.

miscellane (mis'e-lá-né), *n.* [*L. miscellus*, mixed, + *-ine*]. Mixed; incongruous.

The present trade of the stage, in all their *miscellane* interludes, what learned or liberal soul doth not already abhor?

R. Johnson, Volpone, bed.

miscensure (mis-sen'shūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscensured*, ppr. *miscensuring*. [*mis-1 + censur*, *v.*] To censure wrongfully or without cause.

Pardon us, Antiquity, if we *miscensure* your actions. *David*, Hist. Eng., p. 101. (*Darwin*.)

miscensure (mis-sen'shūr), *n.* [*mis-1 + censur*, *n.*] Unjust censure; censure wrongly directed.

Therefore, my Friends, returne, recant, re-call
Your hard Opinions and *mis* Censures all
Job Triumphant (tr. by Sylvester), II. 102.

mischallenge (mis-chal'enj), *n.* [*mis-1 + challenge*]. A false or wrong challenge; a challenge given amiss.

Lo! falour, there thy meede unto thee take,
The meede of thy *mis*challenge and abet.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. III. 11.

mischance (mis-cháns'), *n.* [*ME. myschaunce*, *meschaunce*, *meschance*, *meschance*, < *OF. meschance*, *meschance*, an unfortunate chance, < *mes* + *chance*, *cheuener*, chance; see *mis-2* and *chance*]. An unfortunate chance; a mishap; ill luck; disaster.

The kynge spake to his barons, and seide that sore hym for thought the *myschance* of the Duke.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 78.

Let thy dauntless mind
Still ride in triumph over all *mis*chance.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 3. 18.

By *mis*chance he slept and fell;
A limb was broken when they lifted him.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

mischance (mis-cháns'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mischanced*, ppr. *mischancing*. [*mis-1 + chance*, *v.*] To chance or happen wrongly or unfortunately; fall out adversely; meet with a mishap; come to ill luck.

And still I hoped to be up advanced,
For my good parts, but still it has *mis*chanced
Spenser, Mother Hub Tale, l. 64.

If any such fortune should bee (as God forbid) that the ship should *mis*chance or be robbed.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 264.

mischancy (mis-chán-si), *a.* [*mischance* + *-y*]. Unfortunate; unlucky. [*Scotch*].

mischanter, *n.* See *mischanter*.

mischaracterize (mis-kar'ák-tér-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mischaracterized*, ppr. *mischaracterizing*. [*mis-1 + characterize*]. To characterize falsely or erroneously; impute a wrong character to. **mischarge** (mis-chärj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mischarged*, ppr. *mischarging*. [*mis-1 + charge*]. To make error in charging; as, to *mischarge* items in an account.

mischarge (mis-chärj'), *n.* [*mischarge*, *v.*] A mistake in charging; an erroneous entry in an account.

mischiefe (mis'chif), *n.* [*ME. myschiefe*, *mischiefe*, *mischeef*, *meschiefe*, *mescheef*, < *OF. meschiefe*, *mescheef*, *F. mischeef* = *Pr. mesceap*, harm, *mischiefe*, = *Sp. menoscabo*, *OSP. maceabo*, loss, = *Fr. mesoscabo*, contempt, lit. a bad result, < *L. minus*, loss (> *OF. mes*, etc., bad), & *caput*, head (> *OF. chief*, etc., end); see *mis-2* and *chief*, and cf. *chieft*, *chiever*]. 1. A harmful or troublesome event, circumstance, or contingency; an action or occurrence attended with evil or vexation; an annoying, frustrating, or hurtful state or condition of things; misfortune; calamity; used with much latitude of application; as, some one is making *mischiefe*; the *mischiefe* is that he cannot keep his temper.

When Kay saw that the kynge was at so grete *mescheef*, he griped his swerde, and come that the kynge was overthrown.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 110.

Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth *mischiefe* by a law?

Ps. xlv. 22.

See arrives not at the *mischiefe* of being wise, nor does cease to come by forwarding them.

Sp. Hall, Micro-cosmographie, A Child.

The *mischiefe* was these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued.

Shak.

2. The act, state, course, or disposition of causing annoyance, trouble, or harm; vexatious or injurious operation or tendency; the working of damage or disaster; as, the clouds bode *mischiefe*; what *mischiefe* is he up to now? often used in a kindly or playful sense, or for affectionate exence; as, the lad is full of *mischiefe*, but not vicious.

Come, boy, with me; my thoughts are ripe in *mischiefe*.

Shak., T. N., v. I. 122.

But when to *mischiefe* mortals bend their will,
How soon they find it instruments of ill!

Pope, R. of the L., III. 125.

Brom Bones . . . was always ready for either a fight or a frolic; but had more *mischiefe* than ill-will in his composition.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 451.

3. One who or that which does harm or causes injury or vexation; a source of trouble or annoyance; as, that child is a *mischiefe*.

Many of their horse . . . were now more a *mischiefe* to their own than before a terror to their enemies. *Milton*.

Nature, as in duty bound,

Deep hid the shining *mischiefe* (gold) underground.

Pope, Moral Essays, III. 10.

4. Annoyance, injury, or damage caused or produced; harm; hurt; as, to do *mischiefe*; irremediable *mischiefe*; now never used in the plural.

On the tatter side dide well the kynge Carados, and the kynge de Cent Chialers; these suffered many *mis*chances.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 163.

But Benjamin, Joseph's brother, Jacob sent not with his brethren; for he said, Lest peradventure *mischiefe* befall him.

Gen. xlii. 4.

I will heap *mischiefs* upon them. *Deut.* xxii. 22.

We that have lived these last twenty years are certain that money has been able to do much *mischiefe*.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 112.

I'll reach 'em, mother. . . . She wants to do everything herself. . . . But I can't let her do herself a *mischiefe* with stretching.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxiii.

5. The devil. [*Colloq.*] - **Malicious mischiefe**. See *malicious*. - **To play the mischiefe**, to cause trouble, damage, or injury. - **To play the mischiefe with**, to agitate or disturb greatly; throw into disorder or confusion; play the devil with. - **What the mischiefe** (formerly **what a mischiefe**), an interrogatory exclamation equal to 'what the devil': as, *what the mischiefe* are you doing? *what the mischiefe* do you mean by that? [*Colloq.*] - **With a mischiefe**, with a vengeance.

The matronly meddlesome and instructions of this wise cunning woman will in a little time make her encrease with a vengeance, and multiply with a *mischiefe*.

John Taylor, Works (1650). (*Nares*.)

With a mischiefe to you, confound you; devil take you. Bide down, with a *mischiefe* to ye, bide down.

Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxvii.

Syn. Damage, Harm, etc. See *injury*.

mischiefe (mis'chif), *v.* [*Also mischeere*; early mod. E. also *mischeef*; < *ME. mischeeren*, *mescheeren*, *mescheeren*, < *OF. meschever* (= *Sp. Pg. menoscabar*), harm, injure, < *meschiefe*, *mescheef*, harm; see *mischiefe*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To hurt; harm; ruin.

Ye be gretey afraied of the turment that is falle of youre fader, and of youre moder, and youre broder and sesters, that thus be *mis*cheered. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8.

Henry Purdie proved his cost,
And very narrowly had *mischiefe* d him.

Raid of the Residence (Child's Ballad, VI. 125).

II. intrans. To come to harm or misfortune; miscarry.

When pryde is moete in pryde,
Ande couetys moete wys,
Thenne schall Engkonde *mis*cheere.

Book of Proverence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 56.

mischiefe-maker (mis'chif-má'kér), *n.* One who makes mischiefe; one who instigates or promotes quarrels or ill-will.

Her resentment was studiously kept alive by *mischiefe* makers of no common dexterity. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xv.

mischiefe-making (mis'chif-má'king), *a.* Making trouble for others; causing quarrels.

mischiefe-night (mis'chif-nít), *n.* May-eve. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

mischievet, *v.* See *mischiefe*.

mischievous (mis'chi-vus), *a.* [*ME. meschevous*; < *OF. (AF.) meschevous*, < *meschiefe*, harm; see *mischiefe*]. 1. Producing or tending to produce mischiefe or harm; injurious; deleterious; hurtful.

And every one threw forth reproches rife
Of his *mischievous* deeds.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 14.

Lam is an Epithete which they give to Dignel, signify, ing wicked or *mischievous*. *Pierces Ploughman*, p. 208.

The mass of the community are persuaded that his [Harrison's] plans are *mischievous* to the last degree.

Greville, Memoirs, Sept. 18, 1888.

He (the said) was... as mischievous an enemy
that he was frequently... *Myosotis*, Hist. Eng., iv.
2. Fond of mischief; full of tricks; teasing or
troublesome; as, a mischievous boy.

Lady Freelove is as mischievous as a monkey, and as
quarrelsome too. *Cohens*, Jealous Wife, I.
—Syn. 1. Destructive, detrimental. See *injurious*.—2. Ro-
guish.

mischievously (mis'chi-vus-ly), *adv.* In a mis-
chievous manner; with injury, loss, or damage;
with evil intention or disposition; in a trouble-
some or teasing manner; with playful tricks;
roguishly; as, this law operates mischievously;
they created a scandal mischievously.

Too often and mischievously mistaken for it.
Like sirens mischievously gay.
South, Works, III. iv.
W. Harris, Essay on Satire (1730).

mischievousness (mis'chi-vus-ness), *n.* (Capa-
city to do injury; hurtfulness; noxiousness;
disposition to vex, annoy, or tease; roguish-
ness; as, the mischievousness of youth.

The mischievousness... found in an aged, long-prac-
tised sinner. *South*.

mischomany (mis'kō-mā-ni), *n.* [*Gr.* *μῆχος*,
a pedicel, + *mania*, madness; see *mania*.] In
bot., an extraordinary multiplication of pedicels
or flower-stalks; a term proposed by Morren.
[Not used.]

miscibility (mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F.* *miscibilité*;
as *miscible* + *-ity* (see *-ibility*).] The quality
of being miscible; capability of being mixed.

The wood naphtha is submitted to certain prescribed
tests in regard to color, specific gravity, boiling point,
miscibility with water, contents of acetone, and capacity
for absorbing bromine. *Science*, XIII. 58.

miscible (mis'i-bl), *a.* [= *F.* *miscible* = *It.* *miscibile*,
cf. *La* as if "miscibilis, mixable, cf. *miscere*,
mix; see *misc-*.] Capable of being mixed; as,
oil and water are not miscible.

Absolute alcohol is readily miscible with the naphtha or
light paraffine, so that the solvent is readily removed.
C. O. Whitman, Microscopical Methods, p. 121.

mis citation (mis-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*cf.* *mis-1* + *cita-*
tion.] A wrong citation; erroneous quotation.

What a mis citation is this! "Moses commanded." The
law was God's, not Moses'. *Sp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

miscite (mis-sit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscited*,
ppr. *misciting*. [*cf.* *mis-1* + *cite*.] To cite erro-
neously or falsely; misquote; as, to miscite a
text of Scripture.

No Antichrists, their poison to infuse,
Miscite the Scriptures, and Gods name abuse.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

misclaim (mis-klām'), *n.* [*cf.* *mis-1* + *claim*.] A
wrong or mistaken claim.

Error, *misclaim*, and forgetfulness become culprits for
some remission of extreme rigour. *Bacon*.

miscongnize (mis-kog'niz), *v. t.* [*cf.* *mis-1* + *cog-*
nize.] To misunderstand or misapprehend.

The good never intervert nor miscongnize the favour and
benefit which they have received.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 383.

miscollect (mis-kol-ekt'), *v. t.* [*cf.* *mis-1* + *col-*
lect.] To collect or infer falsely. *Hooker*.

miscollection (mis-kol-ek'shon), *n.* [*cf.* *mis-1* +
collection.] Erroneous reasoning; false infer-
ence or deduction. See *collection*, 4.

In his words and yours I find both a miscollection and a
wrong charge. *Sp. Hall*, Apol. against Brownists.

miscollocation (mis-kol-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [*cf.* *mis-1* +
collocation.] False collocation; faulty ar-
rangement.

Miscollocation or dislocation of related words disturbed
the whole sense. *De Quincey*, style, I.

miscolor (mis-kul'or), *v. t.* [*cf.* *mis-1* + *color*, *v.*] To
give a wrong color to; misrepresent.

A grand half-truth distorted and miscoloured in the
words. *Kingley*, Alton Locke, xxxiii.

miscomfort (mis-kum'fōrt), *v. t.* [*cf.* *ME.* *mis-*
comferten, *cf.* *OF.* *mesconforter*, distress, *cf.* *mes-*
+ *conforter*, comfort; see *mis-2* and *comfort*.] To
cause discomfort to. *Sir T. Malory*.

miscomfort (mis-kum'fōrt), *n.* [*cf.* *ME.* *miscom-*
forte; from the verb.] Discomfort.

Too heavy for *miscomforts* of my chere.
Testament of Love, I.

miscomplain, *v. t.* [*cf.* *mis-1* + *complain*.] To
complain without cause.

Therefore doth Job open his Mouth in vain:
And voyd of Knowledge yet, yet *miscomplain*.
Job, Trumphant (tr. by Sylvester), iv. 256.

He believed that too much attention had been given to
this subject, perhaps owing to a miscomprehension of the
teaching of Dr. H. Hewitt. *Medical News*, LIII. 383.

miscomputation (mis-kom-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [*cf.*
mis-1 + *computation*.] Erroneous computa-
tion; false reckoning.

miscompute (mis-kom-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.
miscomputed, ppr. *miscomputing*. [*cf.* *mis-1* +
compute. *cf.* *miscount*.] To compute or reckon
erroneously. *Sir T. Browne*.

miscompute (mis-kom-pūt'), *n.* [*cf.* *miscom-*
pute, *v.*] An unjust computation or estima-
tion.

Buddous de Asse correcting their miscompute of Valla.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 18.

misconceit (mis-kon-sēt'), *n.* [Formerly also
misconceit; *cf.* *mis-1* + *conceit*, *n.*] Misconcep-
tion; misunderstanding; erroneous opinion.

He on his way did ride,
Full of melancholle and sad misfate
Through *misconceit*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 2.

It is merely by accident that men are abused into a sin.
that is, by weakness, by *misconceit*.
Jos. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 278.

That general *misconceit* of the Jews about the kingdom
of the Messiah. *South, Works*, VII. ii.

misconceit (mis-kon-sēt'), *v. t.* [*cf.* *mis-1* + *con-*
ceit, *v.*] To judge wrongly; misconceive; form
a false opinion about.

Renown'd Devereux, whose awkward fate
Was *misconceit*ed by foul envy's hate.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

misconceive (mis-kon-sēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.
misconceived, ppr. *misconceiving*. [*cf.* *mis-1* +
conceive.] To conceive erroneously; form a
wrong conception of; misunderstand; misap-
prehend; misjudge.

He that *misconceiveth* misdoeth.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I. 1163.

They appear to have altogether *misconceived* the whole
character of the times. *Macaulay*, History.

—Syn. To misunderstand, misapprehend, mistake.
misconceiver (mis-kon-sēv'ēr), *n.* One who
misconceives.

What a *misconceiver* 'tis!
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, II. 1.

misconception (mis-kon-sēp'shon), *n.* [*cf.* *mis-1* +
conception.] Erroneous conception; false
opinion; misunderstanding.

It cannot be that our knowledge should be other than
a heap of *misconception* and error.
Hambridge, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.

—Syn. Misunderstanding, misapprehension, mistake.
misconclusion (mis-kon-kliū'shon), *n.* [*cf.* *mis-1* +
conclusion.] An erroneous conclusion or in-
ference.

Away, then, with all the false positions and *misconclu-*
sions! *Sp. Hall*, Fashions of the World.

misconduct (mis-kon'dukt'), *n.* [*cf.* *mis-1* + *con-*
duct, *n.*] 1. Wrong conduct; misbehavior.

They are industriously proclaimed and aggravated by
such as are guilty or innocent of the same *misconduct* or *miscon-*
ducts in their own behavior. *Addison*, Spectator.

Let wisdom be by past *misconduct* leant.
Thomson, Castle of Indulgence, II. 72.

2. Mismanagement.

In 1667 the act which founded the Court of Star Cham-
ber was passed, as a remedy for the evils of maintenance,
the *misconduct* of sheriffs, and riots and unlawful assem-
blies. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 302.

misconduct (mis-kon'dukt'), *v. t.* [*cf.* *mis-1* +
conduct, *v.*] 1. To conduct amiss; misman-
age.—2. With a reflexive pronoun, to misbe-
have.

One of these was Trebonius, who had *misconducted* him-
self in Spain. *Fronto*, Cicer., p. 167.

misconjecture (mis-kon-jek'tūr), *n.* [*cf.* *mis-1* +
conjecture.] A wrong conjecture or guess.

I hope they will... correct our *misconjectures*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

misconjecture (mis-kon-jek'tūr), *v. t.* and *v.*; pret. and pp.
misconjectured, ppr. *misconjecturing*. [*cf.* *mis-1* +
conjecture, *v.*] To form a wrong
conjecture.

Many pressing and fawning persons do *misconjecture* of
the humours of men in authority.
Bacon, Controversies of Church of Eng.

misconsecrate (mis-kon-sē-kra't), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.
misconsecrated, ppr. *misconsecrating*. [*cf.* *mis-1* +
consecrate.] To consecrate im-
properly.

The gust that tore their *misconsecrated* flags and sayles.
Sp. Hall, Defeat of Cruelty.

misconsecration (mis-kon-sē-kra'shon), *n.* [*cf.* *mis-1* +
consecration.] Improper consecra-
tion.

misconsequence (mis-kon-sē-kwenk), *n.* [*cf.* *mis-1* +
consequence.] A wrong consequence
or deduction.

Satan and the profane world are very inventive of such
shapes and colours as may make truth odious, drawing
monstrous *misconstructions* out of it.
Adp. Leighton, Com. on Peter, III. 2.

misconster, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *miscon-*
strue.

misconstruct (mis-kon-strukt'), *v. t.* [*cf.* *mis-1* +
construct.] 1. To construct wrongly.—2. To
misconstrue.

misconstruction (mis-kon-struk'shon), *n.* [*cf.* *mis-1* +
construction. *cf.* *misconstrue*, *miscon-*
strue.] The act of misconstruing; wrong in-
terpretation; a mistaking of the true meaning.

It pleased the king, his master, very late
To strike at me, upon his *misconstruction*.
Shak., Lear, II. 2. 184.

He was not unaware of the *misconstruction* to which this
representation was liable. *Paley*, Sermons, xz.

misconstrue (mis-kon'strū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.
misconstrued, ppr. *misconstruing*. [Formerly
also *misconster*; *cf.* *mis-1* + *construe*.] To
construe or interpret erroneously; take in
a wrong sense; misjudge; misunderstand.

Ah, Douglas, thou *misconstrued* his intent!
Greene, James IV., II.

My zealous deride,
And all my doubts *misconstrue*.
Sp. Corbet, Distracted Partisan.

From its harmless glebe,
The wretch *misconstrued* villany.
Scott, Rob Roy, iv. 21.

—Syn. See *construe* and *translate*.
misconstruer (mis-kon'strū-ēr), *n.* One who
misconstrues; one who makes a wrong in-
terpretation.

Which those *misconstruers* are fain to understand of the
distinct notifications given to the angels.
Sp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, III. 10.

miscontent (mis-kon-tent'), *n.* [*cf.* *OF.* *maccon-*
tent, *F.* *mecontent*, not content, *cf.* *mes-* + *con-*
tent, content; see *mis-2* and *content*.] Not
content, or ill content; discontented.

She was not *miscontented* that he seemed litel to regard
Jacob's welle. *J. Wals.*, On John iv.

miscontented (mis-kon-tent'ed), *a.* [*cf.* *mis-1* +
contented.] Discontented.

Her highness (Queen Elizabeth) is not *miscontented* that
either her own face or the said king's should be painted or
portrayed. *Cecil Papers*, in Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, I. 301.

miscontentment (mis-kon-tent'ment'), *n.* [*cf.* *mis-1* +
contentment.] Discontent; dissatisfaction.

I have no spectacle of the King's Majesties *miscontent-*
ment. *Sp. Gardiner*, To Page (1646). (*Darwin*)

His eyes declaring *miscontentment*.
Motley, United Netherlands, II. 379.

miscontinuance (mis-kon-tin'ū-āns), *n.* [*cf.* *mis-1* +
continuance.] In law: (a) Continuance
by an improper process. (b) Discontinuance.
Conell.

miscopy (mis-kop'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mis-*
copied, ppr. *miscopying*. [*cf.* *mis-1* + *copy*, *v.*] To
copy wrongly or inaccurately; imitate im-
perfectly or in a mistaken manner.

It will be found... that the latter has recklessly *mis-*
copied, has suppressed important words and phrases, and
has even added words of his own.

Westminster Rev., CLXVIII. 218.

miscopy (mis-kop'i), *n.*; pl. *miscopies* (-iz). [*cf.*
miscopy, *v.*] An error in copying.

Some of these differences may be resolved into *mis-*
prints or *miscopies*.
R. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 305.

miscord (mis-kōrd'), *v. t.* [*cf.* *ME.* *miscorden*, *cf.*
OF. *mesconder*, *mesconder*, *cf.* *mes-* + *acorder*,
agree; see *mis-2* and *cord*, *accord*.] To be dis-
cordant.

He (a heretic) was a man right expert in reasons, and
sweete in his wordes and the wordes *miscorden*.
Testament of Love, II.

miscorrect (mis-ka-rect'), *v. t.* [*cf.* *mis-1* + *cor-*
rect.] To correct erroneously; alter wrongly
in attempting to correct.

He passed the first seven years of his life at Mantua,
not seventeen, as Scaliger *miscorrects* his author. *Dryden*.

miscounsel (mis-koun'sel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.
miscounseled or *miscounseilled*, ppr. *miscounsel-*
ing or *miscounseiling*. [*cf.* *ME.* *miscounseilen*, *cf.* *OF.*
mesconseiller, *mesconseiller*, counsel badly, *cf.* *mes-*
+ *conseiller*, counsel; see *mis-2* and *coun-*
sel.] To counsel or advise falsely.

If any lawyer or slyster dissuade or *miscounsel* or lye his
broyer in presence of ye alderman and of his breyoryn,
what pay di he (wax). *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

Things *miscounselled* must needs miswend.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I. 128.

miscount (mis-kount'), *v.* [*cf.* *ME.* *miscounten*,
cf. *OF.* *mescomter*, *mescomter*, *mescomter*, *mes-*
compter, miscount, *F.* *mecompter*, strike, wrong

(said of a clock), < *mis-* + *count*, count! see *mis-2* and *count*! I. *trans.* 1. To count erroneously; mistake in counting.

In their computation they had mistaken and *miscounted* in their number an hundredth year.
Hall, Hen. VIII, an. 15.

2. To account wrongly; mis-judge or misconstrue.

While my honest heat
Were all *miscounted* as malignant humors.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

II. *intrans.* To make a false reckoning.

And if so be that he *miscounted*,
To make in his answer a fall.

Lower Conf. Amant, i.

Thus do all men generally *miscount* in the days of their health.
Sp. Patrick, Divine Arithmetic, p. 6.

miscount (mis-kount'), *n.* [*< mis-* + *count*, *v.*] An erroneous counting or numbering.

miscounting (mis-kun'ting), *n.* [*ME. miscounting*; < *mis-* + *counting*.] Wrongful counting.

She maketh folk compass and caute
To taken other folks theng,
Thorough robberye or *miscounting*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 106.

miscreance (mis-kre-ans), *n.* [*< OF. miscreance* (F. *mécreance* = [i. *miscreance*], unbelief, < *me* + *creant*, unbelieving; see *miscreant*.] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion.

But through this, and other their *miscreances*,
They maken many a wrong chevance.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

miscreancy (mis-kre-an-si), *n.* [*As miscreance*; see *-cy*.] 1. Same as *miscreance*.

The more usual causes of deprivation are murder, manslaughter, heresy, *miscreancy*, atheism, simony.
Ayliffe, Paragon.

2. The state of being a miscreant; turpitude.
Does the audacity of man present us with such another instance of perfidious *miscreancy*?
De Quincey, Esuaries, II.

miscreant (mis-kre-ant), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. miscreant*, *miscreant*, < *OF. mescreant*, F. *mécreant* (= [i. *miscreant*], unbelieving, unbelieving, < *me* + *creant*, believing; see *mis-2* and *creant*), *credent*.] I. *a.* 1. Misbelieving; unbelieving; infidel.

Al *miscreant* palnyms, al false Jewes, al false heretikes, and al seditious solomatikes. *Sir T. More, Works, p. 774.*

2. Vile; detestable.
For men like those on earth he shall not find
In all the *miscreant* race of human kind.
Pope, Dymsey, xvii. 667.

II. *n.* 1. An unbeliever; a misbeliever.
Robert . . . dyd many notable acts . . . at the wynnynge of the ctyes of Acon vpon the *mycreant* & Turkes.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 102, note.

That *mycreantes* whilom gan honoure,
As for their goldis thaim deyffynge.
Rom. of Parsonage (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 62.

The emperor's generosity to the *miscreants* was interpreted as treason to the Christian cause.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lviii.

2. A vile wretch; a scoundrel; a detestable villain.

Thou art a traitor and a *miscreant*.
Shak., Rich. II., l. 1. 39.

miscreate (mis-kre-at'), *a.* [*< mis-* + *create*, *a.*] Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; deformed; monstrous; spurious.

Or nicely charge your understanding soul
With opening titles *miscreate*, whose right
Suits not in native colours with the truth.
Shak., Hen. V., l. 2. 10.

miscreated (mis-kre-ā'ted), *a.* [*< mis-* + *create*.] Same as *miscreate*.

For nothing might abash the villain bold,
No mortal steel emperv his *miscreated* mould.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 42.

What art thou, execrable shape!
That darrest, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy *miscreated* front.
Milton, P. L., II. 683.

miscreation (mis-kre-ā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-* + *creation*.] A faulty or unnatural making or creation.

Office peopled with savages andimps of our own *miscreation*.
Kingsley, Life, II. 277.

miscreative (mis-kre-ā'tiv), *a.* [*< mis-* + *creative*.] Tending to wrong creation; that creates amiss. *Shallig.*

miscredent (mis-kre-dent), *n.* [*< mis-* + *credent* (after the older *miscreant*, *q. v.*)] An unbeliever; an infidel; a miscreant.

Your sermon to vs of a dungeon appointed for offenders and *miscredents*.
Stanhurst, In Holmshed's Descrip. of Ireland, lv.

miscredit (mis-kred-it), *v. t.* [*< mis-* + *credit*.] To give no credit or belief to; disbelieve.

The *miscredited* Twelve hasten back to the chateau for an answer in writing.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 7.

miscredulity (mis-kre-dū'l-i-ti), *n.* [*< mis-* + *credulity*.] Misdirected credulity; belief or credulity erroneously directed, or resting on a wrong object.

We cannot but justly tax the *miscredulity* of those who will rather trust to the Church than to the Scripture.
Sp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 6.

miscreed (mis-kre-d'), *n.* [*< mis-* + *creed*.] An erroneous or false creed. [*Rare.*]

Why then should man, teasing the world for grace,
Spoil his salvation for a *miscreed*?
Keats, Posthumous Poems, Sonnets, xiv.

miscrop (mis-krop'), *n.* [*< mis-* + *crop*.] Failure of a crop; scantiness in a harvest.

miscue (mis-ki'), *n.* [*< mis-* + *cue*.] In billiards, an accidental slip of the cue at the moment of making a stroke, causing the tip to glance off the ball instead of striking it fairly as intended.

misdate (mis-dat'), *n.* [*< mis-* + *date*, *n.*] A wrong date.

misdate (mis-dat'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misdated*, ppr. *misdating*. [*< mis-* + *date*, *v.*] To date erroneously; give a false or wrong date to.

In hoary youth Methusalems may die;
O how *misdated* on their flatterer tomb!
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 777.

misdaub (mis-dāb'), *v. t.* [*< mis-* + *daub*.] To daub unskillfully; spoil by daubing. [*Rare.*]

Misdaubed with some untimely and lately-laid mortar.
Sp. Hall, To a Worthy Knight.

misdeal (mis-dēl'), *n.* [*< mis-* + *deal*, *n.*] In card-playing, a wrong deal; a deal in which the players do not all receive the proper number of cards or the cards in proper order.

misdeal (mis-dēl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misdealt*, ppr. *misdealing*. [*< mis-* + *deal*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To deal or act wrongly or falsely; misconduct one's self.—2. In card-playing, to make an incorrect distribution of the cards.

Flie on you, all the Honors in your flat,
Counship, Househeadship—how have you *misdealt*?
Browning, Ring and Book, l. 104.

II. *trans.* To deal or divide improperly; make a wrong deal of, as of the cards in card-playing.

misdecision (mis-dē-si-zh'on), *n.* [*< mis-* + *decision*.] 1. The act of deciding wrongly.

The danger of deception and consequent *misdecision* on the part of the judge.
Bentham.

2. A wrong or erroneous decision.

The judge paid a penalty for his *misdecision*.
Brougham.

misdeed (mis-dēd'), *n.* [*< ME. misdede*, < *AS. misdād* (= *OS. misdād* = *OFries. misdād* = *D. misdaad* = *MLat. misdat* = *OHG. misistāt, misistāt, MHG. misistāt, G. misse that* = *Sw. misdåd* = *Dan. misdaad* = *Goth. misadāda*), a wrong act, misdeed, < *mis-* + *deed*, deed; see *mis-* and *deed*.] *Misdēd* is the oldest existing noun with the prefix *mis-*. (*Cf. misdo.*) An evil or mischievous deed; a reprehensible or wicked action.

By my grete *mysted* here hym slayn haue I.
Rom. of Parsonage (E. E. T. S.), l. 298.

I am clear from this *misdeed* of Edward's.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., li. 3. 183.

Syn. See list under *misdeanor*.

misdeem (mis-dēm'), *v. t.* [*< ME. misdemen* (= *leq. misdema*); < *mis-* + *deem*.] To judge erroneously; misjudge; mistake in judging.

Were we unchangeable in will,
And of a wit that nothing could *misdeem*.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality, viii.

A Stripling's graces blow
Fades, and are shed, that from their timely fall
(*Misdeem* it not a cankerous change) may grow
Rich mellow bearings, that for thanks shall call.
Wentworth, Sonnets, II. 26.

misdean (mis-dē-nān'), *v.* [*< OF. "misde-mener"*, < *mes-* + *demenner*, refl., conduct (oneself); see *mis-* and *demean*.] I. *trans.* To behave (one's self) ill; conduct (one's self) improperly.

You, that best should teach us,
Have *misdeaned* d'yourself.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 14.

II. *intrans.* To misbehave.

But when our neighbours *misdean*,
Our censures are exceeding keen.
C. Smart, tr. of Phaedrus, p. 149.

misdeanant (mis-dē-nānt'), *n.* [*< OF. "misde-menant"*, ppr. of *"misde-mener"*, *misde-men*; see *mis-* and *demeanant*.] One who commits a *misdeanor*; a person guilty of a petty crime.

Misdeanants who have money in their pockets may be seen in many of our prisons.
Sydney Smith.

It [Canada] was no penal colony; they were no set of political convicts or social *misdeanments* sent out to be gotten rid of by the home government.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 146.

misdeanor, misdeanour (mis-dē-nōr), *n.* [*Formerly also misdeanore, and improp. misdeanor*; < *mis-* + *demeanor*; see *misdeanor*.] 1. Ill behavior; evil conduct; fault.

God takes a particular notice of our personal *misdeanors*.
South, Works, IX. 211.

2. In law, an offense of a less grave nature than an indictable felony. See *crime* and *felony*.

A crime or *misdeanor* is an act committed, or omitted, in violation of a public law either forbidding or commanding it.
Blackstone, Com., IV. 1.

3. Mismanagement; mistake in management or treatment.

Some natural fault in the soil, or *misdeanors* of the owners.
Seauwable Sermon, p. 25 (1644). (Latham.)

Syn. 1. *Misdeed*, *misconduct*, *misbehavior*, *trespass*, *transgression*, *misdoing*.—2. See *crime* and *offense*.

misdepart (mis-dē-pārt'), *v. t.* [*ME. misde-parten*; < *mis-* + *depart*.] To part or distribute unequally.

He *misdeparteth* riches temporal
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 9.

misderive (mis-dē-riv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misderived*, ppr. *misderiving*. [*< mis-* + *derive*.]

1. To divert from the proper course; mislead; misdirect.

Misderiving the well meant devotions of charitable and pious souls into a wrong channel.
Sp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, III. 7.

2. To err in deriving; as, to *misderive* a word.

misdescribe (mis-des-krib'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misdescribed*, ppr. *misdescribing*. [*< mis-* + *describe*.] To describe falsely or erroneously.

misdescription (mis-des-krip'shon), *n.* [*< mis-* + *description*.] Erroneous description; faulty or fraudulent description; as, *misdescription* of goods by an importer.

I recently set myself the task of classifying them into the four classes of successful, partially successful, *mis-descriptions*, and failures.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 427.

misdesert (mis-dē-zert'), *n.* [*< mis-* + *desert* (2).] Ill desert.

My hapless case
Is not occasion'd through my *misdesert*.
But through misfortune. *Spenser, F. Q., VI. l. 12.*

misdevotion (mis-dē-vō'shon), *n.* [*< mis-* + *devotion*.] Misdirected devotion; mistaken piety.

A place where *misdevotion* frames
A thousand prayers to saints whose very names
The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet. *Donne.*

misdiet (mis-dī-et), *n.* [*< mis-* + *diet*, *n.*] Improper diet or food.

A dry dropsie through his flesh did flow,
Which by *misdiet* daily greater grew.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 23.

misdiet (mis-dī-et), *v. t.* [*< mis-* + *diet*, *v.*] To eat improper or injurious food; diet irregularly or improperly.

Certainly this great body by *mis-dieting* and willfull disorder contracted these spiritual diseases.
Sp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

misdieter (mis-dī-e-tēr), *n.* One who misdiets.

If, conorting with *misdieters*, he baste himselfe in the muddy streames of their luxury and riot, he is in the very next suburbs of death it selfe.
Optick Glass of Humours (1639). (Norw.)

misdight (mis-dīt'), *a.* [*< mis-* + *dight*.] Badly dressed.

People'd nature suit them once aright,
Their bodie to their coate, both now *mis-dight*.
Sp. Hall, Satires, III. 7.

misdirect (mis-di-rekt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-* + *direct*.] To direct wrongly. (a) To give erroneous information or instruction to. (b) To give a wrong course or direction to. (c) To write an incorrect address upon; as, to *misdirect* a letter.

misdirection (mis-di-rek'shon), *n.* [*< mis-* + *direction*.] The act of misdirecting, or the state of being misdirected; wrong direction; an erroneous indication, guidance, or instruction; as, the *misdirection* of a letter; a judge's *misdirections* to the jury.

Through ignorance or *misdirection* it may hurt or enfeeble the animal or being that misguides it.
F. H. Clarke, Sex in Education, p. 25.

Equists would regard this as numerical and impossible, or, if possible, a plain *misdirection* of efforts.
H. Sadler, Methods of Ethics, p. 204.

misdisposition (mis-dis-pō-zi-sh'on), *n.* [*< mis-* + *disposition*.] Bad disposition.

Besides supernatural delusions, there's a deceit of the sight; whether through the indisposition of the organ or the distance of the object, or the *misdisposition* of the medium.
Sp. Hall, The Deceit of Appearance.

did direct him to the great way or Castragan.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 41

3. Manifesting misery; indicative of want or suffering; shocking; pitiable: as, a *miserable* hut; to be covered with *miserable* rags; *miserable* looks.—4. Of wretched character or quality; without value or merit; very poor: mean; worthless: as, a *miserable* soil; a *miserable* performer or performance; a *miserable* subterfuge.

Miserable comforters are ye all. Job xvi. 2.

It was *miserable* economy, indeed, to grudge a reward of a few thousands to one who had made the State richer by millions. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xliii.

5. Covetous; miserly; niggardly. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The liberal-hearted man is, by the opinion of the profligate, *miserable*; and by the judgment of the *miserable*, lavish. Hooker.

Which the king thankfully receiving, noting his *miserable* nature, and that his gift rather did proceed from hope of gain than good will. Parnell's *Joni*, etc. (1694). (Nares.)

Our language, by a peculiar significance of dialect, calls the covetous man the *miserable* man. South, Works, VIII. vi.

6. Compassionate; merciful; commiserating. [Rare.]

My son's in . . . gaol, . . . and outstop [unless] the king be *miserable*, hem like to suffer. Heywood, King Edward IV. (Plays, I. 72, reprint, 1874).

—Syn. 1. Distressed, forlorn, disconsolate, afflicted, pitiable. See *affliction*.

II. n. An unfortunate, unhappy creature; a wretch.

'Tis a cruel journey to send a few *miserables*. Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 30.

miserableness (miz'-e-ra-bil-ness), n. 1. The state or quality of being miserable; misery; wretchedness.—2. Miserliness; niggardliness.

Miserableness

Hath brought in distress.

Shelton, Why Come ye not to Court?

miserably (miz'-e-ra-bli), adv. In a miserable manner; calamitously; pitifully; deplorably; very poorly or meanly; wretchedly.

He will *miserably* destroy those wicked men. Mat. xxi. 41.

Many men were lifted up [by a tempest] in the harbor of Dominica and carried in the air many howl shots, some being thereby *miserably* bruised. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 910.

Where you shall be so *miserably* entertained.

Sir P. Sidney.

The younger clerks were . . . *miserably* paid.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

miseration (miz'-e-ri-ashun), n. [= F. *miseration* = Sp. *miseración* = Pg. *miseracão* = It. *miserazione*, < L. *miseratio* (n-), compassion, < *miserari*, pp. *miseratus*, pity; see *miserable*.] Commiseration; pity.

God of his *miseration*

Sends better reformation.

Shelton, Why Come ye not to Court?

Misereatur (miz'-e-rē-ā-tēr), n. [So called because beginning with the words "Misereatur vestri omnipotens Deus" ("Almighty God have mercy upon you"): L. *miseretur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *misereri*, pity; see *miserere*.] In the Roman Catholic and other Latin liturgies, the first part of the public form of absolution, following the Confiteor in the mass. It is also used at prime and complin, and, with the singular pronoun (*tui*), in sacramental absolution.

miserect (miz'-e-rect'), v. t. [*< mis- + erect*.] To erect wrongly; erect with a wrong object.

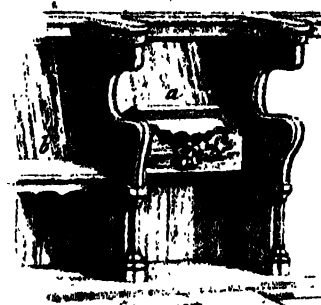
Cause those *miserected* altars to be beaten down by the ground. Sp. Hall, Hard Texts, Anon III. 10.

miserere (miz'-e-rē-rō), n. [So called because beginning with the words, taken from the Vulgate version of the 51st Psalm, "Misere mei, Domine" ("Pity me, O Lord"): L. *miserere*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *misereri*, pity, < *miser*, wretched; see *miser*!.] 1. The 51st Psalm (50th in the Vulgate and Douay versions); so called from its first word. In the liturgies of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches it is used in the communion of the sick, the burial service, and on other like occasions. Hence: (a) The service of which the *miserere* forms a part. (b) A musical setting of this psalm. The most celebrated example is the *Miserere* of Allegri, written about 1555, which forms a part of the Tenebrae service sung in Holy Week at the Sistine Chapel in Rome. In the rendering of this *miserere* so much of care, skill, and striking surroundings combine as to give it a unique effectiveness as a specimen of sacred music. (c) Any sacred musical composition of a penitential character. (d) A lamentation.

No more ay mees and *misereres*, Thanks.

Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, III. 3.

2. A hinged seat in a church stall, made to turn up, and bearing on its under side a bracket capable of affording some support to one who, in standing, leans against it. The under side of the seat, in medieval and Renaissance examples, is usually



Miserere, from All Souls College, Oxford. a, *miserere* seat turned back, showing carving; b, seat let down.

ornamentally carved, often with grotesques or caricatures. Also called *misericordia*, *misericorde*, *misericord*. See *stall*.

We are still sitting here in this *Miserere*.

Longfellow, Hyperion, IV. 1.

Miserere day, Ash Wednesday. See *Glossary*.—**Miserere week**, the first week in Lent. See *Glossary*.

misericorde, **misericord** (miz'-e-ri-kōrd'), n. [*< ME. misericorde*, < OF. *misericorde*, mercy, pity, also a dagger so called, F. *misericorde* = Sp. Pg. It. *misericordia*, < L. *misericordia*, mercy, < *miserere*, tender-hearted, pitiful, merciful, < *miserere*, pity, + *cor* (cord-) = E. heart; see *miser*! and *correl*!.] 1. Merciful disposition; forgiving pity or kindness. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now shul ye understonde that the relevynge of avarice is *misericorde* and pitye largely taken.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Misericord and Justice both disdain them.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, III. 60.

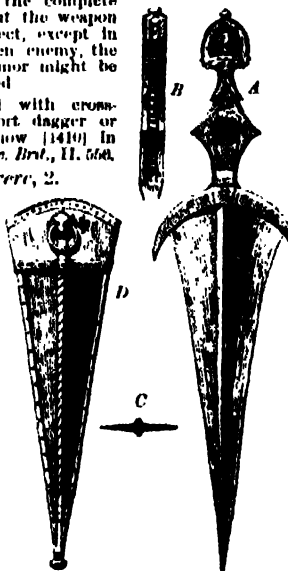
2. A dagger used by a knight to put a wounded man out of his misery (to give the *coup de grace*). Against the complete armor of the knight the weapon would have no effect, except in the case of a fallen enemy, the joints of whose armor might be found to have penetrated.

The long sword with cross-guard and the short dagger or *misericorde* were now [1410] in fashion. Encyc. Brit., II. 55a.

3. Same as *miserere*, 2.

The *misericorde*, or hinged seats, are decorated with very interesting carved subjects, three on each.

The Academy, No. 1800, p. 304.



Misericorde, 15th century. A, the dagger; B, profile of hilt; C, section of blade; D, scabbard.

miserliness (miz'-e-ril-ness), n. The state or quality of being a miser or of miserly disposition or habits; avariciousness; niggardliness; penuriousness.

miserly (miz'-e-ri), a. [*< miser + -ly*.] Like a miser; penurious; sordid; niggardly; parsimonious; as, a *miserly* person, or a person of *miserly* habits.—Syn. Parsimonious, Niggardly, etc. See *penurious*.

miser-roll (miz'-rōl), n. An official account or record in the exchequer of *mise-moneys*.

miser (miz'-e-ri), n.; pl. *miseries* (-riz). [*< ME. miserie*, < OF. *miserie*, *miserre*, F. *miserie* = Sp. Pg. It. *miseria*, < L. *miseria*, wretchedness, < *miser*, wretched; see *miser*!.] 1. A state of grievous affliction or unhappiness; mental or physical suffering; wretchedness.

His soul was grieved for the *miser* of Israel.

Judges x. 18.

2. Any afflictive or depressed condition; want of the means of livelihood; destitution; as, the burning of the factory caused much *miser* among the poor.

In Naples *miser* laughs and sings, and plays the Pandean pipes, and enjoys itself.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pease, p. 138.

3. A seared pain or ache; an acute local ailment; as, to have a *miser* in the teeth, or a *miser* in the side or back. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Mrs. Johns . . . talked about her husband, "and a *miser* in his side," and how he felt it a-comin' on nigh on ter a week ago. M. N. Murray, The Atlantic, XLI. 577.

4. That which makes miserable; a cause or source of affliction; misfortune; calamity; generally in the plural.

Weep and howl for your *miseries* that shall come upon you. Jan. v. 1

I will not wish ye half my *miseries*.

Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 1. 399

Bent are they less with time than *miseries*.

W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 4

5. Miserliness; penuriousness. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

But Brutus, skorning this *miser* and niggardliness [that of Octavius Caesar], gave unto every hand a number of weathers to sacrifice, and fifty silver Drachmas to every souldier.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1071

—Syn. Affliction, Grief, Sorrow, etc. See *affliction*.

miseret, n. See *miserere*.

miserestem (mis-es-tēm'), n. [*< mis- + esteem*, Lack of esteem; disrespect.

miserestimate (mis-es-ti-māt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *miserestimated*, ppr. *miserestimating*. [*< mis- + estimate*.] To estimate erroneously. J. S. Mill, Logic, VI. viii. § 2.

miserexpenset (mis-eks-pens'), n. [*< mis- + expense*.] Foolish expenditure.

O wretched end of idle vanity,

Of *miserexpenset* and prodigality.

The Beggar's Ape (c. 1607). (Nares.)

misexpound (mis-eks-pound'), v. t. [*< mis- + expound*.] To expound erroneously. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

misexpression (mis-eks-presh'-on), n. [*< mis- + expression*.] Wrong or improper expression.

Barter.

misfait, n. [ME., < OF. *mesfait*, *mesfaite*, misdeed, mishap, < *mesfaire*, misdo, do harm, < *mes* + *faire*, do; see *mis-2* and *fait*, *feat*, n.] Mishap; misfortune.

"I have wonder of the," quod I, "that witty art holden, Why thou ne sweetest man and his make that no *misfait* hem folwe."

Piers Plowman (B), xl. 306

misfaith (mis-fāth'), n. [*< mis- + faith*.] Lack of faith or trust; distrust. Tennyson, Merlín and Vivien.

misfall (mis-fāl'), v. i. [ME. *misfullen*; < *mis- + fall*.] To fall out unluckily.

Though the ones on a tyme *misfalle*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1530

misfare (mis-fār'), v. i. [*< ME. misfaren*, < AS. *misfaran*, go wrong, go astray, fare ill (= OFries. *misfara*, go wrong, = Icel. *misfara*, go amiss, be lost), < *mis- + faran*, go, fare; see *mis-1* and *fare*!.] To fare ill; go wrong or do wrong; be unfortunate.

Thi fader and al his folk so *misfaren* hadde, That alle here lines in a stonde hadde be lore.

William of Palerne (L. E. T. S.), I. 1288

Sigh this thyng how it *misfarte*.

Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

misfare (mis-fār'), n. [*< ME. mysfare* (= Icel. *misfari*); from the verb.] Ill fare; misfortune.

Jeon! the son of David calde.

Thou haue mercy!

Alas! I crye, he heris me nogt,

He has no rathe of my *misfare*.

York Plays, p. 211

Great comfort in her and *misfare* Was Amoret, companion of her care.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 30

misfaring (mis-fār'-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *misfare*, c.] 1. Misfortune.—2. Evil-doing.

For all the rest do most what fare amis, And yet their owne *misfaring* will not see.

Spenser, Colin Clout, I. 724

misfashion (mis-fash'-on), v. t. [*< mis- + fashion*.] To fashion or form wrongly. Hake-will, On Providence.

misfate, n. [*< mis- + fate*.] Ill fate or luck; misfortune.

Through their owne *misfate* in hating none, Or, hating Vertues, not to have them known.

Panaretus (tr. by Sylvester).

misfeasance (mis-fē-zans), n. [Formerly also *misfeasance*; < OF. *mesfeaisance*, wrong, trespass, < *mesfeisant*, doing wrong; see *misfeasant*. Of *malfeasance*.] In law: (a) A trespass; a wrong done. (b) In modern use, more specifically, the misuse of power; misbehavior in office; the wrongful and injurious exercise of lawful authority, as distinguished from *malfeasance* and *nonfeasance*. This word is often carelessly used in the sense of *malfeasance*.

misfeasant (mis-fē-zant), n. [*< OF. mesfeisant*, ppr. of *mesfaire*, *mesfere* (F. *mesfaire*), do harm, < *mes- + faire*, < L. *facere*, do; see *mis-2* and *fact*, and cf. *damage-feasant*.] In law, a trespasser; a misfeasor.

misfeasor, **misfeaser** (mis-fē-zər), n. [*< OF. mesfeisour, mesfeisor*, < *mesfeire*, misdo; see *misfeasant*.] One who is guilty of *misfeasance*.

misdoer, *n.* [Also *misdoer*; < OF. *mesfais*, an ill deed, < *mesfaire*, do wrong; see *misfeasant*, *mis-*, and *fact*.] Ill deed; wrong. *Hallwell*.

misfeasance, *n.* An obsolete form of *misfeasance*.

misfeasor, *n.* See *misfeasor*.

misfeign (*mis-fān'*), *v. t. and t.* [*mis-1* + *feign*.] To feign with an evil design.

For so *misfeigning* her true knight to be.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 40

misfire (*mis-fīr'*), *n.* [*mis-1* + *fire*.] A failure in firing, as of a gun or cannon.

In case of *misfire* through no fault of the shooter, another bird shall be allowed.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 395

misfit (*mis-fīt'*), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *misfitted*, ppr. *misfitting*. [*mis-1* + *fit*, *r.*] 1. To make, as a garment, etc., of a wrong size.—2. To supply with something that does not fit or is not suitable.

misfit (*mis-fīt'*), *n.* [*mis-1* + *fit*, *n.*] A wrong or bad fit; something, as a suit of clothes, that fits badly.

misforgive, *r. t. and t.* [*ME. misforgiven, misforyoven*, < *mis-1* + *forgive*.] To forgive.

His herte *misforgaf* hym everun.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1420

misform (*mis-fōrm'*), *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *form*.] To make of an ill form; put in a bad shape.

With that *misformed* spright he backed return agayne.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 55

misformation (*mis-fōr-mā'shən*), *n.* [*mis-1* + *formation*.] An irregularity of formation; malformation.

misfortunate (*mis-fōr-tū-nāt*), *a.* [*mis-1* + *fortunate*.] 1. Producing misfortune.—2. Unfortunate.

We were the poorest of all, malun, and have been *misfortunate* from the beginning.

Mac Burney, Cecilia, I. 11

That *misfortunate* wanting of his strength.

Sir H. Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, II, iv. 4

misfortune (*mis-fōr-tūn*), *n.* [*mis-1* + *fortune*.] 1. Ill fortune; especially, adverse fortune for which the sufferer is not directly responsible; adversity.

And never dare *misfortune* cross her foot.

Shak., M. of V. II. 4. 36

2. An unfortunate event or circumstance; a mishap or accident; anything that causes harm or disappointment; as, he had the *misfortune* to break his leg; it was his *misfortune*, not his fault.

By *misfortunes* was my life prolong'd,

To tell and stories of my own mishap.

Shak., C. of E. I. 1. 120

By *misfortune* his design'd Alterations did not arrive at Oxford till the book was almost Printed off.

Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, Pref.

For the purposes of the present discussion (upon bankruptcy "caused by misfortune without any misconduct on the debtor's part") *misfortune* is equivalent to some adverse event not immediately dependent on the actions or will of him who suffers from it, and of so inoperable a character that no prudent man would take it into his calculations in reference to the interests either of himself or of others.

Fry, L. J., L. R. 20 Q. B. 816

3. A lapse from virtue. [Colloq.]

"If you please, ma'am, I had a *misfortune*, ma'am," replied the girl, casting down her eyes. "What, have you not been married?" "No, ma'am, not yet."

Maryat, Middleman Easy, III

misfortune, *n.* [*mis-1* + *fortune*.] 1. Ill fortune; especially, adverse fortune for which the sufferer is not directly responsible; adversity. 2. An unfortunate event or circumstance; a mishap or accident; anything that causes harm or disappointment; as, he had the *misfortune* to break his leg; it was his *misfortune*, not his fault. 3. A lapse from virtue. [Colloq.] "If you please, ma'am, I had a *misfortune*, ma'am," replied the girl, casting down her eyes. "What, have you not been married?" "No, ma'am, not yet."

misfortune (*mis-fōr-tūn*), *r. t.* [*mis-1* + *fortune*, *r.*] To fall out unfortunately or unhappily; fall or miscarry.

The Queens, after marriage, was conceived with child, but *misfortunat*.

Shak., Chron., Pref.

misfortunat (*mis-fōr-tūnd*), *a.* [*mis-1* + *fortune* + *-ed*.] Attended by misfortune; unfortunate.

Charity hath the judging of so many private grievances in a *misfortunat* wedlock.

Milton, Tetrachordon, (Latham.)

misforyeve, *r. t. and t.* See *misforgive*.

misframe (*mis-frām'*), *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *frame*.] To frame wrongly or amiss. *Sir T. More, Works, p. 874*

misgestured (*mis-jes'turd*), *a.* [*mis-1* + *gesture* + *-ed*.] Awkward or ill-behaved.

To be *misgestured* in our prayers.

misget (*mis-ge't*), *r. t.* [*ME. misgeten*; < *mis-1* + *get*.] To get wrongly or unlawfully; procure by unlawful means.

Of that that were first *misget*.

Leave, taylor, quickly that *misotten* wett To him that hath it better justlyde.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. l. 18

misgive, *r. t.* See *misguy*.

misgive (*mis-giv'*), *v.*; pret. *misgave*, ppr. *misgiven*, ppr. *misgiving*. [*mis-1* + *give*.] 1. To give or grant amiss. I knew nothing of any of their liberty *misgiven* or mis used, till about a fortnight since.

2. To give doubt or apprehension to; make apprehensive; cause to hesitate; used of the mind, heart, conscience, etc., with a pronoun for object, or with the object unexpressed.

Surely those unarmed and petitioning People needed not have him so formidable to any but to such whose consciences *misgive* them how ill they had deserved of the People.

Her mind *misgave* by a she heard That 'twas his wedding day.

Young Bekie (Child's Ballads, IV. 141)

Emmy's mind somehow *misgave* her about her friend, Rebecca's wit, spirits, and accomplishments troubled her with a rueful disquiet.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxv

II. *trans.* 1. To give way to doubt; be apprehensive; hesitate.

We shrink at near hand, and fearfully *misgive*.

2. To give way; break down.

Plans *misgive* and prospects lour and look dreary on every side of us.

misgiving (*mis-giv'ing*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misgive*, *v.*] A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust.

She boasts a confidence she does not hold, . . . conscious of her crimes, she feels instead A cold *misgiving*, and a killing dread.

Conquer, Conversation, I. 710

misgo (*mis-go'*), *v. t.*; pret. *miswent*, ppr. *misgone*, ppr. *misgoing*. [*ME. misgon*; < *mis-1* + *go*, *v.*] 1. To go wrong; go astray.

I wot wel by the cradel I have *misgo*; Here lilt the miller and his wif also.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 835

if any man have in court *mis-gayne*, To porter wards he schalle be tane, Ther to a hyde the lordes wyll.

Baboon Book (E. E. T. 8.), p. 310

Lord, how wa I *misgine*? how eake 'tis to erre'

2. To miscarry. [Rare.]

Some whole fleets of cargoes . . . had ruinously *misgone*.

misgoggle, *r. t.* See *misguggle*.

misgovern (*mis-guv'ern*), *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *govern*.] To govern ill; administer unfaithfully.

misgovernance (*mis-guv'er-nans*), *n.* [*ME. misgovernance*; < *mis-1* + *governance*.] 1. Misbehavior; misconduct.

He (Adam) for *misgovernance* Was drive out of his heigh prosperitee To labour, and to helles, and to merchandise.

2. Misgovernment.

He [the prior] confessed that he had a vision indeed; which was, that the Realm of England should be destroyed through the *Misgovernance* of King Richard.

misgoverned (*mis-giv'ernd*), *p. a.* 1. Ill or badly governed; characterized by bad administration, as of public affairs; as, a *misgoverned* country or people.—2. Led astray; misguided; ill-behaved.

Kade, *misgovern'd* hands from windows' tops Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head.

misgovernment (*mis-guv'ern-ment*), *n.* [*mis-1* + *government*.] 1. Bad government, management, or administration of public or private affairs.

Men lay the blame of those evils wherof they know not the ground upon public *misgovernment*.

2. Want of self-restraint; irregularity in conduct; misbehavior.

Eachue betymes the whirpoxe of *misgovernment*.

Queneque, To the Youth of England.

misguy

Thus, pretty lady, I am sorry for thy much *misgovernance*.

Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 100

misgracious (*mis-grā'shus*), *a.* [*ME. misgracious*; < *mis-1* + *gracious*.] Not gracious or agreeable; disagreeable; uncouth.

His figure [Vulcan's] Both in visage and of stature, Is lofty and *misgracious*.

misgraft (*mis-grāf'*), *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *graft*.] The old and correct form of *misgraft*. See *graft*, *n.*

The course of true love never did run smooth; But either it was different in blood, . . . Or else *misgrafted* in respect of years.

misgraft (*mis-grāf'*), *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *graft*.] To graft amiss; graft on a wrong or unsuitable stock.

misgreet, *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *greet*.] To err or offend in greeting or saluting.

And if any one of this brotherhood *misgreet* another, let him make boot (amends) with thirty pence.

misgrounded (*mis-groun'ded*), *a.* [*mis-1* + *grounded*.] Not well grounded; ill-founded.

misgrowth (*mis-grōth'*), *n.* [*mis-1* + *growth*.] An abnormal growth; an excrescence.

Medieval charity and medieval charity are manifestly *misgrowths* . . . of the ideas of kindness and piety.

misgruggle, *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *gruggle*.] To err or offend in greeting or saluting.

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misshallowed (mis-hal'ed), *a.* [*< mis-1 + hal-
lowed.*] Consecrated to evil uses, or by unhal-
lowed means.

I do not find David climbing up those *misshallowed* hills.
Sp. Hall, Contemplations, III. 20.

Had set upon his conqueror's flesh the seal
Of his *misshallowed* and unloved steel

A. C. Swinburne, *Titanian* of Lyonsese, 1

misshandle (mis-han'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mis-
shandled*, ppr. *misshandling*. [*< mis-1 + handle.*]
To maltreat.

Very few be over many to be so wrongfully *mis-
shandled* and punished. *Sir T. More, Works*, p. 800.

misshanter, mischanter (mis-shan'ter), *n.* [*A
dial. corruption of misshander, misshunter; see
misshunter.*] The form *mischanter* is prob-
ably due to association with *mischanter*. Misfor-
tune; disaster; an unlucky chance. [*Scotch.*]

misshap (mis-shap'), *n.* [*< ME. mishap; < mis-1
+ hap, n.*] 1. An unfortunate or evil hap;
mischance; misfortune.

Many grots *misshaps*, many hard trauals.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 176.

Secure from worldly chances and *misshaps*.

Shak., Tit. And., I. 1. 162.

2. A lapse from virtue. [*Collog.*]

Lady Betty was 'er friend and correspondent of Swift.
In early life she made a *misshap*.

Cunningham, Note to Walpole's Letters, I. 96.

-Syn. 1. Mischance, disaster, etc. See *misfortune*.

misshap (mis-shap'), *v. t.* [*< ME. mishappen; < mis-1
+ hap, n.*] To happen or turn out ill;
go wrong.

Gawain was ever penail for his vncle that he hadde lefts
in Carnokle, that hym sholdo any thing *misshapen* upon
the way. *Martin (E. F. T. S.)*, III. 471.

For eyther I mot sleen him at the gappe,
Or he moot sleen me, if that me *misshapen*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 788.

I fear all is not well.

Something 's *misshapen*, that he is come without her.

H. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, III. 1.

misshapen (mis-shap'n), *v. t.* [*< ME. mishap-
pen; < mis-1 + happen, n.*] 1. To happen ill.

His fearefull frends were out the wofull night, . . .

Affraid lest to themselves the like *misshapen* might.

Spenser, F. Q., I. III. 20.

2. To fare ill.

Boots and deliquous pride and ille viceament

Misshapen offendit. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 289.

misshappiness (mis-shap'i-ness), *n.* [*< mis-1 +
happiness.*] Unhappiness; wretchedness; mis-
ery.

What wit have wordes so preat and forecable

That may containe my great *misshappiness*!

Wyatt, Complaint upon Loue.

misshappy (mis-shap'i), *a.* [*< ME. myshappy; < mis-1
+ happy.*] Unhappy.

Sorrowful and *misshappy* is the condition of a poure beg-
gar. *Chaucer, Tale of Melibee*.

misshap (mis-shap'), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *mis-
shaped*, ppr. *misshaping*. [*< ME. mishapen; < AS.
mishpan, disobey; < mis- + hpan, hear, obey;
see mis-1 and hap.*] To mistake in hearing.

It is not so; thou hast *misshapen*, *misheard*.

Shak., K. John, III. 1. 4.

misheed (mis-hed'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + heed.*]
Want of heed or care; heedlessness.

Daily heed to die,

In Cates and Peares, and Miberlo,

By *misheed*, or by *misshap*.

Sylvester, tr. of H. Smith's Microcosmographia.

misshap (mis-shap'), *n.* [*A varied redupli-
cation of mishap.*] Cf. equiv. G. *mischmisch*
(= Dan. *miskmask*), a varied reduplication of
mischen, mix.] A hotchpotch; a medley.

A chaos, a confused lump, a formlesse masse, a *mis-
shap*. *Florio*, p. v. (Halliwell).

Their language . . . [is] a *misshap* of Arabic and Por-
tuguese. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa*, p. 27.

Mishmo or Mishme bitter. See *Captis*.

Mishnah (mish-nah), *n.* [*Also Mishna; Heb.
mishnah, repetition, explanation, < shanah, repeat.*]
1. In *Jewish lit.*, a collection of halach-
oth or binding precepts and legal decisions
deduced by the ancient rabbis from the Penta-
teuch, and itself forming a second or oral law.

See *halachah*. These halachoth, which had been pre-
served for several centuries by tradition among the do-
ctors of the synagogue, were gradually committed to writ-
ing. The first who attempted to reduce them to order was
Hillel I. (c. 70 B. C. to 10 A. D.), president of the Sanhedrin,
who arranged them in six *Schulim* or orders. The final
redaction, however, was made by Rabbi Jehudah, surnamed
"the *be-sha*," about the end of the second century of our era.

The *Mishnah* is divided into six parts, each of which con-
tains a number of treatises, which are subdivided into
chapters, and these again into paragraphs or *mishnoth*.

The first part is a list of *seventy-two* tractates, the second regulates
the manner of observing festivals; the third treats of wo-
men and matrimonial cases; the fourth of damages and

losses in trade, etc.; the fifth is on "holy things"—that is,
oblations, sacrifices, etc.; and the sixth treats of the sev-
eral sorts of purification. The *Mishnah* forms the text on
which the *Gemara* is based. See *Gemara* and *Talmud*.

The *Mishnah* consists chiefly of *Halakhoth*; there is,
comparatively speaking, little *Agadah* to be found in it.
It is not, however, as many think, either a commentary
on the *Halakhoth* portions of the Pentateuch, or on the
ordinances of the *Sopherim*, or on both together. It rather
presupposes the knowledge of and respect for both the
Mosaic and the *Sopherim* laws, and it only discusses, and
finally decides on, the best mode and manner of executing
them. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 608.

2. [*< l. e.*; pl. *mishnoth* (mish'noth).] A para-
graph of the *Mishnah*.

A *mishnah*, if genuine, never begins with a passage of
the Pentateuch, and even comparatively seldom brings
direct proof from or gives reference to it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 608.

Mishnaic (mish-na'ik), *n.* [*< Mishna(h) + -ic.*]
Of or pertaining to the *Mishnah*; traditional.

The weighty reference to the *Mishnaic* usage remains,
however, in full force, however conservative be our deci-
sion on the date of *Chronicles*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 661.

Mishnic (mish-nik), *a.* [*< Mishna(h) + -ic.*]
Of or pertaining to the *Mishnah*.

The wife whom Rashi, according to *Mishnaic* precept
(*Altoth*, v. 21), married at the age of eighteen. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 284.

mishnoth, *n.* Plural of *mishnah*, 2.

misimagination (mis-i-maj-i-na'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 +
imagination.*] Wrong imagination or
conception; delusion.

Who can without indignation look upon the prodigies
which this *misimagination* produces in that other sex?

Sp. Hall, Righteous Mammon.

misimprove (mis-im-pruv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.
misimproved, ppr. *misimproving*. [*< mis-1 + im-
prove.*] To fail to improve or make a good
use of; misapply; neglect opportunities of im-
proving; as, to *misimprove* time, talents, ad-
vantages.

If a spiritual talent be *misimproved*, it must be taken
away. *South, Works*, XI. xli.

misimprovement (mis-im-pruv'ment), *n.* [*< mis-1 +
improvement.*] Ill use or employment;
failure to improve; misapplication.

Their neglect and *misimprovement* of that season.

South, Works, XI. xli.

misincline (mis-in-klīn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.
misinclined, ppr. *misinclining*. [*< mis-1 + in-
cline.*] To give a wrong or evil inclination or
direction to.

Our judgments are perverted, our wills depraved, and
our affections *misinclined*, and set upon vile and unworthy
objects. *South, Works*, X. l.

misinfer (mis-in-fēr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mis-
inferred*, ppr. *misinferring*. [*< mis-1 + infer.*] I.
trans. To infer wrongly. *Hooker, Eccles. Pol-
ity*, v. 52.

II. *intrans.* To draw a wrong inference.

misinform (mis-in-for'm), *v.* [*< mis-1 + in-
form.*] I. *trans.* To inform erroneously or
falsely; make a wrong statement to; give wrong
or misleading information to.

That he might not through any mistake . . . *misinform*
me. *Boyle, Works*, I. 61.

Lest, by some fair appearing good surprised,
She dictate false, and *misinform* the will
To do what God expressly hath forbid.

Milton, P. L., I. 355.

II. *intrans.* To testify falsely; make false
or misleading statements.

You *misinform* against him for concluding with the
Papists. *Sp. Hall, Appeal to Caesar*, xlii.

misinformant (mis-in-for'mant), *n.* [*< misin-
form + -ant.*] One who misinforms or gives
false information.

misinformation (mis-in-for-ma'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 +
information.*] Wrong information; false
account or intelligence.

Let not such (military commanders) be discouraged (who
deserve well) by *misinformation*, and for the satisfying
the humours and ambitions of others. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers*, § 23.

misinform (mis-in-for'mer), *n.* One who
gives wrong information.

Those slanderous tongues of his *misinformers*.

Sp. Hall, Account of Himself.

misinspire (mis-in-spīr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mis-
inspired*, ppr. *misinspiring*. [*< mis-1 + inspire.*]
To inspire falsely.

Some god *misinspired*

Or man took from him his own equal mind.

Chapman, Odyssey, xiv.

misinstruct (mis-in-strukt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 +
instruct.*] To instruct amiss.

Let us not think that our Saviour did *misinstruct* his dis-
ciples. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 44.

misinstruction (mis-in-strukt'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1
+ instruction.*] Wrong instruction.

Correcting by the clearness of their own judgement
the errors of their *misinstruction*.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

misintelligence (mis-in-tel'i-jens), *n.* [*< F.
misintelligence; as mis-2 + intelligence.*] 1.
Wrong or false information.

Mr. Lort was certainly *misinformed*. . . I showed out
or two of them (tales) to a person since my recovery, who
may have mentioned them, and occasioned Mr. Lort's *mis-
intelligence*. *Walpole, Letters*, VII. 167. (*Darwin*).

2. Misunderstanding; disagreement.

He lamented the *misintelligence* he observed to be be-
tween their majesties. *Clarendon, Life*, II. 338.

misintend (mis-in-tend'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + in-
tend.*] To misdirect; aim ill.

When suddenly, with twinkle of her eye,
The *Danzell* broke his *misintended* dart.

Spenser, Sonnets, xvi.

misinterpret (mis-in-tér'pret), *v. t.* [*< F. mis-
interpréter; as mis-2 + interpréter.*] To interpret
erroneously; do the work of interpreter incor-
rectly or falsely; understand or explain in a
wrong sense.

The experience of your own uprightness *misinterpreted*
will put ye in mind to give it (this discourse) free audi-
ence and generous construction.

Milton, Divorce, To Parliament.

Such is the final fact I fling you, alas,
To mouth and mumble and to *misinterpret*.

Browning, King and Book, I. 332.

-Syn. See *translate*.

misinterpretable (mis-in-tér'pre-ta-bl), *a.* [*< mis-
interpret + -able.*] Liable to be *misinter-
preted*. *Donne*.

misinterpretation (mis-in-tér'pre-ta'shon), *n.*
[*< F. misinterprétation, < misinterpréter, misin-
terpret; see misinterpret.*] Erroneous inter-
pretation; a wrong understanding or explana-
tion.

In a manner less liable to *misinterpretation*.
D. Stewart, Philos. Essays, I. 2.

misinterpreter (mis-in-tér'pre-tér), *n.* One
who interprets erroneously.

Whom, as a *misinterpreter* of Christ, I openly protest
against. *Milton, Divorce, To Parliament*.

misintreat (mis-in-tré't), *v. t.* Same as *mis-
intrate*.

Had a man done never so much harme, . . . If he might
once come into the Temple, it was not lawful for any to
misintreat him. *Grafton, Chronicle*, vi. an. 3632.

misjoin (mis-join'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + join.*] To
join unfitly, improperly, or inappropriately.

Luther, more mistaking what he read,

Misjoins the sacred body with the bread.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, II. 142.

misjoinder (mis-join'ér), *n.* [*< mis-1 + join-
der.*] In law, a joining in one suit or action of
causes or of parties that ought not to be so
joined.

misjudge (mis-juj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misjudged*,
ppr. *misjudging*. [*< mis-1 + judge.*] I. *trans.*
To err in judging of; judge erroneously or
wrongfully.

Clarendon might *misjudge* the motive of his retirement.

Johnson, Waller.

-Syn. To misapprehend, misunderstand, misconceive.

II. *intrans.* To err in judgment; form erro-
neous opinions or notions.

Too long, *misjudging*, have I thought thee wise.

Farmer, in Pope's Dunciad, IV. 82.

Have we *misjudged* here?

Enfeebled whom we sought to fortify.

Made an archbishop and undone a saint?

Browning, King and Book, II. 312.

misjudgment, misjudgement (mis-juj'ment),
n. [*< mis-1 + judgment.*] Erroneous judgment;
error in judging or determining.

misikal (mis-ikal), *n.* [*Also miscal and mitcal,
mishkal, metqil, metqal, etc.; < Ar. mishkal, a
weight (used in weighing); < thaqila, be heavy,
thiqil, weight.*] An Arabian unit of weight, be-
ing 34 (or, according to others, 49) of a derham
(which see). In Constantinople and Smyrna the *misikal*
is 4.6 grams, or 74 grains troy.

miskeep (mis-kép'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + keep.*] To
keep ill or wrongly.

Goods are great ill to those that cannot use them:

Misers *miskeep*, and Profligates *mis-spend* them.

Sylvester, Memorials of Mortality, st. 78.

misken (mis-ken'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misken-
ed*, ppr. *miskenning*. [*< mis-1 + ken.*] To be
or appear to be ignorant of; mistake for an-
other; misunderstand. [*Scotch.*]

Were I you, *Ranald*, I would be for *miskenning* *Sir Dan-
can* (and) keeping my own secret.

Scott, Legend of Montrose, III.

mismanagement (mis-man'j-ment), *n.* [*< mis-manage + -ment.*] Careless or improper management.

Such revolutions happen not upon every little mismanagement in publick affairs.
Locke, Of Civil Government, § 225.

mismantered (mis-man'erd), *a.* [*< mis- + manter (v.).*] Unbecoming. *Hallucell, [Prov. Eng.]*

mismaners (mis-man'ers), *n. pl.* [*< mis- + maners.*] Bad manners; ill breeding.

I hope your honour will excuse my mismaners to whisper before you.
Faughn, The Relapse, IV. 1.

mismark (mis-märk'), *v. t.* [*< mis- + mark.*] To mark wrongly; err in noting or marking.

Thou haste the mismarkid, trowly be true;
Wherefore of this misse thou the amende.
York Plays, p. 258.

mismatch (mis-mach'), *v. t.* [*< mis- + match.*] To match unsuitably, or inaccurately or unfitly.

mismatchment (mis-mach'ment), *n.* [*< mis-match + -ment.*] An unfortunate match; misalliance. *Mrs. Gore.*

misrate (mis-rät'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misrated*, ppr. *misrating*. [*< mis- + rate.*] To rate or match amiss or unsuitably.

Be not too wise,
Meeling that ye are wedded to a man,
Not all misrated with a yawning clown.
Tempsom, Goralint.

mismean (mis-men'), *v. t.* [*< mis- + mean.*] To mistake the meaning of; misinterpret.

Mismean me not.
N. Ward, Simple Cocker, p. 60.

mismeasure (mis-mezh'ür), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mismeasured*, ppr. *mismeasuring*. [*< mis- + measure.*] To measure incorrectly; estimate erroneously.

With aim mismeasured and impetuous speed.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 7-4.

Which profess that right and wrong should be mismeasured and confounded on one of the subjects most momentous to human welfare.
J. S. Mill.

mismeasurement (mis-mezh'ür-ment), *n.* [*< mis- + measurement.*] Inaccurate or inexact measurement.

mismetret, mismetretet, v. t. [*< ME. mismetren, mismetret; < mis- + metret, v.*] To spoil the meter or measure of (verses) by reading them badly.

And for ther is so grete dyversalte
In English, and in writyng of our tonge,
So preys I God, that non mywrite the,
Ne the mynmetre for default of tonge.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1796.

misname (mis-näm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misnamed*, ppr. *misnaming*. [*< mis- + name.*] To call by a wrong name; give an unsuitable or injurious name to.

Whom you could not move by sophistical arguing, them you think to confute by scandalous misnaming.
Milton, Church-Government, l. 6.

And that thing made of sound and show
Which mortals have misnamed a bean.
Beattie, Wolf and Shepherds.

misnomer (mis-nō'mēr), *n.* [*< ME. *mesnomer, < OF. mesnemer, mesnomer, F. dial. ménemer, misname, < mes- + nomer, nommer, name, < L. nominare, name; see mis-2 and nominate.*] 1. A misnaming; the act of applying a wrong name or designation.

Many of the changes, by a great misnomer called Parliamentary reforms, went . . . in their certain . . . effect, home, to the utter destruction of the constitution of this Kingdom.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

There never was a greater misnomer than to call a savage a child of Nature.

Quoted in *J. F. Clarke's Self-Culture, p. 253.*

2. In law, an error in name; misstatement in a document of the name of a person. *Misnomers* in proceedings are now frequently amended by the court; provided no party has been misled or prejudiced. Hence—3. A mistaken name or designation; a misapplied term.

The Anglican Church is constantly declared to be merely a convenient misnomer for a subordinate function of the Legislature.
H. N. Okenham, Short Studies, p. 305.

misnomer (mis-nō'mēr), *v. t.* [*< misnomer, n.*] To designate by a mistaken or unsuitable name; misname. *Richardson, [Rare.]*

misnumber (mis-num'bēr), *v. t.* [*< mis- + number, v.*] To number or reckon wrongly; miscalculate.

Which might well make it suspected that the armies by sea, before spoken of, were misnumbered.

Haldy, Hist. World, V. 1. 5.

misnurture (mis-nēr'tür), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misnurtured*, ppr. *misnurturing*. [*< mis- + nurture.*] To nurture or train wrongly.

He would punish the parents misnurturing their children.
Sp. Hall, Eliza Cursing the Children.

misobserve (mis-ob-zerv'), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *misobserved*, ppr. *misobserving*. [*< mis- + observe.*] To observe incorrectly or imperfectly; err in observing.

If I misobserve not, they [children] love to be treated as rational creatures sooner than is imagined.
Locke, Education, § 81.

misobserver (mis-ob-zér'ver), *n.* One who observes inaccurately or imperfectly.

misocleret (mis-ō-kler), *a.* [*< Gr. misiv, hate (< misiv, hatred), + L. clerus, the clergy; see cleric.*] Hating the clergy.

King Henry VI. acted herein by some misocleret courtiers (otherwise in himself friend enough to churchmen), sent this archbishop [Chicheley, for a new year's gift, a shred of . . . in Jeer. Fuller, Church Hist., IV. li. li.

misogamist (mi-sog'a-mist), *n.* [*As misogamy + -ist.*] A hater of marriage.

misogamy (mi-sog'a-mi), *n.* [= F. *misogamie* = Sp. *misogamia* = Pg. It. *misogamia*, < Gr. as if *misogamia*, < *misogamos*, hating marriage, < *misiv*, hate, + *gamos*, marriage.] Hatred of marriage.

It is misogyny rather than *misogamy* that he affects.
C. Lamb, To Coleridge.

misogrammatist (mis-ō-gram'a-tist), *n.* [*< Gr. misiv, hate, + grammata, letters, learning (see grammar), + -ist.*] One who dislikes or despises learning.

Wat Tyler . . . being a *misogrammatist*, . . . hated every man that could write or read.

Fuller, Worthies, II. 341. (Davies.)

misogyne (mis-ō-jin), *n.* [*< Gr. misogynia, misogynia, a woman-hater; see misogyny.*] A misogynist. *Coleridge.*

misogynist (mi-sō-jin-ist), *n.* [*As misogyny + -ist.*] A woman-hater.

The hardest task is to persuade the erroneous obstinate *misogynist*, or woman hater, that any discourse acknowledging their worth can go beyond poetry.

Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 322.

He was unmarried, and a *misogynist* to boot.

Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, xlv.

misogynistical (mi-sō-jin-ist-ik-əl), *a.* [*< misogynist + -ical.*] Woman-hating; misogynous.

This *misogynistical* Rodericuan was brought over to Oxford by Boyle. *Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 46.*

misogynous (mi-sō-jin-us), *a.* [*< Gr. misogynos, hating women, a woman-hater, < misiv, hate, + gyniv, woman.*] Hating the female sex; woman-hating.

misogyny (mi-sō-jin-i), *n.* [= F. *misogynie* = Sp. *misoginia* = Pg. *misogynia* = It. *misoginia*, < Gr. *misogynia*, also *misogynia*, hatred of women, < *misiv*, hating women; see *misogynous*.] Hatred of women.

misologist (mi-sō-jin-ist), *n.* [*As misology + -ist.*] A hater of reason.

Socrates warns his friends against losing faith in inquiry. Theorists, like men, are disappointing; yet we should be neither misanthropists nor *misologists*.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 100.

misologue (mis-ō-log), *n.* [*< Gr. misologos, hating argument; see misology.*] A misologist.

misology (mi-sō-lō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. misologia, hatred of argument, < misologos, hating argument, < misiv, hate, + logos, discourse, argument, reason; see Logos, -ology.*] Hatred of reason.

The sombre hierarchs of *misology*, who take away the keys of knowledge.
J. Morley.

That Bruno's scorn sprang from no *misology* his own varied erudition proves. *G. H. Lewis, Hist. Philos., II. 106.*

misoneism (mis-ō-nē-izm), *n.* [*< Gr. misiv, hate, + nos, new, + -ism.*] Hatred of innovation.

misopinion (mis-ō-pin'yen), *n.* [*< mis- + opinion.*] Erroneous opinion; wrong ideas.

But where the heart is forestalled with *misopinion*, ab-lative directions are first needful to unteach error, ere we can learn truth. *Sp. Hall, Sermon xv., Sept., 1662.*

misorder (mis-ōr'dēr), *n.* [*< mis- + order, n.*] Disorder; want of method; irregularity.

See and consider if any *misorder* be amongst our servants or apprentices.

Haldy's Voyages, I. 243.

An art that showeth th' idea of his mind
With valence, frenzy, and *misorder* fraught.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

misorder (mis-ōr'dēr), *v. t.* [*< mis- + order, v.*] 1. To order or manage amiss; put out of order; derange.

The company extendeth not to allow or accept ignorance for any lawful or just cause of excuse, in that which shall be *misordered* by negligence.

Haldy's Voyages, I. 302.

If the child misse . . . in *misordering* the sentence, I would not have the master frown.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 27.

2. To misconduct; misbehave; used chiefly reflexively.

"My Jorda," said he, "I do confess that I have *misordered myself* very far, in that I have presumptuously and boldly preached."

Latimer, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., II.

The place where they were last found begging or *misordering themselves*.

Hilton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 103.

misordered (mis-ōr'dēr), *p. a.* *Misdirected*; irregular; disorderly.

Few of them cum to any great age, by reason of their *misordered* life when they were young.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 28.

misorderly (mis-ōr'dēr-li), *a.* [*< mis- + orderly, a.*] Irregular; improper. *Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 28.*

misorderly (mis-ōr'dēr-li), *adv.* [*< mis- + orderly, adv.*] In an irregular or disorderly way.

All persons above the age of fourteen years, being taken begging, vagrant, & wandering *misorderly*, should be apprehended.

Stat. Q. Elizabeth, no. 1473.

misordination (mis-ōr-di-nā'shon), *n.* [*< mis- + ordination.*] Irregular or faulty ordination.

misotheism (mis-ō-thē-izm), *n.* [*< Gr. misiv, hate, + theos, God; see theism.*] Hatred of God. *De Quincey, [Rare.]*

misowning (mis-ō-ning), *a.* [*< mis- + owning.*] Derogatory.

He abjured all articles belonging to the crafts of necromancie, or *misowning* to the faith.

Stow, Henry VI., dn. 1446.

mispaint (mis-pant'), *v. t.* [*< mis- + paint.*] To paint falsely or in wrong colors.

In the details . . . are several things misseen, untrue, which is the worst species of *mispainting*.

Carlyle, Sterling, II. 5. (Davies.)

mispassion (mis-pash'on), *n.* [*< mis- + passion.*] Evil passion or feeling; wicked thought.

Not only the outward act of murder is a breach of the law, but the inward *mispassion* of the heart also.

Sp. Hall, Hard Texts, Mat. v. 22.

mispay (mis-pā'), *v. t.* [*< ME. mispāien, mispāien, < OF. mispaier, mispaier, < mis- + paier, pay; see mis-2 and pay.*] To dissatisfy; displease.

Woe I wote alle frayed he went fro that cite
Unto Rome mispayed to the pope's ac.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 322.

I can nought of enlie finde
That I mispoke have ought behynde,
Whereof lone ought be mispāle.
Gower, Conf. Amant, II.

mispayret, n. [*ME. var. of despair, with substituted prefix mis-2.*] Despair.

Syr, he seyde, the kyng Edgare
Dryveth the to grete mispayre.
MS. Cantab. V. li. 38, l. 123. (Halliwell.)

mispenet (mis-pen'), *n.* See *mispenet*.

misperception (mis-pēr-sep'shon), *n.* [*< mis- + perception.*] Imperfect or erroneous perception.

misperformance (mis-pēr-fōr'māns), *n.* [*< mis- + performance.*] Bad or careless performance.

It is an argument against the *misperformance* of duty.

H. W. Beecher, N. A. Rev., CXL. 192.

mispersuadet (mis-pēr-swād'), *v. t.* [*< mis- + persuade.*] To persuade amiss; lead to a wrong conclusion.

Poor reduced souls . . . were *mispersuaded* to hate and condemn us.

Sp. Hall, Free Prisoner.

mispersuasibleness (mis-pēr-swā'si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of not being persuadable.

Sons of *mispersuasibleness*, that will not be drawn or persuaded by the tendered mercies of God.

Abp. Leighton, Com. on I Pet. I. 14, 15.

mispersuasion (mis-pēr-swā'zhon), *n.* A false persuasion; wrong opinion.

The end of . . . [our Lord's] speech was to reform their particular *mispersuasion* to whom he spake.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 13.

mispickel (mis-pik-el), *n.* [= F. *mispickel*, < G. *mispickel*, in 16th century also *mispickel*, *mispickel*, *mispickel*; origin obscure.] Same as *arsenopyrite*.

misplace (mis-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misplaced*, ppr. *misplacing*. [*< mis- + place, v.*] To place wrongly; put in the wrong place; locate improperly or unsuitably; as, to *misplace* a book; *misplaced* confidence.

See wealth abused, and dignities *misplaced*.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 622.

Every *misplaced* beauty, is rather a defect.
Goldsmith, The Bee, IV.

misplacement (mis-plās'ment), *n.* [*< misplace + -ment.*] The act of misplacing, or putting in the wrong place.

misplay (mis-plā'), n. [*< mis-1 + play.*] A wrong play.

All balls moved by the *mis-play* must be returned to their former position by the umpire or adversary.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 445.

misplead (mis-plēd'), v. t. [*< mis-1 + plead.*] To plead amiss or in a wrong manner.

mispleading (mis-plēd'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *misplead*, v.] In law, an error in pleading.

Perhaps the *mispleading* of a word shall forfeit all.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 452. (*Davies*.)

misplease (mis-plēz'), v. t. [*< ME. misplewen* (cf. OF. *mesplaire*); *< mis-1 + please.*] To displease, or fail in pleasing.

Schulde neuter than this erthe for this erthe *mispleas* heuene king. *Hymns to Virgins*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

mispoint (mis-point'), v. t. [*< mis-1 + point.*] To point improperly; punctuate wrongly.

mispolicy (mis-pol'i-si), n. [*< mis-1 + policy.*] Bad policy; impolicy.

mispractice (mis-prak'tis), n. [*< mis-1 + practice.*] Wrong practice; misdeed; misconduct.

mispraise (mis-prāz'), v. t. and i.; pret. and pp. *mispraised*, ppr. *mispraising*. [*< mis-1 + praise.*] To praise falsely or injudiciously.

The "biographical infection," the natural frailty to *mispraise* and overpraise, has not failed to show itself.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 341.

misprint (mis-print'), v. t. [*< mis-1 + print.*] To make an error in printing (something); print wrong.

There might have been some oversight, either in himself or in the printer, by *misce* writing or by *misce* printing these figures of algorithms.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 772.

misprint (mis-print'), n. [*< misprint*, v.] A mistake in printing; a typographical error.

misprise¹, n. and v. See *misprise¹*.

misprise², v. t. See *misprise²*.

misprision (mis-prizh'on), n. [*< OF. mesprision*, *mesprison*, mistake, error, fault, wrong, misprision, a thing done or taken amiss, *< mespris*, pp. of *mesprendre*, mistake; see *misprise¹*, (f. *prison*.) 1. Mistake; error; misunderstanding.

To prevent therefore all future *misprisions* I have compiled this true discourse.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, 160.

They throw away their Armes, and were friends, and desired there might be a token given to be knowne by, least we might hurt them by *misprision*.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 100.

2. In law: (a) Criminal neglect in respect to the crime of another: used especially in connection with felonies and treason, to indicate a passive complicity, as by concealment, which falls short of the guilt of a principal or accessory.

There is some strange *misprision* in the prince.

Shak., *Much Ado*, iv. 1. 147.

Honour in us had injury, we shall prove.

Or if we fail to prove such injury

More than *misprision* of the fact what then?

Browning, *King and Book*, II. 77.

(b) More loosely, any grave offense or misdemeanor having no recognized fixed name, as maladministration in an office of public trust; also termed *positive misprision*, as distinguished from *negative misprision*, or mere neglect or concealment.

No one of the trade shall set him to work until he shall have made amends before the mayor and aldermen, and before them such *misprisions* shall be redressed.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxli.

Misprision of felony, concealment of a felony.—**Misprision of heresy**, failure to denounce one who has been guilty of heresy.

The edict further provided against all *misprision* of heresy, by making those who failed to betray the suspected liable to the same punishment as if suspected or convicted themselves.

Nedley Dutch Republic, I. 202.

Misprision of treason, knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it.

This elaborate accusation contained eight counts of high treason and *misprision* of treason.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 245.

misprision² (mis-prizh'on), n. [*< misprise²*, *misprize²*, + *-ion*, after *misprision¹*.] An act of undervaluing or disdaining; scorn; contempt.

Such men they were as by the Kingdom were sent to advise him, not sent to be cavil'd at, because Elected, or to be entertained by him with an undervalue and *misprision* of their temper, judgment, or affection.

Milton, *Ekloghastias*, I.

misprise¹ (mis-priz'), n. [Also *misprize*; *< OF. mesprise* (F. *méprise*), a mistake, *< mespris*, pp. of *mesprendre* (F. *méprendre*), be mistaken, *< mes- + prendre*, *< L. prehendere*, *prendre*, take; see *mis-2* and *prise¹*, n.] Mistake; misconception; error; blunder.

A goodly Ship, . . . Which through great disadventure, or mising, Her selfe had ronne into that hazard.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 19.

misprise¹ (mis-priz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *misprized*, ppr. *misprizing*. [Formerly also *misprize*; *< misprize²*, n.] To mistake; misconstrue.

You spend your passion on a *misprized* mood: I am not guilty of Iysander a blood.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, III. 2. 74.

misprise² (mis-priz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *misprized*, ppr. *misprizing*. [Also *misprize*; *< OF. mespriser* (F. *mespriser* = Sp. *menospreciar* = Pg. *menosprezar*), despise, *< mes- + priser*, prize, value; see *mis-2* and *prise²*.] To slight or undervalue; disparage; despise.

Misprize me not: I will trample on the heart, on the soul of him that shall say I will wrong you.

B. Jonson, *Case Is Altered*, III. 3.

Less liked he still that scornful Jeer

Misprized the land he loved so dear

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, v. 30.

misprise² (mis-priz'), n. [*< misprize²*, v.] Contempt; scorn.

Then, if all fayle, we will by force it win.

And eke reward the wretch for his *misprize*.

Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 9.

misproceeding (mis-prō-sēd'ing), n. [*< mis-1 + proceeding.*] Erroneous or irregular proceeding.

Which errors and *misproceedings* they doe fortify and lutch.

Bacon, *Church Controversies*.

misprofess (mis-prō-fes'), v. [*< mis-1 + profess.*] 1. *trans.* To make a false profession of; make unfounded pretensions to.

Keep me back, O Lord, from them who *misprofess* arts of healing the soul or the body.

Dante, *Divina Com.*, p. 341.

II. *intrans.* To make a false profession.

mispronounce (mis-prō-noun's'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *mispronounced*, ppr. *mispronouncing*. [*< mis-1 + pronounce.*] To pronounce erroneously or incorrectly.

mispronouncement (mis-prō-noun's'ment), n. [*< mispronounce + -ment.*] The act of mispronouncing.

mispronunciation (mis-prō-nun-si-a'shun), n. [*< mis-1 + pronunciation.*] 1. The act of pronouncing incorrectly.—2. A wrong or improper pronunciation.

misproportion (mis-prō-pōr'shun), v. t. [*< mis-1 + proportion.*] To fail to place in proper proportion; join or compare without due proportion.

misprout (mis-prōut'), v. [*< ME. misprout*; *< mis-1 + prout.*] Unduly or unwarrantably proud or vain; arrogant; haughty.

Ne no *misproute* man amonges lordes ben allowed.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 436.

Ah! thou *misprout* pretence, darrest thou presume to marry a lady's sister?

Martin, *Jonson*, and *Chapman*, *Eastward Ho*, III. 2.

Of thy *misprout* ambitious clan,

Thou, James of Bothwell, wert the man.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, v. 28.

mispunctuate (mis-pungk'tu-āt'), v. t. or i.; pret. and pp. *mispunctuated*, ppr. *mispunctuating*. [*< mis-1 + punctuate.*] To punctuate wrongly.

mispruit (mis-pēr-suit'), n. [*< mis-1 + pursue.*] A mistaken or misdirected pursuit.

The world, . . . given up to Atheism and Materialism, full of mere worldly misbeliefs, *mispruits*, and misresults.

Carlyle, *Stirling*, viii. (*Davies*.)

misqualify (mis-kwōl'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. *misqualified*, ppr. *misqualifying*. [*< mis-1 + qualify.*] To qualify or characterize erroneously or imperfectly.

What is called religious poetry, . . . which is commonly a painful something misnamed by the noun and misqualified by the adjective.

Leard, *Study Windows*, p. 286.

misquemet, v. t. [*ME.*, *< mis-1 + queme.*] To displease; offend.

But if any man these *misqueme*.

He shall be bighted as a bore.

The Plowman's Tale, I. 605.

misquotation (mis-kwō-tū'shun), n. [*< mis-1 + quotation.*] 1. The act of quoting wrong.—2. An incorrect quotation.

misquote (mis-kwōt'), v. t. or i.; pret. and pp. *misquoted*, ppr. *misquoting*. [*< mis-1 + quote.*] 1. To quote or cite incorrectly.

Take hackney'd jokes from Miller, got by rote,

And just enough of learning to misquote.

Byron, *Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

2. To misread; misconstrue; misinterpret.

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,

Interpretation will misquote our looks.

Shak., *I Hen. IV.*, v. 2. 12.

—*Syn. Garble*, etc. See *misstate*.

misraise (mis-rāz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *misraised*, ppr. *misraising*. [*< mis-1 + raise.*] To raise or exerce unwisely or without due cause.

Here we were out of danger of this *misraised* fury.

By Hall, *Kree Prisoner*, § 6.

misrate (mis-rāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *misrated*, ppr. *misrating*. [*< mis-1 + rate.*] To rate erroneously; estimate falsely.

Assuming false, or *misrating* true, advantages.

Burrow, *Works*, III. xxi.

misread (mis-rēd'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *misread*, ppr. *misreading*. [*< mis-1 + read.*] To read wrongly; misconstrue; misinterpret; mistake the sense or significance of.

He *misread* the disposition of the great body of citizens.

Prouds, *Cesar*, p. 308.

misreading (mis-rēd'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *misread*, v.] Erroneous reading or citation; misinterpretation.

A similar *misreading* of Ballinger, contained in a single sentence, is the one point from which I dissent in the extremely clear and concise chapter.

K. Gurney, *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 103, note.

misreceive (mis-rē-sēv'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *misreceived*, ppr. *misreceiving*. [*< mis-1 + receive.*] To receive ungraciously; take amiss.

There is nothing that more dishonoureth governors than to *misreceive* moderate addresses.

Waterhouse, *Apology* (1652), p. 249. (*Latham*.)

misrecite (mis-rē-sit'), v. t. [*< mis-1 + recite.*] To recite or repeat incorrectly.

The alluders of testimonies . . . do *misrecite* the sense of the author they quote.

Boyle, *Works*, II. 477.

misreckon (mis-rēk'n), v. t. [*< mis-1 + reckon.*] To reckon or compute erroneously.

It is a familiar error in Josephus to *misreckon* times.

Raleigh, *Hist. World*, II. xvii. 10.

misreckoning (mis-rēk'ning), n. An erroneous or false reckoning.

misredek, v. t. [*ME. misreden*, *< AS. misfēdan*, advise wrongly, give bad counsel, *< mis-*, wrongly, + *fēdan*, advise; see *read*, *redo*.] To advise unwisely or to bad purpose.

misrefer (mis-rēf'er'), v. t. and i. [*< mis-1 + refer.*] To refer or report wrongly.

The outward senses, Which oft *misapprehend* and *misrefer*.

Davies, *Miram in Modum*, p. 12. (*Davies*.)

misreflect (mis-rēf'ekt'), v. t. [*< mis-1 + reflect.*] To reflect wrongly; misrepresent; as, to *misreflect* an object.

misreform (mis-rēf'orm'), v. t. [*< mis-1 + reform.*] To reform amiss or imperfectly; change for the worse.

misregard (mis-rē-gi'ard'), n. [*< mis-1 + regard.*] Misconstruction.

When as those times he red With *misregard*.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 30.

misregulate (mis-rēg'yū-lāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *misregulated*, ppr. *misregulating*. [*< mis-1 + regulate.*] To regulate wrongly or imperfectly.

misrehearse (mis-rē-hērs'), v. t. or i.; pret. and pp. *misrehearsed*, ppr. *misrehearsing*. [*< mis-1 + rehearse.*] To rehearse or quote inaccurately; err in recapitulating or repeating.

He would make you ween here that I both *misrehearses* and misconstrue.

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 1009.

misrelate (mis-rē-lāt'), v. t. [*< mis-1 + relate.*] To relate falsely or inaccurately; give a false account of.

To satisfy me that he *misrelated* not the experiment, he gave me the opportunity of trying it.

Boyle.

misrelation (mis-rē-lā'shun), n. [*< mis-1 + relation.*] Erroneous relation or narration.

misreligion (mis-rē-lij'ion), n. [*< mis-1 + religion.*] False religion.

Branded with the infamy of a Paganish *misreligion*.

By Hall, *The Ten Lepers*.

misremember (mis-rē-mem'ber), v. t. or i. [*< mis-1 + remember.*] To mistake in recalling to mind; err by failure of memory.

My selfe was overcome in that place with a little *misremember* in *misremembering* one word of his.

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 1130.

He is here, practising for the mask; of which, if I *misremember* not I wrote as much as you desire to know.

Dante, *Letters*, I.

misrender (mis-rēn'dēr'), v. t. [*< mis-1 + render.*] To render or construe inaccurately; translate erroneously.

They (the *Psalmists*) must at least be allowed to contain polished and fashionable expressions in their own language, how coarsely never they have been *misrendered* in ours.

Boyle, *Works*, II. 207.

misrepeat (mis-rē-pēt'), v. t. [*< mis-1 + repeat.*] To repeat erroneously.

The petition was of many sheets of paper, and contained many false accusations (and . . . some truths *misrepeat-* ed).
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 122.

misreport (mis-ré-port'), *v.* [*mis-1* + *report*.] *I. trans.* 1. To report incorrectly.

Yet they be such indeed, quod your friends, and that they be not mistaken or *misreported*.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 239.

2. To give a false report of; misrepresent maliciously; backbite; slander.

Not to backbite, slander, *misreport*, or undervalue any man.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1845), I. 19.

II. intrans. To make an incorrect report.

Cesar, whose Authority we are now first to follow, wanted not who had him of *misreporting* in his communications.
Milton, Hist. Eng., I.

misreport (mis-ré-port'), *n.* [*misreport*, *v.*] A false or incorrect report.

We are not to be guided in the sense we have of that book . . . by the *misreports* of some ancient.
N. Greig, Cosmologicæ Sacrae, IV. 1.

misreporter (mis-ré-port-tér), *n.* One who misreports or reports falsely.

misrepresent (mis-rep-ré-zent'), *v.* [*mis-1* + *represent*.] *I. trans.* 1. To represent erroneously or falsely; give a false or incorrect account or representation of, whether intentionally or not.

In the very act of *misrepresenting* the laws of composition, he shows how well he understands them.
Macaulay, John Dryden.

2. To fail to represent correctly or in good faith as agent or official representative; act contrary to the wishes or interests of, as of one's principal or constituents, in the transaction of business, legislation, etc.

II. intrans. To convey a false impression.

Or do my eyes *misrepresent*? Can this be hot?
Milton, S. A., I. 124.

misrepresentation (mis-rep-ré-zen-ta'shon), *n.* [*mis-1* + *representation*.] 1. Erroneous or false representation; an unfair or dishonest account or exposition; a false statement; as, to injure one's character by *misrepresentations*.

The Scriptures frequently forbid rash judgments, and censoriousness, and a *misrepresentation* of other men's actions, and hard thoughts concerning them.
Jortin, Discourses, III.

2. Incorrect or unfaithful representation in the capacity of agent or official representative, as of a principal in a matter of business, or of constituents in legislation. — 3. In *map-making*, faultiness in a map projection, estimated with regard to its unequal scale in different parts and to its distortion of angles.

misrepresentative (mis-rep-ré-zen-ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*mis-1* + *representative*.] *I. a.* Tending to misrepresent or convey a false impression; misrepresenting.

II. n. One who misrepresents, or fails to represent truly. [Rare.]

Let us hope the lovers of this sort of freedom are *misrepresentatives* of their race. *Comptentualist*, Aug. 12, 1894.

misrepresenter (mis-rep-ré-zen-tér), *n.* One who misrepresents.

misrepute (mis-re-püt'), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *misreputed*, ppr. *misreputing*. [*mis-1* + *repute*.] To repute or estimate erroneously; hold in wrong estimation.

They shall vindicate the *misreputed* honour of God.
Milton, Divorce, II. 32.

misresemblance (mis-re-zem-blans), *n.* [*mis-1* + *resemblance*.] An imperfect or mistaken resemblance or description. [Rare.]

Return me now
To a lighter strain, and from the gallery
Of the Dutch poet's *misresemblances*
Pass into mine.
Southey, To A. Cunningham, (Parc.)

misresult (mis-ré-zult'), *n.* [*mis-1* + *result*.] An untoward or unwelcome result or conclusion. *Carlyle*. See quotation under *mispar-* suit.

misrule (mis-röl'), *n.* [*mis-1* + *rule*, *n.*] 1. Bad rule; misgovernment; wrongful exercise of power or authority.

As if . . . I to them [my enemies] had quitted all.
At random yielded up their *misrule*.
Milton, P. L., I. 628.

2. Absence of control or restraint; insubordination; disorder.

Fare not with full oute for for to glade,
Ne wike not wilyly in the wilde dedis.
That thil mannes be made through thil *misrule*.
Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), I. 6133.

The loud *misrule*
Of Chaos far removed. *Milton*, P. L., VII. 371.

There, in the portal placed, the heaven-born maid
Egmont's riot and *misrule* survey'd.
Penton, In Pope's Odyssey, I. 188.

Abbott of misrule. See *abbot* — Lord or king of *mis-* rule. See *lord*.

misrule (mis-röl'), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *misruled*, ppr. *misruuling*. [*ME. misruleu*; *mis-1* + *rule*, *v.*] To rule badly; govern unwisely or oppressively.

Nor has any ruler a right to require that his subjects should be contented with his misgovernment by showing them a neighbouring prince who oppresses and *misrules* far more.
Brougham

misruley (mis-röl'i), *a.* [*mis-1* + *ruley*, as also in *unruley*.] Unruly; ungovernable.

Curb the range of his *misruley* tongue.
Tip. Hall, Satires, VI. 178.

miss (mis), *v.* [*ME. missen*, *myssen*, *AS. missan* (not *missan*), *miss* (fail to hit), escape the notice of, = *OFries. missa*, be without, = *D. missen* = *MLG. I. missen* = *OHG. MHG. G. missen* = *Sw. missa* = *Dan. misse* = *Goth. misjan* (not recorded), *miss*; from an orig. noun or adj. extant as a prefix, *AS. and E. mis-* = *D. mis-* = *OHG. missa-*, *MLG. missen-*, *G. miss-*, *Sw. mis-* = *Sw. miss-* = *Dan. mis-* = *Goth. missa-*, 'wrongly,' 'amiss,' in the adverb, *E. miss*, *ME. mis* = *D. mis* = *Sw. miss*, wrongly, *amiss* = *Goth. misso*, interchangeably, and in the derivative, *AS. mislic*, *miselic*, *mislic*, *miselic*, *miselic*, etc., = *Goth. misaleiks*, various, diverse, different (see *misalech*); prob. with orig. pp. suffix -t (*E. -d*, -ed) from the root of *AS. mithan* (pp. *mithen*), avoid, conceal, be concealed, refrain, = *OS. mithan* = *OFries. mitha* = *D. myden* = *MLG. miden* = *OHG. mûdan*, *MHG. mûden*, *G. mûden*, avoid. The different senses 'miss,' 'avoid,' 'change,' 'be various,' may all be derived from that of 'deviate.' Cf. the development of senses associated with *miss*, from 'change,' 'alter,' to 'maim' in a physical sense, 'distract' in a mental sense. See *miss*, *amiss*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To fail to reach or attain; come short of, or go aside or deviate from, as what is aimed at, expected, or desired; fail to hit, catch, or grasp; as, to *miss* the mark.

Though we could not have his life, yet we *missed* not our desire in his soft departure.

Sir T. Browne, To a Friend.
I was to see Monsieur Verney at his Apartment at the upper end of the Royal Physick Garden, but, *missing* my chat, went up with a young Gentleman of my Lord Ambassador's Retinue, to see Mr. Bonaldi.

Under, Journey to Paris, p. 63.
The pleasure *miss'd* her, and the scandal hit.
Pope, Moral Essays, II. 128.

As I never *miss* aim, I had the misadventure to kill the Honourable Master Crofts at the first shot.
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xxiv.

2. To fail or come short of, as from lack of capacity or opportunity; fail to be, find, attain to, or accomplish (what one might or should have been, found, attained to, or accomplished); as, he just *missed* being a poet; you have *missed* your true vocation.

The invention all admitted, and each how he
To be the inventor *miss'd*. *Milton*, P. L., VI. 480.

3. To fail to find, get, or keep; come short of having or receiving; fail to obtain or enjoy; as, to *miss* the way or one's footing; to *miss* a meal or an appointment.

In that city virtue shall never cease,
And felicity no soul shall *miss*.
Lib. of Gloucester, p. 84, App.

If she desired above all things to have Argalus, Argalus feared nothing but to *miss* Parthenia.
Sir F. Sidney
Sprung to destruction —
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, II. 2.

One must have eyes that see, and ears that hear, or one *misses* a good deal. *Mrs. J. H. Kering*, Idyll of the Woods.

4. To become aware of the loss or absence of; find to be lacking; note or deplore the absence of; feel the want or need of; as, to *miss* one's watch or purse; to *miss* the comforts of home; to *miss* the prattle of a child.

Neither *miss'd* we anything. . . . Nothing was *miss'd* of all that pertained unto him.
I Sam. xiv. 15, 21.

Then I have *miss'd*, and thought it long, deprived
Thy presence. *Milton*, P. L., II. 827.

The king was no sooner gone than the army *miss'd* him, and was all in the greatest uproar.
Bruce, Sources of the Nile, II. 21.

5. To fail to note, perceive, or observe; overlook or disregard; as, to *miss* the best points of a play.

The faults of his understanding and temper lie on the surface, and cannot be *miss'd*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., VII.

6. To escape; succeed in avoiding.

I have purged and vexed my body much since I writ to you, and this day I have *miss'd* my fit; and this is the first time that I could discern any intermission.
Dennis, Letters, xxi.

So well my Armour did resist,
So oft by Flight the Blow I *miss'd*.
Cowley, Anacreon, IV.

And you have *miss'd* the irreverent doom
Of those that wear the Poet's crown.
Tennyson, To —

7. To omit; leave out; skip, as a word in reciting or a note in singing.

She would never *miss* one day
A walk so fine, a sight so gay.
Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.

8. To do without; dispense with; spare.

We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood. *Shak.*, Tempest, I. 2. 311.
I will have honest, valiant souls about me;
I cannot *miss* thee. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, II. 1.

9. To lack; be deprived of.

For as a man may not see that *myself* has eyes,
No more can no clerks bote if hit be of books.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 64.

To *miss* one's tip, to fall in one's scheme or purpose; fail in effecting a desired object. [Rare.]

Jupe (a circus clown) . . . didn't do what he ought to do. Was short in his leaps and had in his tumbling. . . . In a general way that's *missing* his tip.
Dickens, Hard Times, I. 6.

One as had had it very sharp actly runs right at the leaders, . . . only lucky for him he *misses* his tip and comes over a heap o' stones.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 4.

To *miss* out, to omit, leave out.

In several instances the transcriber by a slip of the pen has *miss'd* out words or parts of words.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 482, note.

To *miss* stays (*naut.*), to fail in going about from one tack to another. See *stay*. To *miss* the cushion! See *cushion*.

II. intrans. 1. To fail of success or effect; miscarry; fail to hit the mark, as in shooting, playing certain games, etc.

How mystic y of thil mercy *miss*,
Sithen to helpe man thot art so hende?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 203.
Men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss*.
Bacon.

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow;
They *miss*, or sweep but common souls away.
Waller.

2. To fall short; fail in observation or attainment; with of or in.

Butt for all he *miss'd* of his intent.
Demetrius (E. E. T. S.), I. 1382.

If your scholar do *miss* some times in marking rightlike these fore said six things, chide not hatech.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

To *thit* end he [St. Paul] lays down the most powerful motive and consideration: for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not; i. e. ye shall not *miss* of a reward from God.
Stillington, Sermons, II. vii.

3. To go astray; go wrong; slip; fall.

Saye, and not *miss*,
How long agone, and whence yt was,
The fayre rounde worlde first came to passe.
As yt now ys? *Pattenham*, Partheniades, xi.

Amongst the Angels, a whole legione
Of wicked Sprites did fall from happy bliss;
What wonder, then, if one of women all did *miss*?
Spenser, P. Q., III. ix. 2.

miss (mis), *n.* [*ME. mis*, *myss*, *miss*, *myss*; from the verb. Cf. *amiss*.] 1. A failure to find, reach, catch, hit, grasp, obtain, or attain; want of success.

And so he made his *miss* to mende
The sawter buke right to the ende.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

Ye *miss* of Lord Sandwich redoub'd the losse to me, and shew'd the folly of basarding so brave a fleet.
Boswell, Mary, June 2, 1692.

2. Error; fault; misdeed; wrong-doing; sin.

When we war put out of that bliss
To won in midleth for our *miss*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

O rakel hand, to deon so foule a *miss* (var. *miss*).
Chaucer, Vintuile's Tale, I. 174.

Thus, although God sent his holy spirit to call mee, and though I heard him, yet . . . I went forward obstinately in my *miss*.
Greene, Groats-Worth of Wit (ed. 1617).

3. Hurt or harm from mistake or accident.

Beholde frolede of my manhood
That makes me off to do of *miss*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 108.

And though one fall through heedless hast,
Yet is his *miss* not mickle.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

4. Loss; want; hence, a feeling of loss.

I beseeche you to sende me for almes oon of your *miss* gownes, which will contrivale much of the presumpcy I wrote wote; and I shall be yours while I live, and at your commandment; I have grete need of it. God knowe.
Parker Letters, II. 28a.

The boy apt to be found!

A sad miss of him.

Massinger, Bashful Lover, II. 1.

5. Specifically, in printing, a failure on the part of the person feeling the blank sheets to a press to supply a sheet at the right moment for impression. The miss must be corrected by running through several sheets to absorb the ink put on the blanks by the form.

6. In the game of loo, an extra hand dealt out, for which the players in turn have the option of exchanging their own. — A miss is as good as a mile, a narrow escape is no worse than a remote one; so one escapes a danger it does not matter much how near it approached.

miss (mis), *adv.* [*ME. mis, mys, mysse* = *D. mis* = feel, *mis*, *adv.*, wrong, amiss; see *miss*, *r.* Cf. *miss*, *n.*, *amiss*.] Wrongly; badly; amiss.

The things ben so mys entrenchanted.

Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose b.

To correcten that is mis I moute.

Chaucer, Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 146.

miss (mis), *n.* [An abbr. of *mistress*, at first prob. as a title, the form *Mistress*, as written *Mrs.* and pronounced *mis'tres*, being still commonly abbreviated in rustic use in New England and among the Southern negroes, to *Mess*, often printed *Mis*. Cf. also def. 3. See *mistress*, *Mrs.*] 1. Mistress; a reduced form of this title, which, so reduced, came to be regarded, when prefixed to the name of a young woman or girl, as a sort of diminutive, and was especially applied to young girls (corresponding to *maister* as applied to young boys), older unmarried girls or women being styled *mistress* even in the lifetime of the mother; later, and in present use, a title prefixed to the name of any unmarried woman or girl. In a restricted use, the title *Mis*, with the surname only, now distinguishes the eldest daughter of a family the younger daughters having the title *Miss* prefixed to their full name: as, *Miss Brown*, *Miss Mary Brown*, etc. Some unmarried women holding independent positions as householders or otherwise are still styled *Mistress* (*Mrs.*) as a mark of special respect, at least in some parts of the United States. In speaking or writing of two or more persons of the same name by the title of *Miss*, the plural form is often given to the name as a whole, as the *Miss Smiths*, instead of to the title, as the *Misses Smith*.

The four *Miss Willises*. *Dickens, Sketches, III.*

Miss Gust held her chin too high, and . . . *Miss* Laura spoke and moved continually with a view to effect. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 9.*

Her eyes to me "Are you *Mrs.* or *Miss*?" "Neither, ma'am," I says, "I are a servant." That young woman respects herself and her calling. *St. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 256.*

2. A young unmarried woman; a girl. In this sense chiefly colloquial; in trade use it has reference to sizes, etc.: as, ladies', *misses'*, and children's sizes.

Where there are little masters and *misses* in a house, they are great impediments to the diversion of the servants. *Shelf.*

Sometimes I half wish I were merely

A plain or a penniless *miss*.

Locke, A Slee Correspondent.

3. A mistress (of a household). [Southern U. S., in negro use.] — 4. [In this use a direct abbr. of *mistress* in the same sense—a slang use, independent of the above.] A kept mistress.

She being taken to be the Earle of Oxford's *miss* (as at this time they began to call low women).

Edgyn, Diary, Jan. 9, 1662.

Undeacent women, . . . inflaming several young noble-men and gallants, became their *misses*.

Edgyn, Diary, Oct. 18, 1666.

If after all you think it a disgrace

That Edward's *miss* thus perks it in your face.

Pope, Epil. to Rowe's Jane Shore, l. 46.

missa (mis'sh), *v.* [*LL. missa*; see *mass*.] 1. The mass; a mass. — 2. In the Mozarabic liturgy, a variable prayer or address, called more fully the *Oratio Missa* (Prayer of the Mass), answering to the Gallican *Preſatio Missa* (Preface of the Mass). It probably derived its name from the fact that the dismissal (*missa*) of the catechumens originally preceded it.

missal (mis'al), *a.* and *n.* [*L. a.* = *OF. missal*, < *ML. missalis*, of the mass, < *missa*, the mass; see *mass*.] 1. *n.* = *P. missal* = *Sp. missal* = *Fr. missal* = *It. missale*, < *ML. missale*, a mass-book, neut. of *missalis*, of the mass; see *L.*] 2. *a.* Pertaining to the mass, or to the missal or Roman Catholic mass-book.

It had been good for our *missal* priests to have dwelled in that country. *Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI. 1549.*

The *missal* sacrifice. *Sp. Hall.*

Missal *Missal*. See *Missal*, 2.

II. n. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the book containing all the liturgical forms necessary for celebrating mass throughout the year. Orig-

nally the ordinary, canon, and some other parts of the mass were contained in the sacramentary, which also included the offices for the other sacraments. In addition to this the antiphony, lectionary, and evangeliary had to be used. Early in the eighth century the name of *missal* (*missale* (sc. *liber*), *missale*) came to be applied to the sacramentary, and later to books containing additional parts of the mass. A book like the modern *missal*, containing all the forms of the mass, was called a *plenarium missale* (*plenarium missale*). The modern Roman *missal* (the "reformed *missal*") was issued substantially in its present form under Pius V. in 1570, and revised again under Clement VIII. and Urban VIII. It is the only Latin *missal* allowed to be used in the Roman Catholic Church, with the exception of the limited local use of the Ambrosian, Mozarabic, and some monastic rites. Roman Catholic priests in England do not follow the *missal* and other ancient English uses, but the present Roman rite. The United and other Latinizing communities in Oriental countries are allowed to retain their ancient offices, with alterations more or less considerable. In the Roman *missal*, after the introductory matter (exordium, general rubric, etc.) come the Introit, collects, epistles, gospels, graduals, offertories, etc., and some monastic rites. The ordinary and canon of the mass are placed in the middle of the book, between the proper of Holy Saturday and that of Easter Sunday. After these *missae* de tempore follow the common of saints, votive and special masses, etc., and masses allowed to be used in special places. The *exhortation* of the Greek Church answers not to the *missal*, but to the original sacramentary.

The sacramentary became subdivided into the full mass-book or *missal* properly so named.

Rock, Church of our Father, III. 11. 19.

As tender and reverent . . . as a nun over her *missal*. *O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, II.*

missal-book (mis'al-buk), *n.* The mass-book or *missal*.

They present to him the cross, and the *Missal Book* to swear upon. *Hardy, Letters, I. v. 42.*

missay (mis-sā'), *v.* [*ME. missagen, myssagen, myssagen*; < *mis*- + *say*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To say or utter wrongly or amiss.

Lost any thing in general might be *missaid* in their public prayers through ignorance, or want of care, contrary to the faith. *Wilton, Antidivisions, § 2.*

2. To speak ill of; slander. [Obsolete or archaic.]

It sayme . . . when that he by lightness or folk *missay* *sepe* of worth his neighbors. *Chaucer, I. 1300's Tale.*

He thou no chydre, ne of wordys boold. To *missay* thy neighbors neither young ne olde. *Robyn Hood (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.*

Far hofer had I fight a score of times Than hear thee so *missay* me and my folk. *Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.*

3. To reprove; rebuke.

And *missaid* the lower mantle and mane'd him to be. *Piers Plowman (C), xli. 137.*

II. *trans.* To speak amiss; speak ill.

Now more to sweete, yf I *missay*

Chaucer, Anelida and Arle, l. 317.

missayer (mis-sā'er), *n.* One who *missays*; an evil-speaker.

And if that any *missayer*

Dispaye women,

His e. him, and bidde him holde his tith. *Rom. of the Rose, l. 223.*

misscript (mis-skript'), *n.* [*< mis*- + *script*.] A word wrongly or incorrectly written. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 175, note.*

misses (mis-sē'), *v.*; pret. *missen*, pp. *missen*, ppr. *missing*. [*< miss*- + *see*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* To take a wrong view of; see in a false or distorted form.

Success may blind him, and then he *misses* the facts and comes to ruin. *Carlyle, in Franks.*

The average man . . . by conforming himself to the common convention of the crowd, . . . misses himself from being much *missed*. *See Princeton Rev., II. 6.*

II. *trans.* To take a wrong, false, or distorted view; see inaccurately or imperfectly.

Herein he fundamentally *misses* *missa* and *missent*.

Carlyle, Misc. IV. 258. (Energy Ind.)

misseek (mis-sek'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misought*, ppr. *misseeking*. [*< mis*- + *seek*.] To seek or search for in a wrong way or wrong direction.

And yet the thing that most is your desire

You do *misseek*. *Wyatt, Of the Meane and Sure Estate.*

misseeing, *a.* [*< mis*- + *seeing*, *a.*] Misbecoming; unbecoming; sorry.

For never knight I saw in such *misseeing* plight.

Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 22.

misseeing, *n.* [*< mis*- + *seeing*, *n.*] Misulation.

With her witchcraft and *misseeing* sorcery.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 10.

missel (mis'l), *n.* Same as *mislethrush*. *Imp. Dict.*

miseldinet, miseldent, *n.* [Obsolete variants of *mislethrush*.]

mislethrush, *n.* See *mislethrush*.

misletoe, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *misletoe*.

missel-tree (mis'l-trē), *n.* In British Guiana, a moderate-sized tree, *Bellucia quinquevallis*, of the natural order *Melastomaceae*. It bears a silicled berry, flavored like raspberry, seated in a permanent yellow bell-shaped calyx. *Smith, Bot. Economie Plants.*

misemblance (mis-emb'lan), *n.* [*< mis*- + *semblance*.] False resemblance.

misend (mis-sen'd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misent*, ppr. *misending*. [*< mis*- + *send*.] To send amiss or incorrectly; as, to *misend* a letter.

missense (mis-sen's'), *v.*; *t.* [*< mis*- + *sense*.] To give a wrong sense or meaning to.

Missensing his luck.

Attham, Resolves, p. 107.

misentence (mis-sen'tens'), *n.* [*< mis*- + *sentence*.] A wrong or undeserved sentence.

That *misentence* which pronounced by a plain . . . man would appear most gross.

Sp. Hall, Abp. Williams, I. 72. (Davies.)

misserve (mis-serv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mis-served*, ppr. *mis-serving*. [*< ME. misserren*; < *mis*- + *serve*.] To serve badly.

I was *misserved* of my desire

Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 22.

misset (mis-sēt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misset*, ppr. *missetting*. [*< ME. missetten*; < *mis*- + *set*.] To set amiss; place wrongly.

Many a word I overskipped

In my tale, for pure form

Test my words *misset* were.

Chaucer, Boethius of Ideology, l. 1210.

If, therefore, that boundary of suffer (an oath) be taken away, or *misset*, where shall be the end?

Lucan, Judicial Charge.

misset (mis-sēt'), *p. a.* Out of humor. [*Neotech.*] Our minute's sale *misset* after her ordinary air.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

misshape (mis-shap'), *v.*; pret. *misshaped*, pp. *misshapen* or *misshaped*, ppr. *misshaping*. [*< ME. misshapen*; < *mis*- + *shape*, *v.*] To shape ill; give bad form to; deform.

O was it warwolf in the wood . . .

My ain true love, that *misshaped* thee?

Keats, Child's Ballad, l. 141.

Some figures monstrous and *misshapen* appear.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 171.

misshape (mis-shap'), *n.* [*< mis*- + *shape*, *n.*] A bad or distorted shape or figure; deformity.

The one of them . . . did seem to looke *misshapen*.

That her *misshape* much help.

Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 29.

misshapen (mis-shap'p'n), *p. a.* Ill-shaped; deformed; ugly.

They are no *misshapen* e among such beggars

Than of many other men that on this mude walken.

Piers Plowman (C), x. 171.

I could rather see the stage filled with agreeable objects . . . than see it crowded with withered or *misshapen* figures.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

misshapeness (mis-shap'p'n-ness), *n.* The state of being misshapen or deformed.

misshathe (mis-sheth'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misshathed*, ppr. *misshathing*. [*< mis*- + *thate*.] To vent the amiss or in a wrong place.

This dagger hath mistaken

And is *misshathed* in my daughter's bosom!

Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 206.

[In this passage some editions read "And it *misshathed*."] **misshate** (mis'shā't'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misshated*, ppr. *misshating*. [*< ML. misshatere*, pp. of *misshatere*, celebrate mass, < *missa*, mass (see *missal*), + *thate*, make. To celebrate mass. [*Rare.*]

What can be gathered hence but that the Prelat would still exerce a concave him, readers he would *misshate*. Their *misshathed* were in a far forthwider.

Milton, Church Government, l. 6.

missile (mis'il), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. missile* = *It. missile*, < *L. missileis*, that may be thrown, neut. *missile*, a weapon to be thrown, a javelin, in pl. *missilia*, presents thrown among the people by the emperors, < *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send; see *mission*.] 1. *a.* Capable of being thrown; adapted to be hurled by the hand, or discharged from a weapon, as from a sling, bow, or gun, or from a military engine.

His *missile* weapon was a flying tongue.

Which he let off like a with a lightning flung.

P. Fisher, Purple Island.

We bend the bow or wing the *missile* dart.

Pope.

II. n. Anything thrown for the purpose of hitting something; specifically, a weapon or projectile designed for throwing or discharging, as a lance, an arrow, a bullet, or a cannon ball.

Some were whelm'd with *missiles* of the wall

And some were push'd with lances from the rack.

Tennyson, Princess, Prolog.

Draper, Antrea & Redux, 1-149

2. Erroneously entertained, apprehended, received, or done; marked or characterized by mistake; erroneous; incorrect; blundering; said of acts, statements, notions, etc.

The fallacious and *mistaken* reports of some South Germans, II. 11.
Lycurgus . . . founded his whole system on a *mistaken* principle
Macaulay, *Milford's Hist.* 12000

Nothing can be more *mistaken* than the comparison made by some of those who have regretted Paganism (Schiller for instance, in "The Gods of Greece"), between the melancholy of Christianity and the melancholy which is the mark of old age.
J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 115.

3. Having made a mistake; laboring under a mistake; in error; said of persons.

She, *mistaken*, seems to date on me
Shak., *T. N.*, II. 2. 30.

I believe him *mistaken*, altogether *mistaken*, in the estimates which he has expressed.
D. Webster, *Speech*, May 7, 1831.

mistakenly (mis-tā'ku li), *adv.* By mistake; erroneously.

mistaker (mis-tā'kēr), *n.* One who mistakes or misunderstands.

The well meaning ignorance of some *mistakers*.
H. Hall, *Appl. Adv't to the Reader*

mistaking (mis-tā'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mistake*, *v.*] An error; a mistake.

I have done thee worthy service,
Told thee no lies, made thee no *mistakings*.
Shak., *Tempest*, I. 2. 248

The way to find out the Truth is by others' *mistakings*.
Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 112.

mistakingly (mis-tā'king-li), *adv.* Erroneously; falsely.

mist-bow (mist'bo), *n.* A white rainbow observed at times when mist or fog prevails; a fog-bow.

mist-colored (mist'kul'rd), *a.* Colorless or nearly so; as, a *mist-colored* leader made of silk-worm gut (a favorite leader with anglers).

misteach (mis-toch'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mistaught*, ppr. *mistaught*. [*< ME. misteichen, < AS. mistecan, misteuch, < mis- + tēcan, teach; see mis- and teach.*] To teach wrongly; instruct erroneously.

More shame for those who have *mistaught* them.
Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

mistell, *n.* See *mistle*.
mistell (mis-tel'), *v. t.* [= *D. mistellen*; as *mis- + tell*.] To tell or number incorrectly.

Their prayers are by the dozen, when, if they *mistell* one, they think all the rest lost.
Bacon, *Strange News*, p. 6. (*Darwin*)

That Byzantine Prince that did *mistell*
A four fold essence in the only one.
Spenser, *Triumph of Faith*, I. 35.

mistempert (mis tem'pēr), *v. t.* [*< mis- + temper, v.*] To disturb; disorder.

The inundation of *mistempert* humour
Falls by you only to be qualified.
Shak., *K. John*, v. 1. 12.

mistenti, *v. t.* [*ME. mysetenten*; appar. *< mis- + tenten*, tempt, try; see *tempt*.] To mistake.

Sye ge haf your tale *mistenti*,
To say your porle is al awyge,
That is in color, so comly elente.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 257.

mister (mis'tēr), *n.* [Also dial. *mester, mestier*, *< ME. mister, mayster*, etc., whence also *E. mister*, of which *mister* is merely a variant form, now differentiated in use; see *master*.] 1. *Master*: a word which has lost its real meaning, and become a mere conventional title; nearly always written in the abbreviated form *Mr.* (a) Prefixed to the name of a gentleman, or now, by extension, to that of any man, as a conventional title of address or mention. [The abbreviation *Mr.* (also *M.*) as found in books of the sixteenth century and for some time later, is to be read *Master*. (Compare *master*, *n.*, 1.) *Mister* is simply a weaker form of *Master*.]
Has his majesty dubb'd me a knight for you to make me a *Mister*?
Foster, *Mayor of Garratt*, I.
You will come down, *Mister* Bertram, as my guest to Weycombe Hall?
Mrs. Browning, *Lady Geraldine's Courtship*, xiii.
(b) Prefixed to the official designation of certain officers or dignitaries in formal address, as *Mr. President*, *Mr. Secretary*, *Mr. Speaker*, *Mr. Chairman*, *Mr. Clerk*.
You, *Mr. Dean*, frequent the great
Pope, limit of Horace, II. vi. 103.

2. Sir: used alone, in address, when the man's name is not known; as, *mister*, you've dropped your gloves; have a paper, *mister*? [The disappearance of *master* and *mister*, and the restricted and obsolescent use of *mr.* as an unaccompanied term of address, and the like facts with regard to *mistress*, *Mrs.*, and *madam*, tend to deprive the English language of polite terms of address to strangers. *Mr.* and *mister* or *madam* as direct terms of address are old-fashioned and obsolescent in ordinary speech, and *mister* and *lady* in this use are confined almost entirely to the lower classes.]

mister (mis'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. mister, myster, myster, mistere, mistier, mester, mister, mestier*, *< OF. mestier, mester, trade, calling, occupation, need, E. métier = Sp. mester = Pg. mester = It. mestiere, trade, calling, occupation, < L. ministerium, service, office, ministry; see ministry*.] 1. *Trade*; mechanical occupation; craft.

In youth he lerned haddle a good *mister*,
He was a wel good wrighte, a carpenter
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., I. 613.
Of hem that ben artífices,
Whiche voun craftes and *misters*,
Whose arte is cleped mechanic.
Gower, *Conf. Amant*, vii.

2. Condition in life; fortune.

I moot which hath the wofullere *mister*.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 452.

3. Manner; kind; sort.

But telleth me what *mister* men ye been.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 852.

What *mister* thing is this? let me survey it.
Beau. and Fl., *Little French Lawyer*, II. 3.

4. Need; necessity; anything necessary. [*Obsolete or Scotch*.]

Ill may wel be that *mister* were his mantle to wasche.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 342.

When he can nyght he knowe well his *mister*, and saugh
that he hadde grete *myster* of secour.
Morte (E. E. T. S.), III. 678.

World's gear was henceforward the least of her care, nor
was it likely to be muckle her *mister*.
Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xlv.

mister (mis'tēr), *v.* [*< mister*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To occasion loss to.

II. *intrans.* 1. To need; require.

As for my name, it *mistereth* not to tell.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. vii. 61.

2. To be in necessitous circumstances.—3. To be necessary or indispensable.
[*Obsolete or Scotch in all uses.*]

misterm (mis-torm'), *v. t.* [*< mis- + term, v.*] To designate wrongly; miscall; revile.

World's exile is death; then banished
Is death *misterm*.
Shak., *R. and J.*, III. 3. 21.

Not mee alone did he revile and dare to the combat, but
glit at Ephraim once more, and *mistermed* all our
other Poets and writers about London.
Auch, *Strange News* (1692), sig. C. 2. 8.

mistership, *n.* A corruption of *mistress-ship*.

Tamora. How now, good fellow! wouldst thou speak with
us?
Clown. Yes, forsooth, an your *mistership* be imperial.
Shak., *Tit. And.*, iv. 4. 40.

mistry, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mystery*.

mistry (mis'tēr-i), *n.* See *mystery*.

mist-flower (mist'flou-ēr), *n.* A pretty composite plant, *Eupatorium* (*Conoclinium*) *carolinianum*, found in the United States from Pennsylvania and Ohio southward, or occasionally cultivated. Its cymose blue heads suggest those of *Lagerflora*, but are smaller and not so rich.

mistful (mist'fūl), *a.* [*< mist + ful*.] Clouded or dimmed with or as if with mist.

I must performe
With *mistful* eyes,
or they will loose
too.
Shak., *Ham. V.*, iv. 6. 13.

misthake, *n.* [*ME. mysthake*; *< mist + hake*, a cover; see *mist* and *hack*.] A covering of mist; a cap of clouds.

Mist raged on the moor, melt on the mountain;
Veh hille had a hatter, a *misthake* huge.
Sir *Chaucer* and the *Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 20-1.

misthink (mis-think'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misthought*, ppr. *misthinking*. [*< ME. *mistiaken, mæsthen-chen; < mis- + think*.] I. *intrans.* To think erroneously or unfavorably.

When they *misthink*, they lightly let it passe.
Court of Love, I. 482.

Thine grace will not *misthink* of me.
Chaucer (O. Alphonso, Emperor of Germany), II. 2.

Yes, there is the note and all the parts, if I *misthink* not.
R. Johnson, *Cynthia's Revolt*, iv. 1.

Thoughts which how loud they harbour in thy breast,
Adam, *misthought* of her to thee so dear?
Milton, *P. L.*, II. 322.

II. *trans.* To think ill of; have an erroneous or unfavorable opinion of.

How will the country for these woful chances,
Misthink the king, and not be satisfied?
Shak., *3 Hen. VI.*, II. 1. 102.

misthought (mis-thāt'), *n.* [*< mis- + thought*.] Erroneous notion; mistaken opinion.

But I with better reason him avia'd,
And shew'd him how, through error and *misthought*.
Of our like persons, oath to be disgul'd.
Or his exchange or freedom might be wrought.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. viii. 52.

misthrive (mis-thriv'), *v. i.*; pret. *misthrove* (sometimes *misthrired*), pp. *misthriren*, ppr. *misthriving*. [*< mis- + thrive*.] To thrive badly.

misthrow (mis-thrō'), *v. t.*; pret. *misthrow*, pp. *misthrown*, ppr. *misthrowing*. [*< ME. misthrowen; < mis- + throw*, *v.*] To cast wrongly or amiss.

Hast thou thyn eis ought [*var. nought*] *misthrowen*?
Gower, *Conf. Amant*, I.

mistic (mis'tik), *n.* [Found only in the erroneous spelling *mystick*; *< Sp. místico*; see *místico*.] Same as *místico*.

mistical, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *mystical*.
mistico (mis'ti-kō), *n.* [*< Sp. místico = Cat. mistic, mistic, a vessel* (see *def.*), *< Ar. misticah*, lit. a flat or plane; cf. *mosattah*, adj., flat, plane, *sath*, a flat roof.] A small coasting-vessel, in character between a xebec and a felucca, used in the Mediterranean trade.

mistide (mis-tid'), *v. i.* [*< ME. mistiden, < AS. mistidan*, turn out ill, *< mis- + tidan*, happen; see *mis- + tide*.] 1. To befall amiss or ill; happen unfortunately.—2. To suffer misfortune.

Atte laste he shal *mishappe* and *mistide*.
Chaucer, *Tale of Melibeus*.

mistigri (mis'ti-gris), *n.* [*< F. mistigri*, the knave of clubs; origin obscure.] In a variety of the game of poker, an additional card to which the holder can give the value of any card not already in his hand. *The American Hoyle*.

mistihead (mis'ti-head), *n.* [*< misty + -head*.] Uncertainty; obscurity; mystery.

What meneth this? what is this *mistihead*?
Chaucer, *Complaint of Mars*, I. 322.

mistily (mis'ti-li), *adv.* [*< ME. mistily; < misty + -ly*.] In a misty manner; dimly; obscurely.

Philosophes spoken so *mistily*
In this craft that men can not come thereby.
Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, I. 823.

mistimet, *v. t.* [*< ME. mystymen; < mis- + time*.] To time wrongly; say or do inopportune or out of season.

Golden words, but *mistimet* above two hunderd years.
Milton.

mistimed (mis-timd'), *a.* Ill-timed; ill-adapted or unsuited to the occasion or circumstances; inopportune; unseasonable.

This *mistimed* vaunt.
Scott.
Millions will have been uselessly squandered, and all
because of *mistimed* economy and crass stupidity.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XI. 406.

mistiness (mis'ti-ness), *n.* A condition of being misty; obscurity; as, *mistiness* of weather; *mistiness* of ideas.

For the *mistiness* scattereth and breaketh suddenly.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 91.

mistion, *n.* Same as *mixture*.

Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting from their
mistion, produce color.
Boyle, *Colours*.

mistitle (mis-ti'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mistitled*, ppr. *mistitling*. [*< mis- + title, v.*] To call by a wrong title or name.

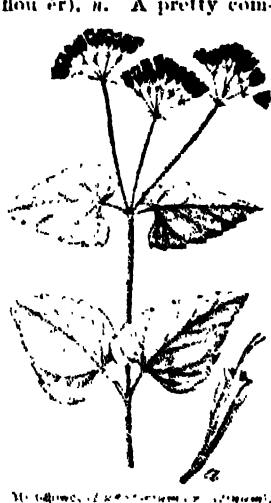
Buchanan writes as if Ethelrid, assisted by Keanthia,
whom he *mistitled* King of East-Saxons, had before this
time a battle with Aidan.
Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, iv.

mistle (mis'l), *n.* [Also *mistel*; *< ME. mistle, mistil, < AS. mistel*, bird-lime, mistletoe (*L. viscus*) (also in comp. *demistel*, 'oak-mistle' and *misteltan*, mistletoe), also *basil* (*L. crinum*) (also in comp. *earthmistle*, 'earth-mistle' *basil*) (= *MD. mistel* = *OHG. mistel*, *MLG. G. mistel* = *Lecl. mistil* = *Sw. Dan. mistel*, mistletoe); prob., with formative *-el*, *< *mist*, bird-lime, glue, = *OD. mist*, *mist*, bird-lime, glue, also *dung*, *D. mest*, *dung*; see *mist*.] Hence, in comp., *mistlethrush*, *mistletoe*.] 1. Bird-lime.—2. Mistletoe.

If move do continue, sheepe hardly that fere
Crave *mistle* and ivy for them to spare.
Tusser, *Husbandry*. (*Latham*)

Mistle, which groweth upon apple-trees and crab-apples,
is a great gather of white or yellow berries, viscous.

Willmsh., *Dict.* (ed. 1653), p. 58. (*Harv.*)



mistle, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *mistle*.
mistlethrush (mis'tl-thrush), *n.* [Also commonly *mistle-thrush*; formerly also *miselthrush*, *misel-trush*; so called because it is fond of the berries of the mistle or mistletoe; < *mistle* + *thrush*. Cf. equiv. *G. misteldrossel* (*drossel* = *E. thrush*) and *mistler*.] A species of thrush, the *Turdus viscivorus*, common in most parts of Eu-

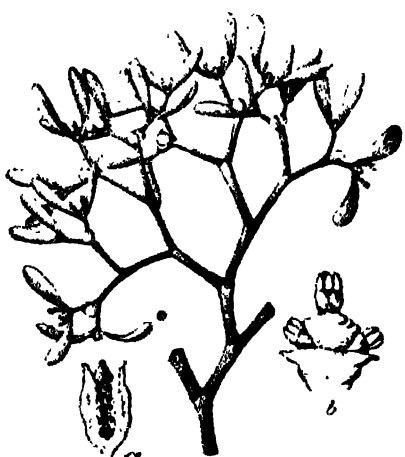


Mistlethrush (*Turdus viscivorus*).

rope, and some parts of western Asia and northern Africa. Like the fieldfare, mavis, redbird, blackbird, and ring-ouzel, it is an abundant and well-known English thrush. It is the largest European bird of its kind, measuring from 11 to 11½ inches in length and about 10½ in extent of wings. The form is stout, and the coloration most like that of the song thrush, *T. muscivorus*. The upper parts are grayish-brown, grayer on the head, and of a yellowish tinge on the rump; there is a whitish streak from the bill over the eye, and the under parts are whitish, profusely spotted with black. Also called, locally, *durin-cock*, *three-cock*, *bulmistrush*, *arceuthrush*.

We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush called the *mistle thrush*, or feeder upon mistletoe.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 6.

mistletoe (miz'- or mis'tl-tō), *n.* [Formerly also *missetoe*, *missetoe*, *missetoe*, *misseto*, var. *missetden*, *missetden*, *missetden*; < ME. **missetton* (?), < AS. *missettan*, *missettan* (= Icel. *missettan* = Dan. *missetten*), *mistletoe*, < *mistel*, bird-lime, also *mistletoe*, and *basil*, + *tan*, a twig; see *mistle* and *tan*.] The second element, having passed out of common use as a separate word, suffered alteration to *-toe*, the radical final *n* being apparent, taken as the old plural suffix *-n*.] A European plant, *Viscum album*, of the natural order *Loranthaceae*, growing parasitically on various trees. It is a jointed dichotomous shrub, with sessile, oblong entire leaves, and small yellowish-green flowers, the whole forming a pendent bush, which is covered in



Branch of Mistletoe (*Viscum album*), with fruits. *a*, longitudinal section through the male flower; *b*, the female inflorescence.

winter with small white berries containing a glutinous substance. The shrub is said to be disemitted by birds, which eat the berries and disperse the undigested seeds in their droppings. It is found on a great variety of trees, especially the apple-tree, but seldom on the oak. The mistletoe (compare def. 2) was consecrated to religious purposes by the ancient Celtic nations of Europe, and was held in peculiar veneration by the Druids, especially when found growing on the oak. Traces of this old superstition regard the mistletoe still survive in European countries, as in the custom of kissing under it at Christmas. It was formerly highly esteemed as an antispasmodic, but is not now so used. It seems, however, to have some pharmacodynamic properties.

Like some rare Fruit-Tree over-topped with spight
 Of Briony and Rushes . . .
 Till chaunt withall, it dies as they do grow,
 And beneath nought but Moss and Mistletoe.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Vocation.
 The mistletoe hung in the castle hall,
 The holly branch shone on the old oak-wall.
T. H. Bayly, The Mistletoe Bough.

2. A plant of some other species of *Viscum*, or of one of the genera *Loranthus*, *Phoradendron*, and *Arceuthobium*, their species almost all having the same parasitic habit. The mistletoe (*Viscum*) mentioned by Latin writers in their account of the Druids is thought by some to have been *Loranthus Europæus* of southern Europe, said to grow on a species of oak in the south of France. The mistletoe of the eastern United States is *Phoradendron fasciosum*, common on various trees, especially the tupelo and red maple. See *pal bush*.
mistlike (mist'lik), *adv.* [*< mist* + *like*.] In the manner of a mist.

Mist-like, unfold me from the search of eyes.
Shak., R. and J. III. 3. 73.

mistradition (mis-tri-dish'on), *n.* [*< mis* + *tradition*.] A wrong or false tradition; misapplied tradition.

The huge corruptions of the Church,
 Monsters of mistradition.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, IV. 2.

mistrain (mis-tran'), *v. t.* [*< mis* + *train*.] To train or educate amiss.

With corruptall brybes is to untruth *mis*trained.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 54.

mistral (mis'tral), *n.* [*< F. mistral* = Sp. *mis-tral*, < Pr. *mistral*, OPr. *maestral*, lit. 'the master-wind,' < *maestre*, master, < L. *magister*, master; see *master*.] In southern France and vicinity, a cold and dry northwest wind which blows in furious gusts from time to time in much of that region, notably in winter. The mistral derives its peculiar properties from the character of the country over which it blows; it extends from the mouth of the Rhone to the Gulf of Genoa, but is strongest and most frequent over Provence, and especially in the delta of the Rhone. Also written *maestral*.

When the *Mistral* blows, the sky is almost always blue and cloudless, and the air very dry; the contrast between the prevailing sunshine and the piercing cold of the wind is very striking. In the Rhone valley every second day is a *Mistral* day. In Marseilles it blows 175 days in the year.
Fischer.

It is only truth to say, however, that the *mistral*, an old, cold, rattling northeast wind, blows here in the winter, and gives Avignon a bad name.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, I.

mistranscription (mis-tran-skrip'shon), *n.* [*< mis* + *transcription*.] A wrong or imperfect transcription; a faulty copy.

A mistake arising from the *mistranscription* of the title.
Kingsley, Brit., XV. 219.

mistranslate (mis-tran-slát'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mistranslated*, pp. *mistranslating*. [*< mis* + *translate*.] To translate erroneously.

Especially by them *mis*translated.
By. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy I. § 2.

mistranslation (mis-tran-slát'shon), *n.* [*< mis* + *translation*.] An erroneous translation or version.

mistransport (mis-tran-spört'), *v. t.* [*< mis* + *transport*.] To mislead by passion or strong feeling.

And can ye then with patience think that any bigamous Christian should be so farre *mis*transported as to condemn a good prayer because, as it is in his heart, so is it in his book too?
By. Hall, An Humble Remonstrance.

mistreading (mis-tred'ing), *n.* [*< mis* + *reading*.] A wrong (reading or going; hence, a false step; an evil course.

But thou dost in thy passages of life
 Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
 For the hot vengeance and the rod of heaven
 To punish my *mistreadings*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 2. 11.

mistreat (mis-trét'), *v. t.* [*< mis* + *treat*, *v.*] To treat badly; maltreat; abuse. [Rare.]

A poor *mistreated* democratic heart.
Northey, Non-descript, IV. (Davies.)

mistreatment (mis-trét'ment), *n.* [*< mis* + *treatment*.] Wrong or unkind treatment; abuse.

mistress (mis'tress), *n.* [Formerly also *mistris*, *mistris*, *mistris*; < ME. *maistris*, *maistris*, < OF. *maistris*, *maistris* = L. *magistra*, < ML. *magistra*, *magistra*, *magistra* (for L. *magistra*), fem. of L. *magister*, master, chief; see *master*, *master*.] In familiar use the word has been contracted to *misses* or *misses*, a form regarded as vulgar except when written *Mrs.* and used as a title, correlated to *Mrs.*; see *miss*. The term is also abbreviated *Miss*, esp. as a title, now of different signification from *Mrs.*; see *miss*. 1. A woman who has authority or power of control, as over a house or over other persons; a female head, chief, or director; a wo-

man who is served by or has the ordering of others; the feminine correlative of *master*; as, the *mistress* of a family or of a school. It is also extended to things which are spoken of as feminine.

The same servants do worke not to the only use of his said *Mistress*, but to his or their owne use.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

Virtue once made that contrile *Mistress* over all the world.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 72.

That prudent Pallas, Albion's *Mistress*,
 That Great Eliza,
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Babylon.

The maids officious round their *mistress* wait.
Byron, Illad, III. 520.

At 7 the children are set to work; 20 under a *Mistress* to spin Wool and Flax, to knit Stockings.
 Quoted in Jackson's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, III. 381.

2. A title of address or term of courtesy nearly equivalent to *madam*, formerly applied to any woman or girl, but now chiefly and specifically to married women, written in the abbreviated form *Mrs.* (now pronounced mis'es), and used before personal names. In English law it is the proper style of the wife of an esquire or gentleman. See *miss*.
 His well, *mistress*; your choice agrees with mine.
Shak., Pericles, II. 5. 16.

If Mr. Bickerstaff marries a child of any of his old companions, I hope mine shall have the preference; there is *Mrs. Mary* is now sixteen.
Moore, Tatler.

Now *mistress* (tilpin) (careful soul!)
 Had two stone bottles found.
Cosway, John tilpin.

In 1824, Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of Mrs. Hannah More (unmarried) . . . were published.
Chambers, Eng. Literature (ed. Carruthers), VI. 335.

Browning's later poems chiefly concerned public affairs.
Dial. Nat. Hist., VII. 81.

3. A woman who has mastered any art or branch of study; used also of things.

Rest, then, *maistr*,
 I am the *mistress* of my art, and four not.
Fletcher (and another?), Prothemas, II. 1.

The mind of man is in the duties of religion so little *mistress* of strict attention, so unable to fix itself steadily even on God.
By. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

A letter dedicates all young wives to make themselves *mistresses* of Wingate's Arithmetic. *Addison*, Spectator.

4. A woman who is beloved and courted; a woman who has command over a lover's heart; a sweetheart; now used only in poetic language or as an archaism.

O! *mistress* mine, where are you treading?
 O! stay and hear, your true love's coming.
Shak., T. N., II. 4. 40.

5. A woman who illicitly occupies the place of a wife.

Ay, go, you cruel man! go to your *mistress*, and leave your poor wife to her miseries. *Colum*, Joselin Wife, I.

But soon, his worth being over, he took
 Another *mistress*, or new back.
Byron, Masopha, IV.

6. In the game of bowls, the small ball at which the players aim; the jack.

Zohane vying her own bias, to bowl near the *mistress* of her own thoughts.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

There's three nubs gone, I've a clear way to the *mistress*.
Middleton, No Wit Like a Woman's, II. 3.

mistress (mis'tress), *v.* [*< mistress*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To attend as a lover upon a mistress; pay court to women.

The idleness, which yet thou canst not flee
 By dressing, *mistressing*, and complement.
G. Herbert, Church Porch, st. 14.

II. *trans.* To become mistress of. [Rare.]

This one is a first-rate glider, she *mistressed* it entirely in three days.
C. Heads, Never too late to Mend, III. (Davies.)

mistressly (mis'tress-li), *a.* [*< mistress* + *-ly*.] Of or pertaining to a mistress, as of a household.

Will he take from me the *mistressly* management, which I had not faultily discharged?
Richardson, Charles Hatfield, I. 208. (Davies.)

mistress-ship (mis'tress-ship), *n.* [*< mistress* + *-ship*.] 1. Title or dominion of one who is mistress; authority exercised by a woman.

If any of them shall usurp a *mistress-ship* over the rest, or make herself a queen over them.
By. Hall, Resolutions for Religion, § 11.

2. Ladyship; a style of address, preceded by a possessive pronoun; as, your *mistress-ship*.

mistrial (mis'trial), *n.* [*< mis* + *trial*.] In law: (a) A trial the result of which is vitiated by errors, as by disqualification in a juror or in the judge.

The law here grants a *mistrial* for inebriety among the jurors, but sees no extenuating circumstance in the alcoholic insanity of the accused.
Allen, and Neard., VIII. 270.

(b) More loosely, an inconclusive trial; a trial that fails to issue in a decision, as where the jury cannot agree.

If there had been a *mistrial*, the colored jurymen voting to acquit and the white jurymen to convict, etc.
Philadelphia Press, July 1, 1889.

mist-rick (mis'trik), *n.* [*< mist + "rick" (r) for reel, vapor.*] A dense mist. [Australia.]

The same as "Morrabinda" was a *mist-rick* dull and dense, the sunrise was a sullen, sluggish lamp.
Contemporary Rev., III, 100.

mistrick, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *mist-trick*.
mistrowl, *v.* [*< ME. mistrowen, < AS. "mistrowan, mistrowan" (= OHG. mistrowan, MHG. mistrowan, G. mistrowan = Icel. mistrowa), mistrow, mistrick; < mist + "row" = Icel. mistrow, mistrow; see mist + row*] I. *intrins.* To distrust; doubt.

And in thine heart thou shalt
To be *mistrick* and like a mist
To God that groweth all alone
Holy Book (E. T. S.), p. 74.

go no more so *mistrick*,
But trowe to why.
York Plays, p. 464.

But our lady was eye-steadfast in the felt,
And *mistrick* not of his treachery.
MS. Lond. A. 1. 1. 42 (Halliwell.)

II. *trans.* To doubt; mistrust.

"Yet this he saith," quoth the Duke, "nought shall I *mistrick* the."
Merlin (E. T. S.), I, 21.

mistrowl, *n.* [*< ME. mistrowe, < AS. mistrowe, < OHG. mistrowe; < mist + row*] *Mistrowl*. William of Palerne (E. T. S.), I, 3311.

mistrowing, *n.* [*< ME. mistrowinge; verbal n. of mistrow*] Distrust; suspicion.

For saydall and *mistrowinge*,
That did than such things
That every man might other know.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

mistrust (mis-trust'), *n.* [*< ME. mistrust, mistrust (= MD. mistrust); < OHG. mistrust; < mist + trust*] Lack of trust or confidence; suspicion.

Your *mistrust* cannot make me a traitor.
Shak., As you Like It, I, 3, 58.

On *mistrust* that the Nations beyond Rodoltra would
generally rise, and foray the passages by land, he caused
his Fleet, making a great show, to bear along the Coast.
Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

mistrust (mis-trust'), *v. t.* [*< ME. "mistrusten, mistrusten, mistrusten, < mist + trust, v."*] 1. To suspect; doubt; regard with suspicion or jealousy.

For though a man be false in jealous rage,
Let make with this water his potage,
And never shall he more his wife *mistrust*.
Chaucer, Prologue to Pardoner's Tale, l. 83.

Myrrour not thy friends for none agreement.
Madame Book (E. T. S.), p. 332.

I will *mistrust* my wife again.
Shak., M. W. of W., v, 5, 141.

I am ever ready to *mistrust* a promising title.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.

2. To suspect; apprehend; said of a fact or circumstance.

This is an accident of hourly proof,
Which I *mistrusted* not.
Shak., Much Ado, II, 1, 189.

mistruster (mis-trus'ter), *n.* One who mistrusts. *Milton*.

You infidels and *mistrusters* of God.
Barnes, Works, p. 354.

mistrustful (mis-trust'ful), *a.* [*< mistrust, n., + -ful*] Having mistrust; wanting trust or confidence; suspicious; doubting; as, a *mistrustful* spirit.

In ordinary conferences candid and open, in conversation
simple, in capitulation subtil and *mistrustful*.
Patterson, Aids of Fug. Poets, p. 245.

I hold it cowardlike
To rest *mistrustful* where a noble heart
Hath pawn'd an open hand in sign of love.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv, 2, 3.

mistrustfully (mis-trust'ful-i), *adv.* In a mistrustful manner; with misgiving, suspicion, or doubt.

mistrustfulness (mis-trust'ful-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being mistrustful; suspicion; doubt.

mistrustless (mis-trust'less), *a.* [*< mistrust, n., + -less*] Unsuspecting; unmisuspicious.

The swan, *mistrustless* of his mutilated face,
While secret laughter titter'd round the place.
Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 27.

mistrust', *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *mistrust*.
mistryst (mis-trist'), *v. t.* [*< mist + trust*] To disappoint by failing to keep an engagement; bring into trouble or confusion by disappointing; deceive; use ill. [Scotch.]

They are sair *mistrusted* yonder in their Parliament House.
Scott, Rob Roy, xiv.

mist-tree (mis'trē), *n.* See *Larrea* and *Rhus*.
mistune (mis-tūn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mistuned*, ppr. *mistuning*. [*< mist + tune, v.*] 1. To tune incorrectly.

My instrument *mistuned* shall hurt a true song
Shelton, A. Clarke.

Out from the body, by long ails *mistuned*,
These evils sprung
Armitage, Art of Preserving Health.

2. To sing out of tune.

While hymn *mistuned* and muffled prayer
The victim for his fate prepare
Scott, Lord of the Isles, v, 28.

misturn (mis-tēr'), *v. t.* [*< ME. misturnen, mistournen, mistornen; < mis + turn, v.*] I. *trans.* To turn aside wrongly; pervert.

Nature's enticement ledth yow to thilke verray good, but
many manere errours *misturneth* yow therfro.
Chaucer, Boethius, III, prose 3.

II. *intrins.* To go wrong.

And when this litle worlde *misturneth*,
The great worlde all overturneth.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prolog.

mistus, mixtus (mis', mixt'us), *n.* [*< L. mistus, mixtus, a mixing, mingling; < miscere, pp. mistus, mixtus, mix; see mist + -us*] In bot., a cross-breed. *Gray*. See *cross*, I, 11.

mistutor (mis-tū'tor), *v. t.* [*< mist + tutor, v.*] To instruct amiss.

Gay *mistutored* youths, who never the charm
Of virtue hear, nor wait at Wisdom's door.
T. Edwards, Sonnets, xxxvii, To G. Onslow.

misty (mis'ti), *a.* [*< ME. misty, mysty, < AS. mistig, mistig, dark (= MD. mistig = Mlat. mistich, foggy); < mist, darkness; see mist + -y*] 1. Accompanied or characterized by mist; overspread with mist; as, *misty* weather; a *misty* atmosphere; a *misty* day.

For I have seen of a full *misty* morrow
Folwen full of a mery somer day.
Chaucer, Troilus, III, 1080.

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tip-toe on the *misty* mountain tops.
Shak., R. and J., III, 5, 10.

2. Dim, obscure, or clouded, as if by mist; hence, confused; not perspicuous; as, *misty* sight; a *misty* writer or treatise; a *misty* explanation.

Blind were those eyes, saw not how bright did shine
Through flesh's *misty* veil those beams divine.
Donne, On Mrs. Boulstred.

To be *misty* is not to be mystic
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 201.

misunderstand (mis-un-der-stand'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misunderstood*, ppr. *misunderstanding*. [*< mis + understand*] 1. To understand amiss; attach a false meaning to; take in a wrong sense; misconceive; interpret or explain to one's self erroneously.

What will some men say, shall a man be ruined eternally
for a *misunderstanding* place of Scripture?
Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II, xl.

This, if it be neglected, will make the reader very much
mistake and *misunderstand* his meaning.
Locke.

Rule America with her *misunderstanding* yearning
for a rightful share of the culture and beauty of the older world.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 389.

2. To fail to understand (a person with reference to his words or actions); as, I *misunderstand* you. = *Syn.* To misapprehend.

misunderstander (mis-un-der-stand'er), *n.* One who misunderstands.

But others and many texts . . . seemed unto the *misunderstanders*
to speak against purgatory.
St. F. More, Works, p. 324.

misunderstanding (mis-un-der-stand'ing), *n.* [*< Verbal n. of misunderstand, v.*] 1. Mistake as to the meaning of something; misconception; erroneous interpretation.

Sometimes the *misunderstanding* of a word has scattered
and destroyed those who have been in possession of vi-
tory.
St. F. More, Sermons, I, viii.

You see how clearly I have endeavored to explicate this
hamissio position; yet I perceive some tough *misunder-
standings* will not be satisfied.

Ep. Hall, To the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

2. A disagreement; difference; dissension; quarrel.

Accidents mistake, and soon, thine occasion *misunder-
standing* among friends.
Scott.

misusage (mis-ū'zāj), *n.* [*< OF. mesusage (F. mesusage), misusage, < mesuser, misuse; see misuse*] Ill usage; bad treatment; abuse.

The same of their *misusage* so prevented them that the
people of that place also, offended thereby, would bring
in no wares.
Hall's Festivals, II, 21.

misusage, *n.* [*< OF. mesusage, misusage, < mesuser, misuse; see misuse, v., and cf. usage*] Ill treatment; misuse.

He had chafed at their *misusage*.

Sp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I, 302. (Doubt.)
misuse (mis-ū'z), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misused*, ppr. *misusing*. [*< ME. misusen, misusen, < OF. mesuser, mesuser (F. mesuser), < mes + user, use; see mis + -e and use, v.*] 1. To treat or use improperly; apply to an improper purpose; make a false or improper use of.

Me thinketh these wordes thou *misusest*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of *misused* wine.
Milton, Comus, l. 47.

2. To use or treat badly; abuse or maltreat in act or speech.

Hang him, dishonest varlet! we cannot *misuse* him
enough.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv, 2, 105.

He that did wear this head was one
That pilgrims did *misuse*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.

= *Syn.* Abuse, Misuse. See *abuse*.

misuse (mis-ū'z), *n.* [*< ME. misuse, < OF. memis, memis, memis, ill use, < mes + use; see mis + -e and use, n.*] 1. Improper use; misapplication; employment in a wrong way or to a bad purpose; perversion.

How names taken for things *misuse* the understanding,
the attentive reading of philosophical writers would dis-
cover, and that in words little suspected of any such *mis-
use*.
Locke.

After the *misuse* of the one talent.
Ep. Hall, Conf. Veil of Moses.

2. Abuse; ill treatment.

Upon whose dead corpse there was such *misuse* . . .
By those Welshwomen done, as may not be,
Without much shame, retold or spoken of.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I, 1, 43.

= *Syn.* 1. Perversion, profanation, prostitution. See *abuse*, v. 1.

misusement (mis-ū'z-ment), *n.* [*< OF. mesusement, < mesuser, misuse; see misuse, v., and -ment*] The act of misusing; misuse; abuse.

And *misusement* could not be otherwise persuaded but that
she was slain because she would not consent to her *mis-
usement*.
J. Breake, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 82.

misuser (mis-ū'z-er), *n.* [*< misuse, v., + -er*] 1. One who misuses; one who uses incorrectly. — 2. In law, abuse of any liberty or benefit such as may cause its forfeiture.

An office, either public or private, may be forfeited by
. . . *misuser* or abuse, as if a judge takes a bribe, or a
park-keeper kills deer without authority.
Blackstone, Com., II, 2.

misvalue (mis-val'ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misvalued*, ppr. *misvaluing*. [*< mis + value, v.*] To value falsely or too little; misesteem; underrate.

I am so young I dread my *misvalue*
Wot be *misvalued* both of old and young.
W. Browne, Young Willie and Old Wernock.

misventure (mis-ven'tūr), *n.* [*< mis + venture, < F. misadventure*] An unfortunate venture; a misadventure.

All friends were touched with a kind of . . . joy to see,
as I said, the color of Jack's money, after so many *mis-
ventures* and failed struggles.
Carlyle, In France.

misventurous (mis-ven'tūr-us), *a.* [*< mis + venture, n.*] Wanting boldness or daring; timorous; fearful.

Misventurous Irishwomen, giving up their plan of emi-
gration.
Carlyle, The Century, XXIV, 20.

misvouch (mis-vouch'), *v. t.* [*< mis + vouch, v.*] To vouch or allege falsely.

That very text or saying . . . is *misvouched*.
Bacon, True Greatness of Britain.

miswander (mis-won'dēr), *v. t.* [*< ME. miswandern; < mis + wander, v.*] To wander; stray.

The *miswandring* error misledeh hem into false
podes.
Chaucer, Boethius, III, prose 2.

misway (mis-wā'), *n.* [*< ME. miswaie; < mis + way, v.*] A wrong path.

Whoso that seeketh with a deep thought and coveteth
not to ben deseyved by no *misway*, let him rollen and
treden withinne hymself the lyght of his inward syble.
Chaucer, Boethius, III, meter 11.

misway, *adv.* [*< ME. wysway; adverbial use of misway, n.*] Wrong; wrongly; amiss; astray.

Love makith alle to goon *misway*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4768.

miswear (mis-wār'), *v. t.* [*< mis + swear, v.*] To wear ill; prove bad on wearing. See quotation under *miswork*, v. t.

miswed (mis-wed'), *v. t.* [*< mis + wed, v.*] To wed unsuitably. *Milton*.

misween (mis-wēn'), *v. t.* and *t.* [*< mis + ween, v.*] To misjudge; distrust.

Full happy man (miswrening much) was he,
So rich a spoils within his power to see.

Spenser, Astrophel, l. 100.

miswren (mis-wend'), *v. t.* [*< ME. miswenden, < AS. miswendan (= OHG. missawengan, MHG. missenden), turn wrong, pervert, go wrong. < mis- + wendan, turn, go; see mis- and wend-.*] To go wrong; wander; stray.

And echo in his complaints telleth
How that the world is miswren.

Gower, Conf. Amant., prol.

But things miscounselled must needs miswren.

Spenser, Mother Hubs, Tale, l. 128.

miswint, *v. t.* [*< ME. miswinnan; < mis- + win-.*] To obtain by fraud or cheating.

For thy he set mete of more cost, mornowen and potages,
Of that that men miswonne that madden hem wel at ease.

Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 48.

miswit, *v. t.* [*< ME. miswitan; < mis- + wit-.*] To know ill.

miswive, *v. t. and i.* [*< ME. miswiven; < mis- + wive-.*] To marry unsuitably.

miswoman, *n.* [Formerly also *miswoman*; *< mis- + woman-.*] An evil woman; a temptress.

Fly the miswoman, least she thee decieve.

Remedy of Love, l. 148.

miswonting, *n.* [*< mis- + wonting-.*] Disuse; want of practice.

These feeble beginnings of luke warme grace . . . by
miswonting perish.

Sp. Hall, Divine Meditation, vii.

misword (mis-wôrd'), *n.* [*< ME. misword (= MHG. mis-wort); < mis- + word-.*] 1. A curse.

—2. A word uttered aimless.

The Tyrant's sword

Is not made drunk with blood for a *Mis-word*.

Spenser, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li. The Captives.

miswork, *v.* [*< ME. miswerken, miswerchen; < mis- + work-.*] *trans.* To work or do ill.

Thereshie here & chaste 3if that chance fallies

That she wold miswerche wrought any thing

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 8148.

trans. To do or make badly.

Which law (5 Eliz., c. 4), being generally transgressed,
nukes the people by in effect chaff for corn; for that
which is *miswrought* will miswear. Bacon, Judicial Charge.

misworship (mis-wôr'ship), *n.* [*< mis- + worship-.*] Worship of a wrong object; false worship.

In respect of *misworship*, he was the son of the first Jere-
boham, who made Israel to sin.

Sp. Hall, Josiah with Elisha Dying.

Such hideous jungle of *misworships*, misbeliefs, men
made as we are did actually hold by and live at home in.

Carlyle.

misworship (mis-wôr'ship), *v. t.* [*< mis- + worship-.*] To worship wrongly or improperly.

There are not wanting nations . . . which have *mis-
worshipped* it (the heaven) for their God.

Sp. Hall, Saul's Farewell to Earth, § 3.

misworshiper, **misworshipper** (mis-wôr'ship-
er), *n.* One who misworships.

God is made our idol, and we the misworshippers of him.

Sp. Hall, Sermon at Whitehall, 1649.

miswrench (mis-wrench'), *v. t.* [*< mis- + wrench-.*] To twist or turn out of the right course.

The warbles of the chitche key

Through mishandling be *miswrenched*

Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

miswrite (mis-rî'), *v. t.* [*< ME. miswriten, pp. miswriten, pp. miswriting. < ME. miswriten, < AS. miswritan, write wrongly, < mis-, wrong-ly, + writan, write; see mis- and write-.*] To write incorrectly; make a mistake in writing.

He (Josephus) did *mis-write* some number of the years.

Raleigh, Hist. World, II. xxi. § 6.

But the manuscript is all in one simple, undisguised,
feminine handwriting, and with no interlineation save
only here and there the correction of a *miswritten* word.

The Century, XXXVIII. 780.

miswrought (mis-rât'), *a.* [*< mis- + wrought-.*] Badly done. Bacon.

misy (mis'y), *n.* [Also *misay*; *< F. misy, < L. misy, < Gr. mis, an ore supposed to be cop-
peras; perhaps of Egyptian origin.*] A sul-
phur-yellow mineral occurring in loose aggre-
gations of small crystalline scales. It consists
of hydrous sulphate of iron, and is derived from the de-
composition of pyrite. Also called *yellow copperas* and
coprolite.

misyoke (mis-yôk'), *v. t. and i.* [*< mis- + yoke, < yoke, < yoke.*] To yoke or join unsuitably.

Perpetually and finally hindered in wedlock, by *mis-
yoking* with a diversity of nature as well as of religion.

Milton, Divorce, li. 18.

miszealous (mis-zel'us), *a.* [*< mis- + zeal-
ous.*] Actuated by false zeal.

Go on now, ye *miszealous* spirits.

Sp. Hall, Noah's Dove.

mit, *n.* See *mitt*.

mita (mô'tâ), *n.* [*< Sp., a tribute, payment; see
mita.*] Forced labor in mines, farms, and fac-
tories to which the Indians of Peru were for-
merly subjected. One seventh of the male population
was subject to service for a year, for which they were
to be paid, but they could not be taken beyond a specified
distance from their homes.

mitaine, *n.* A Middle English form of *mittin*.

mitcal (mit'kal), *n.* Same as *mitkal*.

mitcht, *n.* [*< ME. micche, mycche, miche (cf. Ml.
MlG. micke), < OF. micche = Fr. mic, miche, a
small loaf of bread, lit. a crumb, < L. mica, a
crumb; see mica, mic.*] A loaf of bread.

He that hath *micche* twyne

Ne value in his demaigne,

Lyveth more at ease, and more is riche

Than doth he that is chiche.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1888.

mitch-board (mich'bôrd), *n.* Aunt, a crutch
for the support of a boom or mast. See *crutch*.

3 (d). [Local, Eng.]

Mitchella (mi-chel'ä), *n.* [*< Nl. (Linnaeus,
1753), named after John Mitchell, a botanist of
Virginia.*] A genus of plants of the natural
order *Rubaceae* and the tribe *Anthospermeae*,
characterized by having perfect flowers with a
funnel-shaped corolla, which is from three- to
six-lobed, the stamens inserted upon its throat,
and by the hairy style, which has four thread-
shaped lobes. They are creeping herbs, with opposite
round ovate leaves having minute stipules and small
white fragrant dimorphic flowers, which are axillary or
terminal, and grow in pairs. The fruit is a scarlet berry.
like double drupe. There are 2 species, an American *M.
repens* the partridge-berry, and a Japanese, which, how-
ever, may be identical with the American. See *partridge-
berry*.

mite (mit), *n.* [*< ME. mite, myte, < AS. mite
= Ml. mite, D. mijt = MlG. mite, < OHG.
mizt, mizt, MHG. mizt, < (after L.) mite =
Dan. mule (cf. F. mule, Sp. mula, Ml. mite, <
Lg.), a mite; prob. lit. 'cutter,' 'biter,' from
the verb shown in Goth. *matan* = *leel*, *mita* =
AS. *matan*, cut; see *camel*, ant.] 1. A small
arachnid of the order *Acari*; any acarid.
Mites are formed a comprehensive genus *Acarus* or family
Acari, terms not yet obsolete; but, with the introduction
of many more genera, the establishment of several fam-
ilies, and the elevation of the group to the rank of an order,
a more elaborate nomenclature has been established, in
which neither *Acarus* nor *Acari* is retained. (See *Acari*.)
Adult mites are eight-legged like most arachnids, but
some six-legged immature forms at one time consti-
tuted a supposed genus *Leptus*. (See *Leptus*, and cut under
harvest-bug.) The species of mites are very numerous, di-
versified in form, and various in habits. Many are parasitic,
others are terrestrial or aquatic; others live in cheese,
four, sugar, etc. *Mite* is consequently much used in a
position. The cheese-mite or flour mite is *Tyrophagus*
casei or *T. longus*; the sugar-mite is *Tyrophagus*
putrescentis, or another of the same genus. Such mites compose the fam-
ily *Tyrophagidae*, and are among those longer known as
species of *Acarus* or *Acari*. Ich mites are *Sarcoptidae*,
as *Sarcoptes scabiei* (See cut under *itch mite*). Mange-
mites are *Demodidae*; garden-mites or harvest mites,
Trombididae; spinning mites, *Tetranychidae*; beetle mites
or wood-mites, *Oribatidae*; spider-mites, *Gamasidae*; water
mites, *Hydrachnidae*; snout mites, *Blattidae*; gall mites,
Phyllophaga. Certain mites, the *Isotrichidae*, are commonly
distinguished as *lice*, as *Trochus ricinus* (see cut under *Acari*),
and those of the family *Trombididae* are indifferently
called *harvest-mites* *harvest ticks* *harvest bugs* *red bugs*, and
by other names. See the compound and technical names.*

That cheese of itself breeds *mites* or maggots, I deny

Ray, Works of Creation, II

Ray what the use, were flour optics given,
To inspect a *mite*, not comprehend the heaven?

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 18.

2. Some insect like or likened to a mite, as a
dust-louse (*Phocæus*).

For life is so high a perfection of being that in this re-
spect the least fly or mite is a more noble being than a star.

South Works III. 1.

mite (mit), *n.* [*< ME. mite, myte (= OF. mite,
a small coin, = Sp. mite, a payment, a session, lit.
tribute), < Ml. mite, D. mijt, small coin, a mite;
prob. akin to mite, from the same root, Goth.
matan, etc., cut; see mite.*] 1. A small coin
of any kind, of slight value; any very small sum
of money. No coin seems to have been so
called specifically.

William with-
out any more.

Gratified him as gall as any coin that he
Of all the a-thr that to knif lodged,

So that non mist a mite worth, I wene.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4543.

And though the number of sheep in rouse never so fast,
yet the price falleth not one mite, because there be so few
sellers.

Mr T. More, 1 tropic (tr. by Robinson), l.

There came a certain poor widow and she threw in (i. e.,
into the treasury) two mites (tr. *Gr. lepta*; see *lepta* and
mites), which make a farthing.

Mark xii. 42

We usually observe the same routine. I put down my
mite first; then my young family enroll their contribu-
tions . . . and then Mr. Fardigle brings up the rear.

Dickens, Bleak House, viii.

2. An English weight somewhat heavier than
a grain troy. — 3. An old money of account, the
twenty-fourth part of a penny.

4 *mites* is the aliquot part of a penny, viz. $\frac{1}{24}$, for a times
4 is 24, and so many *mites* merchants assign to 1 penny.

T. Hill, Arithmetick (1600), III. l.

4. Anything very small; a very little particle
or quantity; also applied to persons.

"Now leh see," said I, "that engerge ne phialke
May nat a mite availle to mellen a yene Eldre."

Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 170.

I felt benevolence for her, and resolved some way or
other to throw in my mite of courtesy, if not of service.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 18.

The White Sulphur waters, she said, had not done her a
mite of good.

C. D. Warner, French Pilgrimage, p. 26.

mited (mit'ed), *a.* [*< mite + ed.*] Damaged
or spoiled by insufficient salting, as cured fish.

Mitella (mi-tel'ä), *n.* [*< Nl. (Tournefort, 1700),
= L. mitella, dim. of mitra, a turban; see miter.*]

A genus of plants of the natural order *Saxifraga-
ceae* and the tribe *Saxifragaceae*, characterized by a
one-celled ovary with parietal placentas which
are alternate with the stigmas, five petals which
are three-lobed or pinnatifid, and a superior cap-
sule without beak. They are herbs, with long petio-
late heart-shaped lobed or ovate leaves, which have
membranaceous stipules attached to the petioles, and an
erect slender scape bearing an elongated raceme of small
greenish flowers, which are often drooping. There are 5
species, indigenous to the temperate parts of North Amer-
ica, one of which is also found in Siberia. *M. diphylla* and
M. nuda are the best known. See *hishop's cap*.

miter, **mitre** (mî'tër), *n.* [Early mod. E. also
myter, *mytre*; *< ME. mitre, myter, mytre, mytre,
< OF. mitre, F. mitre = Pr. Sp. Ig. mitra = It.
mitra, Olt. mitra, a miter, < L. mitra, < Gr.
μῆτρον, a belt, girdle, fillet, head-band, turban.*]

1. A form of head dress anciently worn by the
inhabitants of Lydia, Phrygia, and other parts
of Asia Minor. — 2. A sacerdotal head-dress, as
that worn by the ancient Jewish high priest,
or that worn by a bishop. The Jewish miter was
made of linen, and wrapped in folds about the head, like
a turban. Before the fourteenth century the miter in
the Christian church was

low and simple; but now
it consists of a coronet,
surmounted by a lofty and
deeply cleft cap. The privi-
lege of wearing the miter
in the Roman Catholic
Church was a concession
of the popes, and was for-
merly exercised by card-
inals and the higher digi-
taries. Bishops and abbots
(if to be mitered) receive the
miter from the consecrat-
ing bishop. Three kinds of
miters are distinguished:
(1) the precious miter, made
of gold or silver plate and
adorned with jewels, (2) the
auriphyllate miter, and (3)
the simple miter of white
silk or linen. The bishops of
the Church of England wore
miters as late as the corona-
tion of George III. and some
Anglican bishops occasion-
ally wear them at the present day. See *tiara*, and cut un-
der *auriphyllate*.

Her golden cap she cast unto the ground,
And crowned inidre rudely throw aside.

Spenser, F. Q., l. viii. 26.

The Cardinal (Walsley) sent to the King, to lend him the
Mitre and Pall, which he used to wear at any great Solemn-
ity.

Baker, Chronicle, p. 279.

His Miter on his head of cloth of silver, with two long la-
bels hanging down behind his neck

Corpus, Crucifixes, l. 37 (sig. D)

All the old known *miters* still in
existence have a white ground

Lock, Church of our Fathers, II

[100, note

There, other trophies deck the
truly brave . . .

Such as on Hough's uncolled
mitre shine.

Pope, Epit. to Satire II. 229

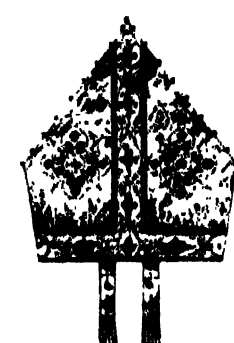
3. A chimney-cap or -pot
of terra-cotta, brick, stone,
or metal, designed to ex-
clude rain and wind from
the flue, while allowing the
smoke, etc., to escape; a
cowel; hence, anything hav-
ing a similar use.

For like as in a Linbeck th' heat of Fire
Knoweth a Vapour, which still mounting higher

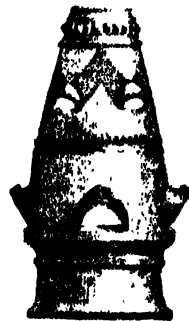
To the steeple top, when th' odoriferous sweet
Above the Miter can no further get

It, softly thickening, falleth drop by drop

Spenser, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.



French type of the 14th century



Miter of glass (patent) 14th century. From Semur-en-Auxois, France.

4. In *conch.*, a miter-shell. — 5. In *carp.*: (a) A scribe or guide for making saw-cuts to form miter-joints. (b) A combined square and miter-edge or pattern. (c) Same as *miter-joint*. — 6. A gusset in seamstresses' work, knitting, and the like. — **Miter gearing.** Same as *beveled gearing* (which see, under *gearing*).

mitre (mī'tēr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mitered*, *mitred*, ppr. *mitring*, *mitring*. [Early mod. E. also *myler*, *mytre*; < ME. *mitren*, *mytren*, < OF. *mitrer*, *mytr*; < Sp. Pg. *mitrar* = It. *mitrare*. OIt. *metrar*, < ML. *mitrare*, < *mitra*, a miter; see *miter*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To bestow a miter upon; raise to a rank to which the dignity of wearing a miter belongs, especially to episcopal rank.

More than at thy marchants other thy *mitred* bishop.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 103.

From such apostles, O ye *mitred* heads,
Preserve the church! Cowper, Task, II. 342.

2. To ornament with a miter.

Your first essay was on your native laws,
Those having torn with ease and trampled down,
Your fangs you fasten'd on the *mitred* crown.
Druid, Hud and Panther, I. 202.

3. In *carp.*, to join with a miter-joint; make a miter joint in. See *miter-joint*. — 4. In *needle-work*, to change the direction of, as a straight band, border, or the like, by cutting it at an abrupt angle, sacrificing a three-cornered piece, and bringing the cut edges together: a term derived from carpenter-work. — 5. In *bookbinding*, to join perfectly, as lines intended to meet at right angles. — **Out and mitred string.** See *string*. **Mitred abbey or monastery**, an abbey or monastery presided over by a mitred abbot.

The abbot received a ring, which, however, was not bestowed on any abbot unless his house were a *mitred abbey*.
Lock, Church of our Fathers, II. 104.

Mitred abbot, back, border, etc. See the nouns. II. *intrans.* In *arch.*, to meet in a miter-joint. **miter-block** (mī'tēr-blok), *n.* In *joinery*, a block arranged for sawing pieces to an angle of 45°. E. H. Knight.

miter-board (mī'tēr-bōrd), *n.* A miter-box in which a piece is laid while the saw reciprocates between guides which cause it to make the kerf at the proscribed angle. E. H. Knight.

miter-box (mī'tēr-boks), *n.* In *carp.*, a long narrow wooden box consisting of a bottom and two sides in which kerfs at an angle of 45° (or some other angle) are cut for the reception of a saw: used in cutting pieces of wood to form miter-joints. The piece of wood to be mitred is laid in the box, and the saw, being worked through the guide-ends in the vertical sides, cuts the wood to the necessary angle. (See *miter-joint*.) Another form consists of a bed and a fence, against which the work rests, and an adjustable guide for the saw, so that it admits of cutting at any required angle. In printing the name is given to a square channel of wood or iron having diagonal cuts in the sides, in which a saw can move freely in cutting pieces of wood or brass of uniform angles.

miter-cut (mī'tēr-kut), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a groove cut in the surface of plate-glass for ornamentation. The cross-section of the groove or cut is very nearly an equilateral triangle.

miter-dovetail (mī'tēr-duy-tal), *n.* In *joinery*, a form of concealed dovetail presenting only a single joint-line, and that on the angle. E. H. Knight.

miter-drain (mī'tēr-dram), *n.* A drain laid within the metaling of roads, to convey the water to the side drains.

miter-flower (mī'tēr-flou'ēr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*.

miter-gage (mī'tēr-gāj), *n.* A gage for determining the angle of a miter-joint or bevel-joint for picture-frames, moldings, etc. E. H. Knight.

mitering-machine (mī'tēr-ing-mash'n), *n.* 1. In *carp.* and *joinery*, a machine for sawing or cutting to a true angle of 45° the ends of pieces to be joined, in order that they may be united by a miter-joint, or for cutting the pieces to any desired angle to make a bevel-joint. One form of this machine consists of a table with a circular saw and adjustable guides or fences; another consists of a bed and guide, with two blades at right angles, for making a downward cut, fixed at an angle of 45° to the guide and actuated by a lever. The latter form is used for mitering picture-frames and small moldings.

2. In *printing*, a mechanism of iron and steel, designed to cut the ends of metal rules with exact bevels and secure true joints at any angle. This is done in some machines by a saw, in others by a file or chisel.

miter-iron (mī'tēr-ī'رن), *n.* A fagot for forging composed of a group of bars of angular section wedged about a cylindrical bar within a hoop.

miter-jack (mī'tēr-jak), *n.* A simple form of miter-box or templet, consisting merely of a bed

and a fence, against which the work rests. It is used for making miter-joints on small moldings.

miter-joint (mī'tēr-jōint), *n.* A joint in which the plane of the abutting surfaces bisects the



angle (properly 90°) formed by the abutting pieces. Each of the abutting pieces is dressed to an angle of 45°; when they are dressed to an angle greater or less than 45° they are generally termed *bevel-joints*. When the angle formed by the junction of two parts is 45°, and the plane of division bisects this angle, the joint is sometimes called a *half miter-joint*. Also called *miter*.

miter-mushroom (mī'tēr-mush'rūm), *n.* A kind of mushroom of the genus *Helvella*, *H. crispata*; so named from the shape of the pileus. It grows in woods, and is delicate eating.

miter-plane (mī'tēr-plan), *n.* In *carp.*: (a) A plane in which the bit is set at an acute angle with the longitudinal axis of the stock. The effect of this arrangement is to give the action of the plane the character of a draw-cut. (b) A plane which runs in a race in angular relation to fences or gages, usually adjustable, by which the stuff to be planed is held to the action of the tool.

miter-post (mī'tēr-pōst), *n.* Same as *meeting-post*.

miter-shaped (mī'tēr-shap't), *a.* Having the shape of a miter: said especially of a form of head-dress worn by women in the middle of the fifteenth century.

miter-shell (mī'tēr-shel), *n.* The turreted shell of a mollusk of the genus *Mitra* or family *Mitridae*; a *thara-shell*. See *cut* under *Mitra*.

miter-sill (mī'tēr-sil), *n.* A raised step against which the foot of a canal-lock gate shuts on the floor of a lock-bay. E. H. Knight.

miter-square (mī'tēr-skwā), *n.* In *carp.*, an immovable bevel for striking upon a piece of stuff an angle of 45°.

miter-valve (mī'tēr-valv), *n.* A valve of which the lid or plug is the frustum of a cone, the face of the seat being inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the valve.

miter-wheel (mī'tēr-hwel), *n.* 1. In *mech.*, a particular kind of bevel-wheel, the bevel being limited to an angle of 45°, and the teeth of the wheel meshing with the teeth of another of the same bevel and diameter. The shafts of the wheels are at right angles with each other; and rotary motion in any plane is, by this mechanism, translated, without change of velocity, into motion in another plane at right angles with the first. Miter wheels are much used in mill work. See *bevel wheel* and *bevel gear*. 2. In *glass-cutting*, a wheel used for cutting a groove of triangular section.



Miter wheel.

miterwort (mī'tēr-wört), *n.* A name common to all plants of the genus *Mitella*. — **False miterwort.** See *cockfoot* and *Tiarella*.

miter, *v. t.* [ME. *miten*, < AS. *mithan* (= OS. *mithan* = OFries. *for-mitha* = OHG. *mulan*, MHG. *mulen*, G. *mulen*), avoid, conceal, refrain from, forbear, intr. lie concealed; see *mist*.] To avoid; conceal.

His sorrow he couthe ful wel *mithe*.
Boswell, I. 948.

mither (mī'tēr), *n.* A Scotch form of *mother*. **mithic**, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *mythic*.

Mithra, *n.* See *Mithras*.

Mithradatic (mith-rā-dat'ik), *a.* Same as *Mithradate*, 1.

Mithraeum (mith-rē'um), *n.* [NL. < L. *Mithras*, *Mithras*; see *Mithras*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a shrine or sanctuary of Mithras; usually an underground cell, grotto, or crypt in which the secret mysteries of Mithras were celebrated.

In the *Mithraeum* there were . . . there are still, because we have saved the place from destruction, and added it to the curiosities of Rome - the remnant of the seven torches . . . which were kept burning before the image of Mithras Taurictonus.
Lanciani, Anc. Rome in the Light of Mod. Discov., p. 192.

Mithraic (mith-rā'ik), *a.* [*Mithras* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Persian and late Roman god Mithras.

Two statues of *Mithraic* torch-bearers.
O. Muller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 208.

The *Mithraic* doctrines appear to have comprised all the prominent features of the Magian or Chaldean system, and we need not be surprised, therefore, that they are represented as embracing magical, occult, and thau-maturgical sciences.

A. F. John, in Knight's Enc. Art and Myth. (1876) p. xix.

Mithraism (mith-rā'i-izm), *n.* [*Mithraic* + *-ism*.] Same as *Mithraism*.

Mithraism, with explanations of its alliance with Occidental Christianity.

Pop. Sci. Mo., Literary Notices, XXXII. 369.

Mithraism (mith'ra-izm), *n.* [*Mithras* + *-ism*.] The worship of Mithras.

The religion of Mithra . . . played an important part in the thought of the early centuries of the Christian era, yet little is known of *Mithraism* at the present time.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 369.

Mithraist (mith'ra-ist), *n.* [*Mithras* + *-ist*.] A worshiper of Mithras.

This fact suggests a question . . . whether the Christians borrowed from the *Mithraists*, or the *Mithraists* from the Christians, or whether the coincidences are casual.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 369.

Mithraize (mith'ra-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Mithraized*, ppr. *Mithrasing*. [*Mithras* + *-ize*.] To teach, profess, or practice Mithraic doctrines; observe the rites of Mithras.

Mithras, Mithra (mith'ras, mith'ri), *n.* [L. *Mithras*, *Mithra*, < Gr. *Mithra*, < OFers. *Mitra* = Skt. *Mitra*, lit. 'friend'.] 1. A deity of the ancient Persians, the god of light or of the sun, who came at last to be regarded as the ruler of both the material and the spiritual universes, and was worshiped with an elaborate ritual, with accompaniment of ceremonial mysteries. In this form his worship was adopted by the Romans under the early empire, and enjoyed great popularity. Representations of Mithras are common in Roman art, usually showing him as a youth in Oriental dress performing the mystic sacrifice of a bull. Sacred caves or grottoes were the regular seats of his worship.

They call upon no peculiar name of God, but only *Mithras*; in the which word they all agree together in one nature of the divine Majesty, whatsoever it be.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 11.

The sacred grotto of *Mithras*, in the Campus Martius (Rome). . . . In the plot of ground which is now occupied by the Margnoli palace.

Lanciani, Anc. Rome in the Light of Mod. Discov., p. 169.

2. A genus of South American lycenid butterflies. *Hübner*, 1816. — 3. A genus of spiders. *Koch*, 1835.

mithridate (mith'ri-dāt), *n.* [Also *methridate*, and improp. *mithradate*; < OF. *methridat*, *methridat*, F. *mithridate* = Sp. It. *mitridato* = Pg. *mithridato*, < ML. *mithridatum* for LL. *mithridatium*, an antidote, neut. of L. *Mithridatius*, *Mithridatus*, of Mithridates, < *Mithridates*, < Gr. *Mithradates*, *Mithradates*, Mithridates VI., King of Pontus (died about 63 B. C.), who fortified himself against poisons by taking antidotes; a name of Pers. origin: cf. *Mithras*.] In old phar., one of various compositions of many ingredients in the form of electuaries, supposed to serve either as an antidote or as a preservative against poison.

I feel me ill; give me some *mithridate*;
Some *mithridate* and oil, good sister, fetch me.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, IV. 4.

Wine, as it be thy will; strong lusty wine!
Well fools may talk of *mithridate*, cordials, and elixirs;
But from my youth this was my only physic.

Shakespeare (and another), Sea Voyage, v. 2.

This is a course that will . . . alter slander into piety,
 . . . that the viper's flesh may become *mithridate*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 758.

Mithridate mustard, a kind of penny-cress. See *pop-perwort*.

Mithradatic (mith-ri-dat'ik), *a.* [= F. *mithradatique* = Pg. *mithradatico*, < L. *Mithradaticus*, pertaining to Mithridates, < *Mithridates*, Mithridates: see *mithridate*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Mithridates, specifically to Mithridates VI. of Pontus (died about 63 B. C.): as, the *Mithradatic wars*. Also *Mithradate*. — 2. [I. c.] Pertaining to or of the nature of *mithridate*.

mithridatium, *n.* [Improp. *methridatium* (after *methridate*); < ML. *mithridatum* for LL. *mithridatium*, an antidote: see *mithridate*.] Same as *mithridate*.

But what brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop,
with a sippet of wind before him, . . . selling *Mithradatum* and dragons-water to visited houses (during the plague)?
Boswell, and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, I. 3.

mitigable (mit'i-gā-bl), *a.* [*LL. *mitigabilis* (in adv. *mitigabiliter*), < *mitigare*, mitigate: see *mitigate*.] Capable of being mitigated.

The vigour of that ceremonious law was *mitigable*.
Boswell, Works, II. xv.

mitigant (mit'i-gant), *a.* [= F. *mitigant* = Sp. It. *mitigante*, < L. *mitigan* (-is), ppr. of *mitigare*, mitigate: see *mitigate*.] Mitigating; lenitive; soothing; alleviating. *Stokey*, 1727.

mitigate (mit'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mitigated*, ppr. *mitigating*. [*L. mitigan*, pp. of *mitigare* (< It. *mitigare* = Sp. Pg. *mitigar* = F. *mitiger*), make mild, gentle, soft, or tender, < *mitis*, mild, etc., + *agere*, make: see *agent*.] 1. To make milder or more tolerable; reduce in amount or degree, as something objectionable, repreh-

sible, distressing, harmful, etc.; moderate; alleviate; assuage.

And doted with fasting every day,
The swelling of his wounds to mitigate.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. x. 26.

To mitigate the scorn he gives his uncle,
He prettily and aptly taunts himself.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, III. 1. 133.

I esteem it the office of a physician not only to restore health, but to mitigate pain and dolours.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 100.

I may mitigate their doom
On me derived.
Milton, *P. L.*, x. 76.

Her benevolent heart sought every means to mitigate the authorized severities of the law.
Froude, *Ford and Lea*, II. 16.

2. To soften; mollify; make mild and accessible. [Rare.]

Where the King took displeasure, she would mitigate and appease his mind.
Sir T. More, *Int. to Utopia*, p. lxxxv.

Turning to the master of the Temple, [he] began with gentle words to mitigate him.
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 36.

The severe little man was mitigated.
Dr J. Brown, *Rab. Syn. 1. Alleviate, Relieve*, etc. See *alleviate*.

mitigately (mit'i-gā-ted-ly), *adv.* In a mitigated degree.

This young man, indeed, was mitigately monastic. He had a big brown frock and cowl, but he had also a shirt and a pair of shoes.
H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 125.

mitigation (mit-i-gā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. mitigaoun, mitigation, < OF. (and F.) mitigation = Sp. mitigacion = Pg. mitigacão = It. mitigazione, < L. mitigatio(n-), soothing, mitigation, < mitigare, mitigate: see mitigate.*] The act of mitigating, or the state of being mitigated; alleviation; abatement or diminution of anything harsh, painful, severe, afflictive, calamitous, or the like.

But for thi mykel mercy mitigacioun I blasche.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 477.

What pleasure he [the sinner] can have in the thoughts of his former excesses, when not one drop can be procured for the mitigation of his flames.
Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, I. x.

The simple race
Of mountaineers . . . partake man's general lot
With little mitigation.
Wordsworth, *Excursion*, v.

In mitigation of damages, *in law*, for the purpose of showing that the damages were less than is claimed.

mitigative (mit'i-gā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. mitigatif = Pr. mitigatiu = Sp. Pg. It. mitigativo, < LL. mitigareus, soothing, < L. mitigare, soothe, mitigate: see mitigate.*] *I. a.* Lenitive; tending to alleviate. *Collyrate.*

II. n. That which mitigates or tends to moderate or alleviate.

Which may the seruence of houe adake
To the lower, as a mitigative.
Remedy of Love, *Prol.*, l. 20.

mitigator (mit'i-gā-tor), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. mitigador = It. mitigatore; as mitigate + -or.*] One who or that which mitigates.

mitigatory (mit'i-gā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. mitigatorio, < L. mitigatorius, soothing, < mitigare, soothe, mitigate: see mitigate.*] *I. a.* Tending or having power to mitigate; alleviating; softening. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

II. n. That which has power to mitigate or alleviate.

He tells of hard naages, and straining points of law in cases of life, and such mitigatories.
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 316. (*Darwin.*)

mitingt (mī'ting), *n.* [*ME. mytyng, myghtyng; < mite² + -ing³.*] A little one: used in endearment or in contempt.

No more of this matere thou move the,
Thou memel and mytyng enell.
York Plays, p. 314.

mitis (mī'tis), *n.* [*NL. use of L. mitis, mild, gentle.*] A South American cat: same as *cati*.

mitis-casting (mī'tis-kās'ting), *n.* The name given by P. Ostberg, the inventor of the process, to a method of increasing the fluidity and lowering the fusing-point of iron and steel, by adding a small quantity of aluminium (about half of one per cent.) to the charge in the crucible the moment it has been melted. This is said greatly to facilitate the casting process, and to add to the strength of the metal. The aluminium is added in the form of an alloy of 6 to 10 per cent. of that metal with iron. This alloy is made by a patented process consisting, as is stated, in adding clay to the iron in the process of smelting. The mitis-castings are said to be rapidly taking the place of malleable-iron castings.

mitis-green (mī'tis-grēn), *n.* Same as *Paris green* or *Scheele's green*. See *green*¹.

Mitotica (mī-tō-tā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., irreg. < Gr. mītra, a thread, + -otica.*] In Fabricius's system of classification, the centipede and millipeds: equivalent to *Myriapoda*. [Not used.]

mitotic (mī-tō'tik), *a.* [*< mitosis (-is) + -ic.*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting mitosis. Also *mitotic*.

mitosis (mī-tō'sis), *n.*; *pl. mitoses* (-ēz). [*NL., < Gr. mītra, a thread, + -osis.*] 1. Splitting of the chromatin of a nucleus, or subdivision of any minute granular bodies embedded in living protoplasm. The mitosis occurring in nuclear kinetics is commonly qualified as *karyomitosis*. — 2. A figure occurring during mitosis as a result of that process.

mitotic (mī-tō'tik), *a.* [*< mitosis (-is) + -ic.*] Same as *mitotic*.

This scheme of Komak's . . . is now contrasted with another mode of division, the mitotic division ('karyomitosis', 'mitosis' or 'indirect division' of Fleming; 'karyokinesis' or 'karyokinesis' division of Schleicher). *Microsc. Sci.*, XXX. II. 103.

mitotically (mī-tō'ti-kā-ly), *adv.* By mitosis.

It may be doubted whether these cells divide only mitotically. *Microsc. Sci.*, XXX. II. 104.

Mitra (mī'trā), *n.* [*NL., so called from the shape of the shell, < L. mitra, < Gr. mītra, a miter, turban: see miter.*] 1. The typical genus of *Mitridae*, having a heavy long fusiform shell with well-developed spire and plicate columella, likened to a bishop's miter. There are over 200 species, mostly from the Philippine and related waters, but also from other warm seas, as the West Indian. The best known is *M. eysenhardti*, ornamented with square spots of red, orange, or salmon color. An arctic species is *M. (Volutina) granulata*.

2. A genus of sea-lupine.

Mitracca (mī-trā'kā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Mitra + -acca.*] Same as *Mitridae*.

mitracean (mī-trā'kē-an), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mitracca* or *Mitridae*; mitridic.

II. n. A miter-shell; any member of the *Mitracca*.

mitraille (F. pron. mē-trā-lyē'), *n.* [*< F. mitraille, small bits of grape-shot, with unorig. r, < OF. mitaille, fragments, as coarse filings, < mite, a small piece of money, a mite: see mite².*] Small missiles, especially grape, canister, fragments of iron, and the like, when fired, as upon an enemy at close quarters.

mitraille (F. pron. mē-trā-lyē'), *r. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. mitrailled, ppr. mitrailling*. [*< F. mitrailer, fire mitraille, < mitraille, mitraille: see the noun.*] To fire mitraille at. [Rare.]

At the moment when the regiment nearest the enemy was beginning a retreating movement, in order to outflank the Prussians on the latter emerged from a wood between Boney and Colombey, and mitrailled the French. *Scoutman*

mitrailleuse (F. pron. mē-trā-lyē-z'), *n.* [*F. masc. noun of agent, < mitrailer, fire mitraille: see mitraille, r.*] An artilleryman in charge of a mitrailleuse.

mitrailleuse (F. pron. mē-trā-lyē-z'), *n.* [*F. fem. noun of agent, < mitrailer, fire mitraille: see mitraille, r.*] A machine-gun or combination of gun-barrels and mechanism intended to discharge small missiles in great quantity and with great rapidity; especially, a form of machine-gun introduced in the French army about 1864, and first brought into service in the Franco-German war of 1870-1. See cuts under *machine-gun*.

The Maxim mitrailleuse or machine gun of rifle caliber. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 192.

mitral (mī'trāl), *a.* [*< F. mitral = It. mitrale, < ML. mitralis (neut. mitrale, a box in which to keep a miter), < mitra, a miter: see miter.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a miter; resembling a miter.

Wholly omitted in the mitral crown.
Sir T. Browne, *Garden of Cyrus*, II.

2. In anat., mitriform; bivalvular; specifically applied to that valve in the heart which guards the left auriculoventricular orifice. Also called *bicuspid*. — 3. In med., pertaining to the mitral valve; as, mitral sounds; mitral insufficiency; mitral disease.

mitrate (mī'trāt), *a.* [*< miter (mitr-) + -ate.*] In bot., bonnet-shaped, or rounded and folded: said of the pileus of certain fungi.

mitre, *n.* and *r.* See *miter*.

Mitrephorus (mī-tref'ō-rus), *n.* [*NL., also Mitrephorus, < Gr. mitrophos, mitrophos, wearing a turban or miter, + -phos, turban, miter (see miter), + -phos, < phos = E. hear¹.*] 1. In entom., a singular genus of eucirculid, having the prothorax armed with an anterior horn. The only species is *M. waterhousei* of Brasil. *Schöenherr*, 1837. — 2. In ornith., a genus of small oliveaceous flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidae*, named by Selator in 1850. It includes several species, as *M. fulvirostris*, inhabiting the southwestern United States, Mexico, and tropical America. The name being preoccupied in entomology, it was changed to *Mitrephaga*. *Coues*.

3. A genus of worms.

Mitridae (mī'trī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Mitra + -idae.*] A family of rachioglossate pelecypod brachiopods, typified by the genus *Mitra*; the miter-shells. The family is related to the volutes and olives, and is often merged in *Volutidae*. The teeth of the odontophore are disposed in three longitudinal rows, and the long turricled shell has a narrow aperture with the columella plicated near the anterior end. About 400 species have been described, chiefly from tropical seas; those of the Pacific are of large size and striking colors, though the pattern may be concealed in the living state by the horny epidermis. Also called *Mitracca*. See cut under *Mitra*.

mitriform (mī'trī-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. mitriforme, < L. mitra, a miter, + forma, form.*]

1. In bot., resembling a miter; conical, hollow, open at the base, and either entire there or irregularly cut; applied to certain fruits and to the calyptra of mosses. See *calyptra*. — 2. In conch., shaped like a miter-shell; resembling the *Mitridae*.

Mitridae (mī'trī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Mitra + -idae.*] 1. A subfamily of *Mitridae*, nearly equivalent to the family. — 2. The *Mitridae* regarded as a subfamily of some other family, as the *Volutidae* or the *Muriceidae*.

mitry (mī'trī), *a.* [*< OF. mitré, pp. of mitrer, miter: see miter, r.*] In her., charged with a number of miters, as a bordure, a fesse, or the like.

mitt (mīt), *n.* [Also *mit*; abbr. of *mitten*.] 1. Same as *mitten*. — 2. A sort of glove without fingers, or with very short fingers. Mitts sometimes cover the hand only and sometimes the forearm to the elbow. A common material is black lace; they are also knitted of silk of various colors. They were especially worn by women early in the nineteenth century, the fashion has recently been revived.

3. Something resembling a mitt.

The hands and forearms of the women of Yap, in the Western Caroline Islands, are tattooed with mits, as in the Marshall Islands. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 208.

mitten (mīt'n), *n.* [Early mod. *F.* also *mittain*; *< ME. mitaine, mytine, mytine, mytine, mytine, < OF. (and F.) mitaine (ML. mitana, mitanna), also mitan, miton (= Sp. miton); < ML. mita, mittin*; derived by some, in the supposed orig. sense of 'half-glove,' from *Old It. mittana*, *MIT. mittina*, middle, midmost (superl. of *mitte*, middle; see *mid*); by others referred to a Celtic source: cf. Gael. *Ir. mitan*, a thick glove, a muff, Gael. *mitag, mitagol, a mitten, Ir. mitagol, a stump, a hand or glove without fingers.*] 1. A glove; a covering for the hand, with or without fingers.

Take the porter thi staffe to halde,
And thi mytens also.
MS. Cantab. Et. v. 12, l. 10 (Halliwell)

Two mytynes, as mite, made all of leather.
The mytyns were for ward A ful of honycombed.
Piers Plowman's *Cure* (C. I. l. 1. 2. 3), l. 429.

2. A covering for the hand, differing from a glove in not having a separate cover for each finger, the thumb only being separated, made of leather, dogskin, seal-skin, etc., or knitted of thick wool.

Mittens of dog skin, lined with the fur of the Arctic hare.
H. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 20.

3. A mitt.

My sister Cathilda was . . . studying . . . I remember . . . her clear white apron, her crimson mittens and short close black mittens.
E. S. Shapard, *Charles Anthon*, II.

To get the mittens, to receive only the mittens, instead of the hand; he refused as a lover (*Colloq.*). To give one the mittens, to refuse to marry one. (*Colloq.*). To handle without mittens. Same as to handle without gloves (which see, under *glove*).

mitten (mīt'n), *r. t.* [*< mittin, n.*] 1. To put mittens on.

Mittened cats catch no mice.

Proverb.

With *mittened* hands and caps drawn low.

Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2. To give the mitten to. See phrase under *mitten*, *n.* [Colloq.]

For me she *mittened* a lawyer, and several other chaps.
Carleton, Farm Ballads, p. 19.

mitten (mit'ent), *v.* [*L. mittent(-s)*, *ppr.* of *mittere*, send; see *mission*.] Sending forth; emitting.

The fluxion . . . thrust forth by the part *mitten* upon the inferior weak parts.
Wideman, Surgery.

mittimus (mit'i-mus), *n.* [So called from the word beginning the writ (in *L.*), *l. mittimus*, we send, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. act. of *mittere*, send; see *mission*.] 1. In law: (a) A writ or command in writing, given by a justice of the peace or other proper officer, directed to the keeper of a prison, requiring him to receive and hold in safe-keeping an offender charged with a crime until he be delivered by due course of law; a warrant of commitment to prison. (b) A writ directing the removal of a suit or of a record from the court granting it to another. — 2. A dismissal from an office or situation.

Out of two noblemen's houses he had his *mittimus* of "Ye may be gone."

Asch. Have with you to Saffron Walden.

Mittler's green. See *green*.

mittu (mit'i), *n.*; pl. *mittes* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] The small stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*, *Montagu*, [Local, Eng.]

mitu (mit'u), *n.* [Braz.] 1. The galated curassow, a South American bird of the family *Cracidae*, technically called *Pauri mitu*, *Ourax mitu*, or *Mitu galatula*. See cut under *Pauri*. — 2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of the family *Cracidae*, of which the mitu is the type. *Lesson*, 1831. Also called *Mitua*, *Crax*, *Uragus*, and *Pauri*.

Mitua (mit'u-a), *n.* [NL., < *mitu*, *q. v.*] 1. Same as *Mitu*, 2. *H. E. Strickland*, 1841. — 2. In entom., a genus of coleopterous insects.

mituporanga (mit'u-po-rang'gā), *n.* [Braz.] 1. The hooco, curassow, or curassow-bird, *Crax alector*, and some related species of *Cracina*. — 2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of curassows, of the family *Cracidae*, the type of which is *Crax globiceera* or *Mitu daubentoni*. *Reichenbach*.

mity (mi'ti), *a.* [*L. mity* + *-y*.] Having mites; abounding with mites: as, *mity cheese*.

*Cheese is a mity elf,
Digesting all things but itself.*

Proverbial rhyme.

miurus (mi'u-rus), *n.* [*L. miurus*, *miurus*, < *Gr. μῦρος*, *se. ὀπίστος*, a shortened verse, lit. curtailed, < *μῦρος*, loss, + *οπίστος*, tall.] A dactylic hexameter with the thesis or first syllable of the 1st foot short or apparently short; a hexameter irregularly terminating in an iambus (—) or a pyrrhic (—) instead of a spondee (—) or trochee (—). See *dolichurus*. Also *miurus*.

mix (miks), *v.* [*ME. mixen*, transposed from **mischen* (as *ask* for *ask*), < *AS. miscian* = *MLat. mischen* = *OHG. miskan*, *mischen*, MHG. *G. mischen* = *W. mysgu* = *Gael. measg* = *OBulg. misshati* = *Serv. mipsati* = *Bohem. misheti* = *Pol. mieszać* = *Russ. misshati*, mix; also, *OBulg. misshiti* = *Serv. mijesti* = *Bohem. misti* = *Pol. miesic* = *Russ. mienti*, knead, in *OBulg.* and *Bohem.* also mix; = *L. miscere* (pp. *mixtus*, *mixtus*) = *Gr. μῖξω*, mix; cf. *Skt. mīra*, mixed; with orig. formative *-sk*, < *Teut. √ mik*, Indo-Eur. *√ mik*, as in *Gr. μῖξω*, *μῖγμα*, mix. The *Teut.* forms are prob. native, as the appar. deriv. *masch* indicates; but they have prob. been influenced by the *L.*, to which also the Celtic forms may be referred, and to which most of the *L.* words associated with *mix* are due, namely *mixture*, *mistion*, *mixture*, etc., *admix*, *commix*, etc. From the *L. miscere* are also derived *masculi*, *masculi*, *masculi*, *masculi*. I. *trans.* 1. To unite or blend promiscuously into one mass, body, or assemblage, as two or more substances, parts, or quantities; mingle intimately or indiscriminately: as, to *mix* different kinds of wine; to *mix* flour and water; herds inseparably *mix*-ed.

His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world "This was a man!"
Shak., J. C., v. 3, 74.

2. To cause to unite or blend, as one object or quantity with another or others; bring into close combination or association with another or others.

Ephraim, he hath mixed himself among the people.
Hos. vii. 4.

You *mix* your eagerness with some fear.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2, 46.

3. To form by mingling; produce by blending different ingredients: as, to *mix* bread.

Hadst thou no poison *mix*-ed, no sharp ground knife,
No sudden mean of death, though ne'er so mean,
But "banished" to kill me? "*banished*!"
Shak., R. and J., III. 3, 44.

That Psyche, wont to bind my throbbing brow,
To smooth my pillow, *mix* the foaming draught
Of fever.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

To *mix* up. (a) To confuse; entangle mentally. (b) To involve; implicate. [Colloq. in both senses.]

Years and years after Charles Albert's death, there came back to Turin an Italian exile, who in his hot youth had been *mix*-ed up, very much against the grain, in an abortive plot for the assassination of the late king.
E. Drey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 53.

Syn. 1. *Blend*, etc. (see *blend*), combine, compound, incorporate. See *mixture*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become united or blended promiscuously; come together in intimate combination or close union: as, oil and water will not *mix*.

When souls *mix* 'tis an Happiness
Cowley, The Mistress, Pleasur'd Love.

The clear water was not *mix*-ing with the blue.
Faust, Sketches, p. 96.

2. To be joined or associated; become a part (of); become an ingredient or element (in): as, to *mix* with the multitude, or to *mix* in society.

I will *mix* with you in industry
To please
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

Some, who turn their travels to the greatest advantage, endeavour to *mix* with the people of the country.
Poecke, Description of the East, II. 27.

mix (miks), *n.* [*mix*, *v.*] A mixture; a jumble; a blunder; a mess. [Colloq.]

She'll show the note to Miss Greenway, and you'll be ruined. Oh, poor Mr. Welling! Oh, what a fatal *mix*!
W. D. Howells, A Likely Story, III.

mix (miks), *n.* [Also dial. *mix*; < *ME. mix*, *mix*, < *AS. meac* (dat. *meac*, *mix*, *myce*) = *Fries. mīn*, *mīns*, *mīck*, dung; akin to *muck* and to forms cited under *muck*. Hence *myren*.] 1. Dung; muck. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. A vile wretch.

The queen his morder on a time as a *mix* thought
How faire & how felle it was.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 126.

Messenger to this *mix*, for menderment of the people,
To melle with this milder mure, that here this mounte
genex.
Morte Arture (E. E. T. S.), I. 180.

mix (miks), *v. t.* [*mix*, *v.* Cf. *muck*, *v.*] To clean out. *Halliwel*, [Prov. Eng.]

mixable (mik'sa-bl), *a.* [*mix* + *-able*.] Capable of being mixed; miscible. Also *mixible*.

mixed (miks't), *a.* 1. Consisting of different elements or parts; mingled: as, a *mixed* feeling of pleasure and grief.

The government in that time of Moses was *mix*-ed, the Monarchie being in Moses. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 110.*

2. Promiscuous; indiscriminate; not comprised in one class or kind.

A *mixed* multitude went up also with them. *Ex. xii. 38.*

Will shine in *mixed* company, where he has the discretion not to go out of his depth.
Addison, The Man of the Town.

In Anne's reign it was used as a coffee house, but it no longer was extremely fashionable as the company was very *mixed*.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 149.

3. Confused; befogged mentally. [Colloq.]

Also spelled *mixt*.

Mixed actions, *in law*. See *action*, & *Mixed beauty*, *cadence*, *chalice*, etc. See the nouns. **Mixed canon**, *in music*, a canon for more than two voices parts in which the intervals of pitch between the successive voices are not the same. **Mixed chorus**, *quartet*, *voices*, in *music*, male and female voices combined. **Mixed cognition**, concomitant, *equation*, *fabrica*. See the nouns. **Mixed fish**, fish of various kinds, including soft fish and hard fish. **Mixed greens**. See *greens*.

Mixed laws, those which concern both person and property. **Mixed metaphor**, *metaphor*, etc. See the nouns. **Mixed mode**, (a) *In music*. See *metaphor*. (b) *In metaph.* See *mode*. **Mixed nuisance**, *number*, *olive*, *power*, *proof*. See the nouns. **Mixed questions**, questions which arise from the conflict of foreign and domestic laws. **Mixed ratio** or *proportion*, one in which the sum of the antecedent and consequent is compared with the difference of the antecedent and consequent. Thus, *a : b :: c : d*, then by *mixed proportion* *a + b :: c + d :: a - b :: c - d*. **Mixed subjects of property**, such as fall within the definition of things real, but which nevertheless are attended with some of the legal qualities of things personal, or vice versa. **Mixed grain**, a railway-train combining both passenger-cars and freight-cars. **Mixed voyage**, a voyage for both whaling and sealing. **Mixed yara**. See *yara*. **mixed**, *a.* [*ME.* < *mix* + *-ed*.] Filthy; vile. That fule traytour, that *mix*-ed chere! *Harriet, I. 233.*

mixedly (mik'sed-li or mik'st'li), *adv.* In a mixed manner.

Not to proceed precisely, or merely according to the laws and customs either of England or Scotland, but *mixedly*. *Bacon*, *Union of England and Scotland*.

mixell, **mixel**, *n.* See *mixhill*. *Levin*; *Hulst*. **mixen** (mik'sn), *n.* [Also *mixon*, dial. *mixen*; < *ME. mixen*, < *AS. myxen*, *myzen*, *myezen*, *myezen*, a dunghill, dung; orig. adj., 'of dung,' < *moor*, dung; see *mix* and *-en*.] Cf. *midging*, which is remotely related.] A dunghill; a laystall. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Howly writ nat have been defouled, na moore than the some that shyneth on the *mixen*. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

Charge the gardeners now
To pick the faded creature (fish) from the pool,
And cast it on the *mixen* that it die.
Tennyson, Gerald.

mixen-cart (mik'sn-kärt), *n.* A dung-cart. *Mir. for Mags.* (*Halliwel*.)

mixer (mik'ser), *n.* 1. One who or that which mixes or mingles.

To the sewers and slinks
With all such drinks,
And after them tumble the *mixer*.
Longfellow, Catwaba Wine.

2. Specifically, a machine for mixing various substances. See *malaxator*.

mixhill (miks'hil), *n.* [Also dial. contracted *mixell*, *mixel*; < *mix* + *hill*.] A dunghill. *Grove*, [Prov. Eng.]

mixible (mik'si-bl), *a.* [*mix* + *-ible*. Cf. *mixable* and *miscible*.] Same as *mixable*.

mixing (mik'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mix*, *v.*] The act of mingling or compounding two or more ingredients into one body, mass, or compound; mixture.

mixing-machine (mik'sing-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for mixing or compounding. The usual form is some adaptation of the Chilian mill with revolving pan and fixed millers, scrapers, and stirrers for mixing drugs, fertilizers, paints, etc. 2. A hollow copper cylinder used in mixing the materials for gunpowder.

mixing-sieve (mik'sing-siv), *n.* A sieve for combining ingredients intimately by sifting them together.

mixion, *n.* [*mix* + *-ion*. Cf. *mixton*, *mixtion*.] Same as *mixion*.

mixite (mik'sit), *n.* [After A. *Miro*, commissioner of mines in Bohemia.] In *mineral*, a hydrous arseniate of bismuth and copper occurring in capillary crystals of a bluish-green color. It was first found at Joachimsthal in Bohemia, and later in Utah, United States.

mixobarbaric (mik'sō-bār-bar'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μῖξω*, *mixō*, half-barbarous, < *μῖξω*, a combining form of *μῖξω*, mix (> *μῖξω*, Attic *μῖξω*, a mixing), + *βάρβαρος*, barbarous; see *barbarous*.] Not purely barbaric; showing more or less influence of civilized or refined types; noting some working of civilization, or culture, or art amid barbarism.

All the barbaric and *mixo-barbaric* coinages imitated from Greek prototypes beyond the pillars of Hercules on the west and as far as the Indus on the east.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 412.

Mixodectes (mik-sō-dek'tez), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. μῖξω*, mixed, + *δῆκτος*, a biter, biting, < *δάω*, bite.] The typical genus of the family *Mixodectidae*, with very large incisor teeth and the last lower premolar single-cusped. *M. gracilis* and *M. pugens* are examples.

Mixodectidae (mik-sō-dek'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mixodectes* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct Eocene mammals, having the dental formulae of the existing *lemurs*, and in some respects approaching the *Daubentonidae*. There are several genera, as *Mixodectes* and *Necrolemur*, of North America and Europe. See cut at *Necrolemur*.

mixogamous (mik-sog'a-mus), *a.* [*Gr. μῖξω*, mixed, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *ichth.*, characterized by or pertaining to mixogamy.

The majority of Teleostei are *mixogamous*; that is, the males and females congregate on the spawning beds, and the number of the former being in excess, several males attend to the same female, frequently changing from one female to another.
Günther, Study of Fishes, p. 177.

mixogamy (mik-sog'a-mi), *n.* [As *mixogamous* + *-y*.] In *ichth.*, congregation in unequal numbers of male and female fishes in spawning-time, the males being in excess and several males attending one female for a time and then changing for another.

Mixolydian (mik-ol'i-dian), *a.* [*Gr. μῖξω*, mixed, half-Lydian; as a noun, *sc. rōmē*, or *apollonia*, the Mixolydian mode; < *μῖξω*, mixed, + *Λύδων*, Lydian; see *Lydian*.] See under *mode*.

mixon, *n.* See **mixon**.

mixt (mikt), *p. a.* Another spelling of **mixed**.

mixt-martie, *a.* See **mixty-martie**.

mixtiform (miks' tî-fôrm), *a.* [*< L. mixtus, mixed, + forma, form.*] Of a mixed form or character. [Rare.]

That no **mixtiform** National Assembly.

Ceryle, French Rev., I. vii. 9.

mixtilineal (miks-tî-lî-n' ē-āl), *a.* [*< L. mixtus, pp. of miscere, mix, + linea, line, + -al.*] Containing or consisting of a mixture of lines, right, curved, etc.

mixtilinear (miks-tî-lî-n' ē-ār), *a.* Same as **mixtilineal**.

mixtion (miks'chû), *n.* [Formerly **mixtion**; *< OF. mixtion, F. mixtion = Sp. mixtion, mixtion = Pg. mixido = It. mixione, < L. mixto(n-), mixto(n-), a mixing, mixture, < miscere, pp. mixtus, mixtus, mix: see mix.*] 1. Mixture; promiscuous commingling.

Others, perceiving this rule to fall short, have pieced it out by the **mixtion** of vacuity among bodies, believing it is that which makes one rarer than another.

Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies.

2. Among French artists, a mixture of amber, mastic, and asphaltum used as a medium or mordant for affixing leaf-gold to wood or distemper pictures.

mixture (miks'tûr), *n.* [*< ME. mixture, < OF. mixture, mixture, F. mixture = Sp. mistura, mistura = Pg. mistura = It. mistura, < L. mistura, mistura, a mixing, < miscere, pp. mixtus, mixtus, mix: see mix.*] 1. The act of mixing, or the state of being mixed.

The **mixture** of those things by speech which by nature are divided is the mother of all error.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 3.

2. That which results from mixing; a mixed mass, body, or assemblage; a compound or combination of different ingredients, parts, or principles; specifically, in *phar.*, a preparation in which insoluble substances are suspended in watery fluids by means of gum arabic, sugar, the yolk of eggs, or other viscid matter. When the suspended substance is of an oleaginous nature, the mixture is properly called an **emulsion**. [*C. S. Dispensatory.*]

Whanne go wole drawe the toon fro that othir, putte al that **mixture** into a strong water maid of vitriol and of sal petre.

Book of Quinte Science (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

What if this **mixture** do not work at all?

Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 21.

Society, in the modern acceptation of a miscellaneous **mixture**, which equalizes men even in their inequality, . . . opened that wider stage which a growing metropolis only could exhibit.

J. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 351.

3. Admixture; something mingled or added.

The wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without **mixture** into the cup of his indignation. Rev. xiv. 10.

His acts was a some virtuous, some politick, some just, some pious, and yet all these not without some **mixture** of Vice.

Baker, Chronicle, p. 11.

There's no great Wit without some **Mixture** of Madness,

as with the Philosopher. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 16.

4. In *chem.*, a blending of several ingredients without chemical alteration of the substances, each of which still retains its own nature and properties; distinguished from **combination**, in which the substances unite by chemical attraction, lose their distinct properties, and form a compound differing in its properties from any of the ingredients.—5. In *organ-building*, a flue-stop having two or more pipes to each digital, the pipes being so tuned as to give certain sets of the shriller harmonies of the fundamental tone of the digital; a compound stop. The stop is known as "of two ranks," "of three ranks," etc., according to the number of pipes to a digital. The harmonics chosen for reinforcement vary with the pitch of the fundamental tone, a low tone being provided with higher harmonics than a high one. The points in the compass where changes from one set of harmonics to another take place are called **breaks**. The harmonics usually chosen are those that lie at the intervals of fifths or octaves from the fundamental tone, rarely at those of thirds or sevenths. Mixtures serve two purposes: to enrich the total effect of heavy combinations by reinforcing the brilliant overtones of the harmony, and to emphasize the upper tones of heavy chords by reinforcing their nearest harmonics. They are never properly used except in combination with foundation-stops. Mixtures are variously named, as *cornet*, *jar-*

6. A cloth of variegated or mottled coloring, usually of sober tints.—7. In *printing*, type-setting that calls for the use of three or more distinct faces or faces and bodies of type. [Eng.]—8. Same as *krasis*.—Brown mixture. See *Brown*.—Degrating mixture. See *Degrating*.

French mixture. See *French*.—Griffith's mixture, a mixture containing iron carbonate; the mixture for composition of the United States Pharmacopoeia.—Heather mixture. Same as *Heather*.—Incomparable mixture. See *Incomparable* group, under *comparable*.—Neochloral

mixture. See *chemical combination*, under *chemical*.—**Mixture of colors**. See *color*.—Oxford mixture, woollen cloth of a very dark gray color. Also called *Oxford gray*, *paper-and-silk*, and *thunder-and-lightning*.—Prince's mixture, a dark kind of mud scented with oil of roses. **Rules of mixtures**. Same as *allegation*, 2. —*Byn. 2. Mixture*, *Miscellany*, *Mosley*, *Perrigo*, *Hotchpotch*, *Jumble*; variety, diversity. **Mixture** is a general term denoting a compound of two or more ingredients, more often, but not necessarily, congruous. **Miscellany** is a collection of things not closely connected, but brought together by rational design: "A **miscellany** has the diversity without the incongruity of a *mosley*." (*C. J. Smith*, Syn. Disc., p. 304.) Specifically, a **miscellany** is a collection of independent literary pieces, the unity lying only in their general character. A **mosley** is a mixture or collection of things distinctly incongruous; the word has the specific sense of a song or tune made up of scraps of other songs or tunes ingeniously and amusingly fitted together. *Perrigo* emphasizes the confusion or indistinctness of the mixture or collection. It is applied chiefly to printed or spoken discourse. *Hotchpotch* is a still more energetic expression of the confusion of the collection, the idea being drawn from the boiling together of scraps of all sorts of food. *Jumble* implies the idea of a heap turned over and over till everything is hopelessly mixed. The figurative uses correspond essentially to the literal.

Pure from passion's mixture rude,

Ever to have earth allied. *Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

The world lies no longer a dull **miscellany** and lumber-room, but has form and order.

Rueter, Misc., p. 34.

The sun was in the west when we left Jeddah and with its strange **mosley** of associations, and strolled back through the gardens to the camp.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 202.

I've heard, I confess, with no little surprise English history could a **farrago** of lies.

Barham, Ingildaby Legends, II. 328.

A **mosley** heap, a **hotchpotch** of the slain.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, III. 416.

The Alhambra is a jumble of buildings, with irregular tiled roofs, and absolutely plain, rough, uncolored walls on the exterior. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 247.

mixture-stop (miks'tûr-stop), *n.* See **mixture**, 5.

mixtus, *n.* See **mixtus**.

mixty-martie (miks'tî-maks'tî), *a.* [A var. reduplication of **mixt**.] Promiscuously mingled. Also **mixty-martie**. [*Scotch.*]

You **mixty-martie**, queer hotch potch,

The Coalition.

Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

mizen, *n.* See **mizzen**.

mizmaze (miz'māz), *n.* [A varied reduplication of **maze**.] 1. A confused maze; a labyrinth.

The clue to lead them through the **miz-maze** of variety of opinions and authors to truth.

Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 20.

Unless he had repeated that verbal **mizmaze** of the convention.

The American, VIII. 308.

2. Confusion; bewilderment.

I was all of a **mizmaze**. I was all in bewilderment.

Parish's Names (Hosmer) (Dorset).

mizzen (miz'u), *n.* [Also **mizen**; early mod. *l. mizen, mizen, mison, myson, mizewine, mison*; *< F. mizaine = Sp. mizana = Pg. mizena, < It. mezzana, mizzen-sail, lit. 'middle' (see vela, sail), from mezzano, middle, l. medianus, middle: see median, and cf. mezzanine, etc.*] *Naut.*, the aftermost fore-and-aft sail in a ship, set about the mizzenmast, and having its head extended by a gaff; a spanker. See **spanker**.

They hoist their sails, both top and top,

The **mizzen** and all was tripe a

John Buny (Child's Ballads, VIII. 193).

The **mizen** is a large sail of an oblong figure extended upon the mizen-mast. See **bayage**.

mizzenmast (miz'n-māst or -māst), *n.* The mast that supports the mizzen: the aftermost mast of a three-masted vessel.

mizzen-rigging (miz'n-rig'ing), *n.* The rigging connected with the mizzenmast; the shrouds of the mizzenmast.

mizzen-sail (miz'n-sail or -sail), *n.* [Formerly also **mizen-sail, mizen-sayle, etc.; *< mizzen + sail.*] Same as **mizzen**.**

There came many small holes with **mizzen** under to go for this.

Halliday's Voyages II. 100.

mizzle (miz'l), *v. t.* pret. and pp. **mizzled**, pp. **mizzling**. [Formerly also **mizle, mizle, mizle**; *< ME. mizelen, mizelen, mizelen, freq. of mizen, mizen: see mizen, r.*] To rain in very fine droplets; drizzle.

As **mizzling** drops hard flints in this doth pearce.

G. Whetstone, A Remembrance of Gascoigne.

Now gynes to mizzle, hie we homeward fast.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

Another **mizzling**, drizzling day!

Barham, Ingildaby Legends, II. 307.

mizzle (miz'l), *n.* [*< mizzle, r.*] Fine rain.

mizzle (miz'l), *v.* pret. and pp. **mizzled**, pp. **mizzling**. [Formerly also **mizle**; origin obscure.] *I. intrans.* 1. To succumb; yield;

hence, sometimes, to become tipy. *Halliday*, —2. To disappear suddenly; decamp; run off. [*Slang.*]

Cut your stick, sir — come, **mizle**: be off with you! — go! *Barham*, Ingildaby Legends, II. 100.

See here, Paul; if you keep him on here long he won't stand it — he'll **mizle** out.

C. P. Woodson, Jupiter Lights, xiv.

II. trans. To overcome; confuse; entangle mentally.

Then their bodies being rattled, and their heads prettily mizzled with wine, they walk abroad for a time, or else confer with their familiars.

Stubbs, Anatomie of Abuses (1606), p. 67.

mizzled (miz'ld), *a.* [A dial. var. of **mizzled**.] Spotted; having different colors. [*Scotch.*]

mizzling (miz'ling), *n.* [Formerly also **mizzling**; early mod. *l. mizzling (mizzling)*; verbal *n.* of **mizzle**, *r.*] A thick mist or fine rain; a mist.

My doctrine droppe as doeth ye raine, and my speech flow as doeth the dew, and as the **mizzling** upon the herbes, and as the droppe upon the grasse.

Bible of 1631, Deut. xxxiv. 2.

mizzly (miz'li), *a.* [Formerly also **mizly**; *< mizle + -ly*.] Misty; drizzly.

The thick driving **mizes** throw a brownish **mizly** shade over all things.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 17.

mizzy (miz'zi), *n.*; pl. **mizzies** (-iz). [A var. of **mizze**, or of the related **maze**; see **maze**.] A bog or quagmire. [*Prov. Eng.*]

M. L. An abbreviation of *Middle Latin* or *Medieval Latin*.

MM. An abbreviation (in French) of *Messieurs* (gentlemen, sirs).

mm. An abbreviation of *millimeter*.

M. M. An abbreviation of *Maelzel's metronome*. See *metronome*.

Mme. A contraction of *Madame*.

Mn. In *chem.*, the symbol for *manganese*.

mnemonic (ne-mon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. mnémone* = *Sp. mnemónico* = *Pg. It. mnemonico*, *< Nl. mnemonikus, < Gr. μνημονικός*, belonging to memory, *< μνημη* (*mnēmē*), mindful, *< μνᾶσθαι*, remember: see *mind*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to memory; especially, assisting or intended to assist the memory: as, *mnemonic words*; *mnemonic lines*.

II. n. Same as *mnemonics*.

More processes and a sterile *mnemonic*

Pitch, Lectures on Teaching, p. 34.

mnemonical (né-mon'î-kal), *a.* [*< mnemonic + -al.*] Same as *mnemonic*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 326.

mnemonician (né-mō-nish'ian), *n.* [*< mnemonic + -ian.*] One who is skilled in *mnemonics*; specifically, a teacher or professor of *mnemonics*.

mnemonics (né-mon'iks), *n.* [*< F. mnémone = Sp. It. mnemónica, < Gr. μνημονική*, *mnemonikē*, pl. of *μνημονικός* (*mnēmōnikos*), *mnemonik*, noun of *μνημονικός*, *mnemonik*; see *mnemonic*.] The art of improving or developing memory; a system of precepts and rules intended to assist or improve the memory. Also *mnemonics*.

mnemonist (né-mō-nist), *n.* [*< mnemonic + -ist.*] One versed in the science of *mnemonics*; one who practices the art of memory.

Various other modifications of the systems of *Peisnig* and *Aimo* *Patia* were advocated by subsequent *mnemonists*.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 633.

Mnemosyne (né-mōs'î-né), *n.* [*< Gr. μνημοσύνη*, the mother of the Muses, a personification of *μνημοσύνη*, memory, *< μνημη*, remembering (see *mnemonic*), + *-synē*, a suffix of abstract nouns.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of memory, daughter of *Zeus* (heaven) and *Ge* (earth), and mother, by *Zeus*, of the Muses.—2. [*Nl.*] In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Fulgoroidea*, separated from *Plata* by *Stål* in 1896 for the South American *M. planiceps*.

mnemotechnic (né-mō-ték'nik), *a.* [*< Gr. μνημοτεχνία*, memory, + *τεχνία*, art.] *Mnemonic*.

mnemotechnics (né-mō-ték'niks), *n.* [*P.* of *mnemotechnic*; see *tech*.] A system of aids to memory; *mnemonics*.

On what principle of *mnemotechnics* the ideas were connected with the knots and colors, we are totally in the dark.

H. G. Brinton, Myths of the New World, I.

mnemotechny (né-mō-ték'ni), *n.* [= *F. mnémotechnique*, *< Gr. μνημοτεχνία*, memory, + *τεχνία*, art.] Same as *mnemotechnics*.

Mniotilta (mî-ô-tîl'tā), *n.* [*Nl.*, appar. *< Gr. μνίον*, moss, + *τίλτα*, verbal adj. of *τίλλω*, pull or pull out, to hair.] A genus of American creeping warblers of the family *Troglodytidae* or *Mniotiltidae*, founded by *Vieillot* in 1816. There is only

one species, *M. varia*, the common black-and-white creeper of the United States. The bill and feet are black. The entire plumage is streaked and spotted with black and white. This bird abounds in woodland, and has the habits



Black-and-white Creeper (*Mniotilta varia*).

of a creeper rather than of a warbler. The nest, placed on the ground or on a stump or log, is built of moss, bark-strips, grass, leaves, hair, etc.; the eggs are 4 or 5 in number and white in color, profusely speckled with reddish.

Mniotiltæ (mī-ō-tīl'-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Mniotilta* + *-æ*.] A restricted section of *Sylviidae*; the creeping warblers proper of the genera *Mniotilta*, *Parula*, and *Protonotaria*. *S. F. Baird*, 1858.

Mniotiltidæ (mī-ō-tīl'-tī-de), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Mniotilta* + *-idæ*.] An extensive family of oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Mniotilta*, formerly often called *Sylvioidæ*; the American warblers. They have 9 primaries, 12 rectrices, scutellate tail, and a moderate bill usually notched and furnished with denticulations. There are many genera and upward of 100 species, all confined to America. They are small and usually prettily colored birds of the woodland, all insectivorous and in temperate and cold regions migratory. They abound in species and individuals in eastern portions of the United States, where they form a very characteristic feature of the avifauna. Leading genera in that country are *Dendroica*, *Mniotilta*, *Parula* (or *Compsothlypis*), *Protonotaria*, *Helminthophila*, *Helminthophila*, *Geothlypis*, *Icteria*, *Myiobites*, and *Setophaga*. The family is usually divided into 3 subfamilies: *Mniotiltinae* (or *Sylvioidinae*), *Icteriinae* (or *Geothlypinae*), and *Setophaginae*, or the wood warblers, ground warblers, and fly-catching warblers respectively. Also called *Dendroica*.

mo, moe (mō), *n.* and *adv.* [= *Me. moe*, < *ME. mo*, *mo*, < *AS. mō*, < *OE. mō*, < *mō* = *MH. mō*, < *mo*, more (in number), a reduced compar. form connected with the *adj.* *mirra*, more; see *moe*.] *Moe*. The form *mo* is often used by Shakespeare, Spenser, etc., and sometimes archaically by more recent writers; but the *mo* which is common in the vulgar speech of the southern United States is a negro pronunciation of *moe* (properly written *mo*).

His Ave Maria he lord hym alwa,
And other prayers many mo.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, l. 112. (Halliwell.)
There were wont to ben 5 Soudans but now there is no
mo but he of Egypt.
Mandelstam, Travels, p. 30.
I sawe Caliope with Muses moe.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. June.
The children of Israel are mo and mightier than we.
Ec. 1. 9 (Oxf. 1717). (Nares.)

Mo. In chem., the symbol for molybdenum.
mo. An abbreviation of month.
moa (mō'), *n.* [New Zealand.] A gigantic extinct bird of the family *Dinornithidae*. See *cut* under *Dinornis*.
Moabite (mō'-ā-bit), *n.* and *a.* [*< LL. Moabites*, < (*Gr. Moabites*, < *Moab*, also *Moab* (> *LL. Moab*), < *Heb. Mo'ab*, Moab.] *I. n.* One of a tribe of people descended from Moab, one of the sons of Lot (*Gen. xix. 36, 37*), anciently inhabiting the mountainous region lying to the east of the Dead Sea and of the lower part of the river Jordan.

II. a. Pertaining to Moab or the Moabites.
— **Moabite stone**, a slab of black basalt bearing an inscription of thirty four lines in Hebrew Phœnician characters, the oldest monument of the Semitic alphabet. It was found in 1848 at the ancient Elmon of Moab. Before it could be removed it was broken in many pieces, through the jealousies of Arab tribes, but a squere of the inscription had been previously taken, and the chief fragments are now in the Louvre Museum. The stone is the most important surviving relic of Moabite civilization, and is believed to date from about 900 B. C. The inscription records the victories of King Mesha over the Israelites.

Moabites (mō'-ā-bit-tes), *n.* [*< Moabite* + *-tes*.] A female Moabite. *Ruth* i. 22.

Moabitic (mō'-ā-bit-ik), *a.* [*< Moabite* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to the Moabites: Moabite; as, the *Moabitic* prophecies.

Moabish (mō'-ā-bit-ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Moabites: Moabite.

moan (mon), *v.* [Early mod. E. *moane*; < *ME. moan*, *moenen*, also *mōnen*, < *AS. mōnan*, *moan*,

lament; see *mean*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To utter a low dull sound expressive of physical or mental suffering; lament inarticulately or with mournful utterance.

Let there bechance him pitiful mischance
To make him moan. *Shak., Lucres*, l. 977.
A sound as though one *moaned* in bitter need.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 155.

2. To give forth a saddening or gloomy sound, like one in distress; sound like a low cry of distress.

And listens to a heavy sound.
That *moans* the mummy turrets round.
Scott, L. of L. M., l. 12.

Though the harbour but be *moaning*
Kingsey, Three Fishers.

3*t.* To murmur; complain; protest.

Than they of the towns began to *moan*, and sayd, this
deed ought nat to be sufferd.
Berners, tr. of Eusebius's Chron., l. cxxviii

II. trans. 1. To lament; deplore; bewail.
Much seemed he to *moan* for hapless chance.
Spenser, F. Q., l. iii. 25.

Moan the expense of many a vanished sight.
Shak., Sonnets, xxx.

2*t.* To cause to make lamentation; afflict; distress; as, "which infinitely *moans* me," *Beau.* and *Fl.*

moan (mon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mon*; < *ME. moan*, *moene*; from the verb.] 1. A low dull sound expressing grief or pain; a sound of lamentation not so deep as a groan; audible expression of sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries.

Sullen *moans*,
Hollow groans,
And cries of tortured ghosts
Pope, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 61.

Hence — 2. A low dull sound resembling that made by a person moaning.

Rippling waters made a pleasant *moan*. *Byron.*

3*t.* Lament; lamentation; complaint; especially in the phrase to *make one's moan*.

At after dinner gone they to dance,
And syng also, save Dorigene alone,
Which *made* away here complaint and hire *moan*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 192

They *make* their *moan* that they can get no money.
Lutwiler, 2d sermon, bef. Edw. VI., 1550

Oh, here's my friend! I'll *make* my *moan* to him.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, in. 1.

moan (mō'n), *a.* [*< moan* + *-an*.] Moan-like; of or pertaining to a moan.

moanful (mō'n-fūl), *a.* [Formerly also *moanful*; < *moan* + *-ful*.] Sorrowful; mournful.

At last, in *moanful* march, they went towards the other
shepherds.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

He saw a *moanful* sort
of people.
Warner, Albion's England, l. 4.

moanfully (mō'n-fū-lī), *adv.* In a moanful manner; with moans or lamentation.

This our poets are ever *moanfully* singing
Barrow, Works, III. viii.

Moaria (mō'-ā-ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *moan*, *q. v.*] In zoögeog., a hypothetical South Pacific continent of which only New Zealand and other Oceanian or Polynesian islands remain: so called from the supposed former range of the moas. Its assumed existence are hints for many features of the present geographical distribution of animals and plants. The name was proposed by Dr. Mantell.

Moarian (mō'-ā-ri-ān), *a.* [*< Moaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Moaria.

moat (mōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *moete*; < *ME. mote*, < *OE. mote*, an embankment, *mytte*, a little hill, butt, clod, lump, turf, = *Ir. mola*, an embankment, = *Sp. Pg. mola*, a mound, = *It. motta*, a mound, a moat, < *ML. mola*, a mound, hill, a hill on which a castle is built, a castle, an embankment, a ditch, also turf; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. *fl. dial. (Bay.) mott*, peat, (Swiss) *motte*, turf, = *D. mot*, dust of turf. Cf. also *Ir. mola*, a hill. For the inclusion of the two senses 'embankment' and 'ditch,' cf. *dike* and *ditch*.] 1*t.* A mound; a hill.

I tyken it bylle a cote (city) that war wrought
Of gold, of precious stones were.
Open a *moat*, sett of berylls close.
With wallis, and wardes, and turrettes,
And entres, and yholes, and garrettes.
Hamlet, Trick of Conscience, l. 8804.

2. In fort., a ditch or deep trench dug round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place, and often filled with water.

(Or as a *moat* defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happier lands.
Shak., Rich. II., II. l. 48.

The *moat* is moated round about with a broad *moat* of
fine running water.
Cervat, Crudities, l. 124.

3*t.* A building; dwelling; abode.

By bonds the broke by slants other shade,
I hoped that *moat* merked were.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 142.

moat (mōt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *moete*; < *moat*, *n.*] To surround with a ditch for defense; also, to make or serve as a moat for.

He paints, he carves, he builds, he fortifies,
Makes chateaus of curious fowl and fish,
Some he dry-dishes, some *moats* round with broths.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. l.

The first Europeans who settled here were the Portuguese. They also built the great Fort, but whether they *moated* round the Hill, and made an Island of that spot of ground, I know not.
Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 161.

moat (mōt), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *moat*.

moate, *v.* A variant of *moat*.
moated (mō'ted), *a.* [*< moat* + *-ed*.] Furnished with a moat.

There, at the *moated* grange, resides this dejected Mariana.
Shak., M. for M., III. l. 277.

A great castle near Valladolid,
Moated and high and by fair woodlands hid.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Theologian's Tale.

moat-hen (mō't-hen), *n.* Same as *marsh-hen* (*v.*).

An earlier name for the moat-hen was *Moat hen*, which was appropriate in the days when a moat was the ordinary adjunct of most considerable houses in the country.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 308.

mob (mob), *n.* [*< MD. mop*, a woman's cap (*D. mop-muts*, a night-cap, < *mop* + *muts*, a cap; see *mutch*). Cf. *mop*.] A mob-cap.

Went in our *mobs* to the dumb man (Imman Campbell),
according to appointment. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 323.

Some pretty young ladies in *mobs* popped in here and there.
Steele, Guardian, No. 65.

mob (mob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mobbed*, ppr. *mobbing*. [*< mob*, *n.*] 1. To conceal or cover, as the face, by a cap or hood.

Having *mob* of them chins as smooth as women's, and their faces *mob'd* in hoods and long coats like petticoats.
Dr. H. More, Epistola to the Seven Churches, Pref. to II.

I have known her for two months take possession of our easy chair, *mobbed* up in flannel night caps.
Goldsmith, to the Printer

2. To dress awkwardly. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

mob (mob), *n.* [Abbr. of *mobile*, orig. *mobula culgus*, the fickle crowd; see *mobile*, *n.*] 1. The common mass of people; the multitude; hence, a promiscuous aggregation of people in any rank of life; an incoherent, rude, or disorderly crowd; rabble.

I may note that the rabble first changed their title, and were called the *mob*, in the assemblies of this club (Green Ribbon Club). *Roper North, Examen*, p. 54 (*Dacia*.)

A *mob* of cobblers and a court of kings.

Drayton, Cock and Fox, l. 328.

The *mob* of gentlemen who wrote with ease.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 108.

Though he (William IV.) has trotted about both town and country for sixty four years, and nobody ever turned round to look at him, he cannot stir now without a *mob*, patrician as well as plebeian, at his heels.

Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1832.

2. A riotous assemblage; a crowd of persons gathered for mischief or attack; a promiscuous multitude of rioters.

He shrunk from the dangers that threatened him, and sacrificed his conscience and his duty to the menaces of a *mob*.
Bp. Porteus, Works, V. xiii.

Fire engines were no longer needed to wet down huge *mobs* that threatened to demolish the Carondelet street brokers' shops or the Cuban cigar-stores.

G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 261.

3. A herd, as of horses or cattle; a flock, as of sheep. [*Australian*.]

They suggested a romantic turn of mind, whereas she was only thinking "I wonder whether there will be a *mob* of fat cattle ready for the butcher next month."

Mrs. Campbell, Grand, The Head Station, p. 2.

swell mob. See *mob*. = *Byz. Rabble*, etc. See *populace*.

mob (mob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mobbed*, ppr. *mobbing*. [*< mob*, *n.*] 1. To attack in a disorderly crowd; crowd round and annoy; beset tumultuously, whether from curiosity or with hostile intent; as, to *mob* a person in the street.

The fair Mrs. Pitt has been *mobbed* in the park, and with difficulty rescued by some gentlemen.

Walpole, Letters (1749), l. 313.

George Thompson was *mobbed* from this platform.

W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 32.

2. To scold. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

mobbard, *n.* [*ME. mobbard*, *mobard*; origia obscure.] A clown.

Nay, such *mobbard*'s shall never man vs make,
Erste schule we dyo all at oys. *First Plays*, p. 248.

mobility (mob'i-lī), *v. t.* [*< mob* + *-ity*.] To mob; beset or surround in crowds.

Mobility on elections conformable loyal gentlemen.
Roper North, Examen, p. 244. (*Dacia*.)

mobbish (mob'ish), *a.* [*< mob + -ish*] Of or pertaining to or characteristic of a mob; resembling a mob; tumultuous; vulgar.

A small city guard, to prevent mobbish disorders.

Hume, *Narrative*, II. 11.

Mr. Fox treated the associations for prosecuting those libels as tending to prevent the improvement of the human mind, and as a mobbish tyranny.

Burke, *Condition of the Minority* (1793).

mobblet, *v. t.* See *mobble*.

mobby (mob'i), *n.* [Also *mobby* (and *mober*); supposed to be of negro (W. Ind.) origin.] 1. An obsolete variant of *mobby*.—2. The liquid or juice expressed from apples or peaches, for distillation in the manufacture of apple- or peach-brandy.—3. The liquor made from such juices, a kind of rum. See *mobee*.

Their strong drink is Madeira wine, cider, mobby punch, made either of rum from the Caribbean Islands, or brandy distilled from their apples and peaches.

Beverley, *Virginia*, IV. 74.

mob-cap (mob'kap), *n.* [*< mob + cap*]. A cap with a bag-shaped or puffy crown and a broad band and frills.

A mob-cap: I mean a cap, much more common then than now, with side-pieces, fastening under the chin.

Dickens, *David Copperfield*, xiii.

Her milk-white linen mob-cap fringed round and adorned her face.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xv.

mobee (mō'bē), *n.* [*< mobby*]. A fermented liquor made by the negroes of the West Indies from sugar, ginger, and snakeroot.

mobile (mō'bīl or mō'b'īl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. *E.* *mobīl*; *< ME.* *mobīl* (mixed with *mobile*, *mōble*, *< OF.* *mobile*), *< OF.* *mobile*, *F.* *mobile* = *Sp.* *móvil* = *It.* *móvil* = *L.* *mobilis*, for **mūshilis*, movable, *< mōvere*, move: see *more*.] I. *a.* 1. Changeable; fickle.

In distraction of *mobile* people. *Testament of Love*, I.

2. Capable of being moved from place to place. The nynde commandment is Thou shalt not counteste the house or other thyng *mobīl* or in *mobīl* of thī night bour.

Hampole, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

3. Moving; in motion; not stationary.

To traite of any star

Fyxt or els *mobīl*.

Skelton, *Why Come ye not to Court?* (*Latham*).

4. Movable; easily moving or movable; capable of facile movement; hence, changing; quickly responding to emotion or impulse.

In all these examples, and especially in the Epithetan heads, the eye appears rather as if seen through a slit in the skin than as if set within the guard of highly sensitive and *mobile* lids.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Art* (Latham), p. 74.

Mademoiselle Virginia . . . raised her *mobile* French eyebrows in a slightly astonishment.

W. Collins, *Yellow Mask*.

This accounts for the viscosity of all, even of the most *mobile* liquids.

A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 226.

II. *n.* 1. That which is movable.

There can be no direction, distance, dimension, unless a *mobile* moves in that direction, and a *mobile* appreciates it. *G. H. Lewes*, *Proba. of Life and Mind*, II. iv. § 45.

2. A moving principle; a mover.

Thou first *Mobile*

Which mak'st all wheel

In circle round. *Hovell*, *Letters*, I. v. 11.

mobile (mō'bīl), *n.* [Short for *L.* *mobile vulgaris*, the fickle crowd; *mobile*, neut. of *mobilis*, mobile, inconstant, fickle; *vulgaris*, the common people; see *vulgar*. Hence later *mob*.] The populace; the rabble; the mob.

Enacting the *mobile* headed by Tomaso Anello, commonly called Mammello. *Wood*, *Athens* (Latham), II. 284.

Like a bawd in her old velvet petticoat resigned into the secular hands of the *mobile*. *Swift*, *Tale of a Tub*, vi.

The word *mobile* (*mobile vulgaris*) was first introduced into our language about this time (1600-90), and was soon abbreviated into *mob*. T. Brown, in 1690, uses both the Latin word at length and the abbreviation; and in the Preface to "*Comenius*," two years afterwards, our author uses *mob* with a kind of apology—"as they call it."

Malone, *Note on Dryden's Don Sebastian*, Pref.

Mobilian (mō'bīl-i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Mobile* (see def.) + *-ian*]. I. *a.* Pertaining to Mobile, the principal city of the State of Alabama.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Mobile.

Mobilianer (mō'bīl-i-an-er), *n.* [*< Mobile* (see def.) + *-ian* + *-er*]. A fresh-water tortoise, *Pseudemys mobilianensis*, of the family *Clemmydidae*, the largest of this family in the United States. The shell is often 14 or 16 inches long. This tortoise inhabits the Gulf States from western Florida to Texas, and is frequently sold in the markets of Mobile and other cities.

Mobilization, *mobilize*. See *mobilization*, *mobilize*.

mobility (mō'bīl-i-ti), *n.* [*< F.* *mobilité* = *Sp.* *movilidad* = *Pg.* *movilidad* = *It.* *mobilità*, *< L.* *mobilitas* (-*tas*), mobility, *< mobilis*, mobile; see *mobile*, *a.*] 1. The property of being mobile or easily movable; susceptibility of motion or movement; readiness to move or change in response to impulse or slight force; hence, changeableness; *as*, mobility of features.

That extreme mobility which belongs only to the fluid state. *Herschel*, *Outlines of Astronomy*, § 266.

Perfect mobility, the perfect absence of viscosity, is an ideal attribute not possessed by any actual fluid.

A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 200.

2. Movement; motion.

Thou mortal Tyne, every man can tell

Art nothing else but the mobility

Of some and more changing in every degree!

Mr. T. More, *Int. to Utopia* (ed. 1616), p. 141.

3 (mō'bīl-i-ti). The populace; the mob; a use suggested by *mobility*. [*Slang.*]

She singled you out with her eye as commander-in-chief of the mobility. *Dryden*, *Don Sebastian*, IV. 1.

During which the Door is kept by a Couple of Brandy Bachelors, to keep out the *Mobility*. *Quoted in Addison's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 111.

mobilization (mō'bī- or mō'bī-lī-zā'shən), *n.* [*< F.* *mobilisation* (= *Sp.* *mobilización* = *Pg.* *mobilização* = *It.* *mobilizzazione*), *< mobiliser*, mobilize; see *mobilize*.] *Milit.*, the act of mobilizing or putting in readiness for service; the act of putting a body of troops on a war footing; *as*, the mobilization of an army or a corps by mustering its members and organizing, equipping, and supplying it for active operations. Also spelled *mobilisation*.

The full strength is made up at the moment of war by what is called *mobilization*: that is, the drawing to the units (such as battalions, or batteries, or regiments of cavalry) . . . reserve men sufficient to complete them.

Fortnightly Review, N. S., XLIII. 19

mobilize (mō'bī-līz or mō'bī-līz), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *mobilized*, *ppr.* *mobilizing*. [*< F.* *mobiliser* (= *Pg.* *mobilizar*), liberate, make movable or ready, *< mobilis*, movable; see *mobile*.] I. *trans.* To put in motion or in readiness for motion. Specifically—(a) *Milit.* to prepare (an army or army-corp, etc.) for active service. See *mobilization*.

In rule *mobilization* . . . the army is the mobilized community, and the community is the army at rest.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 516.

(b) In naval affairs, more rarely, to make corresponding preparation of a fleet or squadron for active service on a war footing.

While the great mobilized fleet was at Spithead.

Black. Rev. (Mag.), XXV. 281.

II. *intrans.* *Milit.*, to prepare for motion or action; make ready for active operations, or for taking the field.

The Germans were mobilizing like clock-work; the French were trying to mobilize, and finding that the attempt proved chimerical.

Art. Forbes, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 56.

Also spelled *mobilise*.

mob-law (mō'b-lā), *n.* The rule of the mob or the disorderly classes; violent usurpation of authority by the rabble; lynch-law.

mobile (mō'bīl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME.* also *mooble*, *mooble*; *< OF.* *mobile*, *mooble*, movable, pl. *mobiles*, *moobles*, movable property, furniture, etc. *< L.* *mobilis*, moving, movable; see *mobile*.] I. *a.* Movable; having motion.

Alle the signes, be they mot or drie, or mooble or fix.

Chaucer, *Asinol*, l. 21.

II. *n.* Movable goods; personal property.

Of my *mobile* thou dispone,

Right as the smith best is for to done.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 39.

Mobiles and *immobiles* and all that thou myghte fynde.

Beune it, here it myghte away be it nevere to fynde.

Chaucer, *Plowman's Tale*, III. 267.

Right as men reverence more the ryche for his myche *mobile*.

Than for the kyn that he cam of other for his kynde wythe.

Chaucer, *Plowman's Tale*, IV. 182.

mobile, **mobblet** (mō'bīl), *v. t.* [*< Freq.* of *mobile*.] To wrap up (the head) in or as in a hood; mob.

But who, O, who had seen the *mobbed* queen . . .

Ran barefoot up and down. *Shakspeare*, *Hamlet*, II. 2. 624.

Their heads and faces are *mobbed* in five hours that no more is seen of them than their eyes.

Sandys, *Travels*.

mob-master (mō'b-mā'ster), *n.* A demagogue.

Davies.

A sort of military disposition of *mob-masters*.

Roger North, *Examiner*, p. 671.

mobocracy (mōb'ok-rā-si), *n.*; pl. *mobocracies* (-sīz). [*< E.* *mob* + *-ocracy* as in *democracy*, *aristocracy*, etc.] 1. Government by the mob or populace; ochlocracy; governing

power exercised or controlled by the disorderly classes. Compare *ochlocracy*.

It is a good name that a Dr. Stevens has given to our present situation (for one cannot call it a Government), a *mobocracy*. *Walden*, To Mann, III. 245 (1787). (*Davies*).

A mobocracy, however, is always usurped by the worst men.

P. Ames, *Works*, II. 111.

2. The mob; the populace; the common crowd; the uneducated or lawless class in a community.

The American demagogue is the courier of American mobocracy. *The Century*, XX. 1. 54.

mobocrat (mōb'ō-krat), *n.* [*< mob* + *-ocrat* as in *democrat*, *aristocrat*, etc.] One of the mobocracy or turbulent mob; a leader of the mob; a demagogue.

The idiotic notion, possibly entertained by a brainless mobocrat here and there, that if you only perfect your voting apparatus you are absolutely certain of good government.

P. Hayes.

These mobocrats intended to be Cromwells.

W. Phillips, *Speeches*, p. 322.

mobocratic (mōb'ō-krat'ik), *a.* [*< mobocrat* + *-ic*]. Of or relating to mobocracy.

mobman (mōb'z-mān), *n.*; pl. *mobmen* (-mēn). [*< mob*, poss. of *mob* + *man*.] A member of the swell-mob; a dressy thief or swindler who affects the airs of a gentleman; generally, swell-mobman. [*Slang.*]

She once went to a concert, and got acquainted with a mobman, who accompanied her home.

Mayhew.

mob-story (mōb'stō-ri), *n.* A vulgar story or tale.

Addison.

moccado, **mockado** (mōk'ā-dō), *n.* [Also *mochado*, *mockador*, *mockador*; cf. *OF.* *moucade*, also *mocagart*, *mocendo* (Colgrave), *< OIt.* *mocaita*, *mocentorra*, *mocendo* (Florio); perhaps so called as used for handkerchiefs; see *mocador*, *mockador*.] 1. A stuff in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is mentioned as being made of wool and of silk, and apparently of a mixture of either with flax, and was a substitute for the more expensive velvet. It was probably a material similar to velveteen, and of many grades of fineness and beauty.

Who would not think it a ridiculous thing to see a lady in her milk-house with a velvet gown, and at a bridal in her cassock of mockado?

Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 222.

2. Sham; mockery.

Neither of them would all nor put their hats on: what mockado is this to such a poor soul as I?

Richardson, *Pamela*, II. 37. (*Davies*.)

moccador, *n.* [Also *mockador*, *mockador*, *mockador*, etc., and hence *mockender*, *q. v.*; *< ME.* *mocador* = *F.* *mouchoir*, a handkerchief, = *It.* *mocatore*, *mocatore*, a snuffer, *< MIt.* *as if* "mucatorium," *< mucare*, wipe the nose, *< muco*, mucus, mucus; see *mucus*.] A handkerchief.

For even and now the moccador mockador or snuff.

Lydgate, *Advice to an Old Gentleman*, 21.

moccasin (mōk'ā-sin or mōk'ā-sin), *n.* [Also *mocason*, *mocassin*, *mocassin*, *< Algonkin* *maw-cassin*, *maw-cassin*, *maw-cassin*, *maw-cassin*; a shoe (see def.).]

A shoe or cover for the feet, made of deer-skin or other soft leather, without a stiff sole, and usually ornamented on the upper side; the shoe customarily worn by the American Indians.

All the footsteps had the prints of moccasins.

J. F. Cooper, *Leath of Mohicans*, III.

Moccasin embroidery. Same as *moccasin embroidery*.

moccasin (mōk'ā-sin or mōk'ā-sin), *n.* [Also *mocason*, *mocassin* (?); appar. short for *moccasin-snake*, which is then *< moccasin* + *snake*; but the reference to *moccasin* is not explained.] A venomous serpent of the United States. (a) *Ancistrodon* or *Thamnophis* or *Thamnophis* *platensis*, a somewhat aquatic snake of the southern United States, resembling the copperhead, *Ancistrodon contortrix*, specifically called *water moccasin*, and then *water viper*. See out on following page. (b) The same or a very similar snake found on dry land, the so-called high land moccasin, *A. atrifasciatus*, known in the southern United States as the *collared snake*, and much less deadly. Moccasins are rather small snakes, commonly about two feet long, dark olive-brown above and yellowish brown below, with blackish bars and blotches. They are much darker in color than the copperhead, being the bright bronzy slaty of the latter, and there is a whitish or light streak along the lip; they also have the scales in 2's instead of 2's rows, and no dorsal plate. The top of the head is mostly covered with scales like those of the back, instead of large regular plates as in innocuous serpents. It is flat and broad, and shows the pit between the eyes and nose as in all the *Crotalidae* or pit-vipers.



Moccasin.

Water moccasin (*Amphiprion brevirostris*)

moccasin (mók'á-sin or -sín), *n.* [*< moccasin¹ + -ed².*] Wearing or covered with moccasins.

Our moccasin foot made no noise.
T. Russell, Hunting Trips, p. 333.

moccasin-flower (mók'á-sin-flou'ér), *n.* See *Oxyrrhopalum*, *Indian-shoe*, and *lady's-slipper*.

moccasin-plant (mók'á-sin-plant), *n.* Same as *moccasin-flower*.

moccasin-snake (mók'á-sin-snák), *n.* [See *moccasin²*.] Same as *moccasin²*.

moccenigo, *n.* [Also *moccinigo*, *< It. moccenigo*, *moccenigo*, *moccenigo*, so called from *Moccenigo*, a patrician family of Venice.] A small coin formerly current in Venice, worth about 18 United States cents.

You shall not give me six crowns . . . nor half a ducat;
no, nor a moccenigo.
R. Jonson, Volpone, II. 1.

Mok. Lend me the trifling ducats. . .
Car. Not a moccenigo. Shirley, Gentlemen of Venice, I. 1.

mocha (mō'kī), *n.* [*< Mocha* (see def.).] 1. A choice quality of coffee, properly that produced in Yemen in Arabia, Mocha being its port. The mocha of general commerce, however, is obtained from other sources. The kernels are smaller than in other varieties.—2. One of certain geometrid moths, notably of the genus *Ephya*, having somewhat the color of burnt coffee; as, the dingy *mocha*, *E. orbicularis*; the birch *mocha*, *E. pendularis*.—3. A cat of a black color intermixed with brown; so called from the *Mocha stone*. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mocha pebble. Same as *Mocha stone* (which see, under *stone*).

Mocha senna. Same as *India senna* (which see, under *senna*).

Mocha stone. See *stone*.

mocha¹, *n.* and *ade.* A Middle English form of *muck*.

mocha² (mōsh), *n.* [*P.*] A package of spun silk; a French word used in English for the unbroken parcels of silk received from the continent of Europe.

mochel, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *mickle*.

mochras, mochurrus (mō'krās, mō'kur-us), *n.* [*Hind. mochras.*] An astringent gummy exudation from a kind of cotton-tree, *Bambur Malabaricum* (*B. heptaphyllum*, L.), in India: used medicinally by the natives.

mock¹ (mók), *n.* [*< ME. mocken, < OF. moquer, moquer, F. moquer = Pr. mochar = It. moccare, mock; cf. MD. mocken, mumble, = MLG. G. mucken, mumble, grumble, = Sw. mucka = Dan. mukke, mumble; cf. W. mocu, Gael. mag, mock, deride; L. macus, a buffoon; Gr. mōac, mock-ery, mock, mimic, ridicule.*] The relations of these forms are undetermined; the word is supposed to be ult. imitative.] 1. *trans.* 1. To treat derisively or contemptuously; make sport of by mimicry, ridicule, or sarcasm; deride.

They utterly despise and mock south-sayings, and distractions of things to come by the flight and voices of birds, and all other divination of vain superstition.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 11

Elijah mock'd them, and said, Cry aloud. 1 Ki. xviii. 27.

She mocks all her woe with out of suit.

Shak., Much Ado, II. 1. 3-4.

2. To simulate, imitate, or mimic; produce a semblance of.

To see the life as lively mock'd as ever
Still sleep mock'd death. *Shak., W. T., v. 1. 20.*

I would mock the chaut anew,
But I cannot mimic it.
Tennyson, Second Song to the Owl.

3. To deceive by simulation or pretense; disappoint with false expectation; fool.

Thou hast mock'd me and told me lies. *Judges xvi. 10.*

Mind is a light which the gods must us with,
To lead those false who trust it.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4. To set at naught; defy.

I would . . . mock the lion when he roars for prey,
To win thee, lady. *Shak., M. of V., II. 1. 30.*

=*Syn.* 1. *Hilude*, etc. (see *taunt*), jeer at, gibe at, take off, make game of.—2. *Mimic*, *ape*, etc. See *imitate*.—3. To delude.

II. *intrans.* To use ridicule or derision; gibe or jeer; flout: often with *at*.

See not to scorn and mock as an Ape.
Books of Precedence (L. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 110.

The adversaries saw her, and did mock at her salubaths.
Lam. I. 7.

For gnawing sorrow hath less power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light.
Shak., Rich. II., I. 3. 203.

mock¹ (mók), *n.* and *a.* [*< mock¹, v.*] I. *n.* 1. Derisive or contemptuous action or speech; also, a bringing into contempt or ridicule.

And other-whiles with bitter mockes and moves
He would him scorn. *Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 49.*

Afflict me with thy mocke, ply me not.
Shak., As you Like It, III. 5. 33.

And have a great care, Mistress Abigail,
How you depress the spirit any more
With your coynish and mocke.
Idem, and Fl., Scornful Lady, IV. 1.

2. That which one derides or mocks.

A Puritan gentleman is her mock and nothing else.
A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, I.

3. Mimicry; imitation. [*Rare.*]

Now reach a strain, my lute,
Above her [the nightingale's] mock, or be for ever mute.
Crashaw, Music's Duel.

4. A trifle. [*Prov. Eng.*]—5. Mock turtle.

I once had some cheap mock in an eating-house, and it tasted like stewed tripe with a little glue.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 218.

To make a mock of, to make a subject of mockery, deride or bring into contempt.

They cruelly again unto themselves the Son of God, and make a mock of him. *Hosker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.*

To make mock (or mocks) at, to make light of; make sport of.

Was this the face . . . which I had so often despised,
made mock at, made merry with? *Lamb, Old Actors.*

II. *a.* 1. Feigned; counterfeit; spurious; as, mock heroism; mock modesty; a mock battle.

I fear me, some be rather mock gospellers than faithful ploughmen.
Lutimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Who with mock patience dre complaints endure,
Which real pain and that alone can cure.
Crabbe, Works, I. 13.

2. Having close resemblance, as if imitative. — Mock brawn, gold, etc. See the nouns.—Mock lead, mock ore, popular names of blende. — Mock moon. See *paradeise*. — Mock pennyroyal, plane, privet. See the nouns. — Mock sun. See *paradeise*. — Mock turtle, a dish consisting of calf's head stewed or baked, and so dressed with sauces and condiments as to resemble turtle.

mock² (mók), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] 1. A root or stump. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A tuft of sedge. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

mockable (mók'á-bl), *a.* [*< mock¹ + -able.*] Capable of being mocked; exposed to derision. [*Rare.*]

Those that are good manners at the court are as ridiculous in the country as the behaviour of the country is most mockable at the court. *Shak., As you Like It, III. 2. 40.*

mockadot, mockadoot, *n.* See *moccado*.

mockadour, *n.* A variant of *muckender*.

mockaget (mók'áj), *n.* [*< mock¹ + -age.*] Mock-ery.

Thus speaketh the Prophete by an irony—that is, in derision, or mockage. *Side of 1651, 2 Chron. xviii., note.*

I wonder at the young men of our days,
That they can doat on pleasure, or what 'tis
They give that title to, unless in mockage.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, I. 2.

mock-apple (mók'ap'pl), *n.* The wild balsam-apple. See *Echinocystis* and *balsam-apple*.

mockard, *n.* [*ME. mokaard, < OF. moquer, moquer, mock; cf. mock¹, v.*] A mocker; deceiver; a mocker; deceiver.

Avarys, ryeche and harde,
Ye a thofe, a moked (read mockard).
MS. Harl. 1501, f. 41. (Halliwel.)

mockaw, *n.* An obsolete form of *mucaw*.

mock-beggar (mók'beg'ér), *n.* [*< mock¹, v., + obj. beggar.*] An uncharitable or inhospitable person: as, mock-beggar's hall.

A gentleman without means is like a false house without furniture or any inhabitant, save only an idle house-keeper: whose rearing was chargeable to the owner, and painful to the builder, and all ill bestowed, to make a mock-beggar that hath no good morrow for his next neighbor. *Rick Cabinet furnished with Varieties of Ecclesiastical (Derivation) (1616). (Jarvis.)*

mock-bird (mók'bérđ), *n.* A mocking-bird.

The mock-bird is ever surest to please when it is most itself. *Goldsmith, Animated Nature, III. v. 2.*

mock (mók'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which mocks, as by mimicry, derision, or deceit.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging. *Prov. xx. 1.*

But, beloved, remember ye the words which were spoken before of the apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ, how that they told you there should be mockers in the last time. *Jude 17, 18.*

2. A mocking-bird; one of the *Mimicæ*.

mockernut (mók'ér-nut), *n.* The white-hearted hickory, *Carya tomentosa*. The nut is sweet and oily, very thick-shelled, and not flattened as in the white hickory. See *Carya*, *carya*, and *hickory*.

mockery (mók'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *mockeries* (-iz). [*< ME. mokkery, < OF. moquerie, F. moquerie, mockery, < moquer, mock: see mock¹.*] 1. The act of mocking; derisive or deceitful speech or action.

He never mocks,
For mockery is the fume of little hearts.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. Derision; ridicule; careless insult or contempt; sport; jest.

Now am I fain,
Thou shalt not laugh at me in mockery,
For thou hast lost thy shield as well as I.
Generydes (E. E. S.), I. 2230.

To act before their eyes the injury that they had unjustly done the holy place, and the cruel handling of the city, whereof they made a mockery. *2 Mac. viii. 17.*

Is not this meer mockery, to thank God for what hee can doe, but will not?
Milton, Ilionoklastes, xxi.

They were delivered up to be the spoil and mockery of nations. *Prædell, Ferd. and Isa., II. 14.*

3. Counterfeit appearance; false show; sham.

Hence, horrible shadow!
Unreal mockery, hence!
Shak., Macbeth, III. 4. 107.

And bear about the mockery of woe
To midnight dances.
Pope, Elegy to the Mem. of an Unfortunate Lady, I. 67.

The mockery of what is called military glory.
Summer, Speech at Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

4. Vain effort; fruitless labor; that which disappoints or frustrates.

It is, as the air, invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious mockery.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 1. 146.

=*Syn.* 2. Mimicry, jeering, gibe.

mocket¹ (mók'et), *n.* [*< Cf. mocker.*] A napkin. *Cotgrave, (Halliwel.)*

mocket² (mók'et), *n.* Same as *moquette*.

mocketer (mók'et-ér), *n.* Same as *mocker*.

mock-God (mók'gód), *n.* [*< mock¹, v., + obj. God.*] One who mocks at God or divine things; a blasphemer.

You monsters, scorners, and mock-Gods.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 100. (Davies.)

mock-guest (mók'gést), *n.* [*< mock¹, v., + obj. guest.*] One who seems to offer hospitality, but only in empty show, like the Barmecide in the Arabian Nights. *Davies.*

Those mock-guests are guilty in tempting others to tempt them.
Fuller, Holy State, I. 1. 7.

mock-heroic (mók'hē-rō'ik), *n.* Counterfeiting or burlesquing the heroic style, character, or bearing; as, a mock-heroic poem; a mock-heroic swagger.

mocking-bird (mók'ing-bérđ), *n.* An oscine passerine bird of the subfamily *Mimicæ* and restricted genus *Mimus*; a mock-bird or mocker.

The best-known species is *M. polyglottus*, which abounds in the southern parts of the United States; it is the most famous songster of America, and is much prized as a cage-bird.

Its proper song is of remarkable compass and variety, and besides this the bird has a wonderful range, being able to imitate almost any voice or even mere noises. This vocalization is confined to the male. The bird is about 10 inches long and 14 in extent of wings. It is ash-gray above, mottled-white below; the bill and feet are blackish; the wing and tail feathers in part pure white. The extent of this white on the wings and tail distinguishes the sexes.

Mocking-bird, Mimus polyglottus

Mocking-bird, Mimus polyglottus

Mocking-bird, Mimus polyglottus

Mocking-bird, Mimus polyglottus

Mocking-bird, Mimus polyglottus

Mocking-bird, Mimus polyglottus

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Mocking-bird, Mimus polyglottus

Mocking-bird, Mimus polyglottus

Mocking-bird, Mimus polyglottus

Mocking-bird, Mimus polyglottus

being greatest in the male. The nest is placed in trees and bushes, and is bulky and inelegant, built of twigs, grass, leaves, etc. The eggs are bluish-green, heavily marked with various brownish shades; they are 4 to 6 in number, measuring on an average 1 inch by 0.75 inch. See *Mimus*.

mockingly (mōk'ing-li), *adv.* In a mocking or jeering manner; with ridicule, derision, or contempt; so as to disappoint, deceive, or cheat.

"Let's mock," quoth Echo, mockingly.
Warner, *Albion's England*, ix. 46.

mocking-stock (mōk'ing-stok), *n.* A laughing-stock; a butt.

None of us . . . [but] shall be a *mocking-stock* to our enemies.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, vi.

Not prophane nor wickedness, but Religion it selfe is a byword, a *mocking-stock*, & a matter of reproach.

Purkin, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 6.

mocking-wren (mōk'ing-ren), *n.* An American wren of the genus *Thryothorus*, such as the Carolina wren (*T. ludovicianus*) or Bewick's wren (*T. bewicki*).

mockish (mōk'ish), *a.* [*< mock* + *-ish*.] Mock; sham.

After this *mockish* election, then was he crowned.
Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 67.

mock-orange (mōk'or'anj), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Philadelphus*, but especially *P. coronarius*. Its fragrance in blossom resembles that of orange-flowers. See *springa*.—2. See *wild orange*, under *orange*.

mock-shadow (mōk'shad'ō), *n.* Twilight. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

mock-thrush (mōk'thrush), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Mimidae*; especially, one of the genus *Harporhynchus*, as the thrasher, *H. rufus*.

mock-turtle (mōk'tēr'tl), *a.* Imitating turtle (soup): only in the phrase *mock-turtle soup* (an imitation of turtle soup made with calf's head).

mock-velvet (mōk'vel'vet), *n.* A fabric made in imitation of velvet; especially, such a fabric in common use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, supposed to be the same as moecado.

Hee wears his apparell much after the fashion; his means will suffer him to come too high; they afford him mock-velvet, or satin-lace.

Sir T. Overbury, *Characters*, M 6 h. (*Narve*.)

mocmain (mōk'man), *n.* [Appar. of E. Ind. or Chin. origin; perhaps *< Chin. muk* (= Jap. *moku*), tree, + *mien* (= Jap. *men*), cotton.] A white shining fiber of great lightness and elasticity, produced by the silk-cotton plant *Bombax Malabaricum*.—**Mocmain truss**, a truss stuffed with this fiber.

moco (mō'kō), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian rodent of the family *Curidae*; the rock-eavy, *Cavia rupintris*.

mocuddum (mō-kud'um), *n.* [Also *moquddum*, *moquddim*, prop. *mukaddam*, *< Him muqad-dam*, a chief, leader; as adj., preceding; *< Ar. qasada*, lead.] In India, a head man. Specifically—(a) The head man of a village, responsible for the collection of the revenue. (b) The head man of a gang of laborers or body of peons. *Yule and Burnell*.

modi, *n.* A Middle English form of *mood*!

mod. An abbreviation (a) of *modern*; (b) in music, of *moderato*.

modal (mō'dal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *modal* = It. *modale*, *< ML. modalis*, pertaining to a mode, *< L. modus*, mode: see *mode*!]. 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or affected by a mode; relating to the mode or manner, and not to the substance.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, we assert not with the schools their real distinction from it, but only a modal diversity. *Glazelle*, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, iii.

Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to a grammatical mode.

Other verb-phrases of a modal meaning, are made with the auxiliary verbs may, can, must, and ought.

Whitney, *Essentials of Eng. Grammar*, ¶ 261.

All these adjectives which have a modal secondary force are future.

Amer. Jour. Philol., x. 40.

Modal abstraction, the fixing of the attention upon one particular mode of the object of imagination, to the neglect of the others: opposed to *partial abstraction*, by which, for example, we may think of the head of an animal without thinking of the rest of the body.—**Modal categorization**, the categorization of the composition of an object with one of those modes which are in their own nature distinguished from the rest.—**Modal distinction**, a distinction by which one and the same thing is distinguished from itself by its possession of diverse modes, as the distinction of Philip drunk from Philip sober; a formalistic phrase.—**Modal enumeration**, see *enumeration*.—**Modal identity**, either the absence of modal distinction, or the identity of a mode of things which may be really distinct.—**Modal proposition**, a proposition in which the predicate is affirmed of the subject under some qualification: but the term is almost always confined to propositions in which some fact is said to be possible, contingent, necessary, or impossible.—**Modal syllogism**, a syllogism one of whose premises is a modal proposition.

II. *a.* A modal proposition.

Their characteristic property as modes belongs to form rather than to matter; and Aristotle ought not to be considered as unphilosophical for introducing them into the Organon.

Grice, *Aristotle*, iv.

Conjunct modal. See *conjunct*.—**Disjunct modal**. See *disjunct*.

modalism (mō'dal-izm), *n.* [*< modal* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine, adopted by Sabellius in the third century, that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are different manifestations of one and the same person.

The orthodox doctrine of the Trinity stands between tritheism and modalism, now leaning to the one, now to the other, when either the tripersonality or the unity is emphasized.

P. Schaef, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 68.

modalist (mō'dal-ist), *n.* [*< modal* + *-ist*.] In *theol.*, one who holds or professes modalism.

modalistic (mō-dal-ist'ik), *a.* [*< modalist* + *-ic*.] In *theol.*, of or pertaining to modalism.

The presbyter Hippolytus was successful in convincing the leaders of that church that the *Modalistic* doctrine, taken in its strictness, was contrary to Scripture.

Harnack, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 127.

modality (mō-dal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *modalities* (-tiz). [= F. *modalité* = Pg. *modalidade* = It. *modalità*, *< ML. modalitas* (-s), *< modus*, modal: see *modal*!]. 1. The fact of being a mode.—2. A determination of an accident; a mode.

These excellencies are of more real and eternal worth than the angelical manner of moving so in an instant, and those other forms and modalities of their knowledge and volition.

Jos. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1886), II. 104.

3. Mode in the logical sense; that wherein problematical, assertoric, and apodictic judgments are distinguished.

Lastly, under the head of *Modality*, we have seen that all phenomena, as objects, are in themselves contingent, or only hypothetically necessary, i. e. necessary on the presupposition of the existence of something else.

E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 164.

Just as the adjectives which contain the modal force of possibility can lose this *modality*, so also certain adjectives can assume the same, although the *modality* was not originally in them.

Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 44.

4. In *civil law*, the quality of being limited as to time or place of performance, or, more loosely, of being suspended by a condition: said of a promise.—5. Same as *modalism*.

To object that the faith in the Holy Trinity obliges us to create a difficulty as the Pontifical *modalist* ivory trifling, since that is only matter of belief indefinite. We are not required to explain the manner of the mystic.

Bryson, To Rev. Father Patrick.

Adverbial modality. See *adverbial*.—**Categories of modality**. See *category*, 1.

modally (mō'dal-i), *adv.* In a modal manner; in a manner or relation expressing or indicating a mode or form; as regards mode or manner.

moddert, *n.* Same as *maunter*.

mode! (mōd'), *n.* [Also, in grammar, logic, and music, *mood*; also, as mere L., *modus*; in ME. *mode* (def. 8), *< OE. *moed*, *mauf*, later *mode*. F. *mode*, manner, way, mode, style, fashion, = Sp. Pg. It. *modo*, manner, mode (also Sp. Pg. It. *moda*, L., fashion, *< F.*) (*< F. D. mode* = G. *Modus* = Sw. Dan. *modus*, in grammar, *< L.*) *< L. modus*, measure, due measure, rhythm, melody, etc., manner, way, mode, mode in grammar, etc.; akin to E. *metel*. The form *moed*, as used, along with *mode*, in grammar, music, and logic, is prob. due in part to some confusion with *mood*! as if 'an attitude of mind'.] 1. A manner of acting or doing; way of performing or effecting anything; method; way.

A table richly spread in regal mode

Milton, P. R., II. 840

What modes of sight between each wide extreme!

Pope, *Essay on Man*, I. 211

Ring in the nobler modes of life,

With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvl

2. Customary manner; prevailing style; fashion.

It was grown a *Mode* to be vicious, and they had rather be damned than be out of the fashion.

Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, I. xii.

To White Hall, and in the garden spoke to my Lord Sandwich, who in his gold-limbed suit, as the *mode* is, and looks nobly.

Pope's *Diary*, II. 8.

If after this we look on the people of *mode* in the country, we find in them the manners of the last age.

Addison, *Country Manners*.

3. In *gram.*, the designation, by the form of the verb, of the manner of our conception of an event or fact, whether as certain, contingent, possible, desirable, or the like. The modes of the English verb are the *indicative*, *subjunctive*, and *imperative*; and other verbal phrases are usually called by the name of *mode*, as *potential*, *conditional*, and so on. See these terms. Also commonly, but less properly, *mod*.

4. The natural disposition or the manner of existence or action of anything; a form; as,

heat is a *mode* of motion; reflection is a *mode* of consciousness.

There is something in things which neither is the thing itself, nor another thing, nor yet nothing, but a certain medium betwixt them both. And this used to be called a *mode*: for example, A degree of quality is not quality, nor yet is it wholly nothing, but a *mode*.

Burke, *Philos. of a Gentleman*.

A *mode* is the manner of existence of a thing. Take for example, a piece of wax. The wax may be round or square or of any other definite figure; it may also be solid or fluid. Its existence in any of these modes is not essential: it may change from one to another without any substantial alteration. As the *mode* cannot exist without a substance, we can accord to it only a secondary or precarious existence in relation to the substance, to which we accord the privilege of existing by itself, per se, *exterior*; but though the substance be not attracted to any particular *mode* of existence, we must not suppose that it can exist, or at least be conceived by us to exist, in none. All *modes* are therefore variable states, and though some *mode* is necessary for the existence of a thing, any individual *mode* is accidental.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaph.*, viii.

I am . . . assured that those *modes* of consciousness which I call perceptions and imaginations, in as far only as they are *modes* of consciousness, exist in me.

Descartes, *Meditations* (tr. by Veitch), III.

Where the substantiality of God, as the "highest monad," is insisted on, the finite monads become mere *modes* of his existence.

E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 82.

That *mode* or process of the Moral Faculty which we call conscience. H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 841.

5. A combination of ideas. See the quotations.

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies on or affections of substances.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xii. 14.

There are some *modes* which are only variations or different combinations of the same simple ideas, . . . as a dozen, or score; which are nothing but the ideas of so many distinct units added together; and these I call simple *modes*, as being contained within the bounds of one simple idea.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xii. 6.

Combinations of simple ideas of different kinds I have called "mixed *modes*."

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xii. 6.

6. In *logic*: (a) A modification or determination of a proposition with reference to possibility and necessity. (b) A variety of syllogism. See *mood*! 7. The more usual but less proper form.

Tindal would be fayne wit in what figure it is made; he shal finde in the first figure and in the third mode.

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 604.

(c) The consignification of a part of speech. (d) An accidental determination.—7. In music:

(a) A species or form of scale; a method of dividing the interval of the octave for melodic purposes; an arrangement of tones within an octave at certain fixed intervals from each other. Three great systems of modes are to be distinguished—the ancient Greek, the Gregorian, medieval, or ecclesiastical, and the modern. These three were successively derived from each other, but with noteworthy changes of both principle and nomenclature. (1) In the Greek system each mode consisted of two tetrachords (two whole steps and one half-step in each) plus one whole step (the diatonic tone). The nature and the name of the mode varied according to the tetrachord used as a basis and according to the position of the diatonic tone, or, in other words, according to the relative order of the whole steps and half-steps. When the diatonic tone lay between the two component tetrachords, the mode was named simply from the tetrachord used—the mode containing Dorian tetrachords was called *Dorian* or *Doric*, etc.; but when it lay below or above both of them, the prefixes *hypo-* and *hyper-* respectively were added, as *Hypodorian*, *Hyperdorian*, etc. Below is a table of the nine original modes, reckoned upward, the whole steps being indicated by —, the half-steps by v, the constituent tetrachords by —v—, and the diatonic tone by +.

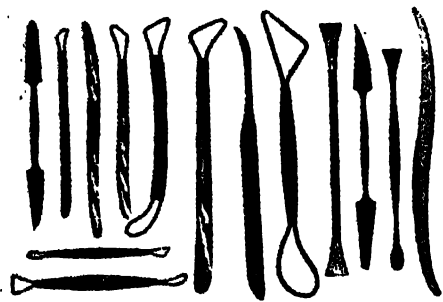
I. Dorian,	—v—+—v—+—v—+—v—
II. Phrygian,	—v—+—v—+—v—+—v—
III. Lydian,	—v—+—v—+—v—+—v—
IV. Hypodorian, or Aolian,	—v—+—v—+—v—+—v—
V. Hypophrygian, Ionian, or Ionian,	—v—+—v—+—v—+—v—
VI. Hypolydian,	—v—+—v—+—v—+—v—
VII. Hyperdorian, or Mixolydian,	—v—+—v—+—v—+—v—
VIII. Hyperphrygian, or Locrian,	—v—+—v—+—v—+—v—
IX. Hyperlydian,	—v—+—v—+—v—+—v—

These modes were embodied in scales of about two octaves, sometimes called *transposing scales*, which were more or less susceptible of transposition. By the later theorists fifteen such scales were recognized, each derived from one of the foregoing modes, and beginning at a different pitch, each a half-step higher than the preceding. These scales, though not always differing from each other in mode, but only in relative pitch, were also called *modes*, and were named like the modes themselves. Assuming the lowest

The present work is very happily group-painted painted with animal ears, though even here the modeling in the numerous portraits—especially those of the Charterhouse founders—is painstaking rather than really firm or expressive of the structure beneath.

The Academy, May 25, 1889, p. 365.

Modeling-tools, in *sculp.*, the tools, made of wood, bone, or metal, used by sculptors in forming their models



Modeling-tools.

of clay or plaster. The chief forms now in use are given in the accompanying illustration.

modeling-board (mod'el-ing-bōrd), *n.* A board used in foam-molding to give shape to the mold.

E. H. Knight.

modeling-clay (mod'el-ing-klā), *n.* Fine plastic clay, specially prepared for artists' use in modeling by kneading with glycerin, or by other methods.

modeling-loft (mod'el-ing-lōft), *n.* Same as mold-loft.

modeling-plane (mod'el-ing-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a short plane used for planing on rounded surfaces. It is from 1 to 3 inches long, and from 1/2 inch to 2 inches wide. *E. H. Knight.*

modeling-stand (mod'el-ing-stand), *n.* In *sculp.*, a small wooden table with a round movable top, at a convenient height, used for supporting a mass of clay while the sculptor is at work upon it. The stand which is usually mounted on three legs, has a flat piece of wood set horizontally between the legs, about half-way down, on which modelling tools, etc., may be laid.

modelize (mod'el-iz), *v. t.* [*< model + -ize.*] To frame according to a model; give shape to; mold. *B. Jonson.*

Which some devout bunglers will undertake to manage and modelize.

Sp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 431. (*Davies*)

modeller, modelling. See *modeler, modeling.*

model-wood (mod'el-wūd), *n.* The hard light-colored wood of the rubiaceous tree *Adina (Nuclea) cordifolia*. [*India.*]

Modenese (mō-de-nēs' or -nēs'), *a. and n.* [*< It. Modenese, < Modena, Modena.*] *I. a.* t or belonging to Modena.

II. n. *sing.* 6r *pl.* A native or an inhabitant of the city or province or former duchy of Modena in northern Italy; people of Modena.

moder¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *mother¹*. **moder²**, *e. t.* [*< OF. moderer, F. moderer = Sp. Pg. moderar = It. moderare, < L. moderare, regulate; see moderate.*] To moderate; regulate; especially the temper or disposition; calm; quiet.

Glady the two dukes of Berry and Burgonne wolde have moderated that volage, but they might not be herde.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clixviii.

Thesetydnyngs somewhat moderated yours mennea hartes, so that they were newe at the poynte to have broken their voyage.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., III. clixviii.

moderab¹, *a.* [*< L. moderabilis, moderate, < moderare, moderate; see moderate, r.*] Temperate; moderate. *e. Cockerham.*

moderado (mod'e-rā'dō), *n.* [*< Sp. moderado, moderate.*] In *mod. Spanish hist.*, a member of a political party of conservative tendencies.

moderance, *n.* [*ME., < OF. moderance = It. moderanza, < ML. moderantia, moderation, < L. moderant(-)a, ppr. of moderare, moderate; see moderate, r.*] Moderation. *Caxton.*

moderationist (mod'e-rān-tizm), *n.* [*< F. modératisme, < modérat, ppr. of modérer, regulate; see moderate.*] The practice or profession of moderation, especially in political opinion or measures: a term used in France during and since the first revolution with reference to the class of persons called *moderates* in a political range.

In Paris Robespierre determined to increase the pressure of the Terror; no one should accuse him of moderation.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 604.

moderate (mod'e-rāt), *r.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *moderated*, *pp.* *moderating*. [*< L. moderatus, pp. of moderare (> ult. E. moder²), regulate, restrain,*

moderate, < moder-, moder-, a stem appearing also in modestus, moderate, discreet, modest, < modus, measure; see model and modest.] *I. trans.* 1. To reduce the amount or intensity of; lessen; reduce; restrain; specifically, to reduce from a large amount or great degree to a medium quantity or intensity: as, to moderate the heat of a room; to moderate one's anger, ardor, or passions.

I had rather
Your art could force him to return that ardour
To me I bear to him, or give me power
To moderate my passions.

Metcher (and another ?), Prophetess, II. 1.

Fear, . . . If it have not the light of true understanding concerning God wherewith to be moderated, breedeth likewise superstition.

Hosker, Eccles. Folio, v. 3.

We saw sand cast upon the earth to moderate the fertility.

Sandys, Travels, p. 98.

Though Love moderated by the heat of Affections, yet the Extremity of it is the worst of Passions.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 114.

2. To decide as a moderator; judge. [*Rare.*]

It passeth mine ability to moderate the question.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

If any of them grudge this book a room, and suspect it of new or dangerous doctrine, you who know us all can beat moderate.

Donne, Letters, lvi.

= Syn. 1. To mitigate, abate, appease, pacify, quiet, as anger, sorrow, motion.

II. intrans. 1. To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense: as, the storm begins to moderate.

Mine herte for thee is disconsolate,
My paines also nothing me moderate.

Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, l. 516

When his prout moderated.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. II. 463.

2. To preside as a moderator, as at a meeting. — To moderate in a call, in Presbyterian churches, to preside at a congregational meeting at which a call is addressed to a minister — a duty performed by a minister of the presbytery to which the congregation belongs.

moderate (mod'e-rāt), *a. and n.* [*< L. moderatus (> It. moderato = Sp. Pg. moderado = F. modéré), ppr. of moderare, regulate; see moderate, r.*] *I. a.* 1. Restrained; temperate; keeping within somewhat restricted limits in action or opinion; avoiding extremes or excess; thinking or acting soberly or temperately: as, to be moderate in all things; a moderate drinker.

They were moderate Divines; indeed, neither hot nor cold.

Milton, Reformation in Eng. l.

The moderate sort of men thus qualified,
Inclined the balance to the better side.

Dryden, Abs. and Achil., l. 75.

2. Thinking, speaking, or acting with habitual slowness; very deliberate. [*Colloq.*] — 3. Of things, limited in extent, amount, or degree; not extreme, excessive, or remarkable; restricted; medium: as, moderate wealth or poverty; a moderate quantity; moderate opinions or ability; moderate weather or exercise.

There is not so much left to furnish out
A moderate table.

Shak., T. of A., III. 4. 117.

His (James II.'s) pretensions were moderate when compared with those which he put forth a few months later.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

The play had a moderate success, being acted but seven times.

A. Dobson, Selections from Steele, III. p. 22.

= Syn. 1. Moderate, Temperate, reasonable, judicious, mild. When used absolutely, moderate nearly always refers to a person's temper or opinions, whereas temperate similarly used generally refers to a person's habits in respect to bodily indulgence: a moderate man is one who is not extreme in his views or violent in his sentiments; a temperate man, one who is not addicted to over-indulgence either in eating or in drinking.

II. n. One who is moderate in opinion or action; one who is opposed to extreme views or courses, especially in politics or religion. (a) One of a political party in Spain, name as *Moderado*. (b) In French hist., in the revolutionary period, one of various parties or factions falling short of the violence of the Jacobins, as the Girondins, Dantonists, etc. (c) [*cap.*] In Scottish eccl. hist., one of a party in the national church, originating early in the eighteenth century, which, while less strict in doctrine, discipline, and practice than the rival evangelical party, insisted particularly on the maintenance of lay patronage, and opposed the claims of parishioners to have a voice in the choice of their ministers. It was the struggle against Moderation that led to the Disruption of 1843 and the formation of the Free Church of Scotland.

moderately (mod'e-rāt-ly), *adv.* In a moderate manner, or to a moderate degree, amount, or extent; not excessively: as, water moderately warm.

Therefore love moderately; long love doth so.

Shak., R. and J., II. 6. 14.

moderateness (mod'e-rāt-nēs), *n.* The state or character of being moderate; temperateness;

a middle state between extremes: as, the moderateness of the heat; used commonly of things, as moderation is of persons.

moderation (mod'e-rā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. moderation, F. moderation = Sp. moderación = Pg. moderação = It. moderazione, < L. moderatio(-)n-, moderating, < moderare, pp. moderatus, moderate; see moderate, r.*] 1. The act of moderating or restraining; the process of tempering, lessening, or mitigating.

And what is all virtue but a moderation of excesses?

South, Sermons, VI. 1.

2. The state or quality of being moderate or keeping a due mean between opposite extremes; freedom from excess; temperance; due restraint.

"Moderation is a good mean, though men desire a great deal." "Measure is a merry word" was a proverb, and is quoted by Skelton in his "Magnificence," l. 386.

Richard the Redeless, Notes, p. 298.

Let your moderation be known unto all men.

Phil. iv. 6.

Faith. Be moderate, be moderate.

Cres. Why tell you me of moderation?

Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 2.

The winds, that never moderation knew,

Afraid to blow too much, too faintly blew.

Dryden, Astraea Redux, l. 242.

3. Habitual slowness of thought, speech, or action; great deliberation. [*Colloq.*] — 4. The act of presiding over, regulating, or directing as a moderator. — 5. *pl.* In the University of Oxford, England, the first public examination for degrees.

The introduction of English Literature as a special subject, either in Moderations or in the Final Schools.

Quarterly Rev., (XXVII. 227.

I believe that a man who has taken a good class in Moderations would, so far as mental training is concerned, do wisely in taking up a fresh subject, especially Modern History.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 22.

= Syn. 2. Forbearance, equanimity, sobriety, self-restraint, mildness, composure, calmness.

moderatist (mod'e-rā-tist), *n.* [*< moderate, a., + -ist.*] 1. The state or character of being moderate, in any sense. Specifically — 2. [*cap.*] The attitude and practice of the Moderates in the Church of Scotland. See *moderate, n.* (c).

The following year (1786) Wesley ordained ministers for Scotland. There his societies were quite outside of the established Presbyterianism of the day, with its lukewarm moderatism.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 187.

An idealising and illusive fervour which arose in antagonism to the moderation, or somnolence in religious matters, which had long been prevalent.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 4.

moderatist (mod'e-rā-tist), *n.* [*< moderate, a., + -ist.*] One who is characterized by or professes moderatism; a moderate.

moderato (mod'e-rā'tō), *adv.* [*It.*: see *moderate, a.*] In music, at a moderate pace or tempo; when combined with other terms, moderately: as, allegro moderato, moderately fast. Abbreviated *mod.*

moderator (mod'e-rā'tor), *n.* [*= F. modérateur = Sp. Pg. moderador = It. moderatore, < L. moderator, one who regulates or governs, < moderare, regulate; see moderate, r.*] 1. One who or that which moderates, restrains, or represses.

As by the former figure we use to enforce our sense, so by another we temper our sense with words of which moderation is in appearance it abate it but not in deed, and is by the figure *l'apote*, which therefore I call the *Modérateur*.

Puffendorf, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 153.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of inquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, and procurer of contentedness.

I. Walton, Complete Angler.

2. In microscopy, a device used to diminish the intensity or vary the character of the light which illuminates the object: it consists commonly of a screen of opal glass, ground glass, or glass of a pale-blue or neutral tint. — 3t. An umpire; a judge.

Not is appointed moderator in this our controversy.

Greene, Planchetmachi.

The magistratus declared to them (when they refused to forbear speech unbecomingly, though the moderators desired them) that, if they would not forbear, it would prove a civil disturbance.

Wadsworth, Hist. New England, l. 286.

4. The person who presides at a meeting or disputation: now used chiefly in churches of the Presbyterian and Congregational order (as, the moderator of a presbytery or of the General Assembly), and in town-meetings in the United States. — 5. In the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, one of the public officers appointed to superintend the examinations for honors and degrees: so called because they formerly had to moderate or preside in the exercises of

undergraduates for the degree of bachelor of arts.—6. A moderator-lamp.

moderator-lamp (mod'ē-rā-tor-lamp), *n.* A form of lamp in which the oil is forced through a tube up toward the wick by a piston pressing on its surface, to which a downward impulse is communicated by means of a spiral spring situated between it and the top of the barrel or body of the lamp. The passage of the oil up the tube is so regulated or moderated by an ingenious internal arrangement of the tube that its flow is uniform, hence the name.

moderatorship (mod'ē-rā-tor-ship), *n.* [*< moderator + -ship.*] The office of moderator.

moderatrix (mod'ē-rā-tris), *n.* [*< F. modératrice = It. moderatrice, < L. moderatrix, fem. of moderator: see moderator.*] Same as *moderatrix*. Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 90.

moderatrix (mod'ē-rā-tris), *n.* [*< L. moderatrix, fem. of moderator: see moderator.*] 1. A woman who moderates or governs; used sometimes figuratively.

Wisdom (from above)
Is th' only Moderatrix, spring, and guide,
Organ and honour of all gifts beside.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Magnificence.

2. A female umpire or judge.

It all as moderatrix, if they press you
With over hard conditions.

Manning, City Madam, II. 2.

The dispute was closed, and referred to Mrs. Shirley as moderatrix.

Richardson, Sir Charles (Grandison, VI. 287. (Davies.)

modern (mod'ern), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Sw. *modern* = Dan. *modern*, < F. *moderne* = Sp. Pg. *It. moderno*, < *L. modernus*, of the present time, *modern*, < *moder*, *moder*, a stem appearing also in *moderate*, *modestus*, *discreet* (see *moderate*, *modest*), < *modus*, *measure* (with ref. to *L. modus*, just now, only, but, prop. abl. of *modus*, lit. 'by measure'): see *model*. Cf. *L. hodiernus*, of to-day, < *hodie*, to-day: see *hodiern*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the present era, or to a period extending from a not very remote past to the passing time; late or recent, absolutely or relatively; not ancient or remote in time. With reference to history, *modern* is opposed to either *ancient* or *medieval*—*modern* history comprising the history of the world since the fall of the Roman empire, or since the close of the middle ages (see *middle ages*, under *age*); but the word is often used in a much more limited sense, according to the subject or occasion: *as, modern fashions, tastes, inventions, science, etc.* generally referring to the comparatively brief period of from one to three or four generations. See *modern languages*, below. Abbreviated *mod.*

Some of the ancient, and likewise divers of the *modern* writers, that have laboured in natural magic.
Bacon
Garcilasso de la Vega appears to have been one of those dubious politicians who, to make use of a *modern* phrase, are always "on the fence."

Prescott, Ford, and Lea, II. 19, note.

Man is, after all, according to the boldest speculations of the geologist, among the most *modern* of living creatures.
Kings, Br. II. 242.

Montaigne is really the first *modern* writer—the first who assimilated his Greek and Latin, and showed that an author might be original and charming, even classical, if he did not try too hard.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 339.

2. Not antiquated or obsolete; in harmony with the ideas and habits of the present; *as, modern fashions; modern views of life.*—3. Common; trite; general; familiar; trivial.

Full of wise saws and *modern* instances.

Shak., As you like it, II. 7. 154.

Betray themselves to every *modern* censure, worse than drunkards.
Shak., As you like it, IV. 1. 7.

Alas! that were no *modern* consequence.

R. Johnson, Punctator, v. 3.

4. In *her.* See *ancient*, 5. — *Modern civil law.* See *civil law*, under *civil*. — *Modern English.* See *English*, 2. — *Modern epoch.* In *geol.*, sometimes (though rarely) used as the equivalent of *recent*, and by this is generally meant the latest division of the Quaternary, or, as sometimes called, the "Human period." — *Modern formal logic.* the logic of De Morgan and of Boole and their followers. — *Modern geometry.* Greek, Hebrew, history. See the nouns. — *Modern impression.* in *engraving*, an impression taken from an old plate which has been worked over and put into condition for reprinting. — *Modern languages.* properly, all languages now living, but usually limited to certain living languages as opposed to ancient Latin and Greek, especially in a restricted sense to those civilized languages of the present time which have special literary and historical importance, namely French, German, Italian, and Spanish, with English, in the first rank (two or three of these being usually included in the province of a "professor of modern languages") and Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Icelandic, etc., in the second. The phrase being chiefly scholastic or academic, these great modern languages less studied by English students, as Russian, New Greek, Turkish, Arabic, Hindustani, etc., are usually ignored in this classification. — *Modern Latin.* See *Latin*, 2. — *Modern law.* See *law*, 2. — *Modern life.* 1. One who has lived or lives in modern times, or who lives at the present day, in dis-

tinuation from one of the ancients, or from one who lived in time past.

There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato.
Boyle, in Colours.

Some in ancient Books delight,
Others prefer what *Moderns* write.

Prior, Alma, I.

It would be impertinent in a *modern* to pretend to say Boffington did not possess all those graces and qualities which formed the complete actor.

Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 12.

2. One who adopts new views and opinions.

modern (mod'ēr-nēr), *n.* One who adopts modern styles of thought, expression, manners, etc.

Report (which our *moderns* clepe flundering Fame) puts me in memory of a notable feat I heard long ago.

Asher, Pierce Penniless (1592).

modernisation, modernise, etc. See *modernization, etc.*

modernism (mod'ēr-nizm), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *modernismo*; *as modern + -ism.*] 1. A deviation from ancient manner or practice; something recently made or introduced; especially, a modern phrase, idiom, or mode of expression.

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable cuttings and quaint *modernisms*.

Swift.

2. Modern cast or character; a modern method of thinking, or the habit of regarding matters from a modern point of view. [Rare.]

The intense *modernism* of Mr. Froude's mind.

Saturday Rev.

modernist (mod'ēr-nist), *n.* [= F. *moderniste* = Sp. Pg. *modernista*; *as modern + -ist.*] 1. A modern.

Something is amiss . . . which even his brother *modernists* themselves, like migrates, do whisper so loud.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

2. One who admires or prefers that which is modern; especially, an advocate of modern learning, or of the study of modern languages, in preference to the ancient.

The *modernist* of to day demands the abolition of Greek as a required study in a liberal course.

E. J. James, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 201.

modernity (mō-dēr'n-ē-tē), *n.* [= F. *modernité* = It. *modernità*; *as modern + -ity.*] 1. The quality or state of being modern; modernism in time or spirit. [Rare.]

Now that the poems (Chatterton's) have been so much examined, nobody (that has an ear) can get over the *modernity* of the modulations.

Walpole, Letters, IV. 297 (1782). (Davies.)

He is a pupil of Boulanger and Lefebvre, and thoroughly French in the *modernity* and quality of his vision.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 610.

2. Something that is modern.

But here is a *modernity* which beats all antiquities for curiosity.

Walpole, Letters, I. 313 (1739). (Davies.)

modernisation (mod'ēr-ni-zā-shon), *n.* [*< modernize + -ation.*] The act of modernizing, or the state of being modernized. Also spelled *modernization*.

modernise (mod'ēr-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *modernized*, ppr. *modernizing*. [*< F. moderniser* = Sp. *modernizar* = Pg. *modernizar*; *as modern + -ize.*] To give a modern character or appearance to; adapt to modern persons, times, or uses; cause to conform to modern ideas or style; *as, to modernize the language of an old writer.* Also spelled *modernise*.

From the stiff and antiquated phraseology which he adopted, I have thought it necessary to *modernize* it a little.

Barnum, Ingoldby Legends, I. 202.

moderniser (mod'ēr-ni-zēr), *n.* One who modernizes or renders modern. Also spelled *modernizer*.

No unsuccessful *modernizer* of the Latin satirists.

Watford, Memoirs, p. 75.

modernly (mod'ēr-n-lē), *adv.* [*< modern + -ly.*] In modern times.

This [the Romans'] leader, as some *modernly* write, was called of Ravenna.

Milton, Hist. Eng., III.

modernness (mod'ēr-nēs), *n.* The quality or character of being modern; conformity to modern ideas or ways; recentness.

The *modernness* of all good books seems to give me an assistance as wide as man.

American, Nonthal and Realist.

The more we know of ancient literature the more we are struck with its *modernness*.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 178.

modest (mod'ēt), *a.* [*< F. modeste* = Sp. Pg. *It. mod-est*, < *L. modestus*, moderate, keeping measure, discreet, modest, < *moder*, a stem appearing as *moder* in *moderate*, moderate, < *modus*, measure: see *model*, *moderate*.] 1. Retir-

ing in disposition or demeanor; restrained by a sense of propriety, humility, or diffidence; not ostentatious, bold, or forward; unobtrusive.

And we see him as he moved.

How modest, kindly, all-accomplish'd, wise.

Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

2. Acting with decorum or delicacy; restrained by chaste or scrupulous feelings; pure in thought and conduct.

And, that augmented all her other prayers,
She modest was in all her words and words.

Spenser, F. Q. IV. ii. 20.

Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife.

Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 2. 124.

Thou woman, which wert born to teach men virtue,
Fair, sweet, and modest maid, forgive my thoughts!

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

3. Manifesting or seeming to manifest humility; propriety, or decorum; not gaudy, showy, or meretricious.

That women adorn themselves in *modest* apparel.

1 Tim. II. 9.

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man
As *modest* stillness and humility.

Shak., Hen. V., III. 1. 4.

The yellow violet's modest bell

Peeps from the last year's leaves below.

Bryant, The Yellow Violet.

4. Moderate; not excessive or extreme; not extravagant; *as, a modest computation; a modest fortune.*

Modest wisdom plucks me

From over-credulous haste.

Shak., Macbeth, IV. 2. 118.

I have in the relation of my wrongs
Been *modest*, and no word my tongue deliver'd
To express my insupportable injuries
But gave my heart a wound.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, II. 1.

5. Unpretentious.

There is, it is true, a *modest* hotel for the use of those who make a short visit. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 467.

— *Syn.* 1. Unassuming, unpretending, coy, shy. See *bashfulness*. — 2. Decent, chaste, virtuous.

modestless (mod'ēt-les), *a.* [Irreg. < *modest* + *-less*.] Without modesty.

Alas! how faithless and how *modestless*
Are you, that, in your Ephemerides,
Mark th' year, the month, and day, which evermore
Gallust years, months, days shall dam vp Saturnus' dore!

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.

modestly (mod'ēt-lē), *adv.* In a modest manner; with due reserve, propriety, or decorum; unobtrusively; delicately; moderately; *as, to speak modestly of one's achievements; to behave, dress, or live modestly.*

modesty (mod'ēs-tē), *n.* [*< ME. modestie*, < OF. (and F.) *modeste* = Sp. Pg. *It. modestia*, < *L. modestia*, moderation, < *modestus*, modest: see *modest*.] 1. The quality of being modest; moderation; freedom from exaggeration or excess.

Modestie: which words not being known in the English tongue, ne of all them which understande Latine, excepte they had red good authors, they improperly named this vertue dyscrecion. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 25.

2. Retiring disposition or demeanor; disinclination to presumption, ostentation, or self-assertion; unobtrusiveness; reserve proceeding from absence of over-confidence or self-esteem.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action: with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the *modesty* of nature.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 21.

There is a kind of confession in your looks which your *modesties* have not craft enough to colour.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 208.

The people carried themselves with much *modesty* and *modesty*.

Watthrop, Hist. New England, I. 91.

Modesty is a kind of shame or bashfulness proceeding from the sense a man has of his own defects compared with the perfections of him whom he comes before.

South, Sermons, II. iv.

Next to Sir Andrew in the club-room sits Captain Sentry, a gentleman of great courage, good understanding, but invincible *modesty*. He is one of those that deserve very well, but are very awkward at putting their talents within the observation of such as should take notice of them.

Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

3. Decorous feeling or behavior; purity or delicacy of thought or manner; reserve proceeding from pure or chaste character.

Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will not permit her to answer.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

The sister of St. Gregory of Nyssa was afflicted with a cancer in her breast, but could not bear that a surgeon should see it, and was rewarded for her *modesty* by a miraculous cure.

Ledy, Europ. Miscell., II. 228.

— *Syn.* 2. Diffidence, shyness, etc. See *bashfulness*.

modesty (mod'ēs-tē), *n.* [*< modesty, a.*] To lose from modesty: with *away*. [Rare.]

Twice already have you, my dear, if not oftener, *modestly* away such opportunities as you ought not to have *modestly* away.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 28. (Davies.)



Modul.—Head of Statuette of Kore of Proserpine, found at Cnidus.

That which modulates or varies. See *modulate*, v. t., 2.

In modern English verse alliteration only plays the subordinate part of a *modulant*, not to be unduly decried where not overdone.

R. Wadham, Eng. Versification, p. 110.

modular (mod'ū-lār), a. [= F. *modulaire*; an *module* + -ar.] Pertaining to modulation; pertaining to or regulated by a module or a modulus. **Modular equation.** See *equation*. **Modular focus**, a focus of a conoid or quadric surface. "The distance of any point on the quadric from such a focus is in a constant ratio to its distance from the corresponding directrix, the latter distance being measured parallel to either of the planes of circular section." (*Salmagundi*.) **Modular function**, a higher periodic function connected with a group of periods.

$$\left(\frac{a+ib}{c+id} \right)^n$$

where a, b, c, d are integers. **Modular method of generation of quadrics**, a method based on the fundamental property of the modular function. **Modular numbers**, in Landen's transformation, numbers approximating to the value of the new modulus. They are the successive approximations in the process of finding the arithmetico-geometrical mean of the old complementary modulus and unity. **Modular ratio**, the modulus of a system of logarithms. See *logarithm*. **Modular transformation of an elliptic integral**, a transformation of the elliptic integral into another with a different modulus.

modulate (mod'ū-lāt), v. t. pret. and pp. *modulated*, *modulating*. [*L. modulatus*, pp. of *modulus*, measure, regulate, modulate, < *modulus*, measure; see *modulus*.] (F. *module*, v.) I. trans. 1. To modify; adjust; adapt; regulate.

With the gift of song Carlyle would have been the greatest of epic poets since Homer. Without it, to *modulate* and harmonize and bring parts into their proper relation, he is the most anonymous of humdrums, the most shining avatar of whom the world has ever seen.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 148.

2. To vary or inflect the sound or utterance of, especially so as to give expressiveness to what is uttered; vary or adapt in tone.

In all vocal music it [the tongue] helps the wind pipe to *modulate* the sounds.

N. Green, Comologia Sacra, I. v. 16.

He listened to the voice of nature, and *modulated* his own into it.

Stearns, Fribourg Shandy, v. 3.

Calus Gracchus, it is said, when he harangued the Roman populace, *modulated* his tone by an oratorical flute or pitch-pipe.

Levin, Kuckelbocker, p. 215.

We are conscious of a murmuring humble voice; it is a beggar, who is *modulating* a prayer for alms and bowing audaciously.

Harpur, Mac, LXXIX, 380.

3. To vary the pitch of; inflect; melodize.

The master's hand, in *modulated* air,

Hids the loud organ breathe.

Sumner, The Chase, III.

He [Gluck] is to play on a set of drinking-glasses, which he *modulates* with water.

Walden, Letters, II. 14.

4. In music, to change from one key (tonality) to another, by utilizing one or more of the tones common to both.

II. intrans. 1. In music, to pass from one key (tonality) into another, or from the major into the minor mode, or vice versa. See *modulation*, 3 (b). Hence—2. To vary, oscillate, or fluctuate. [Rare.]

It is written from no well defined standpoint, but *modulates* from illustrations of the Rochester experimenters to the telepathic drawings of the English society for psychic research, and thence to the localization diagrams of Ferrier, with no clear method.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 516.

modulation (mod'ū-lā'shon), n. [*F. modulation* = Sp. *modulación* = Pg. *modulação* = It. *modulazione*, < *L. modulatio* (n.), < *modulari*, regulate, modulate; see *modulate*.] 1. The act of modulating. (a) The act of modifying, adjusting, or adapting.

The emperours . . . delited in dauncyng, perceyning therein to be a perfect measure, whiche maye be called *modulation*.

Str. T. Elph, The Governour, I. 20.

When we fix ourselves upon the meditation and *modulation* of the mercy of God, even his judgments cannot put us out of tune, but we shall sing and be cheerful even in them.

Donne, Sermons, II.

(b) The act of inflecting the voice or any instrument in a musical manner.

The rings of the wind pipe are fitted for the *modulation* of the voice.

N. Green, Comologia Sacra, I. v. 10.

(c) The modification of the voice or of utterance to express various shades of meaning or emotion.

The poets of Elizabeth had attained an art of *modulation* which was afterwards neglected and forgotten.

Johnson, Waller.

2. A state or condition reached by a process of modulating, modifying, or varying.

That delicate *modulation* of surface treatment which gives high value to the best Florentine metal work.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 124.

3. (a) In Gregorian music, one of the tones in a mode with which every phrase of a melody in that mode must begin and end. The regular modulations of each mode include the final, the dominant, the mediant, and the participant, each of which has its own peculiar functions. (See these words, and also *mode*.) To these are added two other tones in each mode, called *conceded modulations*, which are of minor importance. (b) In *mod. music*, the act, process, or result of changing, in the course of a piece, from one key (tonality) to another, so that a new tone becomes the key-note and the relative significance of all the tones common to both tonalities is altered. When a tone foreign to the original tonality of a piece is used, a modulatory effect is nearly always produced. If this effect is carried out into a cadence in the new key, the modulation is called *final*; otherwise it is *passing or transient*. All modulations, however, require a return to the original key before the end of the piece. The tone by which the transition is introduced or effected is called the *note of modulation*; this tone in the simpler forms of modulation is usually the fourth or the seventh tone of the new key. The simplicity of a modulation depends upon the closeness of relationship between the keys involved. The simplest modulations are into the keys either of the dominant or of the subdominant, and are effected by sharpening the fourth tone or flattening the seventh tone respectively of the original key. Modulations into the relative minor or into the minor keys of the supertonic or of the mediant are effected by sharpening the fifth, the first, or the second tone of the original key respectively. Numerous other more intricate modulations are possible, especially in instrumental music. A modulation is *abrupt, distant, or extraneous* when it leads into a key not closely related with the original one. It is *deceptive* when it utilizes a series of chords in an unusual and startling way. It is *modic* when produced by the introduction of a tone foreign to the original tonality, and *harmonic* when produced by the use of a chord common to both tonalities first in its relation to one and then in that to the other. It is *enharmonic* when it is effected on an instrument of fixed intonation, like the pianoforte, by calling a key (diatonic) first by one name and then by another, as when \sharp in the key of B is called \sharp in the key of C. Modulation is one of the most important resources of modern music. It introduces endless variety of both melodic and harmonic effect, with great possibilities in the way of sequences and imitations. It increases the unit of composition and the importance of the original tonal relations, with a subsequent complete and emphatic resumption of them. It affords means for the expression of very complex emotional conditions, particularly those of unrest, contrast, etc. In the style of Wagner it has often been pushed to the limit of toleration, so as almost to destroy that sense of fixed tonality which is the basis of musical certitude. The most remarkable harmonic convenience for modulation, at least in instrumental music, is a chord of four tones consisting of three minor thirds successively superposed, which is called the *chord of the diminished seventh*. This chord may be regarded as based upon any one of its four tones, which is then the seventh tone of either a major or a minor scale. Its harmonic nature is therefore peculiarly ambiguous and unstable. (c) A musical composition exemplifying modulation.—4. Sound modulated; melody.

Innumerable songsters, in the freshening shade of new-spring leaves, their *modulations* mix Mellifluous.

Thomson, Spring, I. 60.

5. In arch., the proportion of the different parts of an order according to a module. — Syn. 1 (b), *acrotia*, etc. See *acrotia*.

modulator (mod'ū-lā-tor), n. [= F. *modulateur* = Sp. *modulador* = It. *modulatore*, < *L. modulari*, a regulator, director, < *modulari*, regulate; see *modulate*.] 1. One who or that which modulates.

What a variety of uses hath nature laid upon that one member, the tongue, the grand instrument of taste, the faithful judge, the centinel, the watchman of all our nourishment, the artful *modulator* of our voice!

Derham, Physico-Theology, v. 2.

2. A chart of the musical scale, indicating the relations of its essential tones to each other and of the whole scale to its related scales. The form of *modulator* generally used in the tonic sol-fa system of teaching music is shown in the accompanying chart.

modulatory (mod'ū-lā-tō-ri), a. [*F. modulateur* + -ory.] Of or pertaining to modulation.

Modulations are really governed by the same laws which apply to any succession of harmonies whatsoever, and the possibilities of *modulatory* device are in the end chiefly dependant upon intelligible order in the progression of the parts.

Grove's Dict. Music, II. 345.

module (mod'ū-l), n. [*F. module* = Sp. *módulo* = Pg. *l. modulo*, a measure, module, < *L. modulus*, a small measure, a measure, mode, meter, dim. of *modus*, measure; see *model*. Cf. *modulus*, *model*, *mod*.] 1. A little measure; hence, a small quantity.—2. In arch., a standard of measure often taken, particularly in antiquity and the middle ages, to regulate the proportions of an order or the disposition of an entire building. In the classical styles the diameter or semidiameter of the column at the base of the shaft is usually selected as the module, and this is subdivided into parts or minutes, the diameter generally into sixty or the semidiameter into thirty. Some architects employ no fixed number of divisions of the module, but divide it into as many parts as they deem serviceable for the work in hand.

3. A model or representation; a mold; a pattern.

Among so many *Modules* admirable, Th' adorned beauties of the King of creatures, Com, com, and see the Woman's rapt features.

Spectator, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 4.

4. In numis., the size of a coin or medal, measured by the diameter. [Rare.]

modulet (mod'ū-l), v. t. [*F. modulet* = Sp. *Pg. modular* = It. *modulare*, *modulare*, modulate; see *modulate*.] 1. To model; shape.

O, would I could my father's cunning use, And souls into well *moduled* clay infuse.

Sandys, Orvid (1638), p. 10. (Latham.)

2. To modulate.

That charmer of the Night, . . . That *modulated* her tunes so admirably rare, As man to act in parts at first had learn'd of her.

Drayton, Polyolbon, III. 70.

modulett (mod'ū-lēt), n. [*F. modulet* + -et.] A small model; a microcosm.

But soft, my Muse: what wilt thou re-repeat The Little-Muse admired *Modulet*?

Spectator, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 7.

Modulidae (mō-dū-lī-dē), n. pl. [*Nl.*, < *Modulus* + -idae.] A family of tenebrionid rostriferous gastropods represented by the genus *Modulus*. The animal has a radula like that of the *Cerithiidae*, but has no siphon, and the shell is holostomatous and trochiform, but with a columellar tooth. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas, and one, *Modulus lectum*, is abundant in the West Indies.

modulize (mod'ū-līz), v. t. [*F. module* + -ize.] To model.

While with the Duke, th' Eternal did deuce, And to his inward sight did *modulize* His Tabernacle's admirable Form.

Spectator, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Laws.

modulus (mod'ū-lus), n. [*L. modulus*, a measure, dim. of *modus*, measure; see *model*, *model*.] 1. In math., a real positive number that serves as measure or parameter of a function or effect. Represented by M or μ .—2. In physics, the measure of an effect under conditions whose measure is unity. Thus, a physical modulus is not a number, but a physical quantity.—3. [*cop.*] In conch., a genus of gastropods, referred to the *Littorinidae* or periwinkles, or made type of the family *Modulidae*. The shell is depressed and trochiform, with a deeply cut columellar tooth and many-whorled operculum.—Absolute modulus of gravitation, the acceleration due to the gravitation of a body toward a mass of one gram at a distance of one centimeter. It amounts to 648×10^{-10} centimeters per second.—Angle of the modulus, in math., the angle of which the modulus is the sine.—Complementary modulus, in math., the cosine of the angle of the modulus.—Gravity-modulus in physics, a modulus of elasticity in which the weight of a unit mass is taken as the unit of force.—Length of modulus, in physics, a modulus of elasticity expressed in a length by taking the weight of the unit volume of the material referred to as the unit of force.—Modulus of a congruence, in math., that measure or divisor which gives

equal remainder when the two congruent numbers are divided by 2, this constituting the congruence. Thus 23 is congruent to 3 the modulus being 7; and this is written by Gauss and others $23 \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$. — **Modulus** of a linear transformation, in math., the square of the determinant of the matrix of transformation — that is, if the transformation takes place according to the equations

$$\begin{aligned}x &= a_1'x' + b_1'y' + c_1'z' \\y &= a_2'x' + b_2'y' + c_2'z' \\z &= a_3'x' + b_3'y' + c_3'z'\end{aligned}$$

then the modulus of transformation is

$$\begin{vmatrix}a_1' & b_1' & c_1' \\a_2' & b_2' & c_2' \\a_3' & b_3' & c_3'\end{vmatrix}^2$$

Modulus of a machine, the ratio of the load to the power in equilibrium. — **Modulus of a matrix**, in math., the determinant of the matrix, this having the same constituents arranged in the same way. — **Modulus of an elliptic integral, differential, or function**, in math., that positive number less than unity the square of which multiplies the square of the sine of the amplitude or variable angle in the delta or square root which enters into the expression of such a quantity. — **Modulus of an imaginary**, in math., that real positive number which multiplied by a root of unity gives the imaginary. — **Modulus of a system of logarithms**, in math., see *logarithm*. — **Modulus of elasticity**, in physics, in its general sense, the quantity of elasticity or the ratio of a stress to the strain that occasions it; but applied by older and less careful writers to Young's modulus (named after its inventor, Dr. Thomas Young, a celebrated English physicist (1773-1829), which is the pressure or tension on the end of a bar per unit of section divided by the compression or elongation per unit of length so produced. See *elasticity*. — **Modulus of gravitation**, in astron., the square root of the component acceleration due to gravitation of any body toward the sun at a distance equal to the mean distance of the earth. See *absolute modulus*, above. — **Modulus of propulsion**. See this quotation.

As 100 cubic inches of cylinder capacity are needed to move an engine with 20 tons adhesive weight one inch, if we divide 100 by 20 we will get the cylinder capacity needed for each ton. That is, $100 \div 20 = 5$ cubic in. cylinder capacity per ton (of 2,000 lbs.) of adhesive weight is needed to move any locomotive one inch. This quantity we have named the *modulus of propulsion*.
Furney, Locomotive, p. 416.

Quadratic modulus, in math., the square of the determinant. — **Young's modulus**. See *modulus of elasticity*, above.

modus (mō'dus), n. [*L. modus*, manner, mode; see *modul*.] 1. Manner; mode; same as *modul* 1.

We are not to hope that the *modus* of it should fall, or be comprehended, under human enquiry.
Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expt.

The same evangelical power did institute that calling, for the *modus* of whose election it took such particular order.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II, 164.

2. In *Rom.* and *civil law*, and *early Eng. law*, the manner or qualifying terms of a gift or disposition of property. The introduction of writing as the instrument of gift or transfer enabled donors to vary the customary legal consequences by expressing an intent as to the manner or mode in which the act should have effect; and that part of the instrument which thus qualified what otherwise would have been the ordinary legal effect was termed the *modus*, and the same term was used to designate the legal qualification thus imposed. Hence, more specifically: (a) The clause in a will or other gift (and the legal obligation created thereby) by which the donor charged an obligation upon the legatee or donee, not as a condition the breach of which would create a forfeiture, but as a personal obligation, which the legatee would assume by accepting the gift. (b) Also, in *early Eng. law*, the clause in a conveyance enlarging or restricting the estate which otherwise would be granted by it, as for instance by giving to the donee and his heirs, or his heirs and assigns, or by giving to the donee and only a specified class of heirs. Hence the old common law maxim *modus est cunctis vinculis legum et modus legem dat donationem*, requiring specific qualification and express agreement override the law, or give the law to the transfer. (c) In *eccl. law*, the exemption, or partial exemption, from the payment of tithes, termed *modus decemendi* and *modus non decemendi* respectively.

One terrible circumstance of this bill is turning the tithe of flax and hemp into what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth part of the product. *Swift*.

A tithe of turf and a tithe of furze had been lately introduced, and certain *moduses* or compositions, which had elsewhere been substituted for other tithes, were in this province [Munster] unknown.
Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

Modus operandi, a plan or mode of working. — **Modus ponens**, in logic, inference from a hypothetical proposition and the truth of the antecedent to the truth of the consequent; as, If I am bad, I deserve punishment; I am bad, hence I deserve punishment. — **Modus tollens**, in logic, the inference from a hypothetical proposition and the falsity of the consequent to the falsity of the antecedent; as, If I were to jump out of the window, I should break my neck; now I won't break my neck, hence I shan't jump out of the window. — **Modus vivendi**, a manner or way of living; a temporary arrangement pending a settlement of matters in debate, as between two nations.

modwall (mod'wā), n. [Also *mudwall*, *mid-wall*; origin obscure.] The bee-eater, *Merope apiaster*. [Local, British.]

mody (mō'di), a. [*modul* + *-y*.] Fashionable; modish.

Mr. Longman, you make me too rich and too *mody*.
Richardson, Pamela, I, 128. (Davies.)

mody, a. An obsolete form of *mody*.

moel, a. and adv. See *ma*.

moel, a. and c. An obsolete form of *moor*.

moel, a. and n. Same as *moel*.

moellon (mō'el-lōn), n. [*F.*, < *OF. moillon*, *moylon*, broken stone, rubble, cf. *mollon*, *morlon*, middle, center, < *moelle*, marrow, pith, = *Sp. muello* = *Pg. medulla* = *It. midollo*, < *L. medulla*, marrow, pith, crumba, < *medius*, middle. Cf. *OF. moye*, *mote*, the soft part of stone, < *L. media*, fem. of *medius*, middle; see *medium*. Cf. *moety*.] Rubble-stone, sometimes used in architecture, set in mortar, for such uses as filling between the facing-walls of a structure or in the spandrels of a bridge.

moerologist (mō'rol-ō-jist), n. [*moerology* + *-ist*.] A professional mourner. [Rare.]

moerology (mō'rol-ō-jī), n. [*Gr. moira*, part, lot, fate, + *-logia*, < *logos*, speak; see *-ology*.] The practice or art of professional mourning.

Moesogoth (mō'sō-gōth), n. [*NL. (ML. ?) Mosogoth*, pl., < *L. Mosi*, *Gr. Mosoi*, *Moioi*, a people of Thrace, *L. Masia*, *Gr. Mosia*, *Moia* (*Mioia* & *iv Epiros*, Mysia in Europe, in distinction from Mysia in Asia Minor), their country (see *def.*), + *Gothic*, *Gr. Gothi*, *Goths*; see *Goth*.] One of those Goths who settled in Moesia, a Roman province north of the Balkans, south of the Danube, and east of Illyria, and there, under the protection of the Roman emperors, devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits. The Moesogoths were converted to Christianity in the 4th century. See *Goth*.

Moesogothic (mō'sō-gōth'ik), a. and n. [*NL. Mosogothicus*, < *Mosogoth*, the Moesogoths; see *Mosogoth*.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to the Moesogoths or their language. 2. n. The language of the Moesogoths. See *Gothic*, n.

moet, c. An obsolete form of *move*.

moette (mō'et'), n. [= *Sp. moetta*, < *It. (dial.) moietta*, < *L. mephitis*, a noxious exhalation; see *mephitic*.] An irrespirable gas escaping from the earth; a gas-spring. It is sometimes (although rarely) applied by writers in English to carbonic-acid gas escaping from the rocks in regions of nearly extinct volcanism, and, by extension, to the openings from which this gas escapes. The moettes are analogous to the soffioni or "blow-holes," but betoken a still further advance of the region toward complete extinction of the volcanic forces.

moftle (mof'tl), v. i.; pret. and pp. *moffled*, ppr. *moffling*. [*Freq. of moff* (?). Cf. *muffle*.] To do anything clumsily or ineffectually; botch, *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

moftail (mō-fū'ail), n. [*Hind. moftail*, the country as distinguished from the town, lit. separate, < *Ar. fūsalā*, separate, *fasalā*, cut, cut out, detail.] In India, the country stations and districts as distinguished from the residences; or, in a district, the rural localities as distinguished from a station or official residency; the country as distinguished from towns. A whiff of freshness and fragrance from the *moftail* will be as the mangoes and the doliars.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 308.

mog, v. i. See *mug* 2.

mog 2 (mog), v. i.; pret. and pp. *mogged*, ppr. *mogging*. [*Origin obscure*.] To move away. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mogadore gum. Same as *Barbary gum* (which see, under *gum* 2).

Mogdad coffee. See *coffee*.

moggan (mog'an), n. [*Gael. and Ir. moggan*.] A footless stocking. [Scotch.]

mogilalla (mō-jī-lā'li-kā), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr. mogilalla*, hardly speaking, < *mogil*, hardly, + *alla*, talk, prattle.] In *pathol.*, stammering speech.

Mograbian (mō-grā'bi-an), a. and n. [*Ar. and Turk. Moghrab*, *Mograb* (see *Moghrab*), + *-ian*.] Same as *Moghrabin*.

Moghrabin (mō'grā-bin), a. and n. [Also *Moghrabin*, *Moghrabin*, *Moghrabin* (?), *Moghrabin*; < *Ar. Turk. Moghrabi*, < *Moghrab*, *Mograb* (see *def.*). Cf. *Moghrabin*.] 1. a. Relating to Moghrab, a region in northern Africa, regarded as nearly equivalent to the coast-region of Morocco and Algeria. 2. n. An inhabitant of Moghrab.

My proper name is only known to my brethren. The men beyond our tents call me Hayradin *Moghrabin* — that is, Hayradin the African Moor.
Scott, Quentin Durward, xvi.

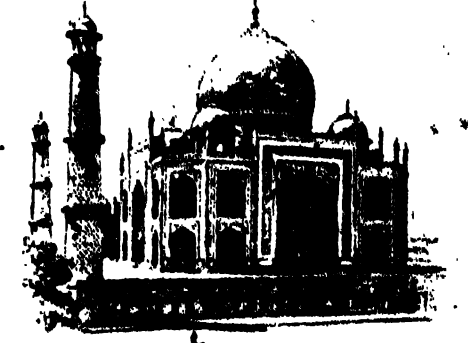
Mogul (mō-gul'), n. and n. [= *F. Sp. Pg. Mogol* = *Ar. Moghul* = *Pers. Moghol*, *Mughal* = *Turk. Mughul*, < *Hind. Mughal*, < *Mongolian Mongol*, *Mongol*; see *Mongol*.] 1. n. 1. A Mongolian Mongolian; specifically, in *hist.*, one of the followers of Baber, conqueror of Hindustan in the sixteenth century. — 2. A name for the best quality of playing-cards. — **Mogul engine**. See *engine*. — **The Great Mogul**. (a) The common designation among Europeans of the sovereign of the so-called Mogul empire, or empire of Delhi, at one time including most of Hindustan, established by Baber about 1526, and brought under British control in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the last nominal emperor being deposed in 1857. Also called simply the *Mogul*. King, poet, priest, the *Mogul* was in the good Mahomedan what a descendant of the House of David would be to a nation of Jews. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II, 68. Hence — (b) Any great personage.

II. a. Of or relating to the Moguls, or the Mongol empire in India: as, the *Mogul language*; the *Mogul dynasty*. — **Mogul architecture**, the style of Mohammedan architecture evolved and carried out by the Mogul emperors in India, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. The period was one of lavish expenditure in building, and innumerable mosques, royal tombs, and palaces testify to its artistic originality, to its excellent use of both arched and columnar construction

and of the dome, characteristically of bulbous form, and to the delivery and good taste of its decorations in carving and in inlaying with precious stones. The arches are usually pointed, and as a rule resemble in outline the so-called Tudor arch. Minarets and especially small pavilions covered with domical roofs, either surrounding a large dome or placed in great numbers at the angles or along the parapets of the cupings of palaces, are other characteristic features.

Moguntine (mō-gun'tin), n. [*L. Moguntia*, also *Moguntiacum*, *Mayontiacum*, *Mayontianus*, the ancient name of the city now called in G. Mainz, sometimes *Meinz*, in F. *Mayence*.] Of or pertaining to Mainz, a city at the junction of the Rhine and the Main.

moha (mō'hā), n. The grass *Setaria Italica*, or Italian millet.



Mogul Architecture.—The Taj Mahal, Agra, India.

mohair (mō'hār), n. and a. [Formerly also *mohaire*; < *OF. mohaire*, *mouaire*, *mohere*, F. *moire* (> *E. moire*, *U. mohr*, *moire* = *Pr. moire* = *Sp. moire*, *muer*, *mud* = *Pg. moire* = *It. moire*), *mohair*; cf. *It. moirajo*, haircloth; prob. < *Ar. mukhayyar*, a fabric of goat's hair, a kind of caudex.] 1. n. 1. The hair of the Angora goat, a native of Asia Minor. — 2. A kind of fine caudex made of such hair, sometimes watered (see *moire*); also, an imitation of the real mohair made of wool and cotton, much used for women's dress.

Cloth of Wool, Kariak, *Mohaire*, *Chamlets*, and all sorts of Silk.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 372.

She, . . . when she sees her friend in deep despair, observes how much a chinat exceeds mohair!

Pope, Moral Essays, II, 170.

Mohair glacé, a French dress-goods made of cotton and goat's hair.

II. a. Made of mohair; as, a *mohair cloak*. — **Mohair braid**, worsted braid used for binding garments.

Mohair luster, a black dress-goods of cotton and mohair. It has some resemblance to alpaca.

mohair-shell (mō'hār-shel), n. In *conch.*, a certain species of *Voluta*, of a closely and finely reticulated texture, having a resemblance to mohair.

Mohamedan, a. and n. An obsolete form of *Mohammedan*.

Mohammedan (mō-ham'e-dan), a. and n. [Also *Mohammadan*, *Muhammadan* (also *Mahomedan*, *Mahometan*, q. v.) (= D. *Mohamedaan* = G. *Mohamedaner* = Sw. *Mohammedan*, *Muhammadan* = Dan. *Muhammedaner* = Hind. *Muhammadī*), < *Mohammed*, < *Ar. Muhammad*, a man's name, lit. "praised," < *hamada*, praise. From the *Ar. Muhammad* are also ult. F. *Mahomet*, *Mahoun*, *maumet*, *mummet*, etc.] 1. a. Pertaining to Muhammad, or Mahomet (about A. D. 570 to 632), the founder of the Moslem religion, and after his flight from Mecca (622) the creator of the realm which grew into the Saracenic empire; pertaining to the religious and social system founded by Mohammed. — **Mohammedan calendar**, era, etc. See the *notas*.

II. n. A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the Moslem religion; one who professes Mohammedanism; a Moslem or Mussulman.

Mohammedanism (mō-ham'e-dan-izm), *n.* [*< Mohammedan + -ism.*] 1. The Mohammedan religion and polity; the religious and ethical system taught in the Koran; Islamism.—2. Belief in or adherence to the teachings of Mohammed.

Mohammedanize (mō-ham'e-dan-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Mohammedanized*, ppr. *Mohammedanizing*. [*< Mohammedan + -ize.*] To make conformable to the principles or rites of Mohammed; make Mohammedan; convert to Islam. Also spelled *Mohammadianize*.

Mohammedism (mō-ham'e-dizm), *n.* [*< Mohammed + -ism.*] Same as Mohammedanism.

Mohammedise (mō-ham'e-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Mohammedized*, ppr. *Mohammedizing*. Same as Mohammedanize.

moharra, mojarra (mō-har'ra), *n.* [*< Pg.*] 1. An emboloid fish, *Hypsurus caryi*, having a very short anal fin; so called from its resemblance to the *Gerridae*, which are known by the same name. [Local, Monterey, California.]—2. Any fish of the family *Gerridae*.

Moharram (mō-har'am), *n.* Same as Muharram.

Mohawk (mō'hák), *n.* [Formerly also *Mohock*, *Mohack*; Amer. Ind.] 1. One of a tribe of American Indians of the Huron-Iroquois family, situated along the Mohawk river. It was the easternmost of the Five Nations. See *Iroquois*.—2. A ruffian; specifically [*cap.* or *l. c.*], one of those who infested the streets of London about the beginning of the eighteenth century; so called from the Indian tribe of that name.

Give him [a youngster] Port and potent Hack;
From a Milkop he starts up Mohack.

Prior, *Alma*, III.

Did I tell you of a race of rakes, called the *Mohocks*, that play the devil about this town every night, sit people's noses and beat them, etc.?

Swift, *Journal to Stella*, March 8, 1711.

The *Mohock*-club, a name borrowed it seems from a sort of cannibals in India, who subsist by plundering and devouring all the nations about them.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 324.

Who has not trembled at the *Mohock's* name?

Gay, *Trivia*, III. 320.

Mohegan (mō-hé'gan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Mohican*.

Mohican (mō-hé'kan), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Mohegan*; from the native name.] 1. *a.* Of or relating to the Mohicans or Mohegans.

2. *n.* One of a tribe of American Indians of the Algonkin stock.

Moho (mō'hō), *n.* [NL., *< Hawaiian moho*, the bird here defined.] 1. A genus of meliphagine birds peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, named by Lesson in 1831. The bill is arcuate, longer than the head, with naked operculum; the tarsus is boot-ed; and the plumage is blackish with yellow pectoral tufts and some white tail-feathers. There are 2 species, *M. nobilis* and *M. apicalis*, formerly called *yellow-tufted booby*. Also *Mohoa* (Reichenbach, 1850) and *Acrocephalus* (Cabanis, 1847).

2. [*l. c.*] Any bird of this genus.

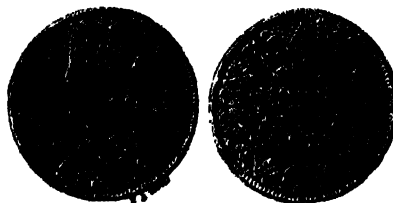
Mohock, *n.* An obsolete form of *Mohawk*.

mohoe (mō-hō'), *n.* [Also *moho*, *mohaut*.] Same as *mohoe*, *l.*

mohr (mōr), *n.* [Ar.; cf. *mohr*, a colt.] An African antelope or gazel, *Gazella mohr*. The horns are annulated with ten or twelve complete rings. It is much sought after by the Arabs, on account of producing the hegen-stones so highly valued in Eastern medicine, commonly called in Morocco *mohr's eggs*. A related species *Gazella summeringi*, is known as *Summering's mohr*. Also *mohar* and *muhar*.

mohsite (mō'sit), *n.* [Named after Friedrich Mohs, a German mineralogist (1773-1839).] Native titanite iron, or ilmenite.

mohur (mō'her), *n.* [Also *mohar*; *< Hind. muhar, muhr, mohr*; Pers. *muhur, muhr, mohr*, a seal, a gold coin.] A modern gold coin of India under the British dominion, equivalent



Obverse. Reverse.
Mohur. (Size of the original.)

to 15 rupees, or about \$7; also, a gold coin of the native princes of India from the sixteenth century onward.

mohwa-tree, *n.* See *mahwa-tree*.

molder (mōi'dér), *v.* [Also *moither*; cf. *mud-dle*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To confuse; perplex; distract; bewilder.

I've been strangely molder'd ere sin 'bout this same news oth' French king I conno believe 'tis true.

Wit of a Woman (1706). (Nares.)

You'll happen be a bit molder'd with it (a child) while it's so little.

George Eliot, *Alma Marner*, xiv.

2. To spend in labor.

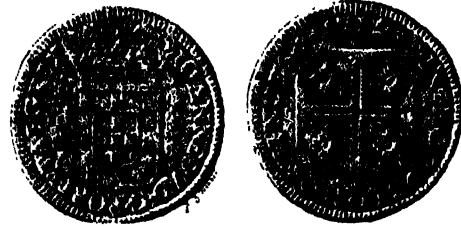
She lived only to scrape and hoard, moldering away her loveless life in the futile energies and sordid aims of a miser's wretched pleasure.

Cornhill Mag.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both uses.]

II. *intrans.* To labor hard; toil. [Prov. Eng.]

moldore (mōi'dor), *n.* [Also *mordore*; *< Pg. moeda d'ouro*, lit. money or coin of gold; *morda*, *< L. moneta*, money; *de*, *< L. de*, of; *ouro*, *< L. aurum*, gold; see *money*, *de*, and *aurum*, *or*.]



Obverse. Reverse.
Moldore. (Size of the original.)

A gold coin (also called *lombardine*) formerly current in Portugal. It was equivalent in value to about \$1.50.

He says his expenses in the relief of our prisoners have been upwards of fifty moldores.

Jefferson, *Correspondence*, I. 231.

molety (mōi'e-ti), *n.*; pl. *moieties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *moith*; *< F. moitie* = Sp. *mitad* = Pg. *metade* = It. *metà*, a half; *< L. medietas* (-is), a half, the middle, a middle course; *< multus*, middle; see *medietas* and *medium*.] 1. A half part or share; one of two equal parts; as, a moiety of an estate, of goods, or of profits.

The charge there would be so great by cruizers and expenses that the moiety of the profit would be wholly consumed.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 257.

2. A portion; a share.

Methinks my moiety, north from Burton here,

In quantity equals not one of yours.

Shak., *I. Hen. IV.*, III. 1. 66.

Anti-moistety law, a United States statute of 1874, which repealed all United States moiety acts.—**Moiety act**, a statute giving one half of fines, penalties, and forfeitures to informers or private prosecutors.—**Moiety system**, a system at one time adopted by the United States government for finding out the names and indebtedness of delinquent taxpayers, by which the informer or person making the discovery and aiding in the collection received as compensation a certain proportion of the amount collected.

moil (mōil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *moile*, *moyle*; *< ME. moilen, moillen, moilen, moisten*, *< OF. moiller, moiller, moillier, moiller*, *F. moiller* = Pr. *mohar* = Sp. *mollor*, *majar* = Pg. *mohar* = It. *mollare*, wet, moisten, *< L.* as if **mollare*, for *mollire*, soften; *< mollis*, soft; see *moil*.] Connection with *L. molliri*, to (see *molliri*), or with *W. muel*, to (see *muel*), *F. moil*, a mule, need not be assumed.] 1. *trans.* 1. To wet; moisten.—2. To soil; dirty; daub.

When the day was therefore come, and that he saw that it rained still worse than it did before, hee pitied the continuing so long moided and wet.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 354. (Richardson.)

All they which were left were moided with dirt and mire by reason of the deepness of the rotten way.

Keddes, *Rise, Turke*.

At first happy when came, in gay letters moided
With my kisses.

Mrs. Browning, *Mother and Poet*, st. 7.

3. To fatigue by labor; weary.

II. *intrans.* 1. To soil one's self; wallow in dirt.

A simple soule much like my selfe dyd once a serpent feed,
Which (almost dead with cold) lay moiding in the weede.

Guarigone, *Constance of a Louse*.

2. To drudge; labor; toil.

I never heard a more pertinent Anagram than was made

of his Name, William Noy, I moid (moil) in Law.

Hensell, *Letters*, I. vi. 17.

They saw him daily moiding and delving in the common

path, like a beetle.

Lanyfellowe, *Kavanagh*, I.

moil (mōil), *n.* [*< moil*, *r.*] 1. Defilement.

The moil of death upon them.

Browning.

2. Labor; drudgery.

Made to tread the mills of toil,
Up and down in ceaseless moil.

Whittier, *Barfoot Boy*.

moil (mōil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *moyle*; *< ME. moile*, *< OF. moile*, mule, a mule; see *mule*.] A mule.

And at the sayd Nonalasse we toke moyles to stay us up
the mountayns.

Shir R. Guyford, *Fygyrnyng*, p. 20.

Endure this, and be turn'd into his moil

To bear his amputures.

Chapman, *Byron's Conspiracy*, III. 1.

moil (mōil), *n.* [*< OF. moile*, mule, *F. mule* = Sp. *mula* (also dim. *mulilla*) = It. *mula*, a slipper, *< L. mullus* (see *calceus*), a red leather shoe, *< mullus* (*> OF. moil*), a red mullet; see *mullet*.] A kind of high shoe.

Thou wearst (to weare thy wit and thrift together)
Moyles of velvet to save thy shoes of leather.

J. Heywood, *Works and Epigr.* (Nares.)

moil (mōil), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In glass-making, the metallic oxide adhering to the glass which is broken from the end of the blowpipe.

E. H. Knight.

moil (mōil), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A tool occasionally used by miners in certain districts instead of a pick when accurate cutting is to be done. The moil (also called a *set*) is usually made of drill-steel, about two and a half feet long, and pointed at the end like a gad. The gad, however, is short and intended to be struck with the hammer; the moil is held and worked in the hand, like a short crowbar.

moilet, *n.* [*< F. moelle*, marrow, = Sp. *moello* = Pg. *medulla* = It. *midolla*, *< L. medulla*, marrow; see *medulla*.] A dish of marrow and grated bread. *Bailey*, 1731.

moiler (mōi'ler), *n.* A toiler; a drudge.

moilleret, *n.* See *muhler*.

moilly (mōi'li), *n.* Same as *muley*. [Prov. Eng.]

moineau (mōi'nō), *n.* [*< F. moineau*, a bastion (see *dél.*), a ravelin, a piece of ordnance (Cotgrave); appar. a fig. use of *moineau*, a sparrow, *< OF. moineau*, *moineau*, contr. of *moissonnel*, dim. of *moisson*, a sparrow, *< L.* as if **muscu(n)*, *< musca*, a fly; see *Musca*.] In fort., a small flat bastion raised in front of an intended fortification, to defend it from attacks by means of small-arms.

moire (mwor), *n.* [*< F. moire*, watered silk; see *mohair*.] 1. A clouded or watered appearance on metals or textile fabrics.—2. A kind of watered silk; also, watered mohair. See *watered*.

My wife and I went to Peter Noster Row, and there we bought some green-watered *Moire* for a morning waistcoat.

Peppys, *Diary*, Nov. 21, 1660.

Moire antique, silk watered in the antique style so as to resemble the materials worn in olden times.

moiré (mwō-rā'), *n.* [*F.*] Same as *moire*, 1.—**Moire antique**. See *moire antique*, under *moire*.—**Moire métallique**, tin-plate, or iron-plate which has been first coated with tin, so treated by acids as to give it a clouded, variegated, or variously crystallized surface. The effect is enhanced by heating the plate irregularly with a blowpipe immediately before applying the acids, or by first heating the plate, and then sprinkling it with water to cool it irregularly, and immediately applying the acids. The surface to be treated is first cleaned by washing with alkaline water, then dried, then dipped in dilute nitric or hydrochloric acid, then washed in pure water, and afterward in lime-water, to neutralize any remaining traces of acid, and dried. Lastly, the surface is usually covered with a tinted transparent lacquer. Plates of clean iron dipped in melted zinc, in the so-called galvanizing process, often acquire a beautiful crystalline surface, resembling in general effect the *moire métallique*.

moiré (mwō-rā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *moiré*, ppr. *moiré*. [*< moiré*, *n.*] To give a variety of shades to, by the *moiré métallique* process of tin-coating.

The solution [salt, or sal ammoniac] may be applied to the surfaces to be moiré with the aid of a sponge.

W. E. Webb, *Galvanoplastic Manipulations*, p. 321.

moirent, *n.* See *moire*.

moireologist (mōi-roi'j-ist), *n.* Same as *moirist*.

moirist, *n.* See *moire*.

The metaphorical will sing of the loneliness of the living,
of the horrors of death, of the black earth, and the cold
dewy from Hades.
Quarrelly *Rev.*, CXLIII, 23.

moise (moiz), *n.* [*cf.* *OF.* *moise*, *moiser*, *moine*,
a barrel: see *moise*.] 1. A kind of pancake.
Halliwel.—*Ch.* *Uider.* *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*
in both senses.]

moisson, *n.* [*ME.*, also *moysoun*, *OF.* *moisson*,
F. *moisson*, harvest, reaping-time, *L.* *moisson*,
mois (a), a reaping, *moisere*, *pp.* *moissus*, reap (*o*)
moisse, harvest.) Harvest; growth.

Some ther ben of other moysoun,
That drowe nygh to her newoun.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1677.

moist (moist), *a.* and *n.* [*cf.* *ME.* *moist*, *moys*,
OF. *moiste*, *F.* *moite*, damp, moist, *L.* *mus-*
tum, now, fresh, *mustum*, new wine, *mustus*,
new, fresh: see *must*.] 1. *a.* 1. New; fresh.
[Obsolete or *prov. Eng.*]

His hosen were of fyn scarlet reed,
Ful streyte y-loyd, and shone ful myghte and newe.
Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 457.

2. Damp; slightly wet; suffused with wetness in
a moderate degree: as, *moist air*; a *moist hand*.

In places drie and hote we must asigne
Hem mooides moist, and ther as it is colde.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. K. T. 8.), p. 81.

The hills to their (the clouds') supply
Vapour, and exhalation, dusk and moist,
Sent up amain.
Milton, *P. L.*, xl. 741.

Moist chamber, a chamber which enables objects under
microscopic examination to remain moist, and be
studied without intervention of thin glass. *Micrographic*
Dict.—**Moist color**. See *color*.—**Moist gangrene**. See
gangrene. 1.—**Moist gum**. Same as *doctrine*—*Syn.* 2.
Damp, *Dank*, *Moist*, *Humid*. *Damp* is generally applied
where the slight wetness has come from without, and
also where it is undesirable or unpleasant, as, a *damp*
cellar, *damp sheets*, a *damp evening*. *Dank* strongly sug-
gests a disagreeable, chilling, or unwholesome moist-
ness. *Moist* may be a general word, but it is rarely used
where the wetness is merely external or where it is un-
pleasant: as, a *moist sponge*, a *moist hand*, *moist leather*.
If we said the ground was *moist*, we should probably
mean in a favorable condition for vegetation; if we said it
was *damp*, we should probably mean that we ought to be
careful about walking upon it. (*C. J. Smith*, *Synonyms*
Discriminated, p. 283.) *Humid* is a literary or scientific
term for *moist*, but would be applicable only to that which
is so penetrated with moisture that the moisture seems a
part of it: as, *humid ground*, but not a *humid sponge* or
hand.

Combuing out her long black hair
Damp from the river. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, iv.
My lips were wet, my throat was cold,
My garments all were dank.
Cadell, *Ancient Mariner*.

Give me your hand; this hand is moist, my lady.
Shak., *Othello*, iii. 4. 80.

Growth of jasmine turn'd
Their humid arms festooning tree to tree.
Tennyson, *Fair Women*.

II. *n.* Wetness; wet; moisture.
So, too much *Moist*, which (inconceivably) in
The Limer spreads betwixt the flesh and skin,
Puffs up the Patient, slopes the pipes and pores
Of Excrementa.
Splendor, *tr.* of *Don Quixote*, l. 2.

moist (moist), *v. t.* [*cf.* *ME.* *moisten*, *moysen*; *cf.*
moist, *a.*] To make moist; moisten. [Obso-
lete or archaic.]

Philosophus son tyne wenten upon these Hilles,
and heden to here Nose a Spoungie moisted with Watre,
for to have Eyr.
Manderly, *Travels*, p. 17.

Write till your ink be dry, and with your tears
Moist it again, and frame some feeling line.
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, iii. 2. 76.

moisten (moist'n), *v.* [*cf.* *moist* + *-en*.] 1. *in-*
trans. To become moist.

Nor let her true hand falter, nor blue eye
Molten, till she had lighted on his wound.
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

II. *trans.* 1. To make moist or damp; wet
superficially or in a moderate degree.

So that it (the river) as well manures as *moysens* with
the fat and pregnant slime which it leaveth behind it.
Sandys, *Travels*, p. 76.

The wood is moistened before it is placed upon the
burning coals. *E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, l. 228.

2. To soften; make tender.
It moistened not his executioner's heart with any pity.
Fuller.

moistener (moist'nér), *n.* One who or that which
moistens.

moist-eyed (moist'id), *a.* Having the eyes
watery or wet, especially with tears.

moistful (moist'fúl), *a.* [*cf.* *moist* + *-ful*.]
Abounding in moisture; moist.

Her moistful temples bound with wreaths of quivering
roods.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xviii. 28.

moistify (moist'i-fi), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *mois-*
tified, *pp.* *moistifying*. [*cf.* *moist* + *-fy*.] To
make moist; wet. [Humorous.]

Scotland, my mild, suspected Mither!
Thou whyles ye moistify your leather.
Douglas, *Prayer to the Scotch Representative*, Postscript.

moistless (moist'les), *a.* [*cf.* *moist*, *n.*, + *-less*.]
Without moisture; dry. *Warner*, *Albion's Eng-*
land, viii. 29.

moistness (moist'nes), *n.* [*cf.* *ME.* *moyseness*;
cf. *moist* + *-ness*.] The state of being moist;
dampness; a small degree of wetness.

moistury, *n.* [*cf.* *moist* + *-ry*.] Moisture.
Generally fruitful though little moisture be used thereon.
Fuller, *Worthies*, *Somerset*, li. 278.

moisture (mois'tür), *n.* [*cf.* *ME.* *moysature*, *mois-*
ure, *OF.* *moisteur*, *moistour*, *F.* *moiteur*, *moist-*
ness, *moiste*, *moist*: see *moist*.] 1. Diffused
and sensible wetness; fluid diffused or exud-
ing; damp.

O, that infected moisture of his eye!
Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, l. 323.

Lignum Aloe are like Olive trees, but somewhat greater;
the innermost part of the wood is best, with blacke
and browne veins, and yeelding an Oylie moisture; it is sold
in weight against Sillier and Gold.

Purshas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 307.

2. Liquid. [Rare.]
If some penurious source by chance appeared
Scanty of waters when you scould it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to 'tato,
Did he not dash th' untested moisture from him?
Addison, *Cato*, iii. 8.

Atmospheric moisture, the aqueous vapor of the atmo-
sphere and the aqueous particles suspended in the form
of fog and cloud, or precipitated as rain, hail, snow, etc.
The proportion of aqueous vapor in the air is variable;
it may amount to one twentieth part or more of the whole
atmosphere. See *Apparatus*, *Apparatus*.

moisture (mois'tür), *v. t.* [*cf.* *moisture*, *n.*] To
moisten; wet.

Who doubteth the abundance of the waters into rivers,
or who maketh a waye for ye stormy weather, that it wa-
tereth and *moysureth* the drye and barren ground?
Bible of 1551, *Job* xxxviii. 26.

moistureless (mois'tür-less), *a.* [*cf.* *moisture* +
-less.] Without moisture.

moisty (mois'ti), *a.* [*cf.* *ME.* *moisty*; *cf.* *moist* +
-y.] 1. New; fresh.

For were it win, or old or moisty ale
That he hath drinke, he spekech in his nose.
Chaucer, *Pro.* to *Manciple's Tale*, l. 60.

2. Wet; moist.
The miste which the *moysie* hillies did cast forth took
not away clerely the use of the prospect.
J. Brunde, *tr.* of *Quintus Curtius*, fol. 87.

moither, *v.* See *moiler*.

mojarra, *n.* See *moharra*.

mokadort, *n.* See *mocador*, *muckender*.

mokel, *v.* An obsolete form of *muck*.
moke (mök), *n.* [Possibly connected with
mesh, in one of its variant forms *muck*, *AS.*
mar (**mase*): see *mesh*.] The mesh of a net;
hence applied to any wickerwork. *Halliwel*,
[*Prov. Eng.*]

moke (mök), *n.* [*cf.* *Ice.* *mök*, *dozing*, *möka*,
doze.] 1. A donkey.

A girl in our society accepts the best part which offers
itself, just as *Mia Chumney*, when entreated by two
young gentlemen of the order of coarctation, inclines
to the one who rides from market on a *moke*, rather than
to the gentleman who sells his greens from a hand-bas-
ket. *Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, xxx.

Hence—2. A stupid fellow; a dolt.—3. *Theat.*,
a variety performer who plays on several instru-
ments.—4. A negro. [Slang in all senses.]

moket, *a.* A Middle English form of *muck*.
Bailey, 1731.

mokelt, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of
muck.

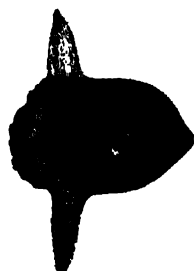
mokereri, *n.* Same as *muckereri*.

mokihana (mō-ki-han'), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A
tree of the Sandwich Islands, *Melocope* (*Pelea*)
anisata, all parts of which, especially the cap-
sules, emit when bruised a strong, spicy, anisate
odor. The wood is used in making ornaments.

mokret, *v.* An obsolete form of *mucker*.
mokry, *a.* An obsolete variant of *mucky*, *muggy*.

molt, *n.* A Middle English form of *mull*.
mola (mō'la), *n.*; *pl.* *mola* (-lā). [*NL.*, *L.*
mola, a millstone: see *molar*.] 1. In *entom.*,
the grinding surface of a molar or broad basal
tooth of the mandible—

2. [*cap.*] In *ichth.*, the
typical genus of plectog-
nath fishes of the fam-
ily called either *Molun*
or *Orthogoriscidae*, having
as type the sunfish or
head-hab, named *Ortho-*
giscus mola by Bloch
and Schneider, or *M. rotunda*
of Cuvier and recent au-
thors. It is a large clumsy
fish of extraordinary shape,
which varies much with age,
inhabiting most tropical and



Sunfish (*Mola rotunda*).

temperate seas, and attaining a weight of 700 or 800 pounds;
the skin is thick and granular, and the vertical line is
conspicuous behind. Also called *Ophichthys*.

molan, *n.* [*cf.* *ME.* *molane*, *molane*,
molane; appar. of *OF.* origin.] A bit for a
horse.

His molanys & also the metall anamoyled was thenne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. K. T. 8.), l. 108.

molar (mō'lär), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *molaire* =
Sp. *Fig.* *molar* = *It.* *molar*, *L.* *molaris*, be-
longing to a mill; as a noun (see *lapis*) a mill-
stone, also (see *dens*, tooth) a grinder-tooth; *cf.*
mola, a millstone, in *pl.* *mola*, a mill, *cf.* *molare*,
grind: see *mill*.] 1. *a.* 1. Grinding, triturating, or crushing, as distin-
guished from cutting, piercing, or tearing, as a
tooth.—2. Of or pertaining to a molar or mo-
lars: as, *molar glands*.—3. In *entom.*, of or per-
taining to a mola: as, a *molar space* or area.—
Molar glands. See *gland*.

II. *n.* 1. In *anat.*, a grinding tooth or grind-
er; a back tooth; especially, a molar tooth which
is not preceded by a milk-molar or milk-tooth;
distinguished from *premolar*, *canine*, and *in-*
cisor. In man there are three true molars on each side
of each jaw. The two next to these are called *premolars*
or *false molars*. The posterior molar is the *wisdom-tooth*.
See *dental formula* (under *dental*) and *tooth*, and *cut under*
mandible.

2. In *ichth.*, a tooth which has a rounded or
convex surface, as in sparoid fishes, or a flat
surface, as in the *Myliobatidae*.—3. In *entom.*,
one of the thick internal processes with a grind-
ing surface found on the mandibles of many in-
sects, near the base. **False molar**, a molar which
has been preceded by a milk-molar, a *premolar*.

molar (mō'lär), *a.* [*cf.* *L.* *mola*, a great mass
(see *mola*), + *-ar*.] Pertaining to a mass or
to a body as a whole; acting on or by means
of large masses of matter; acting in the aggre-
gate and not in detail; massive; ordinarily
used in contrast to *molecular*.—**Molar force**. See
force.

molar (mō'lär), *a.* [*cf.* *mola* + *-ar*.] *cf.* *mo-*
lar, of same ult. formation.] Relating to or
having the characters of a uterine mole: as,
molar pregnancy. See *mole*.

molariform (mō-lär'i-för), *a.* [*cf.* *L.* *molaris*,
a molar, + *forma*, form.] Having the shape
of a molar tooth; resembling a molar tooth.

Molariform teeth in a continuous series.
Engel, *Dent.*, XV. 420.

molarimeter (mō-lär-i-mē-tēr), *n.* [*cf.* *L.* *molaris*,
a millstone, + *Gr.* *πύρον*, a measure.] A ther-
mometer for determining the temperature of
molten metal as it issues from the mill-spout. Its pecu-
liarity is a sort of jacket or chute which conducts
the outflowing metal to and around the bulb.

molar (mō'lär), *a.* [*cf.* *L.* *molaris*; see *mo-*
lar.] Fitted for grinding or bruising food;
specifically applied to projections on the inner
side of the mandibles of certain insects.

Molasse (mō-lās'), *n.* [*F.*, *cf.* *mollasse*, *flabby*, *cf.*
mol, soft, *cf.* *L.* *mollis*, soft.] In *geol.*, a name
given in Switzerland to an important geological
formation belonging in part to the Mio-
cene and in part to a position intermediate be-
tween the Eocene and the Miocene. The formation
is in places over 6,000 feet thick, and chiefly of lacustrine
origin. The fossil vegetation of the Molasse is of great
interest, being subtropical in character, containing palms
of an American type, and also the coniferous genus *Se-
quoia*, now limited to California. It is the upper mem-
ber of the Molasse which contains these plant-remains,
and this part of the series is made up of red sandstones,
marls, and conglomerate (sagittifera). The lower division
of the Molasse is a sandstone containing marine and
brackish water shells.

molasses (mō-lās'ez), *n.* [Formerly also, and
prop., *molassa*; = *F.* *melasse* = *It.* *melazzo* (also,
after *F.*, *molassa*).] *cf.* *Sp.* *melaza* = *Pg.* *melago*,
molasses, *cf.* *L.* *melacerus*, honey-like, *cf.* *mel* (*well*),
honey: see *well*.] The uncrystallized syrup
produced in the manufacture of sugar. It prop-
erly differs from treacle in that it comes from sugar in the
process of making, while treacle is obtained in the process
of refining; but the two words are often used synonymously.
—**Maple molasses**. See *maple*.

molaynet, *n.* See *molan*.

mold, *n.* [*cf.* *ME.* *mold*, *molda*,
moold, *cf.* *AS.* *molde*, dust, soil, ground, earth,
the earth, = *OFries.* *molde* = *OHG.* *molta*, *molt*,
MH. *molte*, *malle*, *G.* *dial.* *molt*, dust, earth, =
Ice. *mold* = *Sw.* *mull* = *Dan.* *muld*, *mold*, =
cloth, *mulla*, dust; with formative -d (orig. -d²),
from the verb represented by *Goth.* *malan* =
AS. **malan*, etc., grind: see *meal*.] (*cf.* *mull*),
dust, *malin*, soft stone, sand, etc., from the
same source. The proper spelling in *mold*, like
gold (which is exactly parallel phonetically);
but *mould* has long been in use, and is still com-
monly preferred in Great Britain.] 1. Fine

soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil; crumbling or friable soil.

In that the selenia or the plantlets may be selenia a little wonder, gemmes three of selenia under moidle is sette away.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

The black earth, everywhere obvious on the surface of the ground, we call moidle.

Woodward.

2. The earth; the ground. [Obsolete or provincial; in Scotch usually in the plural, moidles, moids.]

They Horn were under moidle,
Other elles wher he woidle.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 317.

There is noo mynshape peple amonge thise beggeren
Thane of alle maner men that on this moidle walketh.

Piers Plouman (B), vii. 195.

Affrighted then they did behold
His body turning into moidle,
And though he had a month been dead,
This handkerchief was about his head.
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, l. 222).

Their bones are mingled with the moidle,
Their dust is on the wind.

Brugnot, The Greek Boy.

3. The matter of which anything is formed; material.

No matter for you,
Unless you were of gentler, milder moidle.

Shak., T. of the S., l. 1. 80.

Nature formed me of her softest moidle,
And sunk me even below my own weak sex.

Addison, Cato, l. 6.

4. or under the moids, in the earth; buried. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Late, late 't the night the balmin' grut,
Their mither, she under the moids heard that.

Old ballad.

The truth . . . first came out by the balmin' wife,
after Sir John and her ain gudeman were bath in the moids.

Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xl.

5. mold¹, mould¹ (mold), v. t. [*< mold¹, n.*] To cover with mold.

Guinea grass requires to be moidled, when the stalks and roots throw out new stalks and grass shoots.

T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1828), p. 300.

6. mold², mould² (mold), v. [*First in early mod. E. mould, moulde; a later form, with excrement d, of ME. moulten, mowlen, mollen, earlier muelon, muelon, grow musty, mold, < leel, mylla (= Sw. mygla), grow muggy or musty, mold (cf. mygla = Sw. mygel, mold, moultenness), < mugga, soft drizzling mist, mugginess: see mug¹, muggy.* The form mould instead of moul arose partly out of confusion with the pp. moulde, also spelled moulde, moulde, and used as an adj. (whence the later adj. mouldy, moldy), and partly out of confusion of the noun mould² (for moul) with mould¹, mold¹, friable earth, dust, etc. (with which the word has generally been identified), and also with mould³, mold³, for mole¹, a spot, blemish, as to form, with mould⁴, mold⁴, a model (that in mould³, mold³, and mould⁴, mold⁴ being also excrement.) I. intrans. To grow musty; become moldy; contract mold.

(Other tenen thinges muelen other (or) mouten.

Aneren Rinde, p. 344.

Let us not moulde (var. moulde) thus in idleness.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 32.

There be some houses where . . . baked meats will mould more than in others.

Bacon.

II. trans. To cause to contract mold: as, damp mold cheese.

7. mold³, mould³, p. a. [*< ME. moulde, moulde, moulde, moulde, moulde, pp. of moulten, grow musty: see mold², v.* This form, prop. moulde, is put here as involved in mold², v. and n.] Grown musty; moldy; moldy.

This white top writeth min olde yeres;
Min herte is also moulde as min heres.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 3867.

And with his blade shall washe undefouled
The gyfte of man with rust of synne s moidle.

Lydgate, (Halliwell)

Thy drynkes sowren thy moidle mete,
Where with the fable myghte wol fare.

M.S. Contad. Ff. ii. 38, f. 16.

(*Halliwell.*)

8. mold³, mould³ (mold), n. [*See mold², v. and p. a.*] A minute fungus or other vegetable growth of a low type, especially one of such vegetable organisms as appear on articles of food when left neglected, decaying matter, bodies which lie long in warm and damp air, animal and vegetable tissues, etc.; in a somewhat looser sense, mustiness or incipient decay. Most of the common molds belong to the ge-



Mold (*Penicillium glaucum*), magnified. a, the mycelium; c, the conidia.

9. *Mucor*. *M. Mucedo* forms small downy tufts of grayish-white color on bread, decaying fruit, etc. *M. Synglium* occurs on decaying mushrooms. *Phycomyces pilosus*, a related form, grows on oily or greasy substances. The common blue mold on decaying bread, cheese, etc., is *Penicillium glaucum*. See *Mucor*, *Mucorin*, *Penicillium*.

All moulds are inceptions of putrefaction, as the moulds of pie and flesh, which moulds afterwards turn into worms.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 330.

Black mold, a general name for certain hyphomycetous fungi having dark colored or carbonized mycelium, belonging chiefly to the family *Dermateaceae*.

10. mold³, mould³ (mold), n. [*A later form, with excrement d, of mole¹. Prob. due in part to confusion with mold², mold². The form is extinct chiefly in iron-mold.*] A spot; a stain, as that caused by rust.

Upon the little breast, like christall bright,
She mote perceive a little purple mold,
That like a rose her sicken leaves did faire unfold.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 7.

11. mold³, mould³ (mold), v. t. [*< mold³, n.*] To stain, as with rust.

12. mold⁴, mould⁴ (mold), n. [*< ME. mold, moulde, moulde, with unorig. medial d, for *mole, < OF. mole, moule, mole, mosh, moulle, F. moule = Sp. Pg. molder, a mold, measure, < L. modulus, a measure, model: see modulus, model.*] 1. A form or model pattern of a particular shape, used in determining the shape of something in a molten, plastic, or otherwise yielding state.

The mould of a man's fortune is in his own hands.

Bacon, Essays, Fortune.

New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments, cleave not to their mould
But with the aid of use.

Shak., Macbeth, l. 3. 143.

Made in his image! Sweet and gracious souls,
Dear to my heart by nature's fondness names,
Is not your memory still the precious mould
That lends its form to him who hears my prayer?

O. W. Holmes, Love.

2. Form; shape; cast; character.

My some, if thou of such a mould
Art made, now tell me please thy shrift.

Greene, Conf. Amant., iv.

French churches, both under others abroad and at home in their own country, all cast according to that mould which Calvin had made.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ll.

The expectancy and rose of the fair state,
The glass of fashion, and the mould of form.

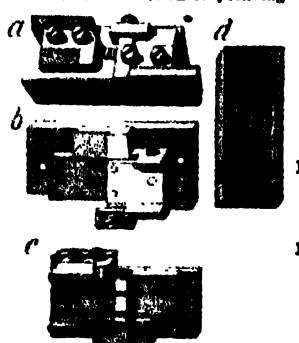
Shak., Hamlet, III. 1. 161.

Men of mould

Well embodied, well ensoiled.

Emerson, Monads.

3. Specifically, in founding, the form into which a fused metal is run to obtain a cast. Molds for metals and alloys having a low melting-point, as lead, type-metal, Britannia metal, etc., are made of iron or plaster of Paris, and may be used many times. Molds for the less fusible metals and alloys, as iron, brass, bell-metal, etc., are made in sand or loam and are divided into three classes: (a) *Open molds*, in which the pattern is impressed in the sand and withdrawn, and the molten metal is then poured in and finds its level. (b) *Core molds*, or molds in two parts called the drag and the cope (or core), forming together a two part flask, one part being placed over the other, and each being impressed with one half of the matrix or pattern. See flask, 2. (c) *Loam molds*, or molds built up with a core of brickwork or other material, and covered with foundry loam. As in the case of open molds, with close moulds a pattern, usually of wood, is used, being impressed one half at a time in the two parts of the flask or moulding-box, which, when put together so as to correspond, form the mold. Loam-molds are used especially in making large hollow castings, and do not require a pattern. These molds are of every shape and size, from molds for kettles and water pipes to those for engine cylinders and great cannons. Fine molds for making castings of insects, flowers, and other delicate objects are formed by suspending the object in a box by means of wires and covering it with plaster of Paris. When set the mold is heated until the object is burned, and the ash is then blown out, leaving the original shape in the mold. Another method is to fashion the figure in wax, boil it in plaster or clay, and then melt out the wax (*cire perdue*). In making plaster casts of parts of the human body, or of sculptors' models, the original mold requires to be cut to remove it from the object, and the parts are afterward fitted together. Gelatin, paper mache, and sulphur are also used for making certain kinds of molds. The type-mold of type-founders is of steel in two pieces, making right and left halves, on the top of which, when conjoined, the matrix is attached. Every body of type has its special mold, which can be used for that body only, but the mold is made adjustable for the varying widths of type.



Details of Type-mold.

a, the two halves of the mold united but without the matrix, showing the face of the type H as formed in the mold; c, one half of the mold; e, the other half of the mold, showing the body of the letter H in position; d, the matrix relatively enlarged, showing the face of the letter H.

4. In terra-cotta work, the plaster forms used in making terra-cotta architectural ornaments. They are usually in a number of parts, and when the clay is set sufficiently the mold is carefully taken apart. Similar molds are used also for glass, pottery, and waxwork.

5. In stucco-work, a templet or former for shaping cornices, centerpieces, etc.—6. In paper-manufacture, a frame with a bottom of wire netting which is filled with paper-pulp that in draining away leaves a film of pulp which is formed into a sheet of paper.—7. In ship-building, the pattern used in working out the frames of a vessel.—8. A former or matrix used in various household operations, as an incised stamp of wood for shaping and ornamenting pats of butter, or a form of metal, earthenware, etc., for giving shape to jellies, blanc-mange, loaves, etc.—9. In cookery, a dish shaped in a mold: as, a mold of jelly.

We had preserved plums to the mould of rice.

Dickens.

10. In anat., same as fontanelle, 2.—11. Among gold-beaters, a number of pieces of vellum or a like substance, laid over one another, between which the leaves of gold are laid for the final beating.—Elastic mold. See elastic. Gold-beaters' mold.

12. mold⁴, mould⁴ (mold), v. t. [*< OF. moller, moler, F. mouler = Sp. Pg. molder, < L. modulari, measure; from the noun: see mold⁴, n.*] 1. To form into a particular shape; shape; model; fashion; cast in or as in a mold; specifically, to form articles of clay upon a whirling table or potter's wheel, or in molds which open and close like those employed in metal-casting.

Though he have been or seemed somewhat harsh heretofore, yet now you shall find he is new moulded.

Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 220.

If these two things be supposed, that a man set before him honest and good ends and again, that he be resolute, constant, and true unto them, it will follow that he shall mould himself into all virtue at once.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 300.

Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay
To mould me man?

Milton, P. L., l. 744.

2. In ship-building, to give the required depth and outline to, as ships' timbers. Diamond-molded glass. See glass.—Molded breadth, the greatest breadth of a ship, measured to the outside of the frame-timbers.—Molded charcoal. See charcoal.—Molded glass, glass which is blown in a mold. The mold fits around the melted glass held on the end of the pontil, and is adapted for easy and rapid adjustment.—Molded wood, wood embraced in designs by having the pattern stamped deeply on the end grain of the wood, this end being then planed down to the bottom of the impression, and soaked in water, when the compressed parts swell up into high relief. Medallions and other decorative objects were produced in this way in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

3. mold⁴, n. An obsolete form of mole². *Levin.* moldability, mouldability (mold-la-bil-i-ti), n. [*< moldable; see bility.*] Capability of being molded.

4. moldable, mouldable (mold-la-bil), a. [*< mold⁴ + -able.*] Capable of being molded or formed.

The differences of impenetrable and not impenetrable; figurative and not figurative; mouldable and not mouldable.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 866.

5. moldalet, n. [*ME., also molde-ale, a funeral feast, < molde, earth (with ref. to burial), + ale, a drinking, a feast: see mold¹ and ale. Cf. moldmrat. Hence pulled ale: see mull.*] A funeral feast. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 341.

6. Moldavian (mol-da-vi-an), a. and n. [*< Moldavia (see def.) + -an.*] I. a. Of or relating to Moldavia, a former principality of eastern Europe, now forming part of the kingdom of Rumania.—Moldavian balm, a blue-flowered labiate herb, *Dracopis Moldavica*, cultivated in flower-gardens, and of some culinary use.—Moldavian cloak, a long outer garment worn by women about 1860, having a cape in front covering the arms and serving on each side as a kind of sleeve.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Moldavia. mold-board (mold'board), n. 1. The curved board or metal-plate in a plow, which turns over the furrow.—2. In founding, the board on which the pattern for a mold is laid; a follow-board. mold-box (mold'box), n. A box used in casting steel under pressure for the manufacture of guns, etc. As devised by *St. Joseph Whitworth*, this is a cylindrical box in which melted crucible steel or Siemens-Martin process steel is subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 6,000 pounds per square inch. Two closely fitting hoops of steel of ample strength are fitted on the interior with cast-iron lugs having vertical channels on the faces fitted to the hoops, and numerous channels leading from the vertical channels to the interior of the mold-box. The interior surfaces of the lugs are lined with refractory sand. A central core of cast-iron faced with refractory sand, and provided with horizontal and vertical channels like the lugs, is erected in the box, leaving annular space into which the metal is run. By means of a hydraulic press an annular piston or plunger is driven down upon the upper surface of the molten metal. The

ness which would otherwise be retained in the metal are removed out, escaping through the channels in the legs and the core.

mold-candle (môld'kan'dl), *n.* A candle formed in a mold, as distinguished from a *dipped candle* or *dip*. See *dip*, *n.*, 2.

mold-cistern (môld'sis'tern), *n.* In *sugar-making*: (a) The vat which receives the drippings from the sugar-leaves. (b) A tank in which the molds are washed after use. *E. H. Knight.*

molder¹, moulder¹ (môl'dér), *v.* [A freq. form of *mold¹, mould¹*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To turn to mold or dust by natural decay; waste away by a gradual separation of the component particles, especially without the presence of water; crumble.

The ninth (means to induce and accelerate putrefaction) is by the interchange of heat and cold, or wet and dry; as we see in the *mouldering* of earth in frosts and suns. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 337.

To Dust must all that Heav'n of Beauty (come)
And must *Pastora moulder* in the Tomb!
Congress, Death of Queen Mary.

The brass and marble remain, yet the inscriptions are effaced by time, and the imagery *moulders* away.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. x. 5.

2. To be diminished; waste away gradually.

If he had sat still the enemy's army would have *mouldered* to nothing. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion.*

II. trans. To turn to dust; crumble; waste.

These rocks (falling from mountain-tops) . . . when their foundations have been *mouldered* with age. *Addison, Remarks on Italy.*

molder¹, moulder¹ (môl'dér), *n.* [*< molder¹, v.*] Mold; clay.

Not that we are privy to the eternal counsel of God, but for that by sense of our airy bodies we have a more refined faculty of foreseeing than men possibly can have that are chained to such heavy earthly *moulder*.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 55. (*Halliwel.*)

molder², moulder² (môl'dér), *n.* [*< ME. "molder, multure, mouldure, a former (knuder); < mold¹ + -er¹.*] One who molds or forms into shape; specifically, one who is employed in making castings in a foundry.

Unthinking, overbearing people, who . . . set up for reformers and new *moulders* of the constitution.

By Berkeley, Discourse to Magistrates.

More distinct style than even blank-verse, and quite as plainly takes the stamp of its *molder*.

The Century, XXIX. 508.

Molders' clamp, flask, etc. See *clamp, etc.*

moldery (môl'dér-ē), *n.* [*< molder¹ + -y¹.*] Of the nature of or like mold. *London.*

mold-facing (môl'fā'sing), *n.* In *iron- and brass-founding*: (a) A thin coating of finely pulverized material dusted upon the inside faces of molds, to insure smooth outside surfaces on the castings. For iron, powdered charcoal and mill-dust, and sometimes plumbago, are used. For brass, pease-meal, powder of soapstone, rottenstone, graphite, and chalk are variously employed. (b) A wash of plumbago and water laid on the faces of a mold by gentle manipulation with a soft brush, and allowed to dry before the cast is made.

moldiness, mouldiness (môl'di-nēs), *n.* [*< moldy¹ + -ness.* Cf. *moldiness*.] The state of being moldy; moldy growth; minute fungi. See *moldy².*

His few Greek books a rotten chest contain'd,
Whose covers much of *mouldiness* complain'd.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, III.

molding¹, moulding¹ (môl'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mold¹, mould¹*, *v.*] The act of covering with mold; mold used to cover the roots of plants.

When the sprouts (of sugar-cane) are six or eight inches high, it will be necessary to put a gang in to give them a plentiful *molding*, in order to cover their roots and feed their stems.

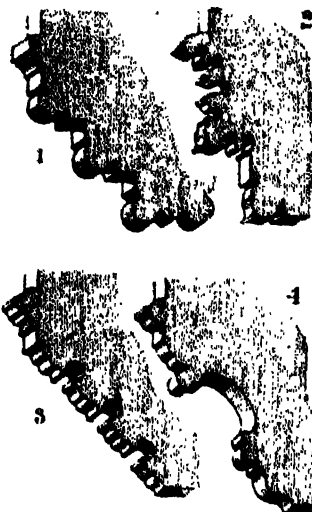
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1825), p. 326.

molding², moulding² (môl'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mold², mould²*, *v.*] 1. The process of shaping any plastic substance into a given form, as wax into artistic figures, or clay into bricks.

For there was never man without our *molding*,
Without our stamp upon him, and our justice,
Left any thing three ages after him
Good, and his own. *Fletcher, Tamer Tamed*, III. 2.

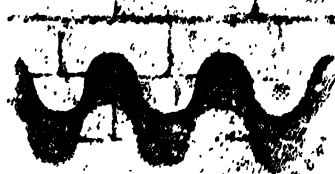
2. Anything cast in a mold, or anything formed as if by a mold.—3. In *arch.*, a member of construction or decoration so treated as to introduce varieties of outline or contour in edges or surfaces, whether on projections or in cavities, such as on cornices, string-courses, bases, door- or window-jambes, lintels, etc. In classical architecture moldings are divided into three classes: the *right-lined*, as the *fillet*, *beak*, *listel*, *regula*; the *curved*, as the *astragal* or *bead*, the *torus*, the *cavetto*, the *quarter-round*, *ovolo*, and *cushion*; and the *compound*, as the *ogee*, *talet*, or *cyma reversa*, the *cyma recta* or *dentata*, and the *scotia* or *trochilus*, all of which are known by many synonymous

names. In Roman architecture all curved moldings are formed of portions of circles, while in Greek architecture they are for the most part formed of some conic section, of which the curve, in good work, is always of extreme refinement. All these moldings are frequently en-



Sections of Medieval Moldings.
1, Norman style. 2, Early English style. 3, Decorated style.
4, Perpendicular style.

riched by carving. In the architecture of the middle ages there is very great diversity in the form and arrangement of the moldings. In the Norman style they consist almost entirely of rounds and hollows, variously combined with splays and fillets, a striking peculiarity of this style being the recurrence of moldings broken into zigzag lines. In the succeeding English style, the early Pointed, the moldings are much lighter and more boldly cut. In the Decorated style of the fourteenth century there is still greater diversity, and this period is further characterized by the introduction of the *roll molding*, and another termed the *scot molding*. In the Perpendicular style large and often shallow hollows prevail, and the moldings are in general of flatter profile and less effective than those of earlier periods. The moldings of medieval architecture are very commonly sculptured with surface-ornament beautiful in design and elaborate in workmanship. See cuts under *dog-tooth moulding*, *egg, egg, indented, keel-molding, lunette, fret, &c.* **Self-molding**, a molding passing entirely around the interior of a passenger-car, directly above the windows. **Cor-builder's Deck**.—**Dovetail-molding**. See *dovetail*. **Embossed molding**. See *embossed*.—**Nail-headed molding**. See *nail-headed*. **Nebuly molding**, in *arch.*, a molding in Romanesque architecture the edge of which



Nebuly Molding. — Southwell Minster, England

forms an undulating or wavy line; introduced in corbel tables and archivoltas. **Baking molding**, a molding incised from the horizontal or vertical, as that which often follows the line of a staircase, the roll of an ascending balustrade, etc.

molding-bed (môl'ding-bed), *n.* A machine for working rectilinear moldings in marble. A traveling frame carries revolving grinders, and is adjustable vertically by a screw to the height required by the thickness of the marble. The grinders are solid cylinders of cast iron, and are counterparts of the required moldings.

molding-board (môl'ding-bôrd), *n.* Same as *mold-board*.

molding-box (môl'ding-boks), *n.* In *foundry-work*, a molding-flask.

molding-crane (môl'ding-kran), *n.* A crane adapted for use in a foundry in handling molds and flasks; a foundry-crane.

molding-cutter (môl'ding-kut'er), *n.* A tool working on the principle of the plane-iron or cutter of a hand-plane, the edge of which is formed by a bevel on one side of the tool. The edges of molding-cutters are formed to correspond with the outline of the cross-sections of the moldings to be cut, each cutter being adapted to only one pattern of molding. Thus, to cut a molding of semicircular cross-section, the edge of the cutter must be a semicircle of the exact size of the molding. Such moldings were formerly cut by hand-planing, but this is now almost entirely superseded by power planing machines with rotary cutters.

molding-file (môl'ding-fl), *n.* A file with a concave face used for finishing molded surfaces.

molding-flask (môl'ding-flask), *n.* 1. Same as *flask*, 2.—2. In *dentistry*, a jointed receptacle in three parts, in which the vulcanite model and plaster mold are secured in making dentures ready for the muffle. *E. H. Knight.*

molding-frame (môl'ding-frām), *n.* In *foundrying*, the templet by which an object is shaped in loam-molding. *E. H. Knight.*

molding-hole (môl'ding-hôl), *n.* In *foundrying*, an excavation in the foundry-floor in which castings of large size are made.

molding-loam (môl'ding-lōm), *n.* A mixture of clay and sand employed by foundrymen in constructing molds for loam-molding.

molding-machine (môl'ding-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. In *wood-working*, one of a class of high-speed power-machines for planing, recessing, shaping, molding, profiling, and panelling wood. Such machines occupy in wood working much the same position as the milling-machine in metal-work, as both operate by means of revolving cutters. In molding-machines all the work is performed by revolving cutter-heads having variously shaped knives. These cutters are used singly, as in some panel-machines, and project through the table on which the work is laid, or they are arranged in gangs and series so that the wood in passing through the machine is exposed successively to all the cutters. By this gang-system of cutters it is possible to cut moldings and edgings of the most complicated pattern. One form of the machine has the cutters between the cutter-arbor bearings, and is known as a *matching machine* or *wood-planing machine*, or an *inside-molding machine*. In another form the cutters project up through the table and are arranged to work upon the inside edges of moldings. This type is known as the *edge molding machine*. Sometimes called *carving-machine*, *curvity-planer*, or *relief-panelling machine*.

2. A machine for making molding from an artificial composition. The material is forced from a hopper by a compressor, is carried by an apron beneath a die-wheel, and after being shaped by this it is delivered on a table.

3. In *sheet-metal working*, a rolling-machine with shaped rollers of which one is the counterpart of the other, for molding sheet-metal into shape for cornices, balustrades, etc.—4. In *foundrying*: (a) A machine for making loam-molds in flasks from small patterns carried by the machine. (b) A gear-molding machine.

Gear-molding machine, an apparatus for molding large gear wheels from a pattern of a small section of the gear, as of two teeth and the interstitial space.—**Stone-molding machine**, a machine for working stone moldings.

It resembles one form of stone-saw, but differs from it in having the frame which carries the revolving grinder adjustable, by means of a screw beneath, to the thickness of the slab. The grinder is kept constantly supplied with moist sand. **Surface-molding machine**, a form of molding machine with double-edged cutters and a rapid reverse motion. It is used to cut scrolls and plain or molded designs on the surface of solid wood, to rout such work as ends of pews and stairs, to form grooves for in-laid work, to make tinings for carving, etc.

molding-mill (môl'ding-mil), *n.* A sawmill or shaping-mill for timber.

molding-plane (môl'ding-plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane used in forming moldings; a match-plane. Such planes have various patterns or curves and concave soles for making the different parts of moldings, as hollows and rounds.

molding-plow (môl'ding-plōw), *n.* A plow with two mold-boards to throw the soil to both sides at once; a ridging-plow. It is used in forming ridges, in hilling potatoes, etc.

molding-sand (môl'ding-sānd), *n.* A mixture of sand and loam of which molds for use in a foundry are made.

molding-saw (môl'ding-sā), *n.* A circular saw or combination of circular saws for cutting out blocks approximating to the shapes of ornamental moldings. The molding is finished by cutters formed to the exact curve.

molding-table (môl'ding-tā-bl), *n.* A table on which a potter molds his ware. It has a trough in which the workman moistens his hands, and a block and stock board on which he places the tile-mold. There are also four pegs driven into the table at the corners of the block and stock board, to sustain the mold and regulate the thickness of the tile.

mold-loft (môl'd-lôft), *n.* A large room in a ship-building yard in which the several parts of a ship are drawn out in their proper dimensions from the construction drawings. Also called *molding-loft*.

[The various problems of laying off are solved upon the floor of a building known as the *Mold-Loft*, where the drawings furnished by the designer are transferred in chalk lines in full size, and then by the aid of geometry, and in the manner discussed in the following pages, the draughtsman determines and draws in the shapes of the various components of the frame. Molds are made to the lines, and with these molds and other data furnished by the draughtsman the workmen are enabled to trim the timbers or bend the angle-irons, and place such marks upon them as shall leave nothing but the putting together and fastening them in their places in order to construct the frame of the ship.

Thearle, Naval Architecture, § 1.

moldmeat, *n.* [Ofr. *mouldmeat*; *< mold¹ + meat¹*. Cf. *moldale*.] A funeral feast.

moldness, mouldness, *n.* [ME. *mowledness*; *< mold², a. + -ness*.] Moldiness. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 244.

without complete separation of its parts.

We have, I believe, what we may almost call a new chemistry, some day to be revealed to us by means of photographic records of the behavior of molecules.

J. N. Lasker, *Spect. Anal.*, p. 160.

Hence—2. A very small particle or bit of something; a particle; an atom. [Colloq.]—3. In *ornith.*, the broad or cicatricula of a fecundated ovum. [Rare.]—Constituent molecule, a molecule which is united with others unlike itself, as some of the ingredients of a heterogeneous body.—Integral molecule. See *integral*.—Organic molecules, bodies capable of neither generation nor corruption, which were supposed by Buffon to account for the properties of living matter.—*Syn.* 1. Atom, etc. See *particle*.

mole-eyed (mō'īd), *a.* 1. Having very small eyes, like a mole's; having imperfect sight; purblind.

But this mole-eyed, dragon-tailed abomination (a crocodile) . . . was utterly loathsome.

G. W. Curtis, *Nile Notes of a Howdy!*, p. 75.

Hence—2. Figuratively, short-sighted; taking a narrow view of things: as, *mole-eyed* parsimony.

mole-heapt, *n.* Same as *mole-hill*. *Minshew*.

mole-hill (mō'hil), *n.* A little hill, hillock, mound, or ridge of earth thrown up by moles in burrowing underground. When moles are working near the surface in search of food, the hills become tortuous ridges which may be traced sometimes for many yards with little or no interruption.

A devil of pride

Ranges in airy thoughts to catch a star,
Whiles ye grasp mole-hills. *Ford, Fancies*, l. 3.

The glass through which an envious eye doth gaze
Can easily make a mole-hill mountain seem.

P. Fletcher, 'Upon his Brother's Book, Christ's Victory.

To make a mountain of (or out of) a mole-hill, to magnify an insignificant matter.

mole-hole (mō'hōl), *n.* The burrow of a mole.

molendinaceous (mō-len-di-nā'shi-us), *a.* [*L. molendinus*, a mill-house (< *L. molendus*, gerundive of *molere*, grind: see *mill*), + *-aceous*.] Like a windmill; resembling the sails of a windmill: applied to fruits or seeds which have many wings. [Rare.]

molendinarius (mō-len-di-nā-ri-us), *a.* [*L. L. molendinarius*: see *molendinarius*.] Same as *molendinaceous*.

molendinarius (mō-len-di-nā-ri), *a.* [*L. L. molendinarius*, < *molendinum*, a mill-house: see *molendinaceous*.] Relating to a mill; acting as a miller. [In the quotation the word is intentionally pedantic.]

Dismount, then, O lovely Molinara, unless thou wouldst rather that I should transport thee on horseback to the house of thy molendinarius father. *Scott, Monastery*, xlix.

mole-plant (mōl'plant), *n.* Same as *mole-free*.

mole-plow (mōl'plou), *n.* A plow having a pointed iron shoe secured to the end of a standard, used in making a deep drain for water.

mole-rat (mōl'rat), *n.* 1. A myomorph rodent quadruped of the family *Spalacidae* (which see for technical characters): so called from its resemblance to a mole in appearance and habits. The mole-rats are stout-bodied rodents, with short, strong limbs (of which the fore ones are fossorial), short or rudimentary tail, and minute or rudimentary eyes

and ears. They live under ground and burrow very extensively. All belong to the Old World. The best-known species is *Spalax typhlus* of Europe and Asia. (Where are Indian and African, of the genera *Heterocephalus* and *Rhizomys*. The bathyergues are mole-rats of the subfamily *Bathyerginae*, inhabiting Africa, as the strand mole-rat, *Bathyergus maritimus*, and species of the genera *Hellomys* and *Georchus*.)

2. A fossorial murine rodent of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Siphacinae*. It resembles the preceding superficially and in habits to some extent. These mole-rats are confined to the palaearctic region, where they are represented by the genera *Siphus* and *Ellobius*. The species, *S. apicalis*, is the best-known.

3. The Australian duck-mole or duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*.

mole-shrew (mōl'shrō), *n.* 1. An American short-tailed shrew, of the family *Soricidae* and genus *Blarina*, somewhat resembling a small mole. *B. brevicauda* is the largest and best-known species, common in the United States and Canada. See *out* under *March*.

2. Any American mole; a shrew-mole. All the American *Talpidae* (genera *Scalops*, *Scapanus*, and *Condylura*) differ from the Old World moles, and somewhat approach shrews in character. The name is also applied to *Neurotrichus glabris*, which is of a different family (*Soricidae*).

mole-skin (mōl'skin), *n.* and *a.* 1. The skin of a mole.—2. A kind of fustian, double-twisted and extra strong, and cropped before dyeing. Compare *beaver-teen*, 2.

II. *a.* Made of or resembling mole-skin: as, a *mole-skin* vest; a *mole-skin* purse.

mole-spade (mōl'spād), *n.* A spade or apud used in prodding for moles, or in setting traps for them.

Poor Menaphon neither asked his swayer for his sheep, nor took his mole-spade on his neck to see his pasture. *Greene, Menaphon*, p. 83.

molest (mō-lest'), *v. t.* [*ME. molesten*, < *OF. molester*, *F. molester* = *Sp. Pg. molestar* = *It. molestare*, < *L. molestare*, trouble, annoy, molest, < *molestus*, troublesome, < *molea*, a burden, difficulty, labor, trouble: see *mole*.] To trouble; disturb; harass; vex; meddle with injuriously.

But how this can doth Trolius molest,
That may none earthly mannae longe seyn.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 880.

My Father was afterwards most unjustly and spitefully molested by y^e Jeering Judge Richardson, for reproving the execution of a woman. *Knox, Diary*, Nov. 3, 1683.

The moping owl does to the Moon complain
Of such as, wand'ring near her secret bower,
Molest her ancient solitary reign. *Gray, Elegy*.

—*Syn.* Annoy, Plague, etc. (see *tear*). Incommode, discommode, inconvenience.

molest (mō-lest'), *n.* [*molet*, *v. Cf. molest*.] Trouble.

Thus clogg'd with love, with passions, and with grief,
I saw the country life had least molest.

Greene, *Song of a Country Swain*, in *The Mourning* (Garment).

molestation (mōl-es- or mō-les-tā'shion), *n.* [*ME. molestation*, < *ML. *molestatio* = *L. molestari*, trouble: see *molest*, *v.*] 1. The act of molesting.—2. The state of being molested; annoyance; vexatious interference.

The knight and his companion, having reached the castle, . . . passed the bridge, and entered the gate without molestation.

Huide, tr. of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, xiv, note 8.

3. In *Scots law*, the troubling or harassing of one in the possession of his lands. An action of molestation arises chiefly in questions of common or of controverted marches or land-boundaries. —*Syn.* 1. See *tear*.

molester (mō-les'tēr), *n.* One who molests, disturbs, or annoys.

Surely to every good and peaceable man it must in nature needs be a hateful thing to be the displeaser and molester of thousands. *Milton, Church Government*, ii, Pref.

molestful (mō-les'tfūl), *a.* [*molet* + *-ful*.] Troublesome; annoying; harassing.

But that [pride] which breaketh out to the disturbance and vexation of others is hated as *molestful* and mischievous. *Burton, Works*, l. xlii.

molestlet, *n.* [*ME. moletu* = *Sp. Pg. It. molestia*, < *L. molestia*, troublesome-ness, trouble, < *molestus*, troublesome: see *molest*, *n.*] Trouble; distress.

In this manner he ne getweth hym nat suffourance that power forleteth and that *molestu* (var. *molestie*) pricketh. *Chaucer, Boethius*, iii, prose 9.

molestions (mō-les'chion), *a.* [*moletu* + *-ous*.] Troublesome; annoying.

molest, *n.* A Middle English form of *mullet*.

mole-track (mōl'trak), *n.* The track or course of a mole under ground.

mole-tree (mōl'trō), *n.* A biennial plant, caperspurge (*Euphorbia Lathyris*, considered officious in clearing land of moles. Its seeds have been used as a cathartic. Also *mole-plant*.

molette (mōl'et'), *n.* [*OF. molette*.] In *her.*, same as *mullet*.

molewarp, *n.* See *molehearp*.

mole-y, *a.* See *moly*.

moleynet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mullet*.

moli (mō'li), *n.* [Native name.] A small tree, *Bracconia heliandra*, growing in elevated regions in the Somali country, Africa. It yields a sort of dragon's blood, said not to be exported, yet resembling it not identical with that known as *drag dragon's blood*, attributed to *Bracconia tinctoria* of the island of Zanzibar.

A resin of sedulous flavor obtained from the moli tree (*Bracconia heliandra*). *Bot. Amer.*, N. S., LV, 844.

Molidæ (mōl'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. Mola* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, of the superfamily *Molidæ*; the sunfishes, head-fishes, mole-buts, or molidæ. They have a compressed-oblong body, longer than high, and a posterior marginal or caudal fin between the dorsal and anal, supported

by corresponding interapical bones (in the adult at least 4 or 5 above and 5 or 6 below) and connected with the posterior surfaces of the neural and hemal spines of the last complete (typically 16th) vertebra. The family contains several fishes of remarkable appearance, whose body ends behind so abruptly that it seems as if cut off. The best-known, *Mola mola*, attains great size, sometimes weighing 700 or 800 pounds; it is best known by the name of *sunfish*. Other species, belonging to two different genera, are smaller. The family is also named *Orthopristidae*, and is synonymous with the subfamily *Cephalinae*. See *cut* under *Mola*, 1.

Molière (mō-lī-er'), *a.* [*Molière* (see *def.*) + *-ique*.] Pertaining to or resembling Molière (Jean Baptiste Poquelin, called Molière, 1622-73), the greatest comic writer of France, or his plays.

Crispin and Turecaret are unquestionably *Molièresque*, though they are perhaps more original in their following of Molière than any other plays that can be named.

Kings, Brd., XIV, 372.

molimen (mōl'i-men), *n.* [*L. molimen*, great effort, < *molere*, toil, < *molea*, a burden, difficulty: see *mole*.] Great effort or endeavor; especially, in *physiol.*, extraordinary effort made in the performance of any function: as, the menstrual *molimen*.

moliminous (mō-lim'i-nus), *a.* [*L. molimen* (-*im*), great effort, + *-ous*.] 1. Made with great effort or endeavor.—2. Of grave import; momentous.

Prophesies of an vast and moliminous concurrence to the world. *Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 321.

moliminously (mō-lim'i-nus-ly), *adv.* In a moliminous or laborious and unyielding manner. See the quotation under *cumbersome*. [Rare.]

Molina (mō-lī-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL. Mola* + *-ina*.] Günther's third group of *Gymnodontes*: same as the family *Molidæ*.

moline (mō'lin), *n.* and *a.* [*L. L. molinus*, pertaining to a mill, *molina*, a mill, < *L. mola*, mill-stone, mill: see *mill*.] 1. *n.* The crossed iron sunk in the center of the upper millstone, for receiving the spindle fixed in the lower stone; a mill-rynd.

II. *a.* In *her.*, resembling a moline.—*Cross moline*. See *cross*.

Molinia (mō-lī-nī-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Schrank, 1780)*, named after J. Molina, a writer upon Chilean plants and animals.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceae* and the subtribe *Eragrostinae*, characterized by an elongated narrow panicle, small spikelets with from two to four flowers, and awnless glumes, the empty ones being slightly smaller than the flowering ones. There is but a single species, *M. coriacea*, found throughout Europe and variously named *blue* or *purple* *molinia* grass, *purple* *molinia* grass, and *Indian* grass. It is a rather coarse stiff perennial, often three feet high, having narrow flat leaves, which are chiefly radical and form large tufts. It is common in woods, on moors, and in wet heathy places, but is of little agricultural value.

Molinism (mō-lī-niz-m), *n.* [*cf. Molina* (see *def.*) + *-ism*.] The doctrine, propounded in 1588 by Luis Molina, a celebrated Spanish Jesuit, that the efficacy of divine grace depends simply on the will which accepts it—that grace is a free gift to all, but that the consent of the will is requisite in order that grace may be efficacious.

Molinist (mō-lī-nist), *n.* [*cf. Molina* (see *Molinism*) + *-ist*.] One who holds the opinions of Molina in respect to grace, free will, and predestination. See *Molinism*.

Molinist (mō-lī-nist), *n.* [*cf. Molinism* (see *def.*) + *-ist*.] A quietist, or follower of Miguel de Molinos (1627-98), who taught the direct relationship between the soul and God.

molture (mōl'ti-tūr), *n.* [*ML. moltura*, a grinding, < *L. molere*, grind: see *mill*.] (*Cf. mul-ture*.) A feed in kind for the use of a mill; mulcture. *Darwin*.

This (the Bishop of Rome's) claim of universal power and authority doth bring upon *molture* to their mill. *Atq. Bramhall, Works*, II, 150.

Moll (mol), *n.* [*Also Moll, Mol* (also *dim. Mollie*); a reduced form of *Mary*. It occurs with *dim. -kin* in *walkin, mawkin*.] 1. A familiar form of the feminine name *Mary*.—2. [*L. e.*] A female companion not bound by ties of marriage, but often a life-mate; a word in common use among navvies, coastermongers, and the like. [*Eng.*] **Moll Thompson's brand**, M. T. & Co. empty; applied to an empty jug, decanter, bottle, or other vessel for liquor. [*Colloq.* and *humor.*]

moll (mol), *a.* [*L. mollis*, soft, *mollis*, soft.] In *music*, minor: as, *C moll*, or *C minor*.

molla, mollah (mol'la), *n.* [*Also moolah, mool-lah, mulla, mullak*; < *Turk. Pers. molla, mulla* = *Hind. mauli, maulat*, < *Ar. maulā*, a dignity, judge, etc., *master*, *lit. patron*.] 1. A Moham-



Mole-rat: *Spalax typhlus*

and ears. They live under ground and burrow very extensively. All belong to the Old World. The best-known species is *Spalax typhlus* of Europe and Asia. (Where are Indian and African, of the genera *Heterocephalus* and *Rhizomys*. The bathyergues are mole-rats of the subfamily *Bathyerginae*, inhabiting Africa, as the strand mole-rat, *Bathyergus maritimus*, and species of the genera *Hellomys* and *Georchus*.)

2. A fossorial murine rodent of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Siphacinae*. It resembles the preceding superficially and in habits to some extent. These mole-rats are confined to the palaearctic region, where they are represented by the genera *Siphus* and *Ellobius*. The species, *S. apicalis*, is the best-known.

3. The Australian duck-mole or duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*.

mole-shrew (mōl'shrō), *n.* 1. An American short-tailed shrew, of the family *Soricidae* and genus *Blarina*, somewhat resembling a small mole. *B. brevicauda* is the largest and best-known species.

medan title of honor or compliment given to various religious dignitaries, as heads of orders, and others exercising functions relating to the sacred law, as well as to students of that law. It is not conferred by formal authority, but is an expression of public respect, like *master*.—
2. A superior judge of the Moslem sacred law.

The nomination [of the mufti of Constantinople] must fall on one of the *mollas*, who form the upper stratum of the hierarchy of *ulemas*.
Encyc. Brit., XLII. 661.

mollé, *n.* A Middle English form of *mull*.

mollémoke, *n.* Same as *mollémoque*.

Mollés (mol'ez), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. mollis*, soft. Cf. *mollusk*.] In Lamarck's classification (1801-12), an order of *Vermes*, containing the tapeworms and flukes.

molléton (mol'e-ton), *n.* [F., < *mollé*, dim. of *mou*, mol, soft, < *L. mollis*, soft.] Swanskin; a kind of woolen blanketing used by printers as an elastic impression-surface. *Sammonds*.

molléwell, *n.* [ME., origin obscure. Cf. *milwell*.] The sea-culf. *Nomuncle MS.* (Halliwell.)

moll-horn (mol'hérn), *n.* The common European heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Local, Eng.]

Mollia (mol'i-á), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. mollis*, soft; see *mollé*, *Mollen*.] In Lamarck's classification (1801-12), an order of his class *Radiaria*, containing the aculeophs.

mollity (mol-i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. mollities*, softness (see *mollis*), < *-ity*.] Softness; mollification.

mollie (mol'i), *n.* [Abbr. of *mollémaroking*. Cf. *molly*.] A meeting of ship-captains held on board one of several whaling-ships when ice-bound in company. See the quotation. [Naut. slang.]

Whenever the whaling fleet is stopped for a number of days in the ice, it is the practice for the captains to assemble on board one or the other of the ships to discuss the prospects of the season's catch. These interviews are called *Mollies*, and are announced by a bucket hoisted as a signal at the fore-royal masthead. . . . Generally speaking, a *Mollie* means making a night of it.
Schley and Soley, Lessons of Irony, p. 183.

mollit (mol'i-put), *n.* [= Sp. *mollit*, < *L. mollit* (t-s), pp. of *mollire*, soften, < *mollis*, soft; see *mollé*.] Softening; emollient; soothing. *Bailey*, 1727.

mollitly (mol'i-put-li), *adv.* With softening or soothing effect.

mollifiable (mol'i-fi-a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *mollificable* = Pg. *mollificavel*; as *mollify* + *-able*.] Capable of being mollified, softened, or soothed. *Ash*.

mollification (mol'i-fi-ká-shon), *n.* [F. *mollification* = Pr. *mollificacio* = Sp. *mollificación* = Pg. *mollificação* = It. *mollificazione*, < *ML. mollificatio* (n-), < *L. mollificare*, soften; see *mollify*.] 1. The act of mollifying or softening.

For *mollification*, or *mollification*, it is to be enquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them softer and softer.
Baron, Physiological Romances.

2. Pacification; an appeasing; something that will soothe.

Some mollification for your giant, sweet lady.

Shak., T. N., I. & 218.

mollifier (mol'i-fi-ér), *n.* One who or that which mollifies. *Baron*.

mollify (mol'i-fi), *v. t.* prot. and pp. *mollified*, pp. *mollifying*. [F. *mollifier* = Pr. *mollificer* = Sp. *mollificar* = Pg. *mollificar* = It. *mollificare*, < *LL. mollificare*, soften, < *mollificus*, making soft, < *L. mollis*, soft, + *facere*, make; see *-fy*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To soften; make soft or tender.

When they have killed a great beast, they cut out all the veins and sinews . . . and likewise all the Suet; which done, they die them in water to *mollify* them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 213.

They have not been closed, neither bound up, neither *mollified* with ointment.
Isa. I. 6.

2. To soothe; mitigate; appease; pacify; calm or quiet.

All things tending to the preservation of his life and health, or to the mollifying of his rage, he [a king religious and envious in God's cause] procureth.
Raleigh, Hist. World, V. II. 3.

Chiton mollify'd his cruel mind
With art, and taught his warlike hands to wind
The silver strings of his melodious lyre.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, I.

3. To make less harsh; qualify; tone down; moderate; abate.

Mince the sin and mollify damnation with a phrase.
Frederick

They would . . . sooner prevail with the houses to *mollify* their demands.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

4. To induce or incline by making tender.

If it wrought no further good in him, it was that he, in despite of himself, withdrew himself from harkening to that which might *mollify* his hardened heart.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetria.

I shall deliver words with *mollify*
The hearts of beasts to spare thy innocence.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 2.

= *Syn.* 2 and 3. To mitigate, ease, moderate. — 2. To soothe, quiet.

II. *intrans.* To become soft or tender. [Rare.]

Philanax, feeling his heart more and more *mollifying* unto her, renewed the image of his dead master in his fancy.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

molligut (mol'i-gut), *n.* The angler or goosefish, *Lophius piscatorius*. [Connecticut, U. S.]

molline (mol'in), *n.* [NL. *mollis*, soft, + *-ine*.] A base for ointments used in the treatment of skin-diseases.

It is essentially a soft soap mixed with excess of fat and glycerin. It is made of caustic potash lye having a specific gravity 1.145, glycerin, and coconut-oil, in the proportions 100 parts of oil, 40 parts of lye, and 30 parts of glycerin. The saponification of the oil is carefully performed without heat. The glycerin is afterward thoroughly incorporated by carefully heating and mixing, and the result is a yellowish white substance of soft consistency containing 17 per cent of uncombined oil, which is easily removed from the skin by either warm or cold water.

It is necessary to say that no lard is ever used, a substitute being found in a saponaceous preparation which is known under the name of *molline*.
Lancet, No. 3423, p. 608.

Mollinedia (mol-i-né-di-á), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after F. Mollinedo, a Spanish chemist and naturalist.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the natural order *Monimiacae* and the tribe *Monimieae*, characterized by sessile or stalked drupes on a disk-shaped receptacle, from which the perianth falls off like a lid, by subsessile anthers with the cells united into one at the apex, and by an indefinite number of stamens. They are trees or shrubs, with opposite leaves and insignificant green flowers, which are usually duple and grow in axillary or subterminal clusters. There are 30 species, natives of Australia and the warmer parts of America. Several species are highly aromatic, like the nutmeg. See *inkberry*, 3.

mollinet (mol'i-net), *n.* [F. *moulinet*, F. *moulinet* (= Sp. *molinete*), a small mill, dim. of *moulin* = Sp. *molino* = Pg. *moinho* = It. *molino*, a mill; see *mollé*. Cf. *moulinet*.] A mill of small size. *Bailey*, 1731.

molliplose (mol-i-p'los), *a.* [F. *mollis*, soft, + *-pilos*, a hair; see *pilose*.] Having soft or fine pelage or plumage, as a quadruped or bird; being fleecy, fluffy, or downy, as hair or feathers.

molliplosity (mol-i-p'los-i-ti), *n.* [F. *molliplosité*, < *-ity*.] Fleeciness or fluffiness of the pelage or plumage of quadrupeds or birds.

mollities (mol-i-sh'i-az), *n.* [L. softness, < *mollis*, soft.] 1. *in mol.*, softness; softening. — **Mollities cerebri**, softening of the brain. — **Mollities ossium**, softening of the bones; osteomalacia.

mollitious (mol-i-sh'us), *a.* [L. *mollities*, softness; see *mollities*.] Luxurious.

Here, *mollitious* alcoves gill

Superb as Byzant domes that devils built!

Browning, Sordello, III.

mollitude (mol'i-tud), *n.* [F. *mollitude*, softness, < *mollis*, soft.] Softness; effeminacy. *Campbell*.

Molluginæ (mol-u-jin'gē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fenzl, 1840), < *Mollugo* (*Mollugin*) + *-æ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ficoides*, characterized by a deeply five-parted calyx, and by having from three to five petals, or sometimes none, and hypogynous or partly perigynous stamens. It includes 14 genera, *Mollugo* being the type, and about 73 species, the majority of which grow in Africa; but a few genera, as *Mollugo* and *Gibbula*, are very widely distributed.

Mollugo (mol-lu'gō), *n.* [Linnaeus, 1737]. < *L. mollugo*, a plant also called lappago. < *mollis*, soft.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Ficoides* and the tribe *Molluginæ*, characterized by a capsular fruit, a three- to five-celled ovary containing many ovules, and stipulate leaves which often appear to be whorled. They are erect or diffuse herbs, usually having forked branches, linear-obovate or spatulate leaves, and inconspicuous greenish flowers in axillary umbel-like cymes. About 15 species have been enumerated, which are common in the warmer parts of the globe. *M. verticillata* is common throughout the United States. See *carpet-weed*, and *Tadpole chickweed* (under *chickweed*).

mollusc, *n.* See *mollusk*.

Mollusca (mol-lus'ká), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *mollusca*, a soft-bodied animal, a mollusk; see *mollusk*.] One of the leading divisions of invertebrated animals; an extensive series of invertebrates whose bodies are soft, without any jointed legs, and commonly covered with a hard

shell in one, two, or more pieces, and whose principal parts are neither segmented into a series of longitudinal rings, as in insects, crustaceans, and worms, nor radially arranged, as in echinoderms; the mollusks, as the univalve or bivalve shell-fish of ordinary language. Mollusks have no trace of a notochord or urochord, which distinguishes them from certain organisms, as ascidians, formerly classed with them. They are primitively bilaterally symmetrical, or have a right and left "side" along a main axis; this form is best expressed in the chitons, and is evident in bivalves, slugs, etc., but its expression is often obscured by a twisting to which the body is subjected in various univalves, as those whose shells are spiral. (See *Nautilus*, *Ammonites*.) There is always a well-defined alimentary canal, with definite walls. A nervous system is well developed as a set of ganglia with connecting commissures, one characteristic feature of which is the formation of a nervous ring or collar around the gullet, and another is the torsion of the visceral commissures in those forms whose bodies are twisted as above said. (See *Euthyneura*, *Strophonura*.) Most mollusks have a distinct head, which, however, is not apparent in bivalves, lending to a division of headless mollusks (*Acephala* or *Lepidocera*). A characteristic organ of *Gastropoda* or mollusks with heads is the odontophore, buccal mass, or muscular tongue, whose radula serves as a rasping organ in a mouth otherwise soft and toothless. Various modifications of the radular teeth give rise to several descriptive terms. (See *Strophodontate*, *Strophodontate*, *Strophodontate*, *Strophodontate*.) There is always a heart, with a ventricle and at least two auricle, and dorsal in position. Its relative situation with respect to the gills differs in certain groups of mollusks. (See *opisthobranchiate*, *probranchiate*.) The circulation is double. The respiratory system is branchial, and in some cases, as of snails and slugs, modified for breathing air into a kind of lung. (See *Pulmonata*, *Gastropoda*.) The primitive typical gills are paired organs called *ctenidia*; but these undergo many modifications, and their function of respiration may be assumed vicariously by other parts of the body not homologous with them. These modifications give rise to the names of many subordinate groups of mollusks, especially of *Gastropoda*, besides that of the great series *Lamellibranchiata*. The renal organs of mollusks are technically called *nephridia*, or *organs of Bojanus*. (See cut under *Lamellibranchiata*.) The sexual organs are developed, either in the same individuals, or in different individuals of opposite sexes. The characteristic organ of locomotion is the foot or *podium*, a development of the under surface of the body, which may be a broad flat sole (see cut under *Gastropoda*), upon which the mollusk creeps, or otherwise shaped. It is often wanting, as in the oyster, or may give rise to a thready byssus by which the animal is rooted, as in the mussel. Forms of the *podium* give names to most of the leading groups of mollusks, as *Cephalopoda*, *Pteropoda*, *Scaphopoda*, *Heteropoda*, *Gastropoda*, and *Lamellibranchiata*. A large part of the soft integument of mollusks forms what is called the *mantle* or *velum*, from which the shell, when present, is developed (see *integumentum*, *integumentum*), and the impression of the edge of the mantle on the inside of the shell is the *pedicel line*. Some mollusks are entirely naked, or have only a rudimentary and concealed shell, as land-slugs and sea-slugs, and also most of the living *Cephalopoda*. The body of *Cephalopoda* is strengthened by an internal skeleton, the cuticular or cuttlebone, though no mollusk has an articulated internal skeleton. But the great majority of mollusks have a hard shell (whence the old name *Testacea*, *testaceolermata*), of a horny or chitinous or more decidedly calcareous substance. Those whose shell is single are called *univalves*; those in which it forms a hinged pair of shells are *bivalves*; but the former may have an additional shelly piece, closing the aperture, the *operculum*; and the two main valves of the latter may be supplemented by accessory valves (see cut under *accessory*). *Bivalves* are the natural group of headless or lamellibranch mollusks; but *univalves* include several orders, though the word is chiefly used of the numerous and conspicuous *Gastropoda*. A few mollusks are technically *multivalve*; such are the chitons, hence called *Polydora*, having several segments of the shell in lengthwise series. (See cut under *chiton*.) *Trilobites* used to be considered multivalve mollusks. The shell is usually covered outside with a rough skin or *epidermis*; inside it may be beautifully lustrous, as with mother-of-pearl. Most mollusks live either in salt, brackish, or fresh water; land-mollusks are mostly found in damp places. Most are locomotory, either by creeping or by swimming; some swim by flapping their shells, others by moving various appendages; many adhere to or even burrow deeply in rocks; a few are parasitic. Some are carnivorous, others herbivorous; most are oviparous, a few ovoviviparous. Many are important as food, and the shells of many are put to useful or ornamental purposes. Certain bivalves furnish pearls. The *Mollusca* have been variously rated, limited, and classified; at one time the bodies of the animals were differently named from their shells. (See *Linnaeus*.) (1) The name was originally proposed by Jonston in 1650 for naked cephalopods and for *Aplysia*, and adopted by Linnaeus in 1758 as his second order of *Vermes*, including similar naked forms and some heterogeneous elements. Linnaeus made the *Testacea* or shelled mollusks his third order of *Vermes*; and these two groups were combined as a class by Felt in 1791. (2) About 1800 Cuvier made *Mollusca* the second of his four branches of the animal kingdom, with seven classes, *Cephalopoda*, *Gastropoda*, *Pteropoda*, *Acephala*, *Brachiopoda*, *Nuda*, and *Cirrhopoda* (the *Nuda* being ascidians, and the *Cirrhopoda* being crustaceans). (3) In Lamarck's system, 1819, *Mollusca*, as a class, were exclusive of the bivalves (called by him *Conchifera*), and were divided into five orders, *Pteropoda*, *Gastropoda*, *Trachelopoda*, *Cephalopoda*, and *Heteropoda*. (4) In 1825 Brachman extended *Mollusca* to all invertebrates except the articulates. (5) The cirrhipods having been recognized as crustaceans by Thompson in 1829, and the same naturalist having at the same time investigated the polyzoans, the relation of the latter to the brachiopods led J. M. Edwards in 1846 to associate the two Cuvierian groups *Brachiopoda* and *Nuda* with the *Polysa* in a division called *Mollusca* (the vertebrate animals, *Polysa*, *Nuda* or ascidians not being recognized till much later, in 1860). (6) These dissociations from *Mollusca* in a former

ants have left the group now generally recognized and as above defined. It is regarded as a phylum whose main divisions are classes. These main groups are, in one series of handbooks mollusks, *Asapha* or *Liposapha*, the single class variously called *Cuvierifera*, *Lamellibranchiata*, *Platybrachia*, *Pelecypoda*, *Cervicopoda*, and by other names of bivalves; and, in another series, *Cephalopoda*, *Odonatopoda*, or *Gastropoda*, the four classes *Gastropoda*, *Scaphopoda*, *Pteropoda*, and *Cephalopoda*. But from among the gastropods are to be taken the chitons (together with *Monacina* and *Chitonodermis*), unless *Gastropoda* is used in a very broad sense; and some authors also dissociate the heteropoda as a class. See further under the above technical names.

molluscan (mo-lus'kan), *a.* and *n.* [*L. molluscus*, soft (*N.L. molluscum*, a mollusk), + *-an*.] *I. a.* Soft-bodied; pertaining to the *Mollusca* in any sense, or having their characters; molluscoid; malacozoic: as, a molluscan type.

II. n. A mollusk; a shell-fish; any member of the *Mollusca*, *Molluscoidea*, or *Malacozoa*.

molluscoid (mo-lus'koid), *a.* and *n.* [*N.L. molluscum*, mollusk, + *Gr. eidos*, form.] *I. a.* 1. Like a mollusk; molluscan or molluscous. — 2. Specifically, as much like a mollusk as a brachiopod or a moss-animal is; pertaining to the *Molluscoidea*, or having their characters.

II. n. An animal of the group *Molluscoidea* in any sense.

Molluscoidea (mol-us-koi'dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*: see *molluscoid*.] Same as *Molluscoidea*.

molluscoid (mol-us-koi'dal), *a.* [*Gr. molluscoid* + *-al*.] Same as *molluscoid*.

molluscoidan (mol-us-koi'dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *molluscoid*.

Molluscoidea (mol-us-koi'dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*: *Mollusca* + *-oidea*.] A subkingdom or branch of the animal kingdom related to the *Mollusca* proper, constituted by Henri Milne-Edwards in 1844 for certain animals which had before been included in *Mollusca*. (a) At first embracing the classes of brachiopoda, polyzoma or bryozoans, and tunicates or ascidians. (b) Restricted to the tunicates and polyzoma. (c) Restricted to the brachiopoda and polyzoma. (d) Further restricted to the brachiopoda alone.

molluscoidan (mol-us-koi'dē-an), *a.* and *n. I. a.* Same as *molluscoid*.

II. n. Same as *molluscoid*.

Molluscoidea (mol-us-koi'dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*: *Mollusca* + *-oidea*.] The original form of the word *Molluscoidea* or *Molluscoidea*. *H. Milne-Edwards*, 1844.

molluscous (mo-lus'kus), *a.* [*Gr. mollusk* + *-ous*.] Same as *molluscan*: as, molluscous softness or flabbiness.

* A molluscous man, too suddenly ejected from his long-accustomed groove, where, like a toad imbedded in the rock, he had made his niche exactly fitting to his own shape, presents a wretched picture of helplessness and shiftiness. *Sally* (by *Her.*)

molluscum (mo-lus'kum), *n.* [*N.L.*, neut. of *L. molluscus*, soft: see *mollusk*.] In *pathol.*, a term applied to certain soft cutaneous tumors of slow growth without constitutional symptoms. — *Molluscum adenosum*. Same as *molluscum epitheliale*. — *Molluscum albinosum*. Same as *molluscum fibrosum*. — *Molluscum bodies*, peculiar round or oval bodies, sharply defined and of a fatty appearance, seen under the microscope among the contents of the tubercles of molluscum epitheliale. — *Molluscum epitheliale*, an epidemic growth in the form of papules and tubercles from the size of a pinhead to that of a pea, or rarely larger, pearly and waxy in appearance, and containing molluscum bodies. It has been said on questionable evidence to be contagious. — *Molluscum fibrosum*, an affection of the skin consisting of scellie, painless, soft or sometimes firm fibromata, from the size of a pea to that of an egg or larger. — *Molluscum non-contagiosum* or *pendulum*. Same as *molluscum fibrosum*. — *Molluscum sebaceum* or *scellie*. Same as *molluscum epitheliale*. — *Molluscum simplex*. Same as *molluscum fibrosum*.

mollusk, **mollusc** (mol-us'k), *n.* [*Gr. mollusque* = *Sp. molusco* = *Fr. mollusco*, *N.L. molluscum*, a mollusk, a mollusk (cf. *L. molluscus*, a fungus which grows on the maple-tree; *mollusca*, a nut with a thin shell), neut. of *L. molluscus*, soft, (*mollis*, soft: see *moll*²).] A soft-bodied animal, usually with an external shell; a member of the *Mollusca* in any sense. See *Mollusca*. — *Articulated mollusk*, a former name of De Blainville's *Molluscorum*, comprising the cirripeds and the chitons, unnaturally associated. See *Nematopoda*, *Polypodopoda*. — *Hemal mollusk*, those mollusks (and supposed molluscoidea) whose intestine has a hemal fissure, as the heteropoda, many gastropoda, etc. — *Neural mollusk*, those mollusks and molluscoidea whose intestine has a neural fissure. They are the cephalopoda, pteropoda, palmonata, and lamellibranchia, together with brachiopoda and polyzoma.

molluskigerous (mol-us-kij'e-rus), *a.* [*Prop. molluscigerous*; *N.L. molluscum*, a mollusk, + *L. gerens*, carry: see *ger*, *gerous*.] Having or bearing mollusks: specifically applied by Huxley to the elongated tubular sacs occasionally found attached by one end to an intestinal vessel of an echinoderm, *Synapta digitata*, and con-

taining the ova or embryos of the molluscan parasite *Entozoeca mirabilis*.

moll-washer (mol'wash'er), *n.* The washer or wastail, a bird. Also called *molly wash-dish*, etc. [*Local, Eng.*]

moll-wire (mol'wir), *n.* A pickpocket who robs women only. (Thieves' slang.)

Molly (mol'i), *n.* [*Dim. of Moll*, or var. of the orig. *Mary*: see *Moll*¹.] 1. A familiar form of the feminine name *Mary*. — 2. [*i. e.*: *pl. mollies* (-iz).] The wastail, a bird: as, the yellow molly (the yellow wastail); the molly wash-dish (the pied wastail). [*Local, Eng.*]

molly (mol'i), *n.*; *pl. mollies* (-iz). [*Abbr. of mollymark, malleusmark*.] The malleusmark or fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialis*. See *fulmar*².

molly (mol'i), *n.*; *pl. mollies* (-iz). [*Hind. moli*.] In India, a gardener or one of the caste of gardeners. Also *mallee*.

Our garden is nearly washed away, and our molly, or gardener, does not present us with our morning bouquet. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, II, 121.

mollycoddle (mol'i-kod-l), *n.* [*Also mollycoddle*: *Molly*¹, *Moll*¹, + *coddle*².] One who lacks resolution, energy, or hardihood; an effeminate man: used in derision or contempt.

He [Fielding] couldn't do otherwise than laugh at the puny cockney bookseller, pouring out endless volumes of sentimental twaddle, and hold him up to scorn as a mollycoddle and a milkop.

Thackeray, *English Humorists*, Hogarth, Smollett, and Fielding.

molly cottontail. See *cottontail*.

Molly Maguire (mol'i-mag-wir'), [*A name assumed (from Molly, a familiar form of the feminine name Mary, and Maguire, a common Irish surname) by the members of the organization (def. 1), in allusion to the woman's dress they wore as a disguise. There is no evidence that the name referred orig. to a particular person named Molly Maguire.*] 1. A member of a lawless secret association in Ireland, organized with the object of defeating and terrorizing agents and process-servers, and others engaged in the business of evicting tenants.

These *Molly Maguires* were generally stout active young men, dressed up in women's clothes, with faces blackened or otherwise disguised. . . . In this state they used suddenly to surprise the unfortunate grippers, keepers, or process servers, and either duck them in bogholes or beat them in the most unmerciful manner, so that the *Molly Maguires* became the terror of all our officials. *W. S. Trevelyan*, *Recollections of Irish Life*, vi.

Hence — 2. A member of a secret organization in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, notorious for the commission of various crimes, including murderous attacks upon the owners, officers, or agents of mines, until their suppression by the execution of several of their leaders, about 1877.

mollymawk (mol'i-mák), *n.* A variant of *mollmawk*.

molly-puff (mol'i-puf), *n.* A gambling decoy. Thou molly puff: were it not justice to kick thy guts out? *Shakespeare*, *The Taming of the Shrew*, IV, 8.

Moloch (mō'lok), *n.* [*Also sometimes Malch*: *L. Moloch*, *Gr. Moloch*, *Malch*, *Heb. malkh* (usually with the article) (also *Milkom*, *Malkam*, *Gr. Malchom*, *E. Malcom*); cf. *molech* (= *Ar. melch*, king, *cf. malkh*, reign, part. *molekh*, reigning).] 1. The chief god of the Phœnicians, frequently mentioned in Scripture as the god of the Ammonites, whose worship consisted chiefly of human sacrifices, ordained by fire, mutilation, etc.: also identified with the god of the Carthaginians called by classical writers *Kronos* or *Saturn*. Hence the word has now become a designation of any baneful influence to which everything is sacrificed. And they built the high places of Baal . . . to cause their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire unto Moloch; which I commanded them not. *Jer. xxxiii. 25.*

First Moloch, horrid king, besought with blood of human sacrifice, and parents' tears. *Milton*, *P. L.*, I, 302.

It was a very Moloch of a baby, on whose inanimate altar the whole existence of this particular young brother was offered up a daily sacrifice. *Dehman*, *The Haunted Man*, II.

2. [*N.L.*] The typical genus of *Molochina*. There is but one species, *M. horridus* of Australia, one of the most repulsive, though in reality one of the most harmless, of reptiles, the horns on the head and the numerous spines on the body giving it a formidable aspect.

3. [*i. e.*] A lizard of this genus: as, the spiny molly.

Molochina (mol-ō-ki'nē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*: *Moloch* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of agamid lizards having a depressed body, a very small mouth, and the upper teeth directed horizontally inward. The body is beset with large spines, especially on the head, giving an ugly and formidable appearance to an entirely harmless creature.

molochine (mol'ō-kin), *a.* and *n. I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Molochina*.

II. n. A moloch.

Molochize (mō'lok-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Molochized*, ppr. *Molochizing*. [*Gr. Moloch* + *-ize*.] To sacrifice or immolate as to Moloch. [*Rare.*]

I think that they would Molochize them [their babies] too. To have the heavens clear. *Trumbull*, *Harold*, I, 1.

moloid (mol'oid), *a.* and *n. I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Molidae*.

II. n. A member of the family *Molidae*.

Moloides (mō'loi'dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*: *Mola* + *-oides*.] In Gill's ichthyological system, a superfamily of gymnodont plectognath fishes, founded upon the single family *Molidae*. The moloids are without pelvic or ribs. They have the body truncated behind, the caudal region abraded, and the jaws without median sutures. See *Molidae*.

Molokan (mol-ō-kin'), *n.*; *pl. Molokans* (-s). [*Russ. molokan*, *Gr. molake*, milk: see *milk*.] A member of a Russian sect living chiefly in southeastern Russia. They condemn image-worship, fasting, and episcopacy, and accept the Bible as the only rule of faith and conduct. They hold their religious services in private houses, and have a simple church organization. Their name is derived from their reputed practice of drinking milk on fast-days—a departure from the custom of the Orthodox Church. Also written *Molokan*.

The Molokans are Russian sectarians: closely resembling Scotch Presbyterians. *J. M. Wallace*, *Russia*, p. 187.

molompi (mō-lom'pi), *n.* [*Native name*.] The African rosewood. See *rosewood*.

molopes (mō-lō'pēs), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*: *Gr. molopē* (*molopē*), the mark of a stripe, a weal.] In *pathol.*, same as *ribbles*.

molosse (mō-lō'sē), *n.* [*Gr. molossus* = *Sp. moloso*, *L. molossus*, a foot so called: see *molossus*.] Same as *molossus*.

Molossus, *n.* Plural of *molossus*, 1.

Molossian (mō-lō'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Molossia*, *Gr. Molossia*, the country of the Molossians, *cf. Molossia*, Molossian, *pl. Molossians*, *L. Molossii*, the Molossians.] *I. a.* Relating or belonging to the Molossians, or Molossi, a tribe of ancient Epirus, in northern Greece.

II. n. 1. One of the Molossian tribe. — 2.

[*i. e.*] One of the *Molossidae*.

molossic (mō-lō'sik), *a.* [*Gr. Molossus* + *-ic*.] In *pros.*, being or pertaining to a molossus.

Molossidae (mō-lō'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*: *Gr. Molossus* + *-idae*.] The *Molossidae* regarded as a family composed of the genera *Molossus*, *Nyctinomus*, and *Chiropterus*; the bulldog bats, or mastiff bats.

Molossine (mō-lō'si-nē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*: *Gr. Molossus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of bats of the family *Emballonuridae*; the molossoid or bulldog bats: so called from the physiognomy, a peculiar expression being conferred by the thick pendulous chops, like a bulldog's. They have large feet, with the first toe, or first and also the fifth, much larger than the rest, the foot free from the wing membranes, which fold under the forearm, a retractile intermembral membrane stretching and sliding along the tail, and a single pair of large upper incisors. In all the genera, excepting *Myotis*, the long tail is produced far beyond the intermembral membrane. Leading genera are *Molossus*, *Chiropterus*, and *Myotis*.

molossine (mō-lō'si-nē), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. Molossus* + *-inae*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Molossinae*, or having their characters; molossoid.

II. n. A bulldog bat; a molossoid.

molossoid (mō-lō'si-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. Molossus* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Molossine, in a wide sense; pertaining to or resembling the *Molossinae*.

II. n. A member of the *Molossinae*; a molossoid bat.

Molossus (mō-lō'sus), *n.* [*In def. 1, L. molossus*, a metrical foot, *cf. Gr. molossus*, a metrical foot of three long syllables, *cf. Molossus*, Molossian. *In def. 2, N.L.*: *L. Molossus*, a Molossian hound, *cf. Gr. Molossus*, Molossian: see *Molossian*.] 1. [*i. e.*: *pl. molosses* (-i).] In classical *pros.*, a foot of three long syllables. — 2. *In mammul.*, the typical and leading genus of *Molossinae*. There are numerous species inhabiting tropical and subtropical America, as *M. obscurus*, *M. obscurus*, etc. These bulldog bats have the tail long and curved, thick pendulous lips, prominent nostrils, large rounded ears, the incisors one above and one or two below on each side, and the premolars two below and one or two above on each side.

3. *In conch.*, a genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1808.

Molothrus (mol'ō-thrus), *n.* [*N.L.* (*Swainson*, 1831), said by the name to come from *Gr. molothrus*, qui non vocatus alienas oves intrat, an unbidden guest, appar. an error for *Molobrus* (as given by J. Cabanis), *cf. Gr. molothrus*, a greedy fellow.] A genus of American ovine passerine birds of the family *Ictridae* and subfamily *Agelaiinae*, parasitic in habit; the cow-

birds, cowpen-birds, or cow-buntings. There are several species of North and South America, all of which lay their eggs in other birds' nests, as far as is known. Like the Old World cuckoo, *M. ater* or *peculiaris* abounds in most parts of the United States. *M. oregonus*, a large handsome species, inhabiting Texas and Mexico, is the bronzed or red-eyed cow-bird. The genus is also called *Hypobletia*. See cut under cow-bird.

molrooken (mol'ruk-en), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*. *C. Swainson*. [Lough Neagh, Ireland.]

molsh, *n.* See *mulsh*.

molt, *v.* An obsolete preterit of *melt*. *Chaucer*.

molt¹, moult¹ (molt), *v.* [With unorig. *l*, < ME. *moulen*, *moulen* = D. *moulen* = MLG. *lāt*, *māten* = OHG. *māzen*, MHG. *māzen*, change, *l*. *mausen*, change the feathers or skin, molt, < L. *mutare*, change: see *mut²* and *mut³*, doublets of *molt²*.] *I. trans.* To shed or cast, as feathers, hair, or skin; slough off: often used figuratively.

No shall my anticipation prevent your discovery, and your secrecy to the king and queen must no feather.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 306.

Mute the skylark and forlorn.

When she moult the fluttering plumes. *Coleridge*.

We all moult our natures in the natural course of life. *Southey*, The Doctor, lxxx. (*Darwin*.)

II. intrans. 1. To cast or shed feathers, hair, skin, or the like; undergo or accomplish a molt; exuviate; mew. See the noun.

Long as the bird may live, and often as it may moult, the original style of markings never gives way to any other.

A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., IX. 2.

2. To be about to be cast off or shed, as plumage.

Our hero gave him such a sudden flit in the mouth as dashed in two of his teeth that then happened to be moulting. *Brooke*, Food of Quality, I. 104. (*Darwin*.)

molt², moult² (molt), *n.* [*< molt¹, moult¹, v.*] 1. The act or process of shedding or casting any tegumentary, cuticular, or exoskeletal structures or appendages, as feathers, hair, skin, nails, horns, hoofs, claws, or shell; ecdysis; exuviation. The surface of the body of most animals, outside of the parts which are vascular or supplied with blood, is worn away by friction, attrition, or other mechanical means. This process may be slight and gradual or continuous, as in the case of man, where it results in scarf-skin and dandruff; or it may be periodical and very extensive, affecting the whole cuticle or its appendages. Mammals shed their hair usually once a year. Birds molt their feathers usually at least once, often twice, sometimes three a year, the last two cases constituting the *double* and the *triple* molt. Both these classes of animals, in some cases, molt cuticular substances in man. Thus, the American antelope sheds the sheath of the horn; lemmings and ptarmigans drop their claws; some birds of the auk family shed the horny parts of the beak; snakes cast their outside whole, even to the layer over the eyeball; crustaceans slough the whole shell; and numerous other invertebrates have a proper molt of similar or analogous character.

2. The period or time of molting.

moltable (mol'ta-bl), *a.* [Irreg. for *mettable*.] That can be molted; fusible.

moltet. An obsolete past participle of *melt¹*. *Chaucer*.

moltan¹ (mol'tn), *p. a.* [Ep. of *melt¹*.] 1. Melted; in a state of fusion or solution: as, *moltan* gold.

Love's mystick form the artisans of Greece
In wounded stone or molten gold express. *Prior*.

Solid iron floats upon molten iron exactly as ice floats upon water. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 124.

A prince whose manhood was all gone,
And molten down in mere uxoriousness. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Made or produced by means of melting.

And he received them at their hand, and fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had made it a molten calf. *Ex. xxxi. 4.*

3. Liquid.

Sua hanc kepe

Three night in molten dung.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

moltan², moltant (mol'tn), *p. a.* [Irreg. for *molted*, pp. of *molt²*, *v.*] Having molted; being in the state of molting.

A clip-wing'd Griffin, and a molting Raven.

Shak., I Hen. IV. (Vol. 1633), III. 1. 162.

moltanly (mol'tn-li), *adv.* Like what is in a molted state; liquidly.

A living language . . . moltanly ductile to new shapes of sharp and clear relief in the moulds of new thought. *Lowell*, Among my books, 1st ser., p. 165.

molting, moulting (mol'ting), *n.* [With unorig. *l*, as in *molt², moult², v.*, < ME. *mouling*, *mouling*; verbal *n.* of *molt², moult², v.*] 1. The act or process of molting; molt.

O hath my leaden soul the art t' improve

Her wasted talent, and, unaided, aspire

In this and molting time of her desire?

Quincy, Fables, x. 4.

2. The molting season.

Also in *the* season was past

For horth y-headed so hy, and so noble

To make any myrthe for mortynge that nyghed.

Richard the Redde, II. 12.

molto (molt'ō), *adv.* [It., very much, < L. *multus*, much: see *multitude*.] In music, very; much: as, *allegro molto*, very fast.

Molucca balm. See *Moluccella*.

Molucca bean, deer, etc. See *bean*, etc.

Moluccella (mol-uk-sel'ij), *n.* [NL. (*Linnæus*, 1737), named from the Molucca Islands, of which the plant was supposed to be a native.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ* and the subtribe *Lamneæ*. It is characterized by the posterior lip of the corolla being usually concave and covered with long soft hairs, by the calyx being larger at the apex, with an oblique limb having from five to thirteen unequal spiny teeth, and by having the anther-cells extremely divergent. They are very smooth annual herbs, with petiolate leaves and axillary whorls of small flowers. There are but 2 species, both native in the eastern Mediterranean region. *M. loricata*, an old garden-flower from Asia, once supposed to come from the Moluccas, is called *Molucca balm*, and also *shell-flower*, from its large cup-shaped calyx, which has the small corolla at the bottom.

Molva (mol'vā), *n.* [NL. (*Nilsson*, 1832), a name of this fish.] A genus of gadoid fishes, related to the burbot and cusk, having the mouth terminal, anal fin entire, and canine teeth on the vomer and mandible. *M. molva* or *vulgaris* is the common ling of North Atlantic waters. See cut under *ling*.

molwarb, *n.* See *moldwarp*.

moly¹ (mō'li), *n.* [Also *moley*; < *mole²* + *-y¹*.] Like a mole or its habits. [Rare.]

He . . . did . . . infinite service in discouraging . . . the moly, creeping style, which at that time infected all the ranks both of the laity and clergy.

Goldsmith, Eucorinaga and Discouragers of English Literature, II.

moly² (mō'li), *n.* [*< L. moly*, < Gr. *μολύ*, a fabulous herb.] 1. A fabulous herb of magic power, represented as having a black root and the flower milk-white, said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Odysseus (Ulysses) to counteract the spells of Circe.

And yet more medicinal is it than that moly

That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave.

Milton, Comus, l. 636.

But as ye hearth moly hath a flower as white as snow, and a root as black as ink, so age hath a white head, showing peltie, but a black heart, swelling with mischief. *Joly*, Epiphany and his England (Arber's Reprints, IV. 251).

Homer is of opinion that the principal and sovereign herb of all others is moly; so called (as he thinketh) by the Gods themselves. *Holland*, tr. of *Iliad*, xxv. 4.

2. Wild garlic, *Allium Moly*. The moly of Dioscorides is said to have been *Allium subhirsutum*; the dwarf moly is *A. Chamomoly*.

molybdate (mo-lib'dāt), *n.* [*< molybdic* + *-ate*.] A compound of molybdic acid with a base. — **Molybdate** of lead, yellow lead ore; the mineral *wulfenite*. See *wulfenite*.

molybdena (mol-i-bdē'nā), *n.* [= F. *molybdène* = Sp. *It. molybdena* = Pg. *molybdene*, *molybdena*, < L. *molybdenum*, < Gr. *μολύβδαινα*, galena or litharge, < *μολύβδος*, lead, = L. *plumbum*, lead: see *plumb*.] Same as *molybdenum*.

molybdeniferous (mol-i-bdē-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. molybdēna* (see *molybdena*) + *ferre* = F. *fer*.] Containing molybdenum.

molybdenite (mol-i-bdē'nit), *n.* [*< molybdēna* + *-ite*.] Sulphid of molybdenum, occurring in foliated masses or in scales, less often in hexagonal crystals, of a lead-gray color and metallic luster. It is very soft, and, like graphite, which it closely resembles, leaves a trace on paper.

molybdenous (mol-i-bdē'nus), *a.* [*< molybdēnum* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or obtained from molybdenum.

molybdenum (mol-i-bdē'nūm), *n.* [*< NL. molybdenum*, a later form for L. *molybdēna*; see *molybdēna*.] Chemical symbol, Mo; atomic weight, 96. A metal of a silver-white color, but harder than silver, which fuses with difficulty, if at all, at the highest temperature of a wind-furnace. Its specific gravity is 8.6. It is chemically related to chromium, tungsten, and uranium, and, like those metals, forms trioxides which are acid-forming and yield very characteristic salts. It is remarkable for the number of oxides and corresponding chlorides which it forms; but it is the least important economically of the group to which it belongs. The most abundant ore of molybdenum is the sulphurated (molybdenite), and the strong external resemblance of this mineral to graphite (*lead* *plumbago*) led to the confusion of molybdenum with that substance; moreover, external resemblance and certain chemical peculiarities caused still further difficulties of nomenclature, in which manganese, antimony, and even magnesia were involved. Thus, the peroxide of manganous was called by Linnæus *molybdæum manganæ*. These perplexities were not cleared up until toward the end of the last century; but finally, as the result of the labors of Scheele, Berzelius, and Weyl (1778-80), the metal

molybdæna, or *molybdænum*, as it is now more generally called, was isolated from its combinations. The ore of molybdenum are somewhat widely diffused, but rarely occur in any considerable quantity. The principal molybdeniferous minerals are molybdenite and *wulfenite*. There is also a molybdic ether (the trioxide) and a carbonyl (paternite); various ores of iron also contain traces of this metal.

molybdic (mō-lib'dik), *a.* [= F. *molybdique*; as *molybd(enum)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from molybdenum. — **Molybdic acid**, *HMoO₄*, an acid of molybdenum, which may be obtained in yellow crystalline crusts. Its salts are called *molybdates*. — **Molybdic ether**, native molybdic oxid.

molybdin (mō-lib'din), *n.* [*< molybd(enum)* + *-in*.] Molybdic ether.

molybdite (mō-lib'dit), *n.* [*< molybd(enum)* + *-ite*.] Molybdic ether.

molybdocolic (mō-lib-dō-kol'ik), *n.* [*< Gr. μολύβδος*, lead, + *κολικός*, colic: see *colic*.] Lead-colic.

molybdomenite (mō-lib-dō-mō'nit), *n.* [*< Gr. μολύβδος*, lead, + *μύνη*, moon, + *-ite* (cf. *selenite*).] A rare lead selenite, occurring in thin transparent scales of a white or greenish color, found with other selenium minerals at Cacho in the Argentine Republic.

molybdoparens (mō-lib-dō-par'ē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μολύβδος*, lead, + *παρεῖς*, palsy.] Lead-palsy.

molybdosis (mol-i-bdō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μολύβδος*, lead.] Lead-poisoning.

molyne (mo-li-nā'), *a.* [See *moline*.] In her., same as *moline* when applied to a cross.

molyte (mol'i-tē), *n.* [Said to be < Gr. *μολύβδος*, var. of *μολύβδος*, a staining, defilement, < *μολύνειν*, stain, also half-cook, + *-ite*.] A chlorid of iron occurring as a thin yellow or red incrustation on lava at Vesuvius.

momt, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* See *mum*.¹

momblement, *n.* See *mumblement*.

momblishness (mom'blish-nēs), *n.* Muttering talk. *Bailey*, 1731.

mome¹ (mōm), *n.* [*< OF. mome*, a mask; see *mum²*.] A buffoon; a fool; a blockhead; a ninny; a dull person; a stupid fellow.

I dare be bold awhile to play the mome,

Out of my sacke some other faults to lease.

Mir. for Mays, 404. (*Nares*.)

Mome, malt-horse, capon, cockcomb, likot, patch!

Shak., C. of K., III. 1. 82.

Words are but wind, but blowes come home,

A stout tongu'd lawyer's but a mome.

Brown's Songs (1661), p. 100. (*Halliwel*.)

Parasitus is not clone

By every such mome

Drayton, Skeltoniad, p. 1873. (*Nares*.)

Away with this foolish mome!

Flodden Field (Child's Ballads, VII. 78).

mome² (mōm), *a.* [*< F. mome*.] Soft; smooth. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

mome³, *n.* [ME. *mome* = MD. *moeme*, D. *moe* = ML. *mōme* = OHG. *muomā*, MHG. *muome*, G. *muhme*, aunt, cousin; cf. Icel. *mōma*, mother; prob. orig. 'mother's sister,' and related to AS. *mōdor*, E. *mother*: see *mother*.¹] An aunt. *Nominal MS.* (*Halliwel*.)

momelet, *r.* An obsolete form of *mumble*.

moment (mō'ment), *n.* [*< F. moment* = Sp. *lg. It. momento*, a moment, < L. *momentum*, a balance, balancing, alteration, a particle sufficient to turn the scales, hence a particle, point, point of time, short time, moment, a cause, circumstance, matter, weight, influence; contr. of *momentum*, < *moerere*, move: see *more*, *s. Cf. movement*.] 1. A space of time incalculably or indefinitely small. (a) Time too brief for reckoning; an instant: as, I have but a moment to spare; wait a moment.

We shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye.

Do not delay: the golden moments fly!

Longfellow, Masque of Pandora, vii.

(b) Precise point of time: exact or very instant, as of a motion, action, or occurrence: as, at that moment he expired.

A prince, the moment he is crown'd,

Inherits every virtue sound.

Swift, On Poetry, I. 92.

Every moment dies a man,

Every moment one is born.

Tranquillo, Vision of Stm, iv.

(c) A brief interval: the passing time: in the phrase *for a moment*: as, for a moment he was at a loss.

The tip of truth shall be established for ever; but a lying tongue is but for a moment.

Prov. xii. 19.

The "Daily News" expresses the general sense . . . in recognizing defeat as decisive for the present.

New York Tribune, July 15, 1860.

2. The present time; especially, with the definite article, the precise instant of opportunity.

The moment should be improved; if suffered to pass away, it may never return.

Washington, in *Harvard's Hist. Comm.*, I. 28.

x. Momentum; impetus; moving cause; impelling force or occasion.

Each on himself relied,
As only in his arm the moment lay
Of victory.
Millon, P. L., vi. 280.

4. Notable purport; weight or value; importance; consequence: as, his opinions are of little moment to us.

Being for many respects of greater moment, to have them [princes] good and virtuous than any inferior sort of men.
Puffendorf, Arts of Eng. Poetic, p. 23.

Capital criminals, or matters of moment, before the Chan himself, or Privy Counsellors, of whom they are always heard, and speedily discharged.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 30.

5. A forcible or convincing plea.

He . . . pressed the former arguments, refuted the evils, . . . and added . . . many moments and weights to his discourse.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 77.

6. An essential or constituent element; an important factor.

It is a complete mistake historically to assume that the moment of Cartesianism is consciousness.
Fetich, Intro. to Descartes's Method, p. lxxix.

7. In math., an increment or decrement; an infinitesimal change in a varying quantity. — 8. In mech., in general, effect; avail. The phrase in which it appears have exact meanings, though the precise sense in which the word itself is taken in these phrases is not always clear. — Bending-moment. Same as moment of force. — Equation of moments. See equation. Logical moments. See logical. — Moment-axis of a couple, the line which represents in direction the direction of a couple, and by its length the moment. — Moment of a couple, the product of the force by the length of the arm. — Moment of a force. (a) With regard to a point, the product of a force by its distance from the point. (b) With reference to a line or axis, the product of the component of the force in the plane perpendicular to the line by the distance of that component from that line. — Moment of a magnet, or magnetic moment, the product of the numerical strength of either pole of the magnet by the distance between the poles.

The total moment of a magnet is the moment when it is at right angles to the lines of force.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., I. 161.

Moment of deviation or distortion. Same as product of inertia (which see, under inertia). — Moment of flexure. See flexure. — Moment of inertia. See inertia. — Moment of rupture, the moment of flexure of a beam calculated for a predetermined or assumed breaking load and leverage. Its formula is $M = \frac{w b^2}{2}$, in which $b =$ breadth, $h =$ depth, w a factor varying with shape of cross-section, and l a factor depending on the nature of the material. Both factors w and l are determined and tabulated for different materials from experimental data. — Moment of stability of a body or structure supported at a given plane joint, the moment of the couple of forces which must be applied in a given vertical plane to that body or structure in addition to its own weight, in order to transfer the center of resistance of the joint to the limiting position consistent with stability. — Rankine. — Virtual moment of a force, the product of the force by the virtual velocity of the point of application. — Syn. 1. *Minute, Instant, twinkling, second, trice, flash.* A moment has duration, an instant has not: as, wait a moment; come this instant. Practically, however, the two are often the same. A minute is just sixty seconds, a moment is a short but less definite period.

Moments make the year. *Young, Love of Fame, vi. 265.*

There are minutes that fix the fate
Of battles and of nations.
H. H. Brownell, The Bay-Fight.

The duke does greet you, general,
And he requires your haste post-haste appearance,
Even on the instant.
Shak., (Othello, I. 2. 38.)

Moment (mó'men-t), v. t. [*< moment, n.*] To order or arrange to a moment.

All accidents are minute and momentated by Divine Providence. *Fuller, Worthies, Suffolk, II. 234. (Darwin.)*

Moments, n. Plural of momentum.

Momental (mó'men-tal or mó-men'tal), a. [*< OF. momental, < LL. *momentalis (in adv. momentaliter), of a moment, < momentum, moment: see moment.*] 1. Pertaining to a moment. — 2. Lasting but a moment; very brief.

Not was momental minute doth she swerve.
Bacon, Sir P. Sidney's Urania (1606).

3. Momentous. — 4. Of or pertaining to momentum. — Momentous ellipsoid. See ellipsoid.

momentally (mó'men-tal-i), adv. 1. For a moment.

As but momentarily remaining in our bodies hath no proportionable space for its conversion, only of length enough to refrigerate the heart. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

2. From moment to moment.

Momentally the corporeal spirits are dissolved and consumed, as also, in like manner, the humors, and solid parts. *Bonaventura, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (Sars.)*

Momentaneous, a. [*< OF. momentaine, < LL. momentaneus, of a moment: see momentaneous.*] Momentaneous; momentary.

You will remember how transitory this present life is, and how short and momentaneous the pleasure of this fifth day is.
Shak., Chronicle, The Marston, an. 746.

Momentaneous (mo-men-ta-ne-us), a. [*< F. momentané, OF. momentaine (see momentane)*] = Sp. momentáneo = Pg. It. momentaneo, < LL. momentaneus, < L. momentum, a moment; see moment.] 1. Lasting for a moment; momentary. — 2. Pertaining to instants of time; instantaneous.

momentaneous (mó'men-tá-ne-us), n. [*< momentaneous + -ness.*] Momentaneous. Sp. Hall, Character of Man.

momentary (mó'men-tá-ri), a. [*< LL. momentaneus; see momentaneous.*] Lasting for a moment; momentary.

Making it momentary as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream.
Shak., M. N. D., I. 1. 143.

Other momentary delights only supply the forehead, not unburthen and solace the heart.
Ford, Line of Life.

momentarily (mó'men-tá-ri-li), adv. 1. So as to be momentary; for a moment.

I repeatedly watched the flowers, and only once saw a humble-bee momentarily alight on one, and then fly away.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 84.

2. From moment to moment: as, he is momentarily expected.

Why endow the vegetable bird with wings, which nature has made momentarily dependent upon the soil?
Shedd, (Latham.)

momentariness (mó'men-tá-ri-ness), n. The state of being momentary.

momentary (mó'men-tá-ri), a. [*< LL. momentarius, of a moment, brief, < L. momentum, a moment: see moment.*] 1. Lasting but a moment or for a very short time; of short duration: as, a momentary pang.

Joys' lightnings, the precursors
Of the dreadful thunder claps, more momentary
And slight-outrunning were not.
Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 202.

With wings more momentary swift than thought.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 2. 14.

Upon serious consideration of the frailty and uncertainty of this momentary life, . . . I . . . do make and declare . . . my last will and testament.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 430.

His griefs are momentary and his joys immortal.
Steele, Spectator, No. 75.

2. Short-lived; likely to die soon or at any moment. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Men are the subjects of fortune, and therefore momentary.
Greene, Penelope's Web (1687).

Only give it [this paper] leave to tell you that that lord whom perchance the king may be pleased to hear in it is an old and momentary man.
Donne, Letters, cxlix.

That hour perhaps
Is not so far when momentary man
Shall seem no more a something to himself.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

3. Occurring every moment: as, momentary interruptions.

The due clock swinging slow with sweepy away,
Measuring time's flight with momentary sound.
Warton, Inscriptions.

momently (mó'men-tli), adv. From moment to moment; every moment.

Of tuneful Caves and playful Waterfalls —
Of Mountains varying momently their crags
Proud be this Land!
Wordsworth, Glen of Loch Elgie.

Momently the mortar's iron throat
Boared from the trenches.
Whittier, Dream of Pio Nono.

momentous (mó'men-tus), a. [*< LL. momentosus, of a moment, < L. momentum, a moment: see moment.*] Of moment or consequence; of surpassing importance; critical.

We ought constantly to bear in our mind this momentous truth, that in the hands of the deity time is nothing, that he has eternity to act in.
Paley, Sermons, xlii.

The emigration of the fathers of these twelve commonwealths . . . was the most momentous event of the seventeenth century.
Hancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 469.

—Syn. Grave, serious.

momentously (mó'men-tus-li), adv. To a momentous degree; with important effect or influence: as, this engagement bore momentously on the course of the war.

momentousness (mo-men'tus-ness), n. The state or quality of being momentous or of grave importance.

These and many other difficulties beset Dr. M . . . in the course of his study; nor is he unaware of their variety or momentousness.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 225.

momentum (mó'men-tum), n.; pl. momenta (-tá). [*< L. momentum, balance, alteration, cause, etc., orig. 'a movement': see moment.*] 1. In mech., the product of the mass and velocity of a body; the quantity of motion of a body.

In all relations between bodies, such as impacts, the algebraic sum of the moments is preserved constant. See energy.

When the velocity is the same, . . . the momentum, or moving force, of bodies is directly proportional to their mass or quantity of matter. . . . When the momenta of two bodies are equal, their velocities will be in the inverse proportion of their quantities of matter.
Lardner, Handbook of Nat. Philos., § 106, 109.

The rate of mass displacement is momentum, just as the rate of displacement is velocity.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. lxvii.

2. An impulse; an impelling force; impetus.

This preponderating weight . . . complicated that momentum of ignorance, rashness, presumption, and lust of plunder which nothing has been able to resist.
Burke, Rev. in France.

He never asks whether the political momentum set up by his measure, in some cases decreasing but in other cases greatly increasing, will or will not have the same general direction with other like momenta.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 30.

3. Constituent or essential element. Compare moment, 6.

I shall state the several moments of the distinction in separate propositions.
Sir W. Hamilton.

4. In musical notation, an eighth-rest.

momie, n. A variant of mummy.

momie-cloth, n. See mummy-cloth.

Momier (mom-i-ér), n. [*< F. lit. a mummy: see mummy.*] A term of reproach applied to those Swiss Calvinists who, about 1818, separated from the state church and maintained a strict Calvinistic theology and Methodist discipline.

momish (mó'mish), a. [*< momie + -ish*]. Foolish; dull. *Lerna.*

Thy pleasant framed stile
Discovered eyes to momish mouths.
Vernon prefaced to Googe's Epitaph. (Denton.)

momism (mó'mizm), n. [*< Momus, 1, + -ism*]. Carping; faultfinding. *Minshew.*

momist (mó'mist), n. [*< Momus, 1, + -ist*]. A faultfinder.

As for the crabbed & critical interpretation of many, . . . I wald hit little, and leave the detracting speeches of barking Momists.
Times Whistle (E. E. T. A.), p. 111.

mommy, n. An obsolete form of mummy.

momnick, n. [*< Var. of mammoth, n.*] A scarecrow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

momnick (mom'ik), v. t. [*< Var. of mammoth, v.*] To cut awkwardly; mow or make a mess of as, he mommicks his food. [*Obsolete or prov.*]

mommy (mom'i), n.; pl. mommies (-iz). [*A var. of mummy; cf. old-wife, old-squaw, old-granny, etc.*] A duck, *Harleia glacialis*, the old-wife or south southerly. [*Cape May, New Jersey.*]

Momordica (mó-mór-di-ká), n. [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called in allusion to the seeds, which have the appearance of being bitten; < L. mordere (perf. momordis), bite: see mordant.*] A genus of plants of the natural order Cucurbitaceae and the tribe Cucurbitineae, characterized by the stamens being inserted below the mouth of the calyx, by the calyx being provided with two or three scales, and by having a campanulate corolla and simple tendrils. They are climbing herbs, either annual or perennial, having entire lobed or compound leaves and rather small white or yellowish flowers, which are monocious or dioecious. The fruit is oblong or cylindrical, berry-like or opening into three valves, having few or many seeds. Twenty-five species are known, natives chiefly of Africa, but also of tropical Asia and Australia. They are plain plants except for their fruit, which in some species is red or orange-yellow, and which bursts when fully ripe, disclosing the red-seeded seeds. Such are the species *M. balsamifera*, the balsam-apple and *M. charantia*, sometimes called balsam-peewee, the best known cultivated species. The squirting cucumber, which grows in the south of Europe, was formerly placed in this genus, under the name *M. elaterium*, but is now regarded as the type of a distinct genus, *Ecballium*.

momot (mó'mot), n. Same as motmot.

Momota (mó-mó-tá), n. [*NL.*] Same as Momotus. *Shaw, 1800.*

Momotidae (mó-mot-i-dé), n. pl. [*NL., < Momotus + -idae*]. An American family of serratorostrat plearian birds, typified by the genus *Momotus*; the motmots or sawbills. They are related to the kingfishers. The tail is long and graduated, of 10 or 12 rectrices, of which the middle pair are usually long exserted and spatulated, forming a pair of rackets; the plumage is alternated the bill serrated, and the sternum doubly foveolated: there are no spurs nor apical upsternum, and there are two carotids. The *Momotidae* are confined to the warmer parts of America. There are only about 15 species, of the genera *Momotus*, *Oryzopsis*, *Paraphtheropus*, *Eumomota*, *Prionerhynchus*, and *Elymomanes*. The family is also called *Prionitidae*. See motmot.

Momotine (mó-mó-ti-né), n. pl. [*NL., < Momotus + -inae*]. 1. The only subfamily of *Mo motidae*. Also called *Prionitinae*. — 2. The *Momotidae* as a subfamily of some other family.

Momotus (mó-mó-tus), n. [*NL.*; see motmot, motmot.] The typical genus of *Momotidae*, established by Brisson in 1760. It was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now restricted to such species as *M. brasiliensis*, *M. carolinensis*, the blue-headed sawbill, is the only member of its genus or family found



Blue-headed Sawbill (*Monotus ceruleus*).

so far north as the Mexican border of the United States. Also *Monotus*, *Baryphonus*, and *Protonotus*. See *monotus*.

Momus (mo'-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Mōyos*, a personification of *μῦθος*, blame, ridicule.] 1. In classical myth., a son of Night, the god of rail-lery and censure. He is said to have complained that the man made by Vulcan had not a window in his breast to let his thoughts be seen.

2. In ornith., a genus of humming-birds, of the family *Trochilidae*, the type of which is *M. idae* of Brazil. *Mulsant and Verreaux*, 1860.—A disciple or a son (or daughter) of Momus, a facetious or funny person; a wag, a clown in a circus.

"I do not think that Wickham is a person of very cheerful spirits, or what one would call a . . . "A daughter of Momus," Miss Tox softly suggested.

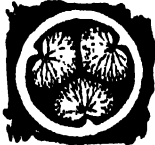
Dickens, *Dombey and Son*, viii.

mon¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *monad*.

mon² (mon), *n.* A dialectal (especially Scotch) form of *man*. See *man*, and compare *mun²*.

mon³, *v. i.* Same as *monn*.

mon⁴ (mon), *n.* [Jap.] A personal crest, badge, or cogni-



Tokugawa. Mon—that is, the mon of the Tokugawa family.

zance used in Japan and introduced into decoration of all sorts. For examples, see *kiku-mon* and *kirimon*.

mon⁵. See *monn*.

mona (mō-nā), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *Fig. It. mona*, a female monkey; see *monkey*.] An African monkey, *Cercopithecus mona*, of highly variegated coloration and docile disposition, often kept in captivity. See *ent* under *Cercopithecus*.

monacanth. An obsolete spelling of *monacanth*.

monacanthid (mon-a-kan'-thid), *n.* [< Gr. *μονακάνθη*, with one spine (see *monacanthous*) + *-id*.] Having uniserial adambulacral spines, as a starfish; distinguished from *diplocanthid* and *polyacanthid*.

Monacanthinae (mon-a-kan'-thi-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monacanthus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of ballistoid fishes, typified by the genus *Monacanthus*. They have the anterior dorsal fin reduced to a single spine upon the head (whence the name), and have from 14 to 21 vertebrae (7 abdominal and 11 to 14 caudal). The subfamily includes a number of tropical and sub-tropical marine fishes, some of which are known as *leatherjackets*, on account of their villous coriaceous integuments.

monacanthine (mon-a-kan'-thin), *a. and n. i.* a. Of or pertaining to the *Monacanthinae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Monacanthinae*.

monacanthous (mon-a-kan'-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *μονακάνθος*, with one spine or prickle, < *μῦθος*, single, + *ἀκανθα*, a spine or prickle; see *acantha*.] Having but one spine; monacanthine.

Monacanthus (mon-a-kan'-thus), *n.* [NL.: see *monacanthous*.] The typical genus of *Monacanthinae*, having a spine for a first dorsal fin. *Cuvier*, 1817. They are numerous in warm seas; *M. ealestialis* is West Indian, and is occasionally found on the southern coast of the United States.

Monacha (mon-a-kā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μοναχός*, single, solitary, < *μῦθος*, single; see *monk*.] 1. A genus of mollusks.—2. In ornith., same as *Monasa*. *P. L. Slater*, 1882.

Monachal (mon-a-kul), *a.* [Formerly also *monacal*; < OF. *monachal*, *monacal*, *F. monacal* = *Sp. Pg. monacal* = *It. monacale*, < ML. *monachalis*, of a monk, < L.L. *monachus*, a monk; see *monk*.]

monachism (mon'-a-kizim), *n.* [= *F. monachisme* = *Sp. monaquismo* = *It. monachismo*, < ML. *monachismus*, < L.L. *monachus*, monk-ery, < *μῦθος*, a monk; see *monk*.] 1. The principle of living in the manner of monks; the system or course of life pursued by monks and nuns; primarily, the practice of living alone in religious retirement from the world; religious seclusion; secondarily, the corporate life of religious communities under vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior. See *monk*.

The root-idea of *monachism* is . . . retirement from society in search of some ideal of life which society cannot supply, but which is thought attainable by abnegation of self and withdrawal from the world. This definition applies to all forms of *monachism*, . . . whether amongst Brahmins, Buddhists, Jews, Christians, Moslems, or the communitarian societies of the present day, even when theoretically anti-theological. This broad general conception of *monachism* is differentiated in the following ways:—It may take the form of absolute separation, so far as practicable, from all human intercourse, so as to give the whole life to solitary contemplation—the anchoritic type; or it may seek fellowship with kindred spirits in a new association for the same common end—the cenobitic type; it may abandon society as incurably corrupt, as a City of Destruction out of which the fugitive must flee absolutely—the Oriental view, for the most part; or it may consider itself as having a mission to influence and regenerate society—which has been, on the whole, and with minor exceptions, the Western theory of the monastic life.

2. A monastic characteristic or peculiarity; also, such characteristics collectively.

Flower of Worcester, Huntington, Simson of Durham, Havelton, Mathew of Westminster, and many others of obscure note, with all their *monachisms*.

Monachus (mon'-a-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦθος*, single, solitary, L.L. *monachus*; see *monk*.] 1. In mammal., a genus of *Phocidae*, having four incisors above and below; the monk-seals. There are 2 species. *M. albidus* is the seal of the Mediterranean and Black Sea. *M. tropicalis* is the West Indian seal. Also called *Pelagius* and *Heliophoca*.

2. In ornith., a genus of warblers containing such as the common blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*. *J. J. Kaup*, 1820.—3. In entom., a large and important genus of leaf-beetles, erected by Suffrian in 1852. It is composed of small bluish beetles with or without red spots, and with the body very convex. There are about 100 species, all American, of which 4 belong to North America and the rest to more tropical regions.

monacid (mon-as'id), *a.* [< Gr. *μῦθος*, single, + *E. acid*.] Capable of saturating a single molecule of a monobasic acid: applied to hydroxids and basic oxids.

monact (mon-akt'), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *μῦθος*, single, + *ἀκτίς*, a ray.] I. *a.* Having only one ray; monactinal.

II. *n.* A monactinal sponges-spicule.

Of or pertaining to monks or nuns; belonging to or characteristic of monastic life, especially with reference to external relations or personal conduct; monastic; monkish: as, *monachal* morals; *monachal* austerity.

Robert de Brunne, to illustrate *monachal* morals, interspersed domestic stories; and . . . that rhyming monk affords the most ancient specimens of English tales in verse. *J. D. Russell*, *Amen*, of Lit., I. 208.

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Monachus (mon'-a-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦθος*, single, solitary, L.L. *monachus*; see *monk*.] 1. In mammal., a genus of *Phocidae*, having four incisors above and below; the monk-seals. There are 2 species. *M. albidus* is the seal of the Mediterranean and Black Sea. *M. tropicalis* is the West Indian seal. Also called *Pelagius* and *Heliophoca*.

2. In ornith., a genus of warblers containing such as the common blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*. *J. J. Kaup*, 1820.—3. In entom., a large and important genus of leaf-beetles, erected by Suffrian in 1852. It is composed of small bluish beetles with or without red spots, and with the body very convex. There are about 100 species, all American, of which 4 belong to North America and the rest to more tropical regions.

monacid (mon-as'id), *a.* [< Gr. *μῦθος*, single, + *E. acid*.] Capable of saturating a single molecule of a monobasic acid: applied to hydroxids and basic oxids.

monact (mon-akt'), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *μῦθος*, single, + *ἀκτίς*, a ray.] I. *a.* Having only one ray; monactinal.

II. *n.* A monactinal sponges-spicule.

monactinal (mo-nak'-ti-nal), *a.* [< *monactine* + *-al*.] Single-rayed; uniradiate, as a sponges-spicule.

monactine (mo-nak'-tin), *a.* [< Gr. *μῦθος*, single, + *ἀκτίς* (AKTIS), a ray.] Same as *monactinal*.

Monactinellinae (mo-nak'-ti-ne-lin-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦθος*, single, + *ἀκτίς* (AKTIS), a ray, + *dim. -ella* + *-inae*.] A group, subordinal or other, of fibrosiliceous or ceratossiliceous sponges, having comparatively little ceratode, the skeleton being mostly composed of single straight siliceous spicules, whence the name. The bread-crumb sponge, *Haliclondria panicea*, is a characteristic example. See *Monactinella*.

monactinelline (mo-nak'-ti-nel'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Monactinellinae*.

monad (mon'-ad), *n. and a.* [= *F. monade* = *Sp. monada* = *It. monada* = *L.L. monas* (monad-), < Gr. *μονάς* (monad-), a unit, unity, as adj. solitary, single, < *μῦθος* (lonic *μῦθος*, Doric *μῦθος*, orig. *μῦθος*), alone, solitary, single, sole, only; appar. akin to *μῦθος*, fem. of *μῦθος* (mu-), one.] I. *n.* 1. In metaph., an individual and indivisible substance. The word was introduced into philosophy by Giordano Bruno to denote the minimum parts of substances supposed by him to be at once psychical and material. In the philosophy of Leibnitz the conception of the monad is that of an absolutely unextended substance existing in space, its existence consisting in its activities, which are ideas, and the universe was conceived by him as made up of such existences. The history of each

monad follows an internal law, and all interaction between the monads is excluded; but there is a preestablished harmony between these laws for the different monads. (See *Leibnitzism*.) The Leibnitzian theory of the monad was, in many particulars, revived by Hermann Lotze.

Pythagoras his monads, so much talked of, were nothing else but corporeal atoms.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 14.

The soul is a monad (according to Bruno). It is never entirely without a body. God is the monad of monads; he is the minimum, because all things are external to him, and at the same time the maximum, since all things are in him. . . . The atoms of the ancients differed from one another in magnitude, figure, and position, but not qualitatively or in internal character. The monads of Leibnitz, on the contrary, are qualitatively differentiated by their ideas. All monads have ideas, but the ideas of the different monads are of different degrees of clearness. . . . God is the primitive monad; all other monads are its fulgurations. *Cuvier*, *Hist. Philos.* (tr. by Morris), II. 27.

2. In biol.: (a) Any simple single-celled organism. The name covers a great many similar but not necessarily related unicellular organisms, some of which are monads in sense (b), others being plants; others again are free flagellate cells representing an embryonic condition of some other organism or of wholly indeterminate character.

We are warranted in considering the body as a commonwealth of monads, each of which has independent powers of life, growth, and reproduction.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 403.

(b) In zool., specifically, a flagellate infusorian; one of the *Infusoria flagellata*, characterized by the possession of one or two long whip-like flagella, and generally exhibiting an endoplast and a contractile vacuole. The word in this sense is derived from the name of the genus *Monas*.—3. In chem., an element whose atoms have the lowest valence or atomicity, which valence is therefore taken as unity.

II. *a.* In chem. and biol., of or pertaining to monads; of the nature of a monad; monadiform.

Many monad metals give us their line spectra at a low degree of heat. *J. N. Lockyer*, *Spect. Anal.*, p. 124.

There is reason to think that certain organisms which pass through a monad stage of existence, such as the Myxomyces, are, at one time of their lives, dependent upon external sources for their protein matter, or are animals; and, at another period, manufacture it, or are plants. *Huxley*, *Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms*.

monad-deme (mon'-ad-dēm), *n.* [< *monad* + *deme*.] A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated monads.

Starting from the unit of the first order, the plastid or monad, and turning any undifferentiated aggregate a deme, we have a monad-deme. *Eucy. Brit.*, XVI. 842.

monadelph¹ (mon'-a-delf), *n.* [< *Monadelphus*.] In bot., a plant whose stamens are united in one body or set by the filaments.

monadelph² (mon'-a-delf), *n.* [< *Monadelphus*.] In zool., a member of that division of mammals in which the uterus is single.

Monadelphia¹ (mon-a-del'-fi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦθος*, alone, + *ἀδελφία*, brother: see *adelpia*.] The name given by Linnaeus to his sixteenth class of plants, comprising those that have their stamens united into one set by their filaments.

Monadelphia² (mon-a-del'-fi-ē), *n. pl.* An erroneous form for *Monadelphus*.

monadelphian (mon-a-del'-fi-an), *a.* [< *Monadelphus* + *-an*.] Same as *monadelphous*.

monadelphic (mon-a-del'-fik), *a.* [As *Monadelphus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a family consisting of a single individual.—*Monadelphic form*, in math., a form belonging to a monadelphic type.—*Monadelphic type*, in math., a type containing a single numerical parameter.

monadelphon (mon-a-del'-fon), *n.* [NL.: see *Monadelphus*.] In bot., an androecium of which the filaments are combined into a single column.

monadelphous (mon-a-del'-fus), *a.* [As *monadelphus* + *-ous*.] In bot., having the stamens united into one set by their filaments; belonging or relating to the class *Monadelphia*.

monadary (mō-nad'-i-ā-ri), *n.* *pl. monadaries* (-ries). [< NL. *monadarius*, < L.L. *monas* (monad-), a monad; see *monad*.] The common envelop of a colony of monads or monadiform infusorians.

monadic (mō-nad'-ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μοναδικός*, single, < *μῦθος* (monad-), a unit; see *monad*.] 1. Pertaining to monads; having the nature or character of a monad.—2. Single; not occurring in pairs. [Rare.]

So, too, we have the seven openings of the head, the three pairs of eyes, ears, and nostrils, with the agnathic mouth to make the seventh. *J. Huxley*, *Nature*, p. 322.



Monadelphus Fl. rec.

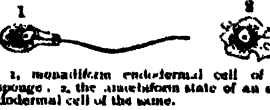
monadical (mō-nad'ī-kal), *a.* [*Gr.* *monadikos* + *-al*.] Same as *monadic*. *Dr. H. More, Def. of Philosophic Cabbala, App., ix.*
monadically (mō-nad'ī-kal-ī), *adv.* As a monad or unit; by ones.

Every number sublates monadically in unity.

T. Taylor, Trans. of Philosophic (1794), Int., p. xxxix.

Monadida (mō-nad'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *LL.* *monas* (*monad-*) + *-ida*.] The monads proper, a family of flagellate infusorians. These animals are naked or filicostate, and entirely free-swimming, with the flagellum single and terminal, no distinct oral aperture, an endoplast or nucleus, and usually one or more contractile vacuoles. Also *Monadella*.

monadiform (mō-nad'ī-fōrm), *a.* [*LL.* *monas* (*monad-*), a unit, + *L. forma, form*.] In *biol.*, having the form or character of a monad; resembling a monad. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 96.*



monadigerous (mon-a-dij'g-rus), *a.* [*LL.* *monas* (*monad-*) + *L. gerere, carry*: see *-ger-*, *-gerous*.] In *zool.*, bearing or composed of monads or monadiform cells; as, the *monadigerous* layer of a sponge, which is the layer of cells lining the walls of the flagellated chambers of sponges. *H. James Clark.*

Monadina (mon-a-dī'nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *LL.* *monas* (*monad-*) + *-ina*.] Ehrenberg's name of the monads or flagellate infusorians now called *Monadida*.

monadine (mon'a-din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Monadina* or *Monadida*; having the character of a monad. *Carpenter, Micros., § 418.*

Monadines (mon-a-din'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (*Clenkowski*), < *Gr.* *μῡνᾰς* (*monad-*), a unit, + *in-* + *-es*.] An order of fungi of the class *Myrmecetes*. They are slimy plants growing in moist places, frequently parasitic, and produce zoospores, sporocysts, plasmodia, sponges, and indurating spores, the zoospores emitting at maturity one to many zoospores or ameba-like bodies.

monadism (mon'a-diz-m), *n.* [= *F. monadisme* = *Sp. monadismo*; as *monad* + *-ism*.] 1. A philosophical system which accepts, in some form, the theory of monads; also, a theory of monads.

Not infrequently he [Leibnitz] introduces his theory of monadism by the argument that there must be simple substances since there are composite things, for the composite is only an aggregate of simple units.

E. Cant, Philos. of Kant, p. 36.

2. The application of the conception of the monad to the solution of the problems of chemistry and physics; atomism.

Of the different forms of the atomic theory, that of Roscovitch may be taken as an example of the *p. roscovitchian*. *Encyc. L. A., III. 37.*

monadology (mon-a-dol'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. monadologie*, < *Gr.* *μῡνᾰς* (*monad-*), a unit (*see monad*), + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] In the philosophy of Leibnitz, the doctrine of monads; also, any similar metaphysical theory, as that of Lotze. See *monad*, 1.

Leibnitz's monadology may be a true system, but also it may not; and our faculties do not enable us to say whether it is or is not. *Leibnitz, Stephen, Eng. Thought I, § 35.*

Lotze, however, saves himself from a materialistic dualism through his monadology. *Mind, XII. 560.*

monal (mō-nāl'), *n.* Same as *monad*.

monamine (mon'an-in), *n.* [*Gr.* *μῡνᾰς*, single, + *E. amine*.] One of a class of chemical compounds formed by substituting one or more alcohol radicals for the hydrogen in a single ammonia molecule. Monamines are *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary*, according as one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced.

monanapestic (mon-an-a-pes'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *μῡνᾰς*, single, + *ἀνασᾰρᾰς*, anapest: see *anapestic*.] In *anc. pros.*, containing but one anapest: not infrequently in logaedic meters. See *monodactylic*.

monander (mō-nan'dēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *μῡνᾰς*, single, + *ἀνᾰρ* (*androp-*), man, male (in mod. bot. stamen). Cf. *monandrous*.] In *bot.*, a plant having one stamen only.

Monandria (mō-nan'dri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *μῡνᾰς*, single, + *ἀνᾰρ* (*androp-*), man, male (in mod. bot. stamen).] The first class in Linnaeus's system of plants, comprehending all genera with perfect flower, having only one stamen.

monandrian (mō-nan'dri-an), *a.* [*Gr.* *μῡνᾰς* + *-an*.] Same as *monandrous*.

monandrous (mō-nan'drus), *a.* [*Gr.* *μῡνᾰς*, single, + *ἀνᾰρ* (*androp-*), man, male. In *def. 2*, cf. *Monandria*.] 1. In *zool.* and *anthrop.* (a) Having one male or husband; living in monandry; monogamous,

as a female. (b) Relating to monandry: as, a monandrous system or custom.—2. In *bot.*, having a single stamen; belonging to or having the characters of the class *Monandria*.

monandry (mō-nan'dri), *n.* [*Gr.* *μῡνᾰς*, single, + *ἀνᾰρ*, man, male (in mod. bot. stamen).] The monandrous state; the practice of having only one husband.

Once introduced, monandry must necessarily spread in proportion as life becomes easier; for a man to have a wife to himself must be the respectable thing, and with this there will go a corresponding progress towards civilized ideas of conjugal fidelity. *W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 141.*

monanthous (mō-nan'thus), *n.* [*Gr.* *μῡνᾰς*, single, + *ἀνᾰρ*, flower. In *bot.*, producing but one flower: said of a plant or peduncle.

monarch (mon'ark), *n.* [Early mod. *E. monarch*; < *OF.* (*and F.*) *monarque* = *Sp. monarca* = *Pg. monarca* = *It. monarca*, < *LL. monarcha*, < *Gr.* *μοναρχος*, *monarchos*, ruling alone, a monarch, dictator, a sovereign (cf. *μοναρχία*, rule alone), < *μῡνᾰς*, alone, + *ἀρχα*, rule.] 1. The chief of a monarchy; a supreme governor for life, entitled variously emperor (or empress), king (or queen), czar (or czarina), sultan, shah, etc.; primarily, a sole or autocratic ruler of a state, but in modern times generally a hereditary sovereign with more or less limited powers. See *monarchy*.

It [mercy] becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown.
Shak., M. of V., IV. 1. 189.

The Sovereign, if a single person, is or should be called a *Monarch*. *Maistre, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 350.*

2. Any possessor of absolute power or superiority; one who or that which holds a dominating or preeminent position, literally or figuratively: as, the oak is the monarch of the forest.

Come, then monarch of the vine,
Plump Bacchus with pink eye!
Shak., A. and C., II. 7 (song).

I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute.
Cowper, Alexander Selkirk.

—*Syn.* 1. King, etc. (see *prince*), potentate, autocrat, despot.

Monarcha (mō-nar'kē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *LL. monarcha*, a monarch: see *monarch*.] An extensive genus of true flycatchers, of the family *Muscicapidae*, founded by Vigors and Horsfield in 1826. It contains about 25 species, especially characteristic of Australia, New Guinea, the Moluccas, and Polynesia. They are birds of brilliant and variegated coloration.

monarchal (mō-nar'kal), *a.* [= *It. monarchale*; as *monarch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a monarch; befitting a monarch; sovereign.

The prince's persons being in all monarchal governments the very knot of the people's welfare.

Mr. P. Sidney, Arellia, v.

Katan, whom now transcendent glory raised
Above his fellows, with monarchal pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmoved thus spoke:
Milton, P. L., II. 428.

monarchesst (mon'ar-kess), *n.* [*Gr.* *monarch* + *-ess*.] A female monarch; a queen or empress.

The monarchess of the four corners of earth
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, viii.

Rome, what made her such a *Monarchess*, but early the adventures of her youth, not in riots at home, but in dangers abroad?
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 197.

monarchia (mō-nar'ki-ā), *n.* [*LL.*: see *monarchy*.] In *theol.*, same as *monarchy*, 5.

monarchial (mō-nar'ki-al), *a.* [*LL. monarchia*, monarchy (see *monarchy*), + *-al*.] Same as *monarchical*.

If all the evils which can arise among us from the republican form of our government, from this day to the day of judgment, could be put into a scale against what this country suffers from its monarchial form in a week, . . . the latter would be preponderant.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 206.

Monarchian (mō-nar'ki-an), *n.* [= *F. monarchien* = *Pg. monarchiana*; < *Gr.* *μοναρχία*, monarchy, *monarchia*; see *monarchy* and *-an*.] One of a body of Antitrinitarian Christians in the latter part of the second and the third century. They were divided into two groups—the *dynamis* (*dynamistic*) or *rationalistic* Monarchians, who regarded Christ as filled with a divine power and denied his divinity, and the *Patristic* Monarchians, who regarded the Father and the Son as the same; the latter were called *modalistic* Monarchians, from their advocacy of a threefold mode or manifestation of the deity.

By monarchians of the former (dynamistic) class Christ was held to be a mere man, miraculously conceived indeed, but constituted the Son of God simply by the infinitely

high degree in which he had been filled with Divine wisdom and power.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 719.

Monarchianism (mō-nar'ki-an-izm), *n.* [*Gr.* *μοναρχισμός* + *-ism*.] The theological doctrine respecting the Godhead maintained by the Monarchians.

Modalistic monarchianism, conceiving that the whole fulness of the Godhead dwelt in Christ, took exception to the "subordinationism" of some church writers, and maintained that the names Father and Son were only two different designations of the same subject, the one God, who "with reference to the relations in which He had previously stood to the world is called the Father, but in reference to His appearance in humanity is called the Son."

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 719.

monarchianistic (mō-nar'ki-an-ist'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *μοναρχιστικός* + *-istic*.] Relating to or resembling the theory of the Monarchians.

Monarchianistic comparisons of Augustine.

Leibnitz, Hist. Philos. (trans.), I.

monarchic (mō-nar'kik), *a.* [*F. monarchique* = *Sp. monarquico* = *Pg. monarchico* = *It. monarchico*, < *Gr.* *μοναρχικός*, of a monarch or monarchial, < *μοναρχος*, a monarch; see *monarch*, *monarchy*.] Relating or pertaining to a monarch or to monarchy; monarchial.

The monarchic and aristocratical and popular partisans have been jointly laying their axes to the root of all government.

Burke, Wind of Nat. Society.

Without justice all forms, democratic or monarchic, are tyrannical alike.

Prætorius, Caesar, p. 190.

monarchical (mō-nar'ki-kal), *a.* [*Gr.* *μοναρχικός* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or subject to a monarchy; characteristic of or subject to a monarch; of the nature of monarchy: as, monarchial rule or methods; a monarchial country or government.

Monarchical their State,
But prudently confined, and mingled with
Of each harmonious power. *Thomas, Liberty, iv.*

In a monarchial state in which the constitution is strong, the laws may be relaxed without danger.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, I.

It is not impossible that the political movements of our time, which seem on the surface to have a tendency to democracy, may have in reality a monarchial bias.

Marshall.

2. Of or pertaining to government by a monarch.

It was not the Monarchical way of Government that was as displeasing to God or Samuel; for their Government was of that Form already. *Stillingfleet, Harmonia, II. iv.*

3. Regarding monarchy as the best form of government; adhering to the principles of monarchy. The name *Monarchical* party was often applied to the Federalists of the United States by their opponents.

Also *monarchial*.

—*Syn.* See *prince* and *royal*.

monarchically (mō-nar'ki-kal-ī), *adv.* In the form of a monarchy, or in accordance with the principles or methods of monarchial government.

monarchise, monarchiser. See *monarchize, monarchizer*.

monarchism (mon'ar-kizm), *n.* [*F. monarchisme* = *Sp. monarquismo*; as *monarch* + *-ism*.] The principles of monarchy; love of or preference for monarchy.

monarchist (mon'ar-ki-ist), *n.* [*F. monarchiste* = *Sp. monarquista* = *Pg. It. monarchista*; as *monarch* + *-ist*.] An advocate of or believer in monarchy; one who holds or maintains monarchial principles.

I proceed to examine the next supposition of the church monarchists, which is, That Saint Peter's primacy with its rights and prerogatives was not personal but derivable to his successors.

Burton, On the Pope's Supremacy.

There is no Frenchman, be he Republican or Monarchist, who does not feel this insult.

Lower, Bismarck, II. 141.

monarchize (mon'ar-klz), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *monarchized*, *ppr. monarchizing*. [= *F. monarchiser*; as *monarch* + *-ize*.] 1. *Intrans.* To play the king; act as a monarch.

Allowing him a breath, a little scene
To monarchize, he leav'd, and kill with looks.
Shak., Rich. II., III. 2. 106.

II. *trans.* 1. To rule over as a monarch.

By whom three sever'd Kingdoms in one shall firmly stand,
As Britain founding Brute first monarchized the Land.

Dryden, Polyolbion, v. 60.

2. To convert into a monarchy.

So far we shall be from mending our condition by monarchizing our Government, whatever new Council now possesses us.

Milton, Free Commonwealth.

[In all senses obsolete or unusual.]

Also spelled *monarchize*.

monarchizer (mon'ar-kl-izer), *n.* (One who plays the monarch, or upholds monarchy; a monarchist. Also spelled *monarchiser*. [Rare.]

Let the pride
Of these our irreligious monarchizers
Be crown'd in blood.
Heywood, Rape of Lucrece, III.

monarchy (mon'ār-ki), *n.*; pl. *monarchies* (-kiz). [*Gr. monarchia* = *F. monarchie* = *Sp. monarquía* = *It. monarchia*, < *L.L. monarchia*, < (*Gr. monarxhā*, absolute rule, sole power, monarchy, < *μοναρχος*, a sovereign, monarch: see *monarch*.) 1. Supreme power wielded by a single person; absolute personal authority.

They imagined that he (Jesus) . . . should subdue the rest of the world, and make Jerusalem the seat of an universal monarchy. Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, vii. 16.

But let us not deceive our selves, the pretensions are as high and as great at Rome to this Monarchy as ever they were. Stillinger, *Sermons*, II. ii.

2. The principle of government by a monarch; the monarchical system.

The first, the most ancient, most general, and most approved, was the government of one ruling by just laws, called monarchy. Raleigh, *Hist. World*, I. ix. 2.

I hear there are people among you who think the experience of our governments has already proved that republican governments will not answer. Send those gentlemen here, to count the blessings of monarchy. Jefferson, *Correspondence*, II. 221.

3. A government in which the supreme power is either actually or nominally lodged in the hands of a monarch or sole ruler, who holds his position for life, generally with hereditary succession. There have been *elective monarchies*, in which the successor to a deceased sovereign was chosen without obligatory regard to the hereditary principle; but this principle has finally prevailed, to the exclusion of choice, in all existing civilized monarchies. The former kingdom of Poland was a purely elective monarchy. The German-Roman empire was originally, and always nominally, elective; but for many centuries the chosen successor was almost invariably the heir of the former emperor. An *absolute or despotic monarchy* is one in which the will of the monarch or sovereign is supreme over all other authority or powers of government, a *limited or constitutional monarchy*, one in which the sovereign is limited to the exercise of particular powers or functions by the laws or constitution of the realm. More or less limited monarchies have nearly always existed. About the fifteenth century a noteworthy increase of the power of the sovereign took place (as in England under Edward IV., in France under Louis XI., in Spain under Ferdinand and the Catholic and Charles V.). Till the close of the eighteenth century the prevalent theory and practice on the continent constituted nearly unrestricted absolutism; this has now almost disappeared from Europe, while still maintaining a foothold in Asia. But whether absolute or limited, the monarch is theoretically regarded as the source of all power, and all acts of government are done in his name.

The obvious definition of a monarchy seems to be that of a state in which a single person, by whatever name he may be distinguished, is intrusted with the execution of the laws, the management of the revenue, and the command of the army. But, unless public liberty is protected by intrepid and vigilant guardians, the authority of so formidable a magistrate will soon degenerate into despotism. Gibbon.

It has often indeed been noticed that a Feudal Monarchy was an exact counterpart of a Feudal Manor, but the reason of the correspondence is only now beginning to dawn upon us. Maine, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 77.

4. The territory ruled over by a monarch; a kingdom; an empire.

What scourge for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence?
Shak., *Rich. III.*, I. 4. 61.

5. In *theol.*, the doctrine that there is in the Godhead only one principle (*ἀρχή*), cause (*αἰτία*), source or fountain (*πηγή*) of deity, namely God the Father, from whom the Son and the Holy Ghost derive their divinity. Also *monarchia*. Fifth Monarchy Men. See *Asa*.

Monarda (mō-nār'dā), *n.* [*N.L. (Linnaeus, 1757)*, named after N. Monardes, a Spanish physician and botanist of the 16th century.] A genus of labiate plants, type of the tribe *Monardeae*, characterized by the anthers hav-

ing fifteen nerves, which is almost equally five-toothed. They are odorless erect herbs with entire or toothed leaves, and quite large flowers arranged in a few terminal or whorled heads, surrounded by many bracts, and varying in color, being bright-red, purple, white, and in one species pale-yellow. About 7 species are known, all natives of North America. *M. punctata*, the American horsemint, is stimulant and carminative. *M. didyma*, the Oswego tea, or bee-balm, has bright-scarlet flowers. *M. fistulosa* is the wild bergamot.

Monardea (mō-nār'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L. (Ben-tham, 1833)*, < *Monarda* + *-ea*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Labiata*, characterized by having two perfect ascending stamens, in which one-cell of each anther is either wanting or separated from the other. It embraces 11 genera, *Monarda* being the type, and about 490 species, the majority of which are widely scattered throughout the temperate and warmer regions of the earth.

monardin (mō-nār'din), *n.* [*Monarda* + *-in*.] A crystalline solid which separates from the oil of horsemint, *Monarda punctata*. It is isomeric with thymol.

monarsenous (mon-ār'se-nus), *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ἀρσεν*, male.] In *zool.*, having but one male for several females.

monarticular (mon-ār'tik'ū-lār), *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ἄρτι*, a joint; see *articular*.] In *pathol.*, affecting a single joint.

monas (mon'as), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *L.L. monas*, a unit; see *monad*.] 1. A monad; a monadiform infusorian. 2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Monadidae*. *M. lens* is an example. — **Monas prodigiosa**, *Bacillus prodigiensis*. This microscopic organism forms short rods, it is not pathogenic, but is found on starchy substances, such as bread, rice, and potatoes, also on milk. It produces a red pigment, and it or the substance which it discolors are sometimes called *blood-rot*, *bleeding bread*, *bleeding hot*, and *red milk*.

Monasa (mon'as-ā), *n.* [*N.L. (Vieillot, 1816)*, an error for *Monacha*; see *Monacha*.] A genus of South American barbets or puff-birds, of the family *Bucconidae*; the nun-birds or monasas. There are seven species, of comparatively large size, with somber blackish plumage usually relieved with white on the face or wings and coral red bills, as *M. nigrā*, *M. superba*, and *M. nerythra*. Also *Monada*, *Monader*, *Monacha*, *Lupornis*, and *Seothecaria*. See *cut* at *nun-bird*.

Monascidia (mon-as'id-i-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr. μόνος*, alone, + *N.L. Ascidia*.] A superfamily group of tunicates, the *Ascidae simplices*; the sea-squirrels; simple and either solitary or social ascidians.

monascidian (mon-as'id-i-ān), *a. and n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *F. ascidian*.] 1. *a.* Simple, as an ascidian; a monad; not composite or compound, as many ascidians are; or of pertaining to the *Monascidia*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Monascidia*; an ordinary sea-squirrel.

monase (mon'as), *n.* [*F. monase*, *N.L. Monasa*; see *Monasa*.] A fissirostral barbet of the genus *Monasa*; a nun-bird.

monaster (mon-as'tēr), *n.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] In *embryol.*, the original aster or single-star figure which occurs in the process of eurycoelosis; the mother-star of the nucleolus; distinguished from *duster* or *dyaster*.

monasterial (mon-as'tēr-i-āl), *a.* [= *Sp. monasterial* = *It. monasteriale*, < *L.L. monasterialis*, of a monastery, < *monasterium*, a monastery; see *monastery*.] Of or pertaining to a monastery.

One of the bishops had been in solitary confinement in this monasterial prison 17 years. The Century, XXXV. 56, note.

monasterially (mon-as'tēr-i-āl-i), *adv.* Monasterially.

It is not the habit that makes the monk, many being monasterially accounted who inwardly are nothing less than monachal.

Uquhart, *tr. of Rabelais*, I. Author's Pref. (Daries.)

monastery (mon'as-tēr-i), *n.*; pl. *monasteries* (-riz). [In early form *minster*, *q. v.*; = *F. monastère* = *Sp. monasterio* = *It. monastero* = *It. monasterio* = *Pol. monasterz* = *Hung. monastor* (< *Slav.*), < *L.L. monasterium*, < (*Gr. μοναστήριον*, a solitary dwelling, in *LGr.* a monastery, cf. *LGr. μοναχικός*, *adj.*, (*Gr. μοναχός*, a solitary, *LGr.* a monk, < *μονάξω*, to alone, dwell alone, < *μόνος*, alone; see *monad*.) *Y. monk*, from the same ult. source.] A house or other place of residence occupied in common by persons seeking religious seclusion from the world; commonly applied to such a house exclusively used by monks. The term, however, strictly includes the abbey, the priory, the nunnery, and the friary, and in this broad use is synonymous with *convent*. Monasteries in the Christian church were probably first established in the fourth century. St. Benedict of Nursia in the sixth century established a monastic rule which has been the foundation of nearly all the rules which govern monastic vows. Vows under different rules were made from the beginning of Christianity. The

number of monasteries in Europe was much diminished at the Reformation, when their rich estates were in part appropriated by sovereigns to their own use, and in part transferred to universities and other educational institutions, etc. We owe to the monasteries the first definite beginnings or revival of civilization in many countries, especially Germany and France, almost all the missionary work of the early middle ages, and the preservation of nearly all ancient classical and early medieval literature. The monastic life has been practised from pre-Christian times among the Buddhists. See *rule*.

The hypocrites hath loste their more than princely habitacions, theyr monasteries, conventes, hospitales, prebendaries and chantries, with theyr fatte fedying and warme couches, fory gotten good wyl home agayne.

Sp. Bale, *Image of the Two Churches*, I.

Abbeville is a goodly faire Citie, . . . wherein . . . are many Monasteries of men and women.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 12.

The ancient Monastery's hall
A solemn, huge, and dark red pile
Placed on the margin of the lake.

Scott, *Marmion*, II. 9.

The eastern monasteries, with the important exception of a vow of obedience, differed little from a collection of hermitages. They were in the desert; the monks commonly lived in separate cells; they kept silence at their repasts; they rivalled one another in the extravagance of their penances. Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, II. 121.

Mitered monastery. See *miter*. — **Monasteries' Dissolution Acts**, English statutes of 1536 and 1539, vesting in the king certain monasteries and other religious houses, and the rights and property belonging to them.

monastic (mō-nas'tik), *a. and n.* [*F. monastique* = *Sp. monástico* = *It. monastico*, < (*LGr. μοναχικός*, living in solitude, pertaining to a monk, < *μοναχός*, a monk; see *monastery*.) 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of monks or nuns; ascetic; as, *monastic* life, vows, or practices.

The clergy, and the monastic orders especially, had been good farmers. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 464.

2. Adapted to or suitable for monks or nuns; of ascetic character or use; as, *monastic* buildings or architecture; *monastic* seclusion.

To forswear the full stream of the world, and to live in a nook merely monastic. Shak., *As you Like It*, III. 2. 442.

The grounds of the villa, raised on the ancient walls of the monastic precinct, look down at once on the waves of Hadria. E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 295.

3. An epithet noting a style of book-decoration in which medieval forms of compact ornament are strongly stamped on the sides or back of the book without any use of gold-leaf. — **Monastic bishop**, in the ancient Celtic churches of Ireland and Scotland, and sometimes in other countries in the earlier middle ages:—(a) an abbot who was also a bishop; or (b) a monk consecrated bishop, resident in a monastery, and exercising his office in confirmations, ordinations, etc., but without jurisdiction. — **Monastic vows**, the vows imposed under monastic rule. They are three in number, poverty, chastity, and obedience.

II. *n.* A monk; a religious recluse.

An art . . . preserved amongst the monastics. Sir T. Herbert, *Travels in Africa*, p. 143.

It seems plain that the treble value was intended specially to protect the new monastics in their tithes by heightening the peril of disputing them.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xv.

monastical (mō-nas'ti-kal), *a.* [*Gr. monastic* + *-al*.] Same as *monastic*.

monastically (mō-nas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a monastic manner; in a retired manner; after the manner of monks. *Scifi*.

monasticism (mō-nas'ti-sizm), *n.* [*Gr. monastic* + *-ism*.] 1. The corporate life of religious communities under the vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior; the monastic system or condition.

It may be questioned whether anything but monasticism could have kept the church and clergy free from the political combinations and dangers of the early time.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 64.

2. The condition or state of living like a monk, in religious retirement from the world.

In older Anglo-Saxon Britain monasticism itself had but seldom aspired after the dreamy quietude of the East or the passionate and exensive asceticity of the West: it was a religious profession, no more.

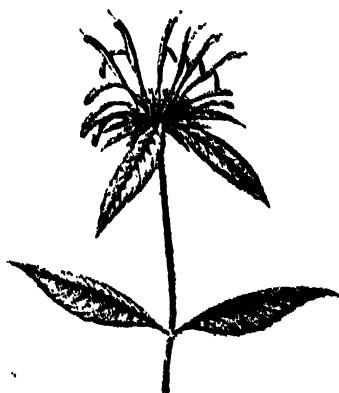
Milman, *Latin Christianity*, vii. 1.

monasticon (mō-nas'ti-kon), *n.* [*LGr. μοναστήριον*, neut. of *μοναχικός*, monastic; see *monastic*.] A book relating to or describing monasteries.

monatomic (mon-a-tom'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ἄτομος*, atom; see *atomic*.] Having the same valence or atomicity as hydrogen, represented by unity.

monaul (mō-nāl'), *n.* [Also *monal*, *manaul*, *minaul*; *E. Ind.*] A pheasant; specifically, an impeyan, or pheasant of the genus *Lophophorus*, and especially *L. impeyanus*. See *cut* under *Impeyan pheasant*.

The magnificent *Monaula*, *Lophophorus*. A. Newton, *Esays Brit.*, XVIII. 722.



Branch of *Oswego tea* (*Monarda didyma*), with flowers.

ing a very small connective, the cells confluent into one, and by having a tubular calyx with

monaulos (mō-nā'los), *n.*; pl. **monauli** (-li). [NL., also **monaulus**, < Gr. *monaulos*, a single flute, < *monos*, single, + *aulos*, pipe, flute.] * A Greek flute or flageolet consisting of a single pipe or reed, as opposed to the *dioulos*, or double flute. **Monaulus** (mō-nā'lus), *n.* [NL. (Viellot, 1816), < *monaul*.] A genus of *Phasianidae*; the monauls: same as *Lophophorus*.

monaural (mon-ā'ral), *a.* [*< Gr. monos*, single, + *L. auris* = *E. ear*: see *aural*]. 1. Having only one ear.—2. Referring to or involving the use of a single ear.

Direction cannot be appreciated by monaural observation. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII, 87.

monaxial (mon-ak'si-āl), *a.* [*< Gr. monos*, single, + *L. axis*, axis: see *axial*.] Having but one axis; uniaxial.

monaxon (mon-ak'son), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. monos*, single, + *axōn*, axis: see *axon*.] 1. A having one axis, as a sponge-spicule; monaxial. Also **monaxonial**.

II. *n.* A sponge-spicule of the group *Monaxonida*.

Monaxonida (mon-ak-sō-ni-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *monos*, single, + *axōn*, axis.] Monaxon or uniaxial sponge-spicules, having one straight or curved axis.

monaxonial (mon-ak-sō-ni-āl), *a.* [*< monaxon* + *-ial*.] Same as *monaxon*.

monaxonie (mon-ak-sō-ni-ē), *a.* [*< monaxon* + *-ic*.] Having but one axis; uniaxial.

A spherical (monaxonie) or cone-shaped (monaxonie) perforated shell of membranous consistence known as the central capsule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 849.

Monaxonida (mon-ak-sō-ni-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monaxonida* + *-ida*.] A suborder of sponges, of the order *Chondrospongia*, having monaxon spicules or being without supporting skeleton, the spicules being stylar and usually situated radially. It includes such families as *Tethyidae*, *Sollasellidae*, *Spirastrellidae*, *Suberematidae*, and *Suberitidae*. Lendenfeld.

monaxite (mon-ā-xit), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *monaxite*, be solitary: see *monastery*.] A phosphate of the cerium metals, usually containing some thorium silicate. It is a rare mineral, occurring in small brownish-red or yellowish brown monoclinic crystals, also massive with resinous luster, and is found at Norwich in Connecticut, in North Carolina, among the Crinoids, and elsewhere. It is a prominent accessory constituent of granitic rocks in some localities, and when these rocks have been disintegrated by natural causes it has been (as in North Carolina and Brazil) obtained, by washing the gravels, in very large quantities.

monchet, *v.* An obsolete form of *munch*.

moncki, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *monk*.

Moncrieff gun-carriage. See *gun-carriage*.

Monday (mun-dē), *n.* [*< ME. Monday*, *Monenday*, < AS. *monandæg*, rarely *monædæg* (= OFries. *monēdei*, *monādei* = D. *maandag* = MLG. *māndach*, *manēdach* = OHG. *mānetar*, MHG. *māntar*, G. *montag* = IceL. *mánadagr* = Sw. *måndag* = Dan. *mandag*), Monday, lit. 'moon's day'; < *monan*, gen. of *mōna*, moon, + *dag*, day: see *moon* and *day*.] The day was so called after its name in L., *dux lune*, *luna* *dux* (> F. *lundi*), tr. Gr. *hē tētē Eὐφροσύνη*, 'the moon's day.' See *week*.] The second day of the week.

The next according to the course of the days of the week was the idoll of the moon, wherof we yet retain the name of Monday instead of Moonday.

Versteegen, Restoration of Decayed Intelligence, III. See the quotation.

Black Monday. (a) Easter Monday, the 14th of April, 1860. See the quotation.

The 14 day of April and the morrow after Easter day, King Edward [III.] with his host lay before the city of Paris, which day was full darke of mist and haille and so bitter cold that many men dyed on their horses with cold; wherefore vnto this day it hath bene called the *Black Monday*. *Stow, Annals*, p. 254.

Hence—(b) any Easter Monday.

Then it was not for nothing that my nose fell a-bleeding on *Black Monday* last. *Shak.*, M. of V., II, 5, 25.

(c) The first Monday after schoolboys' holidays—*Blue Monday*, the Monday before Lent: so called in Bavaria, from the color with which churches are ornamented on that day.—*Cobbler's Monday*, *Collop Monday*, *Handed Monday*. See the qualifying words.

Mondayish (mun-i-dē-ish), *a.* [*< Monday* + *-ish*.] Tired; worn out; weary: said of clergy-men who suffer from fatigue after their Sunday services. [Colloq.]

Mondaynet, *a.* An obsolete form of *mundane*.

monde (mond), *n.* [*< F. monde* = Sp. Pg. *mundo* = P. *mundo*, < L. *mundus*, the world: see *mund*.] 1. The world: generally used in phrases adopted from the French: as, the *beau monde*, the world of fashion.—2. A globe used as an ensign of royalty: usually *monad*. See *monad*.

mondial, *a.* [ME., < OF. *mondial*, *mundial*, of the world, < *monde*, the world: see *monde*, *monad*.] Worldly; mundane.

A great man this was, And of noble fame, And wel at ease of goodes mondial. *Rom. of Parzelay* (E. E. T. S.), I, 18.

monē, *n.* A Middle English form of *moon*.

monē, *c.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *moon*.

monē, *c. t.* [*< ME. monēn*, < AS. *manian*, *moni-an*, bring to mind, exhort, advise, instruct, tell, claim, = OS. *manōn* = OFries. *monit* = OHG. *manōn*, *manōn*, admonish, suggest; akin to *mean*, *mind*, *mine*, etc.] To admonish; advise; explain.

What may this mone, quod these mene; Mene it us mare. *MS. Lincoln A. 17, f. 283.* (Halliwell.)

By a tale y shal you mone That fyl betwix the fadyr and the sone. *MS. Harl. 1703, f. 8.* (Halliwell.)

monē, *n.* [ME.; appar. a var. of *mine*, affected by *monē*.] Mind; preference.

Knights and squier Alle drunken of the ber. But Horn alone Naddeth therof no mone. *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), I, 1114.

monē, *n.* [ME., < AS. *gemāna*, society, *gemāne*, common: see *mean*.] A companion.

Nolde he nogt go one [alone], Althulf was his mone. *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), I, 578.

monē, *n.* A Middle English form of *money*.

monē, *c. t.* Same as *monē*.

monecian, **monecious**, etc. See *monacian*, etc.

moneki, *n.* A Middle English form of *monk*.

monemakert, *n.* A Middle English form of *money-maker*. *York Plays*, Int., p. xxi.

monembryary (mon-ēn'brī-ā-ri), *a.* [*< Gr. monos*, single, + *embryon*, an embryo: see *embryo* and *ary*.] Having a single embryo.

monē-plust, *n. pl.* An obsolete variant of *mun-plins*.

moner (mō-nēr), *n.* [*< NL. moneron*, q. v.] An organism having the form of a non-nucleated protoplasmic body, in which no definite structure can be discerned. The moners consist of indifferent protoplasm containing no nucleus or endoplast, and thus are conveniently, if not naturally, distinguished from the higher series of protozoans known as *Eudiplodia*.

Monera (mō-nē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *moneron*.] 1. Haeckel's name of a class of protozoans of the simplest possible characters. The *Monera* are apparently structureless particles of protoplasm, agreeing with other rhizopoda in protruding pseudopods, but differing from the normal amoeboids in lacking any recognizable nucleus. Unlike foraminifera, they form no shell. The group is provisional, and perhaps hypothetical. The name is that of a legitimate biological conception, but since it is by no means certain that every moner is not a stage or state of a somewhat more definitely organized rhizopod, the group is named has no assured zoological standing. The *Monera* are sometimes nominally divided into *Cyanomonera* and *Lepidomonera*, the former of which are always naked, while the latter may acquire a cell-wall. Also *Monerops*.

2. [*L. c.*] Plural of *moneron*.

moneral (mō-nēr'al), *a.* [*< Monera* + *-al*.] Same as *moneran*.

moneran (mō-nēr'an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Monera* + *-an*.] 1. A. Of or pertaining to a moner, or to the *Monera*. Also *monerie*, *moneral*.

II. *n.* A moner or moneron.

monerism (mon'ēr-jizm), *n.* [*< Gr. monos*, single, + *lypon*, = *F. work* (see *erg*), + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the Holy Spirit is the only efficient agent in regeneration—that the human will possesses no inclination to holiness until regenerated, and therefore cannot cooperate in regeneration.

moneric (mō-nēr'ik), *a.* [*< Monera* + *-ic*.] Same as *moneran*. *W. B. Carpenter, Microsc.*, § 394.

moneron (mō-nēr'on), *n.*; pl. *monera* (-rā). [NL., irreg. < Gr. *monērion*, single, solitary, < *monos*, single (see *monad*), + *epiplanctus* (√ *ap*), join, fit (cf. *deipnē*, doubly fitted).] A moner.

Each individual living particle of this structureless mass (protoplasm) is called a *Moneron*. *Haeckel, Evolution of Man* (trans.), II, 21.

To put his [Haeckel's] views into a few words, he conceives that all forms of life originally commenced as *monera*, or simple particles of protoplasm, and that these moners originated from not living matter. *Huxley*.

Monerosos (mō-nērō-sōs), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *moneros*, single, solitary (see *moneron*), + *ζῷον*, an animal.] Same as *Monera*. *Haeckel*.

monerosoan (mō-nērō-sō'an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Monerosos* + *-an*.] 1. A. Of or pertaining to the *Monera* or *Monerosos*.

II. *n.* A moner or moneron.

monerosic (mō-nērō-sō'ik), *a.* [*< Monerosos* + *-ic*.] Same as *monerosoan*. *W. B. Carpenter, Microsc.*, § 473.

monerula (mō-nēr'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *monerulae* (-lā). [NL., dim., < Gr. *monērion*, single, solitary: see *moneron*.] In *embryol.*, a name given by Haeckel to a supposed non-nucleated stage of an impregnated ovum, when it has the form-value of a simple cytode, or moner.

It is supposed that the nucleated ovum, immediately upon fecundation by spermatozoa, undergoes retrogressive metamorphosis, loses its nucleus, and becomes a mere mass of protoplasm, that then a new nucleus is formed, in the formation of which the spermatic protoplasm takes part; and that thereupon the ovum resumes its form-value of a nucleated cell as a cytula, having been a monerula in the interval between the loss of the original nucleus and the acquisition of the new one. The word is one of a series, other members of which are *cytula*, *monerula*, *blastula*, and *gastrula*.

Moneses (mō-nē'sez), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1821), prob. so named on account of the proty and solitary flower; < Gr. *monos*, alone, + *εἶς*, delight.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Eriocarpaceae* and the tribe *Pyroleae*, characterized by spreading petals, by the capsule opening upward from the base, and by solitary flowers.

There is but a single species, *M. uniflora*, the one-flowered pyrola, which is a small perennial with rounded and velvety serrate leaves and a stem bearing a white or rose-colored flower. It is a native of middle and northern Europe, the colder parts of America, and Japan.

monesia (mō-nē'si-ā), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A vegetable extract thought to be derived from the bark of *Chrysophyllum glycyphllum*, exported from Brazil in hard thick cakes. It seems to have some stomachic, alterative, and astringent properties.—*Monesia bark*. See *Chrysophyllum*.

monesin (mō-nē'sin), *n.* [*< monesia* + *-in*.] An acid principle obtained from monesia, and considered identical with saponin.

monestet, *c. t.* A Middle English form of *monish*.

monetarium (mon-ē-tā'ri-um), *n.* [ML.] Same as *monetary*.

monetarily (mon'ē- or mun'ē-tā-ri-ly), *adv.* As regards monetary affairs; from a monetary point of view; financially.

monetary (mon'ē- or mun'ē-tā-ri-ly), *a.* [= F. *monétaire* = Sp. *monetario* = Pg. *monetario*, *monedero* = It. *monetario*, pertaining to money, < L. *monetarius*, pertaining to the mint; as a noun, a mint-master, a minter; < *moneta*, mint, money: see *money*. Cf. *monter*, ult. < L. *monetarius*.] 1. Pertaining to money; consisting of money.—2. Financial. **Monetary chain**, a chain of precious metal each link of which is of definite weight or value, such links were formerly used as money.

Monetary unit, the unit of currency. In the United States this is the gold dollar, having a standard weight of 25.8 grains. The unit is the pound in the British empire, the franc in France, the mark in Germany.

moneth, **monethly**. Obsolete forms of *month*, *monthly*.

monetization (mon'ē- or mun'ē-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *monetisation*; as *moneti*, v. + *-ation*.] The act of monetizing; the act or process of giving something the character of money or of coining it into money; as, the monetization of silver.

monetize (mon'ē- or mun'ē-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *monetized*, ppr. *monetizing*. [*< L. monetia*, money (see *money*), + *-ize*.] To give the character of money to; legalize as money; coin into money.

money (mun-i), *n.* [Formerly also *mony*, *monde*; < ME. *monye*, *monne*, *monye*, < OF. *monete*, *monete*, *monnyne*, F. *monnaie* = Fr. Sp. *moneda* = Pg. *moeda* = It. *moneta*, < L. *moneta*, a mint, money; see *mint*, which is also ult. from L. *moneta*, and thus a doublet of *money*.] 1. Coin, or, more strictly, current coin; stamped metal that may be given in exchange for commodities; gold, silver, or other metal, stamped by public authority and used as the medium of exchange; in this sense used only collectively.

Forthe thei went alle thre To pay the schipper his mone. *MS. Candab. VI v. 48, l. 65.* (Halliwell.)

Every man also gave him a piece of money. *Job* xlii, 11.

2. In a wider sense, any article of value which is generally accepted as a medium of exchange; also, by extension, something which, though possessing little or no intrinsic value, is recognized and accepted as a substitute for money as above defined, such as paper money; any circulating medium of exchange. Money is adopted for the sake of convenience to facilitate the exchange of one kind of wealth for another and as a standard of value. Its common form is that of a stamped metallic currency; but in primitive times, among uncivilized peoples, and under special conditions by civilized people, many other articles have been used as money. Bank-notes, greenbacks, gold and silver certificates of the United States government, etc., all representing coin, are called *paper money*, and are used for convenience instead of the coin.

itself. *Money* in this sense is not often used in the plural, unless to indicate sums of money or different systems of money or coinage. See *def. 1*.

Importune him for my money. *Shak.*, *T.*, of *A.*, II. 1. 16.

Every lady should meet her lord,
When he is in my court true sea;
Some will hawk, and some will hounds,
And other some will gay make.

The Knight's Quest (Child's Ballads, I. 216).

What money I have is at your disposal; and upon twelve I will meet you at the palace with it.

Ben. and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune*, II. 2.

There are several different sorts of paper money, but the circulating notes of banks and bankers are the species which is best known, which seems best adapted for this purpose.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, II. II.

Money is bought and sold like other things whenever other things are bought and sold for money. Whoever sells corn, or tallow, or cotton, buys money.

J. S. Mill, *Pol. Econ.* III. viii. § 2.

Our ancestors in Maryland and Virginia, before the revolutionary war, and for some time after, in default of gold and silver, used tobacco as money, made it money by law, reckoned the fees and salaries of government officers in tobacco, and collected the public taxes in that article.

Cyr. of Pol. Sci., II. 570.

Money is the medium of exchange. Whatever performs this function, does this work, is money, no matter what it is made of, and no matter how it came to be a medium at first, or why it continues to be such.

Walker, *Pol. Econ.*, III. III. 144.

With the aid of money all the difficulties of barter disappear; for money consists of some commodity which all people in the country are willing to receive in exchange, and which can be divided into quantities of any amount. Almost any commodity might be used as money in the absence of a better material. In agricultural countries corn was so used in former times.

Jerome, *Pol. Econ.*, p. 104.

3. Property, in whatever form, which is readily convertible into or serves the same purposes as money as above defined; available assets; wealth; as, a man of money.

The money on this mode that men so faine holden,
Tol me to whom that treasure appendeth.

Piers Plowman (A), l. 43.

Money can neither open new avenues to pleasure, nor block up the passages of anguish.

Johnson.

Money, taken in the largest sense, as the representative of all kinds of property, is one of the greatest means of human education.

J. F. Clarke, *Salt Culture*, p. 260.

4. The currency of any country or nation; a denomination or designation of value, whether represented in the coinage or not; in this sense also used in the plural: as, English money; the weights and measures of different nations; a money of account.

For sight als that bight them fro
For thrifty penks of thair money,
So war that add to thair enemy
Euer thrifty lewis for a peny.

Holy Rood (F. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Words are the tokens current and accepted for conceits, as money are for values.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 235.

5. A way or line of investing money. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

I sell dry fruit, sir, in February and March, because I must be doing something, and green fruit's not my money then.

Mayer, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 95.

Acknowledgment money. See *acknowledgment*.—Added money. See *add*.—Bent money, bowed money, a coin purposely bent and given as a love-token, or in certain cases used as a votive offering. Such coins seem to have been bent to prevent their use as money.

I bequeath him my report of honest nobles that I hang my great whistle containing CCC angels.

Wall of Sir Edward Howard, 1612, in *Archæologia*, [XXXVIII. 370.]

Cargo money or Guinea money, a peculiar species of porcelain shell used as money in Guinea. China money, the name given (in the provincial form *chang* or *chaine*) to tokens of porcelain issued by the Chinese in East Derbyshire. They were oval, plano-convex in section, and bore on the convex side their value in large figures, as 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, &c. Coat-and-conduct money. See *coat*.—Conscience money. See *conscience*.—Covered money, a technical phrase used in United States legislation and administration for money which has been deposited in the Treasury in the usual manner, and which can be drawn out only to pay an appropriation made by Congress.—Creation money, effective money, fairy money. See the qualifying words.—Flat money, paper currency issued by a government as money, but not based on coin or bullion, paper currency containing no promise to pay coin, and therefore not convertible into coin. [Colloq.]

This overflowing deluge of flat money alarmed and disquieted the old-fashioned gold and silver coins of our progenitors.

The Century, XXXVI. 783.

Fiddler's money. See *fiddler*.—For love or money. See *love*.—For money, for cash; on the stock exchange, in the case of a contract for money, the securities sold are transferred immediately to a designated name, and the broker for the buyer pays for them; distinguished from the for the account (which see under *account*).—For my money, of my mind, what I prefer.

A horn for my money. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, II. 3. 63.

Guinea money. See *carp*.—Hammered money. See *hammer*.—Hard money, metallic money; coin. [U. S.]

I du believe hard coin the staff
For 'lectioners to spout on;
The people's 'tollers sell enough
To make hard money out on.

Lowell, *Highway Papers*, 1st ser., vi.

Imprest money. See *imprest*.—Kimmeridge-coin money, small circular pieces of shale two or three inches in diameter and a quarter of an inch thick, bearing the marks of having been turned in a lathe, found near Smedmore in the parish of Great Kimmeridge, in Dorset, England, in the soil, two or three feet from the surface.

It is considered probable that the *Kimmeridge-coin* money may be simply the refuse from which rings or armlets have been turned in a lathe, or they may be the bases of vases or bowls.

H. N. Woodward, *Geol. of Eng. and Wales*, 2d ed., p. 336.

Lawful, lucky, maundy, milled money. See the qualifying words.—Money makes the mare go. See *mare*.—Money of account. See *account*.—Money of necessity. See *necessity*.—Money on call. See *call*.—Paper money. See *def. 2*.—Pot of money, a large amount of money, a heavy sum. [Colloq.]—Present money. Same as *ready money*.

I am not furnish'd with the present money.

Shak., *I. of E.*, IV. 1. 34.

Ready money, money paid or ready to be paid at the time a transaction is completed, cash; also used adjectively: as, a ready-money purchase.

Hee is your slave while you pay him ready Money, but if hee once befriend you, your Tyrant, and you had better deserve his hate than his trust.

H. N. Woodward, *Micro cosmographie*, A Shop keeper.

Let's on compound, and for the Present Live,
Tie all the Ready Money Fate can give.

Cowley, *Pindaric Odes*, VIII. 6.

Right money, money paid as the condition or consideration of acquiring a right to the purchase of lands.

As no right money is to be paid for these lands, and quitrent of two shillings sterling a hundred, demandable some years hence only, it is highly presumable that they will always be held upon a more desirable footing than where both these are laid on with a very heavy hand.

Washington, quoted in *H. N. Adams*, *Washington's*

[*Interest in Western Land*].

Soft money, paper money. [Slang, U. S.]—To coin money. See *coin*.—Token money. See *token*.—To make money to gain or procure money; become rich.—To take eggs for money. See *egg*.—Value of money. See the quotation.

It will be well to deal with a use of the phrase *value of money* which has led to much confusion. In mercantile phraseology the *value of money* means the interest charged for the use of loanable capital. Thus, when the market rate of interest is high, money is said to be dear, when it is low, money is regarded as cheap. Whatever may be the force of the reasons in favour of this use, it is only mentioned here for the purpose of excluding it. For our present subject, the value of a thing is what it will exchange for; the value of money is what money will exchange for, or its purchasing power. If prices are low, money will buy much of other things, and is of high value. The value of money is inversely as general prices, falling as they rise and rising as they fall.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 721.

White money, silver coin; also, coin of base metal imitating silver.

Here's a scull'd bag of a hundred; which indeed
Are counters all, only some sixteen groats
Of white money's mouth on't.

Ben. and Fl., *Wit at Several Weapons*, II. 1.

(See also *earned money*, *hard money*, *light money*, *pin money*, *shop money*.) *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Money*, *Cash*. Money was primarily coined metal, as copper, brass, silver, gold, but later any circulating medium that took the place of such coins, as wampum was used as money in trade with the Indians, paper money, *Cash* is ready money, primarily coin, but now also anything that is accepted as money; it is opposed to *credit*.

money (mun'i), *v. t.* [*< money, n.*] 1. To supply with money.

Knaves have friends, especially when they are well moneyed.

Greene, *Conny-catching*, II.

I know, Melites, he out of his own store
Hath money'd Cassius the general.

Ben. and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, I. 1.

2. To convert into money; exchange for money. [Rare.]

Our prey was rich and great,
A hundred fifty mares,

All surrill, and these some money'd wares,
We draue into Neleus towne faire Pylos, all by night.

Chapman, *Iliad*, XI. 520.

moneyage (mun'i-aj), *n.* [*< OF. monnaie, mon-
naie, monnaie, monnaie, monnaie* = Sp. *moneda*, *moneda*, *moneda* = It. *moneta*, *moneta*, also *monetarium* (after *OF.*), a land-tax, mint, < *L. moneta*, mint, money; see *money*.] 1. A mintage; the right of coining or minting money. *Curli.*—2. A tribute formerly paid in England by tenants to their lord, in return for his undertaking not to debase the money which he had the right to coin. Also *monetarium*.

Moneyage was also a general land-tax of the same nature, levied by the two first Norman kings, and abolished by the charter of Henry I.

Hume, *Hist. Eng.*, App. 2.

money-bag (mun'i-bag), *n.* 1. A bag for money;

a purse.—2. A large purse.

moneybags (mun'i-bags), *n.* A wealthy per-

son. [Slang.]

money-bill (mun'i-bill), *n.* 1. A bill for raising

or granting money. (a) In the British Parliament, a

bill for granting aids and supplies to the crown. Such bills originate in the House of Commons, and are rarely altered substantially in the House of Lords. *See* *E. Reg.* (b) In the United States Congress, a bill or project of law for raising revenue and making grants or appropriations of the public money. The Constitution of the United States, Article I, section VII., provides that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills."

money-box (mun'i-boks), *n.* A box for holding money or for receiving contributions of money.

money-broker (mun'i-brö'ker), *n.* A broker who deals in money.

money-changer (mun'i-chän'jér), *n.* A chan-

ger of money; a money-broker.

money-corn (mun'i-körn), *n.* Same as *money-*

corn.

money-cowry (mun'i-kou'ri), *n.* A shell, *Cy-*

præa moneta, extensively used as money or cur-

rency in parts of Asia, Africa, Polynesia, etc.

See *ent* under *cowry*.

money-dealer (mun'i-dê'lér), *n.* A dealer

in money; a money-changer.

money-drawer (mun'i-drä'ér), *n.* A shop-

keeper's drawer for the keeping of money re-

ceived or used in the course of business; a till.

money-dropper (mun'i-drop'ér), *n.* A sharper

who drops a piece of money on the street and

pretends to have found it, in order to dupe the

person to whom he addresses himself.

A rascally money-dropper.

Smollett, *Roderick Random*, xv.

moneyed (mun'id), *n.* [Also *monied*; *< money* + *-ed*.] 1. Supplied with money; rich in money; having money; able to command money; wealthy; affluent.

A means to invite *monied* men to lend to the merchants,

for the continuing and quickening of trade.

Bacon, *Usury* (ed. 1567).

When I think of the host of pleasant, *monied*, well-bred young gentlemen, who do a little learning and much boasting by Cam and Isis, the vision is a pleasant one.

Hurdley, *Univ. Education*.

2. Consisting of money; in the form of money; as, *moneyed* capital.

If exportation will not balance importation, away must

your silver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed*.

Locke.

Moneyed corporation. See *corporation*.

moneyer (mun'i-ér), *n.* [Formerly also *monier*;

< ME. monyaur, *< OF. monier, monnier, monier*, *monnyeur*, *F. monnayeur* = Sp. *monedero* = Pg. *moediro* = It. *monetario, monetiore*, < *L. L. monetarius*, a mint-master, minter; see *monetary*, and cf. *minter*, ult. a doublet of *moneyer*.] 1.

One who coins money; a minter; a mint-master.

Impairment in alloy can only happen either by the dis-

honesty of the *moneyers* or minters or by counterfeiting the coin.

Sir M. Hale, *Hist. Pleas of the Crown*, xviii.

They (Greek coins) bear magistrates' names on both

sides, that on the obverse, in the nominative case, is the

moneyer's name. *B. F. Head*, *Historia Numorum*, p. 230.

2. A banker; one who deals in money. *Johnson*.

But so what gold han vsorers,
And silver eke in her garners,
Taylagiers, and these *moneyers*.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 6811.

Company of moneyers, certain officers of the British mint, under whose responsibility and superintendence the various moneys of the realm were manufactured. Their duties were transferred in 1837 to other officers under the more immediate appointment of the master of the mint. *Imp. Diet.*

money-flower (mun'i-flou'ér), *n.* The common

honesty, *Lunaria annua* (*L. biennis*).

money-grubber (mun'i-grub'ér), *n.* An avari-

cious or rapacious person. *Lamb*. [Colloq.]

money-jobber (mun'i-job'ér), *n.* A dealer in

money or coin.

A public bank by this expedient might cut off much of

the dealings of private bankers and *money-jobbers*.

Hume, *Essays*, II. 2.

money-land (mun'i-land), *n.* In law: (a) Land

artieled or devised to be sold and turned into

money, in equity reputed as money. (b) Money

artieled or bequeathed to be invested in land,

in equity having many of the qualities of real

estate. [Rare in both senses.]

money-lender (mun'i-len'dér), *n.* One who

lends money on interest.

moneyless (mun'i-less), *n.* [Formerly *moniless*;

< ME. monyeles, monelers; *< money* + *-less*.]

1. Without money; poor; impecunious.

Notes and *monies* on Malvern hills.

Piers Plowman (C), l. 203.

Poorer thou art, and knowne to be

Even as *moniless* as he.

Herriot, *To his Son-in-law, a Child, a Present by a Child*.

His hope was to unite the rich of both classes in *moniless*

against the landless and *moniless* multitudes.

Frederic, *Comar*, p. 123.

2. Acting or operating otherwise than through money; beyond the range of money influence.

Bribery and corruption solicit, pairing the free and mendacious power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse. *Edison, Chasph-Government, U. S.*

money-maker (mun'i-mā'kér), *n.* 1. A coiner of counterfeit money. *Halliwel.*—2. One who accumulates money.

money-making (mun'i-mā'king), *n.* The act or process of accumulating money or acquiring wealth.

The Jews were the first; their strange obstinacy in money-making made them his perpetual victims. *Mulman, Latin Christianity, xi. &*

money-making (mun'i-mā'king), *a.* Lucrative; profitable; as, a money-making business.

money-market (mun'i-mā'r'két), *n.* The market or field for the investment or employment of money; the sphere within which financial operations are carried on.

money-matter (mun'i-mā'tér), *n.* A matter or affair involving the relationship of debtor and creditor; something in which money is concerned.

What if you and I, Nick, should inquire how money-matters stand between us? *Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.*

money-monger (mun'i-mung'gér), *n.* A dealer in money; a usurer. *Darwin.*

Thievery needs no more than the name to prove it a water of death. . . . a sin which usurers and money-mongers do bitterly rail at. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 155.*

money-mongering (mun'i-mung'gér-ing), *n.* Dealing with money (in a grasping way). *Darwin.*

The last place in which he will look for the cause of his misery is in that very money-mongering to which he now clings as frantically as ever. *Kingdley, Yonst, xv.*

money-order (mun'i-ór'dér), *n.* An order, payable at sight, granted, upon payment of the sum and a small commission, by one post-office, and payable at another.—**Money-order office.** (a) In the United States, a division of the post-office department of the government, the office of the superintendent of the money-order system. (b) A money-order post-office.—**Money-order post-office.** In the United States, a post-office designated by the Postmaster-General to issue and pay money-orders.

money-pot (mun'i-pót), *n.* A money-box, especially of earthenware, from which coins can be taken only by breaking the vessel.

money-scrivener (mun'i-skriv'ér), *n.* A person who raises money for others; a money-broker.

Suppose a young inexperienced man in the hands of money-scriveners; such fellows are like your wire-drawing mills: if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at last. *Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.*

money-spider (mun'i-spi'dér), *n.* A small spider of the family *Attidae*, *Epiblemus a. nicum*, of common occurrence in North America, supposed to prognosticate good luck or the receipt of money to the person it crawls on.

money-spinner (mun'i-spin'ér), *n.* Same as money-spider.

money's-worth (mun'iz-wérth), *n.* 1. Something as good as money, or that will bring money.

There is either money or money's worth in all the controversies of life. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Full value; something that is worth what one pays for it.

money-taker (mun'i-tā'kér), *n.* 1. One whose office it is to receive payments of money; especially, a doorkeeper at some public place who receives the money for admissions.—2. One who is open to bribery.

Sayth master money-taker, greed F th' flat.
"And if tho[u] comst in danger, for a noble
Th' stand thy friend." *Times Whistle (E. E. T. 8.) p. 48.*

moneywort (mun'i-wér't), *n.* The creeping herb *Lysimachia Nummularia*: so called from its round leaves. See *Lysimachia*, *creeping-jenny*, and *herb-treepener*. The name is given also to several other plants, as *Thymus chamaedrys*, *Anapallis tenella*, etc.—**Cornish moneywort**, *Sedum Europa.*

mong (mung), *n.* [Also *mang*: < ME. *mong*, *mang*; < AS. *gemang*, *gemong*, a mingled throng, crowd, assembly, esp. in the phrase *on gemang*, *on gemong*, or simply *gemang*, *gemong* (= OS. *on gemange*), among; see *among* and *ming*.] 1. Mixture; association.

Ich rabbe no mong . . . with the world. *Old Eng. Hom. (ed. Morris), I. 155.*

2. A mixture of grain; a mixture of barley ground up with husks for feeding swine; a mash of bran and malt. Also *mong*. [Prov. Eng.]

mong, *v.* [< ME. *mongen*, *mungen*; < AS. *mangan*, *gemangan* (= Icel. *manga*), trade, traffic

(cf. Icel. *mang*, trade, business); appar. < L. *mango*, a trader, slave-dealer, but in form at least associated with *gemang*, *gemong*, a mingled throng, crowd; see *mong*.] I. intrans. To trade; traffic. *Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.*

II. trans. To trade in; traffic in; deal in. Repeat you, marchantes, your strange marchandise Of persegues, prebends, avocations, of benefices, Of lances, of leases, of offices, of fees, Your monging of vintages, corns, butter, and cheese. *The Funerall of King Edward the Sixt (1550). (Varia.)*

mong (mung), *prep.* An abbreviated form of *among*: usually written 'mong.

mongan (mong'gan), *n.* [A native name.] A phalangist, *Phalangista herbertensis*, of the Herbert river country, Queensland.

mongcorn, *n.* [Also *muncorn*; < ME. *mong-corn*; < *wong* + *corn*.] Same as *mungcorn*.

monger (mung'gér), *n.* [< ME. *monger*, *mongere*, *mangere*; < AS. *mangere* (= MD. *mangher*, *menger*, D. *mangelaar* = MHG. *menger*, *manger*, LG. *monger*, *menger*, *manger* = OHG. *mangari*, *mengari*, MHG. *mangare*, *mengare* = Icel. *mangari*), a trader, dealer, merchant, < *mangan*, *gemangan*, trade; see *mong*.] 1. A trader; a dealer: now used only or chiefly in composition: as, fishmonger, ironmonger. It is often used allusively, implying a petty or discreditable traffic or activity, as in scandal-monger, mutton-monger, whoremonger.

Godfrey the garlick-mongere. *Piers Plowman (C), vii. 373.*

This chanon has a brave pate of his owne! A shaven pate! A right monger, y'faith! This was his plot. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, II. a.*

2. A small kind of trading-vessel. *Rhont.*

monger (mung'gér), *v. t.* [< *monger*, *n.*] To traffic in; deal in; make merchandise of: chiefly used in composition with its object, and often implying a petty and discreditable traffic.

The folly of all motive-mongering. *Coleridge.*

Monge's equation. See *equation*.

Mongol (mong'gol), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Mongol* = Ar. Pers. Hind. *Mughal* (> E. *Mogul*), < Mongolian *Mongol*. Said to be ult. < *mong*, brave.]

I. *n.* One of an Asiatic race now chiefly resident in Mongolia, a vast region north of China proper and south of Siberia, forming a possession of China. Mongols are also found elsewhere in the Chinese empire and in Siberia, etc. The Mongols in the thirteenth century conquered a large part of Asia and overran eastern Europe. See *Mogul*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols.

Mongolian (mong-gó'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mongol* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Same as *Mongol*. **Mongolian race**, the second in Blumenbach's classification of the races of mankind. The chief characteristics are: an oblong skull flattened at the sides, broad cheek bones, low retreating forehead, short and broad nose, and yellowish complexion. It included the Chinese, Turks, Tartars, Indo-Chinese, Lapps, Eskimos, etc. **Mongolian subregion**, in zoology, a subdivision of the great Palearctic region, stretching eastward from the Caspian Sea to include most if not all of Japan, and lying south of the Siberian subregion; but its boundaries are not well defined. In ornithology this subregion has more peculiar genera than any other one of the Palearctic subdivisions.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *Mongol*.—2. By extension, a Chinese, or member of the Mongolian race (according to Blumenbach's classification).—3. The language of the Mongols, a branch of the Ural-Altaic family. It has three principal dialects—Kalmuck, East Mongolian, and Burjat.

Mongolic (mong-gó'lik), *a.* [= It. *Mongolico*; as *Mongol* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Mongols; Mongolian.

Mongolid (mong-gó'li-d), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Mongol* + *-ida*.] The Mongols and races regarded as akin to them, according to the classification of certain authorities.

Mongoloid (mong-gó'li-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mongol* (*Mongolian*) + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling the Mongols; having Mongolian characteristics. II. *n.* One having physical characteristics like those of the typical Mongols (including Chinese, Japanese, etc.). *Huxley.*

Mongoloid (mong-gó'li-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mongol* + *-oid*.] Same as *Mongoloid*.

mongoo, **mongoo** (mong'-, mung'gós), *n.* [Also written *mongoo*, *mongoo*; *mongoo*, *mongoo*, *mongoo*, *mongoo*, etc.; < F. *mongoo*, NL. specific name *mongoo*; < Telugu *mangiu*, Marathi *mangus*, a *mongoo*.] 1. A common ichneumon of India, *Herpesia griseus*. Being easily domesticated, it is kept in many houses in Hindustan to rid them of reptiles and other vermin, as rats, snakes, etc. It has been said that it neutralizes the poison of snakes, which it fearlessly attacks, by calling, during its contacts with them, the *Ophephanta* *mongoo*, but its immunity is really due to the extreme celerity of its movements. It is of a gray color, decked with black, and about the

size of a cat. The name is commonly extended to all the related ichneumons of the subfamily *Herpesiinae*, of which there are several genera and many species; and also to some of the *Pterininae*. All these belong to one family, *Pterinidae*. See *Herpesia*, and cut at *ichneumon*.

2. A species of lemur or maki, *Lemur mongoz*, having a white color and the tail not ringed: also called *mongoo lemur*. See *maki*.

mongrel (mung'grél), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *mongrel*, *mongrel*, *mongrill*, *mongrel*; < late ME. *mongrell* for *mengerel*, *mongerel*, < *mang*, *mong*, a mixture (see *mong*), + *-erel*, a double dim. (-er², -el²), as in *cockerel*, *pickorel*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. An individual or a breed of animals resulting from repeated crossing or mixture of several different varieties; the progeny of varieties, and especially of artificial varieties, as distinguished from the *hybrid*, or cross between two different species (but the distinction is not always observed).

This greater variability in mongrels than in hybrids does not seem at all surprising. For the parents of mongrels are varieties, and mostly domestic varieties. . . . and this implies that there has been recent variability, which would often continue and be added to that arising from the act of crossing. *Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 261.*

2. Specifically, a dog of mixed breed.

Hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs, shoughs, water-rugs, and doul wolves are clapt All by the name of dogs. *Shak., Macbeth, III. 1. 98.*

The Ounce or wild cat is as big as a *Mongrel*. *S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 33.*

3. Anything of mixed breed; anything that is a mixture of incongruous elements.

They say they are gentlemen, But they shew mongrels. *Shak. (and another), Sea Voyage, IV. 1.*

Dioclesian the Emperor bestowed Elephants and the parties adjoining on the Beni and Nobata, whose Religion was a mongrel of the Greekish, Egyptian, and their own. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 568.*

His two faculties of serving man and solicitor should compound into one mongrel. *Milton, Colasterion.*

II. *a.* Of a mixed or impure breed; begotten or made up of different kinds: usually in a disreputable sense.

There is a mongrel dialect, composed of Italian and French, and some Spanish words are also in it; which they call *France*. *Huvel, Forceline Travell, p. 53.*

It was hard to imagine Richard Jekyll . . . partaking of amorous dalliance from the same dish with a mongrel gipsy. *J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 224.*

mongrelt, *v. t.* [Formerly also *mongrel*, *monngrel*, < *mongrel*, *n.*] To make mongrel; mongrelize.

Shal our blood be mongrelt with the corruption of a struggling French? *Mardon, What you Will, I. 1.*

mongrelism (mung'grél-izim), *n.* [< *mongrel* + *-ism*.] Mixture of different breeds; the being of mixed breeds.

He [F. Galton] continued his experiments [of transfusion of blood in rabbits] on a still larger scale for two more generations, without any sign of mongrelism showing itself in the very numerous offspring. *Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 280.*

mongrelize (mung'grél-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mongrelized*, pp. *mongrelizing*. [< *mongrel* + *-ize*.] To make mongrel; give a mongrel nature or character to.

How . . . comes it that such a vast number of the seedlings are mongrelized? I suspect that it must arise from the pollen of a distinct variety having a prepotent effect over a flower's own pollen, and that this is part of the general law of good being derived from the intercrossing of distinct individuals of the same species. *Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 101.*

mongrel-akate (mung'grél-akát), *n.* The angel fish, *Squatina angelus*. [Local, Eng.]

monial, *n.* [ME., < OF. *moniale*, a nun, fem. of *monial*, monastic, < *monne*, a monk; see *monk*.] A nun.

Monks and moniales, that monishous sholden fynde, Han mad here kyn knyghtes. *Piers Plowman (C), vi. 76.*

monial, *n.* Same as *monial*.

monicon, *n.* Same as *monicon*.

monied, *a.* See *monied*.

moniert, *n.* An obsolete form of *moneyer*.

monies, *n.* An erroneous plural of *money*, sometimes used.

monilated (mon'il-lā-téd), *a.* [< L. *monile*, a necklace, + *-at* + *-ed*.] Having alternate swellings and contractions, like a string of beads; moniliform.

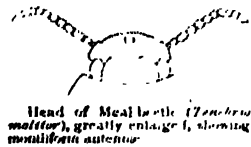
There is an acrosy gland composed of dichotomous monilated tubes. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 263.*

monilicorn (mōn'il'i-kōrn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *monile*, necklace, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] I. *a.* Having monilated or moniliform antennae, as an insect: specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monilicornes*. See cut under *moniliform*.

II. *n.* A monilicorn beetle.

Monilicornes (mō-nīl-i-kōr'nez), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. monile*, a necklace, + *cornu* = *E. horn*.] A group of moniliferous beetles; the fourth of five tribes into which Swainson divided the order *Coleoptera*, composed of five families, *Cassida*, *Chrysomelidae*, *Clytridae*, *Erotidae*, and *Hispidae*. [Not in use.]

moniliform (mō-nīl'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. monile*, necklace, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a string of beads: applied in zoology and botany to organs, vessels, stems, roots,



Head of Meallanth (*Zonchra mollitor*), greatly enlarged, showing moniliform antennae.



Moniliform Parts of Plants.

1. Tuberiferous thistle of *I. quercum florivastula*. 2. Fruits of *S. phora japonica*.

poets, etc., which have a series of beady swellings alternating with constrictions. Also moniloid.

In most Polychaeta the intestine acquires . . . merely a moniliform appearance. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 267.

moniliformly (mō-nīl'i-fōrm-lī), *adv.* In a moniliform manner; in the form of a string of beads.

moniloid (mō-nīl'i-oid), *a.* [*L. monile*, a necklace, + *Gr. idōs*, form.] Same as moniliform.

moniment, *n.* An obsolete variant of monument.

Monimia (mō-nīm'i-ē), *n.* [NL. (Du Petit-Thouars, 1804), suggested by its affinity to a genus previously named *Mithridatea*, < *L. Monima*, < *Gr. Mithra*, wife of Mithridates.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, type of the natural order *Monimaceae* and of the tribe *Monimieae*. It is characterized by globose dioecious flowers, the staminate becoming split into four to six lobes, by numerous stamens, each bearing two glands at its base, and by the fruit, which consists of several very small one-seeded drupes enclosed within the enlarged perianth. Three species are known, natives of the Mascarene Islands. They are shrubs with rigid opposite leaves, and very small flowers, closely clustered in the axils. Fossil plants of this genus occur in the Tertiary formations of Europe and of Australia, and closely allied forms, called *Monimiopsis*, at the very base of that formation in France and in the Fort Union group on the Yellowstone river in Montana.

Monimiacae (mō-nīm-i-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Monimia* + *-aceae*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous plants of the apetalous series *Micromyces*, typified by the genus *Monimia*. It is characterized by a globose or cup-shaped perianth, toothed or deeply divided at the border, by numerous stamens covering the perianth, and by having several or many distinct ovaries, each with a single ovule, a minute embryo, and copious fleshy albumen. The order includes about 32 genera and 150 species, natives of the warmer parts of South America, Asia, and the South Pacific Islands. They are trees, shrubs, or rarely climbers, generally aromatic, with rigid opposite leaves and small flowers, in axillary or sometimes terminal clusters, which are shorter than the leaves. Several furnish wood for building and cabinet-work, or leaves used as a tonic or an aromatic seasoning.

Monimieae (mō-nīm-i-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1800), < *Monimia* + *-eae*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Monimiacae*, of which *Monimia* is the type. It is characterized by having pendulous ovaries and anthers opening by a longitudinal fissure (instead of uplifting valves as in the other tribe of the order, *Atheropomaeae*). It includes 8 genera, natives of tropical America, Australia, and adjacent islands, with one genus in Africa.

monimostylic (mō-nī-mōs'tīl'ik), *a.* [*Gr. monimos*, lasting, stable, + *stilos*, pillar.] Having the quadrato bone fixed, as a skull: correlated with *autostylic* and *hyostylic*.

monilour, *n.* A Middle English form of moneyer.

monipiles (mō-nī-pliz), *n. sing. and pl.* Same as *manipiles*. [Scotch.]

monish (mōn'ish), *v. t.* [*ME. monysshēn*, *monyschen*, *monishen*, also *moneston*, < *OF. monester*, < *ML. monistare*, for *L.L. monitare*, freq. of *L. monere*, warn, admonish, akin to *meminisse*, remember. Cf. *admonish*, *monition*, etc.] To admonish; warn.

* For I yow pray and eke moneste
Nought to refusen our requeste.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 3579.

Of father Anchises these goads and grisly resemblances . . .
In sleep mee monisheth, with visage buggish he feareth.

Shamuraz, Knied, iv. 172.

I write not to hurte any, but to profit som; to accuse none, but to monish such.

Ascham, The scholemaster, p. 55.

monisher (mōn'ish-er), *n.* [*ME. monyschere*; < *monish* + *-er*.] An admonisher. *Johnson*.

monishment (mōn'ish-ment), *n.* [*monish* + *-ment*.] Admonition. *Sherwood*.

monism (mōn'izm), *n.* [*Gr. monos*, single, + *-ism*.] 1. Any system of thought which seeks to deduce all the varied phenomena of both the physical and spiritual worlds from a single principle; specifically, the metaphysical doctrine that there is but one substance, either mind (idealism) or matter (materialism), or a substance that is neither mind nor matter, but is the substantial ground of both: opposed to *dualism*. The term was applied by Wolt, its inventor, to the forms of the doctrine which were then known, namely, to the denial of the substantiality either of mind or of matter; but it is now extended to the doctrine that the distinction between physical and mental facts is only phenomenal, and that in themselves they are not distinguished. Many special modifications of monistic speculation, especially on its materialistic side, have accompanied the recent developments of physical science, particularly the doctrine of evolution. (See quotation from Haeckel under *monistic*.) Such doctrines as that energy, electricity, etc., are categories of substance different from matter are not taken account of by those who use the term, so that it is not easy to say whether they would be considered as denials of monism or not. Also called *unitism* and *unitarianism*.

Monism led a miserable existence in philosophical dictionaries, until, as a denotation of the Hegelian philosophy, it obtained a very wide use. It had again in some measure fallen out of use when it was taken up by modern natural philosophy, and made the watchword of a doctrine which considers mind and matter neither as separated nor as derived from each other, but as standing in an essential and inseparable connection.

M. S. Phelps, Jr., of *Lucken's Fundamental Concepts*, p. 114.

If the essence of the materialist hypothesis be to start with matter on its lowest terms, and work it thence up into its highest, I did it no wrong in taking "homogeneous extended solids" as its specific datum and its only one, so that it constituted a system of monism.

J. Mortimer, *Materialism* (1874), p. 108.

2. Any theory or system which attempts to explain many heterogeneous phenomena by a single principle.

The solution offered by Psychophysical Monism, that functional brain-motion and feeling are two aspects of one and the same fact in nature . . . this solution, when closely examined, turns out to be in altogether dualistic and unthinkable assertion.

E. Montgomery, *Mind*, IX. 203.

3. In *hull.*, same as *monogenesis* (c). — **Hylosolistic monism**. Same as *hylosolism*. — **Idealistic monism**, the monism which regards the single principle of the universe as mind or spirit, of which matter is the product. — **Materialistic monism**, the monism which regards the single principle as matter, of which mind or spirit is the product.

monist (mōn'ist), *n. and a.* [*mon(ism)* + *-ist*.]

1. *n.* An adherent of the metaphysical doctrine of monism in some one of its forms.

The philosophical unitarians or monists reject the testimony of consciousness to the ultimate duality of the subject and object in perception, but they arrive at the unity of these in different ways. Some admit the testimony of consciousness as to the oneness of the mental and material phenomena, and do not attempt to reduce either mind to matter, or matter to mind. They reject, however, the evidence of consciousness to their antithesis in existence, and maintain that mind and matter are only phenomenal modifications of the same common substance. This is the doctrine of absolute identity, a doctrine of which the most illustrious representatives among recent philosophers are Schelling, Hegel, and Comte. Others again deny the evidence of consciousness to the oneness of subject and object as coordinate and original elements; and, as the balance is inclined in favor of the one relative or the other, two opposite schemes of psychology are determined. If the subject be taken as the original and genetic, and the object be evolved from it as its product, the theory of idealism is established. On the other hand, if the object be assumed as the original and genetic, and the subject be evolved from it as its product, the theory of materialism is established.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaph.*, xvi.

II. *a.* Same as *monistic*.

monistic (mō-nis'tik), *a.* [*Gr. monos*, single, + *-istic*.] Of or pertaining to monism; of the nature of monism. See *monism* and *monist*.

Idealism is monistic in its whole conception of the universe. It claims to be a "one-substance" theory, although it should in consistency call itself a "no-substance" theory instead.

Blackburn, *Seven*, XLV. 108.

The opponents of the doctrine of evolution are very fond of branding the monistic philosophy grounded upon it as "materialism," by confusing philosophical materialism with the wholly different and censurable moral materialism. Strictly, however, our monism might, as accurately or as inaccurately, be called spiritualism as materialism. The real materialistic philosophy asserts that the vital phenomena of motion, like all other phenomena of motion, are effect or products of matter. The other, opposite extreme, spiritualistic philosophy, asserts, on the contrary, that matter is the product of motive force, and that all ma-

terial forms are produced by free forces entirely independent of the matter itself. Thus, according to the materialistic conception of the universe, matter or substance precedes motion or active force. According to the spiritualistic conception of the universe, on the contrary, active force precedes matter. Both views are dualistic, and we hold both of them to be equally false. A contrast in both views is presented in the monistic philosophy, which can as little believe in force without matter as in matter without force.

Haeckel, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), II. 488.

monistral (mō-nis'tri-kal), *a.* Same as *monistic*.

monite (mō'nit), *n.* [*Mona* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A hydrous calcium phosphate occurring in loosely coherent massive forms of a snow-white color, found with monitite in the guano-formation of the islands of Mona and Monita, West Indies.

monition (mō-nish'ōn), *n.* [*ME. monition*, < *OF. (F.) monition* = *Fr. monition* = *Sp. monición*, < *L. monitione*, < *L. monitio* (n-), a. reminding, < *monere*, pp. *monitus*, remind, admonish: see *monish*.] 1. Admonition; warning; instruction given by way of caution: as, the monitions of a friend.

And after, by monition of the Archangell Gabryell, they made a Churell or oratory of our Lady.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

Truly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends, but to the counsels and monitions of reason itself.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. Indication; intimation.

We have no visible monition of the returns of any other periods, such as we have of the day by successive light and darkness.

Holder, *On Time*.

3. (a) In civil and admiralty law, a summons or citation, especially used to commence a suit, or in a proceeding to confirm a title acquired under a judicial sale and to silence all adverse claims. General monitions are used in suits in rem, where the object is to bind all the world; a special monition directs that specified persons be summoned and admonished.

They appear in the yield halls, at the day and hours limited by the said bailiffs, upon monition to them given by any seriant.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 408.

(b) In eccles. law, a formal notice, sent by a bishop to one of the subordinate clergy, to require the amendment of some ecclesiastical offense; a monitory letter. Monitions are of two classes, *in specie*, where the name of the offender is distinctly mentioned, and *in genere*, where it is not.

A bull of Innocent VIII. . . followed by a severe monition from Archbishop Morton to the abbot of St. Albans.

Hallam, *Const. Hist.*, I. 84, note.

= *Syn. 1.* Admonition, Monition, Reprehension, etc. See *admonition*.

monitite (mō-nī'tit), *n.* [*Monita* (see def.) + *-ite*.] An acid calcium phosphate occurring in minute white or yellowish triclinic crystals, found in the guano-formation of the islands of Monita and Mona, West Indies.

monitive (mōn'i-tiv), *a.* [*L. as if "monitivus"*, < *monitus*, pp. of *monere*, admonish.] Admonitory; conveying admonition. *Ramus*, Works, II. xii.

monitor (mōn'i-tor), *n.* [= *F. moniteur* = *Sp. monitor* = *It. monitor*, < *L. monitor*, one who reminds or admonishes, < *monere*, pp. *monitus*, remind, admonish: see *monish*.] 1. One who warns of faults or informs of duty; an admonisher; one who gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution; an admonisher.

You need not be a monitor to the king.

Daucus.

2. A senior pupil in a school appointed to instruct and look after a junior division or class; a pupil appointed to superintend other pupils; in some American colleges, a student appointed to keep a record of the attendance of the other students upon certain exercises, as morning prayers. — 3. A constable or officer of the law.

If they will pay what they owe, . . . they will save me the trouble of sending and themselves of paying a Monitor.

Advt. in Boston Gazette, September, 1767.

4. A backboard.

Posterity will ask . . .

What was a monitor in George's days.

A monitor is wood-plank shaven thin.

We want it at our backs . . .

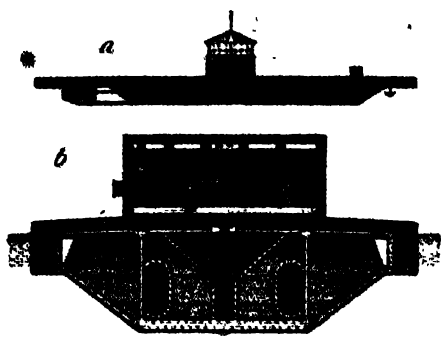
But, these admonish'd, we can walk erect.

Cowper, *Talk*, II. 104.

5. [esp.] In herpet., the typical genus of *Monitoridae*, so called because one of the species was fabled to admonish man of the presence of the crocodile of the Nile. Also called *Laramus*.

6. A lizard of the genus *Monitor* or family *Monitoridae*. See cut under *Hydromorpha*. — 7. A heavily armored iron-clad steam-vessel with a very low free-board, of a type invented by Ericsson, carrying on deck one or more revolving turrets, each containing one or more great guns, and designed to combine the maximum

of gun-power with the minimum of exposure: so called from the name of the first vessel of the



Ericsson's Monitor.
a, side elevation; b, transverse section through the center of the turret.

type, which was built during the American civil war, and in 1862 arrested the destructive course of the Confederate iron-clad ram Merrimac.

I now submit for your approbation a name for the floating battery at Green Point. The impregnable and aggressive character of this structure will admonish the leaders of the Southern Rebellion that the batteries on the banks of their rivers will no longer present barriers to the entrance of the Union forces. The iron-clad intruder will thus prove a severe monitor to those leaders. . . . "Downing Street" will hardly view with indifference this last "Yankee notion," this monitor. . . . On these and many similar grounds I propose to name the new battery *Monitor*.

Ericsson, to Assist. Sec. of Navy, Jan. 20, 1862.

8. A raised part of a roof, usually fitted with openings for light and ventilation, as in a passenger-car or omnibus. See *monitor-roof*.—*Tegueria monitor*. See *Ameirida*.

monitorial (mon-i-to'ri-al), a. [= F. *ig. monitor* = It. *monitoriale*; as *monitor* + -al.] 1. Monitor; admonitory.—2. Pertaining to or connected with a monitor or monitors, especially in the scholastic sense; conducted or carried on by monitors; proceeding from or performed by monitors; hence, in a general sense, educational; disciplinary: as, a *monitorial* school; a *monitorial* system; *monitorial* instruction; *monitorial* duties.

Astonishing incidents which preceded, accompanied, or have followed the settlement of America . . . plainly indicate a general tendency and cooperation of things towards the erection, in this country, of the great *monitorial* school of political freedom.

Everett, *Orations*, I. 162.

monitorially (mon-i-to'ri-al-i), adv. In a monitorial manner; by monitorship; after the manner of a monitor.

Monitoridae (mon-i-to'ri-i-dē), n., pl. [NL., < *Monitor*, s. + -idae.] A family of *Lacertilia*, typified by the genus *Monitor*; monitor or varanoid lizards. See cut under *Hydrosaurus*. Also called *Paranida*.

monitor-lizard (mon-i-to'ri-liz'ard), n. Same as *monitor*, 6.

monitor-roof (mon-i-to'ri-f), n. In a railroad-car, a central longitudinal elevation rising above the rest of the roof, with openings in the sides for light and ventilation. Also called *monitor-top*. [U. S.]

monitor (mon-i-to'ri), a. and n. [= F. *moniteur* = Pr. *monitori* = Sp. *monitorio* = Pg. *monitorio*, n., = It. *monitorio*, < L. *monitorius*, serving to remind, < *monitor*, a reminder, monitor: see *monitor*.] 1. a. Giving monition or admonition; admonitory; spoken by way of warning; instructing by way of caution.

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments are *monitor* and instructive. See R. L. Estlin.

It is remarkable that, even in the two States which seem to have meditated an interdiction of military establishments in time of peace, the mode of expression made use of is rather *monitor* than prohibitory.

A. Hamilton, *The Federalist*, No. 24.

Monitory letter, in eccl. law, a monition.—**Monitory litig.**, a monitor.

II. n.; pl. *monitories* (-riz). Admonition; warning.

I see not why they should deny God that liberty to impose, or man that necessitate to need such *monitories*.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 24.

monitress (mon-i'tres), n. [*< monitor* + fem. -ess. Cf. *monitrix*.] A female monitor.

Thus for our pretty and ingenious *monitress*; were I to say any thing after her, my case would be that of the tire some actor.

The Student, II. 307. (Latham.)

monitrix (mon-i'triks), n. [*< L.* as if *'monitrix*, fem. of *monitor*, monitor: see *monitor*.] Same as *monitress*.

monjouron (mon-jō-rō'), n. [E. Ind.] The Indian musk-shrew. See *musk-shrew*.

monk (munk'), n. [Formerly also *munk*, *monck*, *munck*; < ME. *monk*, *monke*, *munk*, *monck*, *munck*; < AB. *munec*, *munuc* = OE. *munak*, *munek* = OFries. *munek*, *munik*, *monik* = MD. *monick*, *munck*, D. *monnik* = Mlat. *monach*, *monach*, *monk*, *monnik* = OHG. *munich*, MHG. *münch*, G. *mönch* = Icel. *munkr* = Sw. Dan. *munk* = It. *monaco*, < L. *monachus*, < IGr. *μοναχός*, a monk, < *μοναχέω*, living alone, solitary (cf. OF. *moigne*, F. *moine* = Pr. *monge* = Cat. *monjo* = Sp. *monje* = Pg. *monge*, a monk, < L. as if *'monius*, < Gr. *μοναχ*, solitary), < *μοναχ*, alone, single: see *monad*. Cf. *monastery* and *minster*, from the same source.] 1. Originally, a man who retired from the world for religious meditation and the practice of religious duties in solitude; a religious hermit; in later use, a member of a community or fraternity of men formed for the practice of religious devotions and duties, and bound by the vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior; specifically, a regular male denizen of a monastery. Communities of a more or less monastic character in Palestine and Egypt before the diffusion of Christianity were the Essenes and Therapeutae (which see). The ordinary Christian life of the first three centuries, even when not celibate, was largely ascetic and in communities. Christian monasticism in a definite form originated in Upper Egypt in the third or fourth century (perhaps with St. Anthony; according to other accounts it is traced to the ascetic Paul, about A. D. 230). The first monks were anchorites, living in solitude. The collection of anchorites in a monastery (laure or cenobium) is ascribed to Pachomius, in the fourth century. The institution spread rapidly, and was greatly helped in the West by the establishment of the Benedictine order in the sixth century. Various developments of the monastic system are to be found in the middle ages, as the military orders, friars (often distinguished from monks proper), etc. Since the Reformation, and especially since the French revolution, monachism has declined in Western countries, or has been overshadowed by the society of Jesuits, but still continues to flourish in Eastern churches.

When of his brother Fremont hard declares
That he *monks* was shorn, dote had and gret care.

Bonn, of *Partheny* (E. E. V. S.), I. 321.

A *monk*, when he is reccheles,
Is likned to a blasch that is waterles;
This is to seyn, a *monk* out of his cloystre.

Chaucer, *Gen. Trail.* to C. T., I. 179.

The civil death commenced, if any man was banished or abjured the realm by the process of the common law, or entered into religion; that is, went into a monastery, and became there a *monk* professed: in which cases he was absolutely dead in law, and his next heir should have his estate.

Blackstone, *Comm.*, I. 1.

I envy them, those *monks* of old,

Their books they read, and their beads they told.

G. P. R. James, *The Monks of Old*.

2. A name of various animals. (a) The bullfinch *Pyrrhula europaea*. (b) A variety of domestic pigeon with a white crest. (c) A monk-bird, monk seal, monk fish, etc.: see the compounds. (d) Any noctuid moth of the subfamily *Cucullinæ*, so called in Great Britain from the erect collar, like a monk's head or cowl.

3. In p. talking, an over-linked spot or blotch in print, usually made by imperfect distribution of ink. Compare *frier*, 2.—4. *Milit.*, a fuse for firing mines.

The most common methods of firing mines are by the use of the *monk* and the box-trap. . . . The *monk* is a bit of agaric 1½ inches in length. *Farrow*, *Mil. Encey.*, II. 376.

Black monk, a black-robed monk.

Also in the Abbey of Kynt Justine virginie, a place of *black monks*, right delectable and also solitary.

Torkington, *Marble of Eng. Travell*, p. 9.

Cloister monk, a monk who lives within a monastery.—**Extern monk**, a monk who lives outside a monastery, but serves the church connected with it.—**Grading monks**, the bookers.

Companies like the *flores*, or "grazing monks," of Mesopotamia and Palestine, who roved about, shelterless and nearly naked as Nomads and Evagrius tell us, in the mountains and deserts, travelling on the earth, and browsing like cattle on the herbs they casually found.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 701.

Monk professed. See *profess*.—Syn. 1. *Hermit*, etc. See *anchorite*.

monk-bat (munk'bat), n. A molossid bat of Jamaica, *Molossus nasutus* or *fumarius*, the smoky mastiff-bat: so called because the males are often found in great numbers together. P. H. Gosse.

monk-bird (munk'berd), n. The leatherhead or friar-bird. See *leatherhead*, 2, and cut under *frier-bird*.

monkery (munk'kē-ri), n.; pl. *monkeries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *monkyr*; < *munk* + -ery.] 1. Monasticism, or the practice of monks: generally opprobrious.

It toucheth not *monkery*, nor maketh any thing at all for any such matter.

Lutiner, *Sermon of the Plough*.

Monkery and the neglect of rational agriculture conspired to turn garden-lands into deserts and freemen into serfs.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIX. 226.

2. A monastery, or the inhabitants of a monastery.

And after their armo cuts of it a certain of *monkery*, not in apparel, but in appearance of a more sober life.

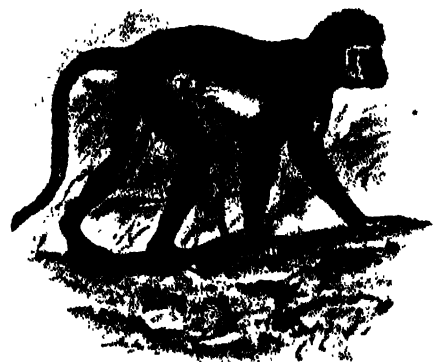
Sp. Sals, *English Votaries*, I.

Coeval with the conquest, it (the Benedictine St. Mary's) was one of the richest and strongest monasteries in the realm. *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 333.

3. The country or rural districts; also, in a collective sense, tramps or vagrants. [Slang.]

I don't know what this 'ere *monkery* will come to, after a bit. *Naglaw*, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 265.

monkey (munk'ki), n. [Formerly also *monkie*, *munkie*, *munkyr* (not found in ME., where only *ape*, the general Teut. word, appears); prob., with double dim. -ky, -ie (as also later in *donkey*), < OF. *monne* = Sp. *ig. mona*, < It. *monna*, < It. *mona*, a female ape, a monkey (whence OIt. dim. *monicchio* (a form supposed by some, erroneously, to be the immediate source of the E. word; the term. *-icchio*, < L. *-culus*; also OF. *monnine*, *monine*, a monkey: see also *monna*, *monno*), appar. a particular use (as if 'old woman'), in allusion to the resemblance of a monkey's face to the weazen face of an old croup, of *monna*, a woman, in familiar use (like E. *dame*), 'goody,' 'gammer' (hence 'old woman'), a colloq. contraction of *madonna*, lady, mistress, lit. 'my lady,' 'madam': see *madam* and *madonna*, of which *monkey* is thus ult. a contracted form, with an added suffix.] 1. A quadrumanous mammal of the order *Primates* and sub-order *Anthropoidea*; a catarrhine or platyrrhine



Green Monkey, *Cercopithecus viridis*.

simian; any one of the *Primates* except man and the lemur; an ape, baboon, marmoset, etc. The term is very vague, and has no technical or fixed restriction. Those monkeys which have very short tails and faces are commonly called *apes*, most of them belonging to the higher family *Hominidae*. The monkeys with long faces like dogs are usually termed *baboons*; they are at the bottom of the series of Old World simians, in the family *Cynopithecidae*. The small bushy-tailed monkeys of America are usually known as *marmosets*. Excluding these, the name *monkey* applies mainly to long-tailed simians of either hemisphere. All the Old World monkeys, in any sense of the word, are catarrhine, and have 32 teeth, as in man. They constitute two families, *Cercopithecidae* and *Cynopithecidae*. (See cuts under *Cercopithecus*, *Catarrhina*, and *Diana*, 2.) All the New World monkeys are platyrrhine: there are two families, *Cebidae*, with 36 teeth and mostly prehensile tails, and *Midae* or *marmosets*, with 32 teeth and usually non prehensile tails. (See cuts under *Cebina*, *Bradea*, and *Lagothrix*.) The genera of monkeys are about 36 in number, including several that are fossil. The species are particularly numerous in Africa and South America, especially in the tropical parts. There are many, however, in the warmer parts of Asia, and even up to the snow-line; a single one is found in Europe, the Barbary ape, *Macaca sylvatica*. (See cut at *ape*.) Almost all the leading species have specific names in the vernacular as well as their technical scientific designations.

The strain of man's blood out

Into baboon and monkey.

Shak., *T. of A.*, I. 1. 330.

2. An epithet applied to any one, especially to a boy or girl, in either real or pretended disapproval; sometimes expressing endearment.

Now God help thee, poor monkey! But how wilt thou do for a father?

Shak., *Macbeth*, IV. 1. 59.

Help your companions, but don't talk religious sentiment to them; and serve the poor, but, for your lives, you little monkeys, don't preach to them.

Ruskin, *Letter to Young Chris*.

3. A pile-driving instrument with two handles, raised by pulleys, and guided in its descent so as to cause it to fall on the head of a pile and drive it into the ground; a flintua; a bottle-head.—4. A sort of power-hammer used in ship-building for driving bolts, composed of a long pig of iron traversing in a groove, which

is raised by pulleys, and let fall on the spot required.—5. A small crucible used in glass-making.—6. A certain sum of money: in the United States, \$500; in Great Britain, £500: used especially in betting. [Slang.]

A monkey at least to the credit side of your own book landed in about a minute and a half.

Why? Melville, Good for Nothing.

The Grand Hurdle Handicap, the added money to which is a monkey. Daily Chronicle, Feb. 3, 1895. (Encyc. Dic.)

7. A kind of bustle formerly worn by women. See the quotation.

The monkey was a small "bustle," which in the days of "very short waists was worn just below the shoulder blades. N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 499

8. Same as water-monkey.

In the front room a monkey and two tumblers stood on the center table.

Oliver Schreiner, Story of an African Farm, II. 8.

9. A fluid composed of two parts of chlorhydric acid (generally called spirits of salt by workmen) and one part of zinc, used in soldering. It is applied to the joints to be soldered, and acts both to prevent oxidation when heat is applied and to dissolve any oxide which may have already formed, and which would otherwise prevent the adherence of the solder. Gibraltar monkey. Same as Barbary ape (which see, under ape).—Leoline monkey, masked monkey, etc. See the adjective. —Monkey's allowance. See the quotation. [Humorous.]

You fellows worked like bricks, spent money, and got riddishipman's half pay (nothing a day, and find yourself) and monkey's allowance (more kinks than half pence).

Kingley, Letter, May, 1866. (Davies.)

Monkey's dinner-bell. See Hura. Mustache monkey, negro monkey, etc. See the qualifying words. Silly monkey. Same as maritima. To have or get one's monkey up, to have one's temper roused; get angry. [Slang.] To suck the monkey. (a) To suck wine or spirits from a cask through an inserted tube or straw. (b) To drink rum or other liquor. [Nautical slang.]

Jack will suck the monkey, in whatever form or wherever he presents himself. Maup.

"Do you know what sucking the monkey means?" "No, sir." "Well then, I'll tell you: it is a term used among seamen for drinking rum out of coconuts, the milk having been poured out and the liquor substituted."

Murray, Peter Simple, xxx.

monkey (mung'ki), v. [*monkey*, n.] I. *intrans.* To not in an idle or meddling manner; trifle; fool; as, don't monkey with that gun. [Colloq.]

I hope he'll fetch money. I've had enough of monkeying 'long o' cheeks. Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 406.

II. *trans.* To imitate as a monkey does; ape. [Rare.]

All cursed the deer for an evil
Called here enlarging on the Devil,
There monkeying the Lord.

Mrs. Browning, Tale of Villafraanca, st. 8.

monkey-apple (mung'ki-ap'li), n. The West Indian tree (*Lusia flava*).

monkey-bag (mung'ki-bag), n. A small bag used by sailors for holding money, hung round the neck by a string.

monkey-block (mung'ki-blok), n. *Naut.*, a small swivel-block used as a loader for running rigging.

monkey-board (mung'ki-bord), n. The conductor's footboard on an omnibus. Hoppe. [Slang. Eng.]

monkey-boat

(mung'ki-bót), n.

A half-decked narrow

boat used in

docks and on rivers.

[Eng.]

monkey-bread

(mung'ki-bred), n.

The fruit of the

baobab-tree; also,

the tree itself. The

fruit is an oblong inde-

hiscent capsule, 8 to 12

inches long, contain-

ing numerous seeds embedded in a pulp which is slightly

acid, and edible by man as well as by the monkey. See

baobab and Adansonia.

monkey-cup (mung'ki-kup), n.

A plant of the

genus *Nepenthes*.

monkey-engine (mung'ki-en'jin), n.

A form of

pilo-driver having a ram or monkey working

in a wooden frame. The monkey is held by a staple

in a pair of tongs which seize it automatically, and is

raised by means of a winch. The tongs open and drop

the monkey when their handles come in contact with a

couple of inclined planes at the top of the lift.

monkey-flower (mung'ki-flou'er), n.

A plant of

the genus *Mimulus*.

monkey-gaff (mung'ki-gaf), n.

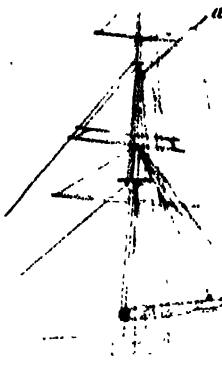
A small gaff

placed on some large merchant ships above the

spanker-gaff, for displaying the flag.



Foliage, fruit, and flower of Monkey bread tree (*Adansonia digitata*).



a, Monkey gaff.

monkey-grass (mung'ki-gräs), n. A coarse stiff fiber afforded by the leaf-stalks of *Attalea funifera*; used largely on the Amazon for cordage and brooms, and in London and Paris for the brushes of street-sweeping machines.

monkey-hammer (mung'ki-ham'er), n. A drop-press in which the weight, sliding in guides, is suspended from a cord by which it is raised and let fall. Also called monkey-press.

monkeyism (mung'ki-izm), n. [*monkey* + -ism.] An action or behavior like that of a monkey. [Rare.]

Numerous passages . . . might be quoted (from comedies and satirical journals) attacking the monkeyism and parrotism of those who indiscriminately adopted foreign manners and customs. D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 412.

monkey-jacket (mung'ki-jak'et), n. A short close-fitting coat or jacket, generally made of stout material, as pilot-cloth, much worn by sailors in cold weather; a Guernsey frock.

monkey-pot (mung'ki-pot), n. See *Leocythis*. —Monkey-pot tree, the tree bearing the monkey-pot fruit.

monkey-press (mung'ki-pres), n. Same as monkey-hammer.

monkey-pump (mung'ki-pump), n. *Naut.*, a straw or quill introduced through a gimlet-hole into a wine- or spirit-cask, for the purpose of sucking the liquor.

monkey-puzzle (mung'ki-puz'l), n. The Chili pine, *Aracaria imbricata*.

monkey-rail (mung'ki-rail), n. *Naut.*, a light rail raised about half a foot above the quarter-rail of a ship.

monkey's-face (mung'ki-z-fäs), n. A plant of the genus *Mimulus*.

monkey-shine (mung'ki-shin), n. A trick or prank like a monkey's; buffoonery; tomfoolery; monkeyism. [Slang. U. S.]

You may have noticed barefooted boys cutting up monkey-shines on trees with entire safety to themselves. A. K. Gode, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 435.

monkey-spar (mung'ki-spar), n. *Naut.*, a reduced mast or yard for a vessel used for the training and exercise of boys.

monkey-tail (mung'ki-täl), n. *Naut.*: (a) A short round lever formerly used for training caronades and for like purposes. (b) A piece of rope with a knot at the end, seized to the back of a hook, used as a handle in attaching the hook, to prevent the hand from being jammed.

monkey-wheel (mung'ki-hwöl), n. A tackle-block over which runs a hoisting-rope; a whip-gin, gin-block, or rubbish pulley.

monkey-wrench (mung'ki-rench), n. In *mech.*, a screw-key with a movable jaw, which can be adjusted, by a screw or wedge, to the size of the nut which it is required to turn. *Weale*.

monk-fish (mung'ki-fish), n. 1. The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*.—2. The angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. [Maine.]

monkhood (mung'ki-hüd), n. [*monk* + -hood.]

1. The character or condition of a monk.

He had left off his monkhood too, and was no longer obliged to them. Sp. Atterbury.

2. Monks collectively.

I think the name of Martin Luther alone sufficient to relieve all monkhood from the reproach of laziness. Longfellow.

monking (mung'king), v. [*monk* + -ing.] Monkish: a term of contempt.

Monasteries and other monking receptacles. Coleridge.

monkish (mung'kish), v. [*monk* + -ish.] Like a monk; pertaining to monks or to the monastic system; monastic: often a term of contempt: as, monkish manners; monkish solitude.

monkishness (mung'kish-ness), n. The quality of being monkish: a term of contempt.

monkly (mung'li), v. [*monk* + -ly.] Relating to a monk; monkish. [Rare.]

monk-monger (mung'kung'ger), n. A fosterer of monasticism.

Never age afforded more pluralist bishops . . . Oswald (a great monk-monger, of whom hereafter) held York and Worcester. Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. v. 24.

monk-seal (mung'ki-säl), n. A seal of the genus *Monachus*.

monk-seam (mung'ki-säm), n. Same as monk's-seam.

monk's-gun (mung'ki-gun), n. The wheel-lock gun of the beginning of the sixteenth century: so called from the legend that it had been invented by the monk Schwarz, the supposed discoverer of gunpowder.

monk's-harquebus (mung'ki-här'kwe-bus), n. Same as monk's-gun.

monk's-hood (mung'ki-hüd), n. A plant of the genus *Aconitum*, especially *A. Napellus*. Also called *friar's-cap*, *foxbane*, *helmet-flower*, *Jacob's-chariot*, and *wolf's-bane*. See *Aconitum* and *aconite*.

monk's-rhubarb (mung'ki-rö'härb), n. A European species of dock, *Rumex Patens*. See dock.

monk's-seam (mung'ki-säm), n. 1. *Naut.*, a seam formed by stitching through the center of a joining made by laying the selvages of two cloths of canvas one over the other and stitching them on both sides. Also called *middle stitching*.—2. The mark left on a bullet by the mold at the junction of its two halves. [Eng.] Also monk-seam.

monmouth (mon'muth), n. A flat cap originally made at Monmouth, England, formerly much worn by seamen.

Caps which the Dutch seamen buy, called monmouth caps. Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 359. (Davies.)

Monmouth cock. A fashion of wearing the flap-hat imitated from the Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II., and still prevailing in the early part of the eighteenth century.

The smartest of the country Squires appear still in the Monmouth Cock, and when they go a wooing, whether they have any part in the militia or not, they generally put on a red coat. Spectator, No 120.

Monmouth hat. A hat worn with a Monmouth cock.

monnet (mon'et), n. See the quotation.

Little ears denote a good understanding, but they must not be of those ears which, being little, are withal deformed, which happens to men as well as cattle, which for this reason they call *monnets*; for such ears signify nothing but mischief and malice. Saunders, Physiognomie (1653). (Nares.)

mono (mö'nó), n. [*Sp. mono*, n., a monkey; cf. *mona*.] The black howler or howling monkey, *Myiodes villosus*.

mono-. [*L.*, etc., *monos*, (*Gr. μῆνος*, stem of *μῆναι*, single, only; see *monad*.)] A prefix in many words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'single,' 'one.'

monoxal (mon-ō-ak'säl), v. [*Gr. μῆνος*, single, + *L. axis*, axis: see *axial*.] Pertaining to a single axis.—*Monoxal isotropy*, the case in which the homotatic coefficients are completely isotropic round one axis only.

monobasic (mon-ō-bä'sik), v. [*Gr. μῆνος*, single, + *basic*, base.] Having one base: applied in chemistry to an acid which enters into combination with a univalent basic radical to form a neutral salt, or a salt containing one equivalent of a base.

monoblastic (mon-ō-blas'tik), v. [*Gr. μῆνος*, single, + *blastos*, germ.] Relating to that condition of the metazoic ovum or embryo which immediately succeeds segmentation, in which a single germinal layer is alone represented: correlated with *diploblastic* and *triploblastic*.

Monoblepharides (mon-ō-blef-a-rid'ē-ē), n. pl. [*NL.*, *Monoblepharis* (*-id-*) + *-ar*.] A monotypic order of oömycetous fungi, closely related to the *Peronosporaceae*. The thallus-hyphae bear both terminal and interstitial oogones, in which the protoplasm contracts and forms the oosphere. Propagation takes place by the formation of unilocular sporangia, as in the well-known genus *Phytophthora*.

Monoblepharis (mon-ō-blef'a-ris), n. [*NL.* (*Corru*), *Gr. μῆνος*, single, + *βλέφαρος*, eyelid.] A genus of fungi, typical of the order *Monoblepharides*.

monoblephars (mon-ō-blep'sis), n. [*NL.*, *Gr. μῆνος*, single, + *βλέφαρος*, sight, (*Gr. βλέφαρον*, see, [on.] In *pathol.*, a condition of vision in which it is more distinct when one eye only is used.

monochractus (mon-ō-brā'kī-us), *n.*; pl. *monochracti* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *monos*, single, + *L. brachia*, the arm.] In *teratol.*, a monster having a single arm.

monobromated (mon-ō-brō'mā-ted), *a.* [*Gr. monos*, single, + *E. bromine* + *-ate* + *-ed*.] Containing one bromine atom: used only of organic compounds in which one atom of bromine has been introduced into each molecule by substitution or addition.—**Monobromated camphor.** See *camphors monobromata*, under *camphor*.

monobromized (mon-ō-brō'mīz), *a.* [*Gr. monos*, single, + *bromine* + *-ize* + *-ed*.] Same as *monobromated*. *Nature*, XL, 539.

monocarbonate (mon-ō-kār'bō-nāt), *n.* [*Gr. monos*, single, + *E. carbonate*.] A carbonate in which both hydrogen atoms of the acid are replaced by basic elements or radicals: distinguished from *bicarbonates*, in which only one hydrogen atom is so replaced. More appropriately called *normal carbonate*.

monocarp (mon-ō-kārp), *n.* [*Gr. monos*, single, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a plant that perishes after having once borne fruit; an annual plant.

monocarpellary (mon-ō-kār'pē-lā-rī), *a.* [*Gr. monos*, single, + *E. carpel* + *-ary*.] Composed of one carpel. Compare *polycarpellary*.

monocarpic (mon-ō-kār'pik), *a.* [*Gr. monocarp* + *-ic*.] Same as *monocarpous* (a).

monocarpous (mon-ō-kār'pus), *a.* [*Gr. monocarp* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*: (a) Producing fruit but once in its life: said of annual plants. (b) Noting a flower in which the gynoecium forms only a single ovary, whether simple or compound.

Monocaulis (mon-ō-kā'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monocaulis* + *-idae*.] A family of tubularian hydroids or gymnoblastic *Hydroids*, typified by the genus *Monocaulis*, having a simple hydrosoma with a single fixed hydranth.

Monocaulis, Monocaulus (mon-ō-kā'li-s, -lus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. monos*, single, + *καυτός*, a stalk, stem; see *caulis*.] The typical genus of *Monocaulidae*. *M. pendula* is a simple tubular hydromedusa with a single hydranth pendulous upon the nodding or cerata stem, and bearing two cirelets of tentacles. It is of very soft, delicate structure and pink color, attaining a length of 4 inches. Also *Monocaulis*.

monocellular (mon-ō-sel'yū-lir), *a.* [*Gr. monocellule* + *-ar*.] Same as *unocellular*. *Nature*, XL, 148.

monocellule (mon-ō-sel'yū-l), *n.* [*Gr. monos*, single, + *E. cellule*.] A unicellular organism; an animal or a plant which consists of a single cell.

monocentric (mon-ō-sen'trik), *a.* [*Gr. monos*, single, + *κέντρον*, center; see *centric*.] 1. Having or proceeding from a single center.—2. In *anat.*, unipolar: applied to a retina: i.e. which is not gathered again into a single trunk: opposed to *ambicentric*.

Monocentridae (mon-ō-sen'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monocentris* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Monocentris*. They have the body covered with large angular bony-like scales, the head rounded and cavernous, a spinous dorsal fin separate from the soft dorsal and composed of 5 large spines divergated and not completely connected by membrane, and the ventrals represented only by very large spines. There is but one species, *Monocentris japonicus* of the Japanese seas.

Monocentris (mon-ō-sen'tris), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. monos*, single, + *κέντρον*, point, center; see *center*.] The typical genus of *Monocentridae*, characterized by the great development of the ventral spines. *Block and Schneider*, 1801. Also *Monocentrus*.

monocephalus (mon-ō-sel'g-lus), *a.* [*Gr. NL. monocephalus*, < *Gr. monos*, single, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. Having only one head; in *bot.*, bearing a single capitulum or head.—2. Specifically, having the character of a monocephalus.

monocephalus (mon-ō-sel'g-lus), *n.*; pl. *monocephali* (-ī). [NL.: see *monocephalus*.] In *teratol.*, a double monster having only one head but two bodies. Also called *syncephalus*.

monoceros (mon-ō-sēr'kus), *a.* [*Gr. monos*, single, + *κέρας*, the tail of a beast; see *cercus*.] Having only one "tail," or flagellum; uniaugellate, as an infusorian.

monoceros (mō-nōs'ē-rōs), *n.* [*L. monoceros*, < *Gr. monos*, single, + *κέρας*, a unicorn, also *μονοκέρας*, one-horned, < *monos*, single, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A unicorn, or some other one-horned animal, real or imaginary.

Mighty *Hesperus* with measured tapers.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xl. 21.

2. [esp.] A constellation, the Unicorn, south of the Twins and the Crab, and between the two

Dogs, introduced by Jacob Bartsch in 1624.—3. The narwhal, *Monodon monoceros*.—4. [esp.] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of prosobranchiates of the family *Muricidae*, so called from the large spine on the outer lip; the unicorn-shells. There are several species from the west coast of America. *Lamarck*, 1800. (b) A genus of ballistoid fishes. *Block and Schneider*, 1801.

monoceros (mō-nōs'ē-rus), *a.* [*Gr. monos*, single, + *κέρας*, one-horned; see *monoceros*.] Having one horn or horn-like part; unicorn.

monochasial (mon-ō-kā'si-al), *a.* [*Gr. monochasium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling a monochasium.

monochasium (mon-ō-kā'si-um), *n.*; pl. *monochasia* (-ī). [NL., < *Gr. monos*, single, + *χασίς*, separation, chasm, < *χάωμι*, gape; see *chasm*.] In *bot.*, a cyme with one main axis; a uniparous cyme: a term proposed by Eichler.

Monochitonida (mon'ō-kī-ton'ī-dā), *n. pl.* [NL. (cf. *Gr. monochiton*, wearing only a tunic), < *Gr. monos*, single, + *χίτων*, a tunic (see *chiton*), + *-ida*.] A division of tunicates or *Tunicata*, containing those which have the inner and outer integuments united in a single tunic, such as the *Salpidae* and *Doliolidae*: opposed to *Dichitonida*. *Fleming*, 1828.

monochitonidan (mon'ō-kī-ton'ī-dan), *a.* and *n.* 1. A having a single tunic; specifically, pertaining to the *Monochitonida*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Monochitonida*, as a *salp* or *doliolid*.

Monochlamydes (mon'ō-kī-mid'ē-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1819), fem. pl. of *monochlamydeus*; see *monochlamydeus*.] A division of dicotyledonous plants, characterized by apetalous flowers—that is, flowers with a perianth of a single row of envelopes—and so distinguished from the divisions *Polypetalae* and *Gymnopetalae*, which have two rows, or both calyx and corolla; the *Apetalae*. It includes 30 orders, among them the *amaranth*, *chamæd*, *hackweat*, *pepper*, *laurel*, *euphorbia*, *nettle*, *walnut*, *oak*, and *willow* families.

monochlamydeous (mon'ō-kī-mid'ē-us), *a.* [*Gr. NL. monochlamydeus*, < *Gr. monos*, single, + *χλαμύς* (χλαμύς), a cloak; see *chlamys*.] In *bot.*, having a single instead of a double perianth: applied to flowers. The missing set is considered to be the inner, or corolla. Compare *ochlamydeous* and *dichlamydeous*. See *Monochlamydes*.

monochord (mon'ō-kōrd), *n.* [= *F. monochord*]. *monochord* = *Sp. Pg. monochorda* = *It. monochorda*, < *L. monochordus*, *monochordon*, < *Gr. monochordos*, a monochord, neut. of *μονοχρῶς*, with a single string, < *monos*, single, + *χρῶς*, string.] An acoustical instrument, invented at a very early date in Egypt or Greece, consisting of a long resonance-box over which a single string of gut or wire is stretched, the vibrating length, and thus the pitch, of which is fixed by a movable bridge. The position of the bridge required to produce particular intervals may be mathematically determined, and marked on the body of the instrument. The monochord has been much used in acoustical demonstration and in teaching pure intonation. In the middle ages smaller instruments with several strings were made, and were often permanently tuned to give certain intervals (see *hedion* (a)). The notion of a primitive keyboard instrument doubtless sprang from some such beginning.

monochordic (mon-ō-kōrd'ik), *a.* [*Gr. monochordos*, of one color, < *monos*, single, + *χρῶς*, color.] Having but one color; monochromatic.

monochromatic (mon'ō-kōrd-mat'ik), *a.* [= *F. monochromatique* = *Pg. monochromatico*, < *Gr. μονοχρωματικός*, of one color, < *monos*, single, + *χρῶμα* (-τος), color; see *chromatic*.] Consisting of light of one wave-length, and in that sense of one color only, as the light produced by a Bunsen flame in which sodium is being volatilized. The light of the flame is almost entirely that due to the two sodium lines, the colors of which are barely distinguishable from one another, and the consequence is that objects viewed by this light are all yellow, and differ only in form and illumination. A monochromatic light gives a single bright line when viewed with the spectro-scope.

monochrome (mon'ō-krōm), *n.* [= *F. monochrome* = *Pg. monochroma*, < *ML. monochroma*,



Monoceros americana.

fem. of *L. monochroma*, < *Gr. μονοχρῶμα*, also *μονοχρωματικός*, of one color (see *monochromatic*), < *monos*, single, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Painting or a painting in one color, which may, however, be relieved by the use of lighter and darker shades. Compare *chromatic* and *grisaille*.

monochromical (mon-ō-krō'mī-kāl), *a.* [As *monochrom(a)tic* + *-al*.] Of a single color; one-colored.

monochromy (mon'ō-krō-mī), *n.* [As *monochrome* + *-y*.] The art or practice of painting in monochrome, or in one or more shades of a single color.

Monochromy is advantageously employed when it is desired, on the one hand, to avoid the brilliancy attendant on the introduction of several distinct colours, and, on the other, the dullness consequent on the exclusive use of a single tone. *O. N. Reed, Modern Chromatics*, p. 210.

monochronic (mon-ō-kron'ik), *a.* [*L. monochronos*, of the same time or measure, < *Gr. μονοχρονος*, of the same time or measure, consisting of one time or measure, temporary, < *monos*, single, + *χρῶνος*, time.] Of one and the same time; existing or happening at the same time; contemporaneous; in *geol.*, deposited, or apparently deposited, at the same period; said of organic remains.

monochronous (mō-nōk'rō-nus), *a.* [*Gr. μονοχρονος*, of the same time or measure; see *monochronic*.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting in or equal to one time or more; monosyllabic.

monociliated (mon-ō-sil'ē-ted), *a.* [*Gr. monos*, single, + *NL. cilium* + *-ate* + *-ed*.] Having one cilium or flagellum; uniciliate or uniaugellate.

monocle (mon'ō-kī), *n.* [= *OF. monocle*, one-eyed, *F. monocle*, a single eye-glass, < *L. monoculus*, one-eyed; see *monoculus*.] 1. A monoculous or one-eyed animal; a monocle.—2. A glass for one eye; a single eye-glass.

Another [man], with a monocle in his eye, watched each new comet, his vacant and necessarily glassy stare expressing neither present pleasure nor anticipation. *The Century*, XXXIII. 308.

Monoclea (mon-ō-kī-ā), *n.* [NL. (W. J. Hooker, 1820), so called because the sporangia open only on one side; < *Gr. monos*, single, + *κλέα*, a key.] A monotypic genus of cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticae*, giving name to the order *Monocleaceae*. They are small plants with frondose thallus, and have much the appearance of *Marchantia*.

Monocleaceae (mon'ō-kī-ā-kē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1833-8), < *Monoclea* + *-aceae*.] A small order of cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticae*, intermediate in position between the *Jugermanniaceae* and the *Anthocerotaceae*. The vegetative structure is either thalloid or foliose, the sporangium dehiscens longitudinally, and contains elaters, but has no columella. The order contains the genera *Coleophora* and *Monoclea*.

monoclinial (mon'ō-kī-nī-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. μονοκλίνας* + *-al*.] 1. *a.* In *geol.*, dipping in one direction: said of a zone of stratified rocks throughout which the strata all incline toward the same point of the compass. The term was introduced by H. D. Rogers (1842), and has taken the place of Barrow's hybrid word *unifacial*, thus, *monoclinial valley* (a valley bounded by ridges the strata of which all dip in the same direction), *monoclinial ridge*, *monoclinial flexure*, etc. A *monoclinial flexure* may be regarded as a half of an anticlinal fold, which would have been completed had the flexing action not been limited to one side of the axis, the strata resembling their horizontality on the other side.

The Echo Cliff flexure, the Water-Pocket flexure, one of the grandest monoclinals of the west, and the San Rafael flexure, all *monoclinial* flexures of imposing dimensions and perfect form, Capt. Button considers go far back in Tertiary time, and possibly are pre-Tertiary. *Reade, Origin of Mountain Ranges*, p. 250.

II. *n.* A monoclinial fold or flexure. See I. **monoclinite** (mon'ō-kī-nī-tē), *a.* [*Gr. monos*, single, + *κλίσις*, incline, + *-ite*.] Same as *monocline*.

monocline (mon'ō-kī-nī), *n.* [*Gr. monos*, single, + *κλίσις*, incline; see *cline*.] Same as *monoclinial*.

monoclinic (mon-ō-kī-nīk), *a.* [= *F. monoclinique*; < *Gr. monos*, single, + *κλίσις*, incline.] In *mineral.*, an epithet noting that system of crystallization in which the crystals are referred to three unequal axes, two of which intersect each other at an oblique angle, while they are at right angles to the third. See *crystallography*. Also *monosymmetric*, *clinorhombic*, *hemitrochite*, *monoclinometric*, and *monoclinohedric*.

monoclinohedric (mon-ō-kī-nī-kēd'rik), *a.* [*Gr. monos*, single, + *κλίσις*, incline, + *ἵδρα*, sent, base.] Same as *monoclinic*.

monoclinometric (mon-ō-kli-nō-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *κλίσις*, incline, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *monoclinic*; as, "monoclinometric prism." *Frég.*

monoclinous (mon-ō-kli-nūs), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *κλίσις*, incline, + *κλίσις*, incline: see *clime*.] 1. In bot., hermaphrodite, or having both stamens and pistils in the same flower. — 2. In *zool.*, monoclinial.

Monocelia (mon-ō-sē-li-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *κεῖρα*, a cavity, hollow: see *celia*.] Animals whose cephalocoele is single, neuron apical only, and axon unsegmented. The lancelet (*Branchiostoma*) is the only example. Synonyms with *Acanthia*, *Cephalochorda*, *Leptocaulis*, and *Monocaularia*. *Wilder, Amer. Nat.*, Oct., 1887, p. 914.

monocellian (mon-ō-sē-li-ān), *a.* [*Gr. Monocelia* + *-ian*.] Having the cephalocoele single; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monocelia*.
mono-compound (mon-ō-kōm'pound), *n.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *Ε. compound*.] In chem., a compound containing one atom of the element or one individual of the radical specified, as monochloroacetic acid, which contains one atom of chlorine, and monophenylamine, which contains one molecule of phenyl.

Monocodyla (mon-ō-kōn-di-lā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *κώδυλα*, a knuckle, joint, knob: see *condyle*.] The *Reptilia* and *Aves* (reptiles and birds) collectively; so called from the single occipital condyle characteristic of these classes among the higher vertebrates. The term indicates a group exactly coterminous with *Sauropsida*. Opposed to *Amphicoodyla*.

monocondylar (mon-ō-kōn-di-lār), *a.* Same as *monocondylous*.

monocondylarian (mon-ō-kōn-di-lār-i-ān), *a.* [*As Monocodyla* + *-ian*.] Having one occipital condyle, as the skull of birds, reptiles, and some fishes; distinguished from *dicondylarian*.

monocotyledon (mon-ō-kōt-i-lē-dōn), *n.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *κότυλη*, a hollow, a sucker, etc.: see *cotyledon*.] A monocotyledonous plant; an endogen. See *endogen*, and *cut* under *cotyledon*.

Monocotyledones (mon-ō-kōt-i-lē-dōn-ēz), *n. pl.* [*N.L.* (Ray, 1703), *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *κότυλη*, a cup-shaped cavity: see *cotyledon*.] A natural class of flowering plants, having a single seed-leaf or cotyledon in the embryo. They have generally the parts of their flowers in threes (not in fives, as in dicotyledons), their earliest leaves alternate, and the veins parallel. From the structure of the stem, increasing by internal or endogenous growth, they are also called *endogens*. The wood of their stems occurs in longitudinal bundles of fibers, scattered, as in Indian corn, or becoming compact, as in palms. New bundles of fibers form between the old, not, as in dicotyledons or exogens, in an annual external layer enveloping the stem. The class is divided into 34 orders, among which are the lily, iris, amaryllis, orchid, banana, *etc.*, pineapple, screw-pine, arum, rush, *etc.*, and grass families. By Bentham and Hooker these are classed in seven groups or series; by others in three, the apetalous, petaloidous, and glumaceous divisions. About 30,000 species are known, included in about 1,500 genera.

monocotyledonous (mon-ō-kōt-i-lē-dōn-ūs), *a.* [*Gr. monocotyledon* + *-ous*.] In bot., having only one seed-leaf or seminal leaf.

monocracy (mō-nōk'ra-si), *n.*; *pl. monocracies* (-iz). [*L.Gr. μοναρχία*, sole dominion, *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *αρχή*, rule, *Gr. κράτος*, strength.] Government or rule by a single person; autocracy.

A scene of wholesale bacchanalian fraud, a posse comitatus of huns, which would disgrace any man with a free government, and make him sigh for the democracy of Constantinople. *Sydney Smith, Ralston. (Latham)*

monocrat (mon-ō-krat), *n.* [*Y. M.Gr. μοναρχος*, a sole ruler; *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *αρχή*, rule, *Gr. κράτος*, strength.] 1. One who governs alone; an autocrat. — 2. In *U. S. hist.*, a name often applied by opponents to a member of the Federalist party, to which monarchical tendencies were imputed.

monocular (mō-nōk'ū-lār), *a.* [= *F. monoculaire*, *L.L. monoculus*, one-eyed: see *monocu-*

lous.] 1. Having only one eye. Also *monoculatus*. — 2. Of or referring to one eye or vision with one eye; suited or intended for the use of one eye only. — *Monocular microscope*. See *microscope*.

monocularly (mō-nōk'ū-lār-lī), *adv.* By means of one eye; so as to be seen by one eye only.

No one who has only thus worked monocularly can appreciate the guidance derivable from binocular vision. *W. B. Carpenter, Microsc.*, § 36.

monoculate (mō-nōk'ū-lāt), *a.* [*As monoculus* + *-ate*.] Same as *monocular*, 1.

monocule (mon-ō-kūl), *n.* [*N.L. Monoculus*.] A member of the genus *Monoculus*.

monoculite (mō-nōk'ū-līt), *n.* [*L.L. monoculus*, one-eyed (see *monoculous*) + *-ite*.] A fossil animal that appears to have but one eye.

monoculous (mō-nōk'ū-lūs), *a.* [= *OF. monocle*, *monocule* = *Sp. monoculo* = *It. monocolo*, *L.L. monoculus*, one-eyed, *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *L. oculus*, eye: see *oculus*.] *Gr. monocle*.] One-eyed; monocular.

Dr. Knox was the monoculous Waterloo surgeon, with whom I remember breakfasting. *O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic*, LIX, 638.

Monoculus (mō-nōk'ū-lūs), *n.* [*N.L.*, *L.L. monoculus*, one-eyed: see *monoculous*.] 1. An old and disused genus of the Linnean class *Insecta* and order *Aptera*, having or seeming to have only one eye — that is, two eyes coalesced in one. These "apterous insects" were entomostrophic crustaceans. *Monoculus* and some other entomostrophic were afterward made by Latreille his first order of *Entomostropha*, called *Branchiopoda* and divided into two principal sections, *Lophopoda* and *Phyllopoda*. 2. [*L. c.*] A one-eyed animal; a monocule or monocle. — 3. [*L. c.*] A bandage for one eye.

monocycle (mō-nōk'ū-sīk), *n.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *κύκλος*, a circle, a wheel: see *cycle*.] A vehicle with one wheel: used figuratively in the quotation. [*Rare*.]

Any, a not unfrequent "penance" consists in tying the hands to the ankles, and turning round and round like a cart-wheel. Near Gortickpoor the train of Lord Dalhousie met dozens of these animated monocycles. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII, 203.

Monocycella (mō-nōk'ū-sīk'ē-lā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*.] A division of holothurians containing those in which the tentacles are in one circle or series: correlated with *Heterocycella*.

monocyclic (mō-nōk'ū-sīk'ē-līk), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*.] 1. Disposed in a single whorl or circular series, as the stamens in many flowers. — 2. Of or pertaining to the *Monocycella*.

monocyst (mon-ō-sist), *n.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bag, pouch.] A tumor consisting of only one cyst. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

Monocystaceæ (mon-ō-sis-tā-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bladder, + *-aceæ*.] A family of fungi of the order *Monadineæ*. They are moisture-loving plants, occurring on living *Algae* and *Protococci*, with the organs of reproduction reduced to the form of sporocysts. The family contains 3 genera.

monocysted (mon-ō-sis-tēd), *a.* [*As monocyst* + *-ed*.] Having a single cyst; monocystidean.

The developmental history of the monocysted gregarines. *H. Hill, Smithsonian Report*, 1888.

monocystic (mon-ō-sis'tik), *a.* [*Gr. monocyst* + *-ic*.] Consisting of a single cyst, as a gregarine. *Engey, Brit.*, XIX, 833.

Monocystidea (mon-ō-sis-tīd'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *Gr. Monocystis* + *-idea*.] A division of *Gregarinida*, containing those gregarines whose body consists of a single sac: contrasted with *Dicystidea*. Also *Monocystidae*, as a family.

monocystidean (mō-nō-sis-tīd'ē-ān), *a.* Monocysted; of or pertaining to the *Monocystidea*.

Monocystis (mon-ō-sis'tis), *n.* [*N.L.*, *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bag, pouch.] The typical genus of *Monocystidea*. *M. apicis* is found in the male organ of the earthworm.

Monocystaria (mō-nōk'ū-sī-tār-i-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *κύστις*, dim. of *κύστις*, a hollow, a cell, *Gr. κύστις*, a hollow.] A division of *Radiolaria*, containing those radiolarians which have a single central capsule: distinguished from *Polycystaria*. Most radiolarians are of this character. Also called *Monozoa*.

monocystarian (mō-nōk'ū-sī-tār-i-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*As Monocystaria* + *-an*.] 1. A having a single central capsule, as a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Monocystaria*. Also *monozoon*.

II. *a.* A radiolarian whose central capsule is single.

monodactyl, **monodactyle** (mon-ō-dak'til), *a.* Same as *monodactylous*. *Nature*, XXXVIII, 633.

monodactylic (mon-ō-dak'til'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a dactyl: see *dactylic*.] In *anc. pros.*, containing but one dactyl; noting certain logaoedic meters. See *monanapestic*.

monodactylous (mon-ō-dak'ti-lūs), *a.* [= *F. monodactyle* = *Pg. monodactilo*, *Gr. μονοδάκτυλος*, one-fingered, *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger or toe: see *dactyl*.] 1. Having but one finger or toe; unidigitate. — 2. In *Crustacea*, subchelate: applied to the subcheliform limbs of crustaceans and arachnids, in which there is no opposable finger to convert the terminal hook into a pincer-like claw or chela proper.

monodelph (mon-ō-delf), *n.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *δελφίς*, womb.] A monodelphian mammal.

Monodelphia (mon-ō-del'fi-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *δελφίς*, womb.] The highest of three primary divisions of mammals, or subclasses of the class *Mammalia* (the other two being *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia*); placental mammals, or *Placentalia*. The subclass contains all mammals except the marsupials and monotremes. The young are retained in the womb by means of placental attachment till they are well developed; the scrotum is never in front of the penis; and the uterus and vagina are never paired. The brain has a well-developed corpus callosum, and comparatively small anterior commissure. The *Monodelphia* are variously divided into an upper and a lower series, *Eutheria* or *Euarchontes* and *Insectivora* or *Micrometaria*; or into *Archentophala* (man alone), *Gynanthophala*, and *Microphala*; or directly into a number of orders. The orders of living monodelphians now usually adopted are eleven: *Primates*, *Fera*, *Ungulata*, *Ruminantia*, *Proboscidea*, *Sirenia*, and *Cete*, of the upper series; and *Chiroptera*, *Insectivora*, *Glires* (or *Rodentia*), and *Bruia* (or *Edentata*), of the lower series. The families are about 120 in number. *Eutheria* is a synonym. Also, wrongly, *Mamalia*.

monodelphian (mon-ō-del'fi-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. Monodelphia* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Having the female generative passages single; specifically, pertaining to the *Monodelphia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A monodelphian mammal.

monodelphic (mon-ō-del'fik), *a.* [*Gr. monodelph* + *-ic*.] Same as *monodelphian*.

monodelphous (mon-ō-del'fus), *a.* Same as *monodelphian*.

monodia (mō-nō'di-ā), *n.* Same as *monody*.

monodic (mō-nōd'ik), *a.* [= *It. monodico*, *Gr. μονόδικος*, *Gr. μῶνος*, a monody: see *monody*.] In music, pertaining to monody or homophony; homophonic. Also *monophonic*. — **Monodic school** or style, that style of composition which supplanted the purely polyphonic or contrapuntal about 1600.

monodical (mō-nōd'ik-āl), *a.* [*Gr. monodic* + *-al*.] Same as *monodic*.

monodically (mō-nōd'ik-āl-lī), *adv.* In a monodic manner.

monodichlamydeous (mon-ō-dī-kla-mīd'ē-ūs), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *δι-*, two, + *χλῆμα* (*χλῆμα*), a cloak.] In bot., having indifferently either a calyx only, or both calyx and corolla. *Lindley*. [Not now in use.]

monodimetric (mon-ō-dī-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *δι-*, twice, + *μέτρον*, measure: see *dimetric*.] In crystal., same as *dimetric* or *tetragonal*.

monodist (mon-ō-dīst), *n.* [= *Pg. monodista*; as *monod-y* + *-ist*.] One who composes or sings in a monodic style, as opposed to the polyphonic style: opposed to *contrapuntist*.

Monodon (mon-ō-dōn), *n.* [*N.L.*, *Gr. μονόδοντος* (*μονόδοντος*), having but one tooth: see *monodont*.] 1. A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing only the narwhal, *M. monaceros*, distinguished by its unique dentition. With the exception of some rudimentary and irregular teeth, the whole dentition consists of a pair of teeth lying



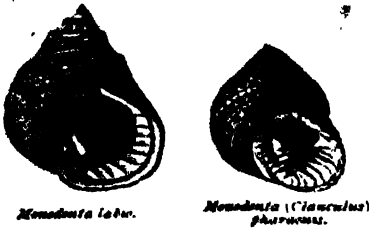
Skull and Tusk of Male Narwhal (*Monodon monaceros*).

horizontally in the jaw: in the female they remain embedded and cemented in their sockets, but in the male the left one grows into an enormous tusk, like a horn projecting from the forehead, sometimes half as long as the entire animal, straight, slender, cylindrical, but spirally grooved anteriorly, and thus resembling a rope. The vertebrae are 30 in number, the ribs 11; the cervicals are normally free, and there is no dorsal fin. See *cut* under *narwhal*.

2. In coach., same as *Monodonta*. *Carter, 1817*.

monodont (mon-ō-dont), *a.* [*Gr. μονόδοντος* (*μονόδοντος*), having but one tooth, *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *δόντις* = *E. tooth*.] Having only one tooth.

Monodonta (mon-ō-dont'ā), *n.* [*N.L.*, *Gr. μονόδοντος* (*μονόδοντος*), having but one tooth, see *monodont*.] A genus of top-shells of the family *Trochidae*, having a toothed columella: named



by Lamarck in 1799. There are a number of species, known as *rosary-shells*.

Monodontinae (mon-ō-don-tī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monodon* (t-) + *-ina*.] The narwhals as a subfamily of *Delphinidae*; now usually merged in the subfamily *Delphinapterinae*.

Monodora (mon-ō-dō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Dunal, 1817), so called in allusion to the solitary flowers; < Gr. *monos*, single, + *dōra*, gift.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the order *Myrtales* and the tribe *Mitrophoreae*, distinguished by a one-celled compound ovary with numerous seeds attached over the whole surface of the walls. They are trees with large solitary variegated flowers, hanging upon a long stalk which terminates the stem or is opposite the leaves. They have three sepals, six wavy petals, many short stamens, and a shield-shaped stigma; their large globose woody fruit contains numerous seeds in a resinous central pulp. There are 3 species, natives of central Africa, of which *M. Myrtilles*, the calabash-nutmeg, furnishes in its seeds a nutmeg-like spice. It is cultivated in Jamaica, etc., and hence called *American, Jamaican, and Mexican nutmeg*. *M. Angolensis* yields a similar product.

monodrama (mon-ō-dra-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *monos*, single, + *drama*, a drama.] A dramatic piece for a single performer or actor; sometimes used also for a piece for two performers.

monodramatic (mon-ō-dra-mat'ik), *a.* [< *monodrama* + *-atic*.] Pertaining to a monodrama.

monodrame, *n.* [< *monodrama*.] Same as *monodrama*.

monodromic (mon-ō-drom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *monos*, single, + *dromos*, a course, running, race.] In *math.*, having a single sheet in the Riemann's surface; not having different values for one value of the variable. A *monodromic function* is one having the property that if, by a continuous change, the variable makes an excursion and returns to its original value, the function will also return to its original value. Also *monotropic*.

monody (mon-ō-di), *n.*; *pl. monodies* (-liz). [Also *monadit*; = F. *monodie* = Sp. *monodia* = Pg. It. *monaditi*, < ML. *monodia*, < LL. *monodia*, *monaditum*, < Gr. *monodia*, a solo, lament, < *monos*, single, + *ōdi*, a song, ode; see *ode*.] 1. In *music*: (a) A style of composition in which one voice-part decidedly preponderates in interest over the others; homophony; opposed to *polyphony*, in which all the voice-parts are equally important. The term is especially applied to the modern style which arose somewhat before 1600 in Italy, and which led rapidly to the invention and great popularity of the opera, the oratorio, and the instrumental suite. The style itself had long before been known in popular songs and dances, but only then asserted itself as a controlling power in artistic music. (b) A piece written in monodic style; a melody, tune, or air, usually for the voice. (c) A composition written in one part only; a solo. Also *monophony*.

Funeral songs were called . . . *Monodia* if they were uttered by one alone, and this was used at the entombment of princes and others of great account, and it was reckoned a great civility to use such ceremonies.

Pullenham, *Art of Eng. Poets*, p. 30.

2. Monotonous sound; monotonousness of sound.

Hear the tolling of the bells—
Iron bells!

What a world of solemn thought their *monody* compels!
Poe, *The Bells*, iv.

monodynamic (mon-ō-di-nam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *monos*, single, + *dynamis*, power; see *dynamic*.] Having but one power, capacity, or talent. [Rare.]

Monodynamic men, men of a single talent, are rarely misapprehended.
De Quincey.

Monocla (mō-nē-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *monos*, single, + *clax*, house.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the second of three sub-classes of his *Paracanthophora*, contrasted with *Dioica* and *Hermaphrodita*, named in the form *Monocla*.

Monocla (mō-nē-shi-j), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *monos*, single, + *clax*, house.] The twenty-first class of plants in the artificial system of Linnaeus. In this class the stamens and pistils are in separate flowers on the same plant, as in the *Arceuthobium*.

monoclan, monoclan (mō-nē-shi-an), *a. and n.* [< *monoclaus* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Same as *monoclaus*.

2. *n.* A monocious animal.

monocious, monocious (mō-nē-shus), *a.* [< Gr. *monos*, single, + *clax*, house.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) In phanerogams, having the stamens and pistils in different flowers on the same plant. (b) In cryptogams, having both male and female organs on the same individual. 2. In *zool.*, having both male and female sexual organs; hermaphrodite; androgynous; applied according to the corresponding usage in botany; opposed to *dioecious*. In numerous lower invertebrates the male and female products of generation, or ova and spermatozoa, mature in the same individual without sexual intercourse. In many other cases, as those of worms and snails, every individual is both male and female, but there is sexual intercourse and reciprocal impregnation between two individuals.

monociously, monociously (mō-nē-shus-li), *adv.* In a monocious manner; with a tendency to monocisism. **Monociously polygamous**, in *bot.* See *polygamous*.

monocism, monicism (mō-nē-sizm), *n.* [< *monocis* (ious) + *-ism*.] The state or quality of being monocious; hermaphroditism; androgynicity.

monoembryony (mon-ō-em-bri-on-i), *n.* [< Gr. *monos*, single, + *embryon*, embryo; see *embryo*.] In *bot.*, the condition of possessing only a single embryo, as the seeds of most angiosperms.

monoflagellate (mon-ō-flaj'e-lat), *a.* [< Gr. *monos*, single, + *E. flagellate*, *a.*] Monomastigote or uniflagellate, as an infusorian.

monogam (mon-ō-gam), *n.* [< LL. *monogamus*, < LGr. *monogamos*, married but once; see *monogamous*.] In *bot.*, a plant that has solitary flowers with the anthers united.

Monogamia (mon-ō-gā-mi-j), *n. pl.* [NL., < LGr. *monogamos*, married but once; see *monogamous*.] In *bot.*, one of the six orders of the nineteenth class, the *Syngenesia*, in the Linnæan system, in which the flowers are solitary and have united anthers.

monogamian (mon-ō-gā-mi-an), *a.* Same as *monogamious*.

monogamic (mon-ō-gam'ik), *a.* [< MGr. *monogamikos*, < *monogamos*, one married but once; see *monogamous*.] Same as *monogamous*. II. *Sidgwick*, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 227.

monogamist (mō-nog-a-mist), *n.* [< *monogamy* + *-ist*.] 1. One who has been married only once; one who believes that a person should not marry oftener than once—that is, that a widower or widow should not remarry.

I maintained . . . that it was unlawful for a priest of the Church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second, or, to express it in one word, I valued myself upon being a strict *monogamist*.
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, ii.

2. One who has but one (living and undivorced) wife, as opposed to a *bigamist* or a *polygamist*.

monogamistic (mon-ō-ga-mis'tik), *a.* [< *monogamist* + *-ic*.] Same as *monogamous*.

monogamous (mō-nog-a-mus), *a.* [< F. *monogame* = Sp. *monogamo* = Pg. It. *monogamo*, < LL. *monogamus*, < LGr. *monogamos*, married but once, < Gr. *monos*, single, + *gamos*, marriage.] 1. Practising or supporting the principle of monogamy. (a) Marrying only once—that is, not remarrying after the death of the spouse; opposed to *bigamous* or *polygamous*. (b) Marrying only one at a time; opposed to *bigamous* or *polygamous*.

2. Of or pertaining to monogamy; as, *monogamous doctrines* or customs. 3. In *zool.*, having only one mate; living in pairs; as, a *monogamous family of birds*. 4. In *bot.*, having solitary flowers with united anthers, as in *Lobelia*.—*Doubtly monogamous*, in *ornith.*, said of birds the male of which takes part in nest-building, incubation, and care of the young, as pigeons and many other birds.

monogamy (mō-nog-a-mi), *n.* [= F. *monogamie* = Sp. *monogamia* = Pg. It. *monogamia*, < LL. *monogamia*, < LGr. *monogamia*, single marriage, < *monogamos*, married but once; see *monogamous*.] 1. The practice of marrying only once, or the principle which upholds that practice; the principle that forbids remarriage after the death of a former husband or wife; opposed to *bigamy*. See *bigamy*, 2.—2. The condition of being mar-



ried to only one person at one time; opposed to *bigamy* or *polygamy*. See *bigamy*, 1.

The monogamy of the modern and western world is, in fact, the monogamy of the Romans, from which the license of divorce has been expelled by Christian morality.

Noise, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 60.

3. In *zool.*, the habit of having only one mate; the habit of living in pairs; the paired state.—**Double monogamy**, in *ornith.*, the state or habit of being doubly monogamous. See phrase under *monogamous*. **monoganglionic** (mon-ō-gang-gli-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *monos*, single, + *E. ganglion* + *-ic*.] Having a single ganglion.

monogastric (mon-ō-gas'trik), *a.* [= F. *monogastrique*, < Gr. *monos*, single, + *gaster*, stomach; see *gaster*, *gastric*.] Having only one stomach or digestive cavity.—**Monogastric Diphyidae or Diphyda**. See the quotation under *diphyidae*.

Monogenea (mon-ō-jē-nē-jā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *monogenēs*, only-begotten, single; see *monogenesis*.] A division of fluke-worms or trematodes, containing those which undergo scarcely any change or comparatively little transformation in development; opposed to *Ligenea*. There are several families and numerous genera.

monogeneous (mon-ō-jē-nē-jā), *a.* [< Gr. *monos*, single, + *gēnes*, kind.] 1. In *biol.*, generated in the same form as that of the parents; homogeneous as regards stages of development; specifically said of the *Monogenea*.—2. In *math.*, having a single differential coefficient.

monogenesis (mon-ō-jē-nē-jā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *monos*, single, + *gēnes*, origin; see *genesis*.] In *biol.*: (a) Development of the ovum from a parent similar to itself; opposed to *metagenesis*. *E. van Beneden*. (b) Generation of an individual from one parent which develops both male and female products, or ova and spermatozoa. *A. Thomson*. (c) Descent of all living things from a single cell. *Haeckel*.

monogenesy (mon-ō-jē-nē-jā), *n.* [As *monogenesis*.] Same as *monogenism* or *monogeny*. *Encyc. Diet.*

monogenetic (mon-ō-jē-nē-jā), *a.* [< *monogenesis*, after *genetic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to monogenesis.—2. Of or relating to monogenism.

The monogenetic theory, which believes in the original common origin of all mankind from one pair.
Science, VII, 102.

3. In *geol.*, being the result of one genetic process; applied by Dana to mountain-ranges.

The Appalachians, a range of many mountain ridges and valleys, constitute one individual among mountains, because a result of one genetic process, or, in a word, *monogenetic*.
Dana, *Man. of Geol.* (3d ed.), p. 706.

monogenism (mō-noj'e-nizm), *n.* [< *monogeny* + *-ism*.] The descent of the whole human race from a single pair. Also called *monogeny*. **Adamic monogenism**, the descent of the human race from Adam and Eve, according to the Moslem account. *Huxley*, *Criticism and Address*, p. 102.

monogenist (mō-noj'e-nist), *n. and a.* [< *monogeny* + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* 1. One who maintains the doctrine of monogenism in any form.

To meet the inevitable question of "Whence the first organic matter?" the *Monogenist* is reduced to enumerate the existing elements into which the simplest living jelly or sarcoid is resolvable. Owen, *Anat.* (1850), II, 817.

2. One who believes in the doctrine of monogenism.

According to the *Monogenists*, all mankind have sprung from a single pair, whose multitudinous progeny spread themselves over the world.

Huxley, *Criticism and Address*, p. 102.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis or monogenism; as, a *monogenist theory*.

monogenistic (mō-nō-jē-nis'tik), *a.* [< *monogenist* + *-ic*.] Same as *monogenist*.

monogenous (mō-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *monos*, single, + *gēnes*, produce; see *genesis*.] 1. Generated or generating by means of fission, germination, or sporulation, as modes of asexual reproduction.

Reproduction by fission, which, with that by budding and spore-formation, is included under the term *monogenous asexual reproduction*.
Claus, *Zoology* (trans.), p. 60.

2. Of or pertaining to monogenism.—3. In *math.*, having a single differential coefficient considered as a rule of generation.—**Monogenous function**, a function $x + y$, of the imaginary variable $x + yi$, such that

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \text{ and } \frac{\partial x}{\partial \bar{z}} = -\frac{\partial y}{\partial \bar{z}}.$$

It is usually defined as a function having a differential coefficient.

monogeny (mō-noj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *monos*, single, + *gēnes*, produce; see *geny*.] 1.

Same as *monogeny*, 1, or *monogenesis*.—2. Same as *monogenism*.

monoglot (mon'ō-glōt), *n.* [*Gr. μονόγλωττος, monoglossos, speaking but one language, < Gr. μόνος, single, + γλῶττα, Attic form of γλῶσσα, tongue, language.*] 1. Speaking or using only one language.—2. Written or published in only one language.

monogonentic (mon'ō-gō-nē'tik), *n.* [*Gr. μόνος, single, + γονεῖν, produce, < γένος, offspring, generation.*] In *entom.*, single-brooded; having only one brood during a year.

monogenic (mon'ō-gō-nē'ik), *a.* [*From monogeny + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to monogeny: same as *monogenous*, 1.

Monogonopora (mon'ō-gō-nop'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [*N.L., neut. pl. of monogonoporus: see monogonoporous.*] A division of dendrocoelous turbellarian worms, having the sexual opening single, whence the name. It contains the land and fresh-water planarians of the families *Planariidae* and *Geoplariidae*. Opposed to *Digonopora*.

monogonoporic (mon'ō-gō-nop'ō-rik), *a.* [*From monogonoporus + -ic.*] Having a single sexual opening or generative pore; specifically, pertaining to the *Monogonopora*; or having their characters.

monogonoporous (mon'ō-gō-nop'ō-rus), *a.* [*From monogonoporus, < Gr. μόνος, single, + γόνος, generation, + πόρος, passage.*] Having a single genital pore, as a turbellarian; pertaining to the *Monogonopora*; opposed to *digonoporous*.

monogony (mon'ō-gō-nē), *n.* [*From μόνος, single, + γονεῖν, produce: see -gony.*] 1. Asexual reproduction; agamogony: used by Haeckel in distinction from *amphigony*. Monogony is exhibited in the lowest animals, in which there is no sex, as in cases of reproduction by fission or gemmation without conjugation. The term is not applied to sexual modes of reproduction, as parthenogenesis, which occur in sexual animals. Also *monogeny, monogenesy*. 2. Same as *monogenesis*.

monogram (mon'ō-grām), *n.* [= *F. monogramme*; *Sp. monograma*; *It. monogramma*, < *L.L. monogramma*, < *Gr. μονογράμματος* (not *monographe*), a character consisting of several letters in one, neut. of *μονογράμματος*, consisting of one letter (*μονόγραμμα*, drawn with single lines, outlined, > *L. monogramma*, an outline sketch, skeleton, shadow), < *μόνος, single, + γράμμα(-r), letter: see gram*.] 1. One character in writing; a mark or design formed or consisting of one letter.

If in compass of no art it [my supercilious] came To be described by a monogram.

R. Johnson, Discoveries, lxx.

2. Two or more of the letters of a name or word, or of the initials of several names or words, so combined as to form or appear to form a single character.

That the founder was a Bishop Euphrasius is shown by his monogram on many of the altars.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 101.

3t. A picture drawn in lines without color; a sketch.

A kind of first draught or ground colours only, and monogram of life. *Hammond, Works, IV, 571. (Latham.)*

monogram-machine (mon'ō-grām-mā-shēn'), *n.* A foot-press used to stamp monograms, initials, etc., on paper and the like.

monogrammatic (mon'ō-grām-mat'ik), *a.* [*From monogram (L.L. monogramma) + -at.*] Same as *monogrammatic*. [Rare.]

monogrammatic (mon'ō-grām-mat'ik), *a.* [= *F. monogrammatique*, < *L.L. monogramma(-t)*, monogram: see monogram.] In the style or manner of a monogram; pertaining to monograms.

One photo-lithographed plate of monogrammatic emblems, the meaning of which remains unknown.

The Academy, April 6, 1880, p. 518.

monogrammic (mon'ō-grām-mik), *a.* [= *F. monogrammique*; *as monogram (L.L. monogramma) + -ic.*] Same as *monogrammatic*.

monograph (mon'ō-grāf), *n.* [= *F. monographie*; *as monographo*, < *Gr. μόνος, single, + γράφω, writing.*] An account or description of a single thing or class of things; a treatise on a single subject or a single department, division, or detail of a branch of study.

A monograph on the ant, as treated by Solomon, showing the harmony of the Book of Proverbs with the results of modern research. *George Allen, Middlemarch, xvi.*

monograph (mon'ō-grāf), *v. t.* [*From monograph, n.*] To write or produce a monograph on; treat in a monograph.

The British species of Umbellales have never been carefully monographed.

Darwin, Formation of Vegetable Mould, p. 8.

monographer (mō-nō-grā-fēr), *n.* A writer of monographs.

monographic (mon'ō-grāf'ik), *a.* [= *F. monographique*; *as monographo*, < *Gr. μόνος, single, + γράφω, writing.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a monograph; of the nature of a monograph.

It does not pretend to monographic completeness, which would require far more profound and exhaustive studies. *Science, VII, 95.*

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of a monogram.

A monographic combination of the letters A and P. *Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 742.*

3. Drawn in lines without colors.

monographical (mon'ō-grāf'ik-al), *a.* [*From monographic + -al.*] Same as *monographic*.

monographically (mon'ō-grāf'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner or form of a monograph.

monographist (mō-nō-grāf'ist), *n.* [*From monograph + -ist.*] One who writes a monograph.

monographous (mō-nō-grāf'us), *a.* [*From monograph + -ous.*] Monographic.

monography (mō-nō-grāf'ē), *n.* [= *F. monographie*; *as monographo*, < *Gr. μόνος, single, + γράφω, writing.*] 1. A delineation in lines without colors; an outline sketch.—2. A monograph; also, a system of monographs.

In order to write a complete monography of the Kashmiri style, we ought to be able to trace it very much further back than anything in the previous pages enables us to do. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 294.*

monogyn (mon'ō-jin), *n.* [*From μόνος, single, + γυνή, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).*] In bot., a plant having only one pistil or stigma.

Monogynia (mon'ō-jin'ē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.: see monogyn.*] In bot., the name of the first order in each of the first thirteen classes in the Linnean system, comprehending such plants as have only one pistil or stigma in a flower.

monogynian (mon'ō-jin'ē-an), *a.* [*N.L. Monogynia + -an.*] Pertaining to the order *Monogynia*; having only one pistil or stigma.

monogynist (mō-nō-jin'ist), *n.* [*From monogyn + -ist.*] One who adopts or favors monogyny.

monogynical (mon'ō-jin'ē-ik), *a.* [*From monogyn, single, + N.L. gynecium + -al.*] In bot., formed by the pistil of one flower; applied to simple fruits.

monogynous (mō-nō-jin'us), *a.* [*From monogyn + -ous.*] 1. Having only one wife; living in monogyny; monogamous, as a man; correlated with monandrous.—2. In zool., having only one female mate.—3. Same as *monogynian*.

monogyny (mō-nō-jin'ē), *n.* [*From μόνος, single, + γυνή, female.*] In zool. and anthropol., a mating with only one female or wife; the monogynous state; correlated with monandry.

monohemerous (mon'ō-hē-mē-rus), *a.* [*From monogynoprop, prop. monogynopos, lasting one day only, < μόνος, single, + γημν, day.*] In med., lasting or existing only one day.

monohydrated (mon'ō-hī-dra-ted), *a.* [*From μόνος, single, + ύδωρ (h₂o), water: see hydrate.*] Containing one molecule of water. This term was formerly applied to such acids as were regarded as formed from an acid by the addition of one molecule of water, as monohydrated nitric acid, (HNO₃), formed from the acid N₂O₅ by adding a molecule of water, H₂O.

monohydric (mon'ō-hī-drik), *a.* [*From monohydrate + -ic.*] Containing one atom of hydrogen. Specifically applied to such acids as have a single hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic atom or radical, as formic or lactic acid; and also to alcohols which by oxidation exchange two atoms of hydrogen for one of oxygen, and form acids containing the same number of carbon atoms as the alcohols from which they were derived.

Monoids (mō-nō'id), *n. pl.* Same as *Monoids*. **Monoid** (mō-nō'id), *a. and n.* [*From μονοειδής, of one form, uniform, < μόνος, single, + εἶδος, form.*] 1. *a.* In *anc. pros.*, containing but one kind of foot; noting certain meters. *Monoid meters* are also called *pure meters* or *simple meters*, and distinguished from compound (*epithymetrical*) meters and mixed or *logarithmic meters*.

2. *n.* In *math.*, a surface which possesses a conical point of the highest possible ($n-1$)th order.

monoidism (mon'ō-id'ē-izm), *n.* [*From μόνος, single, + ἰδέα, idea (see idea), + -ism.*] Concentration of the mind upon one thought or idea; a brooding on one subject; mild monomania. [Rare.]

It is observed that the mental condition of hypnotized 'subjects' is often one of marked monoidism of strong and one-sided attention.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III, 407.

monolatry (mō-nō-lā-trē), *n.* [*From μόνος, single, + λατρεία, service, worship: see latra.*] The idolatrous or pagan worship of one divinity;

also, the worship of one God, but not necessarily with an explicit disbelief in other divinities.

Thus results a worship of one God—*monolatry*, as Wellhausen calls it—which is very different from genuine monotheism. *Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XIX, 465.*

monolith (mon'ō-lith), *n.* [= *F. monolithe*; *as monolitho*, < *Gr. μνολίθος, monolithos, made of one stone, as a pillar or column, < μόνος, single, + λίθος, stone.*] A single stone; by extension, any structure or object in stone formed of a single piece: it may be an independent monument standing alone, as an Egyptian obelisk, or a menhir, or any part of a structure, as a column.

monolithal (mon'ō-lith-al), *a.* [*From monolith + -al.*] Same as *monolithic*.

monolithic (mon'ō-lith'ik), *a.* [= *F. monolithique*; *as monolitho*, < *Gr. μνολίθος, monolithos, made of one stone, as a pillar or column, < μόνος, single, + λίθος, stone.*] 1. Formed of a single stone, as an obelisk or the shaft of a column.—2. Consisting of monoliths: as, a monolithic circle.—3. Of or pertaining to a monolith.

There is no doubt that their monolithic character is the principal source of the awe and wonder with which they have been regarded.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 332.

monolobite (mō-nō-lōb'it), *n.* [*From μόνος, single, + λοβός, lobe (see lobe), + -ite.*] A trilobite in which the trilobed or tripartite character of the upper surface is almost lost, as in the genus *Homalonotus*.

monolobular (mon'ō-lōb'ū-lār), *a.* [*From μόνος, single, + N.L. lobulus, lobule: see lobular.*] Consisting of or pertaining to a single lobe.

monolocular (mon'ō-lōk'ū-lār), *a.* [*From μόνος, single, + L. loculus, a compartment (cell), dim. of locus, place: see loculus.*] Same as *unilocular*.

Monolocularia (mon'ō-lōk'ū-lā-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.: see monolocular.*] Those animals whose hearts are monolocular, or which have but one cardiac cavity. *Wilder, Amer. Nat., 1887, p. 914.*

monologiant, *n.* [*From monology + -ant.*] Same as *monologue*, 1. *Minshew.*

monologist (mō-nō-lō-jist), *n.* [= *Sp. monologista*; *as monologue + -ist.*] 1. One who talks in monologue or soliloquies.—2. A monopolizer of conversation. *De Quincy.*

monologue (mon'ō-lōg), *n.* [= *F. monologue*; *as monologo*, < *Gr. μνολόγος, monologos, speaking alone or to oneself, < Gr. μόνος, alone, + λόγος, speak.*] 1t. One who does all the talking. *Minshew.*—2t. That which is spoken by one person alone, especially—(a) a dramatic soliloquy. (b) A kind of dramatic entertainment, consisting of recitations, imitations, anecdotes, songs, etc., performed throughout by one person.

He [Charles Mathews] instituted in 1878, in imitation of Foote and Dibdin, a species of entertainment in the form of a monologue, which, under the title of "Mathews at Home," proved very successful. *Amer. Cyc., XI, 270.*

(c) A long speech or harangue uttered by one person, especially in the course of a conversation.

He sat at the feet of the teacher and listened with much apparent interest to monologues, not one-fifth part of which he could anyways understand. *W. Black.*

His [Wordsworth's] finest passages are always monologues. *Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 240.*

monologize (mon'ō-lōg-iz), *v. t.*; *prot.* and *pp. monologized, pp. monologizing.* [*From monologue + -ize.*] To soliloquize. [Rare.]

Her lips had a habit of silently monologizing, moving in the manner of one who speaks with great rapidity, but with no audible utterance.

W. Beaudin, Children of Gibson, I.

monology (mō-nō-lō-jē), *n.* * [*From μνολογία, simple language (taken in sense of 'a soliloquy'), < μνολόγος, speaking alone: see monologue.*] The act or habit of indulging in monologues, or of monopolizing conversation by long narratives or dissertations; the habit of soliloquizing.

It was not by an in silent absorption that Coleridge persisted in monology through his whole life. *De Quincy.*

monomachia (mon'ō-mā'ki-ā), *n.* [*L.L.: see monomachy.*] Same as *monomachy*.

monomachist (mō-nō-mā'kist), *n.* [*From monomachy + -ist.*] One who fights in single combat; a duelist. [Rare.]

monomachia (mō-nō-mā'ki-ā), *n.* [Also *monomachia*; < *F. monomachie*; *as monomachia*; *as monomachia*, < *L.L. monomachia*, < *Gr. μονομαχία, single combat, < μονός, single, + μάχη, fight.*] A single combat; a duel.

Herodotus, Hist. I, 104.

Harry, Prince's Supper (1880).

There is to be performed a monomachy.
Combat, or duel, time, place, and weapon
Agreed between us.

W. Sater and Bosley, Cure for a Cuckold, l. 2.

monomane (mon-'ō-mān), *n.* [*< F. monomane* (= *Pg. monomano*), *< monomane*, monomania: see monomania.] One afflicted with monomania; a monomaniac. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*
monomania (mon-'ō-mā-ni-ā), *n.* [= *F. monomanie* = *Sp. monomania* = *Pg. It. monomania*, *< NL. monomania*, *< Gr. μῶν, single, + mania*, madness: see mania.] 1. Insanity in which there is a more or less complete limitation of the perverted mental action to a particular field, as a specific delusion, or an impulse to do some particular thing. The other mental functions may show some signs of degeneration.—2. In popular use, an unreasonable zeal for or interest in some one thing; a craze.

Frederic was as anxious as any prince could be about the efficiency of his army. But this anxiety never degenerated into a monomania, like that which led his father to pay fancy prices for giants.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Instinctive monomania, the excessive tendency to do some particular thing without intelligible motive and unrestrained by considerations of propriety, morality, or personal prudence. Persons manifesting this form of mental derangement usually have exhibited signs of more or less extensive mental degeneration. It includes suicidal insanity, homicidal insanity, dipsomania, pyromania, kleptomania, and certain forms of perverted sexual instinct. Also called *impulsive insanity*.—*Syn. 1. Lunacy, Derangement, etc. See insanity.*

monomaniac (mon-'ō-mā-ni-ak), *a. and n.* [= *F. monomaniac* = *Sp. It. monomaniaco*; an *monomania* + *-ac.*] 1. *a.* Same as *monomaniacal*.

2. *n.* 1. A person affected by monomania.—2. In *law*, one who is insane upon some one or more subjects, and apparently sane upon all others.

monomaniacal (mon-'ō-mā-ni-'ā-kal), *a.* [*< monomaniac* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to monomania; also, afflicted with monomania.

Patients confess that they have been under the influence of monomaniacal ideas and terrible hallucinations for a long period, without their existence being suspected even by their most intimate associates.

F. B. Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain, ix.

Monomastiga (mon-'ō-mas-'ti-gū), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (in neuter) *pl. of Monomastix*.] A division of flagellate infusorians having one flagellum, as the *Monadida*, etc.; distinguished from *Dinmastiga*.

monomastigate (mon-'ō-mas-'ti-gāt), *a.* [*< Gr. μῶν, single, + μάστιξ (mástix), a whip, scourge.*] Having one flagellum; uniflagellate: said of the *Monomastiga*.

Monomastix (mon-'ō-mas-'tiks), *n.* [*NL.* *< Gr. μῶν, single, + μάστιξ (mástix), a whip, scourge.*] A genus of uniflagellate infusorians proposed by Dierking in 1850, giving name to the *Monomastiga*.

monome (mon-'ōm), *n.* [*< F. monôme* = *Sp. Pg. It. monomia*, *< NL. "monomium*, for "mononomium, *< Gr. μῶν, single, + L. nom(en), name.* Hence *monomial*, *< Gr. binomial*.] Same as *monomial*.

Monomerat (mō-nom-'e-rāt), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *< Gr. μῶν, single, + μέρος (méros), a part, single: see monomerous.*] A section of coleopterous insects proposed by Latreille for the reception of certain minute species. It is now known that his observations were imperfect, these insects having really several tarsal joints, and pertaining to families which Latreille had included in other groups.

Monomerosomata (mō-nom-'e-rō-sō-ma-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* see *monomerosomatous*.] The acarids or mites as an order of tracheate arachnidans; the *Acarida* or *Acariden*. In Leach's system there were 4 orders of *Arachnida*: *Dimerosomata*, spiders; *Polymerosomata*, scorpions, etc.; *Unimerosomata*, mites; and *Podomata*, the *Pycnomida*. Westwood interposed *Adelarthrosomata* between the second and the third of these.

monomerosomatous (mō-nom-'e-rō-som-'a-tus), *a.* [*< Gr. μῶν, single, consisting of one part (see monomerous), + σῶμα (sōma), body.*] Having the body all in one piece or mass—that is, apparently unsegmented—as an acarid: of or pertaining to the *Monomerosomata*, or having their characters, as a mite: distinguished from *dimerosomatous*, *polymerosomatous*, etc.

monomerous (mō-nom-'e-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. μῶν, single, consisting of one part, < μῶν, single, + μέρος, part.*] 1. In *zool.*, having the tarsi single-jointed; unarticulate, as a tarsus; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monomera*.—2. In *bot.*, having but one member in each eye (pistil, stamen, petal, or sepal): said of a flower. Compare *dimerous*, 2.

monometallic (mon-'ō-me-tal'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μῶν, single, + μέταλλον, metal: see metal.*] Consisting of but one metal; specifically, comprising coins that consist of but one metal (or alloy), as gold or silver: as, a *monometallic* currency.

monometallism (mon-'ō-met-'al-izm), *n.* [*< monometallic* + *-ism.*] The use of only one metal as a standard of value in the coinage of a country; also, the economic theory that advocates such a single standard. See *biometallism*.

monometallist (mon-'ō-met-'al-ist), *n.* [*< monometallic* + *-ist.*] One who advocates the theory of monometallism: opposed to *biometallist*.

monometer (mō-nom-'e-ter), *a. and n.* [*< L.L. monometer*, as a noun *monometron*, *< Gr. μῶν, single, consisting of one measure, < μῶν, single, + μέρος, a measure: see meter.*] 1. *a.* In *prog.*, consisting of a single measure.

2. *n.* In *prog.*, a meter consisting of a single measure.

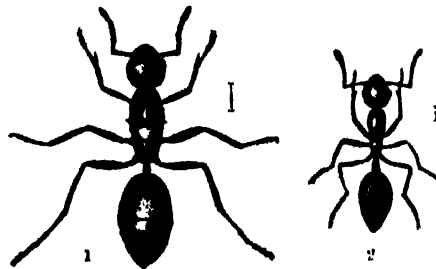
monometric (mon-'ō-met-'rik), *a.* [*< Gr. μῶν, single, + μέρος, measure.* Cf. *monometer*.] In *crystal*, same as *isometric*, 2.

monometrical (mon-'ō-met-'ri-kal), *a.* [*< monometer* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to or consisting of monometers; containing only one meter.

monomial (mō-nō-mi-'al), *a. and n.* [*< monome* (NL. "monomium") + *-al*. Cf. *binomial*, *multinomial*, *polynomial*. See also *mononomial*.] 1. *a.* 1. In *alg.*, consisting of only one term, and not of several added together.—2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, same as *mononomial*.—**Monomial differentiant**. See *differentiant*.

2. *n.* In *alg.*, an expression or quantity consisting of a single term. See *binomial*. Also *monome*.

Monomorium (mon-'ō-mō-'ri-um), *n.* [*NL.* *< Gr. μῶν, single, + μέρος, dim. of μέρος, a part, piece.*] A genus of *Formicidae*, having the metathorax unarmed, the mandibles narrow, and the antennae 11- or 12-jointed. It is wide-spread, with many species, among them the common little red ant, *M. pharaonis*. This well-known domestic pest America owes



Pharaoh's Ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*). 1, female; 2, worker. (Lines show natural size.)

to Europe, though it has generally been considered of American origin; it is now almost cosmopolitan. It does no great damage, but is troublesome from its myriads, its habit of overrunning almost everything in the house that is eatable, and the great difficulty or impossibility of its extermination.

monomorphic (mon-'ō-mor-'fik), *a.* [*As monomorphous* + *-ic.*] 1. In *zool.*, of one and the same (or essentially similar) type of structure; formed much alike; notably uniform in morphological character: said of a number of animals collectively, or of the zoological group which they constitute: as, birds are a highly *monomorphic* class of animals.—2. In *entom.*, having but one form, structure, or morphological character; identical or invariable in form throughout successive stages of development; monomorphous; homomorphous; aribolobol.

monomorphous (mon-'ō-mor-'fus), *a.* [*< Gr. μῶν, single, + μορφή, form.*] 1. Same as *monomorphic* in any sense.—2. Of invariable form: specifically applied to certain neuropterous insects which in their larval state are similar in form to the perfect insect, though wingless.

monomphalus (mō-nom-'fa-lus), *n.* [*pl. monomphali* (-li).] [*NL.* *< Gr. μῶν, single, + φάληξ, navel.*] In *teratol.*, a double monster, each person being nearly complete, but united with the other in a common umbilicus.

Monomyaria (mon-'ō-mi-'ā-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *< Gr. μῶν, single, + μέρος, muscle, + -aria.*] An order of bivalve mollusks with a single adductor muscle, or with one such muscle enlarged at the expense of another, subcentral in position and remote from the pallial margin. The order contains the scallops, oysters, pearl-oysters, and related forms, and is nearly coincident with *Amphimorpha*. See *cat under abductor*.

monomyarian (mon-'ō-mi-'ā-ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< Monomyaria* + *-an.*] 1. *a.* Having one adduc-

tor muscle, as an oyster; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monomyaria*. Also *monomyary*.

2. *n.* A monomyarian bivalve mollusk.

monomyary (mon-'ō-mi-'ā-ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. monomyaire*, *< NL. Monomyaria*.] Same as *monomyarian*.

Mononeura (mon-'ō-nū-'rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *< Gr. μῶν, single, + νῆρ, nerve.*] Animals with only a ganglionic nervous system. *Zygodont.*

mononomial (mon-'ō-nō-mi-'al), *a.* [*< Gr. μῶν, single, + L. nom(en), name: see nominal.* Cf. *monomial*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, consisting of a single word or term: applied to the name of an animal or a plant: opposed to *binomial* and *polynomial*. *Cones, The Auk, l. 320.* Also *monomial*.

mononuclear (mon-'ō-nū-'klē-ār), *a.* [*< Gr. μῶν, single, + L. nucleus, nucleus: see nuclear.*] Having a single nucleus; uninuclear: as, large *mononuclear* cells. *Haeppel, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 68.*

Mononychia (mon-'ō-ni-'ki-nō), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *< Mononyx* (-onyx) + *-ia*.] A subfamily of *Staphylinidae*, typified by the genus *Mononyx*. It contains heteropterous insects of flattened form, truncate in front, rounded behind, and rough on top; of dull or dark color; and with the fore legs raptorial, fitted for clutching insect prey.

mononym (mon-'ō-nim), *n.* [*< Gr. μῶν, single, + ὄνομα, onoma, a name: see onym.*] A name consisting of a single term: a mononomial name in zoology. *Cones, The Auk, l. 321.*

mononymic (mon-'ō-nim-'ik), *a.* [*< mononym* + *-ic.*] Having but one name; named in one word; mononomial: applied in zoology to a system of nomenclature in which the name of each species is a single word: opposed to *dinymal* and *polynymic*.

In a *mononymic* system we should require as many separate names as there are objects to be named.

J. W. Dunning, Entomol. Monthly Mag., VIII. 274.

mononymisation (mon-'ō-nim-i-'sā-shn), *n.* [*< mononymize* + *-ation*.] The substitution of a single word for several which had been used together as the name of something, as the employment of the name *iter* for a part of the brain usually called *iter tertio ad quartum ventriculum*. [*Rare.*]

The desired mononymisation is best attained by simply dropping the superfluous gentile (in the phrase "tercolum lumbale").

Black's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 580, note.

mononymize (mon-'ō-nim-iz), *v. t.*; *prot.* and *pp. mononymized*, *pp. mononymizing*. [*< mononym* + *-ize*.] To convert (a polynomial name) into a mononym.

Mononyx (mon-'ō-niks), *n.* [*NL.* *< Gr. μῶν, single, + ὄνυξ, a nail: see onyx.*] In *entom.*: (a) The typical genus of *Mononychiinae*, founded by Laporte in 1837. *M. amplipennis* is a large, broad South American species; *M. stygia* is found in the southern United States. (b) An unused genus of coleopterous insects. *Brullé, 1838.*

monobusian (mon-'ō-b'-'si-ān), *a.* Same as *monobusian*.

monobusious (mon-'ō-b'-'si-us), *a.* [*< L.Gr. μῶν, single, consisting of one essence, < Gr. μῶν, single, + οὐσία, ou-sia, essence: see ou-sia.*] *pp. of ou-sia, be: see ou-sia.* Cf. *monobusious*.] Having the same substance; consisting of the same matter: used to describe the Sabellian confounding of God the Father and God the Son.

monoparesis (mon-'ō-pur-'e-sis), *n.* [*NL.* *< Gr. μῶν, single, + πάρεσις, a weakening, paralysis: see paresis.*] In *pathol.*, the paresis of a single part of the body, as of one limb.

monopathic (mon-'ō-path-'ik), *a.* [*< monopathy* + *-ic.*] In *pathol.*, involving the disorder of only one organ or function: said of disease.

monopathy (mō-nop-'a-thi), *n.* [*< L.Gr. μῶν, single, suffering in one part of the body only.* Cf. *Gr. μῶν, single, + πάθος, suffering.*] 1. Solitary suffering or sensibility.

Every one calculated his nativity, and wretchedly his own future fate, by crying at his birth, not coming only from the body's monopathy, or sole suffering by change of its quarters; but, according to some, from sympathy with the divine soul, that knoweth itself for a time banished from the Father of spirits.

Whitlock, Manners of the English (1654), p. 32. (Latham.)

2. In *pathol.*, a disease or affection in which only one organ or function is disordered.

monopersonal (mon-'ō-pér-'son-'al), *a.* [*< Gr. μῶν, single, + L. persona, person: see personal.*] In *theol.*, having but one person or one mode of existence.

monopetalous (mon-'ō-pet-'a-lus), *a.* [= *F. monopétale* = *Sp. monopétalo* = *Pg. It. monopetalo*, *< Gr. μῶν, single, + πῆλον, leaf (pet-*

al.) In bot., having the petals united into one piece by their edges: more properly *gamopetalous* or *sympetalous*.

monophanous (mō-nōf'ā-nus), *a.* [*Gr. μόνος, single, alone, + φανήναι, appear.*] Having an appearance similar to something else; resembling each other. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

Monophlebites (mō-nōf'lē-bī'tēs), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. μόνος, single, + φλέψ (φλέξ), a vein, + -ites, E. -ite.*] A tribe or section of the homopterous subfamily *Coccinae*, including the largest bark-like known. Some Australian forms are nearly two inches long.

monophobia (mō-nōf'ō-bī-ki), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μόνος, single, + φόβος, fear (> φόβος, fear).*] In *pathol.*, morbid dread of being left alone.

monophonic (mō-nōf'ō-nīk), *a.* [*< monophony + -ic.*] Same as *monodic*.

monophonous (mō-nōf'ō-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος, single, with but one voice or sound, < Gr. μόνος, single, + φωνή, voice.*] Producing a single sound or note at one time: said of an instrument.

monophony (mō-nōf'ō-nī), *n.* [*As monophony + -y.*] Same as *monody*, 1.

monophote (mō-nōf'ō-tē), *n.* [*< Gr. μόνος, single, + φως (φωρ), light.*] An electric arc-lamp regulator designed to work in single series, or on the parallel-arc system, between the leads of an electric-light circuit. More fully named *monophoto regulator*.

monophthalmus (mō-nōf'ō-thāl'mus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μόνος, single, + ὄφθαλμος, the eye.*] In *teratol.*, a monster with one eye; a cyclops.

The term *monophthalmus unilateralis* would seem to serve better . . . than the term *monophthalmus*, given by some writers. *Medical News*, 181. 189.

monophthong (mō-nōf'ō-thōng), *n.* [*< Gr. μόνος, single, + φθόγγος, of or with but one sound, containing but one vowel; as a noun, a single vowel; < μόνος, single, + φθίγγος, sound.*] 1. A simple vowel-sound.

Again, the sound of the so-called long English *a* in *make*, *paper*, *day*, although once a monophthong, is now pronounced as a diphthong. *Engl. Brit.*, XVIII. 782.

2. A combination of two written vowels pronounced as one.

monophthongal (mō-nōf'ō-thōng-gal), *a.* [*< monophthong + -al.*] Consisting of or pertaining to a monophthong.

monophthongization (mō-nōf'ō-thōng-gī-zā'shōn), *n.* [*< monophthongize + -ation.*] The reduction of a diphthong to a single sound.

Examples of the monophthongization of *e*, so far as they are found in the text of the Homeric poems. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 421.

monophthongize (mō-nōf'ō-thōng-gīz), *v. t.*; *pret.*, and *pp.*, *monophthongized*, *pp.*, *monophthongizing*. [*< monophthong + -ize.*] To reduce in enunciation to a single sound.

A monophthongized diphthong. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 435.

monophyletic (mō-nōf'ī-lē'tīk), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος, single, + φύλη, a tribe, > φέλεται, a tribesman, φέλεται, belonging to a tribe: see phylum.*] Of or pertaining to a single phylum: said of a group of any grade in zoology, with reference to the origin of all the members of such group from a common ancestor: opposed to *polyphyletic*. The monophyletic hypothesis, in its logical application to the animal kingdom, derives all animals from a single proto-type: it is equivalent to the monogenetic hypothesis in phylogeny.

My gastrula theory, on which I base the monophyletic genealogy of the animal kingdom. *Haeckel, Evol. of Man* (trans.), 1. 247.

monophyllitic (mō-nōf'ī-lī'tīk), *a.* An erroneous form of *monophyletic*.

Phyllitic origin, so far from being improbable, is as likely an occurrence as monophyletic origin. *Schäfer, Kuey. Brit.*, XXII. 428.

monophylline (mō-nōf'ī-lī'n), *a.* [*As monophyllous + -ine.*] Same as *monophyllous*.

monophyllous (mō-nōf'ī-lūs), *a.* [*= F. monophyllé = Gr. μονοφύλλος = It. monofillo, < Gr. μόνος, single, + φύλλον, leaf.*] In bot., having but one leaf; formed of one leaf.

Monophyllus (mō-nōf'ī-lūs), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μόνος, single, + φύλλον, leaf: see monophyllous.*] A genus of leaf-nosed bats of the family *Phyllostomidae*, founded by Leach in 1822. *M. robustus* is a West Indian species, about 12 inches in extent, and of a grayish-brown color.

monophyodont (mō-nōf'ī-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. μόνος, single, of simple nature, single, as teeth (< μόνος, single, + φέρω, produce), + ὄδων (ὄδον) = E. tooth.*] 1. *a.* Having only one set of teeth: opposed to *diphyodont* and *polyphyodont*.

II. *n.* An animal having only one set of teeth.

Monophyodonta (mō-nōf'ī-ō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see monophyodont.*] A division of mammals containing those which are monophyodont, as the cetaceans. *Sir R. Owen*.

Monophysite (mō-nōf'ī-sīt), *n.* and *a.* [*= F. monophysite, < Gr. μονοφύσις, one who held that Christ has but one nature, < Gr. μόνος, single, + φύσις, nature: see physis.*] 1. *n.* One who holds that there is but one nature in Christ; more specifically, one of a sect which teaches that there is but one commingled or compound nature in Christ, partly divine and partly human, in contradistinction to the orthodox doctrine that by the incarnation two complete and perfect natures, the divine and the human, are united without confusion or mutation in the one person of Christ. Among Monophysites in the wider sense are included the Eutychians and Monothelites. The sect of Eutychians was founded by Eutyches, who was condemned at the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451. They taught that there is but one nature in Christ, the divine. The Monophysites properly so called hold that the divine and human natures in Christ are combined into one composite nature. The first leaders of the Monophysites, and founders of the present Monophysite or Coptic Church of Egypt, were Dioscorus, condemned at Chalcedon (died A. D. 484), and Timothy Ilerus ("Cat"), made patriarch A. D. 487. In later times their most important leader was Severus, about A. D. 520, whose followers were called *Severians*, *Corruptors*, or *Phthartodotae*, while those of an opposite Monophysite sect were known as *Julianists*, *Aphthartodotae*, and *Phanasiasts*. In the sixth century the Monophysites spread widely in Syria, and were named *Jacobites*, from Jacob Baradaeus, Bishop of Edessa, 541-78. At various times the Monophysites divided into a great number of sects, known by more than thirty different titles. These represented different shades of original Eutychianism and Monophysitism and attempts at approach to orthodoxy. The most subtle form of Monophysitism is Monothelitism (which see). Monophysitism is at the opposite pole of doctrine to Nestorianism, the orthodox doctrine as to the nature of Christ lying midway between the two. As distinguished from the Monophysites, the orthodox are called *Diphytists* and *Melchites*. At the present day the two great bodies of Monophysites are the Copts and the Syrian Jacobites. The Armenian Church is also often regarded as Monophysite or Eutychian, and the Maronites before their submission to the Roman Church were Monothelites. See *Acrophis* (b), *Agnetes*, *Theopaschite*, *Trithelite*.

II. *a.* Same as *Monophysitist*.

Monophysitism (mō-nōf'ī-sīt'iz-m), *n.* [*< Monophysite + -ism.*] Of or pertaining to the Monophysites or their doctrines; of the nature of the doctrines of the Monophysites.

Monophysitism (mō-nōf'ī-sīt'iz-m), *n.* [*< Monophysite + -ism.*] The doctrines of the Monophysites. Compare *diphytism*.

Eutychianism revived in the form of *Monophysitism*, or the doctrine that Christ had but one composite nature. It makes the humanity of Christ a mere accident of the immutable divine nature. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity*, p. 62.

monoplacid (mō-nō-plas-id), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος, single, + πλάσις, a flat cake: see placenta.*] Having but one madreporic plate, as a starfish: distinguished from *polyplacid*.

monoplacula (mō-nō-plak'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* *monoplaula* (-lā). [*NL., < Gr. μόνος, single, + NL. placula, q. v.*] A single-layered germ; a placula of one layer of cells, formed by vertical fission of the germ: opposed to *duploplacula*. *Hytt, Proc. Bot. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1884, p. 80.

monoplaular (mō-nō-plak'ū-lār), *a.* [*< monoplacula + -ar.*] Single-layered, as a germ; having the characteristics of a monoplaula.

monoplaulate (mō-nō-plak'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< monoplacula + -ate.*] Same as *monoplaular*. *A. Hyett*.

monoplast (mō-nō-plāst), *n.* [*< Gr. μόνος, single, + πλάστος, formed, molded, < πλάσσω, form, mold.*] An organism consisting of a single cell; a simple or homogeneous form-element.

monoplastic (mō-nō-plas'tīk), *a.* [*< monoplast + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a monoplast.

monoplegia (mō-nō-plē'jī-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μόνος, single, + πlegē, stroke.*] In *pathol.*, paralysis limited to a single part, as of one arm or leg. Compare *hemiplegia*, *paraplegia*.

monopleurobranch (mō-nō-plē'ūrō-brang), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. μόνος, single, + πλέρω, side, + ἄσπλητος, gills.*] 1. *a.* Having gills on only one side; of or pertaining to the *Monopleurobranchiata*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Monopleurobranchiata*.

Monopleurobranchia (mō-nō-plē'ūrō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see monopleurobranch.*] Same as *Monopleurobranchiata*.

monopleurobranchian (mō-nō-plē'ūrō-brang'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< monopleurobranch + -ian.*] Same as *monopleurobranch*.

Monopleurobranchiata (mō-nō-plē'ūrō-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see monopleurobranch.*] A suborder of opisthobranchiate gastropoda having plumose gills usually on one side, the right, under the edge of the mantle. This name was proposed by De Hahn in 1825 as that of the third order of his *Paracéphalopoda monota*, divided into 4 families, as the sea-hares and their allies. It is synonymous with *Tectibranchiata* of Cuvier. The group is also called *Panoplobranchiata*. Also *Monopleurobranchia*. *J. E. Gray*, 1831.

monopleurobranchiate (mō-nō-plē'ūrō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [*< monopleurobranch + -ate.*] Same as *monopleurobranch*.

Monopneumona (mō-nōp-nū'mō-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl.: see Monopneumones.*] A division of *Dipneusta* or *Dipnoi*, containing those dipnoans which are single-lunged: distinguished from *Dipneumona*. The only existing representative is *Ceratodus*.

Monopneumones (mō-nōp-nū'mō-nēs), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. μόνος, single, + πνεύμων, lung, usually pl. πνεύματα, the lungs.*] Same as *Monopneumona*.

Monopneumonia (mō-nōp-nū'mō-nī-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see Monopneumones.*] Same as *Monopneumona*.

monopneumonian (mō-nōp-nū'mō-nī-an), *a.* and *n.* [*As Monopneumonia + -an.*] 1. *a.* Having only one lung: specifically applied to the *Monopneumonia*.

II. *n.* A lung-fish, as *Ceratodus*.

monopneumonous (mō-nōp-nū'mō-nus), *a.* [*As Monopneumones + -ous.*] Having only one lung; of or pertaining to the *Monopneumones*, *Monopneumones*, or *Monopneumonia*.

Monopnoea (mō-nōp-nō-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. μόνος, single, + πνέω, breathing, < πνέω, breathe.*] In Owen's classification, a "subclass of *Reptilia*," containing all reptiles which breathe in one way only—that is, by lungs: distinguished from *Dipnoa* or *Brachiotora*, which breathe in two ways—that is, either by gills first and lungs afterward in the case of the same individual, or some of them by gills and others by lungs. In this scheme, not easy to define satisfactorily, *Iktol.* Owen makes his "class *Reptilia*" cover not only *Reptilia* in the usual sense, but also *Amphibia* or *Batrachia*. His *Dipnoa* are then continuous with *Amphibia* proper. He divides *Monopnoea* into the orders *Pterosauria*, *Dinosauria*, *Crocodylia*, *Chelonida*, *Lacertilia*, *Ophidia*, *Anomodontia*, *Saurpterygia*, and *Ichthyopterygia*. *Comp. Anat. Vert.* (1869), III. 550.

monopode (mō-nō-pōd), *a.* and *n.* [*Cf. L.L. monopodia, one-footed, L. monopodium, a table or stand with one foot, < Gr. μόνος (monos), one-footed, < μόνος, single, + ποδς (pod) = E. foot.*] 1. *a.* Having but one foot.

II. *n.* 1. Any object supported on one foot only; specifically, one of a fabrid race of men having but one leg. These, the *Monopodes* or *Scelopodes*, are described by Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, viii.) as dwelling in Ethiopia, and as possessing a single foot, so large that it served when held up to shade them from the sun when they lay down to rest.

The *monopodes*, sheltering themselves from the sun beneath their single umbrella-like foot. *Lowell, Fireside Travels*, p. 172.

2. In bot., same as *monopodium*.

monopodial (mō-nō-pō-dī-āl), *a.* [*< monopodium + -al.*] Reminding of or after the manner of a monopodium.

monopodie (mō-nō-pō-dīk), *a.* [*As monopody + -ic.*] In *pros.*, constituting a single foot; of or pertaining to a single foot, or a measure consisting in a single foot: as, *monopodic measure*: opposed to *dipodie*.

monopodium (mō-nō-pō-dī-um), *n.*; *pl.* *monopodia* (-i). [*NL., neut. of L.L. monopodium, < Gr. μόνος, single, + ποδς, foot: see monopode.*] In bot., an axis of growth which continues to extend at the apex in the direction of previous growth, while lateral structures of like kind are produced beneath it in acropetal succession. (*Goebel*, Compare *sympodium* and *dichotomy*.)

monopody (mō-nō-pō-dī), *n.*; *pl.* *monopodies* (-iz). [*< L.L. monopodia, < Gr. μόνος, single, + ποδς, foot, esp. as a measure, < μόνος, single, + ποδς (pod) = E. foot.*] In *pros.*, a measure consisting of but one foot: opposed to *dipody*. See *measure*, 11.

monopolist, *n.* [*< OF. monopolier (F. monopolier), < monopole, monopoly: see monopoly.*] A monopolist. *Cotgrave*.

monopolistic (mō-nō-pō-līstīk), *a.* [*< monopoly + -ic.*] *Mtropolistic*.

I wish, according to the decree of Justice, that whosoever is an enemy to our peace, and wealth, either by getting monopolies or by forging false tales, to hinder our welfare, that his house was pulled down.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 32.

monopolization, monopolize, etc. See *monopolization*, etc.

monopolist (mō-nop'ō-list), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *monopolista*; as *monopoly* + *-ist*.] 1. One who monopolizes or possesses a monopoly; one who has exclusive command or control of any branch of trade or article of commerce; specifically, a buyer up of the whole of a commodity in market for the purpose of selling at an advanced price; one having a license or privilege granted by authority for the sole buying or selling of any commodity. See *monopoly*.—2. One who obtains, assumes, or occupies anything to the exclusion of others: as, a monopolist of advantages.

monopolistic (mō-nop'ō-lis'tik), *a.* [(*monopolist* + *-ic*).] Relating to a monopoly or to a system of monopolies; of a kind promoted by monopoly; existing for the maintenance of a monopoly: as, monopolistic abuses; a monopolistic corporation.

monopolitism (mō-nop'ō-lis'tizm), *n.* [As *monopolist* + *-ism*, after the erroneously assumed analogy of *cosmopolitan*, etc.] A monopolist.

See was no diving politician,
Or project seeking monopolization.

John Taylor, Works (1830). (Nares.)

Monopolists of starch, tin, fish, cloth, oil, vinegar, salt, and what not.

Quoted in *Olden's Sir Walter Raleigh*.

monopolize (mō-nop'ō-liz), *v.* [(*monopoly* + *-ize*, after the erroneously assumed analogy of *cosmopolite*).] Same as *monopolist*.

You marchant Mercers, and Monopolizers,
Gain-greedy 'chap-men, perjur'd Hypocrites.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Works, I. 2.

monopolization (mō-nop'ō-liz-ā'shən), *n.* [(*monopolize* + *-ation*).] The act or process of monopolizing. Also spelled *monopolisation*.

monopolize (mō-nop'ō-liz), *v.* t.; pret. and pp. *monopolized*, ppr. *monopolizing*. [= F. *monopoliser* = Sp. *monopolizar* = Pg. *monopolizar*; as *monopoly* + *-ize*.] 1. To obtain a monopoly of; have an exclusive right of trading in: as, to monopolize all the corn in a district.

The Arabs have a law that, if three camels depart at the same time, the convent shall be obliged to pay thirty piastres: which I suppose is designed to prevent any one Arab with several camels monopolizing the whole business of conveying the monks.

Pecceke, Description of the East, I. 150.

2. To obtain or engross the whole of; obtain exclusive possession of.

As if this age had monopolized all goodness & truth.

Gold alone does Passion move,
(Gold monopolizes Love!)

Cowley, Anacreontics, vii.

Also spelled *monopolise*.

monopolizer (mō-nop'ō-liz-ēr), *n.* Same as *monopolist*, especially in sense 2: as, a monopolizer of conversation. Also spelled *monopoliser*.

Those senseless monopolizers of time that form the court of a duke.

Shelley, in Dowden, I. 204.

monopoly (mō-nop'ō-li), *n.*; pl. *monopolies* (-liz). [= F. *monopole* = Sp. Pg. It. *monopolio*, < L. *monopolium*, < Gr. *μονοπώλιον*, a right of exclusive sale, *μονω*, exclusive sale, monopoly, < *μῶν*, sole, + *πωλείν*, barter, sale.] 1. An exclusive privilege to carry on a traffic.

Monopolies are much the same offence in other branches of trade that engrossing is in provisions, being a license or privilege allowed by the king for the sole buying and selling, making, working, or using of any thing whatsoever: whereby the subject in general is restrained from that liberty of manufacturing or trading which he had before.

Blackstone, Com. (ed. Waite), IV. 150.

2. Specifically, in Eng. constitutional hist., and hence sometimes in Amer. law, such an exclusive privilege when granted by the crown or state to an individual, association, or corporation, for the sake of the pecuniary advantage of its exclusiveness. A privilege not granted by the state, but secured by buying up the article, is termed by the English law *engrossing*. The legal objection to a monopoly, in this sense of the word, is that it can be secured only by forbidding all other citizens except the favored grantee to exercise a common-law right. Exclusive privileges granted by the state to a limited number of persons for the sake of enabling the state the better to regulate the traffic for the protection of the rest of the community, as in case of banking franchises, liquor traffic, etc., are not deemed monopolies, although the same privileges would be, if conferred on a single or a very few grantees, for the sake of the pecuniary benefit to them. Such exclusive privileges conferred on inventors and authors, by the patent and copyright laws, for the sake of the encouragement of the arts and manufactures, and extending only to articles originally devised under that encouragement, are not deemed monopolies.

See. Both these classes of grants have, however, been condemned by some as partaking of the character of monopolies.

If any man, out of his own wit, industry, or endeavour, find out anything beneficial to the commonwealth, or bring out any new invention which every subject of this kingdom may use, yet, in regard of his pains and travel therein, her Majesty perhaps is pleased to grant him a privilege to use the same only, by himself or his deputies, for a certain time. This is one kind of Monopoly. Sometimes there is a gift of things, when they be in excessive quantity, as perhaps of corn; and perhaps her Majesty gives license of transportation to one man. This is another kind of Monopoly. Sometimes there is a scarcity or a small quantity; and the like is granted also.

Bacon, in E. A. Abbott's Account of his Life and Works.

I will have no private monopolies, to enrich one man, and beggar a multitude.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 63.

He thinks he can never trade to his advantage unless he can have the monopoly of everything he values.

Smith, S. In *polit. econ.*, and as used in a general sense in law, such an exclusive privilege to carry on a traffic, or deal in or control a given class of articles, as will enable the holder to raise prices materially above what they would be if the traffic or dealing were free to citizens generally. In this sense, that exclusive control of a particular kind of product which results from the legitimate ownership of the only land from which it can be obtained, as in the case of some mineral waters, or earths, or ores, is sometimes spoken of as a *natural monopoly*, in contrast to the *artificial monopoly* created by state grant. See *virtual monopoly*, below.

4. That which is the subject of a monopoly: as, in Bengal opium is a monopoly.—5. The possession or assumption of anything to the exclusion of other possessors: thus, a man is popularly said to have a monopoly of any business of which he has acquired complete control.

Jonson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge, and to make a monopoly of his learning.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

Caleb hasn't no monopoly to court the seamstress.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., II.

6. Loosely, a company or corporation which enjoys a monopoly.—**Monopoly Act**, an English statute of 1823 (21 Jas. I. c. 8), declaring all monopolies for the manufacture, sale, or use of anything to be void, excepting to inventors their patent rights. Also known as the *Statute of Monopolies*.—**Virtual monopoly**, a term in constitutional law and the history of legislation (the appropriate applications of which have been much contested) used to characterize a business which, though not declared by law to be a monopoly or exclusive franchise protected as such, as by a patent or an exclusive charter, is yet so related to the great channels and currents of commerce that the allowing of it to enjoy the same protection as other private property and business secures to it indirectly exclusive advantages substantially equivalent to a legal monopoly. Thus the great grain-elevators of modern commerce, although erected as private property on private lands, if by their situation they have exclusive advantages for the transfer of grain from vessels at the wharf to the railroad terminals of a trunk-line, are said to constitute a *virtual monopoly*, because, if not subjected to a legislative power to restrict their charges such as other private property and business are not subjected to, they might be conducted in a manner oppressive to commerce.

monopolyloguet (mō-nop'ō-lō-jēt), *n.* [(*Gr. μῶν*, single, + *λόγος*, much talking, < *λόγος*, many, much, + *λέγω*, speak.) An entertainment in which a single actor sustains many characters. Brande.

monoprionidian (mō-nop'ri-ō-nid'i-an), *a.* [(*Gr. μῶν*, single, + *πρίον*, a saw (< *πρίον*, saw), + *-ιδιον*, dim. suffix, + *-αν*.] Having small unilateral serrations; uniserrate: specifically applied to those graptolites or rhizodophorous colonizers which have the cells or hydrothecae in a single row: opposed to *diprionidian*.

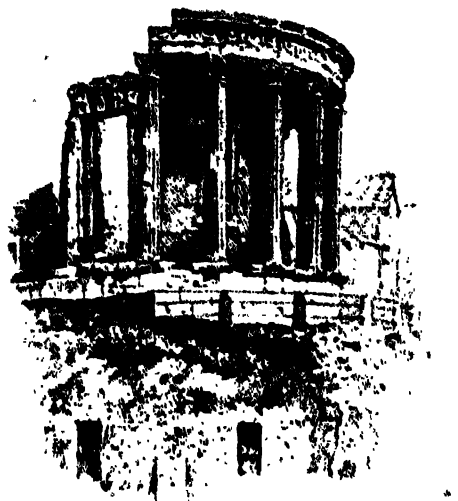
monopteral (mō-nop'te-ral), *a.* [(*Gr. μονόπτερος*, < *Gr. μῶν*, single, + *πτερόν*, wing, or alate part.] 1. In *arch.*, formed as a monopteron.—2. In *zool.*, having a single fin, wing, or alate part.

Monopteridæ (mō-nop'te-rī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of symbranchiate teleostean fishes, typified by the genus *Monopterus*, having the shoulder-girdle directly connected with the skull, and the abdominal and caudal regions of the body excessively elongated.

monopteron, monopteros (mō-nop'te-rōn, -rōs), *n.* [= F. *monoptère* = Sp. *monoptero*, < L. *monopteros*, < Gr. *μονόπτερος*, with only one row of pillars, < *μῶν*, single, + *πτερόν*, a wing, a row of columns along the sides of a Greek temple.] In *arch.*, a type of temple or portico, usually with an inclined circular cells, composed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a cupola or a conical roof.



Plan of Monopteron.



Monopteron.—Temple of Vesta at Tivoli, near Rome.

Monopterus (mō-nop'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *μονόπτερος*, lit. having one wing (see *monopteron*), < Gr. *μῶν*, single, + *πτερόν*, a wing.) The typical genus of *Monopteridæ*, containing anguilliform or eel-like fishes whose fin-system is reduced to a continuous marginal membrane around the tail. *M. javanicus* is a common fish of the Indian archipelago, about 8 feet long.

monopterygian (mō-nop'te-rī-jī-an), *n.* and *n. i.* a. Pertaining to the *Monopterygia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A monopterygian fish. **Monopterygii** (mō-nop'te-rī-jī-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μῶν*, single, + *πτερίς* (*πτερυς*), fin.] Fishes whose fins are reduced to one. Bloch and Schneider.

monoptote (mō-nop'tōt), *n.* [= F. *monoptote*, < L. *monoptotus* (in neut. pl. *monoptota*), < Gr. *μονόπτερος*, with but one case, < Gr. *μῶν*, single, + *πτερόν* (*πτερος*), case, < *πτερόν*, fall.] In *gram.*, a noun or an adjective having but one case-form. A monoptote may be (a) a word with only one case in use, or (b) a word with but one case form which may be used for several or for all cases.

monopus (mō-nop'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, one-footed, < *μῶν*, single, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = F. *foot*.] In *zool.*, a monster having but a single foot or hind limb.

Monopylea (mō-nop'il-ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μῶν*, single, + *πύλη*, a gate.] A division of *Phlebotoma*, containing those phlebotomans which have only one pseudopodal opening: opposed to *Amphipyloa*.

monopylean (mō-nop'il-ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *Monopylea* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Having one pore or pseudopodal opening: pertaining to the *Monopylea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A monopylean radiolarian. **monopyrenous** (mō-nop'ir-ē-nus), *a.* [= F. *monopyrene*, < Gr. *μῶν*, single, + *πύρη*, the stone of a fruit.] In *bot.*, having but one navel or stone.

monorchid (mō-nōr'kid), *a.* [(*Gr. μονόρχις*, after *orchid*.] Having only one testicle; exhibiting or characterized by monorchism.

monorchis (mō-nōr'kis), *n.*; pl. *monorchides* (-ki-dēs). [(*Gr. μῶν*, single, + *ὄρχις*, testicle.) An animal or a person having only one testicle.

Monorchides, as they are called, have been known to be prolific.

A. S. Taylor, Medical Jurisprudence, p. 724.

monorchism (mō-nōr'kizim), *n.* [As *monorchis* + *-ism*.] The presence of only one testicle.

monorganic (mō-nōr-gan'ik), *a.* [(*Gr. μῶν*, single, + *ὄργανον*, organ: see *organic*.] Pertaining to or affecting one organ or set of organs.

Monorhina (mō-nō-rī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monorhine*.] A primary division of the *Vertebrata*, or other major group of vertebrates, represented by the *Maripolobranchii* (*Cyclanopteri* or roundmouths), the lampreys and hags (*Hyperotreta* and *Hyperosticta*), in which the nasal passage is single: distinguished from all other cranial vertebrates, or *Amphirrhina*. Also, more correctly, *Monorhina*.

monorhinal (mō-nō-rī-nal), *a.* [(*Gr. μονόρχις* + *-al*.] Having the nostril single; monorhine.

monorhine (mō-nō-rīn), *a.* and *n.* [(*Gr. μῶν*, single, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), the nose.) 1. *a.* Having but one nasal passage: single-nostrilled: specifically applied to the *Monorhina*.

II. n. A monorhinal vertebrate, as a lamprey or a hag.

Also spelled *monorrhine*.

monorime, monorhyme (mon-'ō-rīm), *n.* [= *F. monorime*, < *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *E. rime*².] A composition in verse in which all the lines end with the same rime.

Monorrhina, monorrhine. More correct forms of *Monorhina, monorhine*.

monoschemic (mon-'ō-skē-'mīk), *n.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, of but one form, < *μῶνος*, single, + *σχῆμα*, form.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of one form of foot throughout; containing spondee only or dactyls only; noting a variety of the dactylic hexameter. A hexameter said to contain only dactyls necessarily lacks the last syllable of the last dactyl, that is, contains five dactyls and a trochee. See *docthrinal*.

monosemic (mon-'ō-sē-'mīk), *n.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, having but one signification, < *μῶνος*, single, + *σημα*, a sign, mark, < *σημαίνω*, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting in or equal to a single semion (mora or unit of time); equivalent to or constituting an ordinary or normal short; monochronous; as, a *monosemic arsis*; a *monosemic pause*. See *di-semic, trimeter*.

monosepalous (mon-'ō-sep-'ā-lus), *n.* [= *F. monosépale*; < *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *NL. sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having the sepals united by their edges: more properly *gamosepalous*.

monosiphonous (mon-'ō-sī-'fŏn-us), *n.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *σῆψω*, siphon: see *siphon*.] Having a single siphon; not polysiphonous; applied in botany to certain of the higher algae (*Floridæ*) in which the siphons or pericentral tubes are wanting. See *siphon*.

monosis (mō-'nō-'sis), *n.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, solitariness, separation, < *μῶνος*, make single or solitary, < *μῶνος*, single: see *monad*.] In *bot.*, the isolation of an organ from the rest. *Cooke, Manual*.

Monosomata (mon-'ō-sō-'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *monosomatus*: see *monosomatous*.] An order of *Rhizopoda*, containing simple single-celled or unicellular forms, naked or encapsulated, such as the families *Proteidae* and *Arcellidae*. They are the ordinary normal amoebiform protozoans.

monosomatous (mon-'ō-sōm-'ā-tus), *a.* [*NL.*, *monosomatus*, < *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *σῶμα* (sōma), body.] Having a single body—that is, cell; unicellular, as a *rhizopod*.

monospasm (mon-'ō-spā-zm), *n.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *σπασμός*, a spasm.] In *pathol.*, spasm of a particular part, as a limb or portion of a limb.

monosperm (mon-'ō-spērm), *n.* [= *F. monosperme*; < *Sp. monosperma*, < *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*.] A plant that has only one seed.

monospermal (mon-'ō-spēr-'māl), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Same as *monospermous*.

monospermous (mon-'ō-spēr-'mus), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, having one seed only.

monospherical (mon-'ō-sfēr-'ī-kāl), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere: see *spherical*.] Consisting of or having a single sphere.

monospondylic (mon-'ō-spond-'īl'īk), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *σπονδυλῖος*, a joint of the backbone.] Having a single centrum, as a vertebra; without intercentrum, as a vertebral column; not diplospondylic or embolomerous.

monosporous (mon-'ō-spor-'us), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *σπόρος*, a seed, + *-ed*.] Same as *monosporous*.

monosporous (mon-'ō-spor-'us), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *σπόρος*, a seed.] In *mycol.*, having but a single spore, as the threads of *Garia intricata* or the ascus of *Pertusaria communis*.

monostachous (mō-'nōs-'tā-kus), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *στάχυς*, an ear of corn, a spike.] In *bot.*, having a single spike.

Monostega (mō-'nōs-'tē-gē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *monostegus*: see *monostegous*.] A division of foraminifera.

monostegous (mō-'nōs-'tē-gus), *a.* [*NL.*, *monostegus*, < *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *στέγος*, for (to) cover, a roof.] Having a single covering; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monostegia*.

monostich (mon-'ō-stīk), *n.* [= *F. monostique* = *Sp. monostico*, *monostiquo* = *It. monostico*, < *LL. mon-stichum, monostichium*, < *Gr. μονόστιχος*, consisting of but one verse, neut. *μονόστιχος*, a single verse, < *μῶνος*, single, + *στίχος*, a line, verse.] A single or isolated verse; also, an epigram or a poem consisting of but one verse.

monostichous (mō-'nōs-'tī-kus), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *στίχος*, a line. Cf. *monostich*.] Arranged in one vertical row, rank, or series, as the flowers in the spike of some species of *Spiranthes*; uniserial: opposed to *distichous*.

monostigmatous (mon-'ō-stīg-'mā-tus), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *στίγμα*, point, stigma: see *stigma*.] In *bot.*, having only one stigma.

Monostomata (mon-'ō-stō-'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *monostomatus*: see *monostomatous*.] 1. A suborder of aculephs, or discophoran *Hydroids*; same as *Monostomata*.—2. A prime series or division of *Metazoa*, including all metazoic animals excepting the sponges or *Polysomata*. *Huxley, Quart. Jour. Microsc. Sci.*, 1875.

monostomatous (mon-'ō-stōm-'ā-tus), *a.* [*NL.*, *monostomatus* (cf. *Gr. μονόστομος*), < *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] Having a single mouth, pore, or stoma; of or pertaining to the *Monostomata*: opposed to *polystomatous*.

Monostomes (mon-'ō-stō-'mē-s), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. μονόστομος*, having a single mouth: see *monostomatous*.] An order of aculephs, or discophoran *Hydroids*, with single central mouth and one polypite. They are free oceanic jelly-fishes, some of them of enormous size, the disk 6 or 7 feet in diameter, and the tentacles trailing to feet. The leading forms are *Pelagia*, *Cyanea*, and *Aurelia*, each of them type of a family. Also *Monostoma*, *Monostoma*, *Monostomata*, and *Pelagada*.

monostomean (mon-'ō-stō-'mē-an), *a. and n.* [*Gr. Monostoma* + *-an*.] 1. A. Pertaining to the *Monostomes*, or having their characters.

II. n. A jelly-fish of the order *Monostomata*.

Monostomidæ (mon-'ō-stō-'mī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Monostomum* + *-idæ*.] A family of digenous parasite worms of the order *Trematoda*, represented by the genus *Monostomum*.

Monostomum (mō-'nōs-'tō-mum), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. μονόστομος*, having a single mouth: see *monostomatous*.] A genus of flukes or trematoid worms, typical of the family *Monostomidæ*, of an oval elongated form, with only one sucker which surrounds the mouth, a strong pharynx, and the sexual openings near the anterior end of the body. Several species of these parasites are named, as *M. nudabile*, which is viviparous and infests birds; *M. bipartitum*, from the gills of fishes; *M. lentia*, found in the crystalline lens of the human eye. Also called *Monostoma*. See cuts under *ceraria*.

monostrophæ (mō-'nōs-'trō-fē), *n.* [*LL. monostrophus*, < *Gr. μονόστροφος*, consisting of a single kind of strophe, < *μῶνος*, single, + *στροφή*, a strophe: see *strophe*.] In *pros.*, a poem in which all the strophes or stanzas are of the same metrical form.

monostrophic (mon-'ō-strof-'īk), *a.* [*Gr. μονόστροφος*, < *μῶνος*, single, consisting of a single kind of strophe: see *monostrophe*.] In *pros.*, consisting of a succession of systems or strophes all of which are of the same metrical form; of or pertaining to such a succession of systems. Monostrophic composition is a subdivision of antistrophic composition, and is opposed to composition by pericopes. Most English poems which are composed in strophes or stanzas are monostrophic (as, for instance, our ordinary ballads, short- and long-meter hymns, etc.).—composition by pericope being limited to imitations of the Greek dramatist and lyric poets. See *systematic*.

monostyle (mon-'ō-stīl'), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *E. style*¹.] In *arch.*, having the same style of architecture throughout. *Oxford Glossary*.

monostyle (mon-'ō-stīl'), *n.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *στυλος*, pillar: see *style*².] In *arch.*, having or consisting of a single shaft: applied to medieval pillars, in contradistinction to *polystyle*.

monostylous (mon-'ō-stī-lus), *a.* [As *monostyle* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having only one style.

monosy (mon-'ō-sī), *a.* [*NL.* (Morren, 1852), < *Gr. μῶνος*, singleness, < *μῶνος*, make single, < *μῶνος*, single: see *monad*.] In *bot.*, an abnormal condition in which organs that are ordinarily entire, or more or less united, have become split or disunited, as when a normally entire leaf becomes lobed or partite. It includes two kinds of abnormal isolation—(a) when the separation is congenital (*adenosy*), and (b) when it is the result of the separation of parts previously joined (*schizosy*).

monosyllabic (mon-'ō-sī-lab-'īk), *a.* [= *F. monosyllabique* = *Sp. monosilábico* = *Fr. monosyllabique* (cf. *Sp. monosilabo* = *It. monosilabo*, adj.), < *LL. monosyllabus*, < *Gr. μονοσύνδακτος*, of one syllable, monosyllable: see *monosyllable*.] 1. Consisting of one syllable: as, a monosyllabic word.—2. Consisting of words of one syllable: as, a monosyllabic verse.—**Monosyllabic echo**, an echo of such kind that separate monosyllables are distinctly heard. This requires that the reflecting surface be about 112 feet from the observer. See *echo*.

monosyllabically (mon-'ō-sī-lab-'ī-kī-lī), *adv.* In monosyllables; with the use of monosyllables. **monosyllabism** (mon-'ō-sī-lab-'ī-zm), *n.* [= *F. monosyllabisme*; as *monosyllab(e)* + *-ism*.] 1. A predominance of monosyllables; the exclusive use of monosyllables: as, the monosyllabism of Chinese.—2. The state of being monosyllabic; the character of a monosyllable.

monosyllable (mon-'ō-sī-lab-'īl), *n.* [For "monosyllable" (as syllable for "syllable") = *F. monosyllabe* = *Sp. monosilabo* = *Fr. monosyllabo* = *It. monosillabo*, a monosyllable, < *LL. monosyllabus*, < *Gr. μονοσύνδακτος*, of one syllable, < *μῶνος*, single, + *σύνδακτις*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word of one syllable.

She dealt in nothing but in monosyllables, as if to have spoken words of greater length would have cracked her voice. *Dexter, Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, I.

monosyllable (mon-'ō-sī-lab-'īl), *r. t.; pret. and pp. monosyllabled, ppr. monosyllabing.* [*monosyllable*, *n.*] To express in or reduce to one syllable. [Itare.]

Nine tallors, if rightly spelled.
Into one man are monosyllabled. *Claudian*.

monosyllolism (mon-'ō-sī-lŏ-'jī-zm), *n.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *E. syllogism*.] A syllogism viewed as an isolated and independent whole.

monosyllolistic (mon-'ō-sī-lŏ-'jī-'tīk), *a.* [*Gr. monosyllolism* + *-istic*.] Consisting of a single syllogism.—**Monosyllolistic proof**. See *proof*.

monosymmetric (mon-'ō-sī-met-'īk), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *E. symmetry* + *-ic*.] In *crystal*, noting that system of crystallization in which there is but one plane of symmetry, the clinodiagonal plane: same as *monoclinic*.

monosymmetrical (mon-'ō-sī-met-'ī-kāl), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *E. symmetric* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, applied to flowers or other structures which can be bisected into similar halves in only one plane: synonymous with *zygomorphous*.

monota (mō-'nō-'tā), *n.; pl. monota* (-tē). [*NL.*, < *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *ὄτα* (ōta), ear, handle: see *earl*.] A one-handed vase.

Amphora with small monota beside it.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 521.

monotelephone (mon-'ō-tel-'ē-fŏn), *n.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *E. telephone*.] A telephone adapted for transmitting or receiving a sound of definite pitch or frequency of vibration.

monotelephonic (mon-'ō-tel-'ē-fŏn-'īk), *a.* [As *monotelephone* + *-ic*.] Adapted for transmitting one note or sound of definite pitch.

monotessaron (mon-'ō-tēs-'ā-rŏn), *n.; pl. monotessara* (-rā). [*NL.*, < *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *τέσσαρες* four.] A Scriptural narrative prepared from a collation of the four evangelists; a harmony of the four gospels; a diatessaron.

monothalamian (mon-'ō-thal-'ā-mi-an), *a. and n.* [*Gr. monothalamus* + *-ian*.] Same as *monothalamian*.

Monothalamia (mon-'ō-thā-lā-'mī-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *θάλαμος*, chamber: see *thalamus*.] 1. A division of reticulate amoebiform protozoans, or *Foraminifera*, containing those whose test is single-chambered: opposed to *Polythalamia*. The term does not indicate any natural division of the foraminifera. See cut under *Foraminifera*.—2. In *conch.*, a division of *Cephalopoda*, containing those cephalopoda whose shell is single-chambered, as the genus *Argonauta*. *Lamarck*.

monothalamian (mon-'ō-thā-lā-'mī-an), *a. and n.* [*Gr. Monothalamia* + *-an*.] 1. A. Single-chambered; unilocular; having but one compartment: especially applied to *Foraminifera* of this character, in distinction from *polythalamian*. See cut under *Foraminifera*.

II. n. An organism whose test or shell is unilocular or monothalamous: said of cephalopods, and especially of foraminifera.

Also *monothalamus*. **monothalamous** (mon-'ō-thal-'ā-mus), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *θάλαμος*, chamber: see *thalamus*.] 1. In *bot.*, single-chambered; having but one compartment; unilocular: applied to galls upon plants, and also rarely (as by Tuckerman) to the apothecia of certain lichens.—2. In *entom.*, having but one cavity: applied to the nests or galls of insects when they have only a single chamber.

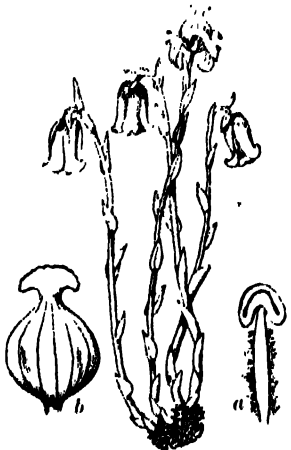
monothecal (mon-'ō-thē-'kāl), *a.* [*Gr. μῶνος*, single, + *θήκη*, case, receptacle: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, having only one loculant or cell of the pericarp.

monothelism (mon-'ō-thē-'izm), *n.* [= *F. monothélisme* = *Sp. monotelismo* = *Fr. monothélisme* =

II. n. A wheel-animalcule whose wheel is single and undivided; any member of the *Monotrocha*.

monotrochous (mō-not'ō-kūn), *a.* [As *Monotrocha* + *-ous*.] Same as *monotrochal*.

Monotropa (mō-not'ō-pi), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), so called in allusion to the nodding flowers, which are 'turned to one side'; < Gr. *μῶνος*, single, + *τροπή*, turn. Cf. Gr. *μωνοτροπία*, of one kind, living alone, < *μῶνος*, single, + *τροπή*, a turn, way, kind, < *τροπή*, turn.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, the type of the natural order *Monotropaceae*, characterized by a solitary flower with separate petals. But one species is known, *M. uniflora*, of North America, Japan, and the Himalayas, the Indian pipe, corpse-plant, or ice-plant. This plant is a root-parasite or feeds on vegetable mold; it is fleshy, white or pinkish throughout, its simple clustered stems 6 or 10 inches high, clad with small scales, the nodding flower with about ten similar sepals and petals. The pine-apple or bird's nest, often classed as *M. hypopitys*, is now referred to a separate genus, *Hypopitys* (see bird's nest, 1 (b), and begonia-drops).



Flowering Plant of Indian pipe (*Monotropa uniflora*)
a, stem, b, fruit

Monotropaceae (mō-n'ō-trō-pā'si-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Monotropa* + *-aceae*.] Same as *Monotropaea*.

Monotropes (mō-n'ō-trō'pē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), < *Monotropa* + *-es*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous plants of the cohort *Ericales*, typified by the genus *Monotropa*. It is composed of leafless parasite herbs, with a four- to six-celled superior ovary. Nine genera are known, with 10 or 12 species, natives of woods in the north temperate zone, especially in America. They have short, scaly, unbranched stems, and no green color, but are tawny, white, or reddish.

monotropic (mō-n'ō-trō'pik), *a.* [< Gr. *μωνοτροπός*, of one kind; see *Monotropa*.] Same as *monodromic*.

monotypal (mō-n'ō-tī-pāl), *a.* [< *monotype* + *-al*.] Same as *monotypic*.

monotype (mō-n'ō-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *monotype*, < Gr. *μῶνος*, single, + *τύπος*, type; see *type*.] **I. n.** 1. The only, single, or sole type, as a species single in its genus, a genus in its family, etc.; a typical representative alone of its kind. — 2. A print from a metal plate on which a picture is painted, as in oil-color or printers' ink. Only one proof can be made, since the picture is transferred to the paper.

We do not remember to have seen the word *monotype* before, nor have we seen a public exhibition of examples of this curious combination of painting and printing, but the process, or something like it, is one well known among artists, and consists of taking off, on a sheet of wet paper, by means of a press, a transfer of a picture simply painted on a polished plate of metal. *The Academy*, No. 891, p. 384.

II. a. Monotypic.

monotypic (mō-n'ō-tīp'ik), *a.* [< *monotype* + *-ic*.] 1. Having but one type; consisting of a single representative; represented by a monotype, as a genus of one species, a family of one genus, etc. — 2. Being a monotype; alone representing a given group, as a species single in its genus.

Also *monotypal* and *monotypical*.

monotypical (mō-n'ō-tīp'ī-kāl), *a.* [< *monotypic* + *-al*.] Same as *monotypic*.

monovalence (mō-nōv'ā-lēns), *n.* [< *monovalent* + *-ce*.] The character of being monovalent.

monovalency (mō-nōv'ā-lēn-si), *n.* Same as *monovalence*.

monovalent (mō-nōv'ā-lēnt), *a.* [< Gr. *μῶνος*, single, + *l. valent* (t-s), ppr. of *valere*, be strong.] In chem., having a valence equal to that of hydrogen, represented by unity. Also, and more properly, called *univalent*.

monoxid, monoxide (mō-nōk'sīd, -sīd or -sīd), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *E. oxid*.] An oxid containing a single oxygen atom combined either with two univalent atoms or with one bivalent atom. The term is used where several oxids of the same element are to be distinguished, as carbon monoxid, (CO), to be distinguished from carbon dioxid or carbonic acid, CO₂.

monoxyle (mō-nōk'sīl), *n.* [< Gr. *μονόξυλον*; see *monoxylon*.] Same as *monoxylon*. R. F. Burton, *tr. Arabian Nights*, IV. 169, note.

monoxylon (mō-nōk'sī-lon), *n.* [< LGr. *μονόξυλον*, neut. of *μονόξυλος*, made of a solid trunk; see *monoxylous*.] 1. A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber. — 2. In the Ionian Islands, a boat propelled by one oar. *Admiral Smythe*.

monoxylous (mō-nōk'sī-lus), *a.* [= F. *monoxyle*, < *l. monoxylon*, < Gr. *μονόξυλος*, made of a solid trunk (neut. *μονόξυλος*, see *πῆλον*, a boat so made), also made of wood only, < *μῶνος*, single, only, + *ξύλον*, wood, a piece of wood.] Formed of a single piece of wood. Dr. Wilson.

Monozoa (mō-n'ō-zō'), *n. pl.* Same as *Monocytaria*.

monozoan (mō-n'ō-zō'an), *a.* [As *monozo* (ic) + *-an*.] Same as *monozoic* or *monocytharian*.

monozoic (mō-n'ō-zō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μῶνος*, single, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] In zool., having a single central capsule, as a radiolarian.

Monozonia (mō-n'ō-zō'nī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μῶνος*, single, + *ζώνη*, a belt, girdle.] A division of myriapods. Brandt.

Monroe doctrine. See *doctrine*.

Monro's foramen. See *foramen of Monro*, under *foramen*.

mons (monz), *n.*; *pl. montes* (mon'tēz). [L., a mount.] In anat., the mons Veneris. — **Mons Veneris**, the mount of Venus, the prominence over the pubic symphysis of the human female, cushioned with fat and covered with hair.

Mons. An abbreviation of the French *Monseigneur*.

monseigneur (mōn-si-nyēr'), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *monseñor* = Pg. *monseñor* or *lt. monsignore*, after F.), lit. my lord, < mon (< *l. meus*, acc. *meum*), my, + *seigneur*, < *l. senior*, elder, ML. *lord*; see *senior*, *signior*, *señor*, etc. Cf. *monsignor* and *monseur*.] A French title of honor, equivalent to 'my lord,' given to princes, bishops, and other dignitaries of the church or court.

At different times the meaning has been considerably extended. Abbreviated *Mgr.*

Monseigneur, one of the great lords in power at the Court, held his forthrightly reception in his grand hotel in Paris. *De Kena*, Tale of Two Cities, II. 7.

monsieur (F. pron. mō-si-yē'), *n.*; *pl. messieurs* (F. pron. mē-si-yē'). [Formerly partly Anglicized as *monsieur*, *monseigneur*, *monseuer*; = Sp. *monseñor* = *lt. monseñor*, < F. *monseur*, OF. *monseur* (also *messire*, *messire* = *lt. messire*, orig. 'my sir,' i. e. my lord), < mon, < *l. meus*, acc. *meum*, my, + *señor*, OF. *sire*, etc. (> E. *sir*, contr. of OF. *seigneur*, *signior*, etc., lord, lit. 'elder'; see *sir*, *señor*, *signior*, *señor*, *senior*. Cf. *monseigneur*, of which *monsieur* is, on analysis, a contracted form.) 1. Literally, my lord; sir; the common title of courtesy in France, answering to the English Mr. Abbreviated *M.*, *Mons.*; plural *M.M.*, *Messrs.*

For *Monseigneur* Malvolio, let me alone with him. *Shak.*, T. N., II. 3. 144.

Did you ever know a Frenchman that could not take an affront? I warrant *monseigneur* knows what he is about, don't you, *monseigneur*? *Mac Rury*, Evelina, xiv.

2. A title given to the eldest brother of the King of France.

Oh let the King, let *Monseigneur* and the Sovereign That doth Navarra Spain a wronged Scepter govern, He all by all, their Countries Fathers cleave! *Spectator*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Handy Crafts.

3. A Frenchman; vulgarly and humorously *monseuer*.

A shoeless soldier there a man might meet Leading his *monseuer* by the arms fast bound. *Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt.

Now the Baron was as unlike the traditional *Monseuer* of English songs, plays, and satires as a man could well be. *W. Collins*, Lady of Elms with Orange.

4. A gentleman; said of a Frenchman.

There is a Frenchman, his companion one An eminent *monseuer*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, I. 6. 65.

Monsieur de Paris, a euhemistic title given in France to the public executioner.

At the gallows and the wheel the axe was a rarity — *Monsieur de Paris*, as it was the episcopal mode among his brother Professors of the provinces, *Monsieur de Paris* and the rest, to call him, presided. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, II. 7.

monsignor (mōn-sē-nyor), *n.* [< *lt. monsignor*, *monsignore*; see *monseigneur*.] In the Rom. Cath. Ch., a title conferred upon prelates, and upon the dignitaries of the papal court and household. Also, in the fuller Italian form, *monsignore* (plural *monsignori*). Abbreviated *Mgr.*

It seemed the whole court of Rome was there — *monsignori* and prelates without end. *Disraeli*, Lothar, Ivi.

The master of the ceremonies, *Monsignor* Faber, advances up the Chapel. *J. R. Shorthouse*, John Ingelman, xix.

Mons Minalus. [NL.: *l. mons*, mount; *Mentalus*, < Gr. *Μαίνωλος*, *Μαίνωλος*, a range of mountains in Arcadia.] A constellation, the mountain *Mentalus*, formed of a few stars in the feet of Boötes. It was introduced in 1800, in a posthumous work of Hevelius. The name (that of a mountain in Arcadia) is connected with the myth of Arcas and his mother, personages identified with the Great Bear and Boötes by the Greeks. The constellation is not now admitted.

Mons Mensæ. [L., named after Table Rock at the Cape of Good Hope: *mons*, mount; *mensæ*, gen. of *mensa*, table.] A constellation introduced by Lacaille in 1752, between the south poles of the equator and the ecliptic. Its brightest star is of the fifth magnitude.

monsoon (mon-sūn'), *n.* [Formerly also *monson*; cf. Sw. *monsoon* = Dan. *monsun* (< E.), Sw. *monsson* (< F.); F. *monson*, *monçon*, now *monsson* = Sp. *monzon* = Pg. *monção* = *lt. monesone*, a monsoon; with accom. Rom. term., < Malay *mūsīn*, monsoon, season, year, = Hind. *mausim*, time, season, < Ar. *mausim*, a time, season, < *masama*, mark.] 1. A wind occurring in the alternation of the trade-winds in India and the north Indian ocean. During the half-year from April to October the regular northeast trade-winds are reversed, and, with occasional interruptions, the wind blows almost a steady gale from the southwest. In some places the change of the monsoons is attended with calms; in others with variable winds; and in others, as in China, with storms and much rain. These tempests are called the *breaking up of the monsoon*. The reversed trade-wind is termed the *summer, southwest, or wet monsoon*, and the trade wind is termed the *winter, northeast, or dry monsoon*.

The times of seasonable winds called *Monsons*, wherein the ships depart from place to place in the East Indies. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 278.

They often lose the benefit of their *monsons*, and much more easily other winds, and frequently their voyage. *Boyle*, Works, III. 771.

The summer monsoon is a much stronger current than its winter correlative; and in India this fact is recognized in popular language, since it is often spoken of distinctively as "the monsoon," the claim of the winter monsoon to the same designation being for the moment tacitly ignored. *H. F. Blanford*.

2. Any of the winds that have annual alternations of direction and velocity, arising from differences of temperature between continents or islands and the surrounding ocean.

All the great monsoons are found in countries and on oceans adjacent to high mountain ranges. *W. Ferrel*.

On the Brazilian coast, about and to the south of the tropic, there is so much regularity in the alternation of winds, although but for a few points, that their two prevailing currents, from south-east to north-east, are often called *monsoons*. *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 145.

monsoopal (mōn-sū-pāl), *a.* [< *monsoon* + *-al*.] Of or relating to monsoons; of regular or periodical occurrence; said of winds.

monster (mon'stēr), *n.* and *a.* [ME. *monstre*, *monstre*, < OF. *monstre*, F. *monstre* = Sp. *monstruo* = Pg. *monstro* = *lt. monstrum*, *monstrum*, a divine omen, esp. one indicating misfortune, an evil omen, a portent, prodigy, wonder, monster. Cf. *monere*, warn; see *monish*. Cf. *monster*, *c.*, *muyster*, *monstration*, etc.] **I. n.** 1. Anything extraordinary, supernatural, or wonderful; a thing to be wondered at; a prodigy.

For wende I never by possibillitee That swich a *monstre* or mervellie mighte be. *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, I. 610.

2. A fabulous animal of grotesque or chimerical figure and often of huge size, compounded of human and brute shape, or of the shapes of various brutes, as the sagittary, centaur, sphinx, mermaid, minotaur, griffin, mantichore, etc.

This is some *monster* of the tale. . . . Four legs and two voices: a most delicate *monster*. *Shak.*, Tempest, II. 2. 84.

Then Enoch traded for himself, and bought Quaint *monsters* for the market of those times, A gilded dragon, also, for the babies. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

3. Any very large animal; anything unusually large of its kind.

Where the wallowing *monster* spouted his foam-fountains in the sea. *Tennyson*, Lotus-Eaters, Choric Song.

4. An animal or a plant of abnormal form or structure; any living monstrosity. The deviation consists sometimes in an excess, sometimes in a deficiency, of certain organs or parts; sometimes in a general or particular malformation, and sometimes in the presence of organs or parts not belonging to the sex or species. The body of scientific doctrine or knowledge of such creatures is known as *teratology*.

5. A person regarded with horror because of his moral deformity, or his propensity to commit revolting or unnatural crimes.

He cannot be such a *monster*. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 2. 100.

6. Something unnatural and horrible.

By heaven, he cannot see
As if there were some wonder in his thought.
Too hideous to be shown. *Shak., Othello*, III. 2. 107.

71. An example; a pattern.

Trewly she
Was his choicest patron of beauty
And chose example of all his works
And monster.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 912.

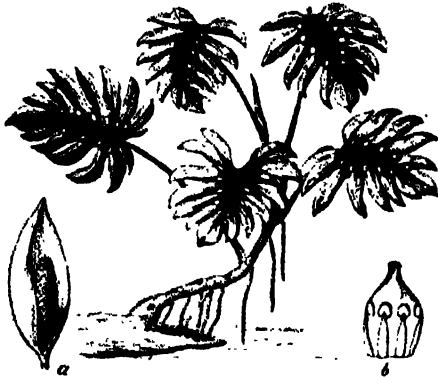
Gila monster. [So called from the Gila river in Arizona.] A large lizard, *Holodermis suspectum*, of the family *Holodermidae*, of clumsy figure and most repulsive aspect, notable as the only member of the order *Lacertidae* known to be venomous, except the very similar *H. horridum*, the crust-lizard, found in Mexico. The name is also given to *H. horridum*.—Many-headed monster. See many-headed.

II. a. Of inordinate size or numbers: as, a monster gun; a monster meeting.

monster (mon'ster), *v. t.* [*< ME. monstren, < OF. monstrier, < L. monstrare, show: see monstrator, n., and monish. Cf. muster, v.*] 1. To exhibit; show; muster. See *muster*. *Hallucell.* [*Prov. Eng.*].—2. To make monstrous; exaggerate or magnify extravagantly.

Men. Pray now, sit down.
Cor. I had rather have one scratch my head 't the sun
When the alarm were struck, than idly sit
To hear my nothings monster'd. *Shak., Cor.*, II. 2. 81.

Monstera (mon'ste-rä), *n.* [*NL. (Adanson, 1763); origin unknown.*] A genus of monocotyledonous climbing shrubs of the natural order *Araceae*, type of the tribe *Monsteroideae* and the subtribe *Monstereae*, characterized by four ovules in a two-celled ovary. There are 12 species, natives of tropical America. They have large



Monstera deltoidea.
a, the spathe without the spathe; b, the flower.

firm two-ranked leaves, often with a row of large elliptical holes. Their flowers are small, without calyx or corolla, crowded upon a spathe, with a boat-shaped spathe, often yellow. The succulent fruit of coherent berries is, in the case of the Mexican *M. deltoidea*, an article of food. Several species are cultivated under glass for their singular foliage.

Monstereae (mon-stê-rê-ê), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Engler, 1887), < Monstera + -eae.*] A subtribe of plants of the order *Araceae*, embracing 9 genera, *Monstera* being the type, and about 59 species, confined to tropical regions.

monster-master (mon'ster-mäs'tér), *n.* A tamer of brutes. [*Rare.*]

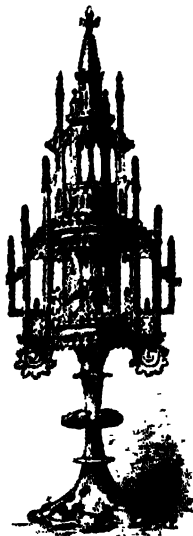
This monster master stout (Nimrod).
This Hercules, this hammer III.
Splendor, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Babylon.

Monsteroideae (mon-stê-roï-dê-ê), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Engler, 1887), < Monstera + -oideae.*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Araceae* (*Araceae*). It embraces the subtribes *Monstereae*, *Spathiphyllaeae*, and *Synplocarpaeae*, with 16 genera, *Monstera* being the type, and about 61 species.

monster-ship (mon'ster-ship), *n.* [*< monster + -ship.*] The state of being a monster: in the quotation used humorously as a title.

Caed. It (humor) is a gentleman-like monster.
Caed. I'll name on it; humor, earnest, I know you not, begone.
Let who will make hungry goals for your monster ship, it shall not be L. B. Jonson, Every Man (in his humor), III. 2.

monstrance (mon'strance), *n.* [*< OF. monstrance = Lat. monstrantia, a monstrantia, < L. monstrare (t), pp. of*



Monstrance—French work of the end of the 14th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

monstrary, show: see monster, *v.*, monstrator, and cf. monstrantia. In the Rom. Cath. Ch., originally, any receptacle in which sacred relics were held up to view; after the fourteenth century, restricted to the transparent or glass-faced shrine in which the consecrated host is presented for the adoration of the people, either while being carried in procession or when exposed on the altar. It is placed in a stand, generally made of precious metal, and sometimes richly jeweled. See *lunette*, II. Also called *expositorium*, *ostensorium*, *monstrance*, and *theotoca*.

monstration (mon-strä'shon), *n.* [*< L. monstratio(n)-, a showing, < monstrare, pp. monstratus, show, point out, indicate, explain, indict, also advise: see monster, v.*] A showing; demonstration; proof.

The blood burst incontinent out of the nose of the dead king at the burning of his sonne, geuing thereby as a certaine monstration howe he was the author of his death. *Grafton, Hen. II.*, an. 28.

monstrator (mon'strä-tor), *n.* [*< L. monstrator, < monstrare, pp. monstratus, show: see monstratio(n).*] An exhibitor; a demonstrator. [*Rare.*] This exhibition a university ought to supply, and at the same time, as a necessary concomitant, a competent monstrator. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

monstricide (mon'stri-sid), *n.* [*< L. monstrem, a monster, + -idium, < cadere, kill.*] The slaughter of a monster. [*Humorous.*]

If Porcius had cut the latter's cruel head off, he would have committed not unjustifiable monstricide. *Thackeray, Virginians*, xvi.

monstriferous (mon-strif'ë-rus), *a.* [*< L. monstrifer, monster-bearing, < monstrum, a monster, + ferre = E. bear.*] Producing monsters.

This monstriferous empire of women . . . is most detestable and damnable. *Knor, First Blast*, Pref., p. 6.

monstrosity (mon-stros'i-ti), *n.*; *pl. monstrosities (-tiz).* [*Also formerly monstruosity; < F. monstruosité = Sp. monstruosidad = Pg. monstruosidade = It. mostruosità, mostruosità, < L. monstruositat(-is), monstruositas(-is), monstrousness, < monstruosus, monstruosus, monstrous: see monstrous.*] 1. The state or character of being monstrous, or formed out of the common order of nature; the character of being shocking or horrible.

This is the monstruosity in love, lady—that the will is infinite, and the execution confined. *Shak., T. and C.*, III. 2. 87.

In either case, it is a deviation from the normal type, and, as such, is analogous to the monstruities, both of animals and of vegetables.

Huckle, Civilization, II. vi. (*Latham.*)

At long intervals of time, out of millions of individuals reared in the same country and fed on nearly the same food, deviations of structure so strongly pronounced as to deserve to be called monstruities arise; but monstruities cannot be separated by any distinct line from slighter variations. *Darwin, Origin of Species*, p. 23.

2. An unnatural production; a monster.

monstrous (mon'strus), *a.* [*Formerly also monstruous, < F. monstrueux = Sp. Pg. monstruoso = It. mostruoso, mostruoso, < L. monstruosus, monstruosus, preternatural, strange, < L. monstrum, a portent, monster: see monster.*] 1. Of unnatural formation; deviating greatly from the natural form or structure; out of the common course of nature: as, a monstrous birth or production.

His Diadem was neither brass nor metal,
But monstrous metal of them both begot.
J. Beaumont, Pygmalion, l. 15.

In monstrous plants we often get direct evidence of the possibility of one organ being transformed into another. *Jacquin, Origin of Species*, p. 302.

2. Enormous; huge; prodigious; unparalleled.

And even whole families of these monstrous men are found at this day in America, both near to Virginia as Captain Smith reporteth, and . . . about the straits of Magellan, near which he found Giants. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 28.

What a monstrous tall our cat has got!
Carey, Dragoon of Wantley, II. 1.

Sown in a wrinkle of the monstrous hill,
The city sparkles like a grain of salt.
Tennyson, Will

3. Shocking; hateful; horrible: as, a monstrous delusion.

How monstrous
It was for Malcolm and for Donalbain
To kill their gracious father!
Shak., Macbeth, III. 6. 8.

They err who write no Wolves in England range.
Here Men are all turn'd Wolves. O monstrous change!
Hovell, Letters, I. vi. 66.

What a monstrous catalogue of sins do we meet with in the first Chapter to the Romans!

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. III.

4. Full of monsters or strange creatures.

Where then, perhaps, under the whelming tide,
Visit at the bottom of the monstrous world.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 108.

= *Syn.* 1. Abnormal.—2. Prodigious, vast, colossal, stupendous.—3. Wicked, atrocious, etc. (see atrocious). **monstrous** (mon'strus), *adv.* [*< monstrous, a.*] Exceedingly; extremely; wonderfully; as, monstrous difficult. [*Now vulgar or colloquial.*]

An I may hide my face, let me play Thibish too: I'll speak in a monstrous little voice. *Shak., M. S. D.*, I. 2. 84.

You are angry,
Monstrous angry now, grievously angry.
Fletcher, Whiloso Chase, III. 1.

It is such monstrously weather that there is no doing with it. *Sir G. Journal to Stella*, I.

monstrously (mon'strus-li), *adv.* In a monstrous manner. (a) In a manner out of the common order of nature; hence, shockingly; hideously; horribly: as, a man monstrously wicked.

They melted down their stolen ear rings into a calf, and monstrously cried out: These are thy gods, O Israel! *Sir T. Brown, Vulg. Err.*, I. 2.

(b) Exceedingly; inordinately; enormously.

These truths with his example you disprove,
Who with his wife is monstrously in love.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

monstrousness (mon'strus-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being monstrous, in any sense of that word; especially, enormity; exceeding wickedness.

The statelessness of the buildings and the monstrousness of the sculptures.
Guerres, Letters (tr. by Fellenows, 1877), p. 28.

(1) see the monstruousness of man
When he looks out in an ungodly shape!
Shak., T. of A., III. 2. 79.

monstruosity, monstrous, etc. Obsolete forms of *monstrous*, etc.

Montacuta (mon-tä-kütä), *n.* [*NL. (Turton, 1819), named after George Montagu, an English naturalist (died 1815); later also Montagu.*] A genus of bivalve mollusks referred either to the family *Kellidae* or to the family *Erycinidae*, or made type of the *Montacutidae*. The shell is oblique, with the earthen in a pit between two strong teeth, and there is no anterior tube. *M. ferruginea* is a small shell found on the northern coast of Europe.

Montacutidae (mon-tä-kütä-dä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Montacuta + -idae.*] A family of bivalves named from the genus *Montacuta*, now generally merged in *Erycinidae*.

montagnard (môn-tä-nyär'), *n.* [*F., < montagne, mountain: see mountain.*] 1. A mountaineer.—2. [*cap.*] One of the extreme democratic party in the legislatures of the first French revolution; hence, in general, a member of the radical or extreme liberal party. See *The Mountain*, under *mountain*.

montanet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mountain*.

montaña (mon-dän'yä), *n.* [*Sp.: see mountain.*] See *monte*, I.

In the Pyrenean Andes "montaña" has a peculiar meaning. It is the densely forested region on the eastern slope of the range this country being divided into three longitudinal belts—the "Coast," "Sierra," and "Montaña," the "Sierra" being the region of the Andes proper. *J. D. Whitney, Names and Places*, p. 20.

montancer, *n.* A Middle English form of *mountain*.

montane (mon'tan), *a.* [*= F. montane, OF. montain = Sp. Pg. It. montano, < L. montanus, belonging to a mountain: see mountain.*] Mountainous; belonging or relating to mountains; as, a montane fauna.

montanic (mon-tän'ik), *a.* [*< montane + -ic.*] Pertaining to mountains; consisting of mountains.

Montanism (mon'tä-nizm), *n.* [*< Montanus (see def.) + -ism.*] The tenets of a sect of the Christian church, now extinct, founded during the second century by Montanus of Phrygia. The Montanists believed in the divine and prophetic inspiration of Montanus, the continuance of the miraculous gifts of the apostolic church, the immediate approach of the second advent of Christ, and the establishment of the heavenly Jerusalem at Paphos in Phrygia; they practised rigorous asceticism.

All the ascetic, rigorous, and chiliastic elements of the ancient church combined in Montanism. *Schaff, Hist. Christian Church*, II. 417.

Montanist (mon'tä-nist), *n.* [*< Lat. Montanisticus, a follower of Montanus, < Montanus, I. L. Montanus: see Montanism.*] A believer in the tenets of Montanism.

These zealous hailed the appearance of the Paraclete in Phrygia, and surrendered themselves to his guidance. In so doing, however, they had to withdraw from the church, to be known as Montanists or "Kathaphrygians," and thus to assume the character of a sect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 776.

Montanistic (mon-tä-nis'tik), *a.* [*< Montanist + -ic.*] Pertaining to the doctrines, customs, or character of the Montanists.

Montanistic (mon-tā-nis'ti-kəl), *a.* [*< Montanistic + -al.*] Same as *Montanistic*.

montanite (mon-tā'nīt), *n.* [*< Montana* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A rare tellurate of blamuth occurring as a yellow earthy incrustation on tetradyomite at Highland in the State of Montana.

Montanize (mon-tā'niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Montanized*, ppr. *Montanizing*. [*< Montanus* (see *Montanism*) + *-ize*.] To follow the opinions of Montanus.

montant (mon'tant), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. montant*, an upright beam or post, also an upward blow or thrust (= *Sp. montante*, an upright post of a machine, a sword, = *Pg. montante*, a two handed sword), *< montat* (= *Sp. Pg. montante* = *It. montante*), *< Mt. montan* (= *rising*, ppr. of *montare*, mount; see *mount*).] *I. a.* Rising; specifically, in *her.*, (a) increasing, or in her increment (applied to the moon), or (b) placed in pale and with the head or point uppermost (same as *haurient* in the case of a fish).

II. n. 1. In *ferencing*, apparently a blow from below upward, but the sense is uncertain.

To see these pass this punto, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance, thy *montant*. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, II. 3. 25.

2. In *joinery*, the intermediate vertical part of a piece of framing which is tenoned with the rails. See *cut under door*.

montantot (mon-tan'tō), *n.* [*Irreg. < Sp. montante*, rising, a sword, etc.; see *montant*.] 1. A straight broadsword for two hands.—2. Same as *montant*, 1.

'Bd! an those be your tricks, your passados, and your *montantot*, I'll none of them.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, IV. 5.

mont-de-piété (mōn'dē-pe-a-tē), *n.* [*F.*, = *Sp. monte de piedad*, *< It. monte di pietà*, lit. 'fund of pity' (cf. equiv. *Sp. monte pio*, 'pious fund'), *< L. mon(t)-s*, hill, heap, *Mt.* also pile of money, fund, bank; *de*, of; *pieta(t)-s*, piety, *Mt.* compassion, pity; see *mount*, *de*, *piety*, *pity*.] An institution established by public authority for lending money on the pledge of goods, at a reasonable rate of interest. These establishments originated in Italy in the fifteenth century, the object in founding them being to counteract the exorbitantly usurious practices of the Jews. The funds, together with suitable warehouses and other accommodations, are managed by directors, and the goods pledged are sold if the money lent on them is not returned by the proper time.

monte (mon'tē), *n.* [*< Sp. mont*, a hill, mountain, wood, heap, a gambling-game, *< L. mons* (*mont-*), a hill, mountain; see *mount*.] 1. A tract more or less thickly covered with shrubby vegetation or scanty forests; a forest. In South America, and especially in the northern part, the word *monte* is used to designate more or less scantily forested regions or narrow belts of forest vegetation, while *montaña* is applied to broad, densely forested areas. In Mexico and California *monte* more generally has the signification of 'forest.'

Less than a league above there is [in New Granada] a spot destitute of trees. All such are called *llano*: plain—whether they be flat or hilly; and all land covered with thickets is called *monte* if it be but a few miles through, and *montaña* if more. *L. F. Holton*, New Granada, p. 434.

The *montes* of South and Central Uruguay form narrow fringes to the larger streams, and rarely exceed a few hundred yards in width. Seen from distant higher ground, they resemble rivers of verdure meandering through the bare campos, from which they are sharply defined. The reason being that the wood only grows where it is liable to inundation. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 406.

2. A favorite Spanish and Spanish-American gambling-game, played with the Spanish pack of forty cards. The players bet on certain cards of a layout, and win or lose according as others drawn from the pack do or do not match with these. Monte was the most popular of the gambling-games of California in the early times of the gold discoveries. Three-card monte, a gambling-game, of Mexican origin, played with three cards, of which one is usually a court-card. By skillful manipulation, the cards are so thrown on the table, face down, as to deceive the eye of the manipulator's opponent, who bets on the position of one of the cards, usually the court-card.

monte-bank (mon'tē-bangk), *n.* A gaming-table or an establishment where monte is played; also, the bank or pile of money usually placed in front of the dealer, and used in paying the stakes.

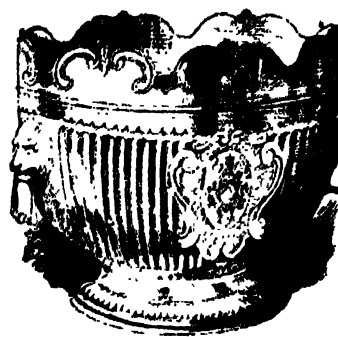
montebrasite (mon'tē-brā'zit), *n.* [*< Montebras* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety of amphibolite from Montebras in France.

Montefiasco (mon'tē-fas'kō), *n.* Same as *Montefiascone*; an erroneous abbreviation.

Montefiascone (mon'tē-fas-kō'ne), *n.* [*It.*: see def.] A Que wine produced near Montefiascone, in central Italy.

monteiro, *n.* Same as *montero*.2.

monteith (mon'tēth), *n.* [*< So called after the inventor.*] 1. A large punch-bowl of the eighteenth century, usually of silver and with a



Monteth.

movable rim, and decorated with flutings and a scalloped edge. It was also used for cooling and carrying wine-glasses.

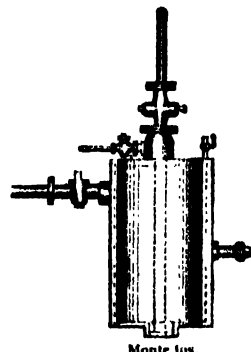
Now things produce new words, and thus *Monteth* has by one vessel saved his name from Death. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 185.

Silver elaters could not have been common or often put to the baser use (finishing forks and spoons during dinner); but when they were discarded from the table, the more interesting *monteth*, with its movable rim, tall punch glasses, lemon strainer, and ladle, took their place. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 250.

2. [Appar. of different origin from the above, but from the same surname.] A kind of cotton handkerchief having white spots on a colored ground, the spots being produced by a chemical which discharges the color. *Diet. Needlework*.

monte-jus (F. pron. mōnt'zhū), *n.* [*F.*, *< monter*, raise, + *jus*, juice; see *mount*, *r.*, and *juice*.]

In *sugar-manuf.*, a force-pump by which the juice from the cane-mill is raised to the clarifiers on a story above. It consists of a vessel with a well sunk in the bottom and having three valves, one by which the juice is received, another by which it is discharged, and a third by which steam is admitted. The steam, entering above the surface of the juice, forces it up through the delivery-pipe to the clarifiers. The steam then condenses, and leaves a vacuum, and the operation of alternately filling and ejecting continues. *E. H. Knight*.



Monte-jus.

montem (mon'tēm), *n.* [Short for *L. processus ad montem*, going to the hill; *processus*, a going forward, orig. pp. of *procedere*, go forward (see *proceed*); *ad*, to, toward; *montem*, acc. of *mons*, a hill, mount; see *mount*.] The name given to an ancient English custom, prevalent among the scholars of Eton till 1847, which consisted in their proceeding every third year on Whit-Thuesday to a tumulus or mound near the Bath road, and exacting "money for salt," as it was called, from all persons present, or passers-by. The sum so collected was given to the captain, or senior scholar, and was intended to assist in defraying the expenses of his residence at the university. The "salt-money" has been known to reach nearly £1,000.

Montenegrin, Montenegrine (mon-te-neg'-rin), *a.* and *n.* [*< Montenegro* (see def.).] An *It.* translation of *Serv. Crna Gora*, Black Mountain (*Serv. crn*, black, *gora*, mountain); *< monte*, *< L. mons* (*mont-*), mountain, + *negro*, *negro*, *< L. niger*, black; see *mount* and *negro*.] *I. a.* Relating to Montenegro, a small country of Europe, east of the Adriatic, nearly surrounded by Austrian and Turkish territory, or to its inhabitants.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Montenegro. The Montenegrins are of Serbian race, and speak a dialect of that language.—2. [*It.*] An outer garment for women, the form of which was taken from some Eastern military costumes, close-fitting, and ornamented with braid-work and embroidery.

Montepulciano (mōn'tē-pūl-eh'chō), *n.* [*It.*: see def.] A rich wine produced at or near Montepulciano, in central Italy.

Monterey cypress. See *cypress*, 1 (a).

Monterey pine. See *pine*.

montero (mon-tā'rō), *n.* [*< Sp. montero*, a huntsman, *< monte*, a mountain, wood, *< L. mon(t)-s*; see *mount*.] A huntsman.

As Don Lorenzo approached the camp he saw a *montero* who stood sentinel. *Trevelyan*, Moorish Chronicles, VII. 77.

montero (mon-tā'rō), *n.* [*Also montero*, ppr. *montero*, *< Sp. montera* (see *Pg. montera* as *It. montera*), a hunting-cap, *< montero*, a hunter.] A horseman's or huntsman's cap, having a round crown with flaps which could be drawn down over the sides of the face.

His hat was like a helmet or Spanish *montero*. *Becket*.

montero-cap (mon-tā'rō-kap), *n.* Same as *montero*.2.

The *Montero cap* was scarlet, of a superfine Spanish cloth, dyed in grain, and mounted all round with fur, except about four inches in the front, which was faced with a light blue, slightly embroidered.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, VI. 34.

The cedar bird, with its red-tipped wings and yellow-tipped tail, and its little *montero cap* of feathers.

Ireling, Sketch-Book, p. 437.

montes, *n.* Plural of *mons*.

monteth, *n.* Same as *monteth*.

montgolfer (mont-gol'fēr; F. pron. mōn-gol'fya'), *n.* [*< F. montgolfer*, a balloon, so called from the brothers *Montgolfier*, who in 1783 sent up the first balloon at Annonay, France.] A balloon filled with air expanded by heat.

Montgomery Charter. See *charter*.

month (munth), *n.* [*Early mod. E. moneth*; *< ME. month*, *moneth*, *< AS. mōnath*, *mōnath* (in inflection syncopeated *mōnth-*) = *OFries. mōnath*, *mōnad*, *mōnd* = *D. maand* = *MLG. mānet*, *I.G. maand* = *OHG. mānōt*, *MHG. mānōt*, *mānet*; *G. monat* = *lecl. mānuōth* = *Sw. mānad* = *Dan. måned* = *Goth. mēnaths*, a month; cf. *Gael. mios*, *Ir. mios*, *Old Ir. mī* (gen. *mīo*) = *W. mis* = *Obulg. mienet* = *Serv. mjesec* = *Bohem. mesic* = *Pol. mesiac* = *Russ. mesyats* = *Lith. mėnuo* = *Latv. mēnes* = *L. mensis* = *Gr. mēnē* (for **mēnē*), month, = *Skt. māsa* (for **māsa*, **mōsa*), month; names derived from or connected with the name for 'moon,' *AS. mōna* = *Goth. mēna* = *Gr. mēnē*, etc.; but the phonetic relations are not entirely clear; see *moon*.] 1. Originally, the interval from one new moon to the next, called specifically a *lunar*, *synodical*, or *illuminative month*. This seldom varies more than a quarter of a day from its mean value, which is 29.5306 days, or 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 27 seconds. There are, besides, other periods of the moon which are termed *months* by astronomers. These are—(a) The *anomalistic month*, or mean period of the revolution of the moon from one perigee to the next. It is 27 days, 13 hours, 18 minutes, 57.4 seconds. (b) The *sidereal month*, or mean period required by the moon to make a circuit among the stars: it is 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11.5 seconds. (c) The *tropical month*, or the mean period of the moon's passing through 360 degrees of longitude, as from one vernal equinox to the next: it differs from the sidereal month only by an amount corresponding to the monthly precession of the equinoxes, and is 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 4.7 seconds. (d) The *nodical or draconitic month*, which is the mean time between two successive passages by the moon through its rising node: it is 27 days, 6 hours, 6 minutes, and 36 seconds.

2. One twelfth part of a tropical year, or 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 3.8 seconds: called specifically a *solar month*.—3. One of the twelve parts into which the calendar year is arbitrarily divided: called specifically a *calendar month*. The calendar months are January, 31 days; February, 28 (except in leap-year, when it has 29); March, 31; April, 30; May, 31; June, 30; July, 31; August, 31; September, 30; October, 31; November, 30; December, 31.

4. At common law and in equity, *month* has been understood to mean a lunar month, which is assumed to be 28 days, except when the contrary appears, and except when used of mercantile transactions, such as negotiable paper, etc. In ecclesiastical law, and now in all cases throughout the United States generally, its legal meaning is 'a calendar month,' except when the contrary appears. For the purpose of calculating interest, a month is generally considered the twelfth part of a year, and as equivalent to 30 days.

Et. pl. Same as *meneses*. *Minshew*; *Cotgrave*.
Abbreviated *mo*.
A month's mind. See *mind*.—Consecration month. See *consecration*.—Pence month. See *pence month*.
Monthier's blue. See *blue*.
monthling (munth'ling), *n.* [*< month* + *-ling*.] That which has lasted for a month, or is a month old.

Yet hail to thee, Prall, feeble *Monthling*! *Wordsworth*, Address to my Infant Daughter, Dord.

monthly (munth'li), *a.* and *n.* [*Early mod. E. monethly*; *< ME. monethly*, *< AS. mōnathlic* (= *OHG. mānōthlich*, *G. monatlich* = *MD. maanedli*, *D. maanedli*, *G. monatlich* = *Sw. mānatlig* = *Dan. maanedlig*), monthly, *< mōnath*, month; see *month*.] *I. a.* 1. Continued for a month, or performed in a month: as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon.—2. Done or happening once a month or every month: as, a *monthly* meeting; a *monthly* visit.—3. Lasting a month.

Minster joys are *monthly* wags. *Greene*, *Memphis*.

A monthly mind. See *a month's mind*, under *mind*. — *Monthly* ranges, rows, etc. See the nouns.

II. a.; pl. monthlies (-lies). 1. A magazine or other literary periodical published once a month. — 2. pl. *Months*.

monthly (month'li), adv. [= D. *maandelijks* = M.G. *monatlîc* = G. *monatlich*; < *monthly*, a.]

1. Once a month; in every month; as, the moon changes *monthly*. — 2. As if under the influence of the moon; in the manner of a lunatic.

The man talks *monthly*. . . .
I see he'll be stark mad at our next meeting.
Kiddell and Decker, Boaring Glee, v. 2.

month's mind, n. See *mind*.

monticellite (mon-ti-sel'it), n. [Named after T. Monticelli (1759-1846), an Italian chemist and mineralogist.] A rare member of the chrysotile group, consisting of the silicates of calcium and magnesium. It occurs at Vesuvius in yellowish-gray crystals; also on Mount Monson, in Tyrol, in large crystals which are often altered to augite or to serpentine. Also called *brucite*.

monticle (mon'ti-kl), n. [= F. *monticule*, < L.L. *monticulus*, dim. of *mon(t)-s*, a hill, mountain; see *mount*.] A little mound; a hillock. *Bailey, 1731.* Also *monticule*.

monticoline (mon-tik'ū-lin), a. [< L. *monticola*, a dweller in the mountains, < *mons* (*mont-*), a mountain, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting mountains. Also *monticolous*.

monticulate (mon-tik'ū-lāt), a. [< *monticule* + *-ate*.] Having little projections or hills. *Smart.*

monticule (mon'ti-kūl), n. [< F. *monticule*, < L.L. *monticulus*, a little hill; see *monticle*.] Same as *monticle*.

monticulous (mon-tik'ū-lus), a. [< M.L. *monticulosus*, hilly, < L.L. *monticulus*, a little hill; see *monticle*, *monticulus*.] Same as *monticulate*.

monticulus (mon-tik'ū-lus), n.; pl. monticuli (-li). [< L.L. *monticulus*, a little hill; see *monticle*.] In anat., a little elevation; a monticule. — *Monticulus cerebelli*, the prominent central part of the superior vermiciform process of the cerebellum.

montiform (mon'ti-fōrm), a. [< L. *mons* (*mont-*), a mountain, + *forma*, form.] Mountain-like; having the shape of a mountain.

montifringilla (mon'ti-frin-jil'ū), n. [NL., < L. *mons* (*mont-*), a mountain, + *fringilla*, a chaffinch.] An old book-name of the brambling, *Frangilla montifringilla*. It was made a generic name of the same by Brehm in 1828, the finch being called *Montifringilla nivalis*. See *cut* under *brambling*.

montigenous (mon-tij'e-nus), a. [< L.L. *montigena*, mountain-born, < L. *mon(t)-s*, mountain, + *gignere*, *generare*, be born; see *-genous*.] Mountain-born; produced on a mountain. *Bailey, 1731.*

montmartrite (mont-mār'trit), n. [< *Montmartrite* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring massive, found at Montmartrite in Paris. It is soft, but resists the weather. It is a variety of gypsum, containing calcium carbonate.

montmorillonite (mont-mō-ril'ōn-it), n. [< *Montmorillon* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium occurring in soft clay-like masses of a rose-red color, originally from Montmorillon in France.

montour (mōn'twōr'), n. [F., < *monter*, mount; see *mount*.] A horse-block; a block to step upon when mounting a horse. Also *monture*.

monton (mon'ton), n. [Sp., < *monte*, < L. *mon(t)-s*, a hill, mountain; see *mount*.] A unit of weight employed in Mexico chiefly for ore under the process of amalgamation. It varies greatly in different mining districts, being at Guanajuato 2,200 Spanish pounds, and in some other localities only 1,800. *Report.*

montre (mon'tēr), n. [F., a sample, pattern, show, show-case, case of an organ, etc., < *montré*, show, < L. *monstrare*, show; see *monstr*, s.] 1. In organ-building, a stop whose pipes are mounted as a part of the visible organ-case, or otherwise set in a special position apart from the others; usually, the open diapason of the great organ. See also *mounted cornet*, under *cornet*, 1 (c). — 2. An opening in a kiln for pottery or porcelain through which the superintendent looks to judge of the progress of the baking.

montross, n. A corrupt form of *matross*.
monture (mon'tūr), n. [< F. *monture* (= Sp. *montadura*, a trooper's equipments, = It. *montura*, livery), < *monter*, mount; see *mount*, s.] The same word in older use appears as *monture*, 1. A saddle-horse. Compare *mount*, 2 (a).

And forward spurred his warlike horse withal,
Within his arms longing his foe to strain.
Pope, tr. of Tasso, vii. 82.

2. Same as *montour*. — 3. A mounting, setting, or frame; the manner in which anything is set or mounted; as, the *monture* of a diamond. — *Shawl-monture*, a kind of mounting for the heddles of looms in figure-weaving. By its use warp-threads can be arranged in special systems of sheds. A mechanical draw-boy operates the heddles systematically to form the sheds in accord with the figures to be woven. Also called *quill-harness*.

monument (mon'ū-mēnt), n. [Formerly also *moniment*; < ME. *monument*, *monymēt*, < OF. (and F.) *monument* = Sp. Pg. It. *monumento*, < L. *monumentum*, *monimentum*, that which calls a thing to mind, a memorial, < *monere*, remind; see *monish*.] 1. Anything by which the memory of a person, a period, or an event is preserved or perpetuated; hence, any conspicuous, permanent, or splendid building, as a medieval cathedral, or any work of art or industry constituting a memorial of the past; a memorial.

Our bruised arms hung up for monuments.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 6.

I know of no such thing as an Indian monument, for I would not honour with that name arrow points, stone hatchets, stone pipes, and half-shaven images.
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 156.

2. Specifically, a pile, pillar, or other structure erected expressly in memory of events, actions, or persons.

To fill with worm-holes stately monuments.
Shak., Lucio, I. 1. 646.

I would . . . pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook, in memory
Of monument to ages.
Milton, P. L., xl. 826.

3. A stone shaft, or a structure of stone or other enduring material, erected over a grave in memory of the dead. — 4. A burial-vault; a tomb.

Lord, if thou be he, shew me the monument that I put
the in.
Joseph of Arimathea (E. K. T. S.), p. 23.

Make the bridal bed
In that dim monument where Tybalt lies.
Shak., R. and J., III. 2. 208.

5. Any enduring evidence or example; a singular or notable instance.

I do much reverence the memory of so famous a man,
that with the monuments of his wit . . . hath much benefited
the Common-wealth of good letters.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 100.

The last two years have seen the production of Mr. Freeman's Norman Conquest, which . . . is a monument of critical erudition and genius.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 57.

6. In surveying and the law of conveyancing, any object, natural or artificial, fixed in the soil and referred to in a deed or other document as a means of ascertaining the location of a tract of land or any part of its boundaries. In this sense the word is applied to such objects as trees, river-banks, and ditches; and its importance is in the general rule that in case of discrepancy courses or distances mentioned in a description must give way so far as necessary to conform to a monument.

7. A treatise.

When I had done refuting it, I found in Barret's Alvaric, quibik is a dictionary Anglo-latinum, that Sr. Thomas Smith, a man of use less worth than learning, Secretary to Queen Elizabeth, had left a learned and judicious monument on the same subject.

A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Bod., p. 2.

8. Distinctive mark; stamp.

Some others (pieces of gold) were new driven, and distant
into great Ingowa and to wedges square;
Some in round plates withouten monument.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 6.

Celtic monuments. See *megalithic monuments*, under *megalithic*. — **Choragic monument, harpy monument, megalithic monuments.** See the qualifying words. — **Syn. 1-3.** *Moniment*, etc. See *moniment*.

monument (mon'ū-mēnt), v. t. [< *monument*, n.] 1. To erect a monument in memory of.

The ecclesiastical dignitaries bury themselves and monument themselves (in the cathedral) to the exclusion of almost everybody else in those latter times.

Hawthorne, English Note-Books, June 17, 1866.

2. To place monuments on; adorn with monuments; as, a region *monumented* with glorious deeds.

monumental (mon'ū-men'tal), a. and n. [= F. Sp. *monumental*, < L. *monumentalis*, of or belonging to a monument, < *monumentum*, a monument; see *monument*.] I. a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with a monument or monuments; as, a *monumental* inscription.

Some have amused the dull and years of life . . .
With schemes of monumental fame and sought
By pyramids and mausolean pomp
Short-lived themselves, to immortalize their bones.
Conger, Task, v. 182.

2. Belonging to a tomb.

Softly may he be possessed
Of his monumental rest.
Crusoe.

3. Serving as a monument or as material for a monument; memorial; preserving memory; as, a *monumental* pillar.

And monumental brass this record bears,
"These are . . . ah no! these were the guests!"
Pope, Dunciad, II. 912.

4. Having the character of a monument; resembling a monument.

Me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves,
And shadows brown, that Sylvan loves,
Of pine, or *monumental* oak.
Milton, II. Penseroso, l. 128.

5. Conspicuous and permanent; historically prominent; impressive.

Darius himself is, if we may use the expression, a *monumental* figure in history.
Van Renss., Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 114.

6. Conspicuous as a monument; notable; excessive; amazing; as, *monumental* impudence. [Colloq.] — **Monumental cross.** See *cross*, 2. — **Monumental theology**, the study of ancient monuments, inscriptions, coins, medals, statues, paintings, architecture, etc., in so far as they throw light upon theology.

II. n. A monumental record; a memorial.

When read Moosalla's monuments must
Lie with Aclenus's lofty tomb in dust,
I shall be read, and travelers that come
Transport my verses to their fathers' home.
Cotton, tr. of Marial's Epigrams, viii. 2.

monumentality (mon'ū-men-tal'itē), n. [< *monumental* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being monumental; the fact or the degree of serving as a monument.

monumentalization (mon'ū-men'tal-i-zā'shōn), n. [< *monumental* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The act of making or the state of being monumental; the recording by monuments.

This monumentalization of superhuman contemporary knowledge.
Pease Smith, Pyramid, p. 31.

monumentally (mon'ū-men'tal-ē), adv. 1. By way of memorial; as, the pillar was erected *monumentally*. — 2. By means of monuments. — 3. In a high degree; as, *monumentally* tedious.

[Colloq.]

mony¹ (mon'ī), a. An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *many*.

mony², n. An obsolete form of *money*.

-mony. [(a) = F. *-monie* = Sp. Pg. It. *-monia*, < L. *monia*, f., a suffix forming nouns from adjectives, nouns, or verbs, as in *acrimonia*, sharpness, *carminia*, a rite, *parsimonia*, thriftiness, *sanctimonia*, sacredness, etc. (b) = F. *-moine* = Sp. Pg. It. *-monio*, < L. *monium*, neut., used similarly, as in *alimonium*, nourishment, *matrimonium*, marriage, *testimonium*, evidence, etc.] A suffix in some nouns of Latin origin, as in *acrimony*, *ceremony*, *parsimony*, *sanctimony*, *alimony*, *matrimony*, *testimony*, etc. See *etymology*. The suffix is not used as an English formative.

monymēt, n. An obsolete form of *monument*.

moo¹ (mō), v. i. [Imitative of the lowing of a cow. Cf. *mew*², imitative of the crying of a cat.] 1. To utter the characteristic cry of a cow; low.

I need to smell the grass, and see the dew shining, and
hear the pretty sweet cows *moaning*.
Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong, xxiv. (Davies.)

2. To make a noise like lowing. [Rare.]

The *moaning* of the waters seemed to deepen, more and more rhythmically, through all the hours of darkness.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 726.

moo² (mō), n. [< *moo*¹, v.] The low of a cow; the act of lowing.

moo², a. and adv. An obsolete form of *mo*.

moo-cow (mō'kōu), n. A cow. [Childish.]

The *moo-cow* low'd, and Grizzle neigh'd.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, l. 14. (Nares.)

mood¹ (mōd), n. [< ME. *mood*, *mode*, *mod*, < AE. *mōd*, mind, heart, soul, spirit, courage, pride, haughtiness, magnificence, zeal, = OH. *mōd*, *mūd* = OFries. *mod* = D. *mood* = M.G. *mōd*, *mōt*, *mout*, *mūt*, *lūt*, *mot*, *mūt*, mind, heart, courage, = OHG. *muot*, MHG. *muot*, sense, spirit, G. *mut*, *muth*, courage, = Icel. *móðr*, wrath, grief, moodiness, = Sw. Dan. *mod*, courage, = Goth. *mōds*, wrath; orig. appar. any strong or excited state of feeling; perhaps, with formative -d, from a root appearing in Gr. *μῆδος*, endeavor, seek, whence prob. *ποδός*, muse; see *Muse*.] 1. Mind; heart.

This is his will after Moyses laws,
That ye shuide bring your helms good,
And after theme here your God to knowe,
And frome your syns to turne your mode.
York Plays, p. 484.

2. Temper of mind; state of the mind as regards passion or feeling; disposition; humor; as, a melancholy mood.

When Fortune, in her shift and change of mood,
Spurns down her late beloved. *Shak.*, T. of A., I. 1. 85.

Every landscape fair
As fit for every mood of mind,
(Or gay, or grave, or sweet, or stern, was there
Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.)

By mental moods is ordinarily understood those collective conditions of the mind which are characterized by some fundamental tone, but without any special feelings accompanied by clear consciousness of their inducing causes.

(*J. T. Ladd*, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 529.)

3†. Heat of temper; anger.

Atte lute aslaked was his mood.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 902.

Who, in my mood, I stabb'd unto the heart.

Shak., T. of V., iv. 1. 51.

4†. Zeal; in the phrase with main and mood, with might and main; with a will.

Mist Elyne than was wonder layne . . .

That lik figure of the roole

Honoured that with mayn and made.

Holy Food (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

5. A morbid or fantastic state of mind, as a fit of bad temper, sudden anger, or sullenness; also, absence of mind, or abstraction, generally used in the plural.

Then turn'd Sir Torre, and, being in his moods,
Left them.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

6. A state of mind with reference to something to be done or omitted; a more or less capricious state of feeling disposing one to action; commonly in the phrase in the mood; as, many artists work only when they are in the mood.

It should be remembered that the motive power always becomes sluggish in men who too easily admit the supremacy of moods.

Lowell, *New Princeton Rev.*, l. 167.

mood² (mūd), n. [A later form of *mood¹*, which is preferable in both the grammatical and logical uses, though not usual in the latter: see *mood¹*.] **1. In gram., same as mood¹, 3.**

The mood is an affection of the verb serving the variety of utterance. (*J. Hume*, *Orthographie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.)

2. In logic, a variety of syllogism depending on the quantity (universal or particular) and quality (affirmative or negative) of the propositions composing it. In the traditional logic the names of the moods (invented by Petrus Hispanus) are: First figure, Barbara, Celarent, Darii, Ferio, Baralipton, Celantio, Dabitis, Fapesmo, Fridescomitum; Second figure, Cesare, Camestres, Festino, Baroco, Third figure, Darapti, Disamis, Datisi, Boarado, Ferison. These names are merely mnemonic, and many of their letters are significant. The vowel *a* denotes a universal affirmative proposition, *e* the universal negative, *i* the particular affirmative, and *o* the particular negative. By the first syllable is indicated the major premise, by the second the minor, and by the third the conclusion. For example, the name *Barbara* shows that the first mood of the first figure consists of *a-a-a* universal affirmative premises leading to a universal affirmative conclusion. The same understanding is to be had in regard to the vowels of the other words. Certain of the consonants also are significant. Thus, all indirect moods designated by a word beginning with *b* should be reduced to Barbara, the first mood of the first figure; all that are designated by a word beginning with *c* to the second mood, Celarent; all in *d* to Darii, the third; and all in *f* to Ferio, the fourth. Other letters indicate how to reduce indirect to direct moods: thus *s* signifies that the proposition denoted by the vowel immediately preceding is to be simply converted in the reduction; *p*, that the proposition denoted by the vowel immediately preceding should be converted per accidens; *m*, that the premises should be transposed; that is, the major should be made the minor, and conversely; and *c*, that the mood designated by the word in which it occurs should be reduced per impossibile whence the verses:

Simplexiter vult s vertit, p vero per accid;
M vult transponit, c per impossibile ducl;
Servat majorem, variatque secundam minorem;
Tertia majorem variat, servatque minorem.

A mood is a lawful placing of propositions in their dewo qualitate or quantitate. (*Sir T. Wilson*, *Art of Logic*, fol. 23.)

3. In music, same as mood¹, 7.

Amou they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders; such as raised
To highth of noblest temper heroes old
Arming to battle. *Milton*, P. L., l. 560

Indirect or inverse mood, a mood of indirect syllogism. See indirect.

mood³ (mūd), n. [A var. of *mud*, or of *mother²*] Mother-of-vinegar. [*Prov. Eng.*]

moodily (mūd'i-lī), adv. In a moody manner; peevishly; sullenly; sadly.

moodiness (mūd'i-nēs), n. The state or character of being moody; peevishness; sullenness.

moodir, n. See *mudir*.

moodish (mūd'ish), n. [*mood¹* + *-ish*]; Sulky; sullen.

moodishly (mūd'ish-lī), adv. In a moody, sulky, or sullen manner; moodily. *Richardson*, *Sir Charles Grandison*, l. 106.

moodoo-ga-oil (mūd-ū'gā-oil), n. An oil obtained in small quantities from the seeds of *Butra frondosa* in India and Java. It is bright, clear, and fluid, and is used medicinally.

moody (mūd'i), a. [*ME. moody, moody, modī, < AS. mōdig (= OS. mōdag, mōdeg, mōdig = D. mōdig = OHG. muotig (only in comp.), MHG. muotig, G. mutig = Icel. modhugr = Sw. Dan. modig = Goth. mōdags), angry, < mōd, mood, temper; see mood¹.*] **1†. Spirited; high-spirited; proud; obstinate.**

Hot on ich herds sale.

Full moodi mon and proud.

MS. Digby 90, l. 165. (Halliwell.)

2†. Angry.

When, like a lion thirsting blood,
Did moody Richard range
And made large slaughters where he went.
Warner, *Albion's England*, vii. 33.

3. Subject to or indulging in moods or humors; hence, peevish; fretful; out of humor; gloomy; sullen; melancholy.

Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue

But moody and dull melancholy?

Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 79.

In a moody humour wait,

While my less dainty comrades bait.

Cowper, *Ir. of Horace's Satires*, l. 5.

Moody madmen laughing wild

Amid severest war

Gray, *Ode on Prospect of Eton College*.

4†. Corresponding or adapted to moods or varying states of mind. [Rare.]

Give me some music—music, moody food
Of us that trade in love. *Shak.*, A. and C., II. 5. 1.

moody-hearted (mūd'i-har'ted), a. Melancholy. [*Halliwell*.] [*Prov. Eng.*]

moody-mad (mūd'i-mad), a. Mad with anger.

Moody mad and desperate stags

Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel.

Shak., I. Hen. VI., iv. 2. 60.

mool (mōl), n. A dialectal variant of *mold¹*.

By worms they're eaten, in mools they're rotten.

Clark Saunders (*Child's Ballads*), II. 334.

Or worthy friends raked in the mools,
Sad sight to me! *Byrns*, *To the Toothache*.

moolah, mooliah (mō'li), n. Same as *molla*.

moolberry, n. A Middle English form of *mullberry*.

Moolid (mō'lid), n. [*< Ar. maulid*, nativity, esp. the nativity of Mohammed.] An Egyptian festival in celebration of the birth of Mohammed and the dawn of Islamism; a birthday.

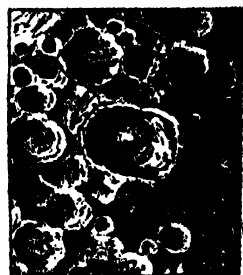
I have now a cluster of bumps hanging before my door,
In honour of the moolid of a sheikh who is buried near
the house in which I am living.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 307.

mooly, mooley (mul'i), a. and n. See *muley*.

moon¹ (mūn), n. [*< ME. moone, mone, < AS. mōna = OS. mano = OFries. mōna = MD. maene, D. man = MHG. mane, mēn, Li. man = OHG. mano, MHG. mane, mēn, also (with excrecent t, due prob. in part to association with mānet, month) mēnte, mēnde, G. mond = Icel. mēni = Sw. mäne = Dan. manne = Goth. mēna (all mase.), the moon; = Gr. μήνη, the moon, = Lith. mėnė, the moon; cf., with appar. formation s. Obalz. mēnėti, etc., moon, month, L. mensis, month, (Gr. μην (for *mēnē), month (Myn, the Moon-god, L. Lunus, Myn, the Moon-god, L. Luna), Skt. mas (for *māns, *mēns) = Zend mā, > Pers. māh (> Hind. Turk. mäh), moon, month. The relations of these forms to each other, and to the words for 'month' (see month), and their ult. root, are undetermined. The usual explanation is that the moon is the 'measurer' (sc. of time), < √ ma, Skt. mā, measure (whence ult. E. mete and measure). The L. name of the moon (luna) and the L., Gr., and Teut. names for the sun (L. sol = AS. söl, etc.; Gr. ἥλιος; AS. sunne, E. sun, etc.) come from other roots, meaning 'shine.'] **1. A heavenly body which revolves around the earth monthly, accompanying the earth as a satellite in its annual revolution, and shining by the sun's reflected light. Next to the sun, the moon is the most conspicuous and interesting of celestial objects. The rapidity of its motion the variety of its phases, and especially the striking phenomena of eclipses, compelled the attention of the earliest observers; and 'he fact that lunar observations can be made available to determine the longitude has given the theory of the moon's motion the first rank in economic importance, while the mathematical problems involved have proved most interesting and fertile from the scientific point of view. Of all the heavenly bodies (meteors excepted) the moon is nearest to us. Its mean distance is a little more than sixty times the radius of the earth, or 38,000 miles. The dimensions of the moon as compared with those of the earth are far greater than those of any other satellite in proportion to its primary. Its***

diameter is 2,158 miles (about 0.273 of the earth's equatorial diameter), and its volume, or bulk, is 0.0004, or about one forty-ninth of that of the earth. Its mean density, however (about 3.4 times that of water), is only about three fifths of that of the earth, and its mass about one eightieth. The inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic is 5° 8' 40". It completes its revolution around the earth in an average period of 27 d. 7 h. 43 m. 11.5 s., which constitutes the sidereal month; the ordinary, or synodical, month, from new moon to new moon again, is a little more than 29½ days longer—29 d. 12 h. 44 m. 2.7 s. (See month.) The moon's orbital motion is subject to considerable inequalities, due to the disturbing action of the sun, and the investigation of these inequalities makes up the major part of the "lunar theory." The moon revolves on its axis once in a sidereal month, thus always presenting nearly the same face to the earth—a circumstance which has led to the fallacy of a denial of its rotation. (See rotation.) Its disk appears to the naked eye diversified by dark and bright patches, giving rise to the "man in the moon" of popular fancy (see under man); but on examination with a powerful telescope these are lost sight of and replaced by a crowd of interesting objects, such as mountains and valleys, craters and clefts, on a scale unknown upon the earth: the surface-structure seems to be mainly volcanic, resembling very closely in certain respects, and differing most markedly in others from, that which is characteristic of volcanic regions on the earth's surface. The moon has no clouds, shows no indications of an atmosphere or of the presence of water, and is believed to have a temperature which at its maximum does not rise above the melting-point of ice. See libration.



A Part of the Moon's Surface.

To graze and sowe in growing of the moone,

And kytte and mowe in wayning is to doon.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

What time the mighty moon was gathering light.

Tennyson, *Love and Death*.

2. A satellite of any planet; as, the moons of Jupiter; Uranian moons.—3. The period of a synodical revolution of the moon round the earth; a month.

This mone, in sunny daies and serene

Withouten front, thi cornes, weede hem cleane.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

One twelve moons more she'll wear Diana's livery.

Shak., *Pericles*, II. 5. 10.

This roaring moon of daffodil

And crocus.

Tennyson, *Prof. Sonnet to Nineteenth Century*.

4. Something in the shape of a moon, especially of a half-moon or crescent. Specifically:—(a) A crescent as a symbol or banner; especially, the Turkish national emblem. (b) In fort., a crescent-shaped outwork.

Much Casans, much blood this warlike Dane hath spent
To advance our flag above their horned moons.

Beau. and Fl., *Knight of Malta*, l. 2.

(c) In brickmaking, an implement of the nature of a sifter, for sifting or loosening fire in the grates of brick-kilns. It is somewhat longer than half the width of the kiln, and has a nearly circular blade perforated in the middle, which is shoved in on the top of the grate and under the fire, to clear out ashes and brighten up the fire.

5. The golden-crowned wren, *Regulus cristatus*. Also moonie, mulin. C. Scamson. See cut under goldcrest.—6. The moon-daisy or moon-flower.

Also moons.—Acceleration of the moon. See acceleration.—Age of the moon. See age.—Beyond the moon, beyond reach; extravagantly; out of depth.

Whither art thou rapt,

Beyond the moon that strivest thus to strain?

Drayton, *Elegues*, v.

Blue moon, an absurdity; an impossibility.

If they say the moon is halene,

We must believe that it is true.

Admittinge their interpretation.

Ray and Barlow, *Rede me and Re nott Wroth*, p. 114.

(*Davies*.)

Change of the moon. See change.—Cottion of the moon. See cotton.—Dark moon. Same as dark of the moon.—Dark of the moon, the time in the month when the moon is not seen.—Ecclesiastical or calendar moon. See ecclesiastical.—Full moon. See full.—Libration of the moon. See libration.—Man in the moon. See man.—Mean moon. See mean.—Michaelmas moon. See Michaelmas.—Mock moon. See parhelion.—Moon haze. See haze.—Moon in distance, a nautical phrase used when the angle between the moon and the sun or a star admits of measurement by lunar observation.—Mount of the moon; in poetry. See mount, 5.—The old moon in the new moon's arms, that appearance of the moon during the first quarter in which the whole orb is made faintly visible by earth-shine.

I saw the new moon late yestern

Wl' the old moon in her arms.

Sir Patrick Spens (*Child's Ballads*), III. 154.

To bark at the moon. See bark.—To level at the moon, to cast beyond the moon, to be very ambitious; calculate deeply; make an extravagant conjecture. See also under bark. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

moon² (mūn), r. i. [*< moon¹, n.*] **1. To adorn with a moon or moons; furnished with crescents or moon-shaped marks.—2. To ap-**

pass to the rays of the moon. [Rare in both senses.]

If they would have it to be ascending white indeed, they could it yet once more, after it hath been thus sunned and washed. *Holland.*

From 7 to 10 the whole population will be in the streets, not smoking but mooning themselves. *Kingsley, 1864 (Life, II. 175). (Devon.)*

II. intrans. To wander or gaze idly or moodily about, as if moonstruck. [Colloq.]

He went mooning along with his head down in dull and helpless despondency.

Mrs. Ophelia, Poor Gentleman, xlv.

moon¹, r. and s. An obsolete spelling of *moan¹*. **moonack** (mō'nak), *n.* [Also *monac*; Amer. Ind.] The woodchuck, *Arctomys monax*. *J. Burroughs.* See cut under *Arctomys*. [Southern U. S., as Virginia, etc.]

moonbeam (mōn'bēm), *n.* A ray of light from the moon.

To fan the moonbeams from his sleeping eyes.

Shak., M. N. D., III. 1. 174.

moonbill (mōn'bil), *n.* The ringbill or ring-necked scamp-duck, *Ethya collaris*. *G. Trumbull.* [South Carolina.]

moon-blasted (mōn'blas'ted), *a.* Blasted by the influence or supposed influence of the moon.

moon-blind (mōn'blind), *a.* 1. Dim-sighted; purblind. *Scott.*—2. Same as *moonstruck*.

moon-blink (mōn'blingk), *n.* A temporary evening blindness said to be occasioned by sleeping in the moonshine in tropical climates.

moon-box (mōn'boks), *n.* A theatrical device for displaying an imitation moon on the stage.

moon-calf (mōn'kalf), *n.* [= *G. mondkalb*, a moon-calf, a dolt, a false conception, lit. a person or conception influenced by the moon.] 1. A monster; a deformed creature.

I hid me under the dead moon-calf's gaberdine.

Shak., Tempest, II. 2. 118.

2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.—3. A mole or mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus; a false conception. *Cotgrave.*

moon-creeper (mōn-kre'pēr), *n.* Same as *moon-flower*, 2.

moon-culminating (mōn'kul'mi-nā-ting), *a.* In *astron.*, passing the meridian at nearly the same time and on nearly the same parallel of declination as the moon.—**Moon-culminating stars**, stars which culminate at about the same time and nearly on the same parallel of declination as the moon. They are the stars of which the places are given in the Nautical Almanac (generally four in number for each day) for the days on which the moon can be observed, for use in longitude determinations.

moon-culminations (mōn'kul'mi-nā'shonz), *n. pl.* In *astron.*, a method of determining the longitude of a place by observing with a transit-instrument the times at which the limb of the moon and certain stars in the same part of the sky culminate, or cross the meridian. The fundamental principle is essentially the same as that involved in the nautical method of "lunar distances." Among the stars the moon's position is utilized to make known the Greenwich time but the transit observations are more easy and accurate than those made with a sextant, and the reductions are more simple. The method has been entirely superseded by the telegraphic method wherever circumstances render the latter practicable.

moon-daisy (mōn'dā'zi), *n.* The oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

Broad moon-daisies among the ripe and almost sere grass of midsummer. *The Century, XXXVI. 504.*

moon-dial (mōn'di'al), *n.* A dial for showing the hours by the moon.

moon'd (mōnd or mō'ned), *a.* [*< moon + -ed²*.] 1. Having the moon as symbol; identified with the moon.

And moon'd Ashtaroth,
Heaven's queen and mother both.

Milton, Nativity, I. 200.

2. Marked or spotted as with moons.

When with his own'd train
The strutting peacock, yawling 'gainst the rain,
Flutters into the Ark, by his shrill cry
Telling the rest the tempest to be nigh.

Dryden, Noah's Flood.

3. Resembling the moon; crescent-shaped.

While thus he spake, the angelic squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in moon'd horns
Their phalanx. *Milton, P. L., IV. 974.*

4. Furnished with a moon; bearing the Turkish symbol of the crescent.

Turbans and scimitars in carnage roll'd,
And their moon'd ensigns torn from every hold.

Mickle, Alameda Hill.

moon'er (mō'pēr), *n.* One who moons; one who wanders or gazes idly or moodily about, as if moonstruck. *Dickens.* [Colloq.]

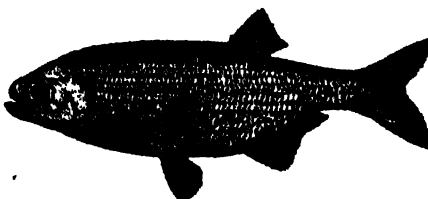
moonet (mō'net), *n.* [*< moon + -et.*] A little moon; a satellite.

The moonet about Saturn and Jupiter.

Sp. Hall, Free Prisoner, § 2.

mooney, a. and n. See *moony*.

mooneye (mōn'ī), *n.* 1. An eye affected, or supposed to be affected, by the moon.—2. A disease of the eye in horses.—3. A name of several fishes. (a) In the Mississippi valley, the moon-eyed or toothed herring, *Hyodon torquus*, a herring-like



Mooneye (*Hyodon torquus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission)

fish with the belly rounded in front of the ventrals and carinated behind them. It is a common handsome fish, of no economic value. See *Hyodon*. Hence—(b) Any fish of the family *Hyodontidae*. (c) The elcso of Lake Michigan and Ontario, *Coregonus hoyi*.

moon-eyed (mōn'id), *a.* 1. Affected with moon-eye; having eyes affected by the moon, or supposed to be so affected.—2. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, I. 94.*—3. Noting certain fishes, as the *Hyodontidae* or mooneyes.

moon-face (mōn'fās), *n.* A full round face—according to Oriental ideas, one of the principal features of beauty in a woman.

He surveyed the beauties of his time as the Caliph the moon-faces of his harem. *Thackeray, Now comes, III.*

moon-faced (mōn'fäst), *a.* 1. Having a round face like the rising full moon; usually in contempt.—2. Having a radiant or beautiful face. Maud, the beloved of my mother, the moon-faced darling of all. *Tennyson, Maud, I.*

moon-fern (mōn'fēr), *n.* The moonwort, *Botrychium Lunaria*.

moonfish (mōn'fish), *n.* A name of several fishes. (a) The sunfish, *Mola rotunda*, so called from its shape. [Local, Eng.] (b) A carangid fish, *Selene vomer*, the horsehead or lookdown, having a much-compressed body, a very deep head abruptly angulated at the occiput, and smooth silvery skin. (c) A stromateid fish, *Stromateus* (or *Peprilus*) *alepidotus*, the harvest-fish. [Florida, U. S.] (d) An ephipploid fish, *Chelodipterus* (or *Forcipappus*) *faber*, also called *angel-fish*, *spade-fish*, *three-banded shape-head*, and *three-tailed porphy*. [Local, U. S.] (e) The horse fish, *Vomer setipinna*. Also called *dollar fish*. See cuts under *Mola*, *horsehead*, and *Chelodipterus*.

moonflaw (mōn'flā), *n.* A flaw or defect supposed to be caused by the moon; especially, an attack of lunacy.

I fear she has a moonflaw in her brains;

She chides and fights that none can look upon her.

Brome, Queen and Concubine, IV. 7.

moon-flower (mōn'flou'ēr), *n.* 1. The oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.—2. A tropical night-blooming species of *Ipomoea*, with large fragrant white flowers, *I. Bonariensis* or *I. grandiflora*. The moon-flower now cultivated as a summer plant northward is probably *I. Bonariensis*, though sometimes called *I. noctiflora*, etc. Also *moon-creeper*.

moong (mōng), *n.* [E. Ind. *mung* (?); cf. *mungo*.] In the East Indies, a name given to some varieties of *Phaseolus Mungo*, a species of kidney-bean.

moonglade (mōn'glād), *n.* The track of moonlight on water. [U. S.]

Moonglade: a beautiful word for the track of moonlight on the water. *Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., I.*

moongus (mōng'gus), *n.* Same as *moonogus*. **moonish** (mō'nish), *a.* [*< moon + -ish¹*.] Like the moon; variable as the moon; fickle; flighty.

At which time would I. being but a moonish youth, grieve, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking. *Shak., As you like it, III. 2. 430.*

moonja, moonjah (mōn'jā), *n.* [E. Ind. *< Skt. munja*.] A grass, *Saccharum ciliare* (*S. Munja*), indigenous to India, possessing great tenacity, twisted into tow-ropes, rigging, etc.

moon-knife (mōn'nif), *n.* A crescent-shaped knife used by leather-workers in shaving off the coarse fleshy parts of skins. It is sharpened on the convex edge.

The dyed leather is washed with pure water, dried, [and] ground with a curious moon-knife. *Encyc. Brit., XIV. 280.*

moonless (mōn'les), *a.* [*< moon¹ + -less*.] Destitute of a moon; without moonlight.

When the dim nights were moonless.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, I. 66.

moonlight (mōn'lit), *n.* and *a.* [*< M.E. moonlicht (= D. moonlicht = G. mondlicht)*; *< moon¹ + light¹, n.*] 1. *n.* The light afforded by the moon; sunlight reflected from the surface of the moon.

II. *a.* Pertaining to moonlight; illuminated by the moon; occurring during or by moonlight.

If you will patiently dance in our round

And see our moonlight revuls go with us.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 141.

A moonlight fitting. See *fitting*.

moon-lighted (mōn'li'ted), *a.* Same as *moonlit*.

moonlighter (mōn'li'tēr), *n.* 1. A member of one of the organized bands of desperadoes that carried on a system of agrarian outrages in Ireland.—2. Same as *moonshiner*.—3. One of a party who go about serenading on moonlight nights. [Local, U. S.]

moonlighting (mōn'li'ting), *n.* [*< moonlight + -ing¹*. Cf. *moonlighter*.] 1. Systematic agrarian outrages in Ireland. See *moonlighter*.—2. Moonshining.

moonling (mōn'ling), *n.* [*< moon¹ + -ling¹*.] A simpleton; a fool; a lunatic.

I have a husband, and a two-legged one,

But such a moonling as no wit of man

Or roses can redeem from being an ass.

B. Jonson, Devil in an Ass, I. 2.

moon-lit (mōn'lit), *a.* Lighted or illuminated by the moon.

When smoothly go our goddalets

Over the moonlit sea. *Mum, National Alm.*

moon-loved (mōn'lud), *a.* Loved by the moon.

The yellow-skirted Faye

Fly after the night-steeds, leaving their moon-lov'd mate.

Milton, Nativity, I. 220

moon-madness (mōn'mad'nēs), *n.* Lunacy; the madness supposed to be produced by sleeping in the full rays of the moon.

Want, and moon-madness, and the post's swift bane, . . .

Have each their mark and sign.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, VI. 17.

moon-man (mōn'man), *n.* 1. A lunatic. See quotation under def. 2.—2. A dippy.

A moonman signifies in English a madman, . . . By

by name they are called Gipsies, they call themselves Egyp-

tians, others in mockery call them moonmen.

Dekker, Lanthorn and Candle-Light, VIII.

moon-month (mōn'munth), *n.* A lunar month. See *month*.

moon-penny (mōn'pen'ti), *n.* The oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

moon-plant (mōn'plant), *n.* Same as *soma-plant*.

moon-raker (mōn'rā'kēr), *n.* 1. A stupid or silly person; said to refer primarily to one who, mistaking the moon's shadow in water for a cheese, set himself to rake it out.—2. *Naut.*, same as *moon-sail*.

moon-raking (mōn'rā'king), *n.* Wool-gathering. See *moon-raker*, 1.

Being called the master now, . . . it irked me much

that anyone should take advantage of me; yet everybody

did so as soon as ever it was known that my wife were

gone moon-raking. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xvii.*

moonrise (mōn'riz), *n.* The rising of the moon, or its appearance above the horizon.

The serene moonrise of a summer night.

J. Morley.

moons (mōnz), *n.* Same as *moon¹*, 6.

moon-sail (mōn'sal or -sl), *n.* *Naut.*, a sail set above a skysail. Also called *moon-raker*.

moonseed (mōn'sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Menispermum*.—*Canadian moonseed*, *M. Canadense*.

moonset (mōn'set), *n.* [*< moon¹ + -set¹*; formed on analogy of *sunset*.] The setting of the moon.

Browning. [Rare.]

moon-shaped (mōn'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the moon; crescent-shaped.

moonshēe (mōn'shē), *n.* [*< Hind. munshi, < Ar. munshi*, a writer, secretary, tutor.] In Hindustan, a secretary; also, an interpreter; a teacher of languages.

His good wife sat reading her Bible. In Hindoostan,

under the guidance of a long-nosed, white-bearded old

moonshēe. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 77.*

moon-sheered (mōn'shērd), *a.* *Naut.*, noting a ship the upper works of which rise very high fore and aft. [Rare.]

moonshine (mōn'shīn), *n.* and *a.* [= *D. manschein* = *MIHG. mānschin*, *mānschin*, *G. mond-schein* = *Icel. mānskin* = *Sw. månskin* = *Dan. månsken*; as *moon¹ + shine¹*.] 1. *n.* 1. The shining or light of the moon.

Flower-cups all with dewdrops gleam,

And moonshine floweth like a stream.

Matherwell, The Voice of Love.

3. Figuratively (as light without heat), show without substance or reality; pretense; empty show; fiction: as, that's all *moonshine*.

Labouring for nothing, and preaching all day for shadows and moonshine. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1836), II. 128.

You may discourse of Hercules' ascending spirit, of Orpheus' enchanting harp, of Homer's divine fable, . . . and I wot not what marvelous eggs in *moonshine*. *Harvey, Pierce's Supernaturation*.

8. A month. [Burlesque and rare.]

I am some twelve or fourteen *moonshines* Lag of a brother. *Shak., Lear*, I. 2. 5.

41. A dish of poached eggs served with a sauce.

Draw, you rogue; for, though it be night, yet the moon shines; I'll make a sop of th' *moonshine* of you. *Shak., Lear*, II. 2. 26.

5. Smuggled spirits; so called as being brought in or taken away at night. [Prov. Eng. and southern U. S.]

At Piddlinghoe they dig for *moonshine*. *N. and Q.*, 10th ser., IX. 401.

II. a 1. Illuminated by the moon. [Rare.]

I was ready to set forth about eight of the clock at night, being a fair *moonshine* that night. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 100.

2. Nocturnal. [Rare.]

You *moonshine* revellers. *Shak., M. W. of W.*, v. 5. 42.

3. Empty; trivial.

moonshiner (mōn'shī'nēr), *n.* One who pursues a dangerous or illegal trade at night, as a smuggler; specifically, in the southern United States, an illicit distiller. Also called *moonlighter*.

moonshining (mōn'shī'ning), *n.* [*< moonshine + -ing*. Cf. *moonshiner*.] Illicit distilling. [U. S.]

The poet and the novelist . . . might (if they shut their eyes) make this season (of hop picking) as romantic as vintage-time on the Rhine, or *moonshining* on the Southern mountains. *C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage*, p. 288.

moonshine (mōn'shī'ni), *a.* [*< moonshine + -y*.] 1. Illuminated by moonlight.

I went to see them in a *moonshiny* night. *Addison*.

2. Visionary; unreal; fictitious; nonsensical.

Here were no vague *moonshiny* ideals. *The Century*, XXXI. 180.

moon-sick (mōn'sīk), *a.* Crazy; lunatic. *Darwin*.

If his flesh proceed from a *moon sick* head, the chief intention is to settle his brains. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 502.

moonstone (mōn'stōn), *n.* [= *D. maansteen* = *G. mondstein* = *Sw. månsten* = *Dan. månsten*, as *moon* + *stone*.] A variety of feldspar which by reflected light presents a delicate pearly play of color not unlike that of the moon. It belongs in part to a variety of orthoclase called *adularia*, but in part also to albite or oligoclase. It is often cut and used for ornamental purposes. The finest specimens (adularia) come from Ceylon.

moonstricken (mōn'strīk'n), *a.* Same as *moonstruck*.

Happily the *moonstricken* prince had gone a step too far. *Brougham*.

moonstruck (mōn'strūk), *a.* Affected or regarded as affected in mind or health by the light of the moon; lunatic; crazed; dazed.

Demoniac phony, moping melancholy, And *moon struck* madness. *Milton, P. L.*, XI. 486.

A *moonstruck*, silly lad, who lost his way, And, like his bard, confounded night with day. *Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers*

Some of the transcendental Republican Germans were honest enough in their *moon struck* theorizing. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 690.

moon-trefoil (mōn'trē'fōl), *n.* The tree-medick, *Medicago arborea*, a shrubby evergreen species, native in Italy, cultivated in gardens. It is said to increase the secretion of milk in cattle.

moonwort (mōn'wōrt), *n.* A fern, *Botrychium Lunaria*. See *lunary* 2, and cut under *Botrychium*.—**Hemlock-leaved moonwort**, the American fern in cultivation, *Botrychium Virginianum*; so called from the resemblance of the fronds to the leaves of the hemlock.

moony (mō'ni), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *moon-y*; *< moon* + *-y*.] I. *a.* 1. Like a moon. (*a*) Crescent-shaped. (*b*) Round; used of a shield.

Nor bear the helm, nor lift the *moony* shield. *Dryden, Hind*, xiii

2. Bearing or furnished with a crescent as an emblem, badge, or standard; having the crescent as a standard.

If they once perceive, or understand The *moony* standards of proud Ottoman To be approaching. *Sidrac, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 3.

3. Giving light like that of the moon; resembling moonlight.

Soft and pale is the *moony* beam.

J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

The *moony* vapour rolling round the king, Who seem'd the phantom of a Giant in it. *Tennyson, Guinevere*.

4. Lighted by the moon.

Leave tenantless thy crystal home, and fly, With all thy train, athwart the *moony* sky. *Poe, Al Aaraaf*.

5. Bewildered or silly, as if moonstruck; hazy. Violent and capricious or *moony* and insipid. *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, xxii.

6. Sickly; of weak bodily constitution. [Prov. Eng.]—7. Intoxicated; tipsy. [Colloq.]

II. *n.* A simpleton; a noodle. [Colloq.] **moonya** (mōn'yā), *n.* [*< Ind.*] A fiber obtained in India from a grass of the genus *Arundo*. It is used for making ropes and twine. The split stalks are made into the durma mats of Calcutta.

moon-year (mōn'yēr), *n.* A lunar year. **moon** (mōp), *v. i.* [*< Cf. mump*.] To nibble. [*Scotch.*]

But aye keep mind to *moon* an' mell Wi' sheep o' credit like thyself. *Burns, Death of Poor Malle*.

moor 1 (mōr), *n.* [= *Sc. muir*; *< ME. moore, more*, *< AS. mōr*, waste land, a field, a marsh, fen, also high waste ground, a mountain-waste, = *OS. mōr* = *D. moor*, a morass, = *LG. mor* = *OHG. Mlrg. muor*, a fen, rarely a lake, *G. moor* (*< Lf.*), a fen, *moor*, = *Lecl. mor* (gen. *mōs*), orig. **mōr*, a moor, heath, peat, = *Sw. Dan. mor*, a moor; prob. related to *AS. mure* = *OHG. mori* = *(loth. mari, etc., a lake, more, = L. mare*, sea; see *merel*.] 1. A tract of open, untitled, and more or less elevated land, often overrun with heath.

A meadow called the lake meadow, w^t a *moor* therto adjoining called lake meadow *more*. *English Gilds* (R. E. T. S.), p. 237.

We'll sing auld Collie's plains and fells, Her *moors* red-brown w^t heather bells. *Burns, To W. Simpson*.

2. A tract of land on which game is strictly preserved for the purposes of sport.—3. Any uninclosed ground. *Hallivell*, [Prov. Eng.] [Not used in any sense in U. S.] = *Syn. 1. Morass, etc. See marsh*.

moor 2 (mōr), *v.* [Prob. (with a change of vowel not satisfactorily explained) *< D. warren*, formerly *warren*, the hind, *moor* (a ship), binder, retard, = *E. marl*; see *marl*.] I. *trans.* 1. To confine or secure (a ship) in a particular station, as by cables and anchors or by lines; specifically, to secure (a ship) by placing the anchors so that she will ride between them, thus occupying the smallest possible space in swinging round.

They therefore not only *moored* themselves strongly by their anchors, but chained the sides of their gallees together. *Raleigh, Hist. World*, V. I. 3.

2. To secure; fix firmly.

O Neva of the banded Isles, We *moor* our hearts in thee! *O. W. Holmes, America to Russia*.

Mooring anchor. See *anchor*. To *moor* head and stern, to secure (a ship) with one or more cables leading from the bows and with others from the stern.—To *moor* with an open hawse. See *hawse*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be held by cables or chains. [Rare.]

On oozy ground his galleys *moor*. *Dryden, Æneid*, vi.

2. To fasten or anchor a boat or ship.

The pilot of some small night foundered skiff, Deeming (leviathan) some island, off, as seamen tell, With fixed anchor in his scaly rind *Moors* by his side under the lee. *Milton, P. L.*, I. 297.

moor 3 (mōr), *n.* [*< moor* 2, *n.*] The act of mooring.—A *lying moor*, the act of mooring while under way, by first letting go an anchor and veering twice as much cable as is needed, then letting go the second anchor and, while veering its chain, heaving in half the cable veered on the first one.

moor 4 (mōr), *a.* A dialectal form of *more* 1. *Tennyson*.

Moore 1 (mōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Moore*, *More*; *< ME. More, Moore*, *More* = *D. Moor* = *MLG. Mōr* = *OHG. Mlrg. Mōr*, *G. Mohr* = *Sw. Dan. Mor* (cf. equiv. *MLG. Morvan* = *Dan. and Sw. Morvan*, *Dan. also Muurer*) = *F. More*, also *Maure* = *Pr. Mor* = *Sp. Moro* = *Pg. Mouru* = *It. Moro*, *< L. Maurus*, *ML. also Morus*, *< Gr. Μαῦρος*, a Moor; perhaps *< αιμαρ, αιμαρός*, dark (see *amarron*); but perhaps the name was of foreign origin. Cf. *blackamoor*. Hence *Morian*, *Moresque*, *Μαυρο, morris*.] 1. One of a dark race dwelling in Barbary in northern Africa. They derive their name from the ancient Mauri or Mauritanians (see *Mauritanian*), but the present Moors are a

mixed race, chiefly of Arab and Mauri. name is applied especially to the dwellers in the cities. The Arabic conquerors of Spain were called Moors.

The folk of that Contree ben blake y-now, and more blake than in the tother parte; and thei ben clopt *Moors*. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 186.

The Sea-coast *Moors*, called by a general name *Badrak* which in Arabia and Egypt is the title of the people that live in the Champagne and Island countries. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 68.

Hence—2. A dark-colored person generally; a negro; a black.

O hold thy hand, thou savage *moor*, To hurt her do forbear. *The Cruel Black* (Child's Ballads, III. 376).

Between us we can kill a fly That comes in likeness of a coal-black *Moor*. *Shak., Tit. And.*, III. 2. 78.

Moore's head, in *her.*, the head of a negro, represented in profile unless otherwise stated in the blazon, usually having a heraldic wreath about the head and an ear-ring in the ear; a blackamoor's head.

moor 5 (mōr), *n.* [*Manx.*] An officer in the Isle of Man who summons the courts for the several districts or sheadings. *Wharton*.

moor 6 (mōr), *n.* [*Cf. maire, mayor*, in same sense in Rom.] A bailiff of a farm. *Hallivell*, [North. Eng.]

moorage (mōr'āj), *n.* [*< moor* 2 + *-age*.] A place for mooring. [Rare.]

moor-ball (mōr'bāl), *n.* A curious sponge-like ball found at the bottom of fresh-water lakes, and consisting of plants of an alga, *Conferva Hydropolya*. It consists of a mass of branched articulated green threads, resembling the hair-balls sometimes found in the stomach of ruminants.

moorband (mōr'band), *n.* Same as *moorpan*.

moorberry (mōr'ber'i), *n.* See *cranberry*, 1.

moor-blackbird (mōr'blak'bērd), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata*.

moor-bred (mōr'bred), *a.* Produced on moors.

When, as from snow-crown'd Skidow's lofty cliffs Some fleet-wing'd haggard, towards her prying hour, Amongst the teal and *moor bred* mallard drives. *Drayton, Barons' Wars*, vi. 66.

moor-buzzard (mōr'buz'ārd), *n.* The marsh-harrier, *Circus argyreus*; so called from frequenting moors. See cut under *marsh-harrier*.

moor-coal (mōr'kōl), *n.* In *geol.*, a friable variety of lignite.

moor-cock (mōr'kōk), *n.* The male moor-fowl.

moor-coot (mōr'kōt), *n.* Same as *moor-hen*, 2.

Moore-dance (mōr'dāns), *n.* Same as *Morris*, 3.

Moory (mōr'ē-i), *n.* [*< Moor* + *-ery*, after *Sp. moreria*, *< Moro*, Moor. Cf. *Jerry*.] A quarter or district occupied by Moors. [Rare.]

They arose and entered the *moory*, and slew many moors, and plundered their houses. *Septuagint, Chron. of the Old* (1806), p. 380. (*Darius*.)

Mooreess (mōr'es), *n.* [*< Moor* 4 + *-ess*.] A female Moor.

moor-fowl (mōr'foul), *n.* 1. Same as *moor-game*.—2. The ruffed grouse. *J. Bartram*, 1791. [South Carolina.]

moor-game (mōr'gām), *n.* The Scotch grouse or red-game, *Lagopus scoticus*. See cut under *grouse*.

moor-grass (mōr'grās), *n.* The grass *Scaligeria curren*. It is widely spread throughout Europe in mountain pastures. A cotton-grass, *Eriophorum angustifolium*, and other diverse plants, have also been so called.—**Purple moor-grass**. See *Močina*.

moor-hawk (mōr'hāk), *n.* The moor-buzzard or marsh-hawk, *Circus argyreus*.

moor-heath (mōr'hēth), *n.* Heath of several species, especially *Erica rapana*, also called *Cornish heath*. See *heath*, 2.

moor-hen (mōr'hēn), *n.* 1. The female moor-fowl.—2. The common British gallinule or water-hen, *Gallinula chloropus*. Also *moor-coot*.—3. The American coot, *Fulica americana*.

moor-ill (mōr'il), *n.* A certain disease to which cattle are subject. Also called *red-water*. [*Scotch.*]

Though he helped Lamballe's cow weel out o' the *moor-ill*, yet the loupin'-ill's been mair among his sheep than ony season before. *Scott, Black Dwarf*, x.

mooring (mōr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *moor* 2, *v.*] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) The act of securing a ship or boat in a particular place by means of anchors, etc.

There is much want of room for the safe and convenient *mooring* of vessels, and constant access to them. *Burke, A Regicide Peace*, III.

(*b*) Mostly in the plural, that by which a ship is confined or secured, as the anchors, chains, and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbor: as, she lay at her *moorings*. Hence, generally—2. That to which anything is fastened, or by which it is held.

My *moorings* to the past snap one by one. *Lowell, To G. W. Curtis*.

end by which a cable or hawser is secured to a post or ring.

mooring-bits (mōr'ing-bits), *n. pl.* Strong posts of wood or iron fastened in an upright position on a ship's deck, for securing mooring-chains or cables.

mooring-block (mōr'ing-blok), *n.* A sort of cast-iron anchor used in some ports for mooring ships.

mooring-bridle (mōr'ing-brī'dl), *n.* Naut., a chain or hawser attached to permanent moorings, and taken on board through the hawse-pipe in mooring.

mooring-chocks (mōr'ing-choks), *n. pl.* Large blocks of hard wood fastened in a ship's port-holes, with scores in them to hold the moorings.

mooring-pall (mōr'ing-pāl), *n.* Same as *mooring-post*.

mooring-post (mōr'ing-pōst), *n.* 1. A strong upright post of wood, stone, or iron, fixed firmly in the ground, for securing vessels to a landing-place by hawsers or chains.—2. *pl.* Same as *mooring-bits*.

mooring-shackle (mōr'ing-shak'l), *n.* Same as *mooring-swivel*.

mooring-stump (mōr'ing-stump), *n.* A fixture to which boats were formerly moored. It consisted of a large stone, weighing from 3 to 4 tons, with a hole in the middle about 8 inches in diameter, into which a straight white oak butt, about 17 feet long, was inserted, so that at high tide some 3 or 4 feet of the stump appeared above the water. To it were attached a crab and a piece of cable, which were kept afloat by a buoy. (Gloucester, Massachusetts.)

mooring-swivel (mōr'ing-swiv'l), *n.* Naut., a swivel used in mooring a ship to shackle two chains together so that they may not become twisted. Also *mooring-shackle*.

moorish (mōr'ish), *a.* [*< moor* + *-ish*.] 1. Marshy; resembling a moor.
There now no rivers course in to be seen,
But *moorish* fennes, and marshes ever green.
Spenser, *Riths of Time*, l. 140.
The ground here [Amsterdam] which is all 'twixt *Mash* and *Moors*, lies not only level but to the apparent sight of the eye far lower than the sea. Howell, *Letters*, l. l. b.
Along the *moorish* fens
Nighs the sad genius of the coming storm.
Thomson, *Wigton*, l. 60.

2. Belonging to a moor; growing on a moor; as, *moorish* reeds.—3. Having the qualities of a moor; characterless; barren.

They be pathless, *moorish* minds,
That, being once made rotten with the dung
Of damned riches, ever after sink
Beneath the steps of any villany.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

Moors (mōr's), *a.* [*< Moor* + *-s*.] Cf. *Morisco*, *Moresque*, *morris*.] Of or pertaining to the Moors.—**Moors** art, decoration, etc., the art of the Mohammedan people of northern Africa both at home and in Spain during their occupation of that country. It is a branch of the Saracenic art, and bears a close general resemblance to Arabic art, as seen in Syria, and especially

and variety. Like other Saracenic art, it is nearly devoid of the representation of animal or vegetable life, and is especially rich in purely conventional or geometrical patterns, such as interlacings, produced in stamped and colored plaster, in glazed and painted tiles, in carving, etc. Alhambra art is a late development of the Moors. See *under arabesque*.—**Moors** drum, a tambourine.—**Moors** pottery, pottery made by the people of northern Africa: a name specifically given to the basalt built into the walls of ancient Italian churches, assumed by modern writers to have been brought from Africa as trophies.

moorland (mōr'land), *n. and a.* [*< ME. "moorland," < AS. mōrland, < mōr, moor, + land, land.*] 1. *n.* A tract of waste land; a moor.

O the dreary, dreary moorland! O the barren, barren shore!
Tennyson, *Lancelot*, l. 11.

II. *a.* Consisting of moorland; having the properties of a moor.

Moorman (mōr'man), *n.*; *pl.* *Moormen* (-men). [*< Moor* + *-man*.] A Moor; one supposed to be a Moor: specifically applied to Mohammedan tradesmen of Arabic descent in Ceylon.

Loku Appu, tying the Moorman up in the sack, and taking his clothes and bundle of cloth, then hid himself.
The *Orientalist*, 11. 58.

moor-monkey (mōr'mung'ki), *n.* A book-name of a Bornean macaque, *Macacus maurus*: so called from the blackish color. It is about 18 inches long, with scarcely any tail.

moorn, *c.* An obsolete spelling of *mourn*.

moorpan (mōr'pan), *n.* [*< moor* + *-pan*. Cf. *hard-pan*.] A hard clayey layer, frequently ferruginous, found at a depth of 10 or 12 inches in mossy districts. Also *moorband*.

moor-peat (mōr'pēt), *n.* Peat derived chiefly from varieties of sphagnum or moss. [*Eng.*]

moorstone (mōr'stōn), *n.* Granite. [Cornwall and Devonshire, Eng.]

Hard groun is granite or moorstone. Fryce (1778).

moor-tit (mōr'tit), *n.* 1. The stonechat or wheatear, *Saxicola arvensis*.—2. The whinchat, *Pratincola rubicola*.—3. The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. [*Local Eng. in all senses.*]

moorva (mōr'vā), *n.* [*< E. Ind., < Skt. mūrva*.] An East Indian plant, *Sansaviera Zeylanica*; also, its long, tenacious, silky fiber, which makes an excellent cordage. Also called *marool*, and, with other species of the genus, *boasting hemp*.

moor-whin (mōr'hwin), *n.* See *whin*.

moorwort (mōr'wōrt), *n.* A shrub, *Andromeda polifolia*. Also *rosemary moorwort*.

moory (mōr'i), *a.* [*< ME. "moory," < AS. mōrig*, *moory*, *< mōr, moor*; see *moor* and *-y*.] Marshy; fenmy; boggy; watery.

moory (mōr'i), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A blue cloth principally manufactured in the presidency of Madras in India and exported to the Malay people of the south. *Balfour*.

moot, *n.* An old form of *moot*.

moose (mōs), *n.* [Formerly also *moos*, *< Algonquin mu-c*, *Kuisteneaux mouah*: said to

be hornless, and much smaller and more slightly built than the male. The moose inhabits the northernmost part of the United States, as northern New England, and much of British America.

The large-horned Moose with the tripping deer.
S. Clark, *Four Plantations in America* (1670), p. 32.

moose-bird (mōs'bērd), *n.* The Canada jay or whisky-jack, *Perisoreus canadensis*: so called from its frequent association with the moose.

moose-call (mōs'kāl), *n.* A trumpet of birch-bark used by hunters in calling moose to an ambuscade or blind. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, [U. S. and Canada.]

moose-deer (mōs'dēr), *n.* The moose.

moose-elm (mōs'ēlm), *n.* See *elm*.

moosewood (mōs'wūd), *n.* 1. The leather-wood, *Dirca palustris*.—2. The striped maple, *Acer pennsylvanicum*. See *maple*.

moose-yard (mōs'yārd), *n.* A space or area in the woods occupied by a herd of moose in winter, shut in on all sides by deep snow. The snow where the animals herd together to browse upon moose-wood, moss, etc., being trampled down, a sort of inclosure is formed, which may be occupied by many individuals as long as the supply of food lasts. [U. S. and Canada.]

Mooslim, *n. and a.* Same as *Moslem*.

moost, *a.* A Middle English form of *most*.

moot (mōt), *n.* [*< ME. moot, mote, mot, mot*, *< AS. mōt* (found only in comp.), usually *gemōt*, meeting, assembly (*witena gemōt*, assembly of counselors, parliament: see *witena-gemōt*), = *OS. mōt*, *mōt* = *MLat. mote, mōte*, *Lat. mōte* = *MLat. mōte* = *leol. mōt* = *Goth. "gemōt* (in deriv. *gemōjan*, meet), a meeting (cf. *Sw. mōte*, *Dan. møde* = *E. meet*, *n.*). Hence *moot*, *c.* and *meet*.] 1. A meeting; a formal assembly. In this sense obsolete, except as used, chiefly in the archaic (Middle English) form *moot*, in certain historical terms, as *folk-moot* or *folkmote*, *halmote*, etc. See *def. 3*.
The monks were going to London ward,
There to holde grette mote.
Lyell *Grave of Robin Hood* (Child's *Ballads*, V. 80).

2. The place of such a meeting.—3. In *early Eng. hist.*, a court formed by assembling the men of the village or town, the hundred, or the kingdom, or their representatives. It exercised political and administrative functions with some judicial powers. Compare *vitena-gemōt*. See the quotation.

The four or ten villagers who followed the roove of each township to the general muster of the hundred were held to represent the whole body of the township from whence they came. Their voice was its voice, their doing its doing, their pledge its pledge. The hundred-moot, a moot which was made by the gathering of the representatives of the township that lay within its bounds, thus became at once a court of appeal from the *moote* of each separate village as well as of arbitration in disputes between township and township. The judgment of graver crimes, and of life or death, fell to its share; while it necessarily possessed the same right of law making for the hundred that the village *moot* possessed for each separate village. And as hundred-moot stood above town-moot, so above the hundred-moot stood the *folk-moot*, the general muster of the people in arms at once war-host and highest law-court, and general Parliament of the tribe. But whether in *folk-moot* or hundred-moot, the principle of representation was preserved. In both the constitutional forms, the forms of deliberation and decision, were the same. In each the priests proclaimed alliance, the endorsement of higher blood spoke, groups of freemen from each township stood round, shaking their spears in assent, flashing shields in applause, settling matters in the end by loud shouts of "Aye" or "Nay."
J. R. Green, *Hist. of Eng. People*, l. l.

4. Dispute; debate; discussion; specifically, in *law*, an argument on a hypothetical case by way of practice.

The pleadings used in courts and chancery called *moots*, where . . . a case is appointed to be mooted by certain young men, contending some doubtful controversy.
Sir T. Ryot, *The Gleaner*, l. 14.

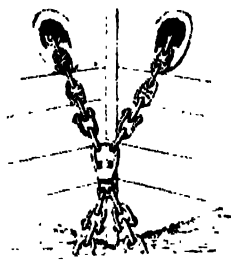
I hard that your Grace, in the disputes of all purposes quherwith, after the example of the wise in former ages, you use to reason your moot.

A. Hume *Orthographie* (L. E. T. S.), *Deed*, p. 8.
Orators have their declamations, lawyers have their moots.
Bacon, *Church of Eng.*

Mark moot. See *mark*. Swain moot or mote, in *old Eng. law*, a court of the forests, held periodically before the verderers, and having jurisdiction of poaching, etc. Sometimes written *swain-moot*. Wood moot or mote, in *old Eng. forest law*, an inferior court held every forty days, a sort of minor "regard" or inspection, in which presentments were made and attachments received. *Mabbe*.

moot (mōt), *a.* [*< AS. mōt*, to be regarded as contracted from *mooted*. Otherwise *moot point* and *moot case* must be compounds, *< moot*, *n.*, + *point*, *case*.] Relating to or connected with debatable questions; subject to discussion; discussed or debated; debatable; unsettled.—**Moot court**. See *court*.

moot (mōt), *v.* [*< ME. moten, mooten, motien*, *elate to a meeting, discuss*, *< AS. mōtian*, *elate to a meeting*, *< mōt, gemōt*, a meeting: see *moot*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To debate; discuss; argue for and against; introduce or submit for discussion.



Mooring-swivel or Mooring-shackle.



Moose (*Alces alces*).

mean 'wood-eater.'] An animal of the family *Cervidae*, the *Cervus alces* or *Alces alces* of those who hold that it is the same as the elk of Europe; the moose-deer of America, by some considered specifically distinct from the elk of Europe, and then called *Alces americana*. It is the largest animal of its kind in America, and corresponds to the elk of Europe, being very different from the American elk or wapiti, *Capreolus (Cervus) canadensis*. The male may attain the height of 17 hands, and weigh 1,600 pounds or more. The form is very ungainly, with humped withers and sloping quarters, and a very heavy, unshapely head. The horns are enormous and completely palmate, with many sharp points. A kind of bag or pouch hangs from the throat. The limbs are thick, with broad hoofs; the tail is very short; the ears are large and slouching; and the muzzle is very broad, with a thick pendulous upper



Moorish Art.—Gateway of Mosque, Tangier, Morocco.

If men would be as diligent in the rooting out of vices and grafting in of virtues as they are in moot questions, there would not be so many evils and scandals among the people. *Thomas a Kempis*, *Instit. of Christ* (trans.), i. 3.

This is the most general expression of a problem which hardly has been mentioned, much less mooted, in this country. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Leibnitz mooted this objection. *Westminster Rec.*

Specifically—2. In law, to plead or argue (a cause or supposed cause) merely by way of exercise or practice.—3. To speak; utter.

The first syllable that thou didst utter,
Was pa da lyn [Where's Davie Lyndsay?]
Sir D. Lindsay, *Works*, p. 263.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To argue; dispute.

Agens thus nyle y not moode.
Politikal Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

2. To plead or argue a supposed cause.
There is a difference between mooted and pleading, between fencing and fighting. *R. Johnson*, *Discoveries*.
He talks statutes as fiercely as if he had mooted seven years in the Inns of Court.

Sp. Baile, *Micro-cosmography*, An Attorney.

moot² (mūt), *n.* An obsolete variant of *moot¹*.

The master of the game, or his lieutenant, sounded three long mootes, or blasts with the horn for the uncoupling of the hart hounds. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 70.

moot³ (mūt), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To dig. *Davies*.

mootable (mūt'ā-bl), *a.* [*< moot¹ + -able*.] Capable of being mooted; disputable; open, as a question.

He declareth the matter, and argueth it by cases of law, much after the manner of a mootable case.

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 244.

moot-book (mūt'buk), *n.* See the quotation.

Plowden's queries, or a moot book of choise cases, usefull for young students of the common law. This was several times printed. *Wood*, *Athena Oxon.*

mootchie-wood (mūt'chi-wūd), *n.* In India, the soft white wood of *Erythrina indica*, used for making light boxes, scabbards, toys, etc.

mooter (mūt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who moots; a disputer of a moot case. *Todd*.—2. In ship-building, a workman who makes trenails. [*Itare*.]

moot-hall (mūt'hāl), *n.* [*< ME. moot-halle, mote-hall; < moot¹ + hall*.] A hall of meeting, debate, or judgment. In the moot halls formerly connected with the Inns of Court, imaginary or moot cases were argued by the students of law.

I shal no runthe haue
Whilo Mede hath the malistrie in this moot-halle.
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 135.

Thanno thel leddeu Jhesus to Calfas into the moot-halle, and it was curil.
Wyclif, *John xviii*. 28.

moot-hill (mūt'hil), *n.* [*< moot¹ + hill*.] No ME. or AS. form appears. In *old Eng. hist.*, a hill of meeting on which the moot was held.

The site, the sovereignty of the settlement, was solely in the hands of the freemen whose holdings lay round the moot-hill or the sacred tree where the community met from time to time to order its own industry and to make its own laws. *J. R. Green*, *Making of England*, p. 187.

moot-house (mūt'hous), *n.* [*< ME. moethus, < AS. mōthūs, < mot, gemot, meeting, + hus, house*.] Same as moot-hall.

mooting (mūt'ing), *n.* [*< ME. moting, motyng, < AS. mōtun, conversation, discourse; verbal n. of mōtan, discourse, moot; see moot¹, v.*] 1. Pleading; disputing.

Her pardon is ful pett at her partyng hennas,
That any mede of mone men for her motyng taketh.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 65.

Stand sure and take good foting,
And let be at your motyng.

Skelton, *Boke of Colin Clout*.

2. The exercise of pleading a moot case.

The society of Gray's Inn has revived mootings, it is understood with some success. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 80.

moot-man (mūt'man), *n.* One who argued a hypothetical case in the Inns of Court.

mooty (mūt'i), *n.*; pl. *mooties* (-tiz). [A native name (?).] A very small bluish falcon, an Oriental finch-falcon, *Microhierax corvaceus*.

moovet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *more*.

mop (mop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mopped*, ppr. *mopping*. [Early mod. E. *moppe*; = D. *moppen* = G. *muffen* (> Ld. *muffen*), pout, grimace; see *mop¹*, *n.*, and cf. *mop²*, *mops*. Cf. *mow²*. Also, in another form and modified sense, *mope*.] 1. To make a wry mouth.

I believe thee hath rold a jackanapes of his feature: make but his countenance, see how he mops, and how he mowes, and how he strales his lookes.
B. Rich, *Faults and nothing but Faults*, p. 7. (*Nares*.)

2. To fidget about. [*Prov. Eng.*]

mop¹ (mop), *n.* [Early mod. E. *moppe*, = late MHG. *muff*, *muff*, a wry face; see *mop¹*, *n.* Cf.

mops, *mopsy*, *moppet¹*, *moppet²*. The words *mop¹*, *mop²*, *moppet¹*, *moppet²*, etc., are more or less confused in use.] 1. A wry mouth; a pout; a grimace.

What mops and mows it makes! heigh, how it frisketh! Is 't not a fairy, or some small hob-goblin?

Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, iv. 2.

2. A pouting person, especially a pouting child; hence, a pet child; a child; a young girl; a moppet.

Understanding by this word a little pretty Lady, or tender young thing. For so we call little fishes that be not come to their full growth, as whitening moppes, gurnard moppes.

Pottenham, *Arts of Eng. Poets*, iii. 2.

3. A young fish. See the quotation under *lef*. 2.—4. The haddock. *Halliwel*.—In the mops, sulky. *Halliwel*.

mop² (mop), *n.* [*< ME. moppe*, a puppet, a fool; cf. *mop¹*.] A fool.

In myrthe with moppes, myrroure of synne.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 376.

This mop meynes that he may make men to ther me so he make many malistries and meruayles unange.
York Plays, p. 290.

mop³ (mop), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *map* (cf. *chop²* *chap*, *strop strap*, *stop flap*, *crop crap*, *knop knap*, etc.); see *map¹*. The Celtic words, *W. mop*, *mopu*, a mop, Gael. *math*, *moh* (f), a tuft, tassel, mop, *moibent*, fr. *moipal*, a mop, are appar. from E., or from the orig. L.] 1. A napkin. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A bunch of thrums or coarse yarn, or a piece of cloth, fastened to a long handle and used for cleaning floors, windows, carriages, etc. A smaller utensil of the same sort is used for washing dishes, etc.—3. Anything having the shape or appearance of a mop.

A young girl with eyes like cool agates and a mop of yellow-brown hair appeared for a moment.
The Century, XXXVI. 840.

4. A statute fair to which servants of all kinds come to be hired by farmers and others. [*Prov. Eng.*]

A grandmother who had patterned Romany, and practiced palmistry at every fair or mop in Midlandshire.
J. W. Palmer, *After his Kind*, p. 81.

5. A tuft of grass. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Rubber mop**, a mop which has at its head a plate of thick India-rubber, serving as a scrubber or squeezer. *E. H. Knight*.

mop⁴ (mop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mopped*, ppr. *mopping*. [*< mop³, n.*] 1. To rub or wipe with or as with a mop; clean with a mop.—2. To muffle up. *Halliwel*.—3. To drink greedily. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*] To mop up, to absorb or take up, as liquid with a cloth or mop.

mopboard (mop'bord), *n.* The wash-board or skirting of a room. See *wash-board*.

mope (mop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *moped*, ppr. *mopping*. [*Var. of mop¹, v.*] 1. *intrans.* To be very dull or listless; especially, to be spiritless or gloomy; yield to gloom or despondency; as commonly used, it implies a rather trivial and weak melancholy.

Or but a sickly part of one true sense
Could not so mope. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 4. 81.

Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 485.

The moping owl doth to the moon complain.
Gray, *Elegy*.

Went moping under the long shadows at sunset
D. G. Mitchell, *Rev. of Bachelor*, iii.

II. *trans.* To make spiritless or melancholy.
Another droops: the sunshine makes him sad;
Heav'n cannot please; one's mope'd, the other's mad.
Quarles, *Emblems*, i. 8.

He is bewitch'd or mope'd, of his brains mottled,
Could he find no body to fall in love with.

Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, iv. 6.

Has he fits of spleen?
Or is he melancholy, moped, or mean?

Crabbe, *Works*, VIII. 4.

mope (mop), *n.* [*< mope, v.*] A low-spirited, listless, melancholy person; a drone.

No meagre, Muse-rid mope, adust and thin,
In a dun night goss of his own leake skin.
Pope, *Dunciad*, ii.

mope-eyed (mop'id), *a.* Short-sighted; purblind; stupid. Also *mope-eyed*.

What a mope-eyed man was I, I could not know her!

Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, iii. 5.

He pitieth his simplicity, and retaineth him for answer that, if he be not mope-eyed, he may find the Procession of the Divine Persons in his Creed.

Abp. Bramhall, *Schism Guarded*, i. 2.

mopful (mop'fūl), *a.* [*< mope + -ful*.] Mopish; stupid; dull.

mop-fair (mop'fār), *n.* Same as *mop³*, 4.

mop-head (mop'hed), *n.* 1. The head of a mop.—2. A person with a rough, unkempt head of hair, resembling a mop.—3. A clamp consist-

ing usually of a movable jaw operated by a screw or swivel, for holding the mop-cloth or mass of yarn to the mop-handle.

mop-headed (mop'hed'ed), *a.* Having rough, unkempt hair, resembling the head of a mop.

moping (mop'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of mope, v.*] A listless, melancholy condition; a gloomy mood.

mopingly (mop'ing-li), *adv.* In a moping or listless manner.

mopish (mop'ish), *a.* [*< mope + -ish*.] Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected; mentally or physically depressed.

One day in his preaching he [the pastor of an Independent church in Scotland] cursed the light, and fell down as dead in his pulpit. The people carried him out, laid him upon a gravestone, and poured strong waters into him, which fetched him to life again; and they carried him home, but he was mopish.

Journal of George Fox (Phila. ed.), p. 222.

mopishly (mop'ish-li), *adv.* In a mopish manner.

Here one mopishly stupid, and so fixed to his posture as if he were a breathing statue.
Sp. Hall, *Spiritual Bedlam*, Boli., xix.

mopishness (mop'ish-ness), *n.* Dejection; dullness; stupidity.

Without this [moderation], justice is no other than cruel rigour: . . . sorrow, desperate mopishness.

Sp. Hall, *Christian Moderation*, i. 1.

moplah (mop'lah), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A Mohammedan inhabitant of Malabar in southwestern India, descended from Arabs who settled there and married native women.

mopper (mop'er), *n.* A muffler. [*Prov. Eng.*]

moppet¹ (mop'et), *n.* [*Dim. of mop¹*, prob. after *moppet²*.] A grinnace. *Davies*.

Albeit we see them sometimes counterfeit devotion, yet never did old age make pretty moppet (mouche).
Urquhart, *tr. of Rabelais*, iii., *Author's Pref.*

moppet² (mop'et), *n.* [*Dim. of mop²*.] 1. A puppet made of cloth; a rag-baby.—2. A young girl. Also *mopsy*, *mopsey*.

Did one ever hear a little moppet argue so perversely against so good a cause? *Dryden*, *Don Sebastian*, iii. 2.

3. A lap-dog.

moppy (mop'i), *a.* [*Origin obscure*.] Tipsey; intoxicated. [*Slang*.]

mops (mops), *n.* [= Ld. G. Sw. Dan. *mops*, a pug-dog; a var. with insignificant formative -s (as in *minx* and *marks*), of *mop*, a wry mouth: see *mop¹*.] A pug-dog.

Mopsea (mop'sē-ā), *n.* [*NL*. (Lamarek).] A genus of imideaceous alcyonarian corals of the family *Isididae*, having alternate calcareous and fibrous nodes. There are several deep-sea species, some of them used for ornamental purposes.

mopsey, *n.* See *mopsy*.

mopsical (mop'si-kal), *a.* [*< mopsy, mopsey, + -ical*. Cf. G. *mopsig*, stupid, morose.] Short-sighted; purblind; mope-eyed; stupid.

Their mopsical humours being never satisfied but in fancying themselves as kings and reigning with Christ.
Sp. Gauden, *Hieraspates*, pref. sig. b (1653). (*Latham*.)

mopstick (mop'stik), *n.* In the pianoforte, a vertical rod at the rear end of a key, by which the damper is raised when the key is depressed.

Also *mapstick*.

mopsy, mopsey (mop'si), *n.*; pl. *mopsies*, *mopseys* (-siz). [*< mops + dim.-y, -y*.] 1. A young girl; same as *moppet²*, 2.—2. An untidy woman. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

mopsy-eyed (mop'si-id), *a.* Same as *mope-eyed*. *Davies*.

mopus¹ (mop'pus), *n.* [A Latinized form of *mope* or *mop¹*.] A mope; a drone.

I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes
But a rabble of tenards.
Scott, *The Grand Question Debated*.

mopus² (mop'us), *n.*; pl. *mopuses* (-ez). [Also *marpus*; said to be a corruption of the name of Sir Giles Mompesson, a monopolist notorious in the reign of James I.] Money; usually in the plural. [*Slang*.]

moquette (mō-ket'ē-ā), *n.* [Also *mocket*; *< F. moquette*, a kind of carpet.] A stuff with a thick soft velvety nap of wool, and a warp of hemp or linen, especially such a material heavy enough to be used for carpeting.

Moquiles (mō-kwīl'ē-ā), *n.* [*NL*. (Aublet, 1775); from a native name in Guiana.] A genus of roseaceous trees of the tribe *Chrysobalanaceae*, distinguished by small anthers, stamens much longer than the flower, and a single ovary immersed in the base of the calyx-tube. About 15 species are known, natives of northern South America and the West Indies. They have rigid alternate leaves, and small flowers variously clustered, usually without petals. See *carapit*.

mora (mō'ra), *a.* [Lat. and L. mor, great.] A
superlative adjective, meaning 'great,' used as a com-
ponent in personal and place names: as, Can-
more, 'great head,' Strathmore, 'great strath.'
mora (mō'ra), *n.*; pl. **morae** (-rē). [L., delay;
hence ult. *moration*, *demur*.] 1. In *ana. proa.*,
the unit of time, equivalent to the ordinary or
normal short; the semion or primary time.
See *time*.—2. In *civil law*, any unjustifiable delay
in the fulfillment of an obligation, for which the
party delaying is responsible. It may be either on
the side of the debtor who refuses to fulfill or on that of the
creditor who refuses to accept. In the first case it gives
rise to an action for damages, in the latter case the debtor
is discharged of liability for the loss of the thing.

mora (mō'ra), *n.* [It., appar. a particular use
of *mora*, delay, < L. *mora*, delay; see *mora*.] An
old game still common in Italy, in which
one of the players, after raising the right hand,
suddenly lowers it, with one or more of the
fingers extended, the other players trying to
guess the number so extended.

mora (mō'ra), *n.* [Guiana name.] A majestic
leguminous tree, *Dimorphandra (Mora) excelsa*,
abounding in Guiana and Trinidad. Its hard
tough wood is much esteemed for ship-building, and is
also fitted for cabinet-work by its susceptibility of polish,
its chestnut-brown color, and its sometimes figured grain.
Moradabad work. See *work*.

Moraea (mō-rē'ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767),
named after Johannes Moræus, father-in-law of
Linnaeus.] A genus of plants of the order *Iri-
deæ*, type of the tribe *Morææ*. It is distinguished
by the petaloid winged branches of the style, and by the
perianth being completely divided to its base. About 40
species are known, natives of tropical and southern Africa,
Australia, and the Mascarene Islands. They are bulbous
plants or grow from a short rootstock, with long narrow
upright leaves, and several or many handsome fragrant
flowers, blue, purple, yellow, or variously colored. Some
species produce edible bulbs, and many from the Cape of
Good Hope are cultivated for ornament, among them *M.*
papilionacea, the butterfly-iris.

Morææ (mō-rē'ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham
and Hooker, 1883), < *Moræa* + *-æ*.] A tribe
of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Irideæ*,
typified by the genus *Moræa*, and characterized
by two or more flowers from one spathe, and by
having branches of the style opposite the an-
thers and often closely applied to them. It con-
tains about 188 species, in 12 genera; the best-known are
Tyridia, *Iris*, and the South African *Moræa* and *Maries*.

morainal (mō-rā'nūl), *a.* Same as *morainic*.
moraine (mō-rā'n), *n.* and *a.* [*F. moraine*;
cf. *It. mora*, a heap of stones, < G. dial. (Bav.)
mor, sand and broken stones, debris.] 1. *n.*
The accumulations of rock and detrital ma-
terial along the edges of a glacier. In mountains
where the glaciers are bordered by cliffs, the materials
of which these are composed, being loosened by frost, rain,
and gravity, fall upon the ice beneath and gradually
conveyed downward, receiving additions as they move.
A simple glacier has ordinarily two such lateral moraines,
and when two glaciers meet and unite the two adjacent
lateral moraines coalesce and form a medial moraine, and
the same thing may be repeated again and again as vari-
ous lateral glaciers unite themselves with the main ones.
At the point where the glaciers and the detritus of the
lateral and medial moraines is thrown upon the ground,
and forms a more or less irregular pile of debris, called
the *terminal moraine*.

II. *a.* Same as *morainic*.
morainic (mō-rā'nīk), *a.* [*F. moraine* + *-ic*.]
1. Connected with or formed by a moraine:
as, *morainic deposits*; a *morainic barrier*.—2.
Forming or constituting a moraine: as, *mo-
rainic matter*.

moral (mor'al), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *mo-
ral*, *morale*; = D. *moraal* = G. Dan. Sw. *moral*,
< F. *moral* = Sp. Pg. *moral* = It. *morale*, relat-
ing to ethics; as a noun, F. *moral*, moral con-
dition, *morale* = Sp. Pg. *moral* = It. *morale*,
morals; < L. *moralis*, relating to manners or
morals (first used by Cicero, to translate Gr.
ἠθικός, moral; see *ethic*), < *mos* (mor-), manner,
custom, pl. *more*, manners, customs, morals.
From L. *mos* are also ult. E. *morose* and *de-
mure*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to rules of
right conduct; concerning the distinction of
right from wrong; ethical. In this sense *moral*
is opposed to *non-moral*, which denotes the ab-
sence of ethical distinctions.

Thus bodily deeds as tokyne and showyge of morall
vertues, without which a soule is not able forto worke
godly. *Hampole, Prose Treatise* (R. E. T. S.), p. 21.

The former properly relates to natural, and the latter to
moral philosophy, or civil society.

Bacon, Physical Tables, III, Expt.
In Matters of Religion, Moral Distinctions are more to be
regarded than Intellectual. *Stillington, Sermons*, III, vi.

Another sort of relation, which is the conformity or dis-
agreement men's voluntary actions have to a rule to which
they are referred, and by which they are judged of, . . .
they be called moral relation.

Locke, Human Understanding, II, xviii, 3.

We are bound to note the circumstance that the moral,
which at one time coincides with the "ethical," at other
times is co-extensive with the "voluntary."

A. Bode, *Emotions and Will*, p. 220.
Even the feelings which we call moral, on account of
their connection with will and desire, often have an in-
definite part of them so combined with feelings located
in the bodily organism, or so dependent on its functions
for their quantity and quality, that a strict separation be-
comes impossible.

G. T. Laid, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 107.
Kant says that the end of Self-love, our own happiness,
cannot be an end for the Moral Reason; that the force of
the reasonable Will, in which Virtue consists, is always ex-
hibited in resistance to natural egoistic impulses.

H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 347.
When in his self-consciousness he (man) realized that
through transgression he had become guilty, doubtless
all things about him seemed different, because in his own
soul there had been a moral revolution.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV, 646.
War is a moral teacher: opposition to external force is
an aid to the highest civic virtues.

Woolsey, *Intro. to International Law*, § 6.
2. In accord with, or controlled by, the rules
of right conduct; opposed to *immoral*. In this
sense *moral* is often used specifically of conduct
in the sexual relation.

The wisest and more *morale* part of mankind were forced
to set up laws and punishments, to keep the generality of
mankind in some tolerable order.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 355.
Take a moral act. What is it that constitutes it moral?
Its tendency, at least according to Shaftesbury's system, is
to promote the general welfare or the good of mankind.

Forster, *Shaftesbury and Hutcheson*, p. 14.
"What do you mean by a thoroughly moral man?" said
I. "Oh, I suppose every one means the same by that,"
said Melius, with a slight air of rebuke. "Sir Gavial is
an excellent family man—quite blameless there; and so
charitable round his place at Tiptop . . . When a man
whose business hours, the solid part of every day, are
spent in an unscrupulous course of public or private ac-
tion which has every calculable chance of causing wide-
spread injury and misery, can he be called moral because he
comes home to dine with his wife and children and cher-
ishes the happiness of his own hearth, the augury is not
good for the use of high ethical and theological disputation."

George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, xvi.
3. In a special sense, relating to the private
and social duties of men as distinct from civil
responsibilities; specifically so used in the
Hegelian philosophy.

"When St. Crispin steals leather to make shoes for the
poor, that act is moral (moralisch) and wrong (unethisch-
lich)"—a remark which explains Hegel's use of *moralisch*
better than much commentary.

D. G. Ritchie, *Mind*, XIII, 433.
4. Connected with the perception of right and
wrong in conduct, especially when this is re-
garded as an innate power of the mind; con-
nected with or pertaining to the conscience.
See *moral sense*, *moral law*, below.

The development of a high moral sensibility can scarcely
fall to bring suffering with it, as the mind recognises the
meanness of actual attainment.

J. Sully, *Sensation and Intuition*, p. 160.
The problem of exercising the child's moral feelings is
clearly connected with that of forming his moral character.

J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 168.
5. Capable of distinguishing between right and
wrong; hence, bound to conform to what is
right; subject to a principle of duty; account-
able.

A moral agent is a being that is capable of those actions
that have a moral quality, and which can properly be de-
nominated good or evil in a moral sense, virtuous or vi-
cious, commendable or faulty.

Edwards, Freedom of the Will, I, 5.
6. Depending upon considerations of what gen-
erally occurs; resting upon grounds of proba-
bility; opposed to *demonstrative*: as, *moral evi-
dence*; *moral arguments*. See *moral certainty*,
under *certainty*.

A moral universality is when the predicate agrees to the
greatest part of the particulars which are contained under
the subject.

Physical and mathematical certainty may be styled in-
fallible; and moral certainty may be properly styled in-
dubitable.

By that my task, replies a gloomy clerk,
Sworn too to mystery, yet divinely dark;
Whose pious hope aspires to see the day
When moral evidence shall quite decay,
And damas implicit faith, and holy lies,
Prompt to impose, and fond to dignify.

Pope, Dunciad, iv, 402.
7. Of or pertaining to morals.—St. Having a
moral; emblematical; allegorical; symbolical.

By my troth, I have no moral meaning; I meant plain
holi-thistle.

Shak., Much Ado, III, 4, 80.
A thousand moral paintings I can show
That shall demonstrate those quick blows of Fortune's
More pregnant than words.

Shak., T. of A., I, 1, 95.
8. Pertaining to the mind; mental; opposed
to *physical*.

Youth, thou bear'st thy father's face;
Frank nature, rather curious than in haste,
Hath well composed thee. Thy father's moral parts
Mayst thou inherit too!

Shak., All's Well, I, 2, 21.
10. Pertaining to the will, or conative element
of the soul, as distinguished from the intellect
or cognitive part. This refers to the usual pre-
Kantian division of the soul.—11. Moralizing.
[Rare.]

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land . . .
Whence thou, a moral fool, sit at still and orest,
"Alack, why does he say?"

Shak., Lear, iv, 2, 28.
Moral cause, a person who incites another to do or not to
do something.

Author here is said to be him who, proposing reasons,
persuades the principal cause either to or from action;
he is also called the moral cause.

Burton, Cicero, tr. by a Gentleman.

Moral certainty. See *certainty*.—**Moral defect**. See
moral deficiency.—**Moral dependence**, evidence, force.
See the nouns.—**Moral faculty**. Same as *moral sense*.

Moral good either virtue or a virtuous action, or a
pleasure or pain coming from such an action.—**Moral
goodness**. See *goodness*.—**Moral inability**. See *in-
ability*, 2.—**Moral insanity**. See *insanity*.—**Moral law**.

(a) The law of conscience or duty; either a single central
principle of right conduct, or the system of rules which
should govern conduct. (b) See *law*.—**Moral neces-
sity**. See *necessity*.—**Moral philosophy**. (a) The phi-
losophy of mind; psychology. (b) Ethics; the science of
morality.—**Moral sense**, a phrase used by Shaftesbury,
but brought into greater prominence by Francis Hutches-
on in 1725, to denote a determination of the mind to re-
ceive amiable or disagreeable ideas of actions, antecedent
to any opinion of advantage or loss to redound from them;
conscience.—**Moral theology**, *morale*, viewed as a system
of spiritual laws proceeding from a divine law-giver; theo-
logical ethics.—**Moral victory**, an actual defeat claimed
as a virtual victory. This designation is often applied to
a defeat which, as from the reduction of a former adverse
majority in a vote, or from other concomitant circum-
stances, is regarded as having in it the elements of future
victory, or at least as giving occasion for some measure of
satisfaction.—**Moral virtue**, a virtue taught by natural
ethics, without revelation; opposed to *theological virtues*,
faith, hope, charity.

II. *n.* 1. Morality; the doctrine or practice
of the duties of life. [Rare.]

Their Moral and Economy
Most perfectly they made agree.

Prior, An Epitaph.
2. *pl.* (a) Conduct; behavior; course of life in
regard to right and wrong; specifically, sexual
conduct: as, a man of good *morals*.

Some, as corrupt in their morals as vice could make
them, have yet been sollicitous to have their children so-
berly, virtuously, and piously brought up.

Smith, Sermons. (Latham.)
Their Moral and Economy
Most perfectly they made agree.

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them, have yet been sollicitous to have their children so-
berly, virtuously, and piously brought up.

Smith, Sermons. (Latham.)
I pray ye beg them upon all occasions;
It mends their morals; never mind the pain.

Byron, Don Juan, II, 1.
(b) Moral philosophy; ethics.—3. The doctrine
inculcated by a fable, apologue, or fiction; the
practical lesson which anything is designed to
teach; hence, intent; meaning.

Whereof examples ben enow
Of him, that thilke moral drowe.

Gower, Conf. Amant, vii.
Real. You have some moral in this Benedicte.

Mary. Moral no, by my troth, I have no moral meaning.
Shak., Much Ado, III, 4, 78.

So, Lady Flora, take my lay,
And, if you find no moral there,
Do look in any glass, and say
What moral is in being fair.

Tennyson, The Day-Dream, Moral.
4. An emblem, personification, or allegory; es-
pecially, an allegorical drama. See *morality*, 6.

The fox, the ape, and the humble-bee,
Worn still at odds, being but three.
There's the moral. Now the t'navoy.

Shak., L. L. L., III, 1, 82.
I Felt. Much whales have I heard on o' the land, who never
leave gaping till they've swallowed the whole parish—
church, steeples, bells, and all.

Per A pretty moral. *Shak., Pericles*, II, 1, 20.
In the middle of his play (he it pastoral or comedy, *mor-
all* or tragedy).

Lastly, *Morals* (or moralities) teach and illustrate the
same religious truths, not by direct representation of scrip-
tural or legendary events and personages, but by allegori-
cal means, abstract figures of virtues or qualities being per-
sonified in the characters appearing in these plays.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I, 20.
5. A certainty. [slang.]—6. An exact like-
ness; a counterpart. [Obsolete or colloq.]

He has got the trick of the eye and the tip of the nose
of my uncle; . . . and as for the long chin, it is the very
moral of the governor's.

Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, p. 353.
She's the very picture—yes, the very moral of Dick Ten-
nin's Beam.

D. Jerrold, St. Giles and St. James, p. 116. (Hopps.)
=Syn. 2. See *morality*.—3. See *inference*.

moral (mor'al), *v. t.* [*F. moraliser*, *a.*] To mor-
alize.

When I did hear
The motley fool thus moral on the time,
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer.

Shak., As you Like It, II, 7, 20

morale (mō-rāl'), *n.* [Intended for *F. moral*, *m.*, mental or moral condition, confused with *moral*, *f.*, morality, good conduct, < *moral*, *moral*: see *moral*.] Moral or mental condition as regards courage, zeal, hope, confidence, and the like; used especially of a body of men engaged in a hazardous enterprise, as soldiers or sailors in time of war.

From a date much earlier than the day when Caesar, defeated at Dyrrachium, gained the empire of the world by so acting as to restore the *morale* of his army before the great contest at Pharsalia, it has been on this nice feeling of the moral pulse of armies that the skill of great commanders has chiefly depended. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 343.

moralist (mō-rāl-ist), *n.* [*< moral*, *v.*, + *-er*.] A moralizer; a moralist.

Come, you are too severe a moralist.
Shak., *Othello*, II, 3, 301.

moralisation, moralise, etc. See *moralization*, etc.

moralism (mō-rāl-izm), *n.* [*< moral* + *-ism*.] 1. A moral maxim or saying; moral counsel or advice; moralizing; inculcation of morality. [Rare.]

Accustomed as he was to the somewhat dreading moralisms of his "congenial friends." *Parrar*, *Julian Home*, x.

2. The practice of morality as distinct from religion; the absorption of religion in mere morality.

The first thing that disclosed to Dr. Chalmers the futility of the *moralism* which was all the religion he had when he began his pastorate at Kilmory was the discovery that it could not bear the scrutiny of the sick-bed.

A. Phelps, *My Study*, p. 301.

moralist (mō-rāl-ist), *n.* [= *F. moraliste* = *Sp. Pg. It. moralista*; as *moral* + *-ist*.] 1. One who teaches morals; a writer or lecturer on ethics; one who inculcates moral duties.

Nature surely (if she will be studied) is the best moralist, and hath much good counsel hidden in her bosom.

Shak., *Titus Andronicus*, p. 77.

The advice given by a great moralist to his friend was that he should compose his passions.

Addison.

The Rational Moralists (Cudworth, Wollaston, Clarke, Price) give no account of the final end of morality.

A. Bain, *Emotions and Will*, p. 257.

2. One who practises moral as distinguished from religious duties; a merely moral as distinguished from a religious person. [Rare.]

Another is carnal, and a mere moralist.

South, *Sermons*, VII, 286.

Sweet moralist! afford on life's rough sea,

The Christian has an art unknown to thee.

Corpus, *A Reflection on Horace*, book II, ode 10.

moralistic (mō-rāl-istik), *a.* [*< moralist* + *-ic*.] Inculcating morality; didactic; as, *moralistic poets*.

morality (mō-rāl-iti), *n.*; pl. *moralities* (-tiz). [*< ME. moralite* = *D. moraliteit* = *G. moralität* = *Sw. Dan. moralitet*, < *OF. moralite*, *F. moralité* = *Sp. moralidad* = *Port. moralidade* = *It. moralità*, *moralità*, *moralis*, < *L. moralitas* (-tas), *manner*, *characteristic*, *character*, < *L. morālis*, of *manner* or *morals*, *moral*: see *moral*.] 1. The doctrine or system of duties; morals; ethics.

The end of morality is to procure the affections to obey reason, and not to invade it.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II.

Moral philosophy, morality, ethics, casuistry, natural law, mean all the same thing, namely, that science which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it.

Paley, *Moral Philos.*, I, 1.

The attempt to exhibit morality as a body of scientific truth fell into discredit, and the disposition to dwell on the emotional side of the moral consciousness became prevalent.

H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 91.

2. The character of being moral; accord with the rules of right conduct; moral quality; virtuousness: often used in a restricted sense to denote sexual purity.

The morality of an action is founded on the freedom of that principle by virtue of which it is in the agent a power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it.

South, *Sermons*.

Until we have altered our dictionaries, and have found some other word than *morality* to stand in popular use for the duties of man to man, let us refuse to accept as moral the contractor who enriches himself by using large machinery to make pasteboard seats pass as leather for the feet of unhappy conscripts.

George Eliot, *Theophrastus Such*, xvi.

3. Moral conduct; the practice of the duties inculcated by the moral rules that are recognized as valid; in a general and collective sense, those forms of human conduct which are the subject of moral judgments.

Morality (in Shaftesbury's theory) is only Beauty in case of its higher stages.

Foster, *Shaftesbury and Hutcheson*, p. 136.

Our theory has been that the development of morality is founded on the action in man of an idea of true or absolute good, consisting in the full realization of the capabilities of the human soul.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 280.

In point of fact, however, morality means nothing more nor less than that state of natural neutrality or indifference to good and evil, to heaven and hell, which distinguishes man from all other existence, and endows him alone with selfhood or freedom.

H. James, *Salm*, and *Shad*, p. 4.

Hence—4. The practice of moral duties regarded as apart from and as not based upon vital religious principle.

All others, they (the Jews) thought, served God only with their own inventions, or placed their Religion in dull morality.

Stillington, *Sermons*, I, viii.

Morality, thou deadly bane,
Thy tens of thousands thou hast slain!
Vain is his hope whose stay and trust is
In moral mercy, truth, and justice!

Burns, *Dedication to (David) Hamilton*.

5. A moral inference or reflection; a moralization; intent; meaning; moral.

But ye that holden this tale a folie,
As of a fox, or of a cock and hen,
Takes the morality thereof, good men,
Chaucer, *Sum's Priest's Tale*, I, 620.

A genial optimist, who daily drew
From what he saw his quaint moralities.

Byrd, *The Old Man's Counsel*.

6. A kind of drama which succeeded the miracle-plays or mysteries, and in which the persons of the play were abstractions, or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, and mental powers and faculties. A popular feature of the morality was the introduction of the Devil and a Vice who under many names attended him, and who was finally merged in the fool of the later drama.

A morality may be defined as a play enforcing a moral truth or lesson by means of the speech and action of characters which are personified abstractions, figures representing virtues and vices, qualities of the human mind, or abstract conceptions in general.

A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I, 65.

—*Syn.* 1–3. *Morality*, *Morals*, *Manners*, *Virtue*, *Ethics*. *Morality* (or *morals*) and *manners* stand over against each other as respectively conforming to right or propriety in the great duties and in the minor forms of action and intercourse. *Morality* is often popularly applied to conformity to right in that particular in which right conduct is most felt to be important, as chastity or honesty. *Virtue* is morality of the fullest type and regarded as a part of personal character. *Ethics* is the technical, as *morals* is the popular, name for the science of virtue.

moralization (mō-rāl-iz-ā-shūn), *n.* [*< F. moralisation* = *Sp. moralización* = *Port. moralização* = *It. moralizzazione*, < *ML. moralizatio* (-ō), *moralizatio* (-ō), < *moralizare*, *moralize*: see *moralize*.] 1. The act of moralizing or reflecting upon morals; a moral reflection.—2. The act of giving a moral meaning or effect to something; explanation in a moral sense.

It is more commendable, and also commendable, if the players have not the moralization of the chess, and when they play do think upon it.

Sir T. Esot, *The Governour*, I, 25.

Annexed to the fable is a moralization of twice the length in the octave stanza.

T. Norton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III, 417.

John de Vigney wrote a book which he called "The Moralization of Chess," wherein he assures us that this game was invented by a philosopher named Xerxes in the reign of Evil Merodach, King of Babylon, and was made known to that monarch in order to engage his attention and correct his manners. "There are three reasons," says de Vigney, "which induced the philosopher to institute this new pastime: the first, to reclaim a wicked king; the second, to prevent idleness; and the third, practically to demonstrate the nature and necessity of nobleness."

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 408.

3. The act of rendering moral; subjection to moral rules; the process of giving a moral character to something.

The elimination of ethics, then, as a system of precepts, involves no intrinsic difficulties other than those involved in the admission of a natural science that can account for the moralization of man.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 8.

The highest type of moralization lies in acquiring such an abstract basis of principle as makes a man a spontaneous and independent force of justice and goodness, not a mere channel through which runs a public and common beneficence.

W. Wallace, *Mind*, XIII, 425.

Also spelled *moralisation*.

moralize (mō-rāl-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *moralized*, *moralizing*. [*< D. moraliseren* = *G. moralisieren* = *Sw. moralisera* = *Dan. moralisere*, < *F. moraliser* = *Sp. Pg. moralizar* = *It. moralizzare*, < *ML. moraliza*, *moralize*, < *L. moralis*, *moral*: see *moral* and *-ize*.] *I. trans.* 1. To apply to a moral purpose, or to explain in a moral sense; dress a moral front; found moral reflections on.

But what said Jacques?

Did he not moralize this spectacle?

Shak., *As you Like It*, II, I, 44.

2. To supply with a moral or practical lesson; furnish with edifying examples.

Fierce warres and faithful loves shall moralize my song.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, vi.

High as their Trumpets Tune his Lyre he strung,
And with his Prince's Arms he moraliz'd his Song.
Prior, *Ode to the Queen*, st. 1.

While chastening thoughts of sweetest ease, bestowed
By wisdom, moralize his penative road.
Forster.

3. To exemplify the moral of: as, to moralize a fable. [Rare.]

That which is said of the elephant, that being guilty of his deformity he cannot abide to look on his own face in the water (but seeks for troubled and muddy channels), we see well moralized in men of evil conscience, who know their souls are so filthy that they dare not so much as view them.

Sp. Hall, *Meditations and Vows*, II, § 4.

This fable is moralized in a common proverb.

Sir R. L. Estrange.

4. To render moral; give a moral character to. It had a large share in moralizing the poor white people of the country.

G. Hamlyn.

'Tis yours with Breeding to refine the Age,
To Chasten Wit, and Moralize the Stage.
Steele, *Conscious Lovers*, Prol.

As a rule, it will only be to a man already pretty thoroughly moralized by the best social influences that it will occur to reproach himself with having unworthy motives even in irreproachable conduct.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 200.

5. To affect strongly the moral or religious sense of; bring into a state of intense moral or religious feeling. [Rare.]

The negroes and many of the poor whites were, for a week or two, not exactly "d-moralized" (by an earthquake), but intensely moralized, giving themselves to religious exercises of a highly emotional character.

Science, IX, 491.

II. intrans. 1. To make moral reflections; draw practical lessons from the facts of life.

Thou hear'st me moralize,

Applying this to that, and so to so,

For love can comment upon every woe.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, I, 712.

I know you come abroad only to moralize and make observations.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 170.

Peter of Blois moralizing "de prastigia fortune," on the magic tricks of Fortune exemplified in the career of his royal patron.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 147.

2. To have an influence, especially a beneficial influence, on morals.

It is not so much that a social life passed in peaceful occupation is positively moralizing as that a social life passed in war is positively demoralizing.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 575.

Also spelled *moralise*.

moralizer (mō-rāl-iz-er), *n.* 1. One who moralizes or makes moral reflections; an instructor in morals.

My uncle was a moralizer who mistook his apophthegms for principles.

T. Hook, *Sayings and Doings*.

In fact there is scarcely any point upon which moralizers have dwelt with more emphasis than this, that man's forecast of pleasure is continually erroneous.

H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 121.

2. One who has a habit of finding an allegory or hidden meaning in passages.

Moralizers, you that wrest a never meant meaning out of everything, applying all things to the present time, keep your attention for the common stage.

Nash, *Sumner's Last Will and Testament*.

Also spelled *moraliser*.

moralizing (mō-rāl-iz-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *moralize*, *v.*] A moral reflection; a moralization. Also spelled *moralising*.

It will be seen by these edifying moralizings how eminently scriptural was the course of Sam's mind.

H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 350.

morally (mō-rāl-i), *adv.* 1. From a moral point of view; with reference to the moral law; in a moral or ethical sense; ethically.

If good, morally so called, bonum honestum ought chiefly to be understood.

South, *Sermons*.

The essential thing morally is the man's direction of himself to the realization of a conceived or imagined object, whether circumstances allow of its issuing in outward action, action that affects the senses of other people, or no.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 144.

2. In accordance with moral law; rightly; virtuously; uprightly.

To take away rewards and punishments is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live morally.

Dryden.

3. Virtually; practically; to all intents and purposes.

It is morally impossible for a hypocrite to keep himself long on his guard.

Sir R. L. Estrange.

morass (mō-rās'), *n.* [= *G. morast* = *Sw. moras* = *Dan. morade*, < *D. moeras*, *MD. moerasch*, *moerasch*, *moerasch* = *LG. MLG. moras*, a marsh, fen; prob. orig. adj., *MD. moerisch* (= *E. moorish*), belonging to a moor, confused appar. with *F. marais*, > *ME. marais*, etc., a marsh; see *marish*.] A tract of low, soft, wet ground, the drainage of which is insufficient either from

in depressed situation or from its uniform flatness; a marsh; a swamp; a bog; a fen.—*Morass* are bog-iron ore.—*Syn.* Swamp, etc. See *marsh*. **marsh-wood** (mō-rās wōd), *n.* The plant *hornwort*, *Ceratophyllum demersum*. **morassy** (mō-rās'ī), *a.* [= *D. morasig* = *G. morasig* = *Sw. morasig* = *Dan. morasig*; as *morass* + *-y*.] Marshy; fenney.

The sides and top are covered with morassy earth.

morat (mō'rat), *n.* [*It. morato*, mulberry-colored, < *moro*, < *L. morum*, a mulberry: see *more*.] A beverage composed of honey flavored with mulberry-juice.

There was grace after meat with a fist on the board.

And down went the morat, and out flew the sword.

Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, ll. 6.

moratel, *a.* [*L. moratus*, mannered, < *mor* (mor-), inanner: see *moral*.] Manner-d.

To see a man well morate so seldom is applauded.

Gaule, Magistrate, p. 138. (Knege, Dict.)

moration (mō-rā'shon), *n.* [*L. moratio*, *n.*, delay, < *morari*, pp. *moratus*, delay, tarry, < *mora*, delay: see *mora*.] The act of staying, delaying, or lingering; delay.

For therein [in the northern hemisphere, and in the apogee] his moration is slower, and so his heat respectively unto those habitations as of duration, so also of more effect.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. vi. 10.

moratorium (mō-rā-tō'ri-um), *n.* [*L. moratorium*, sing. of *moratorium*, causing delay, dilatory.] In law, legal title to delay in making a due payment: as a legislative authorization of suspension of payment by a government bank.

Moravian (mō-rā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Lat. Moravia* (see def.) + *-an*.] 1. Pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians.—2. Pertaining to the religious denomination of the Moravians.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Moravia, a crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, lying southeast of Bohemia. The Moravians are Slavs in race and language, closely allied to the Czechs.—2. A member of the Christian denomination entitled the Unitas Fratrum or United Brethren, which traces its origin to John Huss. Its members were expelled from Bohemia and from Moravia in 1627, but in 1722 a remnant settled in Herrnhut, Saxony (hence the brethren are sometimes, in Germany, called *Herrnhuter*). The organization at present has three home provinces (German, British, and American)—each of which has its own government by synod and several mission provinces. All these together form a whole, represented by a general synod, which meets every ten years in Herrnhut. The ministers are bishops (not diocesan), presbyters, and deacons. The worship is liturgical. The members of the denomination believe in the scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice, and maintain the doctrine of the total depravity of human nature, the love of God the Father, the actual humanity and godhead of Jesus Christ, the atonement, the work of the Holy Spirit, good works as the fruit of the Spirit, the second coming of Christ, and the resurrection of the dead. The Moravians are especially noted for their energy and success in missionary work.

Moravianism (mō-rā'vi-an-izm), *n.* [*Moravian* + *-ism*.] The religious doctrines and church polity of the Moravians, or United Brethren.

moray (mō'rā), *n.* [Also *maray*, *murray*, *murry*; origin uncertain.] One of many apodal eel-like fishes of the family *Muraenidae*, and especially of the genus *Muraena*, of which there are several subdivisions, as *Sulera*. The spotted moray is *M. (Sulera) moringa*, of the tropical Atlantic.



Spotted Moray. *Sulera moringa*.

everywhere with innumerable small dark spots in a fine network of the whitish ground color. Several other morays occur on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States, and *M. mordez* is a Californian moray attaining a length of 5 feet.

morbid (mōr'bid), *a.* [*F. morbide* = *Sp. morbido* = *Pg. It. morbid*, < *L. morbidus*, sickly, < *morbus*, disease: see *morbus*.] 1. Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful. As applied to mental conditions, it commonly implies an over-sensitive state, involving depression of spirits, in which matters affecting the emotions assume an exaggerated significance.

A vicious ingenuity, a morbid quickness to perceive resemblances and analogies between things apparently heterogeneous.

Macaulay, Dryden.

The morbid asceticism that culminates in the life of the Buddhist saint, eating his food with loathing from the sinew-bowl that he carries, as though it held medicine.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 26.

2. Proceeding from or characteristic of disease or a diseased condition.

Whilst the disfigurement of a relaxed fibre premonitions and prepare all the morbid force of convulsion in the body of the state.

Burke, A. Reptile Poem, l.

3. Relating to disease: as, morbid or pathological anatomy.—**Morbid concretions.** See *concretion*.—*Syn.* 1. Diseased, etc. See *sick*.

morbidness (mōr-bid'ness), *n.* [*It. (> Sp. Pg. morbidez* = *F. morbidesse*), sickliness, delicacy, < *morbid*, sickly: see *morbid*.] That quality of flesh-painting which simulates the suppleness, elastic firmness, and soft delicacy of natural flesh.

Nature has been closely consulted, and has revealed to the master a few delicate touches which serve to accentuate the movement, and to give to the flesh that morbidness which is the illusion of the softness and palpitation of life.

Harper's Mag., LXVI. 248.

morbidly (mōr-bid'li), *adv.* [*F. morbidity*; as *morbid* + *-ly*.] 1. A morbid condition or state; morbidness.

Unable from some defect or morbidly.

Kingsey.

There are no women to chaff with, and to rub your mind out of its morbidly.

S. Bowler, in Merriam, I. 300.

2. The proportion of diseased persons in a community; the sick-rate. [Recent.]

This term, which is of recent introduction, is employed to denote the amount of disease or illness existing in a given community; and, as "mortality" expresses the death rate, so morbidly indicates the sick-rate, whether the disease be fatal or not.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 100.

morbidly (mōr-bid'li), *adv.* In a morbid or diseased manner; in a way that indicates a diseased or morbid condition. See *morbid*, 1.

The actions of men amply prove that the faculty which gives birth to those arts is morbidly active.

Macaulay, Dryden.

morbidness (mōr-bid'ness), *n.* The state of being morbid, diseased, sickly, or unsound; morbidity.

morbiferal (mōr-bif'ē-rāl), *a.* [As *morbiferous* + *-al*.] Bringing or inducing disease.

Notice of the Press . . . resembling certificates to the virtues of various morbiferal panaceas.

Lowell, Highlow Papers, Notices of an Independent Press.

morbiferous (mōr-bif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. morbus*, disease, < *L. morbus*, illness, + *ferre* = *F. ferre*.] Bringing or producing disease; morbid.

morbific (mōr-bif'ik), *a.* [= *F. morbifique* = *Sp. morbifico* = *Pg. It. morbifico*, < *L.* as if **morbificus* (> *L. morificare*, produce disease), < *morbus*, disease, + *facere*, make.] Causing disease; inducing disease.

Nothing but the removal of the feverish and morbid matter within can carry off the distemper.

South, Sermons, VI. 311.

Morbific agent. See *agent*. **morbifical** (mōr-bif'ik-āl), *a.* [*From morbific* + *-al*.] Same as *morbific*.

morbifically (mōr-bif'ik-āl-ly), *adv.* In a morbid manner; so as to cause or generate disease.

morbili (mōr-bil'ī), *n.* [*ML., dim. of L. morbus*, disease: see *morbus*.] Same as *menstrua*, 1.

morbiliform (mōr-bil'ī-form), *a.* [*ML. morbilli*, measles, + *L. forma*, form.] In pathol., resembling measles.

morbilous (mōr-bil'us), *a.* [= *F. morbillus* = *It. morbillino*, < *NL.* as if **morbillous*, < *ML. morbilli*, measles: see *morbili*.] Pertaining to the measles; partaking of the nature of measles, or resembling the eruptions of that disease.

morboset (mōr-bōs'), *a.* [= *F. morbeux* = *Sp. Pg. It. morbozo*, < *L. morbosus*, sickly, diseased, < *morbus*, disease: see *morbus*.] Proceeding from disease; morbid; unhealthy.

Scudiger Malpighi, in his Treatise of Galls, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morbozo tumors and excrescences of plants.

Ray, Works of Cotton, I.

morbosity (mōr-bōs'ī-tī), *n.* [*L. morbositas* (> *ML. morbositas*, < *L. morbosus*, sickly: see *morbozo*.] The state of being morbozo; a diseased state.

If we take the intention of nature in every species, and except the casual impediments or morbosities in individual cases.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. III. 16.

morbus (mōr'bus), *n.* [*L.*] Disease.—**Cholera morbus.** See *cholera*.—**Morbus coxarius.** See *hip joint disease*, under *disease*.—**Morbus Gallicus**, syphilis.

Morbus maculosus, purpura hemorrhagica.

morcean (mōr-sō'), *n.*; pl. *morcaux* (-soz'). [*F.* see *morsel*.] A bit; a morsel; a small piece.

(a) A short piece or a passage of a literary composition. (b) In music: (1) A short composition, usually of simple character. (2) An excerpt or extract.

Morchella (mōr-kel'ē), *n.* [*NL. (Dillenius, 1719)*, < *G. morchel*, a mushroom: see *morch*.] A genus of edible fungi of the division *Hymenogaster*, having a fistular stalk and roundish

or conical pitted pileus. It includes *M. esculenta*, the morel. Other species of the genus are eaten. See *morch*.

mordacious (mōr-dā'shu-s), *a.* [= *OF. mordaco* = *Sp. Pg. mordaz* = *It. mordace*, < *L. mordax* (< *mordere*, biting, < *mordere*, bite: see *mordant*.] 1. Biting; given to biting.—2. Acrid; violent in action.

Many of these [composits] are not only sensibly hot, but mordacious and burning.

Reyn. Turc.

3. Sarcastic.

mordaciously (mōr-dā'shu-s-ly), *adv.* In a mordacious or biting manner; sarcastically.

Buchanan, a learned though violent Scot, has mordaciously taunted this tradition.

Waterhouse, On Fortunes, p. 301.

mordacity (mōr-das'ī-tī), *n.* [*F. mordacité* = *Sp. mordacidad* = *Pg. mordacidade* = *It. mordacità*, < *L. mordacitas* (> *s.*, bitingness, < *mordax* (< *mordere*), biting: see *mordacious*.] The property of being mordacious; bitingness.

Such things as have very thin parts, yet notwithstanding are without all acrimony or mordacity, are very good sallets.

Bacon, Hist. Life and Death, § 25.

The facility of doggedly morel of itself could not have yielded the exuberance of his [Skolton's] humour and the mordacity of his satire.

J. D. Rockefeller, Amen. of Lit., I. 310.

mordant (mōr'dant), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. mordant* (def. II., 1), < (*OF. mordant* = *F. mordant* = *Sp. mordante* = *Pg. mordante* = *It. mordante* (> *E. mordant*), < *L. morden* (> *s.*, pp. of *mordere* (> *It. mordere* = *Sp. Pg. morder* = *F. mordre*), bite, sting, prob. orig. **morder* = *AN. morder*, *E. smirt*, sting: see *smirt*, *v.* From *L. mordero* (pp. *morsus*) are also ult. *F. mordacious*, etc., *morsel*, *morceau*, *remorse*, etc., *muzzle*.] 1. *a.* 1. Biting; keen; enustic; sarcastic; severe.

It [salt] in physick is held for mordant, burning, caustic, and mundicative.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 10.

2. Having the property of fixing colors.

II. n. 1. A metal clasp covering one end of a strap or belt, especially if so arranged as to hook into a clasp on the other end to facilitate securing the belt round the person. The mordant often forms with the belt-plate a single design, the decorated front being either as large as the plate or of such shape as to combine with it to form a circular or other regular figure. Also *mordant*.

Byelensky a girdelle hadde upon, The buckle of it was of a stoon, . . . The mordant, wrought in noble wise, Was of a stoon fulle precious.

Hom. of the Rose, l. 1004.

2. In the fine arts: (a) Any corrosive liquid, such as aqua fortis, which will eat into a metallic or other surface when applied to it in the process of etching. See *etching*. (b) A glutinous size used as a ground for gilding; a gold-mordant; an adhesive mixture for attaching gold-leaf to an indented dotted pattern as a picture-background.—3. In dyeing, a substance used to fix colors; a substance which has an affinity for, or which can at least penetrate, the tissue to be colored, and which possesses also the property of combining with the coloring matter employed, and of forming with it an insoluble compound within or about the fibers. Albumin, gluten, casein, gelatin, tannin, certain oils, certain acids, certain resins, alumina, soda, and hard salts pure or in compounds, are used as mordants. A mordant is also termed a *base of base*.

Opposite is the best mordant to fix the color of your thought in the general belief.

O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 272.

mordant (mōr'dant), *v. t.* [*From mordant, n.*] To imbue or treat with a mordant.

Before dyeing cotton must therefore be mordanted; i. e. it must be charged with some substance or substances which cause it to take up the colour.

Benedict, Coal-Tar Colors (trans.), p. 46.

The cloth may be stained and mordanted as usual with tin, and then dyed.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 83.

mordantly (mōr'dant-ly), *adv.* In a mordant manner.

Mordella (mōr-del'ē), *n.* [*NL. (Linnæus, 1758)*, < *L. mordere*, bite: see *mordant*.] An



Mordella R. punctata

a. larva, b. pupa, c. weevil, outline side view of females d. dorsal view of same e. antenna magnified f. serrated signal claw, highly magnified g. legs same natural sizes.

important genus of beetles, typical of the family *Mordellidae*, characterized by the moderate subequatorial scutellum. These beetles are of small or medium size, usually shining-black in color, and inhabit fungi or twigs. There are more than 100 species, most of which inhabit Europe or North and South America, 17 being recorded as North American, as *M. punctata*.

Mordellidae (môr-del'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Mordella* + *-idae*.] A family of heterocerous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Mordella*. They have the anterior coxal cavities open behind, the head strongly constricted at the base and suddenly narrowed behind, the lateral suture distinct, the base as wide as the elytra, the antennae filiform, and the hind coxae lamelliform. These insects resemble the *Rhipiphoridae*, but the antennae are filiform, and the thorax has a lateral suture; they are of small size, pubescent, and glistering-black. They are abundantly found on flowers, particularly on certain *Compositae*. The larvae have short legs, the joints of which are indistinct; they live in fungi and twigs. The family was established by Stephens in 1832.

mordenite (môr-den-î), *n.* [*< Morden* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A zeolitic mineral occurring in small hemispherical forms with a fibrous structure, whitish color, and silky luster. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium, and sodium, and is found near Morden in Nova Scotia.

mordent (môr-dent), *n.* [*< It. mordente*, in music, a beat, a turn, a passing shake, < *mordente*, biting, pungent; see *mordant*.] In music: (a) A melodic embellishment, not so frequent now as formerly, consisting of a rapid alternation of a principal tone with a tone a half-step below it. It is *single* or *short* when the by-tone is used but once; otherwise *double* or *long*. The signs for the single and double mordents are *~* and *~* respectively. When the supplementary tone needs to be chromatically altered, a *b*, *h*, or *sharp* is added below the sign.



(b) Same as *acciacatura* or *passing trill* (German *Pralltriller*), the latter of which is also called an *inverted mordent*.

mordente (môr-den'te), *n.* [It.: see *mordent*.] Same as *mordent*.

mordet, *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *murder*.

mordicancy (môr-di-kun-si), *n.* [*< mordican(t)* + *-cy*.] A biting quality; corrosiveness.

The *mordicancy* thus alloy'd, be sure to make the mortar very clean, after having beaten Indian capsicum, before you stamp any thing in it else. *Krygn, Acetaria*, § 47.

mordicant (môr-di-kant), *a.* [= *F. mordicant* = *Sp. Pg. It. mordicante*, < *It. mordican(t)-s*, ppr. of *mordicare*, bite, sting, < *mordicus*, biting, < *L. mordere*, bite; see *mordant*.] Biting; acrid.

He presumes that the mordicant quality of bodies must proceed from a fiery ingredient. *Boyle*.

mordication (môr-di-kû-shun), *n.* [= *F. mordication* = *Sp. Pg. It. mordicatio* = *Fr. mordicacio* = *It. mordicazio*, < *It. mordicare* (see *mordicare*), a gripping, lit. biting, < *mordicare*, pp. *mordicatus*, bite; see *mordicant*.] The act of biting or corroding; corrosion.

Wise physicians should with all diligence inquire what simples nature yieldeth that have extremum subtilis parts, without any mordication or acrimony. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 602.

mordicative (môr-di-kû-tiv), *a.* [= *Sp. It. mordicativo*; as *mordicatio* (see *mordicare*).] Same as *mordicant*. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch*, p. 774.

mordre, *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *murder*.

more¹ (môr), *n. and n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *more*, *mair*; < *ME. more*, *mor*, earlier *mare*, *mar*, < *AS. maira* = *OS. maira* = *OFries. maira* = *D. meer* = *MLG. mair*, *Lt. meer* = *OHG. maira*, *MLG. mair*, *G. mehr* = *Lecl. mair* = *Sw. mer*, *mer* = *Dan. mer*, *mere* = *Goth. maira*, *maira* (for *maira*) (also with additional compar. suffix, *ME. mairer* = *D. meerder* = *MLG. mairer*, *mairer* = *OHG. mairero*, *mairer*, *MLG. mairer*, *G. mehrer*), *more*, = *L. major* (maior), neut. *magis* (maius), *more*, greater (see also the adv.); with compar. suffix (Goth. *-iza*, *E. -er3*, etc.), from a positive **mag*, existing in *Tout.* only in derivatives, as in the compar. *more* and *mo*, superl. *most*, and (prob.) in *muckle*, *much*, and found in *L. magnus*, great, (fr. *magis*, great; see *muckle*, *much*, *main3*, *magnitude*, etc. Cf. *me* and *most*.) *L. a. 1.* Greater: often indicating comparison merely, not absolutely but relatively greater. (a) In size or extent, as comparative of *much* in its original sense 'great.' [Obsolete or archaic.]

The more light shall be namid the son, hymnes to wast be downe and be dale. *York Plays*, p. 11.

The more part knew not wherefore they were come to gether. *Acts xix. 42*

(b) In number, especially as comparative of *many*.

The children of Israel are more and mightier than we. *Ex. i. 9*

They were more which died with hallothes than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword. *Josh. x. 11*

Pray for my soul. More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of. *Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur*

(c) In degree or intensity, especially as comparative of *much* or as exceeding a small or smaller quantity.

Because he that first put them into a verse found, as it is to be supposed, a more sweetness in his own ears to have them so tyed. *Pultenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 90.

Her lust is bettered with a more delight. *Shak., Venus and Adonis*, l. 78.

Kind hearts are more than coronets. *Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere*.

(d) In rank, position, or dignity: opposed to *less*.

And in or way homwarde we come to ye church ye the Jacobyns holde, in the whiche place saynt James the more was helyd by Herode. *Sir R. Gylfarde, Pygrymage*, p. 21.

Art more thro' Love, and greater than thy years. *Tennyson, Love and Duty*.

2. Greater in amount, extent, number, or degree: the following noun being in effect a partitive genitive: as, *more land*; *more light*; *more money*; *more courage*.—3. In addition; additional: the adjective being before or after the noun, or in the predicate.

There is two or three lords and ladies more married. *Shak., M. N. D.*, iv. 2. 17.

This one wrong more you add to wrong's amount. *Browning, Ring and Book*, l. 187.

A moment more, and Alabama would have been thrown open to the enemy. *Irring, Granada*, p. 65.

The more the merrier. See *merrier*.

II. *n. 1.* A greater quantity, amount, or number.

The children of Israel did so, and gathered, *more*, some less. *Ex. xvi. 17*.

I heard thy anxious Coach man say, It costs thee more in Whips than Hay. *Prior, Epigram*.

When our attention passes from a shorter line to a longer, from a smaller spot to a larger, from a feebler light to a stronger, from a paler blue to a richer, from a march tune to a gallop, the transition is accompanied in the synthetic field of consciousness by a peculiar feeling of difference, which is what we call the sensation of *more*—more length, more expanse, more light, more blue, more motion. *W. James, Mind*, XII. 15.

2. Something superior or further or in addition: corresponding to *L. 2*, with partitive genitive merged.

Tis not in mortals to command success; But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll deserve it. *Addison, Cato*, l. 2.

Who does the best his circumstance allows Does well, acts nobly, angels could no more. *Young, Night Thoughts*, II. 92.

3. Persons of rank; the great.

The remnant were anointed more and less. *Chaucer, Doctor's Tale*, l. 275.

Where there is advantage to be given, Both more and less have given him the revolt. *Shak., Macbeth*, v. 4. 12.

To make more of. See *make*.

more¹ (môr), *adv.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *mare*, *mair*; < *ME. more*, *mare*, etc., < *AS. maira* = *OFries. mair*, *mer* = *MD. mair*, *D. mer* = *MLG. mair*, *mair* = *OHG. mair*, *MLG. mer*, *mair*, *G. mehr* = *Lecl. mair* = *Sw. mer*, *mer* = *Dan. mer*, *mere* = *Goth. maira*, *maira*, *more*; prop. neut. of the adj.: see *more*, *a.* (Cf. *mo*.) *1.* In a greater extent, quantity, or degree.

Suffit for us the we winder heuene No seldr neuer no route ayzed more better. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4279.

Israel loved Joseph more than all his children. *Gen. xxxvii. 3*.

If it be a high point of wisdom in every private man, much more is it in a Nation to know it self. *Milton, Hist. Eng.*, III.

I fear myself more than I fear the Devil, or Death. *Hawell, Letters*, II. 53.

Thicker than arguments, temptations throng, At best more watchful this, but that more strong. *Pope, Essay on Man*, II. 76.

[In this sense *more* is regularly used to modify an adjective or adverb and form a comparative phrase, having the same force and effect as the comparative degree made by the termination *-er*, as, *more wise* (wiser), *more wisely*; *more illustrious*, *more illustriously*; *more contemptible*, *more durably*. It may be used before any adjective or adverb which admits of comparison, and is generally used with words of more than two syllables, in which the use of the suffix *-er* would be awkward, as, *more curious*, *more eminent*, etc., formations like *curiosier*, *eminensier*, etc., being avoided, though occasionally used in older writers. Formerly *more* was very often used superlatively in the comparative: as, *more better*, *braver*, *after*, *mightier*, etc.]

2. Further; to a greater distance.

And yet we ascended war and came to the place where our Lord Christ saying and be holding the Cille of Jerusalem upon Palme of Sonday wepte. *Turkington, Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 28.

30 leagues we sayled more Northwards not finding any inhabitants. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works*, l. 179.

I was walking a mile, More than a mile from the. *Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur*.

3. In addition; besides; again: qualified by such words as *any*, *no*, *ever*, *never*, *once*, *before*, etc., the two being in some cases also written together as one, as *evermore*, *nevermore*, and formerly *nomore*.

The jolly shepherd that was of yore Is now nor jollye nor shepherd more. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. September*.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more. *Shak., Hen. V.*, III. i. 1.

More and more, with continual increase.

And wote more and more it doth encrease; God wote I am no thing in hertye case. *Genarydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 761.

Amon trespassed more and more. *2 Chron. xxxiii. 28*.

More by token. (a) In proof of this: a corroborative phrase. (b) Besides; indeed.

Surely a dragon was killed there, for you may see the marks yet where his blood ran down, and more-by-token, the place where it ran down is the easiest way up the hillside. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby*, l. 1.

More or less, about; in round numbers: an expression denoting nearness, but excluding the idea of precision: as, *five miles more or less*.—None the more. See *none*.—Not the more. See *not*.—To be no more, to be no longer living; to be dead.

Cassius is no more. *Shak., J. C.*, v. 3. 60.

more¹ (môr), *v. t.* [*< ME. moren* (= *MLG. mieren*, *mieren* = *OHG. miron*, *MLG. mieren*, *G. mieren*); < *mora*, *a.*] To make more; increase; enhance.

What he will make less he lesseth, What he will make more he moreth. *Gower, Conf. Amant*, vii.

It is ordeyned that the Aldirman and maistres schull gif no clothing to no persone in morning the pris of the illure. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 461.

more² (môr), *n.* [*< ME. more*, *more*; < *AS. moru*, also *more*, *f.*, and in comp. *more*, *m.*, a root, = *MD. more* = *OHG. morah*, *morh*, *mora*, *MLG. more*, *mohre*, *G. möhre*, also in comp. *mohr-rub*, a carrot; ult. origin unknown. Cf. *more*².] *1.* A root; stock.

Al hit com of one More that vs to dethe brought, And that vs to lyue agayn thrwgh Ihesus that vs bougte. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

She that was soothfast, crisp and more, Of al his lust or joyes heretofore. *Chaucer, Troilus*, v. 25.

2. A plant.

And all the earth far underneath her feete Was dight with flowers: Tenne thousand mores of sundry sent and hew. *Spenser, F. Q.*, VII. vii. 10.

more², *v. t.* [*< ME. moren*; < *more*², *n.*] To root up.

The archebisshop's wodes ek the king hit ech on, That ech tre were ymored that it ne spronge namore there. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 490.

more³ (môr), *n.* *1.* An obsolete form of *more*¹.

—2. A hill. *Hallwell*, [Prov. Eng.]

more⁴ (môr), *n.* [*< ME. also more*, *maur*, in comp. also *mur*, < *AS. mör*, *mür* = *D. moer* = *OHG. mür*, *mur* (in comp.) = *OF. moer*, *meur*, < *L. murrus*, a mulberry-tree, *mörum*, a mulberry, < *Gr. μύρος, mûros*, a mulberry, *μύρα*, a mulberry-tree. Hence, in comp. *ME. morberie*, *molberie*, *mulberie*, *moalberie*, now *mulberry*; see *mulberry*. Cf. *moral* and *murrey*.] A mulberry-tree, *Morus nigra*.

more⁵, *n.* [*< L. mora*, delay; see *mora*¹.] Delay.

That gan to hem clerly certifie, Withoute more, the childis dwellyng place. *Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.*, 134, l. 24. (*Hallwell*.)

more¹. [*< ME. -more*; being the adv. *more*, used after the analogy of, *most* taken as the adverb *most*, but really of diff. origin (see *most*), as a formative of comparison.] A formative of comparison, indicating the comparative degree. It is used with adjectives or adverbs, the superlative being expressed by *-most*, as, *furthermore*, *innumerable*, *outermost*, etc. In some instances, as *evermore*, *forevermore*, *nevermore*, the *more* is merely the adverb *more*¹ used intensively.

more². See *more*.

Morea (mô-rê-â), *n. pl.* [NL. Endlicher, 1833.]

Morus (môr-rê-â), *n. pl.* [*< Morus* + *-ae*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the apetalous order *Ericaceae*, typified by the genus *Morus*, and characterized by pendulous ovules and inflexed filaments reversing the anthers in the bud. It contains 23 genera, including the mulberries and the Osage orange. They are generally trees or shrubs with a milky juice.

moreen (môr-rên'), *n.* [Formerly *moirine*; prob. < *F. moirine*, a conjectural trade-name, < *moir*, mohair; see *mohair*, *moir*.] A fabric of wool, or very often of cotton and wool, similar to tannin, commonly watered, but sometimes plain.

It is used for petticoats, bathing-dresses, etc., and the heavier qualities for curtains.

The gaily dark-colored tawny *moreen* which Mrs. Morrell had deemed good enough for her husband's own room.

moreen, *n.* [Origin obscure.] English cotton cloths made for exportation, as to Africa. *Dict. of Needlework.*

more-handt, *n.* [ME. *more hand*, *more-hand*; < *more*¹ + *hand*.] More.

To make the quen that wat's so gonge.
What *more-hand* mogte he a cheste?

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 474.

more-hough (môr'hok), *n.* Same as *blend-scater*.

moreish (môr'ish), *a.* Same as *morish*.

*morel*¹ (môr'el or mô-rel'), *a. and n.* [*l. a.* < OF. *morel*, *moreau*, dark-colored, blackish (*morel*, *moreau*, *n.*, a dark horse). F. *moreau*, black. = *l. morello*, dark-colored, blackish, tawny, murrey, < *ML. morellus*, *morellus*, dark, blackish, appar. dim. of *L. Maurus*, a blackamoor, Moor (see *Moor*), but perhaps equiv. to *L. morulus*, blackish, 'black and blue,' dim. < *morum*, a mulberry; see *more*². Hence the surname *Morell*, *Morell*, *Morell*. II. *n.* In def. 2. < *l. morello*, dark-colored: see the adj. In def. 3, also *morelle*, formerly *morell*, < ME. **morelle*, *morele*. < F. *morelle* = Pr. *morella* = Pg. *morella* = *l. morella*, nightshade; prop. fem. of the adj.: see I.]

I. *a.* Dark-colored; blackish.

II. *n.* 1. A dark-colored horse; hence, any horse.

Have gods, now, my gods *morel*,
On many a stour thou hast served me wel

M. Ashmole 83, f. 49. (*Halliw.*)

2. A kind of cherry. See *morello*.

Morel is a black cherry, fit for the conservatory before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. *Mortimer*.

3. Garden nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*. See *nightshade*. Also *morelle*.

Thou seest no wheat helleborus can bring,
Nor barley from the maddling *morell* spring.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Barlas. (*Nares*.)

*morel*² (môr'el or mô-rel'), *n.* [Also *morel*; = *l. morille*, *morille*; < F. *morille*, dial. *merouille*, *merouille*, a mushroom, < OHG. *morela*, MHG. *morel*, *morel*, < G. *morel* < Dan. *morkel* = Sw. *morkla*, a mushroom, dim. of OHG. *morchâ*, *morchâ*, etc., a root, carrot; see *more*².] An edible mushroom; specifically, *Morchella esculenta*, which grows abundantly in Europe, particularly in England, as well as in many parts of the United States. It is much used to flavor gravies, and is also dressed fresh in various ways; it is sometimes employed instead of the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, to make catchup.

Spongy *morels* in strong ragouts are for *d.*
And in the soup the shiny snail is drownd.

Gay, *Trivia*, III. 203.

morelandt, *n.* An obsolete form of *moorland*.

Morelia (môr'el'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1831).]

1. An Australian genus of pythons or rock-snakes, of the family *Pythonidae*, having the rostral plate and several of the labials pitted. They grow to a large size, some being 10 feet long. *M. spilotes* is known as the *diamond-snake*, and *M. variegata* as the *carpet-snake*.

2. [*l. c.*] A python of the genus *Morelia*.

morelle (môr'el'), *n.* Same as *morel*¹.

morelle (môr'el'ô), *n.* [*l. c.* < *l. morello*, dark-colored: see *morel*¹.] A kind of cherry with a dark-red skin, becoming nearly black if allowed to hang long. The flesh is deep purplish-red, tender, juicy, and acid. It is a standard cherry, much used in cooking and preserved in brandy. Also *morellon*.

more majorum (môr'ré mâ-jô'rûm), [*l. c.* < *more*, abl. of *mos*, manner (see *moral*); *majorum*, gen. of *maiores*, ancestors, pl. of *major*, compar. of *magnus*, great: see *major*.] After the manner of (our) ancestors.

morendo (môr'en'dô), [*l. c.* ppr. of *morire*, < *L. mori*, die: see *mori*¹.] In music, dying away; diminishing at the end of a cadence.

moreness (môr'nes), *n.* [*l. c.* < *morel*¹ + *-ness*.] Greatness; superiority.

Moreness of Christ's vicars is not measured by worldly measures.

Wych, Letter, in *Lewis's Life*, p. 284.

moreover (môr'ô-ver), *adv.* [*l. c.* < *morel*¹ + *over*.] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also; likewise.

The English 'Council of Aleppo is absolute of himselfe, expert in their language, . . . being *moreover* of such a spirit as not to be danted.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 66.

more-pork (môr'pôrk'), *n.* [An imitative name.] 1. In Tasmania, a kind of goatsucker, *Podargus curieri*.

Somewhere, apparently at an immense distance, a *more-pork* was chasing his monstrous cry.

H. Kingsley, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, xxi.

2. In New Zealand, a kind of owl, *Scotopelia novae-zealandiae*. H. Newton.

Morescoot (mô-res'kô), *a.* [*l. c.* < *l. Moresco*, *Moorish*: see *Moresque*, *Morisco*.] An obsolete form of *Moresque*.

The said mamedine is of silver, having the *Moresco* stamps on both sides. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 272.

Moreski, *a. and n.* An obsolete form of *Moresque*.

Moresque (môr-es'k'), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *Moresk* (also *Moresco*, *Morisco*, *Morisk*): < F. *moresque*, formerly also *morisque*. < *l. c.* < *l. moreaco* = Sp. Pg. *morisco*, < *ML. Moriscus*, *Moorish*: see *Moorish*². Cf. *Moriscus* (< Sp.) and *moriscus* (< F.).] I. *a.* Moorish; of Moorish design, or of design imitating Moorish work. - *Moresque* *damask*. Same as *morris-dance*. II. *n.* A style of decoration by means of flat patterns, interlacings, simple scrolls, and the like, and usually in crude color or in slight relief on metal-work, founded upon Moorish decoration. Also spelled *Mauresque*.

Moreton Bay chestnut. See *bean-tree* and *chestnut*.

Moreton Bay fig. A fig-tree, *Ficus macrophylla*, of eastern Australia.

Moreton Bay pine. Same as *hoop-pine*.

moreynet, *n.* An obsolete form of *murruin*.

morewt, *n.* See *morewt*.

morefondt, *v. t. and t.* [Also *morefondre*; < OF. *morefondre*, take cold, become chilled; prob. < *more*, mucus, rheum, also glanders, + *fondre*, pour: see *found*.] To take cold; have a cold in the head; also, to affect with cold; said of horses.

In Italye the ryuers betroublous and cooide, and because of the snowes that dyscende downe from the mountaynes, wherby they and their horses, after they traueleye all the daye in the hote sonne, shal be *morefondre* or they be ware. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxxx.

I *morefondre* as a horse dothe that weath styffe by taking of a mayne colde, so me *moretons*. *Palgrave*

morefondt, *n.* [Also *morefound*, *morefound*; < *morefond*, *c.*] A disease in a horse occasioned by its taking cold. *Halliw.*

of the Starry, Turning-evill or *More found*.

Treatise on Iacques of Cathe. (*Nares*.)

morefry (môr'fri), *n.* [A corruption of *hermaphrodite*.] A kind of cart. See the quotation.

[Prov. Eng.]

A cart that may also be used as a waggon is, it seems, known locally as a *hermaphrodite*, but the word has in popular use become *morefry*.

Athenaeum, Feb. 1, 1888, p. 143.

morgaget, *n. and r.* An obsolete spelling of *morgage*.

morganatic (môr-ga-nat'ik), *a.* [= F. *morganaticus* = Sp. *morganático* = Pg. *l. morganático* (cf. D. G. *morganatisch* = Sw. Dan. *morganatisk*), < *ML. morganaticus* (also *morganicus*) (with accom. L. term. *-aticus*, *-icus*), of the morning; fem. *morganatica* (also *morganica*), equiv. to *morgangifu*, < OHG. *morgangaba*, MHG. *morgangabe*, G. *morgengabe* = D. *MLd. morgengabe* = Sw. *morgangäfra* = Dan. *morgengave* = AS. *morgengifu*, a morning-gift. < *morgen*, *morn*, + *give*, gift, < *gisan*, give: see *morn*, *morrow*, and *gift*. Cf. *morgning-gift*.] An epithet noting a marriage of a man of high rank to a woman of lower station which is contracted with a stipulation that neither she nor the issue, if any, shall claim his rank or property in consequence; pertaining to a marriage of a woman of high rank to a man of lower station; hence applied also to a wife or a husband who has agreed to such a marriage contract. Such unions are also called *left-handed marriages*, because at the initial ceremony the left hand is often given.

morganatical (môr-ga-nat'ik-al), *a.* [*l. c.* < *morganatic* + *-al*.] Same as *morganatic*.

morganatically (môr-ga-nat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of a *morganatic* marriage.

morganize (môr-ga-niz), *v. t.* [*l. c.* < *Morgan* (see *def.*) + *-ize*.] To assassinate secretly, in order to prevent or punish disclosures, as the Freemasons were said to have done in the case of William Morgan in 1826.

morgay (môr-gâ), *n.* [*l. c.* < W. *morgi*, dogfish, lit. 'sea-dog,' < *môr*, sea (see *merr*¹), + *ci*, dog (see *hound*).] The small spotted dogfish or bounce, a kind of shark, *Squalium canicula*. It is regarded as a pest by fishermen, whose bait it takes. When properly cooked, its flesh is not unpalatable. (*Prov. Eng.*)

morgeline (môr'gel-in), *n.* [*l. c.* < F. *morgeline*, *l. moriscus*, *gallina*, henbit (*Prior*).] A plant, *Ferula hederifolia*.

Morgen (môr'gen), *n.* [*l. c.* < D. *morgen* = *MLG. morgen* = OHG. *morgan*, *morgon*, MHG. G. *morgen*, a measure of surface.] A measure of sur-

face, now or formerly in use in Germany and elsewhere in Europe. It has varied considerably in extent. The Berlin morgen is equal to about 0.831 acre. It is said to have been 1,000 acres in Amsterdam. The word was frequently used in old conveyances of property along the Hudson river in the United States.

Two *morgens* of arable land opposite Stony-point. [Note 2. Four acres.] A. J. W. *Field*, *Hist. Troy*, p. 11.

Seven *morgens* of land were equal to fifteen acres. *Munsell*, *Annals of Albany*, X. 170.

morgivet, *n.* [*l. c.* < AS. *morggifu*: see *morgangatic*, *morgning-gift*.] Same as *morgning-gift*.

morglay (môr'glâ), *n.* [Same as *claymore*, the elements being inverted.] 1. Same as *claymore*.

They can inform you of a kind of men That first undid the profit of those trades By bringing up the form of carrying Their *morglays* in their hands.

Beau. and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune*, l. 1.

2. [*cap.*] The name given to the famous sword of Sir Bevis of Arthurian legend.

And how fair Julian gave him Arundel his steed, And *Morglay* his good sword. *Drayton*, *Polyolhon*, II.

*morgue*¹ (môr'g), *n.* [*l. c.* < F. *morgue*, a haughty demeanor, haughtiness, arrogance, conceit, formerly a sad or severe countenance, a solemn or sour visage, < OF. *morguer*, look at solemnly or sourly, F. brave, defy; origin obscure.] Haughty demeanor; hauteur. [Rare.]

The absence in him (Gladstone) of aristocratic exclusiveness is one of the causes of his popularity. But not only to be free from *morgue*, he has also, that rarest and crowning charm in a man who has triumphed as he has, been praised as he has: he is generally modest.

M. Arnold, *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 682.

*morgue*² (môr'g), *n.* [*l. c.* < F. *morgue*, a morgue, a transformed use of OF. *morgue*, "in the chancel of Paris, a certain choir wherein a new-come prisoner is set, and must continue some hours, without stirring either head or hand, that the keepers ordinary servants may the better take notice of his face and favour" (*Cotgrave*); < *morguer*, look at solemnly or sourly: see *morgue*¹.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends; a dead-house.

moria (môr'i-ä), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *moria*, folly, < *moria*, > *L. morus*, foolish.] In med., foolishness; fatuity. *Dunham*.

Morian (môr'i-an), *n.* [Also *Marrtan*; < OF. *Morian*, *Morgen*, also *Morian*, F. dial. *Maurien*, *Morian*, *Mourian*, a Moor, < *ML. Morus*, a Moor (cf. *Mauritania*, *Mauritania*): see *Moor*⁴.] A Moor; a blackamoor. [Archaic.]

A fair people in a *Morian* can cannot make him white. *Ishy*, *Euphonia* and his England, p. 216.

The *Morian* land (authentic version, "Ethiopia," translating *Cush*) shall soon stretch out her hands to God. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. lxxviii. 81.

moribund (môr'i-bund), *a. and n.* [= F. *moribund* = Sp. Pg. *moribundo* = *l. moribundus*, < *L. moribundus*, dying, < *mori*, die: see *mori*¹, *morit*.] I. *a.* In a dying state.

The patient was comatose and *moribund*. *Copland*, *Dict. Pract. Medicine*, art. *Apoplexy*. (*Latham*.)

He seems at least to have tacitly acknowledged that his sanguinary adventure in statesmanship was *moribund*. *The Century*, XXVIII. 322.

II. *n.* A dying person. *Wright*.

morice, *n.* An obsolete form of *morris*.

morigerate (môr-ij'e-rât), *v. t.* [*l. c.* < *L. morigeratus*, pp. of *morigerari* (> *l. morigerare* = Sp. Pg. *morigerar*), comply with, < *morigerus*, complying: see *morigerous*.] To obey; comply. *Cockeram*.

morigerate (môr-ij'e-rât), *a.* [*l. c.* < *L. morigeratus* = *see morigerate*, *c.*] Obedient.

Thus the armies that went to Rome were as well disciplined and *morigerata* as the schools of the philosophers that were in Greece. *Golden Rule*, II.

morigeration (môr-ij'e-râ-shun), *n.* [*l. c.* < OF. *morigeration* = Sp. *morigeracion* = Pg. *morigeracio*, < *L. morigeratio* (*n.*), compliance, < *morigerari*, comply with: see *morigerate*.] Obedience; compliance; obsequiousness.

Not that I can tax or condemn the *morigeration* or application of learned men to men of fortune.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 2.

That fond *morigeration* to the mistaken customs of the age. *Kelley*, *To Hon. Robert Bayle*.

Courteous and *morigeration* will gain mightily upon them (the Spaniards). *Hawell*, *Porteus Travels*, p. 29.

morigerous (môr-ij'e-rus), *a.* [*l. c.* < *L. morigerus*, complying, obsequious, < *mori* (*mor-*), custom, manner, + *gerere*, carry.] Obedient; compliant; obsequious.

But they would honour his wife as the princess of the world, and be *morigerous* to him as the commander of their souls. *Patient Gris*, p. 6. (*Halliw.*)

moril, *n.* See *morel*².
morilliform (mō-ril'-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< morel*², *moril*, + *L. forma*, shape.] Having the shape or appearance of a morel or moril. See *morel*².
morillon (mō-ril'-on), *n.* [*< F. morillon*, a shield-drake, also a kind of black grape (Cotgrave), *< OF. moril*, dark: see *morel*¹.] 1. The golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion*: so called with reference to the black head, neck, and back. Pennant, *Arc. Zool.*, 1785.—2. Same as *morello*.

Morillons we have from Germany and other places beyond sea, . . . the outer side is like a honey-comb. *Aubrey's Royal Soc. MS.*

morin (mō'-rin), *n.* [*< L. morus*, mulberry tree (see *Morus*), + *-in*.] A yellow coloring matter obtained from fustic, *Chlorophora tinctoria*.

Morinda (mō-rin'-dā), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1722), so called from the shape and color of its fruit, and its locality; irreg. *< L. morus*, the mulberry, + *Indicus*, Indian.] A genus of rubiaceous plants, type of the tribe *Morinda*, distinguished by its small heads of many confluent flowers. About 40 species are known, all tropical, mainly in Asia and Oceania, a few in Africa and America. They are shrubs or trees, with white flowers in axillary or terminal clusters, and opposite leaves. *M. citrifolia* and *M. tinctoria*, and sometimes all species of the genus, are called *Indian mulberry*. These and other species yield important dyes. See *achē*, *ach rot*, *at rot*. *M. tinctoria* of the West Indies has the name *garcinea*. Seven fossil species have been described, all from the Tertiary of Europe.

Morinda (mō-rin'-dā), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), *< Morinda* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the order Rubiales. It is characterized by an ovary of from two to four cells, each with one ovule attached to the partition, and contains 10 genera and about 60 species, all tropical trees or shrubs.

morinel (mō-rin'-el), *n.* [*< F. morinelle*, dim., *< L. morus*, *< Gr. μῆρος*, silly.] The dotted-leaf, *Endromis morinellus*: so called from its apparent stupidity. See *cut* under *dotted*.

Moringa (mō-ring'-gā), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1780); from its native name in Malabar.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees, forming the order *Moringaceae*, and characterized by a disk investing the tube of the calyx, ten stamens, five one-celled anthers, and an ovary of one cell with three parietal placentas and many ovules. Three species are known, natives of northern Africa, western Asia, and the East Indies. They have white or red flowers in axillary panicles, long pods, and twice or thrice pinnate alternate leaves. One species, perhaps two, are important, for which see *ben-nut*, *ben oil*, *karahulash tree*, and *sepharitic wood* (under *wood*).

Moringaceae (mō-ring'-gā'-sē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1840), *< Moringa* + *-aceae*.] A synonym for *Moringae*.

Moringae (mō-rin'-gā-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1820), *< Moringa* + *-ae*.] An anomalous order of plants, polypetalous, but allied to the *Gymnosperms* consisting of the single genus *Moringa*.

Moringidae (mō-ring'-gā-ō), *n.* [NL.] A genus of mureinoid fishes founded by Sir John Richardson in 1845, type of the family *Moringiidae*. *M. lunibridata* is of worm-like appearance, the vertical fin being reduced to a fold around the end of the tail.

Moringiidae (mō-ring'-gā-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Moringa* + *-idae*.] A family of mureinoid apodal fishes represented by the genus *Moringia*. They are of eel-like form, with specially elongated abdominal region; the heart is situated far behind the gills, and the pterygopalatine arch and opercular apparatus are imperfect. The several species inhabit Oriental seas. Also *Pigobranchium*.

Morin's apparatus. [After the French inventor A. J. Morin (1795-1880).] An apparatus designed to illustrate the laws of falling bodies. It consists of a light wooden cylinder covered with paper, made to rotate uniformly about a vertical axis, in front of which falls a small weight, guided by two light wires. A pencil attached to the falling weight traces out on the paper of the rotating cylinder a line which, so long as the effect of the air resistance is negligible, is found to be a parabolic curve. The distance fallen through is then shown to vary according to the square of the time, in accordance with the theoretical law.

Morio (mō'-ri-ō), *n.* [NL., *< L. morio*, a fool, a monster.] 1. In entom., a genus of carabid beetles, containing such as *M. monticola* of the southern United States. The genus pertains to the scaritid section of *Carabidae*, and is sometimes made type of a family *Morioidae*. It is of wide distribution but has only about 25 species. These are mainly South American but some are found in Africa, the East Indies, and Australia, and 2 in Europe. One occurs in the United States. *Latreille*, 1830.
 2. A genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1810.

morion (mō'-ri-on), *n.* [Formerly also *morrian*, *morion*, *morion*, *murrian*; *< OF. (and F.) morion* = *It. morione* = *Sp. morrión*, *< Sp. morrión*, a morion, prob. *< morra*, the crown of the head, *< morro*, anything round; cf. *moron*, a hillock; perhaps *< Basque morro*, a hill.] A form of helmet of iron, steel, or brass, somewhat like a hat in shape, often with a crest or comb over the top,



Morion of Spanish make, with comb, 16th century.

and without beaver or vizor, introduced into England from France or Spain about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Swords, Morions, Pouldrons, Vault-brace, Pike, & Lances are no defence, but rather hindrances. *Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II, The Vocation.

I have provided me a morion, for fear of a clap on a cockcomb. *Ford*, *Lover's Melancholy*, iv. 2.

Their beef they often in their morrions stew'd. *W. King*, *Art of Cookery*.

Cockcomb morion. See *cockcomb*. **Spanish morion**, a form of morion which has a broad brim like a hat, as contrasted with the comb morion.

morion² (mō'-ri-on), *n.* [Appar. short for *L. morionem*, a kind of dark-brown rock-crystal.] A variety of smoky quartz having a very dark-brown or nearly black color. It is probably the same as the *morionem* of Pliny, although some writers refer this to black tourmaline.

Morionidae (mō-rion'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Morion* (see *-idae*).] A family of carabid *coleoptera*, named from the genus *Morio*. They have the middle coxae separate, and the fore legs more or less enlarged at the tip. There are about 12 genera, mainly distinguished by the peculiarities of the elytral striae. Though the species are not numerous, they are distributed throughout most of the warm portions of the globe.

morio (mō'-ri-ō), *n.* [*< Gr. μῆρος*, silly, dim., of *μῆρος*, a part, + *παῖς*, verbal adj. of *παῖς*, form.] In surg., the repair of lost or injured parts; autoplasty; plastic surgery.

Morisco (mō-ris'-kō), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *Morisko* (and *Morisk*); *< Sp. morisco*: see *Moorish*², *Moresque*, *morris*¹.] I. *a.* Same as *Moresque*.

They trim it with paint after the morisco manner. *Sir T. Herbert*, *Travels in Africa*, p. 129.

A piece of as good morisco work as any I had yet seen. *H. Striburner*, *Travels through Spain*, xxi.

II. *n.* 1. In *Span. hist.*, a person of the Moorish race; a Moor. The name was applied to the Moors after their conquest by the Spaniards; they were expelled from Spain in 1609.

These two circumstances leave no reasonable doubt that the writer of the poem was one of the many *Moriscos* who . . . had forgotten their native language and adopted that of their conquerors. *Ticknor*, *Span. Lit.*, I, 86.

2†. The language of the Moors of Spain.

He, leaping in front of all, set hand to his falchion, and said, in morisco, let none of you that are here stir. . . . The Moors, hearing their master say so, were marvellously amazed. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 14. (*Latham*.)

3†. The Moorish dance known also as *morris-dance*.—4†. A dancer of the morris-dance.

I have seen Him caper upright like a wild Morisco, Shaking the bloody darts as he his bells. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. VI.*, III, i. 365.

5. A dance performed by one person, differing from the morris-dance. See the last quotation.

Your wit skips a morisco. *Morison*, What you Will, iv. 1. To this purpose were taken up at Rome these forlaine exercises of vaulting and dancing the Morisco. *Hakewell*, *Apology*, p. 366.

The *Morisco* or Moor dance is exceedingly different from the morris dance, . . . being performed by the castanets, or rattles, at the end of the fingers, and not with bells attached to various parts of the dress. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 300.

6†. The style of architecture or ornamentation commonly called *Morish*.

morish (mō-rish), *a.* [*< morel*¹ + *-ish*.] 1. Such that more is needed; insufficient. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Lady S. How do you like this tea, Colonel? *Col.* Well enough, Madam, but methinks it is a little morish.

Lady S. Oh, Colonel, I understand you; Betty, bring the cannister. *Swift*, *Familiar Conversation*, I.

2. Such that more is desired; nice. [*Colloq.*]

Morisk, **Moriskot**, *a. and n.* Obsolete forms of *Morisco*.

Morisonian (mō-ris'-ō-ni-an), *a. and n.* [*< Morison* (see def. of *Morisonianism*) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Morisonianism.

II. *n.* A member of the Evangelical Union. See *Morisonianism*.

Morisonianism (mō-ris'-ō-ni-an-izm), *n.* [*< Morisonian* + *-ism*.] The system of doctrines

professed by one of the religious denominations of Scotland, the Evangelical Union (which see, under *evangelical*). [The terms *Morisonianism* and *Morisonian*, derived from the name of James Morison, one of the originators of the body, are now very little used.]
morkin (mōr'-kin), *n.* [For **morkin*, *< OF. mortekine*, *mortekine*, *mortekine* = *Old. mortekine*, "any dead carrion" (Florin) (*Ir. mairkine* = *W. burgyn*), *< ML. mortecinus*, a beast that has died of disease, neut. of *L. mortecinus*, that has died (as an animal), dead, hence carrion, *< mor(t)-s*, death: see *mort*¹. Cf. *morling*.] A beast that has died by sickness or mischance, or (according to Halliwell) that is the product of an abortive birth.

Could he not sacrifice Some sorry morkin that unblinded dies? *Sp. Hall*, *Satires*, III, iv. 4.

morl (mōrl), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] An Asiatic deer, *Cervus wallachi*.

morland, *n.* An obsolete form of *moorland*.

morling, **morling** (mōr'-, mōrl'-ing), *n.* [*< mort*² + *-ing*. Cf. *morkin*.] 1. A sheep or other animal dead by disease.

A wretched, withered morling, and a piece Of carrion, wrapt up in a golden fleece. *Pasciusus Plurim*, p. 35. (*Norse*.)

2. Wool from a dead sheep. *Blount*.

morlop (mōr'-lop), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A variety of jasper pebble found in New South Wales. See the quotation.

Amongst the Jasper pebbles are some of pale mottled tints of yellow, pink, drab, brown, bluish gray, &c. These are termed *morlops* by the miners, and are regarded by them with much favor, as they say that they never find one in the dish without diamonds accompanying it. *U. S. Cons. Report* (1886), No. 70, p. 319.

normaer (mōr'-mār), *n.* [*< Gael. normhaor*, high steward, *< mor*, great, + *maor*, steward. Cf. *maormor*.] Same as *maormor*.

normaerahip (mōr'-mār-ship), *n.* [*< normaer* + *-ship*.] The office of a normaer or maormor.

From these *normaerships*, which correspond with the ancient *mor tuatha*, came most, if not all, the ancient Scottish earldoms. *Encyc. Brit.*, X, 800.

normalt (mōr'-mal), *n.* [*< ME. normal*, *normal*, *morimal*, *morimal*, *marmole*, *mormal*, *< OF. mormal*, *normal*, *F. mormal*, *mal*, *OF. also mormalt*, *< ML. malum mortuum*, an old sore, an evil; *malum*, neut. of *malus*, bad, evil; *mortuum*, neut. of *mortuus*, dead: see *mort*¹.] A cancer or gangrene; an old sore.

dret harm was it, as it thought me, That on his schyne a normal hadde he. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 386.

Luxuria ys a lyther normale. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 218.

They will give him a quantity of the quintessence shall serve him to cure kibes or the mormalt of the shin. *R. Jonson*, *Mercury Vindicated*.

mormeluchet, *n.* [*< Gr. μωρμολύχαι*, *μωρμολύχαι*, a bugbear, hobgoblin, *< μωρμολύχαι*, also *μωρμολύχαι*, frighten, scare, be scared, *< μωρμολύχαι*, a bugbear.] A hobgoblin; a bugbear.

They hear and see many devils, bugbears, and mormeluches. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 658.

mormo (mōr'-mō), *n.* [NL. in sense 2, *< Gr. μωρμολύχαι*, also *μωρμολύχαι*, a hideous she-monster, a bugbear.] 1†. A bugbear; false terror.

One would think by this play the devils were mere mormos and bugbears, fit only to fright children and fools. *Jerry Collier*, *English Stage*, p. 192. (*Halliwell*.)

The mormos and bugbears of a frightened rabble. *Warburton*, *Prodigies*, p. 80.

2. [*cap.*] In entom., a genus of noctuid moths of the subfamily *Amphipyrrinae*, erected by Hübner in 1810, having the tufted abdomen extended beyond the hind wings. The only species, *M. maura*, is distributed throughout Europe.

Mormon¹ (mōr'-mōn), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μωρμολύχαι*, a bugbear: see *mormo*.] In zool., the name, generic or specific, of several animals. (a) In mammal.: (1) (*f. c.*) The specific name of the mandrill, a baboon, *Cynocephalus mormon*. See *mandrill*. (2) A genus of such baboons first cited by Lesson, 1840. *M. leucophaea* is the drill. See *Cynocephalus*. (b) In ornith., a genus of puffins of the family *Alcidae*, founded by Illiger, 1811: now more frequently called *Fratercula*. *M. arctica* is a current name of the common puffin; *M. cirratus*, of the tufted puffin. See *Fratercula*, *Lunda*, and *cut* under *puffin*.

Mormon² (mōr'-mōn), *n.* [Prop. attrib. use (the *Mormon* Church, Bible, etc.) of *Mormon*, one of the characters of the "Book of Mormon," from whom it derives that name.] An adherent of a religious body in the United States, which calls itself "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints." This denomination was founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, a native of Sharon, Vermont. The government of the church is a hierarchy consisting of two orders of priesthood, an order of Melchizedek (the higher) and an Aaronic or lesser order. The former is presided

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mornspeech, *n.* Same as *morn-speech*.

It is ordained to have four mornspeeches in the zone.
English Birds (E. T. S.), p. 46.

morn-tide, *n.* Same as *morn-tide*.

morn-whit, *n.* [ME. *mornwhite*.] The morning time.

Not by one after mynnyghte alle his made changede.
He mett in the morn the fulle marvelous dremes!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3224.

moro (mô'ro), *n.* [NL., < L. *morus*, a mulberry; see *moro*.] The vinous grosbeak, stonebird, or desert-trumpeter, *Carpodacus* (*Buccones*) *guthrieus*, a small fringillid bird.

Moroccan (mô-rok'ân), *a.* [< *Morocco* (see *moro*) + -an.] Of or pertaining to Morocco, a sultanate in northwestern Africa, lying west of Algeria, or its inhabitants.

The Jew is still the most remarkable element in the Moroccan population.
The Academy, No. 401, p. 371.

Morocco (mô-rok'ô), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *Morocco leather*; cf. equiv. *maroquin*, < F. *maroquin* = Sp. *marroquin* = Pg. *marroquim* = It. *marrochino*, with accom. adj. form, = E. -net; so called from Morocco or Marocco (ME. *Marrok*), < Ar. *Murrukush*, the city which gave its name to the country, and in which the manufacture of Morocco leather is still carried on.]
1. *n.* 1. Leather made from goatskins, tanned with sunbeams, originally in the Barbary States, but afterward very largely in the Levant, and now produced in Europe from skins imported from Asia and Africa. The peculiar qualities of true Morocco are great firmness of texture with flexibility, and a grained surface, of which there are many varieties. This surface is produced by an embossing process called *grain-fog*. True Morocco is of extreme hardness, and makes the most durable bookbindings. It is used also for upholstering seats and for similar purposes, and to a certain extent in shoemaking.
2. Leather made in imitation of this, often of sheepskins, and used for the same purposes, but much more largely in shoemaking.—3. A very strong kind of ale anciently made in Cumberland, said to have a certain amount of beef among its ingredients, the recipe being kept a secret.—**French Morocco**, in bookbinding, an inferior quality of Levant Morocco, having usually a smaller and less prominent grain.—**Levant Morocco**. See *leopard*.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of Morocco; also, of the common red color of Morocco leather.
Morocco (mô-rok'ô), *v. t.* To convert into Morocco.
Morocco gum. See *gum arabic*, under *gum*.
Morocco-head (mô-rok'ô-head), *n.* The American sheldrake or merganser, *Mergam americana*. [New Jersey.]
Morocco-jaw (mô-rok'ô-jâ), *n.* The surf-scooter or surf-duck, *Edemia perspicillata*; so called from the color of the beak. G. Trumbull, 1888. [Long Island.]

Morology (mô-ro-lô-jî), *n.* [< Gr. *morologia*, foolish talking, < *morologos*, talking foolishly, < *moros*, foolish, + *logos*, speak; see *-ology*.] Foolish speech. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

Morone (mô-ro-n'), *n.* [< L. *morus*, a mulberry-tree; see *moro*.] Same as *maron*.
Moronobea (mô-ro-nô-bé-â), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), < *moronobea*, the native name of the tree among the Galibis of Guiana.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the polypetalous order *Guttifera*, type of the tribe *Moronobea*, distinguished by short sepals, erect twisted petals, and spirally twisted filaments partly monadelphous. One species, *M. cocconia*, is known, native of tropical America. It is a tall tree, with long horizontal branches, large white solitary flowers, spirally grooved berries, and a copious gummy juice. See *hog gum*.

Moronobes (mô-ro-nô-bé-â), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1830), < *Moronobea* + -es.] A tribe of plants of the order *Guttifera*, typified by the genus *Moronobea*, and characterized by the absence of cotyledons and by an elongated style. It includes 5 genera, of tropical America, Africa, and Madagascar, all shrubs or trees with gummy juice, one of which the *Platanus* of South American forests, reaches an immense size.

Morose (mô-rô-s'), *a.* [= F. *morose*, < L. *morosus*, particular, acerbulous, fastidious, self-willed, wayward, capricious, fretful, peevish, < *mos* (mor-), way, custom, habit, self-will; see *morall*.] 1. Fastidious; scrupulous.

Speak morose things always, and loose things at table.
Bacon's Book (E. E. T. S.), II. 20.

2. Of a sour temper; severe; sullen and austere.

A morose, ill-conditioned, ill-natured person in all clubs and companies whatsoever.
South, Sermons, VI. 111.

Sometimes at that moment pinched him close,
Else he would seldom bitter or morose.
Cowper, Epistle to J. Hill.

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—Syn. 2. *Gloomy, Sulky*, etc. (see *collo*), gruff, crabbed, crusty, churlish, surly, ill-natured, ill-natured, cross-grained.

morose (mô-rô-s'), *a.* [= OF. *moros* = Sp. It. *moroso*, lingering, slow, < ML. *morosus*, lingering, slow, < L. *mora*, delay; see *mora*.] The form was appar. due in part to *morose*.] Lingering; persistent.

Here are forbidden all wanton words, and all morose delighting in venereal thoughts.
Jer. Taylor.

Morose delectation, in *theol.*, pleasure in the remembrance of past impurities.

morosely (mô-rô-s'li), *adv.* In a morose manner; sourly; with sullen austerity.

moroseness (mô-rô-s'ness), *n.* The state or quality of being morose; sourness of temper; sullenness.

morosity (mô-rô-s'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *morosité*, < L. *morositas* (-s), peevishness, < *morosus*, peevish; see *morose*.] 1. Moroseness.

Blot out all peevish dispositions and morosities.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 199.

2. *Morose people*.

Fears not what those morose (read morosities) will murmur whose dead cinders brook no glowing sparks, nor care not for the opinion of such as hold none but philosophy for a subject.
Greene's Vision.

Diogenes was one of the first and foremost of this rusty morosity.
Nash, Unfortunate Traveller.

morosoph (mô-ro-sôf), *n.* [< OF. *morosoph*, < L. *morosophos*, foolishly wise, < Gr. *moros*, foolish, + *sophos*, wise, < *sophomoros*.] A philosophical or learned fool.

Heroby you may perceive how much I do attribute to the wise foolery of our morosoph, Triboulet.
Laubach, tr. by Ozell, III. 46. (Nares.)

morosous (mô-rô-s'us), *a.* [< ML. *morosus*, lingering; see *morose*.] Same as *morose*.
Daily experience either of often lapses, or morosous desires.
Sheldon, Miracles (1816), p. 201.

morowet, *n.* A Middle English form of *morrow*.

morowespecht, *n.* Same as *morn-speech*.

morowetide, *n.* Same as *morn-tide*.

moroxite (mô-rok'sit), *n.* [< Gr. *moroxite*, *moroxite*, a variety of pipe-clay, + -ite.] A crystallized form of apatite, occurring in crystals of brownish or greenish-blue color. It is found in Norway.

Morphean (môr-fe-an), *a.* [< L. *Morpheus*, q. v. + -an.] Of or belonging to Morpheus, a god of dreams in the later Roman poets.

The Morphean fount
Of that fine element that visions, dreams,
And fitful whims of sleep are made of.
Keats, Endymion, l.

morphetic (môr-fet'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *Morpheus*, q. v. + -etic.] Pertaining to sleep; slumberous. [Rare.]

I am involuntarily asleep at this very moment; in the very centre of the morphetic domain.
Mrs. Burney, Camilla, II. 4.

Morpheus (môr-fus), *n.* [L. (in Ovid, the first classical writer who mentions Morpheus), < Gr. as if **Morpheus*, god of dreams, so called from the form he calls up before the sleeper, < *morpos*, form.] In the later Roman poets, a god of dreams, son of Sleep; hence, sleep.

morpheus (môr-fu), *n.* [Also *morfeus*, *morpheus*, *morpheus*; < F. *morpheus*, *morpheus* = Sp. *morpheus* = Pg. *morpheus* = It. *morpheus*, *morpheus*, < ML. *morpheus*, also *morpheus*, a scurfy eruption, prob. for **morpheus* (cf. equiv. *morpheus*), prob. < Gr. *morpos*, form, shape.] A scurfy eruption. *Dungham*.

A morpheus or stayning of the skin.
Not. Dictionary, under *Alphos* ed. 1659. (Halliwell.)

No man ever saw a gray hair on the head or beard of any Truth, wrinkle, or morpheus on its face.
N. Ward, Simple Cocker, p. 28.

morpheus (môr-fu), *v. t.* [< *morpheus*, *n.*] To cover with morpheus.

Whose handless bonnet veils his cloggrown chin
And sullen rage bewray his morpheus skin.
Sp. Hall, Salmes, IV. v. 20.

Do you call this painting?
No, no, but you call it a covering of an old
Morpheus lady, to make her disown her again.
W. Butler, Duchess of Malfi, II. 1.

morphia (môr-fi-â), *n.* [NL., < L. *Morpheus*, q. v.] Same as *morphine*.

morphic (môr-fik), *a.* [< Gr. *morpos*, form, + -ic.] In *biol.*, of or pertaining to form; morphological; as, a *morphic* character.

The majority of specific characters are of divergent origin, are *morphic* as distinguished from developmental.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 111.

Morphic valence, morphological value or equivalency in the scale of evolution of organic forms. Thus, any organism, in the gastrula stage of development is a gastrula form, having the morphic valence of a gastrula. *Cous*.

Morphides (môr-fi-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Morpheus* + -ides.] The *Morphides* rated as a family.

Morphine (môr-fi-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Morpheus* + -ine.] A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies, typified by the genus *Morpho*, with large wings, grooved to receive the short abdomen, and ocellated on the under side, and filiform antennae. They are found in tropical America and the East Indian islands, with a few in continental Asia. The genera and upward of 100 species compose the subfamily.

morphine (môr-fin), *n.* [< F. *morphine* = Pg. *morfina* = It. *morfina*, < NL. *morfina*, *morfine*, < L. *Morpheus*, the god of sleep; see *Morpheus*.] An alkaloid, C₁₇H₁₉NO₃, the most important narcotic principle of opium. It crystallizes in brilliant, colorless, odorless, and bitter prisms. It dulls pain, induces sleep, promotes perspiration, checks peristalsis, contracts the pupil, and is extensively used in medicine in the form of its soluble salts. In large doses it causes death with narcotic symptoms.—**Morphine or morphia process**, in *photog.*, a dry collodion process, now abandoned, in which the preservative agent was a bath of morphine acetate, one grain to the ounce.

morphinism (môr-fin-izm), *n.* [< *Morphine* + -ism.] A morbid state induced by the use of morphine.

That class of diseases in which morphinism, caffeine, and vanillism are found.
The American, XII. 303.

morphinomania (môr-fi-nô-mâ-ni-â), *n.* [NL.] Same as *morphinomania*.

morphinomaniac (môr-fi-nô-mâ-ni-ak), *n.* Same as *morphinomaniac*.

morphiomania (môr-fi-ô-mâ-ni-â), *n.* [< NL. *morphia*, q. v., + L. *mama*, madness; see *mania*.] A morbid and uncontrollable appetite for morphine or opium; the morphine-habit or opium-habit.

morphiomaniac (môr-fi-ô-mâ-ni-ak), *n.* [< *morphiomania* + -ac.] One who suffers from morphinomania.

The question arose as to how morphinomania procured the morphine.
Lancet, No. 3444, p. 451.

morphimetric (môr-fi-ô-mê-trik), *a.* [< NL. *morphia* + Gr. *metron*, measure.] Measuring the amount of morphine; as, *morphimetric assays* of opium.

Morphus (môr-fus), *n.* [NL., < L. *Morpheus*, a kind of eagle that lives near lakes, < Gr. *morpos*, dusky, dark; said of an eagle.] A genus of South American diurnal birds of prey founded by Cuvier in 1817; the eagle-hawks. There is but one species, *M. guianensis*, of large size, 3 feet long, with a crest. Also *Morphus*.

Morpho (môr-fô), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Morpheus*, 'the shapely,' a name of Aphrodite at Sparta, < *morpos*, form, shape.] A genus of magnificent nymphalid butterflies, typical of the subfamily *Morphina*. There are upward of 30 species, mostly South American, some expanding over 7 inches, others of celestial blue hues above and ocellated below. *M. achilles*, *M. laertes*, *M. cypris*, *M. neptolemus*, and *M. polyphemus* are examples.

morphea (môr-fê-â), *n.* [NL., for *morpheus*, < ML. *morphea*, 'morpheus, a scurfy eruption; see *morpheus*.] A disease of the corium presenting multiple roundish patches, at first pinkish and slightly elevated, later pale, smooth, shining, and level or slightly depressed. There is atrophy of the papillary layer of the corium, and cellular infiltration about hair-follicles, sweat-glands, and sebaceous glands and vessels; this infiltration contracts, with subsequent atrophy of glands, follicles, and vessels. The disease is allied to scleroderma.

morphogenesis (môr-fô-jen'ê-sis), *n.* [NL.; < Gr. *morpos*, form, + *genesis*, origin; see *genesis*.] The genesis of form; the production of morphological characters; morphogeny.

morphogenetic (môr-fô-jen'et'ik), *a.* [< *morphogenesis* + -ic; see *genesis*.] Of or pertaining to morphogenesis; morphological, with special reference to ontogeny and phylogeny; embryological in a broad sense; evolutionary or developmental, with reference to biogeny.

morphogenic (môr-fô-jen'ik), *a.* Same as *morphogenetic*.

morphogeny (môr-fô-jen'i), *n.* [< Gr. *morpos*, form, + *genesis*, generation; see *geny*. Cf. *morphogenesis*.] 1. In *biol.*, morphogenesis; the genesis of form; the production or evolution of those forms of living matter the study of which is the province of the science of morphology.—2. The history of the evolution of the forms of organisms; morphology, or the science of the forms of living bodies, with special reference to the manner in which, or the means by which, such forms originate or develop; embryology in a broad sense.

Biogeny, or the history of the evolution of organisms, up to the present time has been almost exclusively morphogeny.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 203.

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No, no, but you call it a covering of an old
Morpheus lady, to make her disown her again.
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morphographer (môr-fôg'gr-fer), *n.* [**< morphograph- + -er.**] One who investigates morphology or writes on that science.

morphographical (môr-fô-graf'i-kal), *a.* [**< morphograph- + -ic-al.**] Of or pertaining to morphology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 818.

morphography (môr-fôg'gr-ff), *n.* [**< Gr. *morphe*, form, + *-graphia*, *< graphein*, write.**] Descriptive morphology; the systematic investigation, tabulation, and description of the structure of animals, including comparative anatomy, histology, and embryology, and the distribution of animals in time and in space, with special reference to their classification; general or systematic zoology.

Morphography.—The work of the collector and systematist; exemplified by Linnaeus and his predecessors. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 808.

morphocithal (môr-fô-les'i-thal), *a.* [**< morphocithus + -al.**] Germinal or formative, as the vitellus; of or pertaining to the morphocithus.

morphocithus (môr-fô-les'i-thus), *n.* [NL., **< Gr. *morphe*, form, + *cithos*, the yolk of an egg.**] In embryol., the vitellus formative, or formative yolk, which undergoes segmentation and germination. It constitutes all the yolk of holoblastic eggs, as those of mammals, but only a part (usually a small part) of the yolk of meroblastic eggs, as of birds, the rest being all food yolk or trophocithus.

morphologic (môr-fô-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *morphologique*; as *morphology + -ic.*] Same as morphological.

morphological (môr-fô-loj'i-kal), *a.* [**< morphologic + -al.**] Of or pertaining to morphology; of the character of morphology.

The most characteristic morphological peculiarity of the plant is the investment of each of its component cells by a sac, the walls of which contain cellulose or some closely analogous compound. . . . The most characteristic morphological peculiarity of the animal is the absence of any such cellulose investment. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 46.

Morphological botany.—See *botany*. — **Morphological classification**, a statement or tabulation or other exhibit of the degrees of structural likeness observed in animal or vegetable organisms. Such classification, based on form without regard to function, and thus appreciating true morphological characters while depreciating mere adaptive modifications, is the main aim of modern taxonomy in zoology and botany. The term is also sometimes applied to classifications of languages. **Morphological equivalents.** See *equivalent*.

morphologically (môr-fô-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a morphological manner; with reference to the facts or principles of morphology; from a morphological point of view.

morphologist (môr-fô-lôj'ist), *n.* [**< morphology + -ist.**] One who is versed in morphology; a student of morphology.

morphology (môr-fô-lôj'i), *n.* [= F. *morphologie* = Sp. *morfología* = Pg. *morfologia*, **< Gr. *morphe*, form, + *-logia*, *< logos*, speak; see *-ology*.**] 1. The science of organic form; the science of the outer form and internal structure (without regard to the functions) of animals and plants; that department of knowledge which treats both of the ideal types or plans of structure, and of their actual development or expression in living organisms. It has the same scope and application in organic nature that crystallography has in the inorganic. — 2. The science of structure, or of forms, in language. It is that division of the study of language which deals with the origin and function of inflections and derivational forms, or of the more formal as distinguished from the more material part of speech.

Morphology is the science of form (Gr. *morphe*), and is here applied to the forms of words as developed by the various kinds of mutation. *S. S. Hall, man, Outlines of Etymology*, p. 17.

morphometrical (môr-fô-met'ri-kal), *a.* [**< morphometry + -ic-al.**] Of or pertaining to morphometry.

morphometry (môr-fô-met'ri), *n.* [**< Gr. *morphe*, form, + *-metria*, *< metron*, measure.**] The art of measuring or ascertaining the external form of objects. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

morphon (môr-fôn), *n.* [NL., **< Gr. *morphe*, form.**] A morphological element or factor.

morphonomic (môr-fô-nom'ik), *a.* [**< morphon- + -ic.**] Of or pertaining to morphonomy; morphologically consequent.

morphonomy (môr-fôn-nô-mi), *n.* [**< Gr. *morphe*, form, + *-nomia*, *< nomos*, distribute; see *nom-*.**] In phil., the laws of morphology; the observed sequence of causes and effect in organic formation; that department of biology which investigates the principles of organic formation or configuration.

morphotribe (môr-fôf'i-tribe), *n.* [**< Gr. *morphe*, form, + *-tribe*, a tribe.**] The tribal history of

forms; that branch of phylogeny, or tribal history, which treats of form alone, without reference to function, the tribal history of the latter being called *phytophyly*. *Haeckel*.

morphosis (môr-fô-sis), *n.* [NL., **< Gr. *morphe*, a shaping, *< morphein*, form, shape, *< morphein*, form.**] Morphogenesis; the order or mode of formation of any organ or organism.

morpion (môr-pi-qu), *n.* [**< F. *morpion*, a crab-louse, appar. *< mordre* (*< L. mordere*), bite, + *-ion* (= It. *pedone*, *< M.L. *pedu(n)-*, equiv. to *pediculus*, a louse, *< pedis*, a louse, *< pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*.)***] The crab-louse, *Phthirus pubis*. See *cut* under *crab-louse*.

Swore you had broke and robbed his house,
And stole his tailman's louse,
His flea, his morpion, and punge. *S. Butler, Hudibras*, III, l. 458.

morpunkie (môr-pung'kê), *n.* [**< Hind. *morpunkhi*, a boat with a peacock decoration, a pleasure-boat, *< mor*, a peacock, + *punkhi*, a fan, also a bird, dim. of *pankhi*, a fan, *< pankh*, a feather, wing, pinion; see *punka*.]**] A native pleasure-boat formerly much used for state occasions on the rivers of India. It is very long and narrow, often seating thirty or forty men; it is propelled with paddles, and steered with a large sweep which rises from the stern in the form of a peacock or a dragon.

Morrenian (môr-rê-ni-an), *a.* [**< Morren** (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the Belgian naturalist C. F. A. Morren (1807-58); specifically applied in zoology to certain glands of worms, as the earthworm, the function of which seems to be to adapt the ingesta for nutrition.

Morrhua (môr-fô-), *n.* [NL., **< M.L. *morrha*, morula (F. *morue*), a cod; said to be ult. *< L. *merula* (F), a fish, the sea-earp.***] The principal genus of gadoid fishes, including the common cod; now called *Gadus*. *M. vulgaris* is the cod, *M. aglepinus* the haddock, etc. See *cuts* under *cod* and *haddock*.

morrice, morrice-dance, etc. See *morrist*, etc. **morricer** (môr-ris-er), *n.* [**< morrice + -er.**] A morrice-dancer. *Scott, L. of the L.*, v. 22.

morrist, *n.* See *morrist*.

morrist (môr-ris), *n.* and *a.* [**< Also *morrice*; *< ME. *morris*, morrice, morrice, *< OF. **morris*, morisque, morisque, F. *moresque* = It. *moresco*, *< Sp. *Morisco*, Moorish, *< Moro*, a Moor; see *Moor*. Cf. *Moresque*, *Morisco*.*****] *I. n. 1.* Same as *morrist-dance*.

We are the bulcher to a morrice,
A kind of manque, wherof good store is
In the country hereabout. *B. Jonson, The Satyr*.

He had that whole bevy at command, whether in morrice or at May pole. *Milton, Apology for smectymnus*

2. A dance resembling the morrist-dance.

We'll have some sport,
Some mad morrice or other for our money, tutor
Fletcher, Whigmore Chase, III, 1.

Nine men's morrice, a game in which a figure of squares one within another was made on a table or on the ground, and eighteen pieces or stones, nine for each side, which were placed by turns in the angles, were moved alternately as at draughts. He who was enabled to place three in a straight line took off one of his adversary's at any point he pleased, and the game ended by the loss of all the men of one of the players. It was also a table game played with counters. Also called *nine men's morris*. *Strutt*

The nine men's morrice is fill'd up with mud,
And the quaint mazes in the wanton green
For lack of tread are undistinguishable. *Shak., M. N. D.*, II, 1, 28.

II. a. Belonging to or taking part in a morrist-dance.

morrist (môr-ris), *v.* [**< morrist, n.**] *I. trans.* To dance or perform by dancing. See *morrist-dance*.

Shine the Demon dance was morristed
Good, The Forge.

II. intrans. To "dance" or "waltz" off; to decamp; to be off; to begone. [Slang.]

Zounds! here they are. Morrist! France!
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, III

morrist (môr-ris), *n.* [NL., so called after William Morris, who first found it, on the coast of Wales.] A curious fish, allied to the eels, of the genus *Leptocottalus*. Its body is so compressed as to resemble a tape.

morrist-bell, *n. pl.* Bells for a morrist-dance.

morrist-dance (môr-ris-dans), *n.* [**< Also *morrice-dance*; *< ME. *morris*, morrice, *< morrist* + *-dance*.***] 1. A dance of persons in costume, especially of persons wearing hoods and dresses tagged with bells; also, any miming performance in which dancing played a conspicuous part. Thus, the morrist-dancers of May-day commonly represented the personages of the Robin Hood legend; the hobby-horse was a prominent character in morrist-dancing of every description.

Unless we should come in like a morrice-dance, and
waile our ballad ourselves, I know not what we should
do. *R. Jonson, Love Reveal'd*.

I judged a man of sense could scarce do worse
Than caper in the morrice-dance of verse.
Corpus, Table-Talk, l. 519.

2. A kind of country-dance still popular in the north of England. The music for all these dances was, so far as is known, in duple time.

Also called *Morisco*, *Moor-dance*, and formerly *Moresque dance*.

morrist-dancer (môr-ris-dân-ser), *n.* [**< ME. *morrist-dancer*; *< morrist* + *-dancer*.**] One who takes part in a morrist-dance.

Item, paid in charges by the appointment of the parishioners, for the setting forth of a gyant *morrist-dance*, with vj. calivers, and iij. boies on horsback, to go in the watche before the Lord Mayor upon Midsummer even. . . . vj. li. ix. s. ix. d. *Accounts of St. Giles, Cripplegate*, 1571. (Halliwell.)

And, like a morrist dancer dress'd with bells,
Only to serve for noise, and nothing else.
S. Butler, Human Learning, II.

morrist-dancing (môr-ris-dân-sing), *n.* The morrist or morrist-dance; the act of dancing the morrist.

May-games, morrist-dancings, pageants, and processions . . . were commonly exhibited throughout the kingdom. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 20.

morrist-pike (môr-ris-pik), *n.* [**< Also *morrist-pike*, *morrice-pike*, *morris pike*, etc.; *< morrist*, in orig. adj. sense 'Moorish' (F.), + *pik*.]**] A pike supposed to be of Moorish origin.

He, sir, . . . that sets up his rest to do more exploits
with his mace than a morrist-pike. *Shak., C. of E.*, IV, 3, 22.

The guards their morrist-pikes advanced.

Scott, Macbeth, I, 10.

morrist (môr-ris), *n.* Same as *morrist*. [Firth of Forth.]

morrist (môr-ris), *n.* and *a.* [**< ME. *morrist*, morrice (by loss of the final -n, appar. taken as inflective), for *morven*, *< AS. *morren*, morning; see *morn*, *morning*.***] *I. n. 1.* Morning; formerly common in the salutation *good morrist*, or simply *morrist*, good morning.

Use this medicine at *morrist* and even, and the patient
shall be cool without doubt.

Book of Quene's Science (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

The bly lakke, monmayor of day,
Salute in his song the morrist graye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 634.

Morrist, my lord of Orleans,
Deau, and U. Honest Man's Fortune, I, 1.
Many good morrists to my noble lord!
Shak., Rich., III, III, 2, 26.

2. The day next after the present or after any day specified.

Give not a windy night a rainy morrist,
To linger out a purposed overthrow.
Shak., Sonnets, 70.

To-morrow you will live, you always cry
In what far country does this morrist lie?
Conley, Tr. of Martial's Epigrams, v. 60.

3. The time immediately following a particular event.

On the morrist of a long and costly war
John Fiske, The Atlantic, LVIII, 577.

The morrist of the death of a public favorite is apt to be
severe upon his memory. *New Princeton Rev.*, III, 1.

To morrist, on the morrist; next day. See *to-morrow* (Now generally written as a compound.)

II. a. Following; next in order, as a day.

All that night dare he wake in the chief mystere, till
on the morrist day. *Morrist* (E. E. T. S.), I, 100

A sadder and a wiser man
He rose the morrist morn
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii

morristing (môr-ris-ing), *n.* [**< morrist + -ing.**] *Procrustianism.* *Darwin*.

Bully put thee off with morristing,
Till want do make thee weary of the lending.
Horton, Mother's Blessing, st. 66

morrist-mass, *n.* A mass celebrated early in the morning; opposed to *high-mass*.

As young and tender as a morrist mass priest's lemming
Greene, Disputation (1582)

morrist-speech, *n.* [ME. *morristespeche*, *morrist speche*, *< AS. *morristespece*, *< morgen*, morrist morning, + *-spech*, speech.] A periodical conference or assembly of a guild held on the morrist after the guild-feast. Also, as a modern translation *morrist-speech*.*

morrist-tide, *n.* [ME. *morristid*, *morristid*, *morristid*, *< AS. *morristid*, morristid (= OH. *morristid* = Icel. *morristid*, pl.), *< morgen*, morrist, morn, + *-tid*, tide, time.] Morning.*

Like morristid their moats came
Two maidens with mirbel honour
Into the hegeste bar.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I, 306

morsbunker, *n.* See *morsbunker*.

morse (môr's), *n.* [Also *morsae*, *mors*; < F. *morse* = *lapp*, *morsé*, perhaps < Russ. *mors*, *morska*, a morse, perhaps < *more*, the sea (cf. *morskaya krovat*, the morse, lit. 'sea-cow'). In another view *morse* is a contracted form, < Norw. *mors*, the sea, + *ros*, a horse; cf. Norw. *rosnau*, with the same elements reversed; and cf. *walrus*.] 1. The walrus.

Never to New found land in 47 deg. in great killing of the *Morse* or sea cow. . . . They are great as oxen, the hide dressed is twice as thick as a Bull's hide. It hath two to three like plants but shorter, about a foot long growing down wards, and therefore less dangerous, deer eat them freely, and by some reputed an Antidote, not inferiour to the Vulgar's horse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 748.

The tooth of a morse or sea horse

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Lat., III. 23.

2. In her., same as sea-horse.

morse (môr's), *n.* [< L. *morsus*, a biting, a clasp, < *mordere*, pp. *morsus*, bite; see *mordant*.] The clasp or fastening of a cope and similar garments, generally made of metal, and set with jewels. Also called *pectoral*.

To hinder the cope from slipping off, it was fastened over the breast by a kind of clasp, which here in England was familiarly known as the *morse*. . . . In shape flat or convex. *Book*, Church of our Fathers, II. 37.

Morse alphabet. See *alphabet*.

Morse key. See *telegraph*.

morsel (môr'sl), *n.* [Also dial. *mosset*; < ME. *morsel*, *morsel*, < OF. *morsel*, *morsel*, F. *morceau* (also used in E.; see *morceau*) = It. *morsello*, < ML. *morsellum*, a bit, a little piece, dim. of L. *morsum*, a bite, neut. of *mordere*, pp. of *mordere*, bite; see *morse*, *mordant*.] 1. A morsel, a mouthful; a small piece of food; a small meal.

And after the morsel, thanne Satanas entride into him.

Wyclif, John xiii. 27.

Ete thi mete by smalle morselles.

Rebecca Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Liquorous draughts

And morsels unctuous.

Shak., T. of A., IV. 3. 195.

She so prevails that her blind lord, at last,

A morsel of the sharp-sweet fruit doth taste.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Imposture.

2. A small quantity of anything considered as parcelled out, often of something taken or indulged in; a fragment; a little piece.

Revenge was no unpleasing morsel to him.

Milton, Elcomkhaetes, ix.

Of the morsels of native and pure gold he had seen, some weighed many pounds.

Boyle.

3. A person: used jestingly or in contempt.

To the perpetual wink for aye might put

This ancient morsel, this Sir Prudence.

Shak., Tempest, II. 1. 250.

It's both my dear morsel, thy mistress?

Shak., M. for M., III. 2. 67.

morselization (môr'sl-i-zâ'shon), *n.* [< *morsel* + *-ization*.] The act of breaking up into fragments; subdivision; decentralization. [Rare.]

The unsatisfactory condition of the foremost nations of Europe resulted from the infinite morselization (morselization) of interests.

A. G. Warner, tr. of Le Play, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 798.

morsing-horn (môr'sing horn), *n.* [< **morsing*, verbal *n.* of **mors*, *r*, prob. for **amor*, < F. *amor*, prime (a gun), but, < *amor*, priming, bait; see *amor*.] The small flask formerly used to contain the fine powder used for priming; hence, a powder horn in general.

Buff coats, all fringed and braided over,

And morsing-horns and scuffs they wore.

Scott, L. of L. M., IV. 18.

morsitation (môr-si-tâ'shon), *n.* [< ML. *as if* **morsitatio* (*n.*), < **morsitare*, freq. of *mordere*, pp. *morsus*, bite; see *mordant*, *morse*.] The act of gnawing; morsure. [Rare.]

morsure (môr'sur), *n.* [< F. *morsure* = It. *morsura*, < L. *as if* **morsurus*, < *mordere*, pp. *morsus*, bite; see *morse*.] The act of biting.

It is the opinion of choice virtuous that the brabe is only a crowd of little animals, and . . . that all involution is joined by the morsure of two or more of these animals upon certain capillary nerves.

See Mechanical Operation of the Spirit, 4.

morsus (môr'sus), *n.* [L. *a* biting, bite; see *morse*.] In anal., a bite, biting, or morsure.

Morsus diaboli, or **morsus diabolous**, the devil's bite, the diabolical biting—a fanciful name for the fibrated or undulbidiform orifice of the Fallopiian tube or oviduct.

mort (môr't), *n.* [< F. *mort* = Sp. *muerto* = Pg. *st. morte*, < L. *mort* (-s), death, < *mori* (pp. *mortuus*), die, = Pers. *mar*, *maridan* = Skt. *√ mar*, die (*marita*, dead). Cf. *murth*, *murder*, from the

same ult. root.] 1. Death.—2. A flourish sounded at the death of game.

He that bloweth the *mort* before the fall of the buck, may very well miss of his fees. *Greene*, Card of Fancy.

They raised a buck on Rooken Edge,
And blew the *mort* at fair Easleye.

Death of Parry Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 141).

mort (môr't), *n.* and *n.* [< F. *mort* = Sp. *muerto* = Pg. *st. morte*, < L. *mortuus*, dead (= Gr. *phorós* (for **phorós*, **phorós*, cf. neg. *aphorós*), mortal, = Skt. *marita*, dead), pp. of *mori*, die; see *mort*.] 1. A. Dead.

Thy mede is markyd, when thou art *mort*, in blyss.

Political Poems etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 159.

II. *n.* The skin of a sheep or lamb which has died by accident or disease. [Obsolete or Scotic.]

The sandler he stuffes his pannels with straw or hay and over gaeth them with hals, and makes the leather of them of *Morts* or tawd sheep's skins.

Greene, Quip for an Uppstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 418).

mort (môr't), *n.* [Also *murth* (Halliwell); perhaps < *feel*, *mort* for *martyr*, neut. of *martyr* = F. *martyr*, see *martyr*.] A great quantity or number. [Prov. Eng.]

And such a *mort* of folk began

To eat up the good cheere.

Bloomfield, The Herkey.

But pray, Mr. Fag, what kind of a place is this Bath? I ha' heard a deal of it—here's a *mort* of merry-making, hey?

Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 1.

mort (môr't), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A woman. [Thieves' slang.]

Main gipsies all not a *mort* among them.

R. Johnson, Masque of Gipsies.

When they have gotten the title of doxies, then they are common for any, and walk for the most part with their betters (who are a degree above them), called *morts*. . . . Of *morts* there be two kinds—that is to say, a walking *mort* and an anten *mort*. The walking *mort* is of more antipathy than a doxy, and therefore of more knavery: they both are unmarried, but the doxy professes herself to be a maid (if it come to examination), and the walking *mort* says a shoe is a widow. . . . An anten *mort* is a woman married (for anten in the beggars' language is a church).

Dickens, Belman of London (1838).

mortalise, *n.* and *v.* See *mortalize*.

mortalise, *v.* [Early mod. E. also *mortayse*; < ME. *mortalisen*, *mortalisen*, < OF. *mortaliser*, grant in mortmain, < *mort*, dead; see *mort*, and cf. *mortmain*.] To grant in mortmain. *Palsgrave*.

Churches make and found which deused were;

Bothe houses, rentes thought he *mortalise* there;

To found and make noble churches greet.

Rom of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 6083.

mortal (môr'tal), *n.* and *n.* [< ME. *mortal*, *mortal*, < OF. *mortal*, *mortal*, *mortal* = Sp. *muerto* = It. *mortale*, < L. *mortalis*, subject to death, < *mort* (-s), death; see *mort*.] I. *a*. 1. Subject to death; destined to die.

Thou shalt die,

From that day mortal.

Milton, P. L., VIII. 831.

Hence — 2. Human; of or pertaining to man, who is subject to death; as, mortal knowledge; mortal power.

Physic gent the fall to mortal death cold

With that might, stroke Giffay him yuyming

Rein of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 1719.

The vol. of God

To mortal ear is dreadful.

Milton, P. L., XII. 290.

When the Lord of all things made Himself

Naked of glory for His mortal change.

Emerson, Holy Grail.

3. Deadly; destructive to life; causing death, or that may or must cause death; fatal.

This gentleman, the prince's ear ally,

My very friend hath got his mortal hurt

In my behalf.

Shak., R. and J., III. 1. 115.

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste

Brought death into the world, and all our woe.

Milton, P. L., I. 2.

4. Deadly; implacable; to the death; such as threatens life; as, mortal hatred.

Long endured the mortal hate he bore him, as long as this he dared.

Milton (E. E. T. S.), I. 124.

Dead or alive, good cause had he

To be my mortal enemy.

Scott, Marmion, IV. 21.

5. Such that injury or disease affecting it may cause death.

I set of all, against himself he turns his sword, but, musing the mortal place, with his pondus hatches the work.

Milton.

6. Bringing death; noting the time of death.

Safe in the hand of one Disposing Power,

Or in the natal, or the mortal hour.

Pope, Essay on Man, I. 288.

7. Incurring the penalty of spiritual death; incurring divine condemnation; opposed to venial; as, a mortal sin (see *sin*).

Some sins such as those of blasphemy, perjury, impurity, are, if deliberate, always mortal.

Cath. Dict., p. 708.

8. Extreme; very great or serious; as, mortal offense. [Colloq.]

The nymph grew pale, and in a mortal fright.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., I. 708.

I go there a mortal sight of times.

Dickens, Bleak House, xiv.

9. Long and uninterrupted; felt to be long and tedious. [Colloq.]

Six mortal hours did I endure her loquacity.

Scott.

They performed a piece called Pyramus and Thisbe, in five mortal acts.

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 258.

10. Euphemistically, confounded; cursed; as, not a mortal thing to eat.—11. Drunk. [Slang.]

He had lost his book, too, and the receipts; and his men were all as mortal as himself.

R. L. Stevenson and L. Osbourne, The Wrong Box, vi.

II. *n.* 1. Man, as a being subject to death; a human being.

And you all know, security

Is mortal's chiefest enemy.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 6. 38.

2. That which is mortal.

So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory.

1 Cor. xv. 54.

mortal (môr'tal), *adv.* [< *mortal*, *a*.] Extremely; excessively; perfectly; as, mortal angry; mortal drunk. [Colloq.]

I was mortal certain I should find him here.

D. Jerrold, Men of Character, III.

Forty-two mortal long hard-working days.

Dickens, Oliver Twist, xviii.

mortalise, *v.* See *mortalize*.

mortality (môr'tal-i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *mortalite*, *mortalite*, < OF. *mortalite*, F. *mortalité* = Sp. *mortalidad* = Pg. *mortalidade* = It. *mortalità*, < L. *mortalitas* (-is), the state of being subject to death, < *mortalis*, mortal; see *mortal*.] 1. The condition or character of being mortal, or of being subject to death, or to the necessity of dying.

When I saw her dye,

I then did think on your mortality.

Carver, An Elegie.

We that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened: not for that we would be unclothed, but clothed upon, that mortality might be swallowed up of life.

2 Cor. v. 4.

2. Death.

Gladly would I meet

Mortality, my sentence.

Milton, P. L., x. 776.

3. Frequency of death; numerousness of deaths; deaths in relation to their numbers; as, a time of great mortality.

In that battle was grete mortality on bothe parties, but the hethen people hadde made the worse.

Morris (E. E. T. S.), I. 58.

Ther fell suche a mortalitye in the host that of five they dyed thre.

Berners, tr. of Frodoart's Chron., I. cccxxxi.

In the extreme mortality of modern war will be found the only hope that man can have of even a partial cessation of war.

The Century, XXXVI. 285.

4. Specifically, the number of deaths in proportion to population; usually stated as the number of deaths per thousand of population.

— 5. The duration of human life. [Rare.]

This Age of ours

Should not be numbered by years, days, and howrs,

But by our brave Exploits, and this Mortality

Is not a moment to that Immortality.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Magnificence.

6. Humanity; human nature; the human race.

Like angels' visits, short and bright,

Mortality's too weak to bear them long.

Norris, The Parting.

Bills of mortality, abstracts from public registers showing the numbers that have died in any parish or place during certain periods of time.

He proceeded to acquaint her who of quality was well or sick within the bills of mortality.

Scott, Tatler, No. 207.

Law of mortality, the principle, deduced from a study and analysis of the bills of mortality and the experiences of insurance companies during a long number of years, which determines what average proportion of the persons who enter upon a particular period of life will die during that period, and consequently the proportion of those who will survive. Tables showing the estimated number of persons of a given age that will die in each succeeding year are called *tables of mortality*. Thus, of 100,000 persons of the age of 10, 400 will not reach the age of 11; of 98,500 persons remaining alive, 397 will die before reaching the age of 12, and so on. On these tables are largely founded the calculations of insurance actuaries in regard to rates of premium, present value of policies, etc.

mortalize (môr'tal-iz), *v.* *t.*; pret. and pp. *mortalized*, pp. *mortalizing*. [< *mortal* + *-ize*.] To make mortal. Also spelled *mortalise*.

We know you're flesh and blood as well as men,
And when we will, can mortalize and make you so again.

J. Brown, Plain Dealing.

mortality (môr'tal-ty), *adv.* [*cf.* *ME.* *mortality*; *cf.* *mortal* + *-ly*.] 1. In the manner of a mortal.

Yet I was mortally brought forth, and am
No other than I appear. *Shak.* *Pericles*, v. 1. 108.

2. In such a manner that death must ensue;
fatally: as, *mortally* wounded.—3. Extremely;
intensely; grievously. [*Now chiefly colloq.*]

He wol yow hateen mortally, corteyn.
Chaucer, *Manciple's Tale*, l. 211.

A little after, but still with swollen eyes and looking
mortally sheepish, Jean-Marie reappeared and went osten-
tationally about his business.

R. L. Stevenson, *Treasure of Franchard*.

mortality (môr'tal-ty), *n.* The state of being mortal; mortality.

In the one place the *mortality*, in the other the misery
of their wounds, wasted them all.

Sir H. Sardin, *tr.* of *Tacitus*, p. 40.

mortar (môr'tär), *n.* [*Formerly* more prop. *môr-ter*, the spelling *môrter* being in mod. imitation of the *L.*; *cf.* *ME.* *morter*, *cf.* *AS.* *mortere* = *MLG.* *mortier*, *mortier*, *Lat.* *morter* = *OHG.* *mortir*, *morsäri*, *MHG.* *morsäre*, *morsär*, *G.* *mörser*, *OHG.* also *morsali*, *MHG.* *morsel*, *G.* *mörse* = *Sw.* *mör-tel* = *Dan.* *morter*, a mortar (def. 1) = *OF.* *môr-tier*, a mortar, a kind of lamp, *F.* *mortier* (> *D.* *mörtier*) = *Pr.* *mortier* = *Sp.* *mortero* = *It.* *mortajo* = *Port.* *mortaja*, a mortar (def. 1 and 2), *L.* *mortarium*, a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle, hence a vessel in which mortar is made, mortar (see *mortar*); akin to *marcus*, dim. *marculus*, *martulus*, a hammer, *cf.* *mar*, pound, grind; see *mill*, *moil*.] Hence *mortar*.] 1. A vessel in which substances are beaten to powder by means of a pestle. The chief use of mortars now is in the preparation of drugs.

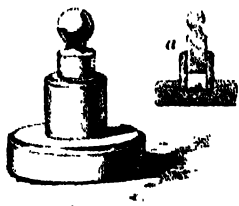


Diagram mortar. a, section

Mortars are made of hard and heavy wood, such as lignum-vitæ, of stone, marble, pottery, metal, and glass.

Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among
wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart
from him. *Prov.* xvii. 22.

2. In a stamp-mill, the cast-iron box into which
the stamp-heads fall, at the bottom of which is
the die on which they would strike if it were
not for the interposed ore with which the mortar
is kept partly filled, and on whose side is the
grating or screen through which the ore escapes
as soon as it has been broken to sufficient fineness
to pass through the holes in the screen.—

3. A kind of lamp or candlestick with a broad
saucer or bowl to catch the grease and keep
the light safe; hence, the candle itself: in
modern times, chiefly in ecclesiastical use, in
the French form *mortier*.

For by this mortar, which that I see burne,
Know I ful wel that day is not ferre hence.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 1245.

Many morters of wax merked with-onite
With many a holych best all of brende golde.
Allegorical Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1487.

A mortar was a wide bowl of iron or metal: it rested
upon a stand or branch, and was filled either with fine oil
or wax, which was kept burning by means of a broad wick
(at funerals or on tombs).

Dugdale, *Hist.* St. Paul's (ed. Ellis), p. 27.

4. A cap shaped like a mortar. Compare *mortar-board*.

So that methinks I could flye to Rome (at least hop to
Rome, as the olde Frouer la) with a mortar on my head.
Epi. to *Kemp's Nine Tales Wonder* (1609).

He did measure the stars with a fulcrum, and may now
travel to Rome with a mortar on a head, to see if he can
recover his money that way.

Fletcher (and *another*), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, v. 2.

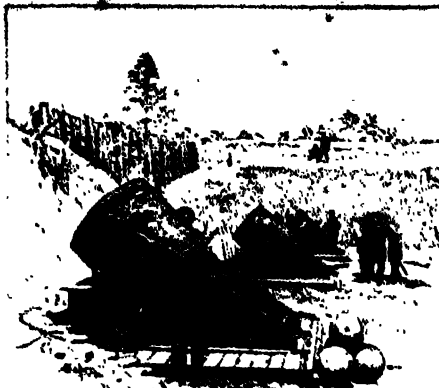
5. A piece of ordnance, short in proportion to
the size of its bore, used in throwing bomb-
shells in what is called vertical fire. The shells
are thrown at a high angle of elevation, so as to drop
from above into the enemy's intrenchment. See cut in
next column.

Cannons full five they brought to the town
With a lusty, large, great mortar.
Indescent Londonderry (*Child's Ballads*, VII. 260).

Life-saving mortar. See *life-saving*.
mortar (môr'tär), *v. t.* [*cf.* *mortar*, *n.*] To
bray in a mortar.

Each another cattle mortar druggers or Italian por-
ridge somner. *Nash*, *Haue with you to Saffron-Walden*.

mortar (môr'tär), *n.* [*Formerly* more prop. *môr-ter*, the spelling *môrter* being in mod. imitation of the *L.*; *cf.* *ME.* *morter*, *mortier*, *cf.* *OF.* *mortier*, *F.* *mortier* = *Pr.* *mortier* = *Sp.* *mortero* = *It.* *mortajo* = *D.* *mörtel* = *MLG.* *mortier*].



Mortars in the Federal Mortar-battery before Yorktown, Virginia.

mortar, *MHG.* *morters*, *morter*, *mörtel*, *G.* *mörtel*, *L.* *mortarium*, mortar, a mixture of lime and sand, so called from the vessel in which it was made, a mortar: see *mortar*.] A material used (in building) for binding together stones or bricks so that the mass may form one compact whole. The use of mortar dates back to the earliest recorded history, but various materials were employed for that purpose. "Bitumen" (asphaltum and maltha), or bituminous mixtures, are known to have been used in Babylon and Nineveh. Plaster (calcined sulphate of lime) was the cement employed on the Great Pyramid, and apparently by the Egyptians generally, but not to the entire exclusion of what is now ordinarily called mortar. The substances mentioned are frequently designated as mortar in non-technical works. What is now generally understood by this term among builders and architects is a mixture of lime with water and sand, in various proportions, according to the "fatness" of the lime and the desire to economize the more costly material. This kind of mortar was well known to both Greeks and Romans. Mortar made of ordinary lime "sets" (hardens) in the air (not under water) and slowly, since the absorption of carbonic acid and the consequent conversion of the hydrate of lime into the carbonate is by no means a rapid process. The hardening of the mortar depends in large part on the crystallization of the carbonate of lime around the grains of sand, by which these are made to cohere firmly, hence, a clean sand of which the grains are angular is of importance in forming a durable mortar. The kind of mortar which sets under water is sometimes called *hydraulic mortar*, but is more generally known as *hydraulic cement*, or simply *cement*. See *cement* and *cement stone*.

A mortar fast is made about the tree.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (R. E. T. 2), p. 108.

So byrck was their stone and styme was their mortar.

Ride of the Wytch, *Ch.* xl. 3.

mortar (môr'tär), *v. t.* [*cf.* *mortar*, *n.*] To
fasten or enclose with mortar.

Electricity cannot be made fast, mortared up, and ended
like London Monument. *Bosworth*, *Eng. Traits*, xlii.

mortar-battery (môr'tär-bat'ä-ry), *n.* See *battery*.

mortar-bed (môr'tär-bed), *n.* The frame of
wood and iron on which the pieces of ordnance
called a mortar rests.

mortar-board (môr'tär-bôrd), *n.* 1. A board,
generally square, used by masons to hold mortar
for plastering. Hence—2. A square-
crowned academic cap. [*Colloq.*]

mortar-boat (môr'tär-hô-boat), *n.* A vessel, usually
of small size, upon which a mortar or very
rarely more than one is mounted.

mortar-carriage (môr'tär-kar'ä-ry), *n.* See *carriage*,
artillery, under *artillery*.

mortar-man (môr'tär-man), *n.* A mason.

Those mortar men . . . whose work deserved the nick-
name of *labeled or confusion*.

Sp. Garden, *Years of the Church*, p. 512. (*Amos*.)

mortar-mill (môr'tär-mil), *n.* A mixing and
stirring machine for combining lime, sand, and
other materials to make mortar. Such machines
take the form of pug mills and Chilian mills, and are
worked by hand- or steam-power.

mortar-piece (môr'tär-pes), *n.* A mortar
(piece of ordnance).

They raised a strong battery, and planted upon it a *môr-
tar piece* that cast stones and granadoes of sixteen inches
diameter.

Baker, *Charles*, i. an. 1042.

mortar-vessel (môr'tär-ves'), *n.* Same as
mortar-boat.

mortary, *n.* An erroneous form of *mortuary*.

They will not dream I made him any
When thus they see me with religious pangs,
To celebrate his tomb-like *mortary*.

Greene, *Scissors*.

mortast, *n.* An obsolete form of *mortise*.

mortcloth (môr'tkloth), *n.* [*cf.* *mort* + *cloth*.]
A pall. [*Scotch.*]

And let the bed-clothes for a *mort-cloth* drop
Into great laps and folds of sculptor's work.
Browning, *The Bishop Orders his Tomb*.

mort d'ancestor (môr'tän'seq-tör), [*OF.* *mort*, death; *d'*, of; *ancestor*, ancestor.] In *Eng.*
law, a writ of assize by which a demandant sued
to recover possession of an inheritance (coming
from his father or mother, brother or sister,
uncle or aunt, nephew or niece) of which a
wrong-doer had deprived him on the death of the
ancestor. It was repealed by 3 and 4 Will.
IV., c. 27.

mort-de-chien (môr'dé-shiän'), *n.* [*F.*, lit.
dog's death; *mort*, death; *d'*, of; *chien*, dog.]
Spasmodic cholera.

morteliet, *v. t.* A variant of *mortaliser*.

morter, *n.* An obsolete form of *mortar*.

morter, *n.* An obsolete form of *mortar*.

mortgage (môr'gaj), *n.* [*Formerly* also *môr-
gag*; *cf.* *ME.* *mortgage*, *morgage*, *cf.* *OF.* *morgage*,
mortuige, *morgage*, *morguage*, prop. separate,
mort *gag*, *mortgage*, *F.* *mortgage*, lit. a dead
pledge, *cf.* *mort*, dead, + *gag*, a pledge; see *mort*
and *gag*.] 1. (a) At common law (and accord-
ing to the present rule in some of the United
States, and in form in nearly all, if not all, the
States), a conveyance of real estate or some in-
terest therein, defeasible upon the payment of
money or the performance of some other con-
dition. (b) By the law of most of the United
States, a lien or charge upon specific property,
real or personal, created by what purports to be
an express transfer of title, with or without pos-
session, but accompanied by a condition that
the transfer shall be void if in due time the
money be paid or the thing done to secure
which the transfer is given. It differs from a *pledge*
in that it is not confined to personal property, and in that
it is in form a transfer of title, while a pledge is of chat-
tels and is usually a transfer of possession without the
title, but with authority to sell and transfer both title and
possession in case of default. (See *pledge*.) At common
law a mortgage was regarded as in form it is still almost
universally expressed as actually transferring the title.
(See *cf.* above.) Courts of equity established the rule that
a mortgage of real property could, by payment or per-
formance, redeem it even after default, at any time before
the court had adjudged his right foreclosed or the mor-
tgagee had caused a sale of the property to pay the debt
(see *equity of redemption*, under *equity*); consequently
mortgages ceased to be regarded in most jurisdictions
as a transfer of the title, and are now generally held to
create a mere lien, although the form of the instrument
is unchanged. The term *mortgage* is applied differently
(a) to the transaction, (b) to the deed by which it is ef-
fected, and (c) to the rights conferred thereby on the
mortgagee.

2. A state or condition resembling that of
mortgaged property.

His truth pletheth with in mortgage.

Whiche if he broke, it is falsehood.

Quaker, *Conf. Amant*, vii.

Though God permitted the Jews, in punishment of their
rebellions, to be captivated by the devil in slavery, yet
the Jews were but as in a mortgage, for they had been
God's peculiar people before. *Donne*, *Sermons*, iii.

Chattel mortgage. See *chattel*. **Equitable mort-
gage**, a transaction which has the intent but not the form
of a mortgage, and which a court of equity will enforce to
the same extent as a mortgage, as, for instance, a loan on
the faith of a deposit of title-deeds. **General mortgage**,
bond. See *bond*. **Mortgage debentures**. See *de-
bentures*. **Welsh mortgage**, a kind of mortgage for-
merly used in Wales and Ireland, by which the mortgagor,
without engaging personally for the payment of the debt,
transferred the title and possession of the property to the
mortgagee, who was to take the rents and profits and apply
them on the interest, and there might be a stipulation that
any surplus should be applied on the principal. Under
this form of mortgage the mortgagee could not compel
the mortgagor to redeem or be foreclosed of his right to
redeem, for no time was fixed for payment, and the mor-
tgagee was never in default, but the mortgagor had the
right at any time to redeem (and, though there were no
personal debt, an account might be taken as if there were,
in order to ascertain what he must pay to redeem); and
the statute of limitations did not begin to run against his
claim until after full payment of the principal.

mortgage (môr'gaj), *v. t.*, *pret.* and *pp.* *mort-
gaged*, *pp.* *mortgaging*. [*cf.* *mortgage*, *n.*] 1.

To grant (land, houses, or other immovable
property) as security for money lent or con-
tracted to be paid, or other obligation, on con-
dition that if the obligation shall be discharged
according to the contract the grant shall be
void, otherwise it shall remain in full force.
See *mortgage*, *n.* 1. Hence—2. To pledge;
make liable; put to pledge; make liable for the
payment of any debt or expenditure; put in a
position similar to that of being pledged.

Mortgaging their lives to Covetous,
Through wasteful Pride and wanton Riot,
They were by law of that proud Tyrannous.

Spenser, *R. Q.*, i. v. 46.

I suppose Samuel Rogers is mortgaged to your ladyship
for the autumn and the early part of the winter.

Spenser Smith, *To Lady Holland*, vii.

mortgage-bond (môr'gaj-bônd), *n.* A bond se-
cured by a mortgage.

mortgage-deed (môr'gaj-dêd), *n.* A deed given
by way of mortgage.

mortgagee (môr-gâ-jâ'), *n.* [*< mortgage + -ee.*] One to whom property is mortgaged.

mortgagor, mortgagor (môr-gâ-jôr), *n.* [*< mortgage + -or.*] Same as *mortgager*. [Rarely used except in legal documents.]

mortgager (môr-gâ-jâr), *n.* [*< mortgage + -er.*] One who mortgages; the person who grants an estate as security for debt, as specified under *mortgage*. [The barbarous spelling *mortgagor* is preferred by legal writers and in legal documents.]

morthor, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *murder*.

morthorer, *n.* A Middle English form of *murderer*.

mortice, *n.* See *mortise*.

mortier, *n.* [*< F. mortier.*] 1. A cap formerly worn by some English officials, and still in use among the judiciary of France. See *mortier*, 4.—2. A headpiece in medieval armor. See *mortier*, 3.—3. See *mortier*, 3.

mortier, *n.* An obsolete form of *mortar*.

mortier-a-cire (môr-tiâr-â-sîr), *n.* [*< F. mortier, mortar; â, with; cire, wax; see cire.*] A mortar in which a wax-light was set aflame.



Mortier-a-cire. (From the Fontaine collection.)

Mortierella (môr-ti-âr-êl'), *n.* [NL. (Comman), named after B. du Mortier, a Belgian botanist.] A genus of fungi, typical of the subfamily *Mortierellaceae*. It has the mycelium dichotomous, branching, and anastomosing; the sporangia-bearing hyphae aggregated, inflated at base, and erect; and the spores echinulate. About 20 species are known.

Mortierella (môr-ti-âr-êl'), *n.* [NL. (Van Tieghem), *< Mortierella + -ae.*] A subfamily of fungi (molds) of the order *Mucorales*. It has the fruiting branches numerous, and the sporangia spherical, polyseptate, and destitute of columella. It contains 2 genera, *Mortierella* and *Herpetocladia*, the latter with a single species.

mortiferous (môr-tî-fî-rîs), *a.* [= *F. mortifere* = *Sp. mortifero* = *Pg. It. mortifero*, *< L. mortiferus, mortifer*, *< mort(t)-s, death*, + *ferre* = *F. bear*.] Bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive.

But whatever it [the clout] is in any other country, 'tis certainly *mortiferous* in ours. *Keats, Arcadian*

mortification (môr-tî-fî-kâ-shun), *n.* [*< F. mortification* = *Sp. mortificación* = *Pg. mortificação* = *It. mortificazione*, *< L. mortificatio(n)-s, a killing*, *< mortificare*, pp. *mortificatus*, kill, destroy; see *mortify*.] 1. The act of mortifying, or the condition of being mortified, specifically (a) In *pathol.*, the death of one part of an animal body while the rest is alive; the loss of vitality in some part of a living animal, necrosis; local death; gangrene; aphrodisia. It appeareth in the gangrene or mortification of flesh. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.* (b) The act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body; a severe penance. It leadeth us into godly works, and into the mortification of the fleshly works. *Sir T. More, Works*, p. 700. He carried his austerities and mortifications so far as to endanger his health. *Frederick, Verd. and Isa.*, II. 25. (c) Humiliation; vexation, the state of being humbled or depressed, as by disappointment or vexation; chagrin. The sight of some of these ruins did fill me with symptoms of mortification, and made me more sensible of the frailty of all sublunary things. *Hovell, Letters*, I. 1. 28. It was with some mortification that I suffered the railway of a fine lady of my acquaintance, for calling, in one of my papers, Dormant a clown. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 72. (d) In *chem.* and *metal.*, the destruction of active qualities (now called *pickling*) both in the United States and in Australia, with especial reference to quicksilver and amalgamation. Inquire what gives impediment to union or restitution, which is called *mortification*, as when quicksilver is mortified with turpentine. *Bacon* (e) In *Scots law*, the act of disposing of lands for religious or charitable purposes. 2. That which mortifies; a cause of chagrin, humiliation, or vexation. It is one of the vexatious mortifications of a studious man to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit. *Sir R. E. Estlin*

3. In *Scots law*, lands given formerly to the church for religious purposes, or since the Reformation for charitable or public uses. In the present practice, when lands are given for any charitable purpose, they are usually disposed to trustees, to be held either jointly or in fee. Nearly synonymous with *mortmain*. *Mildew mortification*. See *mildew*, = *Syn. 1.* (e) *Vexation*, *Chagrin*, *Mortification*. These words advanced in strength of meaning, as to both cause and effect. *Vexation* is a comparatively petty feeling, produced by small

but annoying or irritating disappointments, slights, etc. *Chagrin* is acute disappointment and humiliation, perhaps after confident expectation. *Mortification* is chagrin so great as to seem a death to one's pride or self-respect. See *lean and anger*.

mortifiedness (môr-tî-fîd-nîs), *n.* [*< mortified* pp. of *mortify*, + *-ness*.] Humiliation; subjection of the passions. [Rare.]

Christian simplicity, mortifiedness, modesty. *Ser. Taylor* (2), *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 114.

mortifier (môr-tî-fî-er), *n.* One who or that which mortifies; one who practises mortification.

John Baptist was a greater mortifier than his Lord was. *Ser. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1836), I. 23.

mortify (môr-tî-fî), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mortified*, ppr. *mortifying*. [*< ME. mortifier, morticien*, *< OF. mortifier, mortifier*, *F. mortifier* = *Sp. Pg. mortificar* = *It. mortificare*, *< L. mortificare*, kill, destroy; cf. *mortificus*, deadly, fatal, *< L. mor(t)-s, death*, + *facere, make*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To destroy the life of; destroy the vitality of (a part of a living body); affect with gangrene. If of the stem the frost mortify any part, cut it off. *Keats, Sylvia*, II. 1. 4. 2. To deaden; render insensible; make apathetic. Strike in their numb'd and mortified bare arms. *Shak., Lear*, II. 3. 15. 3. To reduce in strength or force; weaken. The goods werkes that he doth bifore that he fill in synne been all mortified and consumed and dulled by the ofte synnyng. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale*. That thaire blithe soules wol mortifie, Or kept hent in her owen leues drie. *Psalter, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 57. 4. To subdue, restrain, reduce, or bring into subjection by abstinence or rigorous severities; bring under subjection by ascetic discipline or regimen; subject or restrain in any way, for moral or religious reasons. Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth. *Col. III. 5.* He [Bradford] was a most holy and mortified man, who secretly in his soul would so weep for his sins, one would have thought he would never have smiled again. *Fletcher, Worthies*, Lancashire, II. 103. Mortify your sin nature, for else you will hardly mortify it at all. *Ser. Taylor, Works* (1835), II. 10. The Christian religion, by the tendency of all its doctrines, seems to have been so throughout contrived as effectually to mortify and beat down any undue complacency we may have in ourselves. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons*, II. xlvii. 5. To humiliate; depress; affect with vexation or chagrin. Arrived the news of the fatal battle of Worcester, which exceedingly mortified our expectations. *Keats*. He had the knack to raise up a pensive temper, and mortify an impudently gay one. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 428. 6. *In chem. and metal.*, to destroy or diminish the active powers or characteristic qualities of. This quicksilver wol I mortifie. Eight in your syghte anon, withouten lye, And make it as good silver and as fyn As ther is any in your pure or myn. *Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, I. 116. Take also a litill quantite of Mercurie (2) and mortifie it with fastynge spithill and medle it with a good quantite of poudre of stah sagre. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 10. 7. In *Scots law*, to dispose of by mortification. See *mortification*, 3. Referring to pre-Reformation grants, he [Mr. Marshall] says mortified lands are such as have "no other reddenda than prayers and supplications and the like" that is, masses for the souls of the dead. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 333. = *Syn. 1.* To shame, chagrin. See *mortification*.

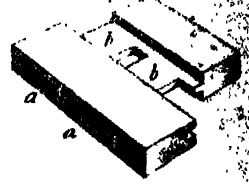
2. *trans.* 1. To lose vitality and organic structure while yet a portion of the living body; become gangrenous.—2. To become languid; fall into decay.

3. To be subdued; die away; said of inordinate appetites, etc. *Johnson*.

mortis causa (môr-tîs kâ'sâ), [*L.*, in case of death; *causa*, abl. of *causa*, cause, case; *mortis*, gen. of *mor(t)-s, death*; see *causa* and *mort*.] In contemplation of death. *Donatio or gift mortis causa*. See *donatio*.

mortise (môr-tîs), *n.* [*Also mortice, early mod. E. also mortise, mortice, mortense*; *< ME. mortice, mortise, mortice*, *< OF. mortice, mortise*, *F. mortiser*; cf. *It.*

mortice (Florio), *Sp. mortice*, a mortise; origin unknown. The equiv. *W. mortice*, *mortice*, *mortice*, Gael. *mortice*, are of *F.* and *Bret. mortice* is of *F.* origin.] 1. A hollow cut in a piece of wood or other material to receive a corresponding projection, called a *tenon*, formed on another piece in order to fix the two together. The junction of two pieces in this manner is called a *mortise-joint*.



Mortise-joint. a, mortice; b, tenon.

Also upon the height of the same Mount of Calvary, ys the very hold or mortise keyn out of the stone block wherin the Cross stand, with over blyssyd Naylor at the tyne of hye passion. *Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 62. The Joyner, though an honest man, yet her maketh his joints weake, and putteth in sap in the mortise (read mortice), which should be the hart of the tree. *Grosset, Quip for an Upstart Courtier*.

If it [the wind] hath ruffian'd so upon the sea, What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them, Can hold the mortise? *Shak., Othello*, II. 1. 3. 2. Figuratively, stability; power of adhesion. Oversee they say this state of yours Hath no more mortice than a tower of cards. *Tennyson, Queen Mary*, III. 1.

Chase mortise. See *chase-mortise*.

mortise (môr-tîs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mortised*, ppr. *mortising*. [*< ME. mortysen*, *< OF. mortissier, mortiser*, mortise; from the noun.] 1. To join by a tenon and mortise; fix in or as in a mortise. Mars he hath mortised his mark. *York Plays*, p. 228. To whose huge spokes ten thousand lesser things Are mortised and join'd. *Shak., Hamlet*, III. 2. 20. 2. To cut or make a mortise in.

mortise-block (môr-tîs-blok), *n.* A pulley-block in which the openings for the sheaves are cut in a solid piece.

mortise-bolt (môr-tîs-bôlt), *n.* A bolt the head of which is let into a mortise instead of being left projecting.

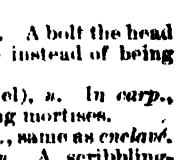
mortise-chisel (môr-tîs-chîz'el), *n.* In carp., a strong chisel used in making mortises.

mortised (môr-tîst), *a.* In *her.*, same as *enclav'd*.

mortise-gage (môr-tîs-gâj), *n.* A scribbling-gage having two points which can be adjusted to the required distance of the mortise or tenon from the working-edge, as well as to the width of the mortise and the size of the tenon.

mortise-lock (môr-tîs-lok), *n.* A lock made to fit into a mortise cut in the stile and rail of a door to receive it. *Mortise-lock chisel*. See *chisel*.

mortise-wheel (môr-tîs-hwêl), *n.* A wheel having holes, either on the face or on the edge, to receive the cogs or teeth of another wheel.



Mortise-wheel.

mortising-machine (môr-tîs-ing-mâ-shîn'), *n.* A machine for cutting or boring mortises in wood. Such machines range from a pivoted lever, worked by the hand or foot and operating a chisel moving in upright guides, to power gang-boring machines for making a number of mortises at once in heavy timber. These larger machines employ either chisels, that cut out the mortises by repeated thrusts, or routers and boring-tools.

mortling, *n.* See *mortling*.

mortmain (môr-tân), *n.* [*< OF. mortmain*, also *main morte*, *F. mainmorte* = *Sp. mano muerta*, pl. = *Pg. mão morta* = *It. mano morta*, *< ML. mortua manus, manus mortua*, mortmain, lit. 'dead hand'; *L. mortua*, fem. of *mortuus*, pp. of *mori*, dead; *manus*, hand; see *mort* and *main*. Cf. *mortgage*.] In *law*, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate, as those of ecclesiastical corporations; unalienable possession. Conveyances and devises to corporations, civil or ecclesiastical, were forbidden by Magna Charta, and have been restrained and interdicted by subsequent statutes. Also called *dead-hand*.

All purchases made by corporate bodies being said to be purchases in *mortmain*. In *mortmain* man; for the reason of which appellation Sir Edward Coke offers many conjectures; but there is one which seems more probable than any that he has given us; viz. that these purchases being usually made by ecclesiastical bodies, the members of which (being professed) were reckoned dead persons in law, and therefore holden by them might with great propriety be said to be held in *mortmain* man.

Blackstone, Com., I. xvii. Though the statutes of *mortmain* had put some check to its increase, yet . . . a larger proportion of landed wealth was constantly accumulating in hands which had nothing that they had grasped. *Blackstone, Com. Hist.*

Mortise and Tenon. *M. mortise*, *T. tenon*.

These [statues] in the east, where they were mortuaries upon which, the dead, and the dead, were lying, turning the head into a gateway and reducing its inhabitants to darkness.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 144.

Attenuation in mortuaries, an alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, particularly to religious houses, by which the estate becomes perpetually alienated in the very nature and unalienable. — **Mortuaries Act**, an English statute of 1780 (9 Geo. III., c. 80), based on the impolicy of allowing gifts, under the name of charity, to be made by persons in view of approaching death, to the disinheritance of their lawful heirs. It prohibits, except in the instance of some universities and colleges, all alienation of land for charitable purposes (unless on full and valuable consideration) otherwise than by deed indented and executed in the presence of two or more witnesses, twelve months before the death of the donor, and enrolled in chancery within six months after its date, and taking effect in possession immediately after the making thereof, and without power of revocation or any reservation for the benefit of the grantor or persons claiming under him. — **Statutes of mortuaries**, the name under which are known a number of English statutes, beginning in 1225 (5 Hen. III., c. 30; 7 Edw. I., c. 2; 13 Edw. I., c. 32; 15 Rich. II., c. 5; 23 Hen. VIII., c. 10), restricting or forbidding the giving of land to religious houses. The **Mortuaries Act** (which see, above) is sometimes incorrectly called a *statute of mortuaries*.

mortalit, *n.* See **mortal**.

mortné, *a.* An erroneous form of **morné**.

mortorio (môr-tô-ri-ô), *n.* [It., also **morturo**, < **morto**, dead: see **mort**².] A sculptured group representing the dead Christ.

In the **mortorio** of the church of San Giovanni Decollato at Modena, the dead body of our Lord lies upon the ground. C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 227.

mortpay, *n.* [< OF. **mortepaye**, **morte paye**; < **mort**, dead, + **paye**, pay: see **mort**² and **pay**¹.] Dead-pay.

The severe punishing of **mort-pay**, and keeping back of soulhouse wages. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 101.

mortress (môr'tres), *n.* [Early mod. E. **mortress** (Palsgrave), for **mortresse**, < ME. **mortress**, **mortreux**, **mortreux**, **mortreux**, **mortreux**, **mortreux**, **mortreux**, appar. pl., the sing. **mortreil**, **mortreil** being scarcely used; < OF. **mortreue**, **mortreux**, **mortreuel**, **mortreil**, a mixture of bread and milk, appar. < **mortre**, **mortre**, **mortre** (in general sense of 'mixture': see **mortur**²).] A kind of soup, said to have been "white soup," a delicacy of the middle ages in England.

As the ele mote of more coate, **mortreux**, and potages; Of that men mys woune that made hem wel at coc. Pierce Plowman (B), xiii, 41.

He cowde rote, and aethe, and brille, and frie, Make **mortreux**, and wel bake a pyc. Chaucer, Gen. Pro., to C. T., l. 394.

A **mortress** made with the brawn of capons, stamped, strained, and mingled with like quantity of almond butter, is excellent to nourish the weak. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

mortreux, **mortreux**, *a.* See **mortress**. **mort-safe** (môr't-sâf), *n.* [< **mort**² + **safe**.] An iron coffin.

Iron coffins, called **mort safes**, were used in Scotland as a precaution against resurrectionists. After time had been allowed for the wooden coffin to decay, the grave was reopened, and the **mort safe** taken out for further use. N. and Q., 7th ser., VI, 510.

mortstone (môr't'stôn), *n.* [< **mort**² + **stone**.] A large stone by the wayside between a village and the parish church, on which in former times the bearers of a dead body rested the coffin.

Thi here,

ix furlongs from the chapel. What is this? Oh me! the **mortstone**.

Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, v. 7.

mortuary (môr'tü-ä-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. **mortuaire** = Sp. **mortuario** = Pg. **mortuario** = It. **mortorio**, **mortorio**, < L. **mortuarius**, belonging to the dead, ML. neut. **mortuarius**, also **mortuarius**, a mortuary, < L. **mortuus**, dead: see **mort**².] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the burial of the dead. — **Mortuary chaplet**, a wreath or crown put upon the head of a corpse at the funeral ceremony and often left with it in the tomb. Such a garland was known by the Romans as **corollarium**. In medieval Europe these wreaths were common, especially in the case of women who died unmarried. They were sometimes made of silver-work with gold and silver wire. — **Mortuary chest**, a coffin of wood or other material intended to receive the remains of bodies once buried elsewhere, when the graves have been disturbed.

II. *n.* pl. **mortuaries** (-riz). 1. In law, a sort of ecclesiastical heriot, a customary gift claimed by and due to the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. It seems to have been originally a voluntary bequest or donation, intended to make amends for any failure in the payment of tithes of which the deceased had been guilty. **Mortuaries**, where due by custom, were recoverable in the ecclesiastical courts.

The curate claimed for burying shots for a **mortuary** Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 6.

The Payment of **Mortuaries** is of great Antiquity. It was solemnly done by lauding or driving a Horse or Cow, &c., before the Corps of the Deceased at his Funeral. It was considered as a Gift left by a Man at his Death. The War of

Recompence for all Failures in the Payment of Tithes and Oblations, and called a **Corse-presentation**.

Brown's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 25.

2. A burial-place. **Whitlock**.—3. A place for the temporary reception of the dead; a dead-house.—4. A memorial of the death of some beloved or revered person; especially, in the seventeenth century, a sword bearing some emblem of the wearer's devotion to the memory of Charles I. and the cause of royalty.

Swords of this type (cavalry sword, time of the Commonwealth) are often called **mortuary**, as a number of them were made in memory of Charles I., and bear his likeness upon the hilt.

Edynton-Castle, Schools and Masters of Fence, p. 240.

morula (môr'ü-lä), *n.*; pl. **morulae** (-lä). [NL., dim. of L. **morum**, a mulberry: see **morr**⁴.] In **embryol.**, the condition (resembling a mulberry) of an ovum after complete segmentation of the vitellus or yolk and before the formation of a blastula, when the contents are a mass of cells derived by cleavage of the original and successively formed nuclei; a mulberry-mass of blastomeres or cleavage-cells. See **monerula**, **blastula**, **gastrula**, and **gut** under **gastrulation**.

The number of blastomeres thus increases in geometrical progression until the entire yolk is converted into a mulberry-like body, termed a **morula**, made up of a great number of small blastomeres or nucleated cells.

Huxley, Crayfish, p. 204.

morulation (môr'ü-lä'shon), *n.* [< **morula** + **-ation**.] In **embryol.**, the conversion of the vitellus or yolk of an ovum into a mulberry-mass (**morula**) of cleavage-cells.

moruloid (môr'ü-lôid), *a.* [< **morula** + **-oid**.] Having the character of a **morula**; resembling a **morula**.

Morus (môr'rus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. **morus**, a mulberry-tree: see **morr**⁴.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the apetalous order **Urticaceae**, type of the tribe **Morace**; the mulberries. It is characterized by apetalous flowers, the fertile with a 4-parted perianth, and by leaves 3-nerved from the base. The mulberry-fruit is a multiple fleshy fruit formed by the coalescence of many ovaries and in vesting perianths. About 12 species are known, natives of the northern hemisphere and of mountains in the tropics, some are valued for their edible fruit, and some for their leaves, which are used as silkworm-food. See **morr**⁴.

Morvan's disease. A disease described by Morvan in 1823, characterized by a progressive anesthesia and akinesia, especially of the extremities, accompanied by trophic disturbances, including ulceration and necrosis. The nerves have been found to exhibit an intense inflammation, so that it has been regarded as a multiple neuritis. Also called **analgesia parvula** and **parvula analgesia**.

Morwel, *n.* A Middle English form of **morrow**. **morwent**, *n.* A Middle English form of **morn**, **morrow**.

morwenig, *n.* A Middle English form of **morn**, **morrow**.

morwespech, *n.* See **morrow-speech**.

mosaic¹ (mô-zä'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also **mosaick**, **musack**; = F. **mosaïque** = Sp. **mosaico** = Pg. **mosaico** = It. **mosaico**, **mosaico**, < ML. **mosaicus**, prop. **musaeus**, < Gr. **μουσαϊκός**, equiv. to Gr. **μουσικός** (> L. **musaeus** and **musaeus**), **mosaic**, lit. of the Muses, i. e. artistic, neut. **μουσαϊκόν**, also **μουσαϊκόν** (> L. **musaeum**, also **musaeum**, se. **opus**, mosaic work), < **μουσα**, a Muse: see **Muse**².] I. *a.* Made of small pieces inlaid to form a pattern; also, resembling such inlaid work.

The rude compact, and adorned with **Mosaic** painting. Saundys, Travels, p. 24.

In the bottom of this liquid ice Made of **Mosaic** work, with quaint device The cunning work man had contrived trim Carpes, Pikea, and Dolphins swimming even to swim. Spenser, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li. The Trophies.

Mosaic canvas, the finest sort of canvas, prepared for embroidery. **Mosaic glass**, gold, etc. See the nouns. — **Mosaic theory**, a doctrine respecting the physiological action of the compound eyes of arthropods, which supposes that each retinal cell perceives but a part of the picture, the several parts being connected by the action of the brain as a kind of optical mosaic. **Mosaic wool-work**, rugs, etc. made of variously colored wools, arranged so that the ends form a pattern. The threads are held firmly by a frame so as to form a dense mass, with the upper ends of the threads presenting a close surface. This surface is secured with a cement, and has a backing of canvas attached, after which a transverse section is cut the desired thickness of the pile, and so on with a number of similar sections.

II. *n.* 1. **Mosaic work**; inlaid work, especially in hard materials, as distinguished from inlays of wood, ivory, or the like. The most common materials for mosaic are colored stones and glass, pavements and floors being more commonly made of the former. Glass mosaic is composed either of pieces cut from small colored rods which are prepared in a suitable variety of colors and shades, and for means of which pictorial

effects can readily be obtained, as in Roman mosaic, or of tesserae made each by itself, the colors used in this method being fewer and the pieces usually about a quarter of an



Mosaic. Detail from apse of the Basilica of Torcello, near Venice, 11th century.

inch square. The latter variety may be distinguished as **Dipylon** or **Venetian mosaic**. Mosaic was a usual decoration among the later Greeks and the Romans, and among the Byzantines and their immediate artistic followers, as at Ravenna and Venice, and in the splendid Norman-Saracenic churches of Sicily, displayed a prominent excellence of design and magnificence of color. The art has recently been revived, with especial success in Italy and France.

Each beautiful flower,

Tris all hues, roses, and pansies, Round high their flourished heads between, and wrought Mosaic. Milton, P. L., lv, 700.

The liquid floor inwrought with pearls divine, Where all his labours in mosaic shine. Savage, The Wanderer, v.

2. A piece of mosaic work; as, a Florentine mosaic; a Roman mosaic; a glass mosaic.

Herschel thought that the workers on the mosaics of the Vatican must have distinguished at least thirty thousand different colors. G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 333.

3. Anything resembling a piece of mosaic work in composition.

No doubt every novel since time began has been a mosaic. The author fits into one picture bits of experience found in many places, in many years. A. Lang, Contemporary Rev., LIV, 217.

Alexandrine, **Cicilian**, **Florentine**, etc., **mosaic**. See the adjectives. **Cicilian mosaic**, a modern decorative art in which dividing lines, bars, or ridges are made prominent features of the design, the spaces between being filled with colored material, as opaque glass. — **Roman mosaic**. See the quotation.

The modern so-called **Roman mosaic** is formed of short and slender sticks of coloured glass fixed in cement, the ends, which form the pattern, being finally rubbed down and polished. Encke, Brill, XVI, 204.

Straw mosaic, fine straw in different shades of color attached by glue to a cardboard foundation; used in various forms of decoration. Art of Decoration, II, 23.

Mosaic² (mô-zä'ik), *a.* [= F. **mosaïque** = Sp. **mosaico** = Pg. **mosaico** (cf. **li. mosaico**), < NL. **Mosaicus** (cf. **li. Mosaicus**, **Mosaicus**), < **li. Mosaic**, **Mosaic**, < Gr. **Μωσαϊκός**, **Mosaic**, < Heb. **Μωשה**, **Moses**, appar. < **Μωσαϊκός**, draw out (se. of the water, with ref. to Ex. ii, 3-5), but prob. an accommodation of the Egyptian name.] Relating to Moses, the Hebrew lawgiver, or to the writings and institutions attributed to him.

Mosaic law, the ancient law of the Hebrews, given to them by Moses at Mount Sinai, and contained in the books of Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

Mosaic³ (mô-zä'ik), *a.* [< **mosaic**¹ + **-al**.] Same as **mosaic**¹. [Rare.]

Behind the thickets again (were) new beds of flowers, which being under the trees, the trees were to them a pavilion, and they to the trees a **mosaic** floor. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.

Mosaic⁴ (mô-zä'ik), *a.* [< **Mosaic**² + **-al**.] Same as **Mosaic**².

After the Babylonish Captivity, when God did not give any new command concerning the crown, the Royal line was not extinct, we find the People returning to the old **Mosaic** form of Government again. Milton, Answer to Maimonides.

mosaically (mô-zä'ik-ä-l-i), *adv.* In the manner of mosaic work.

mosaicist (mô-zä'ik-ist), *n.* [< **mosaic**¹ + **-ist**.] One who makes or deals in mosaics.

By far the greater number of these colors are discoveries or improvements of the venerable *mosaist* Lorenzo Radi.

Mosella, Venetian Life, xvi.

Mosalem (mō-zā-izim), *n.* [= *F. mosaïsme*; as *Mosale* (see) + *-ism*.] The religious laws and ceremonies prescribed by Moses; adherence to the Moslem system or doctrines.

mosal, *n.* [For **mosul*: see *muslin*.] Muslin.

There (in Grand Cairo) there are diverse ranks of traders shops; in the first rank they sell excellent fine linen, fine cloth of cotton, and cloth called *mosal*, of a marvellous broth and fineness, whereof the greatest persons make shirts, and scarfs to wear upon their Tullipants.

S. Clarke, Quag. Description (1671), p. 56.

mosandrite (mō-zan'drit), *n.* [Named after K. G. Mosander, a Swedish chemist, 1797-1854.] A rare silicate containing chiefly titanium and the metals of the cerium group, occurring in reddish-brown prismatic crystals, and also in massive and fibrous forms. It is found in the elavolite-syenite of southern Norway.

mosandrium (mō-zan'dri-um), *n.* [**Mosander*: see *mosandrite*.] A supposed chemical element found in samarskite, but now believed to be a mixture.

Mosassauria (mō-sā-sā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Mosassaurus*.] A group of remarkably long-bodied marine reptiles, from the Cretaceous rocks of Europe and America. It is typified by the genus *Mosassaurus*, which attained a length of over 18 feet and possessed some 100 or more vertebrae. The skull resembles that of the monitors in the large size of the nasal aperture and the fusion of the nasals into one narrow bone. Now called *Pythonomorpha*.

mosassaurian (mō-sā-sā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [**Mosassaurus* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Mosassauria*: pythonomorphic.

II. *n.* A member of the *Mosassauria*.

Mosassaurus, **Mososaurus** (mō-sā-sā'rus, mō-sō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., < *L. Mosas*, the river Mouse



Skull of *Mosasaurus hoffmanni*.

ered in 1790 in the Maestricht, and originally called *Lacerta gigantea*. The genus is also called *Saurichampsa*. Also written *Mosassaurus*.

moschate (mos'kat), *a.* [**NL. moschatus* (ML. *muscatellus*). < *L. muscus*, ML. also *moscus*, *moschus*, < *Gr. μύσχος*, *musk*: see *muscat*.] Exhaling the odor of musk. *Gray*.

moschatel (mos'ka-tel), *n.* See *Idora*.

moschatous (mos'ka-tus), *a.* [**NL. moschatus*: see *moschate*.] Same as *moschate*.

Moschidae (mos'ki-de), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Moschus* + *-idae*.] The Moschini, or musk-deer, rated as a family apart from *Cervidae*.

moschiferous (mos'ki-f'e-rus), *a.* [**ML. moschus*, *moscus*, *muscus*, *L. muscus* (< *Gr. μύσχος*), *musk*, < *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] In *zool.*, bearing or producing musk: as, *moschiferous* organs; a *moschiferous* animal.

Moschines (mos'ki-ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Moschus* + *-ines*.] A subfamily of *Cervidae* represented by the genus *Moschus*, containing small Asiatic deer both sexes of which are hornless, and the male of which has long canine teeth projecting like tusks from the upper jaw, and secretes an odoriferous substance called *musk*; the musks or musk-deer. The young are spotted as in *Cervidae*, the adults plain-brownish. Both true and false horns are long and widely separable, the tall is very short, and the hind quarters are high. There are 2 genera, *Moschus* and *Hydropotes*. Also *Moschina* and *Moschidae*. See *musk-deer*.

moschine (mos'kin), *a.* [**ML. moschus* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to the Moschini, or having their characters; musky: as, a *moschine* deer; a *moschine* odor.

moschitor, *n.* See *mosquito*.

Moschus (mos'kus), *n.* [NL., < *ML. moschus*, < *Gr. μύσχος*, *musk*: see *musk*.] The leading genus of Moschini. The common musk-deer is *M. moschiferus*.

Moscovites, *n. and a.* An obsolete variant of *Moscovite*.

mosel, *n.* [Prob. < *ME. mosse*, *maise* (used to gloss the corrupt ML. words *adria* and *me phas*), appar. the name of a disease; prob. = *ML. *maise*, *maische* = *ML. mase* = *OHG. māsā*, *MI. mase*, *n. spot*: see *measles*. Cf. *mosel*, *v.*] A disease of horses. *Hallwell*.

mosel, *v. t.* [**ML. mōsē*, *n.*] To have the disease called the mose: in the phrase *to mose in the*

chine (also *to mose in the chine*, where *mose* is a different word from *mose*: see *mose* 2).

His horse hipped, with an old mothy saddle, and stirrups of no kindred; besides, possessed with the glanders, and like to mose in the chine. *Shak.*, T. of the B., III. 2. 61.

mose 2 (mōz), *n.* [**ML. mōss*.] A smolder of wood. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

mosel, *n. and v.* A Middle English form of *muzzle*.

Moselle (mō-zel'), *n.* [**F. Moselle*, *G. Mosel*, < *L. Mosella*, the river Moselle: see *def.*] One of the wines produced along the river Moselle. The most esteemed brands are those known as *sparkling Moselle*, which are considered lighter than champagne and almost as good as the sweeter champagne.

moses (mō'zes), *n.* [From the name *Moses* (?).] *Naut.*, a flat-bottomed boat used in the West Indies for carrying hogsheds of sugar to ships.

moses-boat (mō'zēs-hōt), *n.* [**F. moses*.] An old style of skiff or small boat with a keel. [*Provincetown, Massachusetts*.]

mosey 1 (mō'si), *a.* A dialectal variant of *mosey*.

mosey 2 (mō'zi), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; thought by some to be abstr. from *ramose*.] 1. To move off or away quickly: got out; "light out." [*Slang, U. S.*]

And whereas, and seel, and wherefore,

The times being all out o' jint,

The nigger has got to mosey

From the limits o' Spunky Pint.

J. Hay, Banty Tim.

2. To be lively; be quick; "hustle." [*Slang, U. S.*]

Hurry 'long, D'undy, you uns ain't goin' ter reel a bank et ye don't mosey.

M. N. Mueller, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, xlii.

mosk, *n.* See *mosque*.

moskered (mos'kerd), *a.* [Also *moskered*; origin obscure.] Decayed; rotten; brittle.

The teeth stand thin, or loose, or moskered at the root. *Tranger, Conn. on Ecclesiastes*, p. 320 (1821). [*Latham*.]

Some moskered shining stones and spangles which the waters brought down. *Capt. John Smith, Works*, I. 125.

mosklet, *n.* Same as *musket*.

Moslem (mos'lem), *n. and a.* [Also *Moslim*, *Muslim*, *Muslim*; < *Turk. muslim*, *pl. muslimin* (< *Ar.*), *musliman* (< *Pers.*), also used as sing; < *Ar. muslim*, also transliterated *muslim*, *pl. muslims*, a believer in the Mohammedan faith, lit. one who professes submission (*islam*) to the faith, < *islam*, consign in safety, resign, submit, < *sallama*, be safe and sound. Cf. *Islam*, *Muslim*, *salman*, and *salman*, from the same source.] I. *n.* A follower of Mohammed; an orthodox Mohammedan.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mohammedans; Mohammedan.

They piled the ground with Moslem slain.

Hallcock, Marco Bozaris.

Moslemism (mos'lem-izm), *n.* [**Moslem* + *-ism*.] The Mohammedan religion.

Moslim (mos'lim), *n. and a.* Same as *Moslem*.

moslings (moz'lingz), *n. pl.* [Perhaps for **mosceling*, < *moscel*, dial. form of *morsel*, a bit, a piece: see *morsel*.] The thin shreds of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins. They are used to rub oil from metals in polishing them.

It is necessary, between the application of each powder, to wipe the work entirely clean, with rags, cotton waste, sawdust, *moslings* (or the currier's shavings of leather).

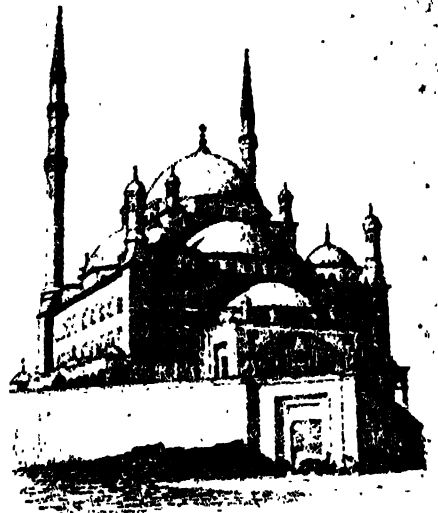
O. Burne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 374.

mosolin (mos'ō-lin), *n.* [**F.*: see *maulin*.] Stuff made at Mosul, in Asiatic Turkey; originally, costly materials of different kinds for which Mosul was famous in the middle ages. Compare *muslin*.

Mososaurus, *n.* See *Mosassaurus*.

mosque (mosk), *n.* [Also *mosk*, and formerly *mosch*, *moschi*, *mosche*, *muskey* (also *mesquit*, *mesket*, *meski'a*, *meschal*, *mesquita*, *mosqueta*, *moskette*, etc.: see *mesquit*); < *F. mosque* = *It. moschea* (> *G. moschee*), < *Sp. mesquita* = *Pg. mesquita*, < *Ar. masjid*, *masjad*, a temple, < *sajada*, prostrate oneself, pray.] A Mohammedan place of worship and the ecclesiastical organization with which it is connected; a Mohammedan church. The architectural character of mosques varies greatly, according as they occupy free or cramped sites, and as in construction they are original foundations or adaptations of existing buildings. The normal plan of the mosque is rectangular, and includes, besides the covered place of worship proper, an open cloistered court with a fountain for ablutions, and one or more minarets from which the faithful are summoned to prayer at stated hours. The dome, supported on piers, arches, and the arch, usually pointed, of the horseshoe (Saracenic) form, and springing from slender columns, together with elaborate and often splendidly colored surface ornament, mainly geometrical, are features of very frequent occurrence. In the interior the chief deco-

tion is found in numerous hanging lamps. The decoration of Moscs is indicated by a niche or recess, sometimes a mere tablet inscribed with verses from the Koran, called



Mosque of Mehmet Ali in Cairo.

the *mihrab*. A class of mosques is set apart for the instruction of young men, and with many of the larger there are connected hospitals and public kitchens for the benefit of the poor. See cuts under *Moorish*, *monbar*, and *minaret*.

For the Saracens kept that place in greater reverence, and worship it right moche in their manner, and have made thereof their *Mosque*.

Sir R. Grey, Forde, Pilgrimage, p. 20.

The places of most Religion amongst themselves are their *Mosches*, or *Moschite*. That is, their Temples and Houses of prayer.

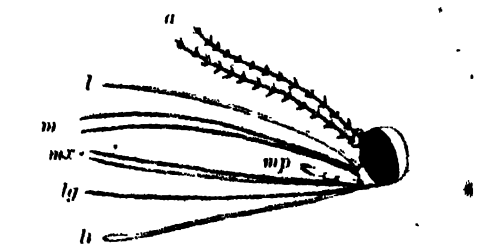
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 267.

By his (Mahomet II.) command the metropolis of the Eastern church was transformed into a *mosch*.

Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lxviii.

mosquital (mus-kē'tal), *a.* [**mosquito* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to or produced by a mosquito: as, *mosquital* saliva.

mosquito, **musquito** (mus-kē'tō), *n.*; *pl. mosquitos*, *mosquitos*, *musquitos*, *musquitoses* (-tōz). [Formerly also *moskito*, *moschito*, *moskito*; = *F. moustique*, for **mosquite* = *G. mosquite*, < *Sp. Fg. mosquito*, a little gnat, dim. of *mosca*, a fly, < *L. musca*, a fly: see *Musca*.] One of many different kinds of gnats or midges the female of which bites animals and draws blood. They are insects of the order *Diptera*, suborder *Nemocera*, and chiefly of the



Mouth-parts of Mosquito (*Culex pipiens*), enlarged. a, antenna; l, labrum; mp, maxillary palpus; m, mandibular seta; mv, maxillary seta; lg, ligula; lc, labium.

family *Culexide* or gnats, though some members of related families, as *Simuliidae*, are called mosquitoes, the term being applied in most parts of the world to gnats which have a piercing and sucking proboscis and annoy man. The name is said to have arisen in the West Indies, where it specifically designates *Culex pipiens*, a gnat streaked with silvery white and having a black proboscis. Mosquitoes are commonly supposed to be especially tropical insects; but they swarm in summer in almost inconceivable numbers in arctic and cold temperate latitudes, as in Labrador, or in the region of the great River of the North, and throughout the moist wooded or marshy regions of British America. They breed in water, and hence are most numerous in marshy and swampy places. The life of the adult insect is very brief, and its natural food is a drop or two of the juice or moisture of plants. See *Anopheles* and *Culex*.

In 66, deg. 35. min. they found it very hot, and were much troubled with a stinging fly, called *Musquito*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 761.

This summer was very wet and cold (except now and then a hot day or two) which caused great store of mosquitoes and rattlesnakes.

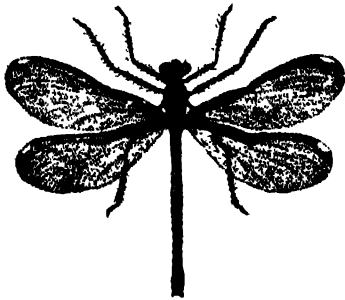
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 104.

Mosquito feet. See *feet*.

mosquito-bar (mus-kē'tō-bār), *n.* A mosquito-net. It may be a net-covered frame for a window, a net window-screen that can be rolled up or let down by means of pulleys, or a net canopy for a bed.

mosquito-canopy (mus-kē'tō-kan'ō-pi), *n.* A covering of fine netting supported on a frame

is fastened and suspended over a bed as a protection against insects.
mosquito-curtain (moss-ké' tó-kér' tain), *n.* Same as **mosquito-net**.
mosquito-hawk (moss-ké' tó-hák), *n.* 1. A dragon-fly. The name applies to any of these insects in the United States from their preying upon mosquitoes and other gnats. This habit is so well marked that



Mosquito-hawk (*Zygoptera speciosa*), natural size.

propositions have been made for the artificial propagation and protection of dragon-flies as a means of relief from mosquitoes in places where the latter are exceptionally numerous.

2. The night-hawk, a caprimulgid bird, (*Chordeiles popetue*, or some other species of the same genus).

mosquito-net (moss-ké' tó-net), *n.* A screen or covering of plain lace, coarse gauze, or mosquito-netting, used as a protection against mosquitoes and other insects.

mosquito-netting (moss-ké' tó-net'ing), *n.* A coarse fabric with large open meshes, used for mosquito-bars, etc. The most common kind is a sort of gauze of which the warp has single-threaded strands and the weft strands of two loosely twisted threads holding the thread of the warp between them.

moss¹ (mós), *n.* [(a) Early mod. E. also *moose*; < ME. *mos*, < AS. **mos* (not found in this form) = MD. *mos*, also *mosch*, *mosse*, *moos*, *mold*, D. *mos*, *moos*, = MHG. *mos*, OHG. *mos*, G. *mos*, *moos* = Icel. *mostr* = Sw. *mostr* = Dan. *mos*, *moos*; akin to (b) E. dial. *moos*, < ME. **moos*, < AS. *moos* = OHG. *moos*, MHG. *moos*, G. *moos*, *moos* (the two series of forms being related phonetically like *loss*, *n.*, and *less*², *less*¹, *r.*); akin to L. *muscus* (> It. Sp. *musco* = Pr. *moos* = OF. *moiz*, *moisse*, F. *moisse*, the Fr. and F. forms prob. in part from OHG.), *moos*; cf. W. *moosy*, *moosyl*, *moosyn*, *moos*; OHulg. *mūh* = Bulg. *mūh* = Serv. *mūh* = Bohem. *moos* = Russ. *mokhū* (> Hung. *moh*), *moos*. Cf. *moos*².] 1. A small herbaceous plant of the natural order *Musci*, with simple or branching stems and nu-

merous generally narrow leaves; usually applied to a matted mass of such plants growing together; also, in popular use, any small cryptogamic plant, particularly a lichen: as,

Island moss, club-moss, rock-moss, coral-moss, etc., and sometimes small matted phanerogams, as *Pyridanthra*.

Paul prius heremita had parroted hymn-solus. That ap man myghte as hym for muche moss and leues. *Piers Plowman* (C. xviii. 12).

And on the stone that still doth turn about There groweth no moss. *Wyllt, How to Use the Court.*

Moss growth chiefly upon ridges of houses, tiled or thatched, and upon the crests of walls. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 637.

The short moss that on the trees is found. *Drayton, Baron's Wars*, III.

2. Money: in allusion to the proverb, "a rolling stone gathers no moss." [Slang.] **Animal mosses**, the moss animalcules or *Bryozoa*. **Black moss**. Same as *long-moss*. **Bog-moss**. See *Sphagnum*. **Canary-moss**, a lichen, *Parmelia perlata*, used in dyeing.

Ceylon moss, a seaweed, *Gracilaria tikvahiae*, of Ceylon and the Indian archipelago, similar to Irish moss, and used in immense quantities by the inhabitants of those islands and the Chinese. Also called *Jaffna moss* and *agar-agar*. **Clubfoot moss**. Same as *club-moss*. **Corsican moss**, an oculeat seaweed, *Phocaria Helminthochorton*. **Cup-moss**, a name of various species of lichens, particularly of the genera *Lecanora* and *Cladonia*.

Feather-moss, a name sometimes given to some of the larger species of *Hypnum*. **Florida moss**. Same as *long-moss*. **Flowering moss**, the *Pyridanthra barbulate*, a prostrate and creeping evergreen plant of the pine barrens of New Jersey, having small leaves and numerous white or rose-colored flowers. **Fork-moss**, a name sometimes applied to certain species of *Dicranum*. **Golden moss**. See *Leaven*. **Hair-moss**. Same as *haircap-moss*.

Island moss, a lichen, *Cetraria Islandica*, so called from its abundance in Iceland, where it is used as a food and to some extent as a medicine. Before use it requires to be steeped for several hours to rid it of a bitter principle, after which it is boiled to form a jelly, which is mixed with milk or wine, or it may be reduced to powder and used as an ingredient in cake and bread. In Germany it is used for dressing the warp of webs in the loom. It is also mixed with pulp for string paper in the vat. See *Cetraria*. **Idle moss**, a name of various pendulous tree lichens, particularly *Lecanora barbata*. **Indian moss**, a garden name for *Saxifraga hypnoides*. **Irish moss**, a seaweed, *Chondrus crispus*. See *carrageen*. **Irish-moss ale**, ale of which Irish moss or carrageen forms an ingredient. It is supposed to be potent in some diseases. **Jaffna moss**. Same as *Ceylon moss*. **Long moss**. See *long-moss*. **New Orleans moss**. Same as *long-moss*. **Scale-moss**. See *Juncus acutiflorus*. **Spanish moss**. Same as *long-moss*.

Tree-moss, a name for various species of *Lycopodium*, particularly *L. dendroideum*. **Water-moss**. See *Pontania*. (See also *beard-moss*, *black-moss*, *reindeer moss*.)

moss¹ (mós), *v.* [(a) ME. *moosen*, *mooren*; < *moos*], *n.* I. *trans.* To cover with moss.

Do clay uppon, and moss it alle aboute. *Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. F. T. S.), p. 74.

Under an oak whose boughs we were matted with age, And high top bald with dry antiquity. *Shak.* As you like it, iv. 3. 105.

II. *intrans.* To become mossy; gather moss. *Selden* *mooseth* the marbledon that men ofte treden. *Piers Plowman* (A), x. 101.

Selden *mooseth* the stone That often ys tormyd & wende. *Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 30.

moss² (mo-), *n.* [(a) ME. *moos*, *moos*, < AS. *moos* (*moos*), a swamp, = MD. *moos*, a swamp, bog, sink, kitchen-sink, = OHG. MHG. *moos*, G. *moos* = Icel. *mostr* = Sw. *moos*, *moos* = Dan. *moos*, a swamp; akin to E. *moor*, < ME. *moor*, *myrr*, < Icel. *myrr*, *myrr* = Sw. *myrr* = Dan. *myrr*, *myrr* = OHG. *moos*, MHG. *moos*, G. *moos*, a swamp (see *moor*); prob. orig. a place overgrown with moss, derived from and partly confused with *moos*¹.] A swamp or bog; specifically, a peat-bog or a tract of such bogs; also, peat.

Some in a moss entry are thou. That had wile two myle lang of leid, Out our that moss on fute that yeld. *Barbour, xix. 735* (*Jaimeson*.)

We think us on the lang Scots miles, The *moos* waters, slaps, and oller, That lie between us and our hame. *Burns* *Tam o' Shanter*.

It [the road] went over rough boulders, so that a man had to leap from one to another, and through soft bottoms where the moss came nearly to the knee. *R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men*.

moss³, *n.* An erroneous form of *moss*¹. The *moos* teeth, all kinds of furs and wrought iron do here sell to much profit. *Sandys Travels*, p. 67.

moss-agate (mós'ag'at), *n.* A kind of agate containing brown or black moss-like dendritic forms, due to the oxide of manganese or iron distributed through the mass. Also called *dendrochante*.

moss-alcohol (mós'al'kó-hol), *n.* See *alcohol*, 1.

moss-animal (mós'an'á-mál), *n.* A moss-animalcule.

moss-animalcule (mós'an'á-mál'kúl), *n.* A bryozoan or polyzoan: so called from the mossy appearance of some of them, especially the phylactolomatous polyzoans, translating the

scientific name *Bryozoa*. Also, moss-animal, moss-coral, moss-polyp. See *Polyzoa*.

mossback (mós'bák), *n.* 1. A large and old fish, as a bass: so called by anglers, in allusion to the growth of seaweed, etc., which may be found on its back. — 2. In U. S. politics, one attached to antiquated notions; an extreme conservative. [Slang.] — 3. In the southern United States, during the civil war, one who hid himself to avoid conscription. [Slang.]

moss-bass (mós'bás), *n.* The large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*, a centrarchoid fish. [Indiana, U. S.]

mossberry (mós'ber'í), *n.*; pl. *mossberries* (-íz). See *cranberry*, 1.

moss-box (mós'boks), *n.* A kind of huge stuffing-box used in a method of sinking shafts invented by M. J. Chaudron, a Belgian engineer, for preventing water from entering at the bottom of the tubing. It consists of flanged rings arranged to form an annular box, in which moss is placed to form a packing and compressed by the weight of the perpendicular tubing, thus permanently stopping the inflow of water from upper strata which would otherwise descend outside the tubing and enter the pit at the bottom.

mossbunker (mós'bung-kér), *n.* [Also *moss-bunker*, *mossbunker*, *mossbunker*, *mossbunker*, *mossbunker*, *mossbunker*, *mossbunker*, etc., and abbr. *bunker*, in earlier form *marshbunker* (1679). < D. *marshbunker*, the seed or horse-mackerel, *Clupea trachurus*, which annually visits the shores of northern Europe in immense schools, and swims at the surface in much the same manner as the mossbunker—this name being transferred by the Dutch of New York to the fish now so called (it occurs so applied, in the form *mossbunk*, in a Dutch poem by Jacob Steedman in 1661). The D. *marshbunker* (Gronovius, 1754) is not in the dictionaries. Its formation is not clear: appar. < *marsh*, a pebble's pack (or *mar*, a mass, crowd), & *bunk*, bank, & -er (see E. -er); prob. in allusion to its appearance in schools.] The menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. See *cut* under *Brerortia*.

This bay [New York] swarms with fish, both large and small, whales, tunnies, . . . and a sort of herring called the *marshbunkers*. *Dankers and Stapler, Voyage to New York, 1670* (tr. in 1867 [in Coll. Long Island Hist. Soc., I. 100]).

He saw the dnyvel, in the shape of a huge moss-bunker, seize the sturdy Anthony by the leg, and drag him beneath the waves. *Irving, Knickerbocker* (ed. Trollope), II. 328.

moss-campion (mós'kam'pi-on), *n.* A dwarf tufted moss-like plant, with purple flowers, *Silene acaulis*. It is found in high northern latitudes, extending southward on the higher mountains.

moss-capped (mós'kapt), *a.* Capped or covered with moss.

moss-cheeper (mós'ché'pér), *n.* The titlark. [Scotch.]

In descending the Urlich hill, I found the nest of a titlark, or moss cheeper. *Fleming, Tour in Arran*. (*Jaimeson*.)

moss-clad (mós'klad), *a.* Clad or covered with moss. *Lord Lyttelton*.

moss-coral (mós'kór'al), *n.* Same as *moss-animalcule*.

moss-crops (mós'krop), *n.* The cotton-grass, a bog-loving plant. See *cotton grass* and *Eriophorum*. [Local, Scotch.]

moss-duck (mós'duk), *n.* See *duck*².

mossel (mós'el), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *moss*.

moss-grown (mós'gron), *a.* Overgrown with moss.

Shakes the old heldam earth, and topples down Steeples and moss-grown towers. *Shak.* I Hen. IV., III. 1. 22.

moss-hags (mós'hagz), *n. pl.* Dead peat, dried up and more or less blown away, or washed away by the run, so as to leave a curiously irregular surface, over which it is hardly possible to walk with safety. [Scotch.]

mosshead (mós'héd), *n.* The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. [South Carolina.]

The colored women often use a large bunch of "Florida moss," *Tillandsia usneoides*, as a cushion for the heavy loads they carry on their heads, and I am inclined to believe that *mosshead* was suggested by this practice, rather than by any direct resemblance to moss in the bird's crest. *G. Townsend, Bird Names* (1894), p. 76.

mossiness (mós'í-nés), *n.* The state of being mossy, or overgrown with moss.

moss-locust (mós'ló'kúst), *n.* See *locust*².

monso (mós'wó), *a.* [It. pp. of *muovere*, *move*: see *move*.] In *mude*, rapid: as, *pu monso*, more rapid; *monso monso*, less rapid.

moss-owl (mós'oul), *n.* A dialectal form of *moss-owl*. [Scotch.]



Fertile Plant of the Moss *Rhabdium brachyphylla*. a, the capsule with the peristome and styles; b, the capsule with the operculum; c, transverse section of the leaf; d, the apex of the leaf; e, part of the annulus; f, part of the annulus and the peristome, with a few spores above; g, leaf, in the axis of which are to be seen the antheridia and paraphyses; h, antheridium and paraphyses.

merous generally narrow leaves; usually applied to a matted mass of such plants growing together; also, in popular use, any small cryptogamic plant, particularly a lichen: as,

moss-pink (mós'pink), *n.* A plant, *Phlox subulata*, found on the rocky hills of the central United States, and often cultivated for its handsome pink-purple flowers.

moss-polyp (mós'pól'ip), *n.* Same as *moss-animalcule*.

moss-rake (mós'rák), *n.* A kind of rake used in gathering Irish moss, *Chondrus crispus*.

moss-rose (mós'roz), *n.* A beautiful cultivated rose, so named from its moss-like calyx. It is considered a variety of the cabbage-rose.

moss-rush (mós'rúsh), *n.* An Old World species of rush, growing on peaty land: same as *goussacorn*.

moss-trooper (mós'tró'pér), *n.* One of a number of men who troop or range over the mosses or bogs (compare *bog-trotter*); applied specifically to the marauders who infested the borders of England and Scotland in former times.

A faunted moss trooper, the boy
The truncheon of a spur bestrode,
And round the hall, right merrily,
In mimic foray rode. Scott, *L. of L. M.*, l. 19.

The moss-troopers of Connecticut
Loring, *Kilckerbocker*, p. 306.

moss-trooping (mós'tró'ping), *a.* Having the habits of a moss-trooper.

A stark moss trooping Scott was he,
As e'er rouchal border lance by knee.
Scott, *L. of L. M.*, l. 21.

moss-wood (mós'wúd), *n.* Trunks and stumps of trees frequently found in mosses.

mossy (mós'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *monsie*, and with single *s* (as in ME. *moss*), also *mossy*, *mossie*, *mossie*, etc., dial. *mossy*, *mossy*; < *moss* + *-y*.] 1. Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss.

We are both old, and may be spar'd, a pair
Of fruitless trees, mossie and withered trunks.
Shirley (and Fletcher?), *Coronation*, ll. 1.

A violet by a mossy stone. Wordsworth, *Lary*.

The mossy manholes rest
On the tips that have been pressed
In their bloom. O. W. Holmes, *The Last Leaf*.

2. Like moss. Specifically (a) hairy; rough (b) downy. *Levins*.

Incipiens barba, a youngie mossie beard. Elgot, 1650.
(a) Moaly (d) Moldy (In these specific senses mostly prov. Eng. or Scotch, and usually maled.)

most (móst), *a.* and *n.* [*<* ME. *most*, *most*, < AS. *most*, *most* = OE. *most*, *most* = D. *most* = M. *most*, *most* = OHG. *most*, *most* = G. *most* = Icel. *most* = Sw. *most* = Dan. *most* = Goth. *maists*, *most*; superl. going with *more* and *mo*, compare: see *more*.] 1. *a.* 1. Greatest in size or extent; largest; superlative of *much* or *much* in its original sense 'great', 'large'.

They slept till that it was prime large,
The mole part, but it was Canace.
Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, l. 354.

Hit were the faynest of forme & of face als,
The most & the myrrest that maketh ever.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), ll. 264.

2. Greatest in age; oldest. — 3. Greatest in rank, position, or importance; highest; chief.

Thanne Goddard was alkerlike
Under that the moste wyke (trallor)
That ever in erthe shap was. Havelok, l. 422.

But thou art thy moste Enemy.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 190.

Chose you a wyf in short tyme atte lense
Born of the gentillite and of the mode
Of al this lond. Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 76.

Felth, hope, & charite, nothing colde;
The mode of hum is charite.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

So both agreed that this their bridle feust
Should for the Gods in Proteus house be made;
To which they all repayrd, both most and least.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. xi. 9.

4. Greatest in amount, degree, or intensity. superlative of *much*.

Thou hast lore thin cardinals at thi moste nede.
Pleasant Instruction (Child's Ballads), VI. 753.

I had most need of blessing. Shak., *Macbeth*, II. 2. 32.

5. Greatest in number; numerous beyond others; amounting to a considerable majority; superlative of *many*; used before nouns in the plural.

Most men will preclain every one his own goodness.
Prov. xx. 4.

He thinks most sorts of learning flourished among them.
P. 26.

For the most part, mostly; principally.
II. *n.* 1. The greatest or greater number: in this sense plural.

Thou beganst to upbraid the cities wherein most of his
mighty works were done. Mat. xii. 23.

He has his health and ampler strength indeed
Than most have of his age. Shak., *W. T.*, IV. 4. 415.

2. Greatest value, amount, or advantage; utmost extent, degree, or effect.

A covetous man makes the most of what he has and can get.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

At most, or at the most, at the utmost extent; at furthest; at the outside.

Within this hour at most
I will advise you. Shak., *Macbeth*, III. 1. 124.

They [the works of the great poets] have only been read
as the multitude read the stars, at most astrologically, not
astronomically. Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 112.

Least and most. See *least*. To make the most of. See *make*.

most (móst), *adv.* [*<* ME. *most*, *most*, < AS. *most*, *adv.*, orig. neut. of *most*, *a.*: see *most*, *a.*] 1. In the greatest or highest or in a very great or high degree, quantity, or extent; mostly; chiefly; principally.

Thy sovereign temple wot I most honour
Of any place. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1540.

Women are most fools when they think they're wisest.
Deau and El, *Scarful Lady*, IV. 1.

Those nearest the king, and most his favourites, were
courtiers and prelates. Milton.

He for whose only sake,
Or most for his, such tolls I undertake.
Dryden, *Amiel*, l. 850.

2. Used before adjectives and adverbs to form a superlative phrase, as *more* is to form a comparative: as, *most* vile; *most* wicked; *most* illustrious; *most* rapidly. Like *more* with comparatives, it was formerly often used superlatively with superlatives: thus, *most* bodied, *dearest*, *hottest*, *worst*, etc. See *more*.

For when his semblant in made clere,
Than is he made drike in his thought.
Gower, *Conf. Amant*, II.

For in the wynter season the fowler speideth not but in
the most hardest and coldest weider, whiche is grevous.
Juliana Berners, *Treatise of Fysshynge*, p. 4.

This was the most unkindest cut of all.
Shak., *J. C.*, III. 2. 187.

Most an-end. See *an-end*.

-most. [An altered form, by confusion with *most*, of ME. *-most*, < AS. *-most*, a double superl. suffix, < *-ma* (= L. *-mus*), as in *forma*, first, former, + *-est* (E. *-est*), as in *first*, first.] A double superlative suffix associated with *-more*, a comparative suffix, now taken as a suffixal form of *most*, as used in forming superlatives, as in *foremost*, *hindmost*, *uppermost*, *utmost*, *inmost*, *topmost*, etc. Compare *more*.

most¹, mostent, c. Middle English forms of *most*.

most², a. and n. A Middle English form of *most*.

mostly (móst'li), *adv.* For the greatest part; for the most part; chiefly; mainly; generally.

This image of God, namely natural reason, if totally or
mostly defaced, the right of government doth cease.
Bacon.

My little productions are mostly satires and lampoons on
particular people. Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, l. 1.

mosto (móst'o), *n.* [= Sp. *mot*, *mot*, < L. *mustum*; see *must*.] *n.* Must; specifically, a preparation used for 'doctoring' wines of inferior quality: same as *doctor*, *o*.

mostoury, *n.* A Middle English form of *moisture*.

mostwhat (móst'hvot), *adv.* For the most part.

For all the rest do most what fare amils.
Spenser, *Colin Clout*, l. 757.

mosy, *a.* See *mossy*.

mot¹, n. An obsolete form of *motet*.

mot² (mot), *n.* [*<* F. *mot* = Pr. *mot* = Sp. *mot*, *mot* = It. *motto* (> E. *motto*), a word; motto, < ML. *muttum*, a word. L. a mutter, a grunt, < L. *muttare*, *mutare*, mutter: see *mutter*.] 1. *a.* A word; a motto.

God hath not onely graven
On the brass Tables of swift turning Heav'n
His sacred Mot.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Columnes.

2. (F. pron. mó). A saying, especially a brief and forcible or witty saying; a bon-mot. [Recent.]

But, in fact, Descartes himself was author of the mot
"My theory of vortices is a philosophical romance."
Sir W. Hamilton.

mot³ (mot), *n.* [*<* ME. *mot*, *mot*, < OF. *mot*, a note of a horn (another use of *mot*, a word), < L. *muttare*, a murmur, grunt: see *mot²*.] A note on the bugle, hunting-horn, or the like; also, a note in the musical notation for such instruments.

Streaks of ful stantly many off under
So Gower and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.) l. 1364.

Three notes on this bugle will, I am assured, bring round
at our need, a jolly band of prouder honest yeomen.
Scott, *Ivanhoe*, xl.

mot⁴ (mot), *n.* [See *mot¹*.] 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *moat*. — 2. A mark for players at quoits. Halliwell.

motacil (mot'á-sil), *n.* [= F. *motacille* = Sp. *motacilla* = Pg. *motacilla*, < L. *motacilla*, the white water-wagtail, < *motus* (with dim. suffix), pp. of *movere*, move: see *more*.] The L. word is commonly explained as lit. 'wagtail,' as if irreg. < L. *molare*, move (freq. of *movere*, move), + *-cilla*, assumed to mean 'tail.' A wagtail. See *Motacilla*.

Motacilla (mó-tá-sil'á), *n.* [NL., < L. *motacilla*, the white water-wagtail: see *motacil*.] A genus of chiefly Old World oscine passerine birds, typical of the family *Motacillidae* or *wagtails*. The name has been used with great latitude and little discrimination for many small singing birds of all parts of the world, as the true *Sylvicola* or Old World warblers, various *Mniotiltidae* or Old World flycatchers, many of the American *Sylvioidae* or wood-warblers, and for all the *Motacillidae*, including the pipits or titlarks of the subfamily *Anthinae*. It is now restricted to the black-and-white or pied wagtails, as *M. alba*, of little form, with massed coloration of black, white, and ash, long vibratile tail of twelve weak narrow feathers, pointed wings whose tip is formed by the first three primaries, and whose inner secondaries are long and flowing, and long slender feet without specially lengthened or straightened hind claws. There are many species, widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and other parts of the Old World, one or two of which sometimes straggle to America. Thus *M. alba* has been found in Greenland and *M. ocularis* in California.

Motacillidae (mó-tá-sil'i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Motacilla* + *-idae*.] A family of oscine birds of the order *Passeres*, typified by the genus *Motacilla*; the wagtails. The bill is shorter than the head, straight, slender, acute, and notched; the primaries are nine in number; the inner secondaries are lengthened; the feet are long and slender, with acutellate tarsi and usually long and straightened claw; and the tail is usually as long as the wings. The *Motacillidae* are small insectivorous birds of terrestrial habits, resembling larks (*Alaudidae*) in some respects, but widely separated by the lamplike coloration of the plumage. Two subfamilies are generally recognized, *Motacillinae* and *Anthinae*, or wagtails proper and pipits or titlarks.

Motacilline (mó-tá-sil'i-né), *n. pl.* [*<* *Motacilla* + *-inae*.] 1. The *Motacillidae* as a subfamily of some other family, as *Sylviidae*. — 2. A subfamily of *Motacillidae*. It contains the wagtails proper as distinguished from the pipits or *Anthinae*, having the point of the wing formed by the first three primaries, the tail as long as the wing or longer, and the coloration either pied with black and white or varied with yellow and green. There are some 50 species, chiefly of two leading genera *Motacilla* and *Anthinae*. See *wagtail*.

motacilline (mó-tá-sil'in), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Motacillinae*.

motation (mó-tá'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *motatio(n)*, < L. *mutare*, keep moving, freq. of *movere*, move: see *more*.] The act of moving; mobility. Bailey, 1734.

motatorious (mó-tá-tó'ri-us), *a.* [*<* L. *motator*, a mover, < L. *mutare*, pp. *mutatus*, move: see *motation*.] Vibratory; mobile; said of the legs of an insect or arachnid which, on alighting, has the habit of moving them rapidly, keeping the body in a constant state of vibration. This habit is found especially among certain long-legged spiders and crane-flies.

Motasilite (mó-tá-sil'i-té), *n.* [From an Arabic word meaning 'to separate.' One of a numerous and powerful sect of Mohammedan heretics, who to a great extent denied predestination, holding that man's actions were entirely within the control of his own will. They held extremely heretical opinions with reference to the quality or attributes of Allah. They appeared a few generations after Mohammed, and became one of the most important and dangerous sects of heretics in Islam.]

mot¹ (mót), *n.* [Formerly also *moat*; < ME. *mot* (dat. *mot*), < AS. *mot*, a particle, atom, = D. *mot*, dust; cf. D. *moet*, a knob, speak, mark; Sp. *mot*, a buff in cloth. Cf. *moat*.] 1. A small particle, as of dust visible in a ray of sunlight; anything very small.

As thikke as motes in the sonne-beams.
Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 12.

Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye?
Mat. vii. 3.

These Kels did lie on the top of that water, as thick as
motes are said to be in the sun.
J. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 126.

2. A stain; a blemish.

Note ne spot is non in the.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 703.

3. An imperfection in wool. — 4. The stalk of a plant. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] — 5. A match or squib with which, before the introduction of the safety-fuse, it was customary to ignite the charge in blasting.

mot² (mót), *n.* [*<* ME. *mot*, *mot* (pret. *moete*), < AS. *motan* (pres. *mót*, pret. *máste*; not found in inf.) = OS. *motan*, pres. *mót* = OFries. pres.

United States to a similar mixture.

motion

Thi lathre seyde as myche ther agoyne as he dar do to
 71 hyr gode molershep *Puston Letters, I. 258.*

motility (mo-ti-l'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *motilité* = Pg. *motilidade*, < L. as if **motilita* (*t*-)*s.*, < **motilis*,

Ay, but to die and go we know not where:
To lie in cold obstruction and to rot;
This sensible warm motion to become

A kneaded clod. Stat., M. for M., M. 1. 120.

10. Inclination; disposition; impulse; will; as, of one's own motion.

In 16 Edw. IV, 1475, . . . (the Ignoraveres) . . . "of their free motion and will have bounden thyme and they re- craft perpetually to kepe . . . upon Corpus Christi day a pageant . . ." (Council Book III, fo. 20 v.)

York Plays, Int., p. xxvii.

11. Proposal; instigation; incitement.

Then he said to his cardinals, Sirs, make you redy, for I will to Rome. Of that motion his cardinals were sore ashamed and displeased, for they loved not the Romaynes.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I, cccxvi.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first motion, all the interim is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream.

Shak., J. C., II, I, 64.

12. A proposal or proposition formally made; specifically, a proposal formally submitted in a deliberative assembly, with a view to its discussion and adoption; also, the act of submitting such a proposal: as, the *motion* to appoint a committee was carried.

The motion about setting forth y^e fishing ship (called y^e Friendship) came first from y^e plantation

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 286.

Valentine and Hollis held the Speaker down in his seat by main force, and read the *motion* amidst the loudest shouts.

Meredith, Nugent's Hampden.

13. In law: (a) An application to a court or judge, usually in the course of a legal proceeding. Whatever is asked of a court by a suitor is asked by a *motion*. (b) More narrowly, an application which is incidental to the progress of a cause, as distinguished from the trial or investigation of the issue; as, a *motion* for an injunction; a *motion* to open a default. Still further distinctions are made in common parlance. Thus, applications on the trial incidental to its progress, such as to strike out testimony or to grant a non-suit, are called *motions*, though, being on the trial, and the result being included in the judgment, they are not *motions* within the rules regulating the formalities required for making motions. The record of the decision, the award of costs, or the mode of review. (c) In some of the United States, the paper drawn up by the attorney of the moving party, saying, "now comes the plaintiff (or defendant)," etc., "and moves," etc. (much in the same way that an application to the court would be entered in the minutes), and filed with the clerk in advance of applying to the court, and usually also served on the other party.—14. In music: (a) The melodic change of a voice or voice part from one pitch to another; melodic progression. It is *concrete*, *conjoint*, or *compound* when it consists of a single step, *discrete* or *disjoint* when of a skip. (b) The melodic progression of any two voice-parts in harmonic writing in relation to each other. It is *similar* when both voice-parts rise or fall at the same time, *parallel* when they together rise or fall by the same interval, *contrary* or *opposite* when one rises and the other falls, *oblique* when one rises or falls while the other remains stationary, and *mixed* when all varieties occur at once in several parts. In general, between important or conspicuous parts contrary motion is sought. Parallel motion in perfect fifths or octaves is regularly forbidden, and similar motion to a perfect fifth or octave is employed sparingly.

15. In the fine arts, the change of place or position which, from the attitude represented, a figure is portrayed as making. It can only be implied from the attitude which prepares the subject for the given change, and therefore differs from *action*.

16. In med., evacuation of the intestine; alvine discharge.

Shall I lose my doctor? no, he gives me the potions and the *motions*.

Shak., M. W. of W., III, I, 105.

17. In milit. tactics, one of the stages into which each movement prescribed in the manual of arms is divided to facilitate instruction.

—Absolute motion, change of absolute place. —Accelerated motion. See *accelerate*. —Active motion, in *physiology*, motion of the limbs or other parts of the patient produced by his own action. In contradistinction to *passive motion*, where the limbs are moved by the attendant. —Angular motion. See *angular*. —Brunonian motion. Same as *Brunonian movement* (which see under *Brunonian*). —Center of motion. See *center*. —Oiliary motion. See *iliary*. —Consensual motions. See *consensual*. —Contrariety of motion. See *contrariety*. —Differential motion. See *differential*. —Direct motion. (a) In *astronomy*, increase in the longitude of a star. (b) In *music*. See *direct*. —Disjunct motion. See *disjunct*. —Diurnal motion of a planet, elliptic motion, equable motion. See the adjectives. —Energy of motion. See *energy*. —Equation of motion. See *equation*. —Focus of mean motion, of true motion. See *focus*. —Harmonious motion. See *harmonious*. —Heart-motion, in spinning, winding, and analogous machines, a motion produced by means of a heart-shaped cam. —Hourly motion, the space moved through by a heavenly body in an hour. —Hourly motion, in *astronomy*, the change of position which takes place in an hour. —Inferential, irrotational motion. See the adjectives. —Lateral motion, in a railroad-car, the end-play or freedom of movement of an axle in its boxes or the freedom of movement between a spring-holster and a track. —Laws of motion, specifically, Newton's three laws of motion, which are as follows: First Law. Every body continues in its state of rest, or uniform motion in

a straight line, except so far as it may be compelled by force to change that state. Second Law. Change of motion is proportional to force applied, and takes place in the direction of the straight line in which the force acts. Third Law. To every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction; or, the mutual actions of any two bodies are always equal, and oppositely directed. —Line of motion. See *line*. —Local motion. See *local*.

Lost motion, in mechanics, any difference of motion between the driving parts of a motor and the driven machine, or between the parts of a machine that communicate motion from one to another. It results from faulty construction of the parts, or from looseness of the boxes of axles or shafting or of a belt, which is thus permitted to slip.

Natural motion, an involuntary movement of the body, as the beating of the heart. —Overhead motion, a mechanism, consisting of counterweights and speed pulley arrangements of gears or of other contrivances, for increasing speed or force, interposed between some prime mover or main line of power-transmission and a machine with which it communicates. It is so called because for convenience in transmission, or that it may not occupy working space, it is placed over the machine affected by it. Also called *overhead work*. —Paracentric motion, motion to or from an attracting center. —Parallel motion. (a) See *parallel*. (b) In *astronomy*. See *del. 14 (b)*. —Passive motion. See under *active motion*. —Perpetual motion. (a) A machine which should do work without exhausting any power of doing work—that is, its work must not be accompanied by any displacement (such as the fall of a weight or the uncoiling of a spring) or transformation (such as the combustion of fuel) which could not be undone by a replacement or counter transformation without the expenditure of as much work as the machine has done. Such a machine is impossible, and contrary to all experience; for power of doing work is never increased nor diminished. Nevertheless, very many pretended perpetual motions have been put forth by deluded or knavish inventors. Most of them are of two classes. 1st, those which depend upon gravity or magnetism, and 2d, those which depend upon centrifugal force or other pressure mistaken for moving power. (b) The mode of motion of such a machine. (c) By a popular abuse of the term, a movement or machine which could go on indefinitely by its own self-generated power. Thus, if a man should pretend to have a wheel which turned upon its bearings without resistance, so that it would go on moving indefinitely, or to have a fluid which, though viscous, was frictionless, so that its motion, though continually decreasing, never came to rest, neither claim would be a claim to a perpetual motion, nor (however unfounded) would it violate any fundamental principle of mechanics. On the other hand, a machine (such as has actually been proposed) which would not go on moving of itself forever, but would require a little external force to overcome friction, but which with that little force should be capable of doing an indefinite amount of work, would, properly speaking, be a perpetual motion. —Positive motion, in mechanics, an arrangement of apparatus connecting related parts of a machine in such manner that, as one moves, the other must move in accordance with the law of the relation. For example, the system of gearing which takes motion from the lathe-spindle, and imparts motion to the lead screw of a lathe, is a positive motion. On the other hand, any mechanism which moves a part of a machine in a manner that permits the possibility of some subsequent motion, or variation of the motion, or the part, through the action of any force not directly transmitted by such mechanism, is not positive. Examples of motions not positive are: the mechanism actuating a tilt hammer, which falls by its gravity; a spring which by its elasticity recoils; and pulleys driven by its line in which the motion may be varied through slip. —Positive-motion loom. See *loom*.

Primary motion, the diurnal motion of a fixed star. —Proper motion, in *astronomy*, that apparent motion of a star, or velocity of a fixed star which is due to a real movement of the star itself relatively to the other stars. —Quantity of motion, momentum, the sum of the velocities of all the particles each multiplied by the mass.

Rectilinear, parabolic, or circular motion, motion in a rectilinear, parabolic, or circular path. —Relative motion, change of relative place. —Retrograde motion, in *astronomy*, decrease in the longitude of a star. —Rotational motion. See *rotary motion*. —Secondary motion, the proper motion of a fixed star. —Simple harmonic motion, a motion like a uniform motion round the circumference of a circle which is looked at, *exspecta* "when a point Q moves uniformly in a circle the perpendicular QP drawn from its position at any instant to a fixed diameter AB of the circle intersects the diameter at a point P, whose position changes by a simple harmonic motion." Thomson and Tait. —Slide-valve motion, in a steam engine, the valve gear; any one of a great variety of devices for imparting to a slide-valve its proper motion for induction out of, and exhaust and compression, or unloading of steam at the end of the piston stroke. Specifically, the motion of a slide-valve produced by the valve gear. The link-motion is one of the most important of valve gears. In the majority of slide-valve motions the primary movement is derived from an eccentric keyed to the crank shaft. In other cases a motion is taken from the cross head. In the Joy valve gear the primary movement is obtained from the connecting-rod. See *valve motion*, *rod of eccentric*, *eccentric*, and *valve gear*. —Take-up motion, in looms, the mechanism which takes up and winds the weft beam on the cloth beam as fast as the warp is unwound from the warp beam. The name is also given to analogous mechanism in many other kinds of machinery. —Violent motion, in older writers, a motion imparted upon a body by an external force. —Voluntary motion, motion resulting from an act of will, in contrast with reflex action or motion. —Syn. Motion, Movement, Move. Motion may be considered separate from that which moves, movement is always connected with the person or thing moving. Hence we speak of the laws of motion; of rest as a mode of motion; and of perpetual motion, not of movement in any of these cases; hence, also, motion is the more scientific and technical term. Motion is more general and more voluntary; movement, more particular and occasional.

hence we speak of a motion with the hand; a movement of troops; involuntary movements; the movements of the heavenly bodies; the rate of motion or of movement. The figurative uses of the two correspond to the literal. The chief uses of move are founded upon the idea of moving a place, in chess or a similar game, for winning the game.

motion (mō'shon), *v.* [ME. *mozionen*; < *motio*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To guide by a significant motion or gesture, as with the hand or head: as, to motion a person to a seat.—2. To propose; move.

Here's Gloucester, a foe to citizens,

One that still motions war and never peace.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI, I, 2, 62.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a significant movement or gesture, as with the hand or head: as, to motion to one to take a seat.—2. To make a proposal; offer plans. [Rare.]

Richard Stratton told me that whill he was in scoryne with Whethyll, John Redde neyghed hym onys myche after this tenent, etc.

Paston Letters, III, 158.

Well hast thou motion'd, well thy thoughts employ'd.

Milton, P. L., I, ix, 220.

motional (mō'shon-əl), *a.* [*< motion + -al*.] Of or pertaining to motion, characterized by (certain) motions; specifically applied to particular imitative diseases exhibiting peculiar muscular actions, as *tartarism*.

motion-bar (mō'shon-bär), *n.* In a steam-engine, a guide-bar or rod. F. H. Knight.

motion-distortion (mō'shon-dis-tör'shon), *n.* A distortion of a line of a spectrum due to relative motions of the parts of the source of light.

motioner (mō'shon-er), *n.* [*< motion + -er*.] A mover.

Without respects of any worldly reward or thanks, to reforme the fault and increase of his labours to God the mercifull, the author, and the worker of all goodness.

Cadell, To Queen Catherine.

motion-indicator (mō'shon-in-dik-ä-tör), *n.* An apparatus for showing the speed or the number of revolutions of any machine or part of a machine in a given time. It differs from a counter in that the latter merely registers movement, independently of time.

motionist (mō'shon-ist), *n.* [*< motion + -ist*.] One who makes a motion.

Milton (uses) *motionist*. F. Hall, *Psalms Philol.*, p. 87.

motionless (mō'shon-less), *a.* [*< motion + -less*.] Without motion; being at rest.

motion-man (mō'shon-man), *n.* An exhibitor of a puppet-show. See *motion*, *n.*, 6.

And travel with young *Joane* the *motion-man*.

H. Jonson, *New Inn*, I, 1.

motivate (mō'ti-vät), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *motivated*, *pp.* *motivating*. [*< motive + -ate*.] To motive; set as a motive or as the inciting cause of; induce.

The expulsions from Southern Russia have not been motivated by any new circumstances.

American Hebrew, XXXVI, 28.

motivation (mō'ti-vä'shon), *n.* [*< motivate + -ion*.] The act or manner of motivating; the act or process of furnishing with an incentive or inducement to action.

motive (mō'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [L. *a.* = Sp. Pg. It. *motivo*, < ML. *motivus*, serving to move, *motivus*, < L. *motus*, *pp.* *motus*, move; see *move*.] II. *n.* < ME. *motif*, < OF. *motif*, F. *motif* = Sp. Pg. It. *motivo*, < ML. *motivum*, a motive, moving cause, *ment* of *motus*, serving to move; see I.] I. *a.* Causing motion; having power to move some one or something; tending to produce motion.

Great acts, even in spiritual things, are less perceived and less motive than particular ones.

J. C. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 67.

Motive power or force. (a) The whole power or force acting upon any body or quantity of matter to move it. (b) Moving or impelling force in a figurative sense.

Such men as Spencer are not sent into the world to be part of the motive power.

Lynch, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 168.

(c) That which moves, as a locomotive, in *railroading*, the locomotives collectively of a railroad, as, the superintendant of the motive power.

II. *n.* 1. A mental state or force which induces an act of volition; a determining impulse; specifically, a desire for something; a gratification contemplated as the final cause of a certain action of the one desiring it. The term *motive* is also loosely applied to the object desired. The noun *motive* in this sense was brought into general use by writers influenced by Hobbes though he uses the adjective only, who held that men's actions are always governed by the strongest motive, and denied the freedom of the will. It is now, however, in common literary and conversational use apart from any theory.

What moves the mind, in every particular instance, to determine its general power of directing, to this or that particular motion or rest? And to this I answer, the motive for continuing in the same state or action is only the present satisfaction in it; the motive to change is always some uneasiness.

Lack, *Human Understanding*, II, xxi, § 29.

Without another life, all other motives to perfection will be insufficient.

By. *Atterbury*, *sermons*, I, xi, Pref.

By *motive*, I mean the whole of that which moves, excites, or invites the mind to volition, whether that be one thing singly, or many things conjunctly.

Richards, On the Freedom of the Will, I, 2.

When the effect in tendency of a *pudore* is to determine a man to forbear to act, it may seem improper to make use of the term *motive*, since *motive*, properly speaking, means that which disposes an object to move. We must, however, use that improper term, or a term which, though proper enough, is scarce in use, the word determinative.

Bandium, Introit, to Morals and Legislation, x, 3, note.

2. The design or object one has in any action; intention; purpose; the ideal object of desire. The conversion of the heathen was the *motive* to the settlement.

Bancroft, Hist. I, 3, 1, 20.

We must measure morality by *motives*, not by deeds.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 2, 4.

3. One who or that which is the cause of something; an originator.

It hath fated her to be my *motive*
And helper to a husband.

Shak., All's Well, iv, 4, 20.

Not are they living
Who were the *motives* that you first went out.

Shak., T. of A., v, 4, 27.

4t. Movement.

Her wanton spirits look out
At every joint and *motive* of her body.

Shak., T. and C., iv, 5, 57.

5. Prevailing design. Spectacularly (a) In *motive*, same as *subject*. (b) In the *fine arts* (1) the prevailing idea in the mind of an artist, to which he endeavors to give expression in his work; or (2) a subject or example prominently characteristic of any work or part of a work, and elaborated or often repeated with more or less variation.

The Panathenaic procession furnished Phidias with a series of sculptural *motives*, which he had only to express according to the principles of his art.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 218.

6t. Motion; proposition.

Such *motives* that move this mistress in her glory,
And make men in myribles that muse motion on her
worlds.

Piers Plowman (B), l, 113.

Leading motive. See *leading*. - Syn. 1. *Motive*, *Reason*, *Inducement*, *Incentive*, *Impulse*, *consideration*, *prompting*, *stimulus*. The difference among the first five of these words are suggested by the definitions. A *motive* is that which moves one to act, addressing the will, as though directly, and determining the choice. It is the common philosophical term, and may be collective; as, the whole field of *motives*. A *reason* is that which addresses the rational nature by way of argument for either belief or choice. An *inducement* leads one on by his desire for good as to hold out an additional inducement. An *incentive* urges one on like martial music. An *impulse* drives one on, but is transitory.

motive (mō'tiv), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *motived*, *pp.* *motiving*. [*< motive, n.*] To act on as a motive, or with the force of a motive; prompt; instigate. [Recent.]

When he has satisfied himself . . . that it was made by such a person as he, so armed and so *motived*, . . . the problem is solved.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 10.

motiveless (mō'tiv-less), *a.* [*< motive + less.*]

Having no motive or aim; objectless. Though inconceivable, a *motiveless* volition would, if conceivable, be conceived as morally worthless.

Sir W. Hamilton.

motivelessness (mō'tiv-less-ness), *n.* The character of being motiveless.

That calm which (Iwendolen had promised herself to maintain had changed into sick *motivelessness*.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxiv.

motivity (mō'tiv-ity), *n.* [*< motive + -ity.*] The power of moving; form of motion or locomotion.

The active power of moving, or, as I may call it, *motivity*. Locke, Human Understanding, II, xxiii, 28.

motley (mō'tli), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *motley*; *< ME. motteloge, mottelay, motteler, mottle*, a mixture of colors, a party colored dress; of uncertain origin. According to Skeat, *< OF. mottelle*, elotted, curdled, *cf. equiv. mattonne*, curdled, *< mottes*, curds, *< G. dial. (Bav.) mott*, curds; but the sense does not suit. In meaning the word *motley* is like *medley*; but the forms disagree. The supposed derivation from *W. maddie*, a changing color *< madd*, change, *+ die*, a stain, hue, and that from *W. ysmot*, a patch, spot, do not suit the conditions. Hence *mottelle* I, n. 1. A habit made of pieces of cloth of different colors in glaring contrast; the usual dress of the jester or professional fool.

A worthy fool! *motley*'s the only wear!

Shak., As you like it, II, ii, 1

Hence - 2. A jester; a fool.

Will you be married, *motley*?

Shak., As you like it, III, ii, 3.

3. Any mixture, as of colors.

With notes to each and all, interlarding the pages into a *motley* of patchwork.

D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days at Edgewood

A *motley* of white and gray on the head, neck, shoulders, and back.

Amer. Nat., May, 1880, p. 440.

Man of *motley*, a man dressed in motley; a fool.

Never hope.

After I cast you off, you men of *motley*.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, III, 4.

II. *a.* 1. Party-colored; variegated in color; consisting of different colors; as, a *motley* coat.

Lapence and after-thought, and idle care.

And doubts of *motley* hue, and dark despair.

Dryden.

2. Composed of or exhibiting a combination of discordant elements; heterogeneous in composition; diversified.

Inquire from whence this *motley* style

Dit first our Roman partly defile.

Tragedy, I, of Persius's Satires, l, 158

Motley color, *in ceram*, a kind of metallic luster given to some kinds of English pottery, in the seventeenth century and later, by dusting them with powdered lead and manganese.

motley (mō'tli), *v. t.* [*< motley, n.* *cf. mott-*]. To variegate; give different colors to.

The course of the holy lakes he bade,

With thousand dyes he *motley* all the meads.

Spectator, I, of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, Eden.

motley-minded (mō'tli-mind'ed), *a.* Having a mind or character like that of a professional fool or clown; exhibiting incoherence in thought; having thoughts of a motley character.

This is the *motley-minded* gentleman.

Shak., As you like it, v, 4, 41.

motly, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *motley*.

motmot (mō'tmōt), *n.* [Also *momot*; said to be so named from the bird's note, which sounds like *mot-mot*, slowly repeated.] A bird of the family *Momotidae* or *Prionituridae*; a sawbill. These birds are peculiar to America, inhabiting tropical and subtropical forests, and ranging north nearly or quite to Texas. The average size is about that of the Jay, to which they have some superficial resemblance, but they are more like the bee-eaters of the Old World. *Momotidae* having a slender form, with long tail, and which the middle feathers project beyond the rest and are spatulate, forming a kind of racket. The bill is serrate, the coloration is variegated, chiefly greenish and bluish. These birds are of solitary habits, like kingfishers, to which they are closely related; they feed upon reptiles, insects, and fruits. See *cut under Momotus*.

moto (mō'tō), *n.* [*It. = Pg. moto, < L. motus*, motion; see *motus*.] In *music*: (a) Motion; the direction in which the harmonic parts move; as, *moto contrario* (contrary motion). See *motion*, 14. (b) Energetic or spirited movement; spirit; as, *con moto* (with spirited movement).

motograph (mō'tō-grāf), *n.* [*< L. motus*, motion, + *Gr. γραφω, write*.] A form of telegraph or telephone-receiver, invented by Edison, depending for its action on the variation of the friction between two conductors in relative motion, when a current of electricity is passed from one to the other across the surface of contact. A revolving drum is interposed in the circuit, one of the electrical connections being made through a movable contact in contact with the surface of the drum. This contact point is connected to a recording lever or to a telephone diaphragm, and, in consequence of the variations of the friction produced by the electric currents, causes the lever to record, or the diaphragm to repeat, the message.

motographic (mō'tō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*< Motograph + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to the motograph.

There are models of . . . the automatic and motographic telegraph, the *motograph* translator and repeater.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIV, 3.

moton, *n.* An obsolete form of *motion*.

moton (mō'tōn), *n.* [*OF. (Fr.)*.] A piece of armor of the fifteenth century, forming part of the defense of the arm and shoulder. Perhaps (as thought by Meyrick) it was a gusset for the armpit.

motoner, *n.* See *motunner*.

motophone (mō'tō-fōn), *n.* [*< L. motus*, motion, + *Gr. φωνη, voice*.] A sound-engine actuated by aerial sound waves, invented by Edison. Vibrations of a diaphragm, produced, as in the phonograph, by sound waves, are converted into motion of rotation by a stylus and ratchet wheel.

motor (mō'tōr), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. moteur = Sp. Pg. motor = It. motore*, a motor, *< L. L. motor*, one who moves, applied to one who rocks a cradle, *< L. movere*, *pp. motus*, move; see *move*.] I, *n.* 1. One who or that which imparts motion; a source or originator of mechanical power; a moving power, as water, steam, etc.

These bodies likewise, being of a congruous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their *motor*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II, 2.

Specifically - 2. In *mach.*, an operator or a quantity which represents the displacement of a rigid body. It involves the designation of a particular fixed space, and the association with it of a length and an angle.

This is in complete analogy with his (Clifford's) introduction of the word *motor* to embrace the species *vector* and *wrench*.

The Academy, June 22, 1880, p. 402.

3. In *mach.*, a prime mover; a contrivance for developing and applying mechanically some natural force, as heat, pressure, weight, the tide, or the wind; a machine which transforms the energy of water, steam, or electricity into mechanical energy; as, an electric motor. See *machine*, 2-4. A motor-car. - 5.

In *anat.*, specifically, a motor nerve. - *Atm. motor*. (a) A machine driven by compressed air. Such machines are constructed like steam-engines, and use the air expansively or non-expansively, according to the character of the engine. They are, strictly speaking, heat-engines, in which the heat naturally existing in air, or this in connection with heat derived from the work of compression, is converted into *outer work*. When the air is used expansively, the expansion is regulated by cut-off valve-gear, as in a steam-engine. Expansion is, however, not generally so available as with steam, on account of the chilling of the air during the period of expansion and consequent freezing of precipitated aqueous vapor, which clogs the valve-ports with ice, and seriously interferes with the working of such engines. This difficulty is avoided by heating the air prior to its induction to the cylinder of the engine, but, except in the so-called *caloric engine*, this principle has not been widely adopted. See *caloric engine* (under *caloric*), *ice-machine*, and *cut under air-engine*. (b) A motor-car driven by an air-motor. - *Domestic motor*, a small motor used for pumping water, or running a sewing-machine, etc. - *Electric motor*. See *electric*. - *First motor*, a prime motor. - *Hydraulic motor*. See *hydraulic*. - *Motor oculi*, the third pair of cranial nerves, giving motor impulse to most of the muscles of the eye. Also called *oculomotor*. See *second cut under brain*.

II. *a.* 1. Giving motion; imparting motion.

Ascription throws away a great power given by God to help and improve us. It abandons to evil what might be a vast *motor* force leading to good.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 302.

2. In *physiol.*, conveying from the center toward the periphery an impulse that results or tends to result in motion, as a nerve; opposed to *sensory*. - 3. Of or pertaining to or acting through the motor nerves or tracts.

A vigorous *motor* system, ready to act, and to act energetically, is a condition of a rapid development of will.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 128.

Motor dynamo, a dynamo used as a motor. When a dynamo is being driven by another the driver is sometimes called the *motor dynamo*. **Motor nerve**, any nerve whose function is to excite muscular contraction, and thus effect movement in an animal body. Most nerves are of mixed character, or sensorimotor, effecting both motion and sensation. See *sensorimotor*. **Motor printer**, a printing telegraph in which the mechanism is moved by electric steam, or other motive power.

motor-car (mō'tōr-kār), *n.* A car which carries its own propelling mechanism, as an electric motor, pneumatic engine, steam-engine, etc., and is therefore a locomotive. Many such cars have sufficient power to draw other cars attached to them.

motor-cycle (mō'tōr-sī'kl), *n.* A bicycle driven by an electric or other motor; an automobile bicycle.

motorial (mō'tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*< L. motorius*, motory (see *motory*), + *al.*] Of or pertaining to motion; specifically, of or pertaining to a motor nerve; motor, as a nerve; as, *motorial* nerve-fibers; a *motorial* impulse.

motorium (mō'tō-ri-um), *n.*; *pl. motoria* (-i). [*NL. < L. motorius*, the power of motion, neut. of *motorius*, moving; see *motory*.] That part of an organism which moves or is moved, as distinguished from that which feels, senses, or perceives; the opposite of *sensorium*. Since a sensorium has no determinable physical location, the *motorium* is the entire physical organism. **Motorium commune**, a hypothetical common center in the brain for motor impulses.

motorius (mō'tō-ri-us), *n.*; *pl. motorii* (-i). [*NL. < L. motorius*, moving; see *motory*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, same as *motor*, 4. - **Motorius oculi**. Same as *motor oculi* or *oculomotor*. More fully called *nervus motorius oculi*.

motorman (mō'tōr-man), *n.* One whose business it is to drive a motor-car, or automobile vehicle. [Recent.]

motorpathic (mō'tōr-path'ik), *a.* [*< motor-path-y + -ic*.] Of or belonging to motorpathy or the movement-cure; kinesiotherapeutic.

motorpathy (mō'tōr-pā'thi), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. motor*, a mover (see *motor*), + *Gr. παθω, πάθος*, suffering; see *pathos*.] In *med.*, the movement-cure; kinesiotherapy.

motory (mō'tō-ri), *a.* [*= Pg. motorio, < L. motorius*, moving, *< L. motor*, mover; see *motor*, *n.*] Same as *motor* or *motorial*.

mott, *n.* An obsolete preterit of *mete*.

mott, *n.* An obsolete form of *mott*.

mottelery, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *motley*.

mottetto (mō'tet'tō), *n.* [*It. = motet*.] Same as *motet*.

motile (mot'li), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **mottled**, pp. **mottling**. [*< motley, taken as "mottly."*] To mark with spots or blotches of different colors or shades of color; blotch; variegate; cloud.

Rough grotesque
Mottle with many shades the orchard a slope.
Southey, Roderick, xv.

mottle (mot'li), *n.* [*< mottle, v.*] The pattern or arrangement of spots and cloudings forming a mottled surface, especially in marble or in the natural veining of wood.

mottled (mot'ld), *p. a.* 1. Spotted; variegated; marked with blotches of color, of unequal intensity, passing insensibly into one another.

The strong peculiarity of Harvey's style: . . . thought pressed on thought, sparkling with imagery, mottled with learned allusions, and didactic with subtle criticism.
J. D. Parnell, Amer. of Lit., II, 111.

Bliss the mottled little legs of that there precious child (like Canterbury brown, his own dear father says).
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlix.

Specifically—2. In *entom.*, marked with irregular spots, generally formed of hairs of a different color from the ground; having two or more colors irregularly mingled in spots, but not running into one another.—3. In *metal.*, an epithet noting the appearance of pig-iron when in a stage intermediate between the stages designated as the *white* and the *gray*. In mottled iron the whiter parts of the metal are disseminated through the gray, so that the whole has a spotted or mottled appearance. The grayest iron contains the largest amount of graphite carbon; the whitest iron the least graphite and the most combined carbon.—**Mottled calf.** See *calf*.

mottle-faced (mot'li-fast), *a.* Having a mottled face.

The mottle-faced gentleman spoke with great energy and determination
Lockwood, Pickwick, xlii.

mottling (mot'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mottle, v.*] 1. Variegation of a surface by irregular spots.—2. *pl.* In *entom.*, the marks of a mottled surface.

motto (mot'o), *n.*; *pl.* **mottos** or **mottos** (-oz). [*< It. motto (= F. mot), a saying, motto: see mot².*] 1. A short pithy sentence or phrase, sometimes a single word, used to indicate the tenor of that to which it is attached (as an essay or a treatise), or adopted as expressive of one's guiding idea or principle, or appended to a device or a coat of arms. In heraldry the motto is carried on a scroll, alluding to the bearing or to the name of the bearer, or expressing some principle or tenet. The heraldic motto, strictly considered, is not hereditary but personal, but it is frequently used by successive bearers of the escutcheon to which it belongs, especially when, as is often the case, it refers to some part of the achievement. 2. The poetry or verse contained in a motto-kiss or paper cracker.

Then we let off paper crackers, each of which contained a motto.
W. S. Gilbert, Ferdinand and Elvira.

3. A motto-kiss. [*U. S.*] **Motto indention.** See *indention*.

mottled (mot'ld), *a.* [*< motto + -ed².*] Having a motto; bearing a motto: as, a **mottled** scroll.

motto-kiss (mot'o-kis), *n.* A candy or sweetmeat wrapped in fancy paper and having a scrap of love-poetry or a motto inclosed with it, used for the amusement of children. In the United States called *motto* simply.

mottramite (mot'ram-it), *n.* [*< Mottram (see cop²) + -ite².*] A hydrous vanadate of lead and copper occurring as a crystalline incrustation of a velvet-black color on sandstone at Mottram in Cheshire, England.

motty (mot'i), *a.* [*< mot¹, mot², + -y¹.*] Containing notes. [*Scotch.*]

The motty dun-reck raised by the workmen
H. Miller.

mo (mō), *n.* A Scotch form of *mouth*.

mouch (mouch), *v. t.* [*Also mouch; var. of muck¹, q. v.*] 1. To skulk; sneak; move slowly and stupidly. See *muck¹*. [*Slang.*]

These hedge fellows are slow and dull—they *mo* mouch along as they were croaking themselves.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I, 472.

2. To live a sort of semi-vagabond life, without a fixed place of abode, selling water-cresses and other wild produce. See *mouch²*. [*Slang.*]

moucharaby (mō-shar'ā-bi), *n.* [*F.*] In *arch.*: (a) A balcony inclosed with latticework in a customary Oriental fashion, in such a manner that a person upon it can see the street without being seen. Also called *lattice-window*. See *cut* under *lattice-window*. (b) A balcony with a parapet and with machicolations, often embattled, projecting from the face of a wall over a gate, to contribute to the defense of the entrance. See *cut* in next column.



Moucharaby. Colaba-Cath. East. Ind. 4 Wight

mouchard (mō-shar'), *n.* [*F.*, a police-spy; *< mouch², a fly, spy, esp. a police-spy: see mouch².*] In France, a police-spy.

mouche (mōsh), *n.* [*F.*, a fly; *< L. musca, fly: see Musca.*] A patch worn as an ornament.

moucher (mōsh'er), *n.* [*Var. of muck².*] 1. One who mouches; same as *muck²*.—2. One who lives a semi-vagabond life, selling water-cresses, wild flowers, blackberries, and other things that may be obtained in country places for the gathering. [*Slang.*]

The moucher sells the nests and eggs of small birds to townfolk who cannot themselves wander among the fields, but who love to see something that reminds them of the green meadows. As the season advances and the summer comes he gathers vast quantities of dandelion leaves, parsley, sow-thistle, clover, and so forth, as food for the thousands of tame rabbits kept in towns.
Pall Mall Gazette.

mouchoir (mō-shwar'), *n.* [*F.*, a Sp. *moedor* = *It. moecatore* (see *moecator, moecator*), *< mouch², < M. muerre, blow the nose, < L. mucus, muens, muens* (of the nose): see *mucus*.] A pocket handkerchief.

Whenever the dear girl expected his Lordship her *mouchoirs*, aprons, scarfs, little moecore slippers, and other female gimcracks were arranged.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xliii.

mouidiwarp, mouidiwart, *n.* Obsolete variants of *moldwarp*.

mouffet, *n.* An obsolete form of *muff¹*.

mouffon, mouffon (mōf'lon), *n.* [*Also mouffon; < F. mouffon (see def.), prob. < G. mufel, a dog or other animal with large hanging lips: see mufel¹, mufel².*] A wild sheep; an animal of the genus *Ovis*, particularly the musimon, *O. musimon*. This is a species inhabiting the mountains of southern Europe, as in Greece, Sardina, and Corsica. Though the fleece is not woolly, the animal is closely related to the common sheep *O. aries*, with which it breeds freely, and to various other kinds, as the argali, the big horn, etc.—**Ruffed mouffon.** Same as *aroudad*.

mought¹ (mout'), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mough²*, preterit of *may¹*.

mought², *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *mough¹*.

mouhair, *n.* An obsolete form of *mohair*.

moujik, *n.* Same as *muck¹*.

mould, mouldability, etc. See *mold*, etc.

moulet, *n.* An obsolete form of *mold²*.

moulin (mō-lin'), *n.* [*< F. moulin, a mill, = Sp. molino = Pg. moinho = It. molino, < L. molinum, molina, a mill: see mill¹.*] A nearly vertical shaft or cavity worn in a glacier by the running down of water, which sometimes in the hot days of summer, on the large glaciers, forms considerable rivulets on the surface of the ice. These run until they reach a crevice, down which they descend and gradually wear a more or less cylindrical cavity, through which the water pours in a subglacial cascade.



A remarkable phenomenon, seen only on the greater glaciers, is that presented by the so-called *moulins*.
Hall, Alpine Guide, (Introduct., lxi).

moulinage (mō-lin-āj), *n.* [*F.*, *< moulin, a mill*, silk,

throw, *< moulin, a mill: see moulin*.] The operation of reeling off, twisting, and doubling raw silk.

moulinet (mō-li-net), *n.* [*< F. moulinet, a mill-stone, drum, capstan, dim. of moulin, a mill: see moulin*.] 1. The drum or roller of a capstan, crane, etc.—2. A form of windlass used for bending the great crossbow. See *cranequin*, and *cut* in preceding column.—3. A kind of turnstile.—4. A circular swing of a sword or sabre.

moult¹, moultant, etc. See *molt²*, etc.

moult², *a.* [*< F. moult, much, < L. multus, much: see multitude*.] Much; many. [*Rare.*]

On the eve we went to the Franciscan Church to hear the academical exercises, there were *moult* and *moult* clergy.
Walpole, Letters (1730), I, 30.

moun¹, *v. t.* [*< ME. moun, mowen, pl. pres. ind. of may: see may¹.*] To be able; may; must. See *mouc²*.

Moun ye drynke the cuppe, whiche I schal drynke? . . . Thel seyn to him, we moun.
Wyclif, Mat. 23, 22.

moun² (moun), *v. t.* [*See, also moun; < ME. mounen, mowen, < Icel. munu, will, shall, must; a preterit-present verb.*] Must. [*North. Eng. and Scotch.*]

mouncel¹, *n.* [*ME., < OF. mounet, mounet, muncel, etc., a little hill, a heap, < L. monticulus, dim. of monticulus, a little hill or mountain, dim. of mont- (see moun¹), a hill, mountain: see moun¹. (< F. montic, monticelle.)*] A heap; a pile.

Thel hope to fight with the crowned lyon that hadde his bestes departed in to xviii mouncels.
Morte d'Arthur (C. 2, T. 8), III, 413.

moucht, *n.* An obsolete form of *munch*.

mound¹ (mound), *n.* [*< ME. mound, a protection, a helmet, might, < AH. mound, the hand, a hand (as a measure), hence (like the equiv. L. manus, hand) power, protection, guardianship, esp. in comp., in legal use; not found in sense of 'hill,' but cf. mound-beach, a protecting hill; = OFries. mound, mound = OHG. mound = Icel. mound, protection; perhaps ult. related to L. mont- (see moun¹), a hill, mountain, > F. mound¹, with which mound¹ has been somewhat confused: see mound¹.] 1. A protection; restraint; curb. Such as broke through all mounds of law.
*South, Sermons.**

2. A helmet. *Weyer, Metr. Rom., I—84.* Might; size.

Forti thousand men that founde, To battell men of grette mounde.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 138. (Hollivell.)

4. An artificial elevation of earth, as one raised as a fortification or part of a fortification, or as a funeral monument; a bank of earth; hence, a bulwark; a rampart or tence.

This great garden compact with a mound.
Spenser, F. Q., II, vii, 36.
God had thrown That mountain as his garden mound high raised.
Milton, P. L., IV, 720.

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn, When a little lad had time stood.
Lowell, First Snow-fall.

5. A natural elevation presenting the appearance of having been raised artificially; a hillock; a knoll.

He pointed to the field, Where, huddled here and there on mound and knoll, Were men and women staring and agast.
Tennyson, Geraint.

6. In *civil engin.*, in excavations, a piece of the original ground left at intervals to show the depth. **Indian mounds**, earthworks erected by the aborigines of North America, the so-called mound-builders. They are especially numerous in that part of the United States which lies between the Great Lakes, on the north and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and is bounded on the west by the States lying the western bank of the Mississippi river, and on the east by a line drawn through the middle of the States of New York and Pennsylvania and extending southward as far as to include the greater part of the two Carolinas and the whole of Georgia and Florida. Some of these works are very extensive and of varied character, consisting of mounds of earth, of other materials, or of earth and stone, which inclose areas of great size, and not infrequently are accompanied by vaults and deep ditches. Thus the work at Newark, Ohio, covers an area of two square miles and consists of a network of hillocks and lines of circumvallation. So far as is known, some of these works were used as burial places, and as the sites of rude dwellings and camps, others were intended, no doubt, for purposes of defence and others, again, may have been connected in some way with religious rites and ceremonies. Many of them were situated on the river valleys, and not a few of the most prominent ones in the Mississippi valley occupy sites once taken up by them.

I cannot the assertion that not only has there not, as yet been anything taken from the mounds indicating a high stage of development than the red Indian is known to have reached, but that even the mounds themselves,

extly upward, except when the summit of the cushion is occupied by a tree or tower, in which case the mound merely slopes toward this. It is not necessary to mention its color, which is always red. 5. In *palmistry*, a prominent or fleshy cushion in the palm of the hand. These mounts are seven in number, and surround the hollow part in the center of the palm (called the *plain* or *mar*), as follows: (a) *Mount of Apollo*, at the base of the third finger. (b) *Mount of Jupiter*, at the base of the forefinger. (c) *Mount of Mars*, between the Mount of Mercury

Perforated cedar, sandalwood, nacre ivory, such is the proper mount of an elegant fan.

2. Produced from vines growing on the slope

mountain wine.—3. Like a mountain in size; vast; mighty.

The high, the mountain majesty of worth
Should be, and shall, survivor of its woe.
Byron, *Childe Harold*, III. 67.

Mountain battery, boomer, cavy, howitzer, limestone, maize, etc. See the nouns.

mountain-artillery (moun'tân-âr-tîl'g-ri), *n.* See *artillery*.

mountain-ash (moun'tân-ash'), *n.* 1. One of several small trees of the genus *Pyrus*, having ash-like leaves, primarily *P. aucuparia*. This, the rowan-tree or quick beam, grows wild in the northern parts of the old World, and is in general cultivation for ornament, on account of its handsome pinnate leaves, its small but numerous corymbed white flowers, and its bright-red berries. The wood is used for tools; the berries afford malic acid, and all parts of the tree, as also of the American species, are astringent. The best-known American mountain-ash is *P. americana*, a similar tree, but with larger leaves, and smaller though deeper-colored fruit. It is native to the mountains of the eastern United States and northward, and is also cultivated. The western mountain-ash, *P. canadensis*, is a not very different tree, extends across the continent. See *doberberry*, 2, and *ice-ash*. 2. One of several species of *Eucalyptus*, especially *E. amygdalina*, *E. gomicalyx*, *E. subseriana*, and *E. pulularis* (the flintwood). [Australia.]

mountain-avens (moun'tân-av'enz), *n.* A rosaceous plant, *Dryas octopetala*.

mountain-balm (moun'tân-bâm), *n.* 1. An evergreen plant, *Erodium glutinosum* (probably also *E. tomentosum*). Also called *yerba santa*.—2. The Oswego tea, *Monarda didyma*; so called in the drug-trade.

mountain-beauty (moun'tân-bu'ti), *n.* The California mountain-trout.

mountain-beaver (moun'tân-be'ver), *n.* The gowellel, *Haplodon rufus*. See *sewellel*, and ent under *Haplodon*.

mountain-blackbird (moun'tân-blak'berd), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Merula torquata*. Also called *mountain-colly*, *mountain-ouzel*, or *mountain-thrush*. [Local, Eng.]

mountain-blue (moun'tân-blô), *n.* 1. The blue carbonate of copper. See *azurite*, 1.—2. Same as *blue ashes* (which see, under *blue*).

mountain-bramble (moun'tân-bram'bl), *n.* The cloudberry, *Rubus Chamaemorus*. See *cloudberry*.

mountain-cat (moun'tân-kat'), *n.* 1. A catamount; a wildcat.—2. An animal about as large as a cat, *Bassariscus astuta*. See *Bassariscus*, 1. [Southwestern U. S.]—3. In *her*, same as *catamount*, 2.

mountain-chain (moun'tân-čan), *n.* A connected series of mountains or conspicuous elevations. In the formation of mountains other than volcanic, the process has usually been of such a character that a long strip of country has been raised in a sort of crest or wall. Indeed, regions thousands of miles in length have occasionally been thus affected. This elevated ridge or wall has either in the original process of mountain-building been raised into masses or subdivisions of varying height and more or less isolated from each other, or else long continued erosion and exposure to atmospheric agencies have brought about the same result. The more or less separated and distinct peaks, summits, or crests together make up the range. It is impossible to establish any criterion by which one mountain range can be separated from another adjacent one. In most cases, however, there is more or less similarity, if not absolute identity, between the different parts of a range from both a geological and a topographical point of view; but there are ranges which are made up of parts differing from each other greatly in lithological character and in the epoch of their formation, and which, nevertheless, are always popularly considered as forming one system, and are so designated: this is the case with most of the greater mountain-chains, as the Himalayas, the Andes and the Cordilleras.

mountain-cock (moun'tân-kok'), *n.* The male capercaillie, *Tetrao urogallus*.

mountain-cork (moun'tân-körk'), *n.* A white or gray variety of asbestos, so called from its extreme lightness, as it floats in water. Also called *mountain-leather*.

mountain-cowslip (moun'tân-kou'slip), *n.* See *auricula*, and *French cowslip* (under *cowslip*).

mountain-crab (moun'tân-krah'), *n.* A land-crab of the family *Gecarcinidae*.

mountain-cranberry (moun'tân-kran'ber-i), *n.* The cowberry, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*.

mountain-cross (moun'tân-kros'), *n.* In *her*, a plain cross humeté or couped.

mountain-curassow (moun'tân-kü-ras'), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Oreophasina*.

mountain-damson (moun'tân-dam'son), *n.* A West Indian tree, *Simarouba amara*, which yields a bitter tonic and astringent.

mountain-deer (moun'tân-dér), *n.* The chamouia. [Rare.]

It is a taste of doubt and fear
To sight best goat or mountain-deer.
Scott, *Lord of the Isles*, IV. 3.

mountain-dew (moun'tân-dü), *n.* Whisky, especially Highland whisky. [Scotch.]

The shepherds, who had all come down from the mountain heights, and were collected together (not without a quench of the mountain-dew or water of life in a large shed.
J. W. Dean, *Lights and shadows of Scottish life*, p. 306.

mountain-ebony (moun'tân-eh'g-ni), *n.* The wood of an Indian tree, *Bauhinia variegata*.

mountained (moun'tân'd), *a.* [*< mountain + -ed*.] 1. Covered with mountains.

This mountained world. Keats, *Hyperion*.
2. Heaped up high.

Giant Vices and firehigion rise
On mountain'd falsehoods to invade the skies.
Brown, *Essay on Satire*.

mountaineer (moun-tä-nēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *mountainer*; *< OF. montaigner, montaigner, montaigner = It. montagnaro, montagnaro, < ML. montanarius, a mountaineer, prop. adj. < L. montana, mountains; see mountain and -er.*] 1. An inhabitant of a mountainous district; hence, a person regarded as uncouth or barbarous.

Who call'd me traitor, mountaineer.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, IV. 2. 120

A few mountaineers may escape, enough to continue the human race, and yet, being illiterate rusticks (as mountaineers always are), they can preserve no memory of former times. *Bondley, Sermons* (ed. 1724), p. 108. [*Latham*]

2. A climber of mountains; as, he has distinguished himself as a mountaineer.

mountaineer (moun-tä-nēr'), *v. i.* [*< mountaineer, n.*] To assume or practise the habits of a mountaineer; climb mountains; seldom used except in the present participle or the participial adjective.

Not only in childhood and old age are the arms used for purposes of support, but in cases of emergency, as when mountaineering, they are so used by men in full vigour.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 60

mountaineering (moun-tä-nēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mountaineer, v.*] The act or practice of climbing mountains.

mountainer (moun'tân-ēr), *n.* Same as *mountaineer*.

mountainet (moun'tân-et'), *n.* [Formerly also *mountaint*; *< OF. montaigne, montaignette*, dim. of *montaigne, montaigne, a mountain; see mountain.*] A small mountain.

Notwit her breasts (which sweetly rose up like two fair mountains in the pleasant vale of Tempe) there hung a very rich diamond.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, I.

mountain-fern (moun'tân-fēr), *n.* A common European fern, *Aspidium Ocreopteris*, closely allied to the male-fern, 1. *Phlox*.

mountain-fever (moun'tân-fē'ver'), *n.* A name given somewhat loosely to certain fevers occurring in the Cordilleras. They are usually malarial or typhoid.

mountain-finch (moun'tân-finch), *n.* The brambling or brambling-finch, *Fringilla montifringilla*. See *brambling*.

mountain-flax (moun'tân-flaks'), *n.* 1. A plant, *Linum catharticum* or *Polygala Senega*. See *flax*, 1 (a) and (b), and *linum*.—2. A fibrous asbestus, especially when spun and made into cloth.

mountain-fringe (moun'tân-fring'), *n.* The climbing fumitory, *Adlumina catholica*. See *ent* under *Adlumina*.

mountain-grape (moun'tân-gräp'), *n.* See *grape*, 1.

mountain-green (moun'tân-grēn'), *n.* 1. Same as *malachite-green*, 1.—2. Same as *May-pole*, 3.

mountain-guava (moun'tân-gwä'p), *n.* See *guava*.

mountain-hare (moun'tân-här'), *n.* An alternative name of the northern or varying hare, *Lepus variabilis*, and of some of its varieties.

mountain-holly (moun'tân-hol'), *n.* A North American plant, *Neopentandra canadensis*, a branching shrub with ash gray bark.

mountain-laurel (moun'tân-lä'rel'), *n.* 1. *Kalmia latifolia*. See *ent* under *Kalmia*.—2. *Umbellularia Californica*.—3. A plant of the genus *Oletea* (*Oreodaphne*).

mountain-leather (moun'tân-lē-thē'ér), *n.* Same as *mountain-cork*.

mountain-licorice (moun'tân-lī-kō-ris'), *n.* A European species of trefol, *Trifolium alpinum*.

mountain-linnet (moun'tân-lī-nēt'), *n.* A small fringilline bird of Europe, *Linola montana*, the twite.

mountain-lion (moun'tân-lī'on), *n.* The cougar, *Felis concolor*. See *ent* under *cougar*. [Western U. S.]

There deer, bears, mountain lions, antelope, and turkeys are in abundance. Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 874.

mountain-lover (moun'tân-luv'ér), *n.* [Tr. NL. *Oreophila*, Nuttall's name of the genus.] A proposed name for plants of the genus *Pachysima*.—Canby's mountain-lover, *P. Canbyi*, a shrub with deep-colored evergreen leaves, discovered in the mountains of Virginia in 1868.

mountain-magnolia (moun'tân-mag-nô'liq'), *n.* See *Magnolia*.

mountain-mahoe (moun'tân-mä'hō'), *n.* See *mahoe*.

mountain-mahogany (moun'tân-mä-hog'g-ni), *n.* See *mahogany*.

mountain-man (moun'tân-man), *n.* A trapper; so called in the Rocky Mountains. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

mountain-mango (moun'tân-mang'gō'), *n.* See *mango*.

mountain-maple (moun'tân-mä'pl), *n.* See *maple*, 1.

mountain-meal (moun'tân-mel'), *n.* Bergmehl.

mountain-milk (moun'tân-milk'), *n.* A very soft spongy variety of carbonate of lime.

mountain-mint (moun'tân-munt'), *n.* See *Pycnanthemum*.

mountainous (moun'tân-us), *a.* [Formerly also *mountanous*; *< OF. montaigneux, F. montaigneux = Sp. montañoso = Pg. montanhoso = It. montagnoso, < L.L. montanus, mountainous, < L. montana, neut. pl., mountainous regions; see mountain.*] 1. Abounding in mountains; as, the mountainous country of the Swiss.

The Country is not mountainous, nor yet low, but such pleasant plains hills, and fertile valleys.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 116.

2. Large as a mountain; huge; towering.

What custom will, in all things should we do,
The dust on antique time would lie unwept,
And mountainous error be too highly heap'd
For truth to over peer.
Shak., *Cor.*, II. 3. 127.

3. Inhabiting mountains; barbarous.

In . . . destructions by deluge and earthquake, . . . the remnant of people which hap to be reserved are commonly ignorant and mountainous people, that can give no account of the time past. Bacon, *Volsatute of Things*.

mountainousness (moun'tân-us-nēs), *n.* Mountainous character or condition. *Barrenness*.

mountain-parsley (moun'tân-pärs'li), *n.* 1. The plant *Pseudocymodothea crassifolia*.—2. The parsley-fern of Europe, *Cryptogramme (Allium) crispa*.

mountain-pepper (moun'tân-pēp'ér), *n.* The seeds of *Capparis Smilacina*.

mountain-plum (moun'tân-plum), *n.* A tree, *Amelanchier canadensis*.

mountain-pride (moun'tân-prīd'), *n.* A tree of Jamaica; same as *May-pole*, 3.

mountain-rhubarb (moun'tân-rō'bärb'), *n.* The plant *Rumex alpinus*.

mountain-rice (moun'tân-ris'), *n.* 1. An upland rice grown without irrigation in the Himalayas, Cochinchina, and some districts of the United States and Europe.—2. Any of the several grasses of the genus *Oxychloa*.

mountain-rose (moun'tân-roz'), *n.* The alpine rose, *Rosa alpina*.

mountain-sandwort (moun'tân-sand'wört'), *n.* See *sandwort*.

mountain-sheep (moun'tân-shep'), *n.* The common wild sheep of the Rocky and other North American mountains; the bighorn, *Ovis montana*.

mountain-sickness (moun'tân-sīk'nes'), *n.* A morbid condition, marked by various distressing symptoms, caused by very high altitudes.

mountain-soap (moun'tân-sop'), *n.* A clay-like mineral, having a greasy feel, which softens in water and is said to have been used as a soap; it is generally regarded as a variety of halloysite.

mountain-sorrel (moun'tân-sor'sl'), *n.* A plant of the genus *Oxyria*.

mountain-sparrow (moun'tân-spär'g), *n.* The tree-sparrow, *Passer montanus*.

mountain-spinach (moun'tân-spīn'äj'), *n.* A tall erect plant, *Urtica dioica*, one of the natural order *Chenopodiaceae*, a native of Tataria. It is cultivated in France under the name *arabette*, for the sake of its large succulent leaves, which are used as spinach. Also called *Urtica crach*.

mountain-sweet (moun'tân-swēt'), *n.* New Jersey tea. See *Ceanothus*.

mountain-tallow (moun'tân-täl'ô'), *n.* A mineral substance having the color and feel of tallow. It occurs in a bog on the borders of Loch Fyne in Scotland, in a Swedish lake, and in gorges in the (Manzanita) coal measures. Also called *hatchettite*, *hatchettin*.

mountain-tea (moun'tân-tē'), *n.* The American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

mountain-tobacco (moun'tân-tô-bak'ô), *n.* A composite plant, *Aracea montana*.

mountainward (moun'tân-wârd'), *adv.* [*< mountain + ward.*] In the direction of mountains; toward the mountains.

There is a fine view of the country seaward and mountainward.
The Atlantic, LXIV, 355.

mountain-witch (moun'tân-wich'), *n.* A wood-pigeon, *Coturnix sylvatica*. *P. H. Gosse*.

mountain-wood (moun'tân-wûd'), *n.* A variety of asbestos. See *asbestos*, 3.

mountain-wood occurs in soft, tough masses. It has a brown colour, much resembling wood, and is found in Scotland, France, and the Tyrol. *Spina Eneye, Mann*, I, 341.

mountain-wood, *n.* [*ME. mountance, mountance*, *< OF. montance, mountance*, a rising, amount, *< monter, mount*; see *mount²*, *r.* *cf. mountance*.] Amount; extent.

Of all the remnant of myn other care
Ne sette I nat the mountance of a tere.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I, 712.

Every one of hem hath be Zere the mountance of a score
Florynce.

mountant (moun'tant'), *a.* [*< P. montant, mountant*, *ppr. of monter, mount*; see *mount¹*, *v.* *cf. montant*.] High; raised: a quasi-heraldic epithet.

Hold up, you sluts
Your aprons mountant; you are not oathable
Although, I know, you'll swear.
Shak., T. of A., IV, 3, 135.

mountebank (moun'tê-bangk'), *n.* and *a.* [*Formerly also mountbank*; *< It. montabanco, montabanco*, earlier *monta in banco* (Florio), a mountebank, *< monter in banco*, play the mountebank (Florio), lit. mount on a bench: *monture, mount*; *in, on; banco, bench*; see *mount²*, *in, bank*, *bench*. *cf. salimbenco*.] *I.* *n.* 1. A peripatetic quack; one who prescribes and sells nostrums at fairs and similar gatherings.

We see the weakness and credulity of men in such as they will often prefer a mountebank or witch before a learned physician.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II, 100.

The front looking on the grete bridge is possessed by mountebanks, operators, and puppet-players.
Reed, Mary, Feb. 3, 1644.

Perhaps the latest mountebank in England was about twenty years ago, in the vicinity of Yarmouth. He was selling "cough drops" and infallible cures for the asthma.
Magpie, London Labour and London Poor, I, 217.

Hence—2. Any impudent and unscrupulous pretender; a charlatan.

Nothing so impossible in nature but mountebanks will undertake.
Arbutnot, Hbl. John Bull.

I tremble for him [William IV.]; at present he is only a mountebank, but he bids fair to be a monarch.
Greville, Memoirs, July 30, 1830.

3. The short-tailed African kite, *Helotarsus caudatus*; so called from its aerial tumbling.
—*Syn. Kimpere*, etc. See *quack*, *n.*

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or consisting of mountebanks; sham; quack; as, a mountebank doctrine.

Observed ye, you reverend lord
Mak's face to tickle the mob;
He rolls at our mountebank squad
It's rivalry just I the job.
Burke, Jolly Beggars.

2. Produced by quackery or jugglery.

Every mount-bank trick was a great accomplishment there [in Abyssinia].
Bruce, Source of the Nile, Int., p. lxxiv.

Mountebank shrimp. See *shrimp*.

mountebank (moun'tê-bangk'), *v.* [*< mountebank, n.*] *I.* *trans.* 1. To cheat by unscrupulous and impudent arts; gull.

I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them
Shak., Cor., III, 2, 132.

2. To introduce or insinuate by delusive arts or pretensions.

Men of Paracelsian parts, well complexioned for honest ty: . . . such are fittest to mountebank his [Beelzebub's] Chemistry into sickle Churches and weak Judgments.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 2.

II. *intrans.* To play the mountebank: with indefinite *it*.

Say if 'tis wise to spurn all rules, all censures,
And mountebank it in the public ways,
Till she becomes a jest.
Kingdley, Saint's Tragedy, II, 4.

mountebankery (moun'tê-bangk-êr-i'), *n.* [*< mountebank + ery*.] The practices of a mountebank; quackery; unscrupulous and impudent pretensions.

Whilst all others are experimented to be but mere empirical state mountebankery. *Hammond, Works*, IV, 304.

mountebanking (moun'tê-bangk-ing'), *n.* [*Verbal n. of mountebank, v.*] Mountebankery.

Do not suppose I am going about means eat me, to indulge in moralities about buttocks, paint, motley, and mountebanking.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, De Juvencato.

mountebankish (moun'tê-bangk-ish'), *a.* [*< mountebank + -ish*.] Characteristic of a mountebank; quackish; knavish.

A Saturnian merchant born in Euglia, whom for his cunningness in negotiating, and for some Euxine-pocos and mountebankish tricks, I transformed to a fox.
Lucet, Early of Beasts, p. 57. (*Davies*.)

mountebankism (moun'tê-bangk-izm'), *n.* [*< mountebank + -ism*.] Same as mountebankery.

mounted (moun'ted'), *p. a.* [*P. p. of mount², v.*]

1. Rained; especially, set on horseback: as, mounted police; specifically, in *her*, raised upon two or more steps, generally three: said especially of a cross.—2. Elevated; set up.—3. Furnished; supplied with all necessary accessories.

she is a little haughty;
Of a small body, she has a mind well mounted.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, II, 2.

Mounted Andrew, a merry andrew or mountebank.
Davies.

While mounted Andries, bawdy, bold, and loud,
Like cocks, alarm all the drowsy crowd.
Verses prefixed to *Kennel's* *of Erasmus's* *Praise of Folly*.

Mounted cornet, in organ building. See *cornet*, 1 (c).
—**Mounted power**, a horse power designed for service without dismounting. *E. H. Knight*. **Mounted work**, silverware of which the ornaments are soldered on instead of being raised in relief from the body itself by chasing or repoussé work.

mountet (moun'tê'), *n.* Same as mounty.

mountenance (moun'te-nans'), *n.* [*< ME. mountenance, also mountenance, mountenance*, an erroneous form (appur, simulating the form of *mountenance*) of *mountance*; see *mountance*.] Amount; space; extent. Compare *mountance*.

The mountance of days three,
He herd bot swoghyne of the fode.
Thomas of Errol, Child's Ballads, I, 103.
Man can not get the mountance of an egg-shell
To stay his stomach. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub*, III, 5.

mounter (moun'ter'), *n.* [*< mount¹ + -er*.] [*< P. monter*.] 1. One who mounts or ascends.—2. One who furnishes or embellishes; one who applies suitable appurtenances or ornaments: as, a mounter of fairs or canes.—3. An animal mounted; a mounture.

And forward spur'd his mounter fierce withal,
Within his arms lugging his foe to stail.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, VII, 93.

mountier, *n.* See *mounty*.

mounting (moun'ting'), *n.* [*Verbal n. of mount², v.*] 1. The act of rising or ascending; especially, the act of getting on horseback; ascent; soaring.

There was mounting 'mong Gromes of the Netherby clan:
Forsters, Fenwicks, and Musgraves, they rode and they ran.
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

It was in solitude, among the flowery ruins of ancient Rome, that his highest mountings of the mind, his finest traces of thought, came to Shilley.
E. Douglas, Shelley, II, 261.

2. The act or art of setting stuffed skins of animals in a natural attitude; taxidermy.—3. That which serves to mount anything, as a sword-blade, a print, or a gem; see *mount², v.*, 7.—4. That which is or may be mounted for use or ornament: as, the mountings for an angle's rod.—5. Same as *harness*, 5.

mounting (moun'ting'), *n.* In *her*, rising or climbing; applied to beasts of chase when they are represented in the position called rampant in case of a beast of prey. Compare *mountant*.

mounting-block (moun'ting-blok'), *n.* A block, generally of stone, used in mounting on horseback.

mountingly (moun'ting-li'), *adv.* By rising or ascending; so as to rise high.

But leap'd for joy,
So mountingly I touch'd the stars, methought.
Middleton, Mindinger, and Kowley, Old Law, II, 1.

mounting-stand (moun'ting-stand'), *n.* A small table containing a sand-bath, heated by a lamp, and having adjustable legs and other conveniences for mounting objects for examination with a microscope.

mountlet (moun'tlet'), *n.* [*< OF. montelet, dim. of mont, n. untain; see mount¹ and -let*.] A small mountain; a hill.

Those snowie mountlets, through which doe creeps
The milke rivers that at only breed
In alder ditches. *G. Fletcher, Christ's Victorie*, st. 50.

mount-needlework (moun't-nê-dl-work'), *n.* Decorative needlework, embroidery, etc., wrought upon a foundation which is mounted on a panel or stretched in a frame. *Dict. of Needlework*.

Mount Saint. An obsolete card-game.

Cue'd with Greek we find Mount Saint or more properly
Cous, in Spanish Cienos, or hundred, the number of points

that win the game. . . . Mount Saint was played by counting, and probably did not differ much from Fiquet, or piquet, as it was formerly written, which is said to have been played with counters.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 485.

mounture, *n.* [*< ME. mounture, mounture, mounture*, *< OF. monture, F. monture* = *It. montatura*, *< ML. as It. montatura*, a mounting, *< montare, mount*; see *mount²*. *cf. monture*.] 1. A mounting.

The mounture so well made, and for my pitch so fit,
As though I see faire perces mee, yet few so fine as it.
Gascoigne, Complaint of the Greene Knight.

2. A horse or other animal to be ridden; a mount.

After messe a mursal he & his men token,
Miry wats the morning, his mounture he asked.
Str. Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I, 1091.

Most writers agree that Porus was four cubits and a shaft length high, and that being upon an elephant's back he wanted nothing in height and bigness to be proportionable for his mounture, albeit it were a very great elephant.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 584.

3. A throne.

And in the myddes of this playe is the mounture for
the grete Cane that is alle wrought of gold and of pre-
cious stones and grete perles. *Manderell, Travels*, p. 217.

mounty (moun'ti'), *n.* [*Also mountie, mountee*; *< OF. monter, a mounting, rising, prop. pp. of monter, mount*; see *mount², v.*] In *harking*, the act of rising up to the prey that is already in the air.

The sport which for that day Basilus would principally
show to Zellman was the mountie at a hearn.
Str. P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

mouri, *n.* A variant of *morel*.

mourant, *n.* An obsolete form of *mordant*.

Mouriria (mô-rir-i-ri'), *n.* [*NI. (A. L. de Jusseu, 1789), < mouririchiri, native name in Guiana*.] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs, of the polypetalous order *Melastomaceæ* and of the tribe *Memecyleæ*, all other genera of which have the ovary with more than one cell. About 30 species are known, found from Mexico to Brazil, especially in Guiana. They bear small rose-yellow or white flowers, right sessile opposite leaves, and round coriaceous berries. *M. murilloides* of the West Indies is called small leafed ironwood, and, with the genus in general, *silicewood*.

mourn (môrn'), *v.* [*< ME. mournen, mournen, murnen*, *< AS. mornan, mornan* = *OH. mornan*, *mornan* = *Goth. marnan* = *Ice. morna*, grieve, mourn. Connection with *G. murren* = *Ice. murre*, murmur, grieve, *L. murmurare*, murmur, and with *L. mœrere*, *mœrere*, *mœreri*, be sad, grieve, mourn, *Gr. μύρρη*, care, etc., is doubtful.] *I.* *intrans.* 1. To express grief or sorrow; grieve; be sorrowful; lament.

Alas! my line anon attested to hire bones,
& morned neigh for mad for Melchior here laid.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I, 1760.

Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.
Mat. v. 4.

A plentiful Harvest found not labourers to reap it, but shed it selfe on the ground, and the cattell morned for want of milke.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 631.

2. To display the appearance of grief; wear the customary habiliments of sorrow.

We mourn in black; why mourn we not in blood?
Shak., I. Hen. VI., I, 17.

What though no friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year.
Pope, Elegy to an Unfortunate Lady, I, 58.

—*Syn.* 1. *Grieve*, etc. See *lament*, *v.*

II. *trans.* 1. To grieve for; lament; bewail; deplore.

As when a father mourns
His children all in view destroy'd at once.
Milton, P. L., XI, 760.

Portius himself o' falls in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success.
Addison, Cato, I, 4.

I go at least to bear a tender part,
And mourn my lov'd one with a mother's heart.
Pope, Iliad, xviii, 84.

2. To convey or express grief for.

Soft is the note, and sad the lay,
That mourns the lovely Ramehelle.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi, 22.

mourn¹, *a.* [*ME. marnen; see morn¹, v.*] Sorrowful.

Ther let we hem sojourne,
And speke we of chaucees hard and marnen.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 308. (*Halliwel*.)

mourn², *n.* [*< morn¹, v.*] Sorrow.

Hohl, take her at the hands of Radagon.
A pretty peat to drive your mourn away.
Greene and Lodge, Looking-Glass for Lord and Eng., p. 124. (*Davies*.)

mourn³, *v. i.* [*Found first in the verb morn* *mourning*; prob. orig. as a noun, *mourne*, *cf.*

reasonably, in farriery's use, for **mourue* (being confused with the *E. mouru*), < OF. *mourue*, *mourue*, older *morus*, in pl. *mourues*, *mourruos*, *mourues*, hemorrhoids or piles, also the mumps and a disease of horses; prob. (like *piles*), with ref. to the shape of hemorrhoids, < L. *morum*, a mulberry; see *morr*. Confusion with OF. *mort*, death (as asserted in the quot. from Topseil), seems improbable; but there may have been confusion with OF. *morre*, mucus of the nose, as used in the name of a disease of horses, "les *morres* de petit point, a kind of frenzie in an horse, during which he neither knows any that have tended him, nor hears any that come near him" (Cotgrave). There seems to have been confusion also with *more*, the expression to *mourne* in the *chine* being equivalent to *to mourn of the chine*; see *mour*. None of the expressions appear in literary use except in allusive slang; and their origin was appar. never clearly known.] To have a kind of malignant glanders: said of a horse, and allusively of persons, in the phrase *to mourn of the chine* or *mourning of the chine*. Compare *to more in the chine* (under *moer*), and see *mourner*².

The Frenchman sayth "mort de langue, et de cachine sont maladies saunce medicine," the *mourning* of the tongue and of the *chine* are diseases without medicine.

Fitzherbert, Husbandry (1534).

This word *mourning* of the *chine* is a corrupt name borrowed of the French tongue, wherein it is called *morte* [later editions *morte*; *dechine*, that is to say the death of the backe. Because many do hold this opinion, that this disease doth consume the marrow of the backe.

Topseil, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 184

This Louer, fuller of passions than of peace, began (when hee entred into the consideration of his owne estate) to *mourne* of the *chine*, and to hang the lippe.

Greene, Never too Late.

mourner¹ (môr'nér), *n.* 1. One who mourns or laments.

Because man goeth to his long home, and the *mourners* go about the streets. Eccles. xii. 5.

2. One employed to attend funerals in a habit of mourning.

And the *mourners* go home, and take off their hatts and scarves, and give them to their wives to make aprons of. R. B. Hainsay, Rem. of Scottish Life, p. 20.

3. Anything associated with mourning.

The *mourner* yew and humber-oak were there.

Dryden, Pal and Arc, III. 661.

4. In certain localities, at a funeral, one who is recognized as belonging to the circle of those most afflicted by the death and has a special place accorded accordingly. [Colloq.] **Indian mourner**. Same as *and-tree*.

mourner² (môr'nér), *n.* [*< mourn*² + *-er*¹; with allusion to *mourner*¹.] One who has the mourning of the *chine*. [Slang.]

He's chin'd, he's chin'd, good man; he is a *mourner*.

Beau and Fl., Custom of the Country, III. 3.

mournful (môr'nful), *a.* [*< mourn*¹ + *-ful*.] 1. Sorrowful; oppressed with grief.

The future pious, *mournful* Fair, . . .

Shall visit her distinguish'd I'm

Prior, Ode on Death of Queen Mary.

2. Denoting or expressing mourning or sorrow; exhibiting the appearance of grief: as, *mournful music*; a *mournful* aspect.

Yet cannot she rejoice,

Nor frame one warbling note to pass out of her *mournful* voice, *Gaeceigne*, Flowers, Lamentation of a Lover.

Yet seemed she to appease

Her *mournful* plaints.

Spenser, F. Q. I. l. 54.

No funeral rite, nor man in mourning weeds,

Nor *mournful* bell shall ring her burial

Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 197.

3. Causing sorrow; deplorable; doleful: as, a *mournful* death. = *syn.* Lamentable, doleful, afflictive, grievous, lamentable, deplorable, woful, melancholy.

mournfully (môr'nful-i), *adv.* In a mournful manner; sorrowfully; as one who mourns.

What profit is it that we have kept his ordinance, and that we have walked *mournfully* before the Lord of hosts? Mal. III. 14.

Beat thou the drum, that it speak *mournfully*.

Shak., Cor., v. 6. 151.

mournfulness (môr'nful-nes), *n.* 1. The condition of being mournful; sorrow; grief; the state of mourning; the quality of sadness.— 2. An appearance or expression of grief.

mournful-widow (môr'nful-wid'ô), *n.* Same as *mourning-bride*.

mourning¹ (môr'ning), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. mourning*, *murnung*, *murnung*, < AS. *murnung*, *murnung*, verbal *n.* of *murnan*, *mournan*: see *mourn*¹.] 1. *n.* 1. The act of lamenting or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow.

I . . . had al overtly forgotten the wepinge and the mourninge that was set in myn herte.

Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 1.

But when my mourninge I do think upon, My wotewood, hemlock, and affliction, My soul is humbled in remembrance this.

Donne, Lamentations of Jeremy, III. 19.

And at end of day Toward the king's palace did they take their way.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 349.

2. The outward tokens or signs of sorrow for the dead, such as the draping of buildings in giving expression to public sorrow, the wearing of garments of a particular color, the use of black-bordered handkerchiefs, black-edged writing-paper and visiting-cards, etc. The color customarily worn on such occasions differs at different times and in different countries: in China and Japan, for instance, white is the mourning color, and banded unhemmed garments the style. At present in Europe and America the customary color is black, or black slightly relieved with white or purple, black crape playing an important part especially in the mourning worn by women. Sometimes a distinctive garment, such as the widow's cap, is added.

No Athenian, through my means, ever put on mourning.

Langhorne, tr. of Plutarch's Pericles.

And even the pavements were with mourning hid

Dryden, Pal. and Arc, III. 942.

To be in mourning, to be under the regulations and restraints, as regards dress, social intercourse, etc., which, and for such length of time as, custom or fashion prescribes on the occasion of the death of a relative or some one held in peculiar respect.

II. *a.* Having to do with mourning for the dead; of such kind as is used in mourning for the dead: as, a *mourning* garment; a *mourning* hat-band.

Six dukes followed after, in black *mourning* gownda

Death of Queen Jane (Child's Ballade, VII. 78).

mourning², *n.* See *mourn*².

mourning-bride (môr'ning-brid'), *n.* The sweet scabious, *Scabiosa atropurpurea*; so called when its flowers are deep purple or crimson, but they are sometimes rose-colored or even white.

mourning-brooch (môr'ning-bröch'), *n.* A brooch of jet or other suitable material, worn by women as a sign of mourning.

mourning-cloak (môr'ning-klok'), *n.* 1. A cloak formerly worn by persons following a funeral, usually hired from the undertaker.— 2. A butterfly, *Vanessa antiopa*.

mourning-coach (môr'ning-köch'), *n.* 1. A coach used by a person in mourning, black in color, and sometimes covered outside as well as inside with black cloth, the hammer-cloths also being black.

It was the fashion to use a *mourning coach* all the time mourning was worn, and this rendered it incumbent upon people to possess such a vehicle; consequently they were frequently advertised for sale.

Ashton Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 176

2. A close-fitting carriage used to convey mourners on the occasion of a funeral.

mourning-dove (môr'ning-duv'), *n.* The common American or Carolina turtle-dove, *Zenaidura macroura*; so called from its plaintive cooing. See *cut under dove*.

mourning-livery (môr'ning-liv'ér-i), *n.* Livery worn by men-servants in commemoration of the death of a member of a master's family.

mourningly (môr'ning-li), *adv.* In the manner of one who mourns.

The king very lately spoke of him admiringly and *mourningly*.

Shak., All's Well, I. 1. 54.

mourning-piece (môr'ning-pies'), *n.* A picture intended as a memorial of the dead. It represents a tomb or an urn inscribed with the name of the deceased, with weeping willows, mourners, and other funeral accessories.

They go to sea, you know, and fall out of the rigging or get swamped in a gale or killed by whales, and there isn't a house on the island, I expect, but what's got a *mourning-piece* hangin' up in the front room.

M. C. Lee, A Quaker Girl of Nantucket, p. 68.

mourning-ring (môr'ning-ring'), *n.* A ring worn as a memorial of a deceased person. Such rings were commonly inscribed with the name and the dates of birth and death of the person commemorated. The custom of wearing them is almost obsolete.

mourning-stuff (môr'ning-stuf'), *n.* A lusterless black textile material, such as crape, cashmere, or merino, regarded as especially fitted for mourning-garments.

mourning-widow (môr'ning-wid'ô), *n.* 1. A dusky-petaled geranium of central and western Europe, *Geranium phaeum*.— 2. Same as *mourning-bride*.

mournival, *n.* See *murnival*.

mournsome (môr'sum'), *a.* [*< mourn*¹ + *-some*.]

Mournful. [Recent and rare.]

Then there came a mellow note, very low and mournsome, not a sound to be afraid of.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, III.

MOUSE (mous), *n.*; pl. *mice* (mîs). [*< ME. mouse*, *mus* (pl. *mys*, *myce*, rarely *musus*), < AS. *mûs* (pl. *mîs*) = *D. muis* = *MLG. mûs*, *L.G. mus* = *OHG. MHG. mûs*, *G. mus* = *Ital. mus* = *Sw. Dan. mus* = *L. mus* (*mur-*) = (*gr. mûs* (*uv-*) = *OBulg. mysh* = *Bulg. myshka* = *Serv. mysh* = *Bohem. mysh* = *Pol. mysz* = *Russ. myshki* = *Pers. (Turk.) mysh* = *Skt. mûsha* (> *Hind. mûst, mûsi*), *dim. mûshika* (Pali *mûshika*), a rat, a mouse; prob. 'staler,' < *√ mus*, *Skt. √ mush*, steal. Hence ult. (< *L. mus*) *muscle*¹, *muscular*, etc.] 1. A small rodent quadruped. *Mus musculus*, of the family *Muridae*: a name extended to very many of the



Mouse (*Mus musculus*)

smaller species of the same family, the larger ones being usually called *rats*. *Mus* proper, belonging to the genus *Mus*, are indigenous to the Old World only, though *M. musculus* has been introduced and naturalized everywhere. The native mice of America all belong to a different section of *Muridae* called *Sigmodontes*, and to such genera as *Hesperomys*. See *cut under deer mouse*, *Arvicola*, and *Reptomys*. [*Mouse*, like *rat*, enters into many compounds indicating different species or varieties of murine, and many other small quadrupeds, not of the same family, or even of the same order: as, *harvest mouse*, *meadow mouse*, *field-mouse*. See these words.]

Now yif thou saye a *mouse* amonges other *murres* [*var. mys*] that chinkode to hymself waid ryht and power over alle other *murres* [*var. mys*], how gret scorn woldst thou han of it? Chaucer, Boethius, II. prose 4.

2. Some animal like or likened to a mouse, as a shrew or bat. See *shrew-mouse*.

And there be also *mys* als grette as *Houndes*; and zallowe *mys* als grette as *Ravens*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 391.

3. A moth of the family *Amphipyridae*.— 4. Some little bird; used in composition: as, *sea-mouse* and *sand-mouse*, the dunlin or purge, *Fringa alpina*, a sandpiper. [Local, Eng.]— 5. A familiar term of endearment.

Let the blaw king call you his *mouse*.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 4. 188.

6. *Naut.*: (a) A knob formed on a rope by splicing or parcelling, to prevent a running eye from slipping. (b) Two or three turns of splicing or rope-yarn about the point and shank of a hook, to keep it from unhooking. Also called *mouse*.— 7. A particular piece of beef or mutton below the round; the part immediately above the knee-joint. Also called *mouse-piece* and *mouse-buttock*.— 8. A match used in blasting. — 9. A swelling caused by a blow; a black eye. [Slang.] **Economist mouse**. See *economist*. **Hare-tailed mouse**. Same as *lemming*. **Leathern mouse**, a bat. **Long-tailed mouse, one of the *Murine*, as the common European wood mouse, *Meriones leucurus*, or the American deer mouse, *Hesperomys leucurus*; so called in distinction from the short-tailed field mice, voles, or *Arvicolae*. **Pharaoh's mouse**. Same as *Pharaoh's rat* (which see, under *rat*).**

mouse (mouiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *moused*, *ppr. mousing*. [*< mouse*, *n.*] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To hunt for or catch mice.

Your puss, dearest and pensive, seems

Too fat to *mouse*. F. Locker, My Neighbour Rose.

2. To watch or pursue something in a sly or insidious manner.

A whole assembly of *mousing* saluts, under the mask of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood.

Sh. H. I. Revenge.

A *mouse*, learned New Hampshire lawyer.

H. Cabot Lodge, Daniel Webster, p. 107.

3. To move about softly or cautiously, like a cat hunting mice; prowl.

When we were out on the water, we both liked to *mouse* about the queer streets and quaint old houses of that region.

T. W. Higginson, Oldport, p. 62.

II. *trans.* 1. To test as a cat tests a mouse. And now he tests, *mousing* the flesh of men.

Shak., R. John, II. 1. 354

2. To hunt out, as a cat hunts out mice. [*Rare.*] He preached for various country congregations, and usually returned laden with boxes and bundles of literary odds and ends, *moused* from rural attics and bought or begged for his collection. New York Evangelist, Oct. 30, 1864.

3. *Naut.*, to pass a few turns of a small line round the point and shank of (a hook), to keep it from unhooking.

mouse-barley (mous'bar'li), *n.* *Hordeum murinum*, a grass of little value.

mouse-bird (mous'bêrd), *n.* Any bird of the African genus *Colinus*; one of the colies: so called from their color.

mouse-bur (mous'ber), *n.* See the quotation, and *Martynia*.

On our way across the camp we saw a great quantity of the seeds of the *Martynia proboscidea*, *mouse-bur*, as they call them, devil's claws or toe-nails.
Lady Bruney, Voyage of Sunbeam, l. vi.

mouse-buttock (mous'but'gk), *n.* Same as *mouse, 7.*

mouse-chop (mous'chop), *n.* A species of fig-marigold, *Mecombryanthemum murinum*.

mouse-color (mous'kul'or), *n.* The gray color of a mouse.

mouse-colored (mous'kul'ord), *a.* Having the gray color of a mouse, or a color somewhat similar; dark-gray with a yellowish tinge, the color of the common mouse.

mouse-deer (mous'dêr), *n.* A chevrotain or tragulid: a small deer-like ruminant of the family *Tragulidae*.

mouse-dun (mous'dun), *n.* See *dun*.

mouse-ear (mous'or), *n.* 1. A species of hawkweed, *Hieracium Pilosella*, found throughout Europe and northern Asia. It is a low herb with tufted radical leaves and leafy barren creepers, its heads of lemon-colored flowers borne on leafless scapes. Also called *mouse-ear hawkweed*.
2. One of various species of scorpion-grass or forget-me-not of the genus *Myosotis*: so called in allusion to their short soft leaves. See *Myosotis*. **Golden mouse-ear**, *Hieracium aurantiacum*, a European species with golden red corymbous heads.

Mouse-ear chickweed. See *chickweed*. **Mouse-ear cress**, *Sisymbrium Tholiana*. **Mouse-ear everlasting**, a common composite plant of North America, *Antennaria plantaginifolia*, with whitish heads in small corymbs, blooming very early in the spring. Also called *plantain leafed everlasting*. **Mouse-ear hawkweed**. See *def. 1.* **Mouse-ear scorpion-grass**, *Myosotis palustris*.

mouse-fall (mous'fâl), *n.* [ME. *mousfalle*, *mousfelle*, *mousfalle*; < *mouse* + *fall*.] A mouse-trap which falls on the mouse.

mouse-fish (mous'fish), *n.* An antennarioid fish, *Pterophrugus hystrix*, which is partly colored, and chiefly inhabits the Sargasso Sea, where it builds a sort of nest. The skin is smooth and provided with tag-like appendages, the mouth is oblique, the ventral fins are long, and the dorsal and anal fins are well developed. Also called *marked angler*, *frogfish*, and *toad-fish*. See *cut* under *Pterophrugus*.

mouse-grass (mous'gras), *n.* 1. A grass, *Aru caryophylla*, having short soft leaves. [Local. Eng.]—2. Another grass, *Dichelachne crinita*, of similar habit. [Australia.]

mousehawk (mous'hâk), *n.* The rough-legged buzzard. See *Archibuteo*. [New Eng.]

mouse-hole (mous'hôl), *n.* A hole where mice enter or pass, or so small that nothing larger than a mouse may pass in or out; a very small inlet or outlet.

If you take us creeping into any of those *mouse holes* of sin any more, let cats fly off our skins.
Masinger, Virgin Martyr, ll. 1

mouse-hound (mous'hound), *n.* A weasel. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

mouse-hunt (mous'hunt), *n.* 1. A hunting for mice.—2. A mouser; one who watches or pursues, as a cat does a mouse.

Aye, you have been a *mouse hunt* in your time.

But I will watch you from such watching now.

Shaw, R. and J., iv. 4 11.

Many of those that pretend to be great Rabbies in these studies have scarce saluted them from the strings and the liltage, or to give us more, have bin but the Ferrets and *Moushounds* of an Index.
Milton, Reformation in Eng. 1

mousekin (mous'kin), *n.* [< *mouse* + *kin*.] A little or young mouse.

"Frisk about, pretty little *mousekin*" says a gray Grindlin.
Thackeray, Virginiana, xxxvii

mouse-lemur (mous'lê'mér), *n.* A small kind of lemur of the genus *Chiropithecus*, as *C. molis* or *C. coquereli*. See *Galaginus*, and *cut* under *Chiropithecus*.

mouse-mill (mous'mil), *n.* See *mill*.

mouse-owl (mous'oul), *n.* The short-eared owl, *Isio brachyotus* or *ascepitrus*.

mouse-pea (mous'pê), *n.* See *Lathyrus*.

mouse-piece (mous'pê), *n.* Same as *mouse, 7.*

mouser (mous'zêr), *n.* An animal that catches mice; specifically, a cat: commonly used with a qualifying term to describe the proficiency of the animal as a mouse-catcher.

When you have plenty of fowl in the larder, leave the door open, in pity to the poor cat, if she be a good mouser.
Swift, Advice to Servants, ll.

Owls, you know, are capital mousers.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 22.

mouse-roller (mous'rô'ler), *n.* In printing, an inking-roller which jumps up to take ink, and then jumps back to put this ink on the inking-table.

mousery (mous'êr-i), *n.*; pl. *mouseries* (-iz). [< *mouse* + *-ery*.] A place where mice abound; the breeding-grounds of large numbers of mice or voles.

The disturbance of this populous *mousery* by the visits of owls.
P. A. Lucas, The Auk, v. 220.

mouse-sight (mous'sit), *n.* Myopia; short-sightedness; near-sightedness.

mouse-tail (mous'tâl), *n.* A plant of the genus *Myosurus*, especially *M. minimus*: so named from the shape of the elongated fruiting receptacle.

mouse-tail-grass (mous'tâl-grâs), *n.* 1. One of the foxtail-grasses, *Alopecurus agrestis*.—2. Another grass, *Fistula Myurus*.

mouse-thorn (mous'thorn), *n.* The star-thistle, *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, in the form commonly known as *C. myarantha*. The involucre bears long spines.

mouse-trap (mous'trap), *n.* [< ME. *mouse-trap*; < *mouse* + *trap*.] 1. A trap for catching mice.

—2. A certain mathematical problem. It is as follows: Let a given number of objects be arranged in a circle and counted round and round, and let every one against which any multiple of a given number is pronounced be thrown out when this happens, then, which one will be left to the last? **Mouse-trap switch**, in *elect.*, an automatic switch which is shifted from one position to another when the current passing through the coil of a controlling magnet falls below a certain limit, in which case the released armature draws away a detent and allows the movement of the switch.

mouse-trap (mous'trap), *v. t.* [< *mouse-trap, n.*] To catch, as a mouse, in a trap; entrap.
mouse (mous'), *n.* A diminutive of *mouse*. [Scotch.]

But, *Mouse*, thou art no thy lane,

In proving foresight may be vain.

Burns, To a Mouse.

mousing (mou'zing), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Mouse-catching: given to catching mice.

A falcon, towering in her pride of place,

Was by a *mousing* owl hawk'd at and kill'd.

Shak., Macbeth, ll. 4 13

II. *n.* 1. The act of watching for or catching mice.—2. *Naut.*, same as *mouse, 6.*—3. In a loom, a ratchet movement.

mousing-hook (mou'zing-hûk), *n.* A clasp-hook or other form of hook for ropes or harness having a latch or mousing-contrivance to lock a rope or ring in the hook.

mousquetaire (mô-se-ke-tair'), *n.* [F.: see *musketeer*.] 1. A musketeer.—2. A turn-over collar, usually of plain starched linen, and broad, worn by women about 1850.—3. A cloak of cloth, trimmed with ribbons or narrow bands of velvet, and having large buttons, worn by women about 1855. **Mousquetaire glove**, a glove with long loose top, and without lengthwise slit or with a very short opening at the wrist, so called as resembling a military glove.

mousseline (mô-se-len'), *n.* [F., lit. *muslin*; see *muslin*.] A very thin glass used for elaret-glasses, etc.

mousseline-de-laine (mô se len'dê-lân'), *n.* [F.: *mousseline*, *muslin*; *de*, of; *laine* (< L. *lana*), wool: see *muslin, de-laine*.] An untwilled woollen cloth made in many colors and printed with varied patterns. Also called *muslin-de-laine*.

mousseline-glass (mô-se len'glas), *n.* See *muslin-glass*.

moustache, *n.* See *moustache*.

mousey (mous'zi), *a.* [< *mouse* + *-y*.] 1. Of or relating to a mouse or the color or smell of a mouse.—2. Abounding with mice.

mout (mout), *v.* The earlier, now only dialectal, form of *molt*.

moutard, *n.* [ME. *moutard* (< *mouten*, *mouten*, *molt*; see *molt*).] A molting bird. *Prompt, Parr.*

moutert, *n.* A Middle English form of *molt*.

mouth (mouth), *n.* [< ME. *month*, *moth*, < AS. *mûth* = OS. *muth* = OFries. *mund*, *mond* = D. *mond* = M.G. *mund*, *lât*, *mund* = OHG. *mund*, MHG. *mund*, G. *mund* = Icel. *mundr*, *múðr* = Sw. *mun* = Dan. *mund* (> E. dial. *mun*) = Goth. *muntha*, *month*.] 1. The oral opening or ingestive aperture of an animal, of whatever character and wherever situated: the os, or oral end of the alimentary canal or digestive system. The mouth is in the head in most animals, and serves for taking in food, mastication, deglutition, and the utterance of the voice. In nearly all vertebrates the mouth is com-

posed of upper and lower jaws and associated parts, and consequently opens and shuts vertically; in many the orifice is closed by fleshy movable lips, and the cavity is furnished with teeth and a tongue. Appropriate salivary and mucous glands moisten the interior, which is lined with epithelium. In most invertebrates, as the enormous assemblage of arthropods, the basis of the mouth is clearly seen to be modified limbs, and the jaws work sidewise. In other cases the mouth, though definite in position and character in each case, varies too widely to be defined excepting as the ingestive orifice. In protozoans any part of the body may act as a temporary mouth; and in many worms there is never any mouth or special digestive system, food being absorbed directly through the integument. The most complicated mouths are found among insects and crustaceans (see *cut* under *mouth part*). *See* *os*, *stoma*, and *cuts* under *medusiform*, *Actinostoma*, *Haliphysma*, *anthozoid*, *Aurelia*, and *house-fly*.



1. Longitudinal Vertical Section of Mouth. Uvula, etc., taken a little to the left of the middle line. a, uvula; b, epiglottis; c, opening of left larynx; d, opening of left larynx; e, hyoid bone; f, tongue; g, hard palate; h, base of cranium; i, superior maxilla; j, inferior maxilla. The pharynx extends from c to j.

Made hem to be yn-arm'd and walsh thaire *mouthes* and thaire *vaalgas* with warme water

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 543.

Hys mouth, hys nose, hys eyn toz,

Hys herd, hys here he ded also.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

2. Specifically—(a) The human mouth regarded as the channel of vocal utterance.

Anonymous . . . excuse sent by the *mouth* of another for non-appearance when summoned.

English Idioms (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

Now that he is dead, his immortal fame surviveth, and flourisheth in the *mouthes* of all people.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

(b) The interior hollow of the mouth; the buccal cavity: as, inflammation of the *mouth* and throat.

(c) The exterior opening or orifice of the mouth; the lips: as, a well-formed *mouth*; a kiss on the *mouth*. (d) In *entom.*, the mouth-parts collectively; the oral organs or appendages which are visible externally: as, the trophi of a mandibulate *mouth*.—3. Anything resembling a mouth in some respect. (a) The opening of anything hollow, for access to it or for other uses, as the opening by which a vessel is filled or emptied, charged or discharged; the opening by which the charge issues from a firearm, the entrance to a cave, pit, or den; the opening of a well, etc.; the opening in a metal melting furnace from which the metal flows, the slot in a carpenter's plane in which the bit is fitted, the surface end of a mining-shaft or adit, etc.

Turn thou the *mouth* of thy artillery,

As we will ours, against these many walls.

Shak., R. John, II. 1. 403.

(b) The part of a river or other stream where its waters are discharged into the ocean or any large body of water; a conformation of land resembling a river: *mouth*.

It [the river Po] disgorgeth itself at length into the gulfe of Venice, with sixe grate *mouths*

Corvus, Cruditias, l. 97.

(c) The opening of a vise between its cheeks, chops, or jaws. (d) In *fort.*, the interior opening of an embrasure. It may be either rectangular or trapezoidal in form. Some military writers call this opening the *throat* of the embrasure, and apply the term *mouth* to the exterior opening.

See embrasure. (e) In an organ-pipe, the opening in the side of the pipe above the foot, between the upper and the lower lip. *See pipe*. (f) In *ceram.*, a name given to one of the fireplaces of a pottery-kiln. The kilns for firing the biscuit have several of these mouths built against them externally, and a flue from each mouth leads the flames to a central opening, where they enter the oven. (g) The cross bar of a bridle-bit, uniting the branches or the rings as the case may be.

4. A principal speaker; one who utters the common opinion; an oracle; a mouthpiece.

Every coffee house has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives.
Addison, Coffee House Politicians.

5. Cry; voice.

The fearful dogs divide,

All spend their *mouths* aloft, but none abide.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv. 108.

6. Flavor; taste in the mouth: said of beer.—By *mouth*, or by word of *mouth*, by means of spoken as distinguished from written language; by speech; viva voce.

But did not the apostles teach aught by *mouth* that they wrote not?

Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More etc. (Parlier Soc., 1886), p. 26
Down in the *mouth*, dejected; dependent: "down" [Colloq.]

The Roman orator was down in the mouth, finding himself thus cheated by the money-changer.

Sp. Hall, Works, VII. 282.

From hand to mouth. See *Hand*. — **Full, imperfect, masticatory, etc., mouth.** See the adjectives. — **Man-dibulate mouth.** Same as masticatory mouth. — **Mark of mouth.** See *mark*. — **Mouth-glue.** See *glue*. — **Mouth of a plane,** the space between the cutting edge of a plane-iron and the part of the plane-stock immediately in front of the iron, through which the shavings pass in hand-planing. — **Mouth of a shovel,** the part of a shovel which in use first begins to receive the charge or load; the front edge of a shovel. This part is frequently made of steel, such shovels being called *steel mouthed*. — **To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.** See *born*. — **To carry a bone in the mouth.** See *bone*. — **To crook the mouth.** See *crook*. — **To give mouth to,** to utter; express. — **To have one's heart in one's mouth.** See *heart*. — **To laugh out of the other side of one's mouth.** See *laugh*. — **To look a gift-horse in the mouth.** See *gift horse*. — **To make a mouth, or to make mouths,** to distort the mouth in mockery; make a wry face; pout.

As do, persevere, counterfeits and looks,
Make mouths upon me when I turn my back.
Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 238.

To make or have one's mouth water. See *water*. — **To make up one's mouth for.** See *make*. — **To put one's head into the lion's mouth.** See *lion*. — **To stop one's mouth,** to put one to silence.

mouth (mou'th), *v.* [*ME. mouthen*; < *mouth*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To utter.

Thanne Murey ful myddly mouthed thise wordes.
"Throw experieque," quod she, "I hope they shal be saved."
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 130.

2. To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling, or with more regard to sound than to sense.

Speak the speech . . . trippingly on the tongue; but if you mouth it, as many of your players do, I had as lief the town crier spoke my lines.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 3.

I hate to hear an actor mouthing trifles.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxi.

3. To touch, press, or seize with the mouth or lips; take into the mouth; mumble; lick.

The beholder at first sight conceives it a rude and infamous lump of flesh, and imputes the ensuing shape unto the mouthing of the dam.
Nir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 6.

He mouthed them, and bewixt his grinders caught.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, l. 231.

Psycho . . . hugged and never hugged it [her infant] close enough.
And in her hunger mouth'd and mumbled it.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

4. To reproach; insult.

Then might the debaucher
Untrombling mouth the heavens
Blair, The Grave.

II. intrans. 1. To speak with a full, round, or loud voice; speak affectedly; vociferate; rant: as, a *mouthing* actor.

Say, an thou't mouth.
I'll rant as well as thou
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 306.

I'll bellow out for Rome and for my cow: 'ry,
And mouth at Caesar till I shake the sense.
Addison, Cato, l. 3.

2. To join mouths; kiss. [*Rare.*]

He would mouth with a beggar, though she smelt brown bread and garlic.
Shak., M. for M., III. 2. 184.

3. To make a mouth; make a wry face; grimace.

Well I know when I am gone
How she mouths behind my back.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

mouthable (mou'th-a-bl), *a.* [*< mouth* + *-able*.] That can be readily or fluently uttered; sounding well.

And other good mouthable lines.
G. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LIX. 640.

mouth-arm (mou'th-'ärm), *n.* One of the oral arms or processes from the mouth of a jelly-fish or other hydrozoan. *Science, V. 258.*

mouth-blower (mou'th-'bló-ér), *n.* A common blowpipe.

mouth-case (mou'th-'käs), *n.* In entom., that part of the integument of a pupa that covers the mouth.

mouthed (mou'th), *p. a.* Furnished with a mouth: mainly used in composition, to note some characteristic of mouth or of speech, as in *hard-mouthed*, *foul-mouthed*, *mealy-mouthed*.

A tangler, and cull mouthed one.
Gower, Conf. Amant, v.

And set me down, and took a mouthed shell
And murmur'd into it, and made melody.
Keats, Hypertion, II.

mouthier (mou'th-ér), *n.* One who mouths; an affected declaimer.

mouth-filling (mou'th-'fíl-íng), *a.* Filling the mouth.

Swear me, Kate, like a lady as thou art,
A good mouth-filling oath.
Shak., I Hen. IV., III. 1. 250.

mouth-foot (mou'th-'fót), *n.* A mouth-part which consists of a modified foot or limb; a foot-jaw or maxilliped: generally in the plural.

mouth-footed (mou'th-'fót-'ed), *a.* Having mouth-feet; having foot-jaws or maxillipeds; specifically, stomatopodous.

mouth-friend (mou'th-'frend), *n.* One who professes friendship without entertaining it; a pretended or false friend.

May you a better frost never behold,
You knot of mouth-friends!
Shak., T. of A., III. 6. 80.

mouthful (mou'th-'fúl), *n.* [*< mouth* + *-ful*.] 1. As much as the mouth will contain or as is put into the mouth at one time.

A [a whale] plays and tumbles, driving the poor hy by before him, and at last devours them all at a mouthful.
Shak., Pericles, II. 1. 35.

2. A small quantity.

You to your own Aquarium shall repair,
To take a mouthful of sweet country air.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, III. 100.

mouth-gage (mou'th-'gäj), *n.* An instrument consisting mainly of graduated bars and slides, used by saddlers for measuring the width and height of a horse's mouth, as a guide in fitting a bit.

mouth-glass (mou'th-'gläs), *n.* A small hand mirror used in dentistry for inspecting the teeth and gums, etc.

mouth-honor (mou'th-'on-'gr), *n.* Respect or deference expressed without sincerity.

Curse, not loud but deep, mouth-honor, mouth.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 27.

mouthing (mou'th-íng), *n.* [*Verbal n. of mouth*, *v.*] Rant.

These thralls were the merest mouthing, and Judas knew it very well.
The Century, XXXVIII. 806.

mouthing (mou'th-íng), *p. a.* Ranting.

Akenside is respectable, because he really had something new to say, in spite of his pompous, mouthing way of saying it.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 180.

mouthing-machine (mou'th-íng-má-shén'), *n.* In sheet-metal working, a swaging-machine for striking up the mouths or tops of open-top tins, to receive the covers, and also for crimping the bottoms of the cans.

mouthless (mou'th-'les), *a.* [*< ME. *mouthles*, < *AS. muthleas*, < *muth*, mouth, + *-less*, *E. -less*: see *mouth* and *-less*.] Having no mouth; astomatus.

mouth-made (mou'th-'mád), *a.* Expressed without sincerity; hypocritical.

Riotous madness,
To be entangled with those mouth-made towns,
Which break themselves in swearing.
Shak., A. and C., I. 3. 30.

mouth-organ (mou'th-'ór-'gyn), *n.* 1. Pan's-pipes, or a harmonicon.

A set of Pan pipes, better known to the many as a mouth-organ.
Dickens, Sketches, (Davies.)

2. In zool., one of the parts or appendages of the mouth.

The degraded 'mouth-organs of the Augustin.
A. S. Packard.

mouth-part (mou'th-'párt), *n.* An appendage or organ that enters into the formation of the mouth of an insect, crustacean, myriapod, etc. See also *cut* under *house-fly*, *hyoid*, and *mosquito*.

mouthpiece (mou'th-'pés), *n.* 1. In an instrument or utensil made to be inserted or applied to the mouth, the part which touches the lips or is held in the mouth, as in a musical instrument, a tobacco pipe, cigar-holder, etc. See *cut* under *clarinet*. — 2. One who delivers the opinions of others: one who speaks on behalf of others: as, the *mouthpiece* of an assembly.

I raise the mouthpiece of our King to Darwin.
Tennyson, Gerald.

mouth-pipe (mou'th-'píp), *n.* 1. That part of a musical wind-instrument to which the mouth is applied. — 2. An organ-pipe having a lip to cut the wind escaping through an aperture in a diaphragm. *E. H. Knight.*

mouth-ring (mou'th-'ríng), *n.* The oral or esophageal nervous ring of an echinoderm.

mouthroot (mou'th-'rít), *n.* The goldthread, *Coptis trifolia*. The root is a tonic bitter, and is used in some places for the cure of sore mouth.

mouthy (mou'th-y), *a.* [*< mouth* + *-y*.] Loquacious; ranting; affected.

Another said to a mouthy advocate, Why barest thou at me so sore?
Pultenham, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 148.

A turgid style of mouthy grandiloquence.
The Quincey, Rhetoric.

mouton (mó-ton'), *n.* [*OF.*, a coin so called from the paschal lamb on the obverse, lit. 'a sheep'; see *mutton*.] A gold coin current in France in the fourteenth century, having types similar to those of the agnel, and weighing about



Obverse.
Reverse.
French Mouton of Henry V of England.

70 grains; also, a gold coin with similar types (sometimes called *agneu*) struck by Edward III. and Henry V. of England for their French dominions. The mouton of Edward weighed about 70 grains, that of Henry about 40 grains.

mouzah (mó-'zá), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] In India, a village with its surrounding or adjacent township.

mouzlet, *v.* An obsolete form of *muzzle*.

movability (mó-va-bíl-í-ti), *n.* [*Also movabíl-ity*; < *movable* + *-ity*: see *bility*.] The quality or property of being movable; movableness.

movable (mó-va-bl), *a. and n.* [*Also moveable*; < *ME. movablele*, *moveable*, *moveable*, < *OF. movable*, *moveable* = *Pr. movable* = *Spr. movable* = *Fig. movable* = *It. mobile*, < *L.* as if **movibilis*, contr. *mobile* (> *ult. E. mobil*, *mobile*, *q. v.*), < *movere*, move: see *more*.] 1. Capable of being moved from place to place; admitting of being lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion; hence, as applied to property, personal.

To the thirde his goodes movable.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 380.

A stick and a wallet were all the movable things upon this earth that he could boast of.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

2. Capable of being transposed or otherwise changed in parts or details: as, in printing, a form of *movable* type. — 3. Changing from one date to another in different years: as, a *movable* feast.

The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the movable festivals of the Christian Church are regulated.
Holder.

4. Fickle; inconstant.

Let them shouldst ponder the path of life, her ways are movable: that thou canst not know them.
Prov. v. 6.

Movable bars, the cross bars of a printer's chase which are detachable. **Movable dam**, same as *barrage*.

Movable do, See *do* and *indentation*. **Movable feast**, See *feast*. **Movable kidney**, Same as *floating kidney* (which see, under *kidney*). **Movable ladder**, See *ladder*. **Movable property**, personal property.

II. n. 1. Anything that can be moved, or that can be readily be moved.

The first movable of the eighte spere.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, l. 17.

2. Specifically (generally in the plural), personal property; any species of property not fixed, and thus distinguished from houses and lands. Movable things are those which could be removed or displaced without affecting their substance, whether the displacement might be effected by their own proper force or by the effect of a force external to them. *Goldsmith*. In Scots law, movables are opposed to heritable; so that every species of property and every right a person can hold, is by that law either heritable or movable.

If you want a gray's pail of silke stockings also, to show yourself in at court, they are to be had too amongst his movables.
Shak., Four Letters Confuted.

Books of travel have furnished every reader with the custom of burying a do of his movables with him.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 103.

3. An article of furniture, as a chair, table, or the like, resting on the floor of a room.

An ample court and a palace furnished with the most rich and precious movables.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 11, 1644.

It's much if he looks at me; or if he does, takes no more notice of me than of any other Movable in the Room.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, III. 1.

Heirship movables. See *heirship*.

This form of the movement is used in watch-work, and in machinery called stop-watch. — *Grave, mowing, etc.* movement. See the subject. — *Gravitation*, the spontaneous activity of plants, especially in a great variety of ways, and lately the subject of an important branch of vegetable physiology. Most unicellular plants (bacteria, etc.) possess proper motions of their own, not distinguishable from those of animals, and the same is true of the spores of algae and the spermatozooids of most cryptogams. For the movements of the more highly organized plants, see *circumnutation, geotropism, heliotropism, agonotropism, epistatropism, diageotropism, diacholotropism, etc.* — *Oxford Movement*, a name sometimes given to a movement in the Church of England toward High-church principles, as against a supposed tendency toward liberalism and rationalism; so called from the fact that it originated in the University of Oxford (1833-41). See *Tractarianism, Puseyism*. — *Syn. Mow*, etc. See *motion*.

movement-cure (mōv'ment-kūr), *n.* The use of selected bodily movements with a view to the cure of disease; kinesitherapy.

movent (mō'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *movant*, F. *movant* = Sp. *moviente* = Pg. It. *movente*, < L. *moventis*, ppr. of *movere*, move; see *more*.] *1. a.* Moving; not quiescent.

To suppose a body to be self-existent, or to have the power of being, is as absurd as to suppose it to be self-movant, or to have the power of motion.

N. Greer, *Cosmologia Sacra*, l. 1.

II. n. That which moves anything.

But whether the sun or earth be the common movant cannot be determin'd but by a farther appeal.

Glandville, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ix.

mover (mō'ver), *n.* [*< more* + *-er*. Cf. OF. *moveur*, *moveur*, *moveur* = Sp. Pg. *movedor* = It. *moritore*, *mover*.] *1.* One who or that which imparts motion or impels to action.

O thou eternal Mover of the heavens,
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch!

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 19.

2. One who or that which is in motion or action.

In all nations where a number are to draw any one way, there must be some one principal mover.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, vii. 8.

3. A proposer; one who submits a proposition or recommends anything for consideration or adoption; as, the mover of a resolution in a legislative body.

Attempts were made by different members to point out the absence from the resolution of any specific or tangible charge, or to extract from the mover some declaration that he had been informed or believed that the President had been guilty of some official misconduct.

G. T. Curtis, *Buchanan*, II. 248.

4. One whose business is to move furniture and other household goods, as from one place of residence to another. [Colloq.] — *First mover*. (a) The primum mobile; that formerly supposed sphere of the heavens which carries all the others, and in which are fixed the fixed stars.

Do therefore as the planets do: move away, and be carried with the motion of your first mover, which is your sovereign; a popular judge is a deformed thing.

Bacon, *Charge to the Judges in the Star Chamber*.

(b) The first cause. — *Prime mover*. See *prime*. **move-reast** (mō'ver-ēs), *n.* [ME. *move-reast*; < *mover* + *-reast*.] A female mover; a stirrer of debate and strife.

Amydres saugh I hate stomde,
That for his wrathe, yre, and omds,
Semed to ben a move-reast.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 149.

moving (mō'ving), *p. a.* *1.* (causing to move or act; impelling; instigating; persuading; influencing; as, the moving cause of a dispute. — *2.* Exciting the feelings, especially the tender feelings; touching; pathetic; affecting.

Have I a moving countenance? Is there harmony in my voice?

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, II. 2.

I played a soft and doleful air,
I sang an old and moving story.

Coleridge, *Love*.

Action of a moving system. See *action*. — **Moving system**. See *system*. — **Moving force**, in *mech.* See *momentum*.

moving (mō'ving), *n.* [*< ME. moving*; verbal n. of *more*, *r.*] Movement; motion; impulse.

First moving is cleped moving of the firste movable of the eighte speere, which moving is fro east to west.

Chaucer, *Astrolobe*, l. 17.

How many kinds of motion or moving be there? Six: that is to say, Generation, Corruption, Augmentation, Diminution, Alteration, and Moving from place to place.

Wundt, *Arts of Logicke*, f. xxi.

movingly (mō'ving-ly), *adv.* In a moving manner; in a manner to excite the feelings, especially the tender feelings; pathetically.

Movingness (mō'ving-ness), *n.* The power of moving; the quality of exciting the feelings, especially the tender feelings; affectingness.

There is a strange movingness . . . to be found in some passages of the Scriptures.

Boyle, *Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 362.

moving-plant (mō'ving-plant), *n.* An East Indian plant, *Desmodium gyrans*. Also called *telegraph-plant*.

mow (mō), *v.*; pret. *mowed*, pp. *mowed* or *mown*, ppr. *mowing*. [Sc. *mar*; < ME. *moren*, *maeren* (pret. *mer*), < AS. *mācan* (pret. *wroce*) = OFries. *mōt* = D. *maijen* = Mlg. *maien*, *maigen*, *māgen*, LG. *maien*, *maien* = OHG. *mājan*, *māian*, *māin*, MHG. *mājen*, *māgen*, *māien*, G. *māhen* = Sw. *maja* = Dan. *maie* (< G. ?), reap; not recorded in Goth.; cf. Icel. *má*, blot out, wear out, destroy; < √ *mā*, *mē*, seen also in Gr. (with a-copulative) *μαίνω*, reap, *μαρτίζω*, a reaping, harvest, and in L. (with formative -*i*) *metere*, reap; cf. Ir. *meithe*, reaping, reapers. Hence ult. *meath-or*, *mead*.] *1. trans.* To cut down (grass or grain) with a sharp implement; cut with a scythe or (in recent use) a mowing-machine; hence, to cut down in general.

He has got somebody's old two-hand sword, to mow you off at the knees.

B. Jonson, *Epilogue*, iv. 2.

The many-leaved locks
Of thriving Charvel, which the bleating Flocks
Can with their daily hunger hardly mow
So much as daily doth still newly grow.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II. The Lawe.

2. To cut the grass from; as, to mow a meadow. — *3.* To cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity.

He will mow all down before him, and leave his passage
polled

Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 214.

II. intrans. To cut down grass or grain; practice mowing; use the scythe or (in modern use) mowing-machine.

An ill mower, that mows on still, and never whets his scythe.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, l. 36.

mow (mō), *n.* [*< ME. more*, *mugr*, < AS. *muga*, *mūha*, a heap or pile of hay, mow, = Icel. *mugr*, *muga*, a swath, a crowd (lit. a heap), = Norw. *muga*, *mua*, *muc* = Sw. dial. *muga*, *mura*, a heap, esp. of hay; akin to *muck*, *q. v.* Cf. Mlg. *muga*, *mugium*, a mow (< AS.).] *1.* A heap or pile of hay, or of sheaves of grain, deposited in a barn; also, in the west of England, a rick or stack of hay or grain.

O, pleasantly the harvest moon,
Between the shadow of the mow,
Looked on them through the great elm boughs!

Whittier, *Witch's Daughter*.

2. The compartment in a barn where hay, sheaves of grain, etc., are stored.

mow (mō), *v. t.* [*< mow*, *n.*] To put in a mow; lay, as hay or sheaves of grain, in a pile, heap, or mass in a barn; commonly with *away*. **mow** (mō), *v. i.* [ME. *more*, *moren*, inf. and pres. ind. plural of *may*; see *may*. Cf. *moun*.] To be able; may. See *may*.

For who is that he wold hire gloriose
To mowen swich a knight don lyve or dye?

Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 1304.

But that may not be upon less than woe more falle
toward her ne, fro the Erthe, where woe ben

Manderly, *Travels*, p. 184.

mow (mō), *n.* [ME., also *more*, *moge*, *mace*, < AS. *māy*, *māge*, a kinswoman; see *may*.] A kinswoman; a sister-in-law. Prompt. Parv.

mow (mō), *n.* [Formerly also *mor*; < ME. *mou*, *more*, < OF. *moue*, *mor*, F. *moue*, a grimace, < MD. *mouwe*, the protruded under lip in making a wry face.] *1.* A grimace, especially an insulting one; a mock.

Of the buffettes that men given hym [Christ] of the
foule mowes and of the reprevs that men to hym seyden

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

Each one, tripping on his toe,
Will be hers with mop and mow.

Shak., *Tempest*, iv. 1. 47.

And other whilles with bitter mockes and mowes
He would him scorn.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. vii. 49.

2. A jest; a joke; commonly in the plural.

And when a wight is from her whil ythrow,
Than laugheth she [Fortune] and maketh him the mow

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 7.

Yet was our meeting meek enough,
Begin we merriment and mowes.

Ballad of the *Rebelle* (Child's Ballads, VI. 188).

The men could well their weapons wield;
To melt them was no mowes.

Ballad of *Salvina* (Child's Ballads, VII. 224).

Mow mow, no joke. [Scotch]

mow (mō), *v. t.* [Formerly also *more*; < ME. *moren*; < *mow*, *n.*] To make mouths or grimaces; mock. Compare *mop*.

Summe at me mowis some at me myllin.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 186.

Sometime like apes that mow and chatter at me,
And after bite me.

Shak., *Tempest*, II. 2. 2.

mow (mō or mō), *n.* A Chinese land-measure, equal to about one sixth of an English acre. Also spelled *mo*.

mowburn (mō'bern), *v. t.* To heat and ferment in the mow through being placed there before being properly cured; said of hay or grain. Not only the straw, but the seed or kernel is injured by mowburning, this greatly impairing the nutritive value of hay or grain, and unfitting grains for malting.

mower (mō'er), *n.* [*< ME. mowere*, *mower*, < AS. *māwerc*, < *māran*, mow; see *mow* and *-er*.]

1. One who mows.

And the milkmaid singeth blithe,
And the mower whets his scythe.

Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 68.

2. A mowing-machine. **Front-out mower**, a mowing-machine in which the cutting mechanism is in front, and the team or power which impels it is behind. Except for clover-hedders and lawn-mowers, this arrangement has not been much used in modern machines. Also called *propeller-mower*.

mower (mō'er), *n.* [*< mow* + *-er*.] One who mows, mocks, or makes grimaces.

mowing (mō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mow*, *v.*]

1. The act of cutting with a scythe. — *2.* Land from which the crop is cut.

"And be off lying in the mowing, like a patridge, when they come after ye. That's one way to do business," said Hepay.

H. B. Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, p. 27.

mowing (mō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mow*, *v.*] The process of placing or storing hay or grain in a mow.

mowing (mō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mow*, *v.*] Ability.

It is eplen and cler that the power ne the mowings of shrewes is no power.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv. prob. 2.

mowing (mō'ing), *n.* [*< ME. mowage*; verbal n. of *mow*, *v.*] Grimacing; mawking.

mowing-machine (mō'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for mowing grass. The terms *mowing-machine*, *harrower*, and *reaper* are in a measure interchangeable. While essentially the same machine, the mowing machine or mower is used for cutting grass and clover, and the reaper for cutting grain. Both mowers and reapers, more properly the latter, are harvesters. The mowing-machine is essentially a vehicle fitted with some form of gearing for transmitting the motion of the axle to a set of reciprocating knives. An arm projects from the vehicle and carries a series of palm or finger-like guards, in and between which play a series of hand-adapted knives. This bar is made to travel close to the ground while the shearing action of the row of reciprocating knives between the guards mows down the grass. A track cleaver or wing at the end of the bar guides the cut grass toward the machine, so that a clean track will be formed for the tread wheel at the next passage of the mower in the field. Mowers have one driving-wheel or two, and either a fixed and rigid cutter-bar or, more often, a bar hinged so that it can be turned up out of the way when not in use for mowing.

mow (mō), *n.* A dialectal form of *mold*.

mow-land (mō'land), *n.* [*< mow* + *land*.] Grass-land; meadow-land. [New Eng.]

mowlet, *v.* A Middle English form of *mold*.

mowled, **mowldet**, *p. a.* Middle English forms of *mold*.

mow-lot (mō'lot), *n.* A piece of ground or a field in which grass is grown. [Local.]

I kept him [a colt] here in the mow lot.

N. Judd, *Margaret*, II. 7.

mown, *a.* Past participle of *mow*.

mown (mō), *v. t.* Same as *mow*.

mowntanet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mowntan*.

mowret, *n.* A Middle English variant of *mire*.

mowset, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mowse*.

mowthet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mowth*.

mow-yard (mōn'yārd), *n.* [*< mow* + *yard*.] A rickyard; a stackyard.

We've been reaping all the day, and we'll reap again the morn.

And fetch it home to mow-yard, and then we'll thank the Lord.

H. D. Blackmore, *Marina Donna*, xlix, *Emour Harvest*.

[Hong.]

mowyer (mō'yēr), *n.* [*< mow* + *-yer*.] *1.* One who mows; a mower. — *2.* The long-billed or sickle-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*, G. Trunbull. See cut under *curlew*. [Cape May, New Jersey.]

moxa (mōk'shā), *n.* [Chin. and Jap.] *1.* A soft downy substance prepared in China and Japan from the young leaves of *Artemisia Moxa*, used as a cautery. — *2.* The plant from which this substance is obtained. — *3.* In *med.*, a vegetable substance, either cut or formed into a short cylinder, which when ignited will burn without fusing, used as a cautery or a counter-irritant by being applied to the skin. *Galvanic moxa*, platinum rendered incandescent by a galvanic current, and used as a moxa.

moxibustion (mōk-si-bus'tshen), *n.* [*< moxa* + (*combustion*).] In *med.*, the act or process of burning or cauterizing by means of moxa or a moxa.

moya (mōi'ā), *n.* [S. Amer.] Mud poured out from a volcano during the time of an eruption. The name is a local one, and was originally given

to the dark carbonaceous mud poured out from the volcanic vents near Quito. These flows are also called *mud-lava*, and by the Italians *lava d'acqua* or *lava di fango*. The term *moya* is used chiefly by writers on South American geology.

moyennet (moi-en'), *n.* [OF., fem. of *moyen*, *moyen*, middle, mean; see *mean*.] A size of cannon formerly in use, about 10 feet long.

moylst, *c.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *moul*.

moylst, *n.* See *moul*.

moyleret, *n.* A Middle English form of *mulier*.

moyret, *n.* An obsolete form of *moire*.

moystst, *n.* and *c.* An obsolete form of *moust*.

moysture, *n.* An obsolete form of *moisture*.

moyther (moi'ther), *c.* A variant of *mother*, for *moither*.

Mozambican (mo-zam-bé'kan), *n.* [NL. *Mozambique* (< *Mozambique*; see *del.*) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Mozambique, a Portuguese possession on the east coast of Africa. **Mozambican subregion**, in zoology, a subdivision of the Ethiopian region, south of the Libyan subregion, and extending perhaps to Sofala. *Encyc. Brit.*, III, 758.

Mozambique gram. See *gram*.

Mozarab (mó-zar'ab), *n.* [Sp. *Mozarabe*, < Ar. *Mosarab*, < *al-masrab*, become an Arab, < *arab*, Arab; see *Arab*.] One of those Christians in Spain who lived among and measurably assimilated themselves to the Moslems, but continued in the exercise of their own religion.

Mozarabian (mo-zar'ab-i-an), *n.* [< *Mozarab* + *-ian*.] Same as *Mozarabic*.

Mozarabic (mo-zar'ab-ik), *n.* [< *Mozarab* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Mozarabs; as, *Mozarabic Church*, architecture, liturgy, etc. **Mozarabic liturgy**, **Mozarabic mass**, the ancient national liturgy of the Spanish church. In its present form, which shows some assimilation to the Roman mass, this liturgy was revised and revised by Cardinal Ximenes in A. D. 1502, and is still in use in the chapel of a college at Toledo founded by him, and in a few other chapels or churches. The Roman liturgy was made compulsory in Spain, with the exception of a few churches, about A. D. 1100, and in the thirteenth and succeeding centuries the national liturgy had fallen into almost entire disuse. The inappropriate epithet *Mozarabic* that is, 'Arabizing' may have been given to this liturgy from its longer retention in that part of Spain which was held by the Moors, or may have been meant as an unfavorable reflection upon it by the friends of the Roman rite. Apart from obvious Roman insertions, this liturgy is found to agree with some of the early Spanish councils, especially that of Toledo in A. D. 682, and with an account of the Spanish liturgy given by St. Isidore of Seville at about the same date. The Mozarabic liturgy closely resembles the Gallican liturgy, homologous with them to the Ephesine, Gallican, or Hispano-Gallican group of liturgies, and, as the only full and complete extant member of that group, serves as its type and representative. Among the marked peculiarities of this liturgy are: (1) the nature, arrangement, and unequal variability of its parts, (2) its Oriental affinities, such as remains of the epiclesis, proclamations by the deacon, the position of the pax, the presence of the Sancta Sanctis, etc.; (3) the elaborate ritual of the fraction, and (4) the use of a peculiar nomenclature for the parts, considerably different even from that of the Gallican uses, as, for instance, *offertorium* for *intuit*, *meritorium* for *offer*, *tor*, *torium*, *oration* for *prayer*, etc. See *Ephesian, Gallican*. **Mozarabic office**, the office for the canonical hours according to the ancient Spanish rite, as given in the breviary published by Ximenes in A. D. 1502.

Mozarabic rite, the Mozarabic office and liturgy.

Mozartean (mó-zär'té-an), *n.* [< *Mozart* (see *def.*) + *-ean*.] Of or pertaining to Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-91), an Austrian musical composer, or resembling his style.

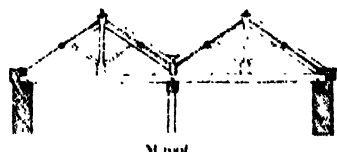
mozetta (mó-tset'ta), *n.* [< It. *mozetta*, < *mozza*, out short.] A short ecclesiastical vestment or cape which covers the shoulders and can be buttoned over the breast, and to which a hood is attached. It is worn by the pope, cardinals, bishops, abbots, and some other prelates who are especially privileged by custom or papal authority. It is, however, a distinctive mark of a bishop.

mozing (mó'zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *'mize*; origin obscure.] The operation of giggling. See *giggling*.

M. P. An abbreviation of *Member of Parliament*.

Mr. An abbreviation of *Mister* or *Mister*.

M-roof (em'röf), *n.* A kind of roof formed by the junction of two simple pitched roofs with



a valley between them, so that in transverse section it resembles the letter M.

Mrs. An abbreviation of *Mistress* or *Missis*.

MS. An abbreviation of *manuscript*.

M. S. In music, an abbreviation of *mano sinistra*, 'the left hand,' noting a note or passage to be played with the left hand.

MSB. An abbreviation of *manuscripts*.

Mt. An abbreviation of *mount*.

M-teeth (em'tēth), *n. pl.* In a saw, teeth placed in groups of two, so as to resemble the letter M.

mu (mū), *n.* The Greek letter μ , corresponding to the English *m*.

muablet (mū'a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *muable*, < OF. *muable*, < L. *mutabilis*, changeable; see *mutable* and *mu*, *muab*.] Mutable; changing; changeable. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iv, prose 6.

mubble-fubbles (mub'l-fub'lz), *n. pl.* [Also *mull-fuble*; a slang term.] A causeless depression of spirits; the blue-devils. [Old slang.]

Melancholy is the great of courtiers' arms, and now every base companion, being in his mubblefubles, says he is melancholy. *Lyly*, *Midas*, v. 2. (*Narra*.)

muicate (mū'kāt), *n.* [< *muic* (see *muic*) + *-ate*.] A salt formed by the union of muicic acid with a base.

mucet, *n.* An obsolete form of *musc*.

mucedin, **mucedine** (mū'se-din), *n.* [< L. *mucedo* (*mucedus*), *mucos*; see *mucedinous*.] 1. A fungus of the family *Mucedinaceae*.—2. A nitrogenous constituent of wheat gluten, soluble in alcohol.

Mucedinose (mū'se-din'ōs), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *mucedo* (*mucedus*), *mucos*; see *mucedinous*.] A family of microscopic hyphomycetous fungi. They are molds and mildews growing upon living or decaying animal or vegetable substances, and contributing to their decay. The spores are as downy coating composed of minute thread-like white or colored bodies.

mucedinous (mū'se-din'ous), *a.* [< L. *mucedo* (*mucedus*), *mucos* (< L. *mucus*, *mucos*), + *-ous*.] In bot., having the character of mold or mildew; resembling mold.

much (much), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *much*, *moche*, *myche*, *miche*, abbr. from *muchel*, *moche*, *mychel*, *michel*, assimilated form of *mukel*, *mikel* (< E. *mickle*, *muckel*), < AS. *meol*, *mycel*, great, much; see *mickle*.] 1. *a.*; compar. *more*, superl. *most*. 1. Great in size; big; large.

And Antor, that hadde this childen nourished till he was a *much* man of xv yere of age, he hadde hym trowly nourished, so that he was faire and *much*. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i, 66.

2. Great in quantity or extent; abundant.

In that land is full *much*chele waste. *Manderley*, *Travels*, p. 108.

If thou well observe
The rule of 'Not too much, by temperance taught,
In what thou eat'st and drink'st,
So may'st thou live. *Milton*, P. L., xl, 581.

My much business hath made me too oft forget Mondays and Fridays. *Wentworth*, Hist. New England, I, 453.

When many skin nerves are warmed or much retinal surface illuminated, our feeling is larger than when a lesser nervous surface is excited. *W. James*, Mind, XII, 8.

[In this sense *much* is sometimes used ironically, implying little or none.]

How say you now? Is it not past two o'clock? and here *much* Orlando! *Shak.*, As you Like It, iv, 3, 2.

Much ween'st or much son'st? *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv, 4.]

3. Many in number.

Edon came out against him with *much* people. *Num.*, xx, 20.

4. High in position, rank, or social station; important.

He ne laste not for reyn he thonder
In sikness ne in muchel to visite
The ferreste in his parable, *much*che and lile. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prolog to C. T., l, 494.

Much of a muchness. See *muchness*. Too much for one, more than a match for one, as, he was too much for me. [Colloq.]

II. *n.* 1. A large quantity; a great deal.

And over at this yet sayde he *much* more. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l, 1302.

Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required. *Luke*, xii, 48.

They have much of the poetry of *Macenas*, but little of his liberality. *Dryden*.

The parents seldom devote much of their time or attention to the education of their children. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I, 63.

2. A great, uncommon, or serious thing; something strange, wonderful, or considerable.

It was . . . much that one that was so great a lover of peace should be so happy in warre. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII, p. 234.

This gracious act the ladies all approve,
Who thought it *much* a man should die for love,
And with their mistresses found in close debate. *Dryden*.

To make much of. See *make*.

much (much), *adv.* [< ME. *much*, *moche*, *myche*, *miche*, abbr. form of *muchel*, *moche*, etc., assimilated form of *mukel*, *mikel*, < AS. *meol*, *mycel*, *michum*, *adv.*, prop. acc. sing., and dat. sing. and pl., of *mice*, *adj.*; see *much*, *a.*] 1. In a great

degree; to a great amount or extent; greatly; far.

Soche on myght *much* helpe us to be-gile his popill, like as the prophete be-gile us. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i, 2.

Jonathan, Saul's son, delighted much in David. *1 Sam.*, xix, 2.

Upon their plaines is a short wodde like heath, in some countries like galle, full of berries, farre *much* better than any grasse. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I, 20.

They do not much heed what you say. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 220.

There seemed to be a combination among all that knew her, to treat her with a dignity *much* beyond her rank. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

Read much, but do not read many things. *J. P. Clarke*, Self Culture, p. 317.

2. Very.

And he hadde take the semblance of a *much*che olde man. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i, 91.

It [*Æsop's Fables*] is a *much*che pleasant lesson. *Sir T. Elgot*, The Governour, l, 10.

This figure hath three principall partes in his nature and use *much* considerable. *Pottenham*, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 81.

Thus far my charity this path has try'd
(A *much* unskilful, but well meaning guide). *Dryden*, Religio Laici, l, 225.

In this sense *much* was formerly often used ironically, implying denial.

With two points on your shoulder? *much*! *Shak.*, 2 Hon. IV., ii, 4, 143.

To charge me bring my grain unto the marketa,
Ay, *much*! when I have neither barn nor garner. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, l, 1.

In present use, *much* or *very much* corresponds, before a comparative or a superlative with *the*, to *very* before a positive; thus, *very great*, but *much* or *very much greater*, *much* or *very much the greater*.

Thou art *much* mightier than we. *Gen.*, xxi, 16.

To strength and counsel join'd
Think nothing hard, *much* less to be despair'd. *Milton*, P. L., vi, 495.

3. Nearly; usually emphasizing the sense of indefiniteness.

I heare say, you have a sonne, *much* of his age. *Acham*, The Scholemaster, p. 20.

Much like a press of people at a door. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l, 1301.

Men's thoughts are *much* according to their inclination. *Bacon*, Custom and Education.

All left the world *much* as they found it. *Sir W. Temple*.

[The adverb *much* is very often prefixed to participial forms, etc., to make compound adjectives; as, *much-abused*, *much-enduring*, *much-debated*. *Much* about. *Much* about it, nearly equal, about what it is or was. [Colloq.] *Much* at once, nearly of equal value, effect, or influence.

The prayers are valu as curses, *much* at one. *Dryden*.

Not so much as, not even.

Our Men entered the Town, and found it emptied both of Money and Goods; there was not so much as a Meal of Victuals left for them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I, 144.

much (much), *c.* [< *much*, *a.* (< ME. *muchel*, < AS. *meelun*, become great; see *mickle*, *c.*) 1. To make much; increase.—2. To make much of; coax; stroke gently. *Halliwel*, [Prov. Eng. and U. S.].

muchelt, **muchellit**, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* Same as *much*.

muchelhedet, *n.* [ME., < *muchel* + *-hede*, head.] Greatness; size.

Of fairnesse and of *muchelhedet*,
But thou art a man and heo a maide. *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

mucherus, *n.* Same as *mocherus*.

mucheteri, **muchiteri**, *n.* Same as *muckender*.

muchly (much'li), *adv.* Greatly; much. [Obsolete or slang.]

Went gravele dight to entertaine the dame
They *muchly* lov'd, and honour'd in her name. *MS. Bibl. Reg.*, 17 B, xv. (*Halliwel*.)

muchness (much'ness), *n.* The state of being much; large quantity.

We have relations of *muchness* and littleness between times, numbers, intensities, and qualities, as well as spaces. *W. James*, Mind, XII, 15.

Much of a muchness, nearly of like account; of about the same importance or value; much the same. a trivial colloquial expression.

Oh! child, men's men; gentle or simple, they're *much* of a *muchness*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxi.

much-what (much'hwot), *adv.* Nearly; almost.

This shows man's power and his way of operation to be *much-what* the same in the material and intellectual world. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II, vii, § 1. (*Narra*.)

much-what (much'hwot), *n.* [< ME. *'much-hwat*, *much-quat*; < *much* + *what*.] Nearly everything; everything.

Thus they grieved of *much-quat* th' myd morn past. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l, 1280.

mucic (mū'sik), *a.* [*< muc(us) + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from gums. Specifically applied to an acid (C₁₂H₁₀O₆) formed by the oxidizing action of dilute nitric acid on sugar of milk, gum, pectin bodies, or mannite. It forms a white crystalline powder, difficultly soluble in cold-water.

mucid (mū'sid), *a.* [= *It. mucido*, *< L. mucidus*, moldy, *< mucere*, be moldy or musty, *< mucus*, mucus; see *mucus*.] Musty; moldy. *Bailey.*

mucidness (mū'sid-nēs), *n.* Mustiness; moldiness. *Annals.*

mucidous (mū'si-dus), *a.* Same as *mucid*. [*Rare.*]

muciferous (mū-sif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. mucus*, mucus, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Secreting mucus; muciparous.

The muciferous system of many deep-sea fishes is developed in an extraordinary degree. *Günther, Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 684.

mucific (mū-sif'ik), *a.* [*< L. mucus*, mucus, + *facere*, make.] Muciparous; muciferous.

muciform (mū'si-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. mucus*, mucus, + *forma*, form.] In *med.*, having the character of mucus; resembling mucus.

mucigen (mū'si-jen), *n.* [*< muc(u) + -gen*, producing.] A clear substance secreted by the cells of mucous membranes and of certain glands, and which becomes converted into mucus.

mucigenous (mū-sij'e-nus), *a.* [*< L. mucus*, mucus, + *-genus*, producing; see *-genous*.] Same as *muciparous*.

Out of the breeding-season none of these mucigenous cells are to be found in the kidneys. *Nature*, XXIX. 168.

mucilage (mū'si-lāj), *n.* [*< F. mucilage* = *Sp. mucilago* = *Pg. mucilagem* = *It. mucellagine*, *mucilagine*, *mucilage*, *< L.L. mucilago*, *mucilago* (-*gu*-), a moldy, musty juice, *< L. mucere*, be moldy or musty; see *mucid*, *mucus*.] 1. Moldiness; mustiness; rottenness; a slimy mass.

The hardest seeds corrupt and are turned to *mucilage* and rottenness, . . . yet rise again, in the spring, from putrefaction and a solid substance. *Evelyn, True Religion*, I. 106.

2. Gum extracted from the seeds, roots, and bark of plants. It is found universally in plants, but much more abundantly in some than in others. The marsh-mallows root, tubers of orchids, the bark of the lime and elm, the seeds of quinces and flax, are examples of plant-products rich in this substance. In the arts the name is applied to a great variety of sticky and gummy preparations, some of which are merely thickened aqueous solutions of natural gum, which is easily extracted from vegetable substances by hot water; while others are preparations of dextrine, glue, or other adhesive materials, generally containing some preservative substance or compound, as crocus or salicylic acid.

3. In *chem.*, the general name of a group of carbohydrates, having the formula C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁. The mucilages have the common property of swelling enormously in water, so that they are in a condition near to solution, leaving no jelly-like mass as many gums do. Members of the group differ greatly in properties, some being closely related to the gums, others to cellulose. Their chemical constitution is not yet determined. **Animal mucilage.** Same as *mucus*. **Mucilage-canal.** A special mucilage-secreting passage or canal observed in many plants as those traversing the parenchyma of the pith and cortex of the *Marattia*, the stems of the *Cyperaceae*, the posterior side of the leaves of some species of *Lycopodium*, etc. **Mucilage-reservoir.** Same as *mucilage-canal*.

mucilage-cell (mū'si-lāj-sel), *n.* An individual cell secreting mucilage, as those which occur in various ferns, mosses, etc.

mucilage-slit (mū'si-lāj-slit), *n.* In *bot.*, in the *Anthocerot*, a slit on the under surface of the thallus, with no special guard-cells, and leading like a stoma into an intercellular space filled with mucilage. *Göebel.*

mucilaginous (mū'si-lāj'i-nus), *a.* [*< F. mucilagineux* = *Sp. Pg. mucilaginoso* = *It. mucellaginoso*, *mucilaginoso*, *< L.L. as if 'mucilaginosis*, *< mucilago*; see *mucilage*.] 1. In *anat.*, muciparous; secreting a glairy or viscid substance like mucus; specifically applied to synovial membranes, certain of whose fringed vascular processes were called *mucilaginous glands* by Clopton Havers in 1691. [*Obsolete.*]—2. Slimy; ropy; moist, soft, and slightly viscid; partaking of the nature of mucilage: as, a *mucilaginous* gum. **Mucilaginous extracts.** In *chem.*, extracts which dissolve readily in water but scarcely at all in alcohol, and undergo spirituous fermentation. **Mucilaginous glands.** See *gland*. **Mucilaginous sheath.** An envelop or coat of mucilage surrounding the filaments of certain algae, occurring particularly in the *Conjugata*.

mucilaginousness (mū'si-lāj'i-nus-nēs), *n.* The state of being mucilaginous; sliminess; stickiness.

mucin (mū'sin), *n.* [*< L. mucus*, mucus, + *-in*.] A nitrogenous body found in all connective tissue, and the chief constituent of

mucus. It is a glutinous substance, soluble in weak alkalis, but not in water.

mucinoid (mū'si-noid), *a.* [*< mucia + -oid.*] Resembling mucin.

mucinous (mū'si-nus), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of mucin.

muciparous (mū-sip'a-rus), *a.* [= *F. mucipare*, *< L. mucus*, mucus, + *parere*, bring forth.] Secreting or producing mucus. Also *mucigenous*.

Mucivora (mū-siv'vōr), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < L. mucus*, a moldy juice (see *mucus*), + *vorare*, devour.] A group of dipterous insects which feed upon plant-juices. *Desmoulin.*

mucivore (mū'si-vōr), *n.* [*< N.L. Mucivora*, *q. v.*] A mucivorous insect.

mucivorous (mū-siv'vō-rus), *a.* [*< N.L. Mucivora + -ous.*] Feeding upon the juices of plants, as *Mucivora*.

muck (muk), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. muck*, *muk*, *mok*, *mukke*, *< leed. myk* = *Dan. mug*, dung (whence ult. *E. middling*, *midden*, *q. v.*); cf. *Dan. muk*, grease. Prob. orig. 'heap' (cf. a similar sense of *dung*); cf. *Norw. mukka* = *Sw. dial. mäkka* = *Dan. mokka* (Ansen), a heap, pile; not connected with *AS. mucor*, dung, for which see *miz*, *mizen*.] 1. Dung in a moist state; a mass of dung and putrefied vegetable matter.

With fattening muck. *J. Phillips, Cider*, 1. Hence—2. Manure in general.

And money is like muck, not good except it be spread. *Bacon, Seidlitz and Troubles.*

3. A wet, slimy mass; a mess. [*Colloq.*]—one of them, I thought, expressed her sentiments upon this occasion in a very coarse manner, when she observed that by the living fingo she was all of a muck of sweat. *Goldsmit, Venus*, iv.

Beer . . . which is made of noxious substitutes (for the proper constituent), and which is fitly described in the Eastern counties by the somewhat vigorous word *muck*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 120.

4. Money; so called in contempt.

He married her for muck, she him for lust; The molten foyle, then fairly live they must. *Darwin, Scourge of Folly* (1611). (*Nares*)

Swamp-muck, imperfect peat; the less compact variety of peat, especially the paring or turf overlying peat.

II. *a.* Resembling muck; mucky; damp. [*Provincial or rare.*] **Muck iron.** See *iron*.

muck (muk), *n.* [*< ME. mukke*, manure with muck, remove muck from; *< leed. mykja* = *Dan. mugja*, manure with muck, *leed. moka* = *Sw. mucka* = *Dan. mugre*, remove muck from; from the noun.] 1. To manure.—2. To remove muck or manure from.

I can always earn a little by . . . mucking out his stable. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, I. 489.

II. *intrans.* To labor very hard; toil. *Hallwell*, [*Prov. Eng.*]

muck (muk), *n.* An erroneous form, due to mistaking the adverb *amuck* for a noun with the indefinite article. See *amuck*.

Frontless and satire-proof he scowls the streets, And runs an Indian muck at all he meets. *Dryden, Hind and Panther*, III. 1168

Ran a Malayan muck against the thins. *Tenggon, Aylmer's Field*

muck-bar (muk'bär), *n.* An iron bar which has been passed through the muck-rolls only.

muckendert, muckindert (muk'en-der), *n.* [*Also muckinger, muckter, mucktor*, corrupt forms, appar. simulating *muck*, of *muckador*, *muckador*; see *muckador*.] A handkerchief used like the modern pocket-handkerchief, but generally carried at the girdle.

The new-erected altar of Cythia, to which all the Paphian widows shall after their husbands' funerals offer their wet muckenders. *Chapman, Widow's Tears* iv. 1

Be of good comfort, take my muckender And dry thine eyes. *It. Jonson, Tale of a Tub*, III. 1.

mucker (muk'er), *n.* [*< ME. mucker*, *< muck*, 1 + *-er*.] One who removes muck from stables, etc. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 246.

mucker (muk'er), *v.* [*< ME. muckeren, muckren, mukeren*, appar. freq. of *muck*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* To board up; heap.

Lead, throw ye a conveyance on a wreath That blameth love or halt of it despite That of the poets that began mucker, var. mucke and the like, was ever yet given him such delight. As is in love in points in some play. *Chaucer, Troilus*, III. 1275.

But as some say thy backe is turned from the preacher thou runest on with all thy forecasting studies to muckre up thyself. *J. Cadd, On Jas. I.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a mess or muddle of any business; muddle; fail. [*Prov. Eng.*]

By-the-by, Walter has mucked; you know that by this time. *H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, xiv.

2. To be dirty or untidy. *Hallwell*, [*Prov. Eng.*]

mucker (muk'er), *n.* [*< mucker*, *v.*] A heavy fall as in the mire or muck. [*Prov. Eng.*]

He . . . earned great honour by leaping in and out of the Lodon, only four more doing it, and one receiving a mucker. *Ampley, 1862* (Life, I. 349). (*Darwin*)

mucker (muk'er), *n.* [*< G. mucker*, a sulky person, a hypocrite, *< mucken*, mutter, grumble.]

1. In Germany, a person of canting and gloomy religious tendencies; specifically [*esp.*], one of a sect accused of immoral practices, adherents of J. W. Ebel, a clergyman in Königsberg, Prussia, about 1810-39. Hence—2. A person lacking refinement; a coarse, rough person. [*Slang.*]

muckerer (muk'er-er), *n.* [*< ME. mukere, < mucker* + *-er*.] A miser; a niggard.

Avarice maketh alway muckerer to be hated. *Chaucer, Boethius*, II. prose 6.

muck-fork (muk'fōrk), *n.* A dung-fork; a fork for distributing manure.

muck-heap (muk'hēp), *n.* [*< ME. mukkehepe*; *< muck* + *heap*.] A dunghill.

muck-hill (muk'hil), *n.* [*< ME. mukhil, muckhil*; *< muck* + *hill*.] A dunghill.

muckibus (muk'i-bus), *a.* [*Appar. < muck* + *-ibus*, a *L.* termination as in *omnibus* and (assumed) in *circumbendibus*, etc.] Confused or muddled with drink; tipsy; muddled. [*Old slang*]

She [Lady Coventry] said . . . If she drank any more, she should be muckibus. *Walpole, Letters*, III. 10.

muckindert, *n.* See *muckender*.

muckiness (muk'i-nēs), *n.* Filthiness; nastiness.

muckinger, *n.* Same as *muckender*.

muckintogs, muckintogs (muk'in-, muk'ing-togz), *n.* [*A corruption of muckintosh, simulating mucky* (weather) and *togs*, toggery.] A muckintosh. [*Vulgar.*]

A little "gallows looking chap," . . . With a carpet swab and muckingshoe, and a hat turned up with green. *Barnum, Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 187.

muckiter, *n.* Same as *muckender*.

muckle (muk'l), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *muck*.

muckle-hammer (muk'l-ham'er), *n.* A heavy ax-like hammer for spalling or scaling off small flakes of granite.

muck-midden (muk'mid'n), *n.* A dunghill. [*Scotch.*]

muck-pit (muk'pit), *n.* A pit for manure or filth.

Thou must be tumbled into a muckpit. *Decker, Wonderful Year*.

muck-rake (muk'rāk), *n.* A rake for scraping muck or filth. *Bangson, Pilgrim's Progress*.

muckret, *v.* An obsolete form of *mucker*.

muck-rolls (muk'rolz), *n. pl.* The first pair of rolls in a mill for rolling iron. The iron is passed through these rolls and afterward finished by another pair of rolls, called *merchant train* or *puddle-bar train*.

mucks, *n.* See *muck*.

muck-sweat (muk'swet), *n.* Profuse sweat. *Dunston*.

mucky, *a.* See *mucky*.

muck-thrift (muk'thrift), *n.* A miser. *D. Jerrold*.

muck-worm (muk'wōrm), *n.* 1. A worm that lives in muck.—2. A miser; one who scrapes together money by mean devices.

Misers are muck worms, silk worms to us, And death watches physicians. *Pope, To Mr. John Moore*.

O the money grubblers' serpentine muckworms! *Lamb*.

mucky (muk'i), *a.* [*< muck* + *-y*.] Containing or resembling muck; filthy; vile.

Therewith all that mucky pelf he took, The spoils of peoples evil gotten good. *Spenser, F. Q.*, V. II. 27.

mucky (muk'i), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *muckied*, *pp. muckyng*. [*< mucky*, *a.*] To soil.

She even brought me a clean towel to spread over my dress, "lest," as she said, "I should mucky it." *Charlotte Brönte, Jane Eyre*, xxi.

mucocoele (mū'kō-sē), *n.* [*< L. mucosa*, mucus, + *Gr. kōlē*, a tumor.] An enlarged lacrymal sac; a tumor that contains mucus.

mucodermal (mū-kō-der'mal), *a.* [*< L. mucosa*, mucus, + *Gr. derma*, skin; see *dermal*.] Of or pertaining to the skin and mucous membrane.

mucoid (mū'koid), *a.* [*< L. mucus*, mucus, + *Gr. eidos*, form.] Resembling mucus or mucous tissue.

The membrane is coated in places with a scanty mucoid exudation. *Lancet*, No. 3447, p. 906.

Mucoid degeneration. See *degeneration*. — **Mucoid tissue**, mucous tissue.

mucopurulent (mū-kō-pū-rō-lent), *a.* [*L. mucum*, mucus, + *purulentus*, purulent; see *mucus* and *purulent*.] Of or pertaining to mucus and pus; as, a mucopurulent discharge (a discharge in which these two substances are present).

mucopus (mū-kō-pus), *n.* [*L. mucus*, mucus, + *pus*, matter of a sore.] In *pathol.*, a morbid liquid product containing a considerable amount of mucus and numerous leucocytes.

mucor (mū-kōr), *n.* [*L. mucor*, mold, moldiness, < *mucere*, to mold; see *mucd.*] 1. Moldiness; mustiness. — 2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of zygomycetous fungi, typical of the suborder *Mucorales*; the true molds. The reproduction is sexual, by the formation of numerous spores in a relatively large sporangium, and asexual, by the conjugation of two hyphae, which gives rise to a zygospore. The most common species is *M. Mucedo*. See *mudd.* 3. In *med.*, mucus.

Mucorales (mū-kō-rō-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Mucor* + *-ales*.] A suborder of zygomycetous fungi of the order *Mucorini*, typified by the genus *Mucor*. They are mostly saprophytic, occurring on bread, fruits, molasses, etc., excrement of animals, etc. Sometimes called *Mucorales*.

Mucorini (mū-kō-rō-ni), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Mucor* + *-ini*.] An order of zygomycetous fungi, the typical genus of which is *Mucor*. Sometimes written *Mucoracea*.

mucosa (mū-kō-sā), *n.* [*NL.*, see *membrana*; see *mucous*.] A mucous membrane. More fully called *membra* *mucosa*.

mucose (mū-kōs), *a.* [*L. mucosus*; see *mucous*.] Same as *mucous*.

mucoserous (mū-kō-sō-rus), *a.* [*L. mucus*, mucus, + *serum*, serum; see *serous*.] Of or pertaining to mucus and serum. A mucoserous discharge consists of serum containing mucus in considerable quantity.

mucosity (mū-kō-si-ti), *n.* [= *F. mucosité* = *Sp. mucosidad* = *Pg. mucosidade* = *It. mucosità*; see *mucous*, *mucous*, + *-ity*.] 1. Mucousness; sliminess. — 2. A fluid containing or resembling mucus.

mucosaccharine (mū-kō-sō-sak-sā-rin), *a.* [*L. mucosus* (see *mucous*) + *saccharum*, sugar; see *saccharine*.] Partaking of the properties of muciilage and sugar.

mucous (mū-kus), *a.* [= *F. muqueux* = *Sp. mucoso*, *mucoso* = *Pg. It. mucoso*, < *L. mucosus*, slimy, < *mucus*, slime, mucus; see *mucus*.] 1. Pertaining to mucus or resembling it; slimy, ropy, and lubricous. — 2. Secreting a slimy substance; pituitary; as, the mucous membrane. — **Mucous canals**, in *icht.* See the quotation.

In *anat.*, it not all, fishes the integument of the body and of the head contains a series of sacs, or canals, usually disposed symmetrically on each side of the middle line, and filled with a clear gelatinous substance. . . . These sensory organs are known as the "organs of the lateral line," or *mucous canals*. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 79.

Mucous fever, fish, glands, ligament. See the nouns. — **Mucous layer**. See *mucoblast*. — **Mucous membrane**. See *membrana*. — **Mucous tissue**, gelatinous connective tissue. The cells may be round, branching, or fusiform, and the intercellular substance is of jelly like consistence and contains mucus. Mucous tissue forms the chief bulk of the navel-string, or umbilical cord, in which case it is called the *jelly of Wharton*. The vitreous humor of the eye also consists mainly of this tissue.

mucousness (mū-kus-nos), *n.* The state of being mucous; sliminess. *Johnson*.

mucro (mū-kro), *n.*; *pl. mucrones* (mū-kro-nēz). [*L.*, a sharp point, esp. of a sword.] A tip; a spine or spine-like process; a mucronate part or organ; a sharp tip or point.

True it is that the mucro or point thereof inclineth unto the left. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, III. 2.

Specifically: (a) In *entom.*, an angular projection on the margin or surface of a hard part, as on the thighs or the tips of the elytra; an angular process shorter than a spine. (b) In *bot.*, a short and abrupt point of a leaf or other organ. **Mucro cordis**, the lower pointed end of the heart.

mucronate (mū-kro-nāt), *a.* [= *F. mucrone* = *Pg. mucronado* = *It. mucronato*, < *L. mucronatus*, pointed, < *mucro*, a sharp point; see *mucro*.] Narrowed to a point; ending in a tip; having a mucro; as, a mucronate feather, shell, leaf; a mucronate process.

mucronated (mū-kro-nāt-ed), *a.* Same as *mucronate*.

mucronately (mū-kro-nāt-lī), *adv.* In a mucronate manner; in or with a tip or pointed end.

mucrones, *n.* Plural of *mucro*. **mucroniferous** (mū-kro-nif-ē-rus), *a.* [*L. mucro* (n-), a sharp point, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Same as *mucronate*.

mucronulate (mū-kron-ū-lāt), *a.* [*NL. mucronulatus*, < "mucronulus, dim. of *L. mucro* (n-), a sharp point; see *mucronule*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, minutely mucronate; having a little point, as the carpels of *Sida mucronulata*.

mucronule (mū-kro-nū-lē), *n.* [*NL. "mucronulus*, dim. of *L. mucro* (n-), a sharp point; see *mucro*.] A small mucro.

muculent (mū-kū-lent), *a.* [*L. maculentus*, full of mucus, < *L. mucus*, mucus; see *mucus*.] 1. Slimy; moist and moderately viscous. *Bayley*. — 2. Resembling mucus; mucoid; gelatinous; colloidal. *Behrens, Micros. in Botany* (trans.), v. **Mucuna** (mū-kū-nū), *n.* [*NL.* (Adanson, 1763), < *mucuna*, the Brazilian name of one of these plants.] A genus of leguminous climbing herbs and shrubs of the tribe *Phaseoleae*, characterized by showy flowers with the banner smaller than the wings or the acute keel, and anthers of two shapes. About 22 species are known, usually climbing high, natives of warm climates throughout the globe, with clusters of purplish or yellowish flowers, leaves of three leaflets, and fleshy pods, usually clothed with stinging hairs. The cowhage or cowitch of New South Wales is *M. gigantea*. For *M. purpurea*, see *cowhage*, 1.

mucus (mū-kus), *n.* [*L. mucus*, mucus (= *Gr. μύξ*, found only in grammarians, and perhaps after the *L.* word), mucus, slime; cf. *Gr. μύξ*, sniff of a wick, *μύξα*, mucus, akin to *ἀρο-μύξ*, wipe away, *L. mungere*, blow the nose, *Skt. √ much*, release.] 1. A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of animals. It is characterized by the presence of considerable quantities of mucus. Also called *animal muciilage*. 2. In *bot.*, gummy matter soluble in water. — 3. The slime of fish. **Mucus-glands**. See *mucous glands*, under *gland*.

mucyline (mū-kī-lin), *n.* [*muc(ilage)* + *-yl* + *-ine*.] A sizing for woolen yarn. It is a solution in water of a paste compounded of stearin, soap, glycerin, and sulphate of zinc.

mud (mud), *n.* [*ME. mud, mod, muddle*, < *MLat. muddle*, *Lat. muddle*, *mod* = *Sw. modt*, mud, mire; cf. *MLat. mot*, *G. mott*, peat (see *mott*).] Hence *ml. mother*, *q. v.*] Moist and soft earth or earthy matter, whether produced by rains on the earthy surface, by ejections from springs and volcanoes, or by sediment from turbid waters; mire.

mud (mud), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp. muddled*, *ppr. muddling*. [*cf. mud, n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To bury in mud or mire; cover or bedaub with mud.

I wish
Myself were muddled in that cozy bed
Where my son lies *Shak. Tempest*, v. 1. 151.

2. To make turbid or foul with dirt; stir the sediment in (liquors).

Mud not the fountain that gave drink to thee. *Shak., Lucio*, 1. 577.

The font of my tears troubled and muddled with the toadlike stirring and longbreathed vexation of thy venomous envenomation, is no longer a pure silver spring but a rusty puddle for swine to wallow in. *Nash, Christ's Tears*.

II. *intrans.* To go in or under the mud, for refuge or warmth, as does the eel.

mudar, *n.* See *mudar*.

mud-bank (mud-bānk), *n.* An accumulation of mud, especially as formed by streams.

mud-bass (mud-bās), *n.* A centrarchoid fish, *Acantharchus pomotis*. It has an oblong oval form; teeth on the tongue, palato, and pterygoids; a large mouth;

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mud-bath (mud-bāth), *n.* A kind of bath connected with some mineral springs, consisting of mud transfused with saline or other ingredients, in which patients suffering from rheumatism, etc., plunge the whole or parts of the body with supposed good results; as, the mud-baths of St. Amand or of Barbotan, in France.

mud-bit (mud-bit), *n.* In *well-boring*, a chisel-edged tool used for cutting through dense strata of clay shale and the like.

mud-boat (mud-bōt), *n.* A boat for carrying off and discharging the mud dredged from a bar or river-channel.

mud-burrower (mud-bur-bō-ēr), *n.* A crustacean of the genus *Callinectes*.

mud-cat (mud-kat), *n.* A catfish, *Leptops olicaria*. See *Leptops*, 1.

mud-cock (mud-kok), *n.* A cock in a boiler used in blowing out the deposits of sediment; a purging-valve or -cock.

mud-cone (mud-kōn), *n.* A conical elevation of more or less decomposed material (lava and ashes) softened by water; a mud-volcano; of frequent occurrence in solfataric areas or regions of dying-out volcanism. See *mud-volcano*.

mud-coot (mud-kōt), *n.* The common American coot, *Fulca americana*.

mud-crab (mud-krah), *n.* A crab of the genus *Panopeus*.

muddar, *n.* Same as *mudar*.

mud-dauber (mud-dā-bēr), *n.* A digger-wasp of the family *Sphecidae*. See *blue-jacket*, 2.

mud-devil (mud-dev'l), *n.* A menopome.

muddify (mud-i-fi), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. muddied*, *ppr. muddifying*. [*cf. mud* + *L. facere*, make; see *-fy*.] To make muddy; cloud; soil.

Don't muddify your charming simplicity with controversial distinctions that will sour your sweet pity. *Walpole, Letters* (1794), IV. 491. (*Darwin*.)

muddily (mud-i-lī), *adv.* 1. In a muddy manner; turbidly; with foul mixture. — 2. Obscurely; cloudily; confusedly.

Laelius writ not only loosely and muddily. *Dryden*.

muddiness (mud-i-nos), *n.* 1. The quality or condition of being muddy; turbidness; foulness caused by mud, dirt, or sediment; as, the muddiness of a stream. — 2. Obscurity; want of perspicuity.

mud-dipper (mud-dip-ēr), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Eristamatra rubida*. (*G. Trumbull*. See cut under *Eristamatra*.) [Virginia.]

muddle (mud'l), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. muddled*, *ppr. muddling*. [*Freq. of mud, r.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To make foul, turbid, or muddy, as water.

He did ill to muddle the water. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. To bewilder; perplex.

Fagging at Mathematics not only fatigues, but hopelessly muddles an unmathematical man, so that he is in no state for any mental exertion. *C. A. Bridled, English University*, p. 267.

3. To intoxicate partially; cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor; as, to muddle one's brains.

I was . . . often drunk, always muddled. *Arbutnot, Hist. John Bull*.

4. To spend profitlessly; waste; misuse; fritter; usually with *away*.

His genius disengaged from those worldly influences which would have disenchanted it of its mystic enthusiasm, if they did not muddle it ingloriously away. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 143.

5. To bring into a state of confusion; make a mess of. — 6. To mix; stir; as, to muddle chocolate or drinks.

II. *intrans.* 1. To contract filth; become muddy or foul.

He never muddles in the dirt. *Swet, Dick's Variety*.

2. To become confused, especially from drink. — 3. To potter about; wander confusedly.

There are periods of quiescence during which he not only feels comparatively well, but really acts well in the sense of muddling about, somewhat crippled it may be, but with a convalescent energy deserving praise. *Lancet*, No. 3454, p. 947.

muddle (mud'l), *n.* [*cf. muddle, v.*] 1. A mess; dirty confusion; filth. — 2. Intellectual confusion; cloudiness; bewilderment. [*Colloq.*]

We both grab on to a muddle. *Dickens*.



Mucronule.
Leaflet of *Ficus satyria*, a the mucronule.



Mud-dauber (*Fulcrum lunatus*).
(About natural size.)



Mucronate
Tail-feather of
Chimney-puffin,
a, the mucro.



Mud-bass (*Acantharchus pomotis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

3. A kind of chowder; a pottle made with crackers. See *pottle*, 2.—*Mud muddle*. See *mud*.

muddlehead (mud'le-hed'), *n.* A confused or stupid person; a blockhead.

Mankind are not wanting in intelligence; but, as a body, they have one intellectual defect—they are *muddle-headed*.
C. Roade, *Never too Late to Mend*, vi. (Davies.)

muddle-headed (mud'le-hed'ed), *a.* Having the brains muddled; stupidly confused or dull; doltish: the opposite of *clear-headed*.

What a precious *muddle-headed* chap you are!

Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xxx.

muddle-headedness (mud'le-hed'ed-ness), *n.* The quality of being muddle-headed; confusion; want of clearness of thought.

Such is the *muddle-headedness* of modern English spelling, which seems to be almost worshipped for its inconscientiousness.
W. W. Skeat, *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 32.

muddler (mud'ler), *n.* A churning-stick for muddling chocolate or for mixing toddies.

mud-drag (mud'drag), *n.* An implement or a machine for clearing rivers and docks; a hedgehog. See *hedgehog*, 4.

mud-dredger (mud'drej'ér), *n.* A dredging-machine.

mud-drum (mud'drum), *n.* A chamber placed below the steam-generating part of a steam-boiler, and communicating by an upper and a lower passage or passages with the water-space in the boiler. It is usually of cylindrical form (whence the name *drum*), and its function is to collect the sand or earthy matters deposited from the water which is fed to the boiler. The foreign substances so collected are removed from the mud-drum through hand-holes in it.

muddy (mud'i), *a.* [= *MI* *G. moddich, muddich, lät, muddig* = *G. mottig* = *Sw. moddig*; as *mud* + *-y*.] 1. Abounding in, covered with, or containing mud; foul with mud; turbid, as water or other fluids; miry.

The true fountains of science out of which both painters and statuary are bound to draw, . . . without amusing themselves with dipping in streams which are often *muddy*, at least troubled: I mean the manner of their masters after whom they creep.

Dryden, *On Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

2. Consisting of mud or earth; hence, gross; impure; vile.

Such harmony is in immortal souls;
But whilst this *muddy* vehicle of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.
Shak., *M. of V.*, v. 1. 64.

3. Not clear or pure in color: as, a *muddy* green; a *muddy* complexion.—4. Cloudy in mind; confused; dull; heavy; stupid.

Don't think I am so *muddy*, so unsettled,
To appoint myself in this vexation?
Shak., *W.*, 1. 2. 328.

5. Obscure; wanting in clearness or perspicuity: as, a *muddy* style of writing.

muddy (mud'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *muddied*, ppr. *muddying*. [*< muddy, a.*] 1. To soil with mud; dirty.

Here is a purr of fortune's air, or of fortune's cat, that has fallen into the nuclear snaphond of her displeasure, and . . . is *muddied* withal. Shak., *All's Well*, v. 2. 23.

2. To cloud; make dull or heavy.

Excess . . . muddies the best wit, and makes it only to sutter and froth high.
N. Greve, *Cosmologia Sacra*.

muddy-brained (mud'i-bränd'), *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid.

O, the toll
Of humouring this abject scum of mankind,
Muddy-brain'd peasants!
Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, II. 3.

muddybreast (mud'i-breast'), *n.* The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*, in the transition stage of its plumage. G. Trumbull.

muddy-headed (mud'i-hed'ed), *a.* Having a dull understanding; muddy-brained; muddle-headed.

Many boys are *muddy-headed* till they be clarified with age.
Fuller, *Holy State*, p. 100.

muddying (mud'i-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *muddy, v.*] A mode of fishing in which attendants stir up the muddy bottom of a lake or stream. [Southern U. S.]

As soon as the heat of summer has thoroughly warmed the waters of these lakes, and has somewhat reduced their volume, the season for *muddying* begins.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 371.

muddy-mettled (mud'i-met'id), *a.* Dull-spirited.

A dull and *muddy-mettled* rascal.

Shak., *Hamlet*, II. 2. 304.

mud-eel (mud'el), *n.* 1. A long slender salamander which lives in the mud, as *Siren lacertina* or *Muranesops tridactyla*. Also called *mud-puppy*. See *amphibian*.—2. An eel of any kind;

especially, in New England, a yellow-bellied sluggish variety of the common eel, found in muddy water.

mudfish (mud'fish), *n.* A fish which lives or burrows in the mud. Specifically—(a) A dipneustic fish, *Protogaster* *canadensis*, of the family *Lepidosteidae*. (b)



Mudfish (*Proceprerus americanus*)

The Australian *Ceratodus forsteri*. (c) The North American bowfin, *Amia calva*. Also called *marsh fish*. (d) Some or any species of the genus *Umbra* or family *Umbriidae*. Also called *mud-minnow*. (e) A former Anglo-American name in New York of a killifish. See *killifish*. (f) A goldfish, *Gillichthys mirabilis*, remarkable for the great extension backward of the maxillary bones. It attains a length of 6 inches, and burrows in the mud between tide marks, so that its burrow is exposed at low tide. It abounds along the coast of California. (g) A New Zealand fish of the family *Gobiidae*; the *Neochanna apala*. P. L. Sclater. (See cuts under *Amia*, *Lepidosteus*, *Umbra*, and *Gillichthys*.)

mud-flat (mud'flat), *n.* A muddy low-lying strip of ground by the shore, or an island, usually submerged more or less completely by the rise of the tide.

mud-frog (mud'frog), *n.* A European frog of the family *Pelobatidae*, *Pelobates fuscus*.

mud-goose (mud'goose), *n.* Hutchins's goose, *Bermula hutchinsii*, of wide distribution in North America. It closely resembles the common wild or Canada goose, but is smaller and has fewer tail-feathers. J. P. Giraud, [Long Island, New York.]

mud-hen (mud'hen), *n.* 1. The common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. [Local, U. S.] Also

mud-pullet. [Florida.]—2. The American coot, *Fulica americana*.—3. Same as *marsh-hen* (b).

—4. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Veneridae* and genus *Tapes*. It is common along the European coasts on sandy bottoms near low-water mark. See *hen*, *n.*, 4.

mud-hole (mud'hol), *n.* 1. A place full of mud; a spot where there is mud of considerable depth: a depression where water and mud stand, as in a road.

All *mudholes* of course should be filled promptly at all times, so that no water may stand in the road.
The Century, XXXVIII. 950.

2. In steam-engines, an orifice with steam-tight covering in the bottom of a boiler, through which the sediment is removed. Also *mud-valve*.—3. A salt-water lagoon in which whales are captured. [Whalers' slang, California.]

mud-hook (mud'huk), *n.* An anchor. [Slang.]

mudiet, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *moody*.

mudir (mud'ir), *n.* [Also *moudir*; Ar. (> Turk.)] *mudir*, a manager, director, administrator, etc., (*<adir*, manage, inspect.) An administrator. Specifically (a) In Turkey, the head of a "kaza" or canton. (b) In Egypt, the governor of a district called a *mudiriya*, or *muftah*.

mud-laf (mud'laf), *n.* Same as *laff* 2.

mud-lamprey (mud'lam'pri), *n.* The young of the sandpiper, *Petromyzon branchialis*.

mud-lark (mud'lark), *n.* 1. A man who cleans out common sewers, or any one who fishes up small articles from the mud on the strands of tidal rivers. [Slang.]

The *mud-larks* collect whatever they happen to find, such as coals, bits of old iron, rope, bones, and copper nails that drop from ships while lying or repairing along shore.
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 173.

2. A neglected or deserted child, who is allowed to run and play about the streets, picking up his living and his training anyhow; a street Arab; a gamin.—3. A kind of pipit, *Anthus*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 317.

mud-lava (mud'lä'vü), *n.* Same as *moya*.

mud-minnow (mud'min'o), *n.* Same as *mud-fish* (d). See *Umbra*.

mud-plantain (mud'plan'tän'), *n.* See *Heteranthura*.

mud-plug (mud'plug), *n.* In steam-engines, a tapered screw-plug for filling a mud-hole.

mud-puppy (mud'pup'i), *n.* See *hellbender*, and *mud-eel*, 1.

mud-rake (mud'rák), *n.* Oyster-tongs with long poles or handles. [New Jersey.]

mud-scow (mud'skou), *n.* A flatboat or barge for the transportation of mud, generally used in connection with dredges.

mud-shad (mud'shad), *n.* A fish of the family *Dorosomidae*, *Dorosoma cepedianum*. It has a superficial resemblance to the shad. The snout is projecting and blunt; the mouth is small, inferior, and oblique; the maxillary bones are narrow, short, and simple; and the lower jaw is short, deep, and enlarged backward. It is very abundant in many parts of the United States, especially southward. It has many other names, as *winter-shad*,

stink-shad, *hobby-hunt* or *throat-herring* (in North Carolina), and on the St. John's river, *plummed-shad* or *white-eyed shad*. See cut under *plummed-shad*.

mud-sill (mud'sil), *n.* 1. The lowest sill of a structure, resting on the ground.—2. A low-born, ignorant, contemptible person. [U. S.]

The term *mud sill* is supposed to be used contemptuously in the Southern States to designate the lowest rank of the people: those who use nothing and have nothing to use but muscle for their maintenance; men who are uneducated and indifferent to education; men without other aspiration or ambition than that which incites them to appease their hunger and to ward off the blasts of winter.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 30.

mud-snail (mud'snal), *n.* Same as *pond-snail*.

mud-snipe (mud'snip), *n.* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. [Local, U. S.]

mudstone (mud'ston), *n.* A fine argillaceous rock, often containing more or less sand, somewhat harder than clay, and destitute of any distinct lamination. [Rare.]

mud-sucker (mud'suk'ér), *n.* 1. An aquatic fowl which obtains its food from mud.

In all water-fowl . . . their legs and feet correspond to that way of life [swimming]; and in *mud-suckers* two of the toes are somewhat joined, that they may not easily sink.
Derham, *Physico-Theology*, vii. 1, note 2.

2. A catostomid fish. See *sucker*.

mud-swallow (mud'swol'ó), *n.* The cliff-swallow, or cavity-swallow, *Petrochelidon lunifrons*, which builds its nest of pellets of mud. See cut under *cavity-swallow*.

mud-teal (mud'tel), *n.* See *greenwing*.

mud-tortoise (mud'tór'tis), *n.* Same as *mud-turtle*.

mud-turtle (mud'tér'til), *n.* A name given in the United States to various turtles which live in the mud or muddy water, as species of *Trionyx* and *Emyda*.

mud-valve (mud'valv), *n.* Same as *mud-hole*, 2.

mud-volcano (mud'vol-ka'nó), *n.* A conical hill or miniature volcano surrounding an orifice or crater, and the result of the pressure and escape from below of steam or gases, given out either continuously or at intervals. Such accumulations of mud are not uncommon in regions of dyke-out volcanism, the material being the result of the softening and decomposition of the lava or ashes by sulfurous agencies. Somewhat similar mud-cones or mud-volcanoes sometimes occur in regions not volcanic, where they appear to be caused by the combustion of sulphur or of coal.

mud-walled (mud'wáld), *a.* Having a wall of mud, or of materials laid in mud instead of mortar.

Folks from *Mud-wall'd* Tenement
Bring Landlords Pepper-corn for Rent;
Present a Turkey, or a Hen,
To those might better spare them ten.
Prior, *To Fleetwood Shepherd*, l. 10.

mud-wasp (mud'wasp), *n.* Same as *dauber* (c).

mudweed (mud'wed), *n.* Same as *mudwort*.

mud-worm (mud'wérn), *n.* A worm that lives in the mud, as a lugworm; specifically, one of the *Lanice*.

mudwort (mud'wért), *n.* A plant, *Limonella aquatica*. Also called *mudweed*.

muet, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *mute*.

Muehlenbergia (mu-len-bér'ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Von Schreber, 1789), named after Rev. G. H. E. Muehlenberg, an eminent botanist of Pennsylvania, 1753-1815.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrostuleae*, known by its capillary awns, small spikelets, and grain tightly invested by the delicate glume. About 60 species are known, mostly of North America or the Andes, and a few in Asia. They are low grasses, sometimes forming a turf, with many-punctured flowers. On account of the early deciduous seed these grasses are called *dreaded*, especially *M. diffusa* (also called *timble-will*). *M. capillaris*, an extremely delicate species, shares with various other grasses the name of *hair-grass*. The species have no marked agricultural worth.

Muellerian, *a.* See *Mullerian*.

muerno (mú-er'mó), *n.* [Italian.] A fine rose-colored tree of Chili, *Eucryphia cordifolia*. It reaches a height of 100 feet. Its wood is preferred to all other in Chili for rudders and masts. Also called *uma*.

muetti, *a.* A Middle English form of *mute*.

muazzin (mu-az'in), *n.* [Formerly also *mueddin*, *muatdin*; *< Ar. muazzin*, *muazzin* (prop. *muaddhin*), a public crier who calls to prayer. *< mu-*, formative prefix, + *azzana*, inform (cf. *azzan*, the call to prayer, *azzan*, the ear), *azzana*, hear. The consonant here represented by *z* is *dhāl*, prop. pronounced like *th* in *E. this*, but in Turk., Pers., etc., like *E. z*.] In Mohammedan countries, a crier who proclaims from the minaret of a mosque (when the mosque has one, otherwise from the side of the mosque) the regular hours of prayer. These hours are dawn, noon, four o'clock in the afternoon, sunset, and nightfall.

On which is a Tower, as with us a Steeple, whereupon the Muzzlers or Thallianan ascendeth.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 301.

The musical chant of the muzzlers from the thousand minarets of Cairo sounds most impressively through the clear and silent air.

R. Crozon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 32.

muff (*muf*), *n.* [Early mod. E. *muffe*, < ME. *muffe* (in deriv. verb *muffle*), < D. *mof*, a muff (> *G. muff*), = Sw. *muff* = Dan. *muffe*; prob. after F. *moufle*, etc. (see *muffle*), < ML. *muffa*, dim. *muffula*, *moffula*, a muff, < OHG. *mouwa*, MHG. *mouwe* = Li. *moue*, *moue* = MD. *mouwe*, D. *mawer*, a wide, hanging sleeve. Hence *muff* 1.] 1. A cover into which both hands may be thrust in order to keep them warm. It is commonly cylindrical and made of fur, but sometimes of velvet, silk, plush, etc., in bag shape or other fanciful design. The muff was introduced into France toward the close of the sixteenth century, and soon after into England. It was used by both men and women, and in the seventeenth century was often an essential part of the dress of a man of fashion; but it is now exclusively an article of female apparel.

In the early part of Anne's reign it was fashionable for men to wear muffs, as it had been ever since Charles the Second's time.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 145.

2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. *Margillieray*. Also *muff* 1.—3. A cylinder of blown glass ready for splitting and spreading open in the flattening-furnace to form a plate.—4. A joining-tube or coupler for uniting two pipes end to end.

muff (*muf*), *v.* [= D. *muffen*, *dote*, = G. *muffen*, to muffle, muffle. Cf. freq. *muffle* 2 and *mumble*.] 1. *trans.* To muffle; speak indistinctly. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To perform clumsily or badly; fail, as in some attempt in playing a game; muddle; make a mess of.

I don't see why you should have muffed that shot.

Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, vi.

You know we consider him a rhetorical phenomenon. Unfortunately he always muffs anything he touches.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 737.

3. Specifically, in ball playing, to fail to hold (the ball) when it comes into the hands.

II. *Intrans.* To act clumsily or badly, especially in playing a game, as in receiving a ball into one's hands and failing to hold it.

muff (*muf*), *n.* [Cf. D. *mof*, a clown, boor; from the verb.] 1. A simpleton; a stupid or weak-spirited person. [Colloq.]

The Low Dutch call the High "muffa"—that is, étourdi as the French have it, or blockhead—upbrading them with their heaviness.

Sir J. Hearne, Travels (1667).

* A muff of a curate. *Thackeray, Level the Widower, I.*

2. An inefficient apprentice craftsman.

These boys (who have no liking for their craft) often grow up to be unskilful workmen. There are technical terms for them in different trades, but perhaps the generic appellation is *muff*.

Mughey, London Labour and London Poor, II. 377.

3. Anything done in a clumsy or bungling fashion, as a bad stroke of play in a game of ball; specifically, in ball playing, failure to hold a ball that comes into one's hands.

muff-dog (*muf-dog*), *n.* A very small lap-dog, such as a woman can carry in her muff.

muffet (*muf-et*), *n.* [< *muff* 1 + *-et*.] Same as *muff* 1, 2.

muffeteo (*muf-e-té*), *n.* [< *muff* 1 + *-et* + *-eo*.] A small muff worn over the wrist; a wristband of fur or worsted worn by women.

muff-glass (*muf-glas*), *n.* Same as *pot-glass*.

muffin (*muf-in*), *n.* [Perhaps < *muff* 1.] 1. A light round spongy cake, the English variety of which is usually eaten toasted and buttered.—2. A small earthen plate.

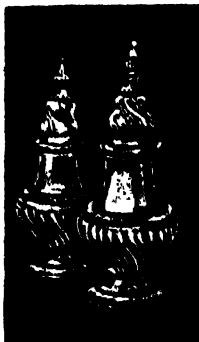
muffin-cap (*muf-in-kap*), *n.* A round flat cap worn by men. The name is given in particular to two varieties: (a) A cheap cap of coarse woolen, worn by charity boys and occasionally by others. (b) A fatigue-cap worn by some regiments of the British army. [Eng.]

muffinier (*muf-i-nér*), *n.* [< *muffin* + *-ier*.] 1. A dish in which to serve toasted muffins, crumpets, etc., so arranged as to keep them hot.—2. A vessel of metal with a perforated cover, used to sprinkle sugar or salt on muffins.

muffin-man (*muf-in-man*), *n.* A seller of muffins.

The muffin-man carries his delicacies in a basket, wherein they are well swathed in flannel to retain the heat.

Mughey, London Labour and London Poor, I. 214.



Muffinier, def. 1.

muffin-ring (*muf-in-ring*), *n.* A ring of iron or tin in which muffins are baked.

muffle (*muf'l*), *n.* [< ME. *muffle* (in deriv. verb *muffle*), < MD. *muffel* (> G. *muffel*) = OF. *mofle*, *moufle*, a kind of mitten or muff, F. *moufle*, a muff or mitten, < ML. *muffula*, *moffula*, a muff, dim. of *muffa*, a muff; see *muff* 1.] 1. A muff for the hands.

This day I did first wear a muffle, being my wife's last year's muffle. *Pepys, Diary, Nov. 20, 1662. (Eng. Hist.)*

2. A boxing-glove.

Just like a black eye in a recent muffle

(For sometimes we must box without the muffle).

Byron, Don Juan, II. 92.

3. Same as *muffler* (*v.*)—4. A cover or wrap, especially one used to deaden sound.

Yesterday morning he sent for the officer on guard, and ordered him to take all the muffles off the drums.

Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1820.

5. In *chem.* and *metall.*, an arched vessel, resisting the strongest fire, made to be placed over crucibles and tests in the operation of assaying, to preserve them from coming in contact with fuel, smoke, or ashes though at the same time of such a form as not to hinder the action of the air and fire on the metal, nor prevent the inspection of the assayer.

In the coppling of a fixed metal, which, as long as any lead or dross or any alloy remains with it, continueth still melting, flowing, and in motion under the muffle.

Huurd, Poly of Metals, p. 145. (Daries.)

6. A small furnace with a chamber in which pottery or porcelain painted with metallic colors is baked or fired.—7. A pulley-block containing several sheaves. *E. H. Knight, Hard muffle-colors*. See *hard muffle-painting*, ceramic decoration by painting which will not bear the heat of the porcelain-furnace, but is glazed or fixed at the lower temperature of the muffle. Painting upon enamel, whether the enamel is applied upon metal or a ceramic paste, is of this nature. Muffle-painting is divided into two kinds—hard muffle-painting, or demi grand feu, and ordinary or soft muffle painting.

muffle (*muf'l*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *muffled*, ppr. *muffling*. [< ME. *muffelen*, conceal (the face); cf. D. *muffelen*, conceal, puffer; from the noun (see *muff* 1, *n.*); perhaps in part confused with *muffle* 2, *v.*] 1. To infold or wrap up, especially in some cloth or woven fabric, so as to conceal from view or protect from the weather; wrap up or cover close, particularly the neck and face; envelop or wrap up in some covering.

As though our eyes were muffled with a cloude.

Gautier, Choruses from Jocasta, III.

The face lies muffled up within the garment.

Addison, Cato, IV. 3.

2. To blindfold.

Alas, that love, whose view is muffled still,

Should, without eyes, see pathways to his will!

Shak., II. and J., I. 1. 177.

3. Figuratively, to wrap up or cover; conceal; involve.

The subtle fumes of Hell's infernal vault . . .

Muffled the face of that profound Abyss.

Splendor, Jr. of Du Barre's Works, I. 1.

They were in former ages muffled up in darkness and superstition.

Archbold, Hist. John Bull.

4. To envelop more or less completely in something that deadens sound; used especially of bells, drums, and ears. See *muffled*.

The bells they were muffled,

And mournful did play

The Death of Queen Jane (ballad).

5. To restrain from speaking by wrapping up the head; put to silence.

O, tell the Count Roudillon, and my brother,

We have caught the woodcock, and will keep him muffled

Till we do hear from them. *Shak., All's Well, IV. 1. 105.*

I wish you could muffle that ere Stiggins.

Dickens, Pickwick, xvii.

—*Syn. & Muzle, etc.* See *muf*.

muffle (*muf'l*), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *muffled*, ppr. *muffling*. [< D. *muffelen* = G. dial. *muffeln*, mumble; freq. of the verb represented by *muff* 2, *v.* Cf. *muffle*.] To mumble; mutter; speak indistinctly.

The Freedom or Apertness and vigour of pronouncing as . . . in the Boecea Rumanica and giving somewhat more of Aspiration; And . . . the closeness and Muffling, and . . . faintness of speaking . . . render the sound of their Speech considerably different.

Holzer, Elements of Speech, p. 79.

muffle (*muf'l*), *n.* [< *v.* *muffle*, the muffle, < G. *muffel*, a dog or other animal with large hanging lips.] The tumid and naked part of the upper lip and nose of ruminants and rodents.

muffed (*muf'id*), *p. a.* 1. Wrapped up closely, especially about the face; concealed from view; also, blinded by or as by something wrapped about the face and covering the eyes.

A plague upon him! muffed! He can say nothing of me.

Shak., All's Well, IV. 2. 124.

Muffed pagans know there is a God, but not what this God is.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 155. (Daries.)

2. Dulled or deadened; applied to a sounding body or to the sound produced by it.

A sort of muffed rhyme—rhyme spoilt by the ends being blunted or broken off.

Cruik, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 94.

muffed drum. See *drum*. Muffed oars, oars having mats or canvas put round their looms when rowing, to prevent them from making a noise against the tholes or in the rowlocks.

muffle-furnace (*muf'l-ér-nās*), *n.* See *furnace*.

muffle-jaw (*muf'l-já*), *n.* A cottoid fish, *Uranidea richardsoni*, a kind of miller's-thumb.

muffer (*muf'ér*), *n.* Anything used to muffle or wrap up. Specifically:—(a) A sort of kerchief or scarf worn by women in the sixteenth century and later to cover the lower part of the face, the neck and ears, etc., either for protection against the sun or wind, or for partial concealment when in public. See *half-mask*.

He might put on a hat, a muffer, and a kerchief, and so escape.

Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 2. 72.

(b) A glove, generally without fingers but with a thumb; a mitten.

Threadbare muffers of grey worsted, with a private apartment only for the thumb, and a common room or tap for the rest of the fingers.

Dickens, Times, I.

(c) A wrapper or scarf for the throat, usually of wool or silk; a large silk handkerchief so used. Also *muffle*. (d) In *mech.*, any device for deadening sound; usually a chamber or box for enclosing cog-wheels or other noisy parts of machinery, or steam or air valves in which the sound of escaping steam and air is desired to be muffled, as in the automatic air valves of steam-radiators, etc. In the piano-forte the muffer is a device for deadening the tones, usually consisting of a strip of soft felt, which can be inserted between the hammers and the strings by pulling a stop or lever.

muffin (*muf'in*), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A titmouse; as, the long-tailed *muffin*, *Acridula risora*. [Local, Eng.]

muffon, *n.* See *mouffon*.

muf (*muf'ti*), *n.* [< Ar. *muf* (> Turk. Hind. *muf*), a magistrate (see def. 1), one who gives a response, < *mu-*, a formative prefix, + *af*, judge (> *tefah*, a judgment, doom; see *fetna*).] A Mohammedan law-officer whose duty it was to expound the law which the kadi was to execute.

muf (*muf'ti*), *n.* [Appar. for "mufi-dress," the dress of a mufi, i. e. civil officer or civilian. See *mufi* 1.] In India, citizen's dress worn by officers when off duty; now commonly used in this sense in the British army.

He has no mufi coat, except one sent him out by Messrs. Stultz to India in the year 1821.

Thackeray, Newcomes, viii.

An officer of the station who accompanied us was dressed in mufi, so that, altogether, we presented by no means an imposing appearance.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 220.

muffy (*muf'ti*), *n.*; pl. *muffies* (-tiz). [Cf. *muf* 1.] The whitethroat; same as *muf* 1, 2.

mug (*mug*), *n.* [< leat. *mugga*, soft, drizzling mist. Cf. W. *mug*, smoke, fume, *muci*, *mucan*, fog, mist; Gael. *mugach*, gloomy, cloudy. Cf. also Dan. *muggen*, musty, moldy, and Dan. *mug*, E. *muck* 1; but these are hardly allied. Hence *muggy*.] A fog; a mist. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

mug (*mug*), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mugge*; cf. Ir. *mugan*, a mug, *mucog*, a cup; Sw. *mugg*, an earthen cup; Norw. *mugge*, a mug (< E. *?*).] 1. A small cylindrical drinking-vessel, commonly with a handle; a small jug.

With mug in hand to wet his whistle.

Cotton.

2. The contents of a mug; as much as a mug will hold; as, a mug of milk and water.

The clamorous crowd is hushed with mugs of mum.

Till all, tuned equal, wind a general hum.

Pope, Dunciad, II. 585.

mug (*mug*), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a slang use of *mug* 2. It is supposed by some to be of Gipsy origin, ult. < Skt. *mukha*, the face.] 1. The mouth or face.

Brougham is no beauty, but his mug is a look in which men may read strange matters, and take him as he stands, face and figure, and you feel that there is a man of great energy and commanding intellect.

Noctes Ambrosianae, Dec., 1834.

2. A grimace. [Prov. Eng. or slang.]

mug (*mug*), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mugged*, ppr. *mugging*. [Formerly also *mog*; < *mug* 1, *n.*] To distort the face; make grimaces.



Beer-mug.—German pottery with water-mountings, 15th century.

Mug (mug) *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as green gram (which see, under gram).

muga (mō'gā), *n.* [E. Ind.] 1. A silkworm of Assam in British India. *Antheraea assama*, partially domesticated. Also, erroneously, *munga*. — 2. A kind of silk, the production of the muga silkworm in India, especially in the hill-country on the northeast coast, where the plants grow upon which the worms feed.

mugel, *n.* [OF. *muge*, *mouge*, < L. *mugil*, a mullet; see *Mugil*.] A fish, the sea-mullet.

mugger (mug'jā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of crocodile: as, the Siamese mugger, *Crocodilus siamensis*. Also *mugger*.

muggard (mug'jārd), *a.* [C. mug + -ard. Cf. G. *mucker*, a sulky person; see *mucker*.] Sulky; displeased. *Groce*.

mugger, *n.* Same as *mugger*.

mugget (mug'et), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] Chattering.

I'm a poor botching tailor for a court.
Low bred on liver, and what clowns call mugget.
Wolcott (Peter Pindar), *The Remonstrance*. (Daries.)

mugget (mug'et), *n.* [Also *mugget*, *mugget*; < F. *muguet*, woodruff.] A name applied to various plants, especially to the woodruff (*Asperula odorata*) and the lily-of-the-valley.

mugginess (mug'jē-ness), *n.* The state of being muggy.

muggins (mug'inz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A children's game of cards played by any number of persons with a full pack divided equally among the players. Each one in turn places a card face up in a pile in front of him, and if the top card of one player matches with the top card of some other player, that one of the two who first cries "Muggins!" adds his card to the pile of the other. This continues until all the cards are placed in one pile - the player who owns this being the loser. 2. A game of dominoes in which the players count by fives or multiples of fives. Each player putting down a domino with 5 or 10 spots on it, or one with such a number of spots as, united with those on the dominoes at either or both ends of the row, make 5 or a multiple of 5, adds the number so made to his score. The player first reaching 200 if two play, or 150 if more than two, wins the game.

muggish (mug'ish), *a.* [C. mug + -ish.] Same as muggy.

muglet (mug'let), *n.* [Cf. mug².] A contest between drinkers to decide which of them can drink the most.

mugged (mug'ld), *a.* [Appar. an arbitrary var. of *smuggled*.] Cheap and trashy, as goods offered for sale as smuggled articles; shabby. [Slang.]

Another ruse to introduce mugged or "duffer's" goods.
Mayer, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 44.

Mugletonian (mug-lē-tō-ni-an), *n.* [C. *Mugleton* (see def.) + -ian.] A member of a sect founded in England by Ludowick Mugleton and John Reeve about 1651. The members of the sect believed in the prophetic inspiration of its founders, as being the two witnesses mentioned in Revelation xi. 3-4, and held that there is no real distinction between the persons of the Trinity, that God has a human body, and that Elijah was his representative in heaven when he descended to die on the cross. The last member of the sect is said to have died in 1804.

mugling (mug'ling), *n.* [C. *muggle* + -ing.] The practice of drinking in rivalry.

muga, *n. pl.* See *muga*.

muggy (mug'gi), *a.* [C. mug¹ + -y; prob. in part confused with *mucky*.] 1. Containing moisture in suspension; damp and close; warm and humid: as, *muggy air*.

Muggy still. An Italian winter is a sad thing, but all the other seasons are charming. Byron, *Diary*, Jan. 6, 1831.

2. Moist; damp; moldy.

Cover with muggy straw to keep it moist Mortimer.

Also *muggink*.

Mughal (mū'gāl), *n.* Same as *Mogul*.

mug-house (mug'hous), *n.* An ale-house.

Our sex has dured the mughous chiefs to meet,
And purchased fame in many a well fought street
Tillot, *Epistle from a Lady in England to a Gentleman at Avignon*.

mug-hunter (mug'hun'tēr), *n.* One who engages in sporting contests solely with the aim of winning prizes (which are frequently cups); an epithet of opprobrium or contempt. [Slang.]

mugency (mū'ji-en-si), *n.* [C. *mugient* + -cy.] A bellowing. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 27.

Mugient (mū'ji-ent), *a.* [Sp. *mugiente* = It. *mugghiante*, < L. *mugien* (-i-), pp. of *mugire* (> It. *mugghiare*), bellow as a cow, hence also blow as a trumpet, rumble as an earthquake, roar as thunder, creak as a mast, etc.; cf. Gr. *μυγίζω*, bellow; orig. imitative, like F. *mug*.] Lowing; bellowing. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A bittorn maketh that mugient noise or . . . bumping.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 27.

Mugil (mū'jil), *n.* [L., a mullet; see *mullet*.] The leading genus of *Mugilidae*; the mullets.

Mugilidae (mū'jil-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mugil* + -idae.] A family of percussive fishes, typified by the genus *Mugil*; the mullets. (a) In Bonaparte's system, same as *Mugilidae*. (b) In recent systems restricted to mugiliform fishes with only 24 vertebrae and rudimentary or very weak teeth, and in this sense accepted by nearly all modern authors. There are about 80 species, of 7 or 8 genera, mostly inhabiting tropical or subtropical regions either in salt or fresh water; but several extend much farther, both north and south. Two at least are common in British waters, and two others abound along the Atlantic coast of the United States. None occur on the Pacific coast north of southern California. Most of the *Mugilidae* feed almost entirely upon the organic matter contained in mud. The mud is worked for some time between the pharyngeal bones, which are peculiarly complicated; the indigestible parts are then ejected, and the rest is swallowed. See cut under *mullet*.

mugiliform (mū'ji-li-fōrm), *a.* [C. L. *mugil*, a mullet, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a mullet; resembling the *Mugiliformes*.

Mugiliformes (mū'ji-li-fōrm'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; see *mugiliform*.] Günther's eleventh division of *Acanthopterygii*. It includes *Mugilidae*, *Atherinidae*, and *Sphyrrenidae*.

mugiloid (mū'ji-lōid), *a. and n.* [C. L. *mugil*, a mullet, + (Gr. *εἶδος*, form.) I. *a.* Mugiliform; of or pertaining to the *Mugilidae* or *Mugiloides*. II. *n.* A mugiloid or mugiliform fish. Agassiz: Sir J. Richardson.

Mugiloides (mū'ji-lōid'ē-s), *n. pl.* [NL.; Cuvier's eleventh family (in French *Mugiloides*) of *Acanthopterygii*, comprising forms with the ventral fins abdominal or subabdominal in position, two dorsal fins, and small teeth. It included the *Mugilidae*, *Tetragynuridae*, and *Atherinidae* of subsequent nomenclature.

muga, **mugas** (mugz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] The Teeswater breed of sheep. [Scotch.]

mugweed (mug'wēd), *n.* [Perhaps corruption, simulating *weed*, of *mugget*; see *mugget*.] The crosswort, *Galium cruciatum*. Also *golden mugweed*.

mugwort, *n.* See *mugget*.

mugwort (mug'wōrt), *n.* [Also dial. (-w.) *muggart*, *muggin*; < ME. *mugworte*, corruptly *mugward*, < AS. *muggeort*, *muggeort*, a plant, *Artemisia vulgaris*, < *mug*, *myg*, midge, + *wort*, plant.] The plant *Artemisia vulgaris*; also, sometimes, *A. linalthum*. In the United States the western mugwort is *A. ludoviciana*, the leaves as in *A. vulgaris*, white tomentose beneath. East Indian mugwort, *Cymbopogon citratus*, related to *Artemisia*. West Indian mugwort, *Parthenium hysterophorus*.

mugwump (mug'wump), *n. and a.* [Algonkin *mugwump*, a great man, chief, captain, leader; used in Eliot's translation of the Bible (1661) to render the E. terms *captain*, *duke*, *centurion*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. An Indian chief; an Indian leader. said to have been used among the Indians and whites of Massachusetts and Connecticut in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. 2. (a) A person of importance; a man of consequence; a leader. In this sense long in local use along the coast of Massachusetts and the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound. Hence—(b) A person who thinks himself of consequence; a self-important man; a humorous or satirical use of the preceding. In this sense the word was also long in local use as above, and occasionally appeared in print (as in the Indianapolis "Sentinel," in 1872, and the New York "Sun," March 23d, 1894).

The great *Mugwump* is Democratic (Locofoco) candidate for county commissioner) was delivered of a speech upon the occasion, which was highly applauded by the great "Doctor Duns-never."
Tippencanoe *Log Cabin* *Sunder*, May 29, 1840 (a later edition, dated July 4, 1840) issued "from the office of the 'Great Western'"

[In a "song" following the above in the "negro" dialect, the same person is referred to as "de mug," and "honest, honest, mugwump even."]

Then the great *mugwump* in Democratic (Locofoco) candidate for Congress was delivered of a speech which the faithful loudly applauded.
Solon Robinson, editorial in the "Great Western," (Lake Co., Ind., July 6, 1840).

We have yet to see a Blaine organ which speaks of the Independent Republicans otherwise than as Pharisees, hypocrites, dukes, *mugwumps*, traitors, embezzlers, or something of that sort. New York Evening Post, June 20, 1894.

The educated men in all the university towns . . . are in open revolt now . . . We presume they can be partially

disposed of by calling them free-traders—all educated men are free-traders, it seems—and if any of them hold out after that, they can be called *mugwumps*.
The Nation, July 31, 1894, p. 61.

3. [cap.] In U. S. polit. hist., one of the Independent members of the Republican party who in 1884 openly refused to support the nominee (June 6th) of that party for the presidency of the United States, and either voted for the Democratic or the Prohibitionist candidate or abstained from voting. The word was not generally known in any sense before this time, but it took the popular fancy, and was at once accepted by the Independents themselves as an honorable title. [U. S. political slang in this sense and the next.]

4. In general, an independent.

For that large class of people, natural *mugwumps*—who regard the right of property as far above those of persons, economy seems commendable.
The American, XVI. 227.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a mugwump (in sense 2 (b)).

The faithful forty-seven (Locofoco voters) would do well to be careful how they follow the lead of this *mugwump* coun.
Solon Robinson, editorial in "Great Western," (Lake Co., Ill., Aug. 4, 1840).

[See also note following the first quotation under 1, 2 (b).]

2. Of or pertaining to a political mugwump (in sense 3 or 4).

The Democrats now are satisfied as to the strength of the *Mugwump* stomach.
The American, XVI. 226.

mugwump (mug'wump), *v. t.* [C. *mugwump*, *n.*] To act like a mugwump; assert one's independence. [Slang.]

They *mugwumped* in 1884.
New York Tribune, March 10, 1890.

mugwumpery (mug'wump-er-ē), *n.* [C. *mugwump* + -ery.] The principles or conduct of a mugwump in the political sense. [Slang.]

The second service . . . rendered to the community is in reminding the practitioners of the apollis system that they cannot in our day get rid of *Mugwumpery* and all that the term implies.
The Nation, XLVIII. 374.

mugwumpism (mug'wump-izm), *n.* Same as *mugwumpery*.

Muhammadan, **Muhammadanism**, etc. See *Mohammedan*, etc.

Muharram (mū-har'am), *n.* [Ar.] A Moslem religious festival, held during the first month of the Mohammedan year. The ceremonies with the Shiah Moslems have special reference to the death of Hussein, grandson of Muhammad, who is looked upon by the shiaks as a martyr; with the Sunnites they have reference to the day of creation. Also *Moharram*.

muir (mūir), *n.* A Scotch form of *moor*¹.

muir-duck (mūir'duk), *n.* See *duck*².

muir-ill (mūir'il), *n.* A Scotch form of *moor-ill*.

muirland (mūir'land), *n.* A Scotch form of *moorland*.

muir-poot (mūir'pōt), *n.* A young moor-fowl or grouse. Scotch. [Scotch.]

mujik (mū'zhik), *n.* Same as *muzhik*.

muli, *n.* An obsolete form of *muli*.

mulatto (mū-lat'ō), *n. and a.* [= G. *mulatto* = D. *Dun. mulat* = Sw. *mulatt* = F. *mulâtre* = It. *mulatto* = Pg. *mulato*, < Sp. *mulato*, a mulatto, equiv. to *mulo*, a mulatto, so called as of hybrid origin, lit. a mule, dim. of *mulo*, a mule; see *mule*.] I. *n.* One who is the offspring of parents of whom one is white and the other a negro. The mulatto is of a yellow color, with fringed or woolly hair, and resembles the European more than the African.

II. *a.* Of the color of a mulatto.

There were a dozen stout men, black as sable itself, about the same number of women of all shades of color, from deepest jet up to light mulatto.
W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 84.

mulatress (mū-lat'res), *n.* [C. *mulatto* + -tress.] A female mulatto.

mulberry (mul'ber-i), *n. and a.* [ME. *mulberry*, *moorberry*, prob. < AS. *mōrberie* (not recorded, but cf. *mōrbedm*, mulberry tree; the AS. form *mōrberie*, often cited, is erroneous) = D. *moerberie* = Lti. *moerba* = OHG. *mōrberi*, *mōrberi*, MHG. *mulbere*, *mulbere*, *mulbere*, *mulbere* = Sw. *mulbar* = Dun. *moorbar*, *mulberry*, the mulberry-tree, < *mōr, ME. *more*, < L. *mōrum*, < Gr. *μύρον*, *moion*, a mulberry; L. *morus*, Gr. *μῆλον*, a mulberry-tree; see *more* and *berry*.] The dissimilation of the first *r* to *l* is due to the following *r*.] I. *n.*: pl. *mulberries* (-iz). 1. The berry-like collective fruit of



Black Mulberry (*Morus nigra*).

the mulberry-tree.—2. Any tree of the genus *Morus*. The black mulberry, *M. nigra*, native somewhere in western Asia, has been known in Europe from antiquity. It yields a pleasant dark-colored fruit, and its leaves were formerly in extensive use for feeding silkworms. The white mulberry, *M. alba*, introduced from China much later, has almost superseded the black in silkworm-culture. It has been to some extent introduced into the United States. The red mulberry, *M. rubra*, a native of the United States, is the largest species of the genus. Its wood, which is very durable in contact with the soil, is used for posts, and for cooperage, ship and boat-building, etc. Its leaves are less valued for silk-production than those of the other species, but its fruit is excellent. The Mexican mulberry, extending into Texas, etc., is *M. microphylla*.

3. One of several plants of other genera.—4. In *embryol.*, a mulberry-mass or mulberry-germ; a morula. See *cut* under *gastrulation*.—**Dwarf mulberry.** See *knulberry* and *cloudberry*.—**French mulberry.** See *Callicarpa*.—**Indian mulberry.** A small tree, *Morinda citrifolia*. See *ack-root*, *al-rud*, and *Morinda*.—**Mulberry-silkworm.** *Bombyx mori*, which feeds on the mulberry.—**Native mulberry** of Australia. See *Hedyosmum*.—**Paper-mulberry.** See *Broussonetia*.

II. a. Relating to the mulberry (the tree or its fruit); having the shape or color of a mulberry (fruit).—**Mulberry calculus.** See *calculus*.—**mulberry-faced** (mul'ber-i-fäst), a. Having the face deep-red, the color of a mulberry.

Vile as those that made
The mulberry-faced Dictator's orgies worse
Than aught they talk of the quiet Gods.
Tennyson, *Lucretia*.

mulberry-germ (mul'ber-i-jör'm), n. Same as *mulberry-mass*.

mulberry-juice (mul'ber-i-jöw), n. The Mori succus of the British Pharmacopoeia; the juice of the ripe fruit of *Morus nigra*; used in medicine as a refreshing, slightly laxative drink.

mulberry-mass (mul'ber-i-mäs), n. In *embryol.*, a morula. Also *mulberry-germ*.

mulberry-rash (mul'ber-i-räsh), n. The characteristic eruption of typhus fever.

mulberry-tree (mul'ber-i-trö), n. See *mulberry*.

mulch, a., n., and v. See *mulsh*.
mulet (mulk't), n. [= OF. *mulle* = Sp. Pg. *It. mulla*, < L. *muleta*, *mulla*, a fine, penalty; a word of Sabine origin.] 1. A fine or other penalty imposed on a person for some offense or misdemeanor, usually a pecuniary fine.
Or if this supposition they refuse,
Some mulet the poor Confessor's backs must bruise.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, v. 120.

It seeks to save the Soule by humbling the body, not by imprisonment, or pecuniary mulet.
Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, II.

* 2†. A blemish; a defect.

The abstract of what's excellent in the sex,
But to their mulets and frailties a more stranger.
Massinger, *Emperor of the East*, IV. 6.

— 3†. 1. Amercement, forfeit, forfeiture, penalty, fine.
mulet (mulk't), v. t. [= OF. *muller*, F. *muletter* = Sp. Pg. *mullar* = It. *mullare*, < L. *mullare*, *mullare*, fine, punish, < *mulla*, *muleta*, a fine; see *mulet*, n.] 1. To punish by fine or forfeiture; deprive of some possession as a penalty; deprive; formerly with either the crime or the criminal as object, now only with the latter; followed by *in* or *of* before the thing; as, to *mulet* a person *in* \$300; to *mulet* a person *of* something.
All fraud must be . . . soundly punished, and muleted with a due satisfaction. *Sp. Hall*, *Chain of Conscience*, I. 1.
"I will not spare you," was his favourite text;
Nor did he spare, but raised them many a pound;
Ev'n me he mulet for my poor root of ground.
Crabbe, *Works*, I. 130.

2†. To punish, in general.
How many poor creatures hast thou muleted with death,
for thine own pleasure? *Sp. Hall*, *A Meditation of Death*

mulctary (mulk'tä-ri), a. [*L. muleta*, a fine, penalty, + *-ary*.] Consisting of or paid as a pecuniary penalty; imposing such a penalty.

mulctuary (mulk'tyü-ri), a. [Irreg. for *mulctary*, the term, *-u-ary* appar. conformed to that of *sumptuary*, etc.] Same as *mulctary*.

mulet, n. and v. A Middle English form of *mule*.

mule (mul'), n. (Early mod. E. also *moil*, *moyle*; < ME. *mule*, *muile*, < OF. *mule*, F. *mule* = Sp. Pg. *It. mulo* = AS. *mul* = D. *mul* = OHG. *mül*, MHG. *mul*, *mule* = Lecl. *müll* = Sw. *mula* = Dan. *mule*; also, in comp., D. *mullezel* = MHG. *mülle-sel*, G. *mülle-sel* = Dan. *mulle-sel* = Sw. *mulle-sel* (D. *ezel*, etc., *ass*; see *ass*); MHG. *multier*, G. *maul-tier* = Dan. *multier* (OHG. *MHG. tier*, G. *thier*, *Dan. dyr*, beast, = E. *deer*); < L. *mulus*, a mule. The E. *mule* does not come from the AS. *mul*, which would give a mod. form **moel* (cf. owl, < AS. *ule*); it depends on the OF. or

the orig. L.] 1. A hybrid animal generated between the ass and the horse. The cross is usually between a jackass and a mare, that between a stallion and a she-ass being called a *Mang*. The mule is a valuable product of artificial selection, in some respects superior to either parent, and is extensively bred in America (Kentucky, Missouri, Mexico, etc.), in Spain, in Polton (France), etc. It retains to some extent the specific characters of the ass, in the comparatively large head, long ears, roached mane, slim tail, and narrow, pointed hoofs, but acquires much of the size, strength, and symmetry of the mare. The animal matures slowly, is very long-lived, little liable to disease, and able to do more work than a horse under hard treatment and poor fare. Being also very agile and sure-footed, it is serviceable as a pack animal in countries where a horse could scarcely be used. The mule is not less docile and intelligent than the horse, and its strength is, in proportion to its size, probably greater. Mules are ordinarily incapable of procreation, and such seems to be always the case with the jack, but instances of impregnation of the hinny by the male ass or by a stallion are not rare.

They drew out of dromedaries diverse lordes,
Moyles mylke white, and mervailous bestes,
Ellydes, and Arralyes, and clyfautes nobles,
Ther are of the Oryent, with honourable kynges.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2287.

So is the mule, whose punch being full with sucking, she
Kisses her dam.
Dekker, *Taich Pole's Masque* (1613).

2. A hybrid in general; a mongrel; a cross between different animals.

No certain species, sure; a kind of mule
That's half an ethnic, half a Christian.
B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, II. 1.

3. The scap-duck, *Fuligula marila*. Rgr. C. *Nedracon*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. In bot., a plant or vegetable produced by impregnating the pistil of one species with the fecundating element of another; a hybrid.

Several mules have been produced between the species
of this genus (*Verbascum*).
London.

5. In spinning, a machine invented by Samuel Crompton (completed 1779), in which the rotations are delivered from a series of sets of drawing-rollers to spindles placed on a carriage which travels away from the rollers while the thread is being twisted, and returns toward the rollers while the thread is being wound; so named because it was a combination of the drawing-rollers of Arkwright and the jenny of Hargreaves.—6. In numis., a coin, token, or medal which, owing to mistake or enprize, consists of two obverse or two reverse types, or of which the obverse and reverse types are accidentally associated. Thus, a denarius having a head of Tiberius on each side, or a denarius having the head of Tiberius on the obverse and a reverse type struck from one of the coin dies of Augustus, would be a mule.

The encouragement given to the creation of new varieties (of English tradesmen's tokens in the eighteenth century) by combining obverse and reverse dies that had no real connection was satirized by a token bearing the reverse type of an ass (that is, a token-collector) and mule saluting each other, (and) having for the legend "Be assured, friend mule, you shall never want my protection." The very appropriate term *mule* was ever after applied to these illegitimate varieties.
T. Sharp, *Cat of Chetwynd Coll. of Tokens*, p. iv.

7. A slipper without heel-piece or quarter.—8. The foot of a wine glass.—9. A disease in horses.

There are several kinds of scratches, distinguished by various names, as crepances, rat tails, mules, killes, pains, &c.
Rees, *Cyc.*

mule-armadillo (mul'är-mä-dil'ö), n. A book-name of *Dasypus hybridus*.

mule-canary (mul'knä-ri), n. A hybrid between the canary and some other finch.

mule-chair (mul'char), n. Same as *cacolet*.

mule-deer (mul'dör), n. The blacktail or black-tailed deer, *Capreolus macrotis*; so called from the large ears. It is decidedly larger and more stately than the Virginia or white-tailed deer, and is next in size to the



Blacktail, or Mule-deer (*Capreolus macrotis*).

wapiti and caribou among the North American Cervidae. Its tail is very short and slim, and mostly white, but with a black brush at the end. The antlers are characteristic, being doubly dichotomous—that is, the beam forks, and each line forks again; whereas in *C. virginianus* the beam is curved and all the tines spring from it. The animal is the commonest deer in many wooded and mountainous



Head of Mule-deer Fawn.

parts of western North America, but is not found east of the great plains.

mule-doubler (mul'dub'ler), n. In cotton manuf., a machine upon which the operations of doubling and twisting are performed with many spindles, and which in general mechanism resembles the spinning-machine called *mule*.

mule-driver (mul'dri'vër), n. [= D. *muldriv'er* = MHG. *mültriber* = Dan. *muldrirer*.] 1. driver of mules; a muleteer.

muleherd, n. [ME. *mulehyrde*; < *mule* + *herd*.] A keeper or driver of a mule or mules. *Cath. Angl.*, p. 248.

mule-killer (mul'kil'er), n. The whip-tailed scorpion, *Thelyphonus giganteus*. Also called *nigger-killer* and *grampus*. [Florida.]

mule-skinner (mul'skin'er), n. A prairie mule driver. [Western U. S.]

Mule-skinner, stalking beside their slow-moving team.
T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV. 404

mule-spinner (mul'spin'er), n. 1. One who spins with a mule.—2. Same as *mule*, 5.

mulet, n. [*L. mulet*, a mule, < *mule*, < L. *mulus*, a mule; see *mule*. Cf. *malatto*.] A mule

muleteer (mul'tēr'), n. [Early mod. E. *mulleter*, *muletter*; < F. *muletter* (= Sp. *mulettero*, *mulettero* = Pg. *muleteiro* = It. *mullatiere*), *mulet*, a mule; see *mulet*.] A mule-driver.

We agreed with certain Maccerns, so call they the
muletters of Aleppo, to carry us unto Tripoli.
Savary, *Travels*, p. 154

mule-twist (mul'twist), n. Cotton yarn spun on a machine called a mule. The yarn produced by mule-spinning is of more uniform quality than the spun on the original water-frame. See *mule*, 5, and *water frame*.

mulewort (mul'wört), n. A fern of the genus *Hemionitis*.

muley (mü'li), a. and n. [Also *mooly*, *moily*, *moyley*, *mulyer*; origin uncertain; perhaps, through an OE. form *mulle* (?), < L. *mutillatus*, mutilated see *mutilate*. Cf. *mull*.] 1. a. Hornless: said of cattle.

Muley cattle have been in Virginia for a great many years, and their descendants have also been uniformly polled.
Amer. Nat., XXII. 807

II. n. 1. Any cow; a colloquial abbreviation of *muley cow*.—2. Same as *muley-saw*.

muley-axe (mü'li-ak'sl), n. A car-axe having no collars at the ends.

muley-head (mü'li-hed), n. The sliding guide carriage of a muley-saw.

muley-saw (mü'li-sä), n. A mill-saw which is not strained in a gate or sash, but has a rapid reciprocating motion, and has guide-carriage above and below. *E. H. Knight*.

mulga-grass (mul'gä-gräs), n. See *Neurachne*.
Mulgedium (mul-jé'di-um), n. [NL. (Cassini 1824), < L. *mulgere*, milk; see *milk*.] A section of the genus *Lactuca*; the blue lettuce, formerly regarded as a distinct genus. See *Lactuca*.

muliebrity (mü'li-eb'ri-ti), n. [*L. muliebris*, womanhood, < L. *mulieris*, of woman womanly, < *mulier*, a woman; see *mulier*.] 1. Womanhood; the state of puberty in a woman.—2. Womanishness; womanliness.

There was a little loss in their movement, full of mulierity.
O. F. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 25

[Rare in both uses.]

mulier (mü'li-er), n. [Now only in legal use, in L. form; < ME. *muliere*, *moillere*, *moyle*, < OF. *mulier*, *muller*, *moller*, *moillier*, *muillier*, etc., = Sp. *mujer* = Pg. *mulher* = It. *mogli*, *mogliera*, *mogliere*, a woman, wife, < L. *mulier*, a woman. There is no probability in the old etym. (given by Isidore) which explains *mulier* as if **moillier* (< *mollis*, soft.) In law, a woman; a wife.

mulier (mü'li-er), n. [*L. mulier*, < ML. (AL.) *mulier*, a child born in legitimate marriage, < L. *mulier*, a woman; see *mulier*.] 1. legitimatess, in contradistinction to one born out of wedlock.—*Mulier prima*, a younger son's

in wedlock and pretence before an older brother born out of wedlock, who was called bastard again.

mullerly (mū'li-er-li), *adv.* In the manner or condition of a mulier; in wedlock; lawfully.

To him, as next heir, being mulierly born.

Hammer, Chron. Ireland, an. 1552.

mulierose (mū'li-er-ōs), *a.* [*L. mulierosus*, fond of women, *< mulier*, a woman; see *mulier*.] Excessively fond of women. *C. Roade, Cloister and Hearth, xxxiii. [Rare.]*

mulierosity (mū'li-er-ōs-i-ti), *n.* [*L. mulierositas*, fondness for women, *< mulierosus*, fond of women; see *mulierose*.] Excessive fondness for women. [*Rare.*]

Both Gaspar Sanctus and he tax Antiochus for his mulierosity and excess in luxury.

Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, II. x & 2.

Prithoe tell me, how did you ever detect the noodle's mulierosity? *C. Roade, Cloister and Hearth, xxxiii. [Device.]*

mulierly (mū'li-er-li), *n.* [*< OF. *mulierie* (?), *< L. mulierita* (t-s), womanhood, *< mulier*, a woman; see *mulier*.] In law: (a) Lawful issue. (b) The position of one legitimately born.

mulish (mū'lish), *a.* [*< mule + -ish*.] Like a mule; having the characteristics of a mule; sullen; stubborn; also, of a hybrid character.

It (trag-comedy) will continue a kind of mulish production, with all the defects of its opposite parents, and marked with sterility.

Godsmith, The Theatre

The curia invented for the mulish mouth

Of headstrong youths were broken.

Cosper, Task, II. 744.

mulishly (mū'lish-li), *adv.* In a mulish manner; stubbornly.

mulishness (mū'lish-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being mulish; obstinacy or stubbornness.

muliter, *n.* An obsolete form of *muliteer*.

mull (mul), *n.* [*< ME. mull, mol, melle, mul, < AS. myl* (rare), dust, = *D. mul* = *MLd. mul*, *LG. mull* = *MHd. mul* = *lecl. mol*, dust; akin to *AS. melle*, etc., earth, mold (which has a formative -*el*), *moen*, meal, etc., *< *malan* = *OHG. malan* = *lecl. mala*, etc., grind; see *mold*], *meal*], *mull*.] (*ME. mold*), with which *mull* has appeared in part confused (the *lecl. mold*, *Sw. mull*, *Dan. mull*, are cognate with *E. mold*).] 1. Dust; rubbish; dirt.

I am but muller & mul among.

Alliterative Poem (ed. Morris), l. 906.

2. Soft, crumbling soil. *Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]* —3. [*< mull*, *r. 3.*] A muddle; a mess; a failure; applied to anything that is involved or confused through mismanagement. [*Colloq.*]

The party was a mull. The weather was bad. In fine, only twelve came. *George Eliot, In Cross, II. xli.*

mull (mul), *r. t.* [*ME. mul, mullen; < mull*, *n.* Perhaps in part due to *mull*.] 1. To reduce to dust; break into small pieces; crush.

[A sister] that went by the choyder, and as me thought scho bare meet muled [*var. coumled*] upon parlemyn. *Quoted in Cath. Ann., p. 346, note.*

Here's one spits fire as he comes; he will go nigh to mull the world with looking on it.

Middleton, World Tost at Tennis.

2. To rub, squeeze, or bruise. *Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]* —3. To confuse; mix up; muddle; make a mess of.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, mulled, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shak., Cor., IV. b. 239.*

mull (mul), *n.* [*Prov. < lecl. mull*, a jutting crag, a promontory; otherwise *< Gael. muil*, a promontory, *< maul*, bare, bald.] A cape or promontory; as, the mull of Galloway; the mull of Kintyre. [*Scottish.*]

mull (mul), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mull*.

mull (mul), *v.* [*Appar. a back formation from mulled ale (and the later mulled wine, cider, etc.). mulled ale being an erroneous form of mull-ale or mull-ale, < ME. mull-ale, mull-ale, a funeral feast, < melle, the earth (the grave), + ale, ale, a feast; see mull-ale. Some confusion with mull, r., or with F. mouiller, < L. mollire, soften, is supposed to have influenced the development of the word; and in the sense of 'keep stirring' the dial. mull for mull may be partly concerned.]* 1. To heat and spice for drinking, as, ale, wine, or the like; especially, to make into a warm drink, sweetened and spiced.

Do not fire the cellar,

There's excellent wine in 't, captain; and though it be cold

weather,

I do not love it mull'd. *Fletcher, Loyal Subject, IV. 7.*

Now we trudged homewards to her mother's farm,

To drink new cider, mull'd with ginger warm.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday.

The luncheon basket being quickly unpacked, the good priest warmed our food and produced a bottle of port wine, which he mulled for our benefit.

Lady Gregory, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxi.

2. To boil or stew. *Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]*

II. *mul*. 1. To stir; bustle; make a stir. [*Rare.*] —2. To work continuously at anything without making much progress; toil steadily and accomplish little; mull.

Milborne was not likely to act upon impulse, and there is even reason to believe he took much time mulling over the matter after it developed in his mind.

The Atlantic, LXIV. 182.

mull (mul), *n.* [*CF. mulley, muley.*] A cow. Compare *muley*. *Satyr against Hypocrites (1689).* (*Nares.*)

mull (mul), *r. t.* [*Perhaps contr. of muggle.* (*ME. moulde, muelen, etc.*)] To ruin softly. *Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]*

mull (mul), *n.* [*Abb. of mulmul.*] A thin, soft kind of muslin used for dresses, trimmings, etc.; known as India mull, French mull, etc. Also *mulmul*, *mulmul*.

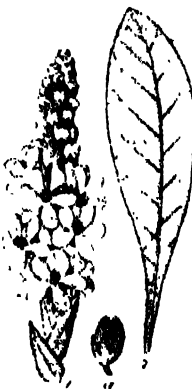
mullagatawny (mul'ga-tā'ni), *n.* Same as *mullagatawny*.

mullah (mul'ah), *n.* Same as *mulla*.

mullar, *n.* 1. An obsolete form of *muller*. —2. A stamp engraved in intaglio for making a salient impression in metal by percussion.

mullen, **mullein** (mul'en), *n.* [*< ME. molenyn. < AS. molen, defined as "mullein, Verbascum thapsus," by Cockayne, etc.; but molenyn, also molenyn, molenyn, molenyn, is found only in glosses, explained by ML. catinum (among things appertaining to the table), catinum being elsewhere explained as the droppings of a candle which adhere to the sides of the candle or of the candlestick; by galmum, explained as a reduced form of galbanum, a gum-resin, or the plant producing it (see galbanum); by galmulla, gamilla, which glosses both molenyn and lam-mulen (lam, viscous substance, E. lim-); and by galmulum, which glosses molenyn-stycee (stycee, piece). The term seems to have been transferred from the droppings of a candle to the weed, which is elsewhere compared to a candle-wick or candlestick or torch. (*CF. the herba luminaria [read luminaria], molenyn, feltwort, in a ME. gloss; and see quotation and phrase candle-wick mullen, below.* The origin of *AS. molenyn* is unknown. The *OF. moulaine, moulaine, F. molenne, mullen*, appears to be *< E. For the AS. form molenyn, cf. AS. molenyn, holly; see hollen, holly.*] A well-known tall, stout weed, *Verbascum thapsus*, with a long dense, woolly raceme of yellow flowers, and thick, densely woolly leaves; also, any plant of the genus *Verbascum*. An infusion of the leaves of the common mullen is used in domestic practice for catarrh and dysentery; while the name *bullock's or cow's lantern* indicates another medical application. (For other uses see *fish poison* and *hag-taper*.) This plant has received numerous fanciful names, as *Adam's flannel*, *blanket leaf*, *fatbert*, *flannel flower*, *hare's beard*, *ice-leaf*, *juniper seed*. The moth-mullen is *F. flammula*, a less stout plant, with the flowers yellow, or white tinged with purple. The white mullen is *F. leucantha*. These species are fully, on the last springing, naturalized in the United States from Europe.*

Mullen (*Verbascum thapsus*), the mullen weed, the leaf, or the root.



Mould (*F. l. mullen*, wool-blade, long wort, hares beard, big-taper, torches). *Calceolus*. **Candle-wick mullen**, the common mullen, so called because anciently it was covered with tallow and used as a candle or torch. See *hag-taper*. **Manchenerie** (*F. l. mullen*, wool-blade, long wort, hares beard, big-taper, torches). *Calceolus*. **Mullen dock**, the common mullen. See *dock*, 2. **Mullen foxglove**. See *foxglove*. **Mullen pink**. See *lychnis*, 2. — **Petty mullen**, an old name for the common cow slip, *Primula veris*.

mullen-shark (mul'on-shark), *n.* Ashark-moth. (*Cucullia verba*), whose larva feeds on the mullein.

muller (mul'er), *n.* [*< OF. moulur, moultur, a grinder, < OF. moulre, moultre, moulre, F. moultre, < L. molere, grind, < mola, a millstone; see mull, maul, etc.*] 1. The grinder in an amalgamating-pan, or any similar form of pulverizing and amalgamating apparatus. —2. An implement of stone or glass with which paints are ground by hand.

muller (mul'er), *n.* [*< mull + -er*.] 1. One who mulls wine, cider, etc. —2. A vessel in which wine or other liquor is mulled.

Mullerian (mū-lē'ri-an), *a.* [*< Müller (see def.) + -ian*.] Pertaining to H. M. Müller

(1820-64), professor at Würzburg. — **Müllerian** (*See Müllerian*). **Müller's muscle**, or **Müller's palpebral muscle**. See *under muscle*.

Müllerian (mū-lē'ri-an), *a.* [*< Müller (see def.) + -ian*.] Pertaining to Johannes Müller (1801-58), a German physiologist. Also *Müllerian*, *Müllerian*. — **Müllerian duct**. See *duct of Müller*, under *duct*.

One commences at the anterior abdominal orifice of the primary duct, and has no further relations to the kidney. This is the *Müllerian duct*.

Greenbaum, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 904.

Müller's fluid. See *fluid*.

Müller's glass. Same as *hyalite*.

mullet (mul'et), *n.* [*< ME. mullet, mulot, < OF. mullet, F. mulot, a mullet, dim. of melle, < L. mullus, the red mullet; see Mullet*.] 1. A fish of the genus *Mugil* or of the family *Mugilidae*. (Of the true mullets the genus *Mugil* is the type. The characteristics are: a nearly cylindrical body covered with large scales; six branchiostegial rays; head convex above; the scales large, the muzzle short; an angular rise in the middle of the lower jaw, which fits into a corresponding hollow in the upper; and ciliiform teeth. The best known species is the common gray mullet or great mullet (*M. cephalus*), found round the shores of the British islands and in particular abundance in the Mediterranean. It grows to the length of from 12 to 30 inches, and exceptionally to nearly 3 feet. It is of a bottle-green color on the back, light on the sides, which are marked with longitudinal bands, and of a silvery white underneath. It frequents shallow water, and in spring and early summer often ascends rivers. It has the habit of rooting in the mud or sand in search of food. Another species, also known as the gray mullet (*M. cephalus*), a native of the Mediterranean, is distinguished by having its eyes half covered by an adipose membrane. It weighs usually from 10 to 15 pounds, and is the most delicate of all the mullets. A smaller species, the thick lipped gray mullet (*M. chelo*), is common on the British coast. Many other species, natives of the Mediterranean, India, and Africa, are much esteemed as food.



Gray or Striped Mullet (*Mugil cephalus*) (Atlantic). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

The Indian Mullet and the Mullet float over Mountain tops, where yeast the barbed stout Old bond and bring. *Sylvester, Jr. of the Boston's Weekly, I. 2.*

2. A surmullet, or fish of the family *Mulidae*. —3. The white sucker or red-horse, *Moxostoma valenciennianum*. [*Local, U. S.*] —4. One of various fishes of the family *Cyprinodontidae* and *Cyprinodontidae* in the United States. —5. One of various species of the family *Scorpaenidae* and genus *Menidia* along the coast of the United States. **Black mullet**, *Menticarpa nebulosa*, a sculpin-like fish. See *cut under kingfish*. **Blue mullet**, *Moxostoma valenciennianum*, a cyprinodontid. (Morgantown, North Carolina.) **Golden mullet**, a cyprinodontid, *Moxostoma valenciennianum*, a cyprinodontid. (Morgantown, North Carolina.) **Ground mullet**, a sculpin-like fish. See *cut under kingfish*. **Jumping mullet**, a cyprinodontid, *Moxostoma valenciennianum*. **King of the mullets**, a cyprinodontid, *Moxostoma valenciennianum*. **Long-headed mullet**, a cyprinodontid, *Moxostoma valenciennianum*. **Red mullet**, one of various species of *Mulidae*. **Silver mullet**, a cyprinodontid, *Moxostoma valenciennianum*. **Striped mullet**, a cyprinodontid, *Moxostoma valenciennianum*. **Thick-headed mullet**, a cyprinodontid, *Moxostoma valenciennianum*. **Whitefish-mullet**, a cyprinodontid, *Moxostoma valenciennianum*.

mullet (mul'et), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also mulet; < ME. mulette, < OF. mulette, mullette, the rowel of a spur, a painter's grindstone, F. mulette, a rowel, = Sp. P. g. mulette, mullet, = It. mulette, pl., pincers (cf. It. mulla, a millstone, mill-wheel, clock-wheel), < L. mola, a millstone; see mull*.] 1. The rowel of a spur.

The bridle reins were of sylke,

The mulette sylke they were.

MS. Cantab. VI. II. 38, l. 57. (Halliwell.)

2. In her, a star-shaped figure having sometimes five, sometimes six points. It is thought to represent the rowel of a spur, but this is more particularly suggested by the mullet placed (see below) The mullet is one of the common marks of cadency and is taken to indicate the third son. Also *cadent* and *mullet*.

3. *pl.* Small tongs or pincers, especially those used for curling the hair.

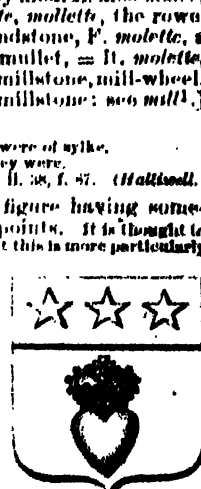
Mullet (*It.*), *mullet*, *mullet*, *mullet*, *mullet*.

Platuro (*It.*), a pair of mullets to pull out hairs with. *Florida*.

Where are thy mullets?

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, V. 2.

Three Mullet in chief arms of Wilham, Lord Douglas.



Mullet pierced, in *her.*, a star-shaped figure having a round hole in the middle. It is supposed to represent the towel of a spur, and has usually five points.

mullet² (mul'et), *v. t.* [*< mullet*¹, *n.*] To deck or adorn by means of mullets or curling-pincers.

Her hairish brown must be mulleted.

Quaker, Virgin Widow (1636).

mullet-hawk (mul'et-hāk), *n.* The osprey or fish-hawk, *Pandion haliaetus*.

mullet-smelt (mul'et-smelt), *n.* See *smelt*.

mullet-sucker (mul'et-suk'er), *n.* Same as *mullet*¹, 3.

mulley (mul'i), *a.* and *n.* Same as *muley*.

mullhead (mul'hed), *n.* A stupid fellow. *Halliw.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mullidae (mul'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Mullus + -idae*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Mullus*. They have an oblong compressed body covered with large deciduous scales, unpaired opercular bones, no bony preopercular stay, and a pair of movable barbels at the throat. About 50 species inhabit tropical or subtropical seas, and one, the red mullet or surmullet, *Mullus surmuletus*, goes northward to the British and neighboring waters.

mulligrumet, *n.* An obsolete form of *mulligrubs*.

Peter's anecdote was so in his mulligrumet that he had thought to have mulleted him.

Nash, *Lenten Stuffs* (Harl. Misc., VI. 172). (Davies.)

mulligatawny (mul'i-ga-tā'ni), *n.* [*Tamil mullu-gattani*, lit. pepper-water.] A famous East Indian soup made of mout or fowl, strongly flavored with curry. Also spelled *mullagutawny*.

In *Mulligatawny* soup . . . Australian meat forms a very serviceable ingredient.

Saturday Rev. (London), May 24, 1873, p. 691.

mulligrubs (mul'i-grubz), *n.* [Formerly also *mulligrumet*; appar. a slang term, and perhaps as such of no definite origin.] 1. A pain in the intestines; colic. [Slang.]

Doctors for diseases of wind and doctors for diseases of water, doctors for mulligrubs and doctors for "miserias." *The Atlantic*, XXI. 208.

2. Ill temper; sulkiness; the sulks; as, to have the mulligrubs. [Slang.]—3. The dobson or hellgrammite. [Local, U. S.]

mullingong (mul'in-gong), *n.* [Australian.] The duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. Also *mullangong*. See *cut* under *duck-bill*.

mullion (mul'yon), *n.* [A corruption of *mansion*, perhaps by some vague association with *mulle*², a five-pointed star; see *mansion*.] In arch.: (a) A division, typically of stone, between the lights of windows, screens, etc. Mullions were first used toward the close of the twelfth century, and reached their most perfect development about the middle of the thirteenth century. In the later medieval archtecture, while becoming constantly more elaborated in design and in moldings, and exhibiting much science in the methods of assembling, the mullions are artistically less satisfactory in their lines. The word is in the plural almost synonymous with *tracery*. See also *cut* under *interlaced-light*, *geometric*, *decorated*, *flamboyant*. (b) One of the divisions between panels in wainscoting.

Formerly *mumion*.

mullion (mul'yon), *v. t.* [*< mul-lion, n.*] To form into divisions by the use of mullions.

mullioned (mul'yoned), *a.* [*< mullion + -ed*.] Having mullions.

mullit, *v. t.* See *mulle*².

mull-madder (mul'mad'er), *n.* An inferior quality of madder, consisting of the refuse sifted or winnowed out in the preparation of the finer qualities.

mullmull (mul'mul), *n.* See *mulmul*.

mull-muslin (mul'muz'in), *n.* A muslin of the finest quality, thin, soft, and transparent, used for women's dresses and the like. The name is usually given to the English and other imitations of mull. See *mull*².

mullock (mul'gk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mollocke*, *< ME. mullok*, dim. of *mul*, *mulle*, dust; see *mull* and *-ock*.] 1. Rubbish; refuse; dirt; dung. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The mullock on an hope was sweped was.

Chaucer, *Prof. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 386.

The Ethiopians gather together . . . a great deal of rubbish and mullock.

Fables of Fables (1553), vi. (*Cath. Angl.*)

2. In *mining*, rubbish; attle; mining refuse; that which remains after the ore has been separated. [Australia.]—3. A blundered piece

of business; a mull or mess. [*Prov. Eng.*]—4. The stump of a tree. *Halliw.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mullus (mul'us), *n.* [*N.L., < L. mullus*, the red mullet. Cf. *mullet*¹.] The typical genus of *Mullidae*, whose best-known species is the mullet or surmullet, *M. surmuletus*.

mulmul (mul'mul), *n.* [Also *mullmull*; *< Hind. mulmal*.] Same as *mull*².

mulno, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mull*.

mulse (muls), *n.* [= *Pg. It. mulsu*, *malsa*, *< L. mulsu*, honey-wine, mead, neut. (acc. *cinnam*, wine) of *mulsus*, pp. of *mulerre*, sweeten, lit. stroke, soothe, soften. Cf. *mulsion*.] 1. Sweet wine.—2. Wine sweetened artificially.

mulsh (mulsh), *a.* and *n.* [In technical use as noun and verb now commonly *mulch*, but prop. *mulsh* (cf. *Welsh*, prop. and now usually *Welsh*); *< ME. mulsh* = (*G. dial. molsch*, *mulsch*, soft, mellow, rotten; cf. *Lat. molle*, *mulchen*, become weak; cf. *AS. molsian*, also in comp. *ð-molsian*, *for-molsian*, *gr-molsian*, molder, decay, rot, prob., with formative *-s*, *< molde*, earth, mold (cf. *AS. mids*, *ME. milse*, *milee*, mildness, similarly formed, *< molde*, mild); see *mold*¹. Less prob. *< AS. mgl*, dust; see *mull*¹.] 1. *a.* Soft; mellow; said of soil.

This ynos softe be not to mulsh nor haridle, But munde mulsh, neither to fatte ne lenne.

Pullidius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.) p. 48.

II. *n.* In gardening, strawy dung, or any other material, as leaves, loose earth, or hay, spread on the surface of the ground to protect the roots of newly planted shrubs or trees, of tender plants, etc.

mulsh (mulsh), *v. t.* [*< mulsh, n.*] To cover with mulsh. Also written *mulch*.

mull (mull), *v. t.* [*< late ME. mullen* (*ML. mullare*), a back formation (perhaps confused with *L. mullare*, line; see *mulet*) *< muller*, *multure* (*ML. multura*), toll for grinding; see *multure*.] To take toll from for grinding corn. See *multure*.

mult- See *multi-*.

multangular (mul-tang'gu-lär), *a.* [Also *multangular*; = *F. multangulaire* = *Sp. Pg. multangular* = *It. multangolare*, *< L. multangulus*, multangular (cf. *L. multangulum*, a polygon), *< multus*, many, + *angulus*, angle; see *angle*³, *angular*.] Having many angles; polygonal.

multangularly (mul-tang'gu-lär-ly), *adv.* In multangular form; with many angles or corners.

multangularness (mul-tang'gu-lär-nes), *n.* The character of being multangular or polygonal.

multanimous (mul-tan'i-mus), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *animus*, mind.] Exhibiting many phases of mental or moral character; showing mental energy or activity in many different directions; many-sided.

That multanimous nature of the poet, which makes him for the moment that of which he has an intellectual perception. *Lord's Almanac* my Books, 2d ser., p. 314.

multarticulate (mul-tar-tik'ü-lät), *a.* [Also *multarticulate*; *< L. multus*, many, + *articulus*, joint; see *article*, *articulate*.] Many-jointed; having or composed of many joints or articulations, as the legs and antennae of insects, the bodies of worms, etc. Usually *multarticulate*.

Apus gheatalis presents an elongated vermiform body, terminated by two long multarticulate setose styles. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 242.

multeity (mul-tē'i-ti), *n.* [*< ML. as if "multeity" (t-s), < L. multus*, much, many; see *multitude* and *-ity*.] Manifoldness; specifically, extreme numerousness; numerosity; multitudinousness; the character of existing in such great numbers as to give the averages of chance the character of certainty and law.

There may be multeity in things, but there can only be plurality in persons. *Ciderhose*.

If it should appear that the field of competition is deficient in that continuity of fluid, that multeity of atoms, which constitute the foundations of the uniformities of physics. *F. E. Brewster*, *Mathematical Psychology*.

multeri, *n.* A Middle English form of *multure*.

multier-ark, *n.* A vessel in which the multure or toll for grinding corn was deposited. *Cath. Angl.*, p. 246.

multier-dish, *n.* A dish or vessel used in measuring the amount of multure or toll for grinding. *Cath. Angl.*, p. 246.

multi- [*< L. multi-*, before a vowel *multi-*, combining form of *multus*, much, many; see *multitude*.] An element in many words of Latin origin or formation, meaning 'many' or 'much'

multiangular (mul-ti-ang'gü-lär), *a.* Same as *multangular*.

multarticulate (mul'ti-kr-tik'ü-lät), *a.* Same as *multarticulate*.

multiaxial (mul-ti-ak'si-äl), *a.* [*Prop. "multiaxial"*, *< L. multus*, many, + *axis*, an axle; see *axial*.] Having many or several axes or lines of growth. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 50.

multicamerate (mul-ti-kam'g-rät), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *camera*, a chamber; see *camerate*.] Having many chambers or cells; multiloculate. *Oegenbauer*, *Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 242.

multicapitate (mul-ti-kap'i-tät), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *capitatus*, having a head; see *capitate*.] Having many heads; multicapital.

multicapsular (mul-ti-kap'sü-lär), *a.* [= *F. multicapsulaire* = *Pg. multicapsular* = *It. mollicapsulare*, *< L. multus*, many, + (*N.L.*) *capsula*, capsule; see *capsule*, *capsular*.] Having many capsules; used especially in botany.

multicarinat (mul-ti-kar'i-nät), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *carina*, a keel; see *carina*, *carinate*.] Having many keel-like ridges, as the shells of certain mollusks.

multicauline (mul-ti-kä'lin), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *caulis*, a stem; see *caulis*.] Having many stems. *Thomas*, *Med. Diet.*

multicavous (mul-tik'ü-vus), *a.* [= *Pg. multicaro*, *< L. multicavus*, many-holed, *< multus*, many, + *cavus*, hollow; see *cavate*.] Having many holes or cavities.

multicellular (mul-ti-sel'ü-lär), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *cellula*, a small room; see *cellula*, *cellular*.] Having several cells; consisting of several cells; many-celled: as, a multicellular organism. Compare *unicellular*.

To enable this multicellular to be used as an inspectional instrument, . . . a mirror supported in a frame . . . is supplied. *Elect. Review* (Eng.), XXV. 525.

multicentral (mul-ti-sen'träl), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *centrum*, center; see *central*.] Having many centers; specifically, having many centers of organic activity or development, as nuclei.

The changes undergone by the nucleus in this rapid multicentral segregation of the parent protoplasm have not been determined. *E. H. Lankester*, *Evolution*, XIX. 437.

multicharge (mul'ti-chärj), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *charge*.] Having or capable of containing several charges: as, a multicharge gun. See *gun*¹.

multicipital (mul-ti-sip'i-täl), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *caput* (in comp. *-caput*), head; see *caput*, *capital*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, having many heads; multicapitate.

multicolor, **multicolour** (mul'ti-kul'ör), *a.* [= *F. multicolore* = *Pg. multicolor* = *It. multicolore*, *< L. multicolor*, many-colored, *< multus*, many, + *color*, color; see *color*.] Having many colors. Also *multicolored*. [Rare.]

multicolorous (mul-ti-kul'ör-us), *a.* [*< L. multicolorus*, many-colored; see *multicolor*.] Of many colors; partly-colored; pisol.

multicostate (mul-ti-kos'tät), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *costa*, a rib; see *costate*.] 1. In *bot.*, palmately nerved. See *nerivation*, and *cut* under *leaf*.—2. In *zool.*, having many ribs, ridges, or costae.

multicuspid (mul-ti-kus'pid), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. multus*, much, + *cuspid* (*cuspid-*), a point; see *cuspid*.] 1. *a.* Having more than two cusps, as a tooth. Also *multicuspitate*.

II. *n.* A multicuspitate tooth.

multicuspitate (mul-ti-kus'pi-tät), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *cuspid* (*cuspid-*), a point; see *cuspid*, *cuspidate*.] Same as *multicuspid*.

multicycle (mul'ti-si-kü), *n.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *cyclus*, a circle, a wheel; see *bicycle*.] 1. A velocipede or "cycle" with more than three wheels; specifically, a form of velocipede first introduced to public notice in 1847, by a series of experiments at Aldershot in England, to test its value as a vehicle for infantry. It is intended to carry from five to twelve men. It has seven pairs of wheels, six pairs being actuated by twelve men, two men to a pair, the spurs over the axle between the wheels of the seventh pair being occupied as a baggage-ran. The propulsion is performed entirely by the feet of the men, and the vehicle is steered by one man.

2. A bicycle designed to carry more than two riders.

multidentate (mul-ti-dent'tät), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *dent* (*-t-*)* = *E. tooth*; see *dentate*.] Having many teeth or tooth-like processes. *Multidentate mandible*. See *mandible*.

multidenticulate (mul'ti-den-tik'ü-lät), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *denticulus*, dim. of *dens* (*-t-*)* = *F. tooth*; see *denticulate*.] Having many denticulations or fine teeth.

multidigitate (mul-ti-dij'-i-tāt), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *digitus*, finger: see *digitate*.] Having many fingers, toes, or digitate processes.
multidimensional (mul-ti-di-men'shon-al), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *dimensio* (-s-), dimension: see *dimension*, *dimensional*.] In *math.*, of more than three dimensions; *n*-dimensional.

Only mathematicians can work out systems of non-Euclidean geometry, or of multidimensional space.
R. A. Proctor, Gentleman's Mag., (XIV, 38)

multifaced (mul-ti-fāst), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *facies*, face, + *E. -ed*.] Having many faces, as certain crystals; presenting many different appearances.

multifariet, *a.* [*L. multifarius*, manifold: see *multifarious*.] Same as *multifarious*.

As though we went into the land of France
 Ten thousand people, men of good pumance,
 To werro into her hindring *multifarie*.
Hall's Voyages, I, 107.

multifarious (mul-ti-fā'-ri-us), *a.* [= *Sp. multifario*, *L. multifarius*, manifold, *L. multus*, many, + *-farius* = *Gr. -faios*, *quiverbus*, *√ pa*, show, appear. Cf. *bifarius*.] 1. Having great multiplicity; of great diversity or variety; made up of many differing parts.

Mau is a complex and *multifarious* being, integrated of body and soul.
Sp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 7.

2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, arranged in many rows or ranks.—3. In *law* (of a pleading in equity), combining in the same bill of complaint distinct and separate claims of distinct natures or affecting different persons not connected therein, which ought to be made the subject of separate suits. As the objection is founded on the inconvenience of trying together diverse matters, what is to be regarded as multifarious is largely discretionary with the trial court.

multifariously (mul-ti-fā'-ri-us-li), *adv.* In a multifarious way; with great diversity.

multifariousness (mul-ti-fā'-ri-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being multifarious; multiplicated diversity.

multiferous (mul-tif'-e-rus), *a.* [= *F. multifer* = *Sp. multifero*, *L. multifer*, fruitful, *L. multus*, much, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing or producing much or many. *Bailey*, 1731.

multifid (mul-ti-fid), *a.* [= *F. multífido* = *It. multífido*, *L. multífidus*, many-cleft, *L. multus*, many, + *fidere*, *√ fid*, cleave: see *fission*.] Having many fissions or divisions; cleft into many parts, lobes, or segments, as certain leaves; chiefly a zoological and botanical term.

multifidous (mul-tif'-i-dus), *a.* [*L. multífidus*: see *multifid*.] Same as *multifid*.

multifidus (mul-tif'-i-dus), *n.*; pl. *multífidi* (-dī). [*NL.*, *L. multífidus*, many-cleft: see *multifid*.] In *anat.*, one of the muscles of the fifth or deepest layer of the back, consisting of many fleshy and tendinous fasciculi which pass obliquely upward and inward from one vertebra to another, the whole filling the groove between the spinous and transverse processes from the sacrum to the axis; more fully called the *multífidus spinus*, and also *fidispinalis*.

multiflagellate (mul-ti-flaj'-e-lāt), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *flagellum*, whip: see *flagellate*.] Possessing many flagella, or whip-like appendages: correlated with *uniflagellate*, *bi-flagellate*.

multiflorous (mul-ti-flō'-rus), *a.* [= *F. multiflora* = *Sp. It. multiflora*, *L. multiflorus*, abounding in flowers, *L. multus*, many, + *flor* (-or-), a flower: see *flower*.] Many-flowered; having many flowers.

multiflue (mul-ti-flū), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *E. flue*.] Having many flues, as the boiler of a locomotive. [A trade use.]

multifol (mul-ti-fol), *a.* and *n.* [*L. multus*, many, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foli*.] 1. *a.* In *arch.*, decoration, etc., having more than five foils or arcuate divisions: as, a *multifol arch*. 2. *n.* Multifol ornament.

In his architecture the tracery, scroll-work, and multifol bewilders us, and divert attention from the main design.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 352.

multifold (mul-ti-fōld), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *E. -fold*.] Many times doubled; manifold; numerous.

multiform (mul-ti-fōrm), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. multiforme* = *Sp. Pg. multiforme* = *It. multiforme*, *L. multiformis*, many-shaped, *L. multus*, many, + *forma*, form.] 1. *a.* Having many forms; highly diversiform; polymorphic.

Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth
 Of Nature's womb, that in quaternion run
 Perpetual circle, multiform and mix
 And nourish all things. *Milton P. L.*, v, 182.

Multiform aggregates which display in the highest degree the phenomena of Evolution structurally considered.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 30.

Multiform function, a function such that within a given area of the variable the latter can pass continuously through a cycle of values so that when it returns to its original value the function shall have a different value from that which it had at first. Also called *non-uniform function*.

2. *n.* That which is multiform; that which gives a multiplied representation or many repetitions of anything.

The word suits many different martyrdoms,
 And signifies a *multiform* of death.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, III.

multiformity (mul-ti-fōr-mi-ti), *n.* [= *OF. multiformite* = *Sp. multiformidad* = *Pg. multiformidade*, *L. multiformitas* (-s), *L. multus*, many, + *forma*, shape: see *multiform*.] The character of being multiform; diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in one thing.

From that most one God flows *multiformity* of effects;
 And from that eternal God temporal effects.

If we contemplate primitive human life as a whole, we see that *multiformity* of sequence rather than uniformity of sequence is the notion which it tends to generate.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 486.

multiformous (mul-ti-fōr-mus), *a.* [*L. multiform + -ous*.] Same as *multiform*. [Rare.]

His *multiformous* places compell'd such a swarm of suitors to him about him.
Sp. Hacket, Alp. Williams, I, 284. (*banes*.)

multiganglionate (mul-ti-gang'-gli-on-āt), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + (*L. L.*) *ganglion*, a tumor: see *ganglion*.] Having many ganglia. *Huxley*.

multigenerate (mul-ti-jen'-e-rāt), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *generatus*, pp. of *generare*, generate: see *generate*.] Generated in many ways.

Multigenerate function, in *math.*, a function not homogeneous.

multigenerous (mul-ti-jen'-e-rus), *a.* [*L. multigenus*, also *multigenus*, of many kinds, *L. multus*, many, + *genus* (*gener*-), kind: see *genus*.] 1. many kinds; having many kinds.

multigranulate (mul-ti-gran'-ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *granulum*, a grain: see *granulate*.] Having or consisting of many grains.

multigyrate (mul-ti-jī'-rāt), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *gyrus*, a circle, circuit, ring: see *gyrate*.] Having many gyres or convolutions; much convoluted, as a brain.

multijugate (mul-ti-jō'-gāt), *a.* Same as *multijugous*.

multijugous (mul-ti-jō'-gus), *a.* [*L. multijugus*, *multijugis*, yoked many together, *L. multus*, many, + *jugum*, yoke.] In *bot.*, consisting of many pairs of leaflets.

multilaminate (mul-ti-lam'-i-nāt), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *lamina*, a thin plate of wood: see *laminate*.] Having many layers or laminae.

multilateral (mul-ti-lāt'-e-rāl), *a.* [*Cf. F. multilatère* = *Sp. multilátero* = *Pg. multilátero* = *It. multilatero*; *L. multus*, many, + *latus* (*later*-), side: see *lateral*.] 1. In *math.*, having more lines or sides than one. Hence—2. Generally, many-sided.

The whole poem represents the *multilateral* character of Hinduism.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, III, 8.

multilinear (mul-ti-lin'-e-al), *a.* [= *Pg. multilinear*, *L. multus*, many, + *linea*, a line: see *linear*.] Having many lines.

multilinear (mul-ti-lin'-e-ār), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *linea*, a line: see *linear*.] Same as *multilinear*.

multilobate (mul-ti-lō'-bāt), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *NL. lobus*, a lobe, + *-ate*: see *lobate*.] Having many lobes; consisting of several lobes.

multilobed (mul-ti-lō-bēd), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *NL. lobus*, a lobe, + *-ed*.] Having many lobes or lobe-like parts; multilobate.

multilobular (mul-ti-lōb'-ū-lār), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *NL. lobulus*, lobule: see *lobular*.] Having many lobules.

multilocular (mul-ti-lōk'-ū-lār), *a.* [= *F. multiloculaire* = *Pg. multiloculare* = *It. multiloculare*, *L. multus*, many, + *loculus*, a cell, + *-ar*: see *locular*.] Having many cells, chambers, or compartments; as, a *multilocular pericarp*; a *multilocular spore*; a *multilocular shell*. See *plurilocular*.—**Multilocular crypt**. See *crypt*.

multiloculate (mul-ti-lōk'-ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *loculus*, a cell, + *-ate*.] Same as *multilocular*.

multiloquence (mul-ti-lō'-kwens), *n.* [= *It. multiloquenza*, *L. multus*, many, + *loquens*, a talking, *loquens* (-s), pp. of *loqui*, speak, talk: see *loquation*.] Use of many words; verbosity; loquacity.

multiloquacious (mul-ti-lō'-kwent), *a.* [*L. multus*, much, + *loquens* (-s), pp. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious.

multiloquous (mul-ti-lō'-kwus), *a.* [= *Sp. multiloquo* = *Pg. multiloquo* = *It. multiloquo*, *L. multiloquus*, talkative, *L. multus*, much, + *loqui*, speak, talk.] Same as *multiloquent*.

multiloquy (mul-ti-lō'-kwī), *n.* [= *Pg. multiloquio* = *It. multiloquio*, *multiloquio*, *L. multiloquium*, talkativeness, *L. multus*, much, + *loqui*, speak, talk.] Same as *multiloquence*.

multimillionaire (mul-ti-mil-yon-ār), *n.* [*L. multus* + *E. millionaire*.] One who possesses property worth several millions of dollars (or pounds, or francs, etc.).

multinodal (mul-ti-nō'-dāl), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *nodus*, knot: see *nodal*.] Having many nodes, in any sense of that word.

multinodate (mul-ti-nō'-dāt), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *nodus*, knot: see *node*.] Same as *multinodal*.

multinodous (mul-ti-nō'-dus), *a.* [*L. L. multinodus*, *multinodis*, having many knots, *L. multus*, many, + *nodus*, knot: see *node*.] Same as *multinodal*.

multinomial (mul-ti-nō'-mi-ni-āl), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. It. multinomio*, *L. multus*, many, + *nomen*, a name: see *nomen*, *nomen*. Cf. *binomial*.] Same as *polynomial*. **Multinomial theorem**, an extension of the binomial theorem.

multinomial (mul-ti-nōm'-i-ni-āl), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *nomen* (*nomin*-), name: see *nomen*.] Same as *multinominous*.

multinominous (mul-ti-nōm'-i-nus), *a.* [*L. L. multinominus*, many-named, *L. multus*, many, + *nomen* (*nomin*-), name: see *nomen*.] Having many names or terms; multinominal; polyonymous.

Venus is *multinominous*, to give example to her prodigal discipline.
Donne, Paradoxes.

multinuclear (mul-ti-nū'-kle-ār), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *nucleus*, a kernel: see *nuclear*.] Same as *multinucleate*.

multinucleate (mul-ti-nū'-klē-āt), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *nucleus*, a kernel: see *nucleate*.] Having many or several nuclei, as a cell. *Engel, Brit.*, XXIV, 125.

multinucleated (mul-ti-nū'-klē-ā-tēd), *a.* Same as *multinucleate*.

multinucleolate (mul-ti-nū'-klē-ō-lāt), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*, a kernel: see *nucleolate*.] Having many or several nucleoli.

multiovalate (mul-ti-ō'-vā-lāt), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *ovulum*, ovule: see *ovule*.] In *bot.*, containing or bearing many ovules.

multiara (mul-ti-p'-ā-rā), *n.*; pl. *multiara* (-rā). [*NL.*, fem. of *multiarus*: see *multiarus*.] In *chatet*, a woman who has had two or more children, or who, having had one, is parturient a second time: opposed to *primipara*.

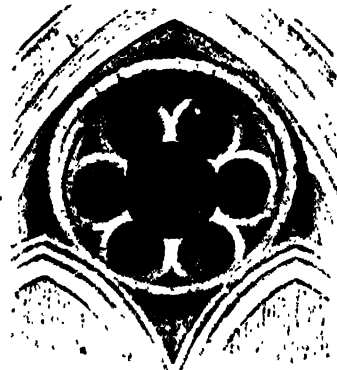
multiarity (mul-ti-par'-i-ti), *n.* [*L. multi-para* + *-ity*.] Plural birth; production of several at a birth.

multiparous (mul-ti-p'-ā-rus), *a.* [= *F. multipara* = *It. multipara*, *NL. multiparus*, giving or having given birth to many, *L. multus*, many, + *parere*, bear.] 1. Producing many at a birth.

Creatures that are feeble and timorous are generally *multiarous*.
Ray, Works of Creation, p. 138.

2. In *bot.*, many-bearing: said of a cyme with three or more lateral axes (the *pliochastium* of Eichler).

multipartite (mul-ti-pār'-i-ti), *a.* [= *F. multipartis* = *It. multipartito*, *L. multipartitus*, much-divided, *L. multus*, much, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide, *L. pars* (part-), a part: see



Multilobed.—Window of Apollon Chapel, Rheims Cathedral, France; 13th century.

part, v. Divided or cleft into many parts; having several parts; multifid.

multiplied, multipede (mul'ti-ped, -péd), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. multiplé*; < *L. multipes* (-ped-), many-footed (> *multipecta*, a many-footed insect), < *multus*, many, + *pes* (-ped-) = *E. foot*.] *I. a.* Having many feet; polypona.

II. n. A many-footed or polypous animal. **multiplier** (mul'ti-pli-er), *a.* Having many phases, in any sense of that word. [Recent.] **multipinnate** (mul'ti-pin'át), *a.* [*L. multus*, many, + *pinnatus*, feathered: see *pinnate*.] In *bot.*, many times pinnate. See *pinnate*.

multiple (mul'ti-pl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. multiple* = *Sp. múltiplo* = *Pg. multiplicado* = *It. moltiplicando*, < *L. multiplus*, manifold, < *L. multus*, many, + *plus*, as in *duplus*, double, etc., akin to *E. fold*: see *fold*, and cf. *duplex*, *triple*, etc. Cf. *multiplex*, with diff. second element.] *I. a.* 1. Manifold; having many parts or relations.—2. Consisting of more than one complete individual.

—*Law of multiple proportion*, in *chem.*, the law, first announced by Dalton, that, when a given quantity of B to form definite compounds, these several quantities of B will bear a simple ratio to each other. — **Multiple arc**, the system of connecting electric batteries, lamps, or other circuits to the leads or main conductors where terminals of each lamp or other circuit are connected to the leads, so as to form an independent arc or circuit between them. See *parallel circuit*, under *parallel*. — **Multiple contact**, *drilling-machine*, etc. See the nouns *Multiple* and *contact*. — **Multiple epidermis**, in *bot.*, an epidermis of several layers of superposed cells, resulting from the division of the original epidermal cells by partitions parallel to the surface. — **Multiple fruit**, See *fruit*, 4. — **Multiple images**, See *image*. — **Multiple integral**, in *math.*, a quantity which results from the performance of integration more than once, generally with reference to different variables. — **Multiple lines**, in *fort.*, several lines of detached works or ramparts arranged for the defense of a military position. — **Multiple neuritis**, a neuritis involving several nerves at once. — **Multiple point or tangent**, in *math.*, one which results from the coincidence of two points or tangents. The multiple points of curves are made up of the three kinds of double points: namely, the point where the curve crosses itself, the outlying point, and the cusp. In like manner, the multiple tangents are made up of three kinds of double tangents: the tangent from one real convexity to another, the outlying tangent with no real point of tangency, and the tangent at an inflection. — **Multiple pole**, See *multiple*. — **Multiple star**, See *star*. — **Multiple values**, in *alg.*, symbols which fulfil the algebraic conditions of a problem when several different values are given to them, as the roots of an equation, certain functions of an arc or angle, etc.

II. n. In *arith.*, a number produced by multiplying another by a whole number: as, 12 is a multiple of 3, the latter being a submultiple or aliquot part of the former. — **Common multiple** of two or more numbers, a number that is divisible by each of them without remainder: thus, 24 is a common multiple of 6 and 4. The least common multiple is the smallest number of which this is true: thus, 12 is the least common multiple of 6 and 4. The same definitions apply to algebraic quantities. — **Multiple of gearing**, a train of gearing by which a specific power to accomplish a definite act or function is attained through change of speed ratio. Thus, in powerful shears, etc., a high speed is changed to a low speed with great increase of pressure exerted through a small distance on the cutting blade; conversely, by a multiple of gearing a high speed with less pressure may be obtained.

Multiplepointing (mul'ti-pl-poin'ting), *n.* In *Scots law*, double pointing or double distress. It gives rise to an action by which a person possessed of money or effects which are claimed by different persons obtains an adjudication for settlement and payment, corresponding to *interpleader* in England and the United States. See *pointing*.

multiplier (mul'ti-pli-er), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. multiplicador* = *Pg. multiplicador* = *It. moltiplicatore*, < *L. multiplus* (L.L. also *multiplicus*), manifold, < *multus*, many, + *plere*, fold: see *pliate*.] *I. a.* 1. Manifold; multiple; multiplicate.

In favour of which unspeakable benefits of the reality, what can we do but cheerfully pardon the *multiplier* incertitudes of the semblance?

Carlyle, Misc., IV, 137. (Davis.)

2. In *bot.*, having petals lying over one another in folds. Also *multiplicat*. — **Multiplex telegraphy**, a method by which several messages (specifically, more than four) can be sent over the same wire. By Edison's method (see *quadruplex*) four messages can be sent, and the number has been increased by Rowland to twelve or sixteen. See *duplex telegraph*.

II. n. In *math.*, a set of objects. **multiplex** (mul'ti-pli-er), *a.* and *n.* [*multiplus*, *a.*] To render multiple; manifold. [Colloq.] **multiplicable** (mul'ti-pli-a-bl), *a.* [*F. multipliable*, < *L. multiplicabilis*: see *multiply*. Cf. *multipliable*.] Capable of being multiplied.

There is a continually increasing demand for popular art, *multipliable* by the printing-press, illustrative of daily events, of general literature, and of natural science.

Ruskin, Lectures on Art (1873), p. 10.

multipliability (mul'ti-pli-a-bl-ness), *n.* Capableness of being multiplied.

multipliable (mul'ti-pli-a-bl), *a.* [= *OF. multipliable*, *multipliable*, *F. multipliable* = *Sp. multipliable* = *Pg. multiplicavel* = *It. moltiplicabile*, that may be multiplied, < *L. multiplicabilis*, multiplied, manifold, < *multiplicare*, multiply: see *multiply*.] Multipliable; capable of existing in many individual cases.

multiplacand (mul'ti-pli-kand), *n.* [= *F. multiplacando* = *Sp. Pg. multiplicando* = *It. moltiplicando*, < *L. multiplacandus*, gerundive of *multiplicare*, multiply; see *multiply*.] In *arith.*, a number multiplied or to be multiplied by another, which is called the multiplier. See *multiplication*, 2.

The two numbers given or assigned in every multiplication have each of them a gender name, for the greater is called the *multiplacand* and the lesser is named the multiplier.

T. Hill, Arithmetick (1690), fol. 254.

multiply (mul'ti-pli-ka-tiv), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. multiplicado* = *It. moltiplicato*, < *L. multiplicatus*, pp. of *multiplicare*, multiply; see *multiply*.] 1. Consisting of many, or more than one.—2. In *bot.*, same as *multiplex*, 2.

multiplicated (mul'ti-pli-ka-ted), *a.* [*F. multipliqué* + *-ed*.] Multiplied; put in two or more folds.

The Persian "cap was human multiplied" Sir T. Herbert, Travels (1864), p. 319.

multiplication (mul'ti-pli-ka'shon), *n.* [*ME. multiplicacion*, < *OF. multiplicacion*, *F. multiplication*, < *Sp. multiplicacion* = *Pg. multiplicação* = *It. moltiplicazione*, < *L. multiplicatio*(-o-), multiplication, < *multiplicare*, pp. *multiplicatus*, multiply; see *multiply*.] 1. The act or process of multiplying or of increasing in number; the state of being multiplied; as, the multiplication of the human species by natural generation.

In hills feet towards Septentrion Good humour hath multiplication. Pulteney, Husbandry (E. E. T. S.), p. 175.

It may be doubted whether any of us have ever yet realized the enormous change which has taken place in the conditions of national progress by the multiplication and diffusion of cheap books. Nineteenth Century, XXIV, 400.

2. An arithmetical process in which one number, the multiplier, is considered as an operator upon another, the multiplicand, the result, called the product, being the total number of units in as many groups as there are units in the multiplier, each group being equal in number to the multiplicand; more generally, the operation of finding the quantity which results from substituting the multiplicand in place of unity in the multiplier. Thus, the multiplication of 4 by 5 gives 5 times 4, or the number of units in five groups of four units each; so the multiplication of 3 by 2 consists in finding 2 not of unity, but of 3. By a further generalization, multiplication in the higher mathematics is regarded as the process of bringing an operator under an operator. Thus, in quaternions, if *a* be the operation of turning a line in a given direction through a given angle, and if *b* be another similar vector, then *ab*, or the result of the multiplication of *a* by *b*, is the rotation which would result from turning a line first through *a* and then through *b*. In like manner, in the theory of differential equations, if *D* denote the operation of differentiation relatively to the variable *x*, and *D'* denote the same operation relatively to the variable *y*, then the operation of differentiating first relatively to *y* and then relatively to *x* is regarded as the product of *D* by *D'*, and is written *D'D*. In the algebra of logical relations, the multiplication of one relative by another consists in putting the relation of the multiplier and distinctively in place of the correlates of the multiplier. In other cases, multiplication consists in combining (in some specific way) each unit of the multiplier with each unit of the multiplicand, and this definition may be regarded as including every other. Thus, the multiplication of 2 feet of length by 3 feet of breadth is considered as giving 6 feet of area. In each of which square feet one unit of length is combined with one unit of breadth. So the momentum of a body having a motion of translation is said to be the product of the mass into the velocity—that is, is the result of imparting to each particle of the mass the whole of the given velocity. In the Boolean algebra, the product of two classes *A* and *B* is the whole of the class embraced by both—that is, it embraces all the individuals each of which reunites the characters of *A* and of *B*. In algebra, multiplication is denoted by writing the multiplier before the multiplicand, either directly, or with a cross (*x*) or a dot (*.*) interposed between them. All multiplication follows the distributive principle, expressed by the formula

$$(a + b)(c + d) = ac + bc + ad + bd.$$

Under certain restrictions, all multiplication follows the associative principle, expressed by the formula $(abc) = (cab)$. According to the nature of the conjunction of units, multiplication does or does not follow the commutative principle, expressed by the formula $ab = ba$.

3. Specifically, in *bot.*, increase in the number of parts of a flower, either (a) in the number of whorls or spiral turns, or (b) in the number of organs (pistils, stamens, petals, or sepals) in any whorl, circle, or spiral turn. Also called *augmentation*. See *chorion*.—4. The supposed art of increasing gold and silver by alchemical means. Chaucer.

It is ordained and established, That none from henceforth shall use to multiply Gold and Silver; nor use the craft of Multiplication; and if any the same do, and be thereof attainted, that he incur the Pain of Felony in this case. Stat. 5 Hen. IV., cap. 1.

Multiplication of Gold or Silver, the Art of increasing those Metals, which in the Time of K. Henry IV. was presumed possible to be effected by means of Eliza, or other Chymical Compositions. Quoted in *Duke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 111.

Item, you commanded multiplication and alchemie to be practised, thereby to abate the king's coine. Stow, Edw. VI., an. 1549.

Anagrammatic, commutative, internal multiplication. See the adjectives. — **Cross or duodecimal multiplication**. See *duodecimal*, *n.* 2. — **Multiplication table**, a table containing the product of all the simple digits, and onward to some assumed limit, as to 12 times 12. — **Polar or external multiplication**, a multiplication in which the reversal of the order of the factors invariably reverses the sign of the product, while not altering its numerical value. Contrasted with *internal multiplication*.

multiplicative (mul'ti-pli-ka-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. multiplicatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. moltiplicativo*; as *multiplicate* + *-ive*.] *I. a.* Tending to multiply or increase; having the power to multiply numbers.

II. n. A numeral adjective describing an object as repeated a certain number of times or as consisting of a certain number of parts, such as *single*, *double* (*duplex*), *triple* (*treble*), *quadruple*, *quantuple*, or *tenfold*, *threefold*, *fourfold*, *fivefold*.

multiplicator (mul'ti-pli-ka-tor), *n.* [= *F. multiplicateur* = *Sp. Pg. It. moltiplicador* = *It. moltiplicatore*, < *L. multiplicator*, a multiplier, < *L. multiplicare*, pp. *multiplicatus*, multiply; see *multiply*.] Same as *multiplier*, 2.

multiplicious (mul'ti-pli-sh'us), *a.* [*L. multiplex* (*multiplici*), *multiplex*, + *-ous*.] Manifold; multiplex.

The animal (*amphibena*) is not one, but *multiplicious*, or many, which hath a duplicity or germination of principal parts. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III, 15.

This sense (smelling) . . . although sufficiently grand and admirable, (yet) is not so *multiplicious* as of the eye or ear. Berkeley, *Philosophy*, iv. 4.

multipliciously (mul'ti-pli-sh'us-ly), *adv.* In a manifold or multiplex manner.

multiplicity (mul'ti-pli-si'ti), *n.* [= *F. multiplicité* = *Sp. multiplicidad* = *Pg. moltiplicitade* = *It. moltiplicità*, < *L. L. multiplicitas* (-is), manifoldness, < *L. multiplex*, manifold; see *multiplex*.] 1. The state of being multiplex or manifold or various; the condition of being numerous.

Moreover, as the manifold variation of the parts, so the multiplicity of the use of each part, is very wonderful. N. Gree, *Cosmologia Sacra*, I, 5.

2. Many of the same kind; a large number.

Had they discoursed rightly but upon this one principle that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have asserted a multiplicity of gods. South, Sermons.

A multiplicity of laws give a judge as much power as a want of law, since he is ever sure to find among the number some to countenance his partiality. Goldsmith, *Reverie at Bear a-Head Tavern*.

Multiplicity of a curve, the total number of multiple points, crunodes, acnodes, and cusps, or of their compound equivalents, belonging to it. Thus, a curve having no singularity except a cuspoid cusp has a multiplicity of 2, since a ramphoid cusp is equivalent to a simple cusp and a crunode. — **Order of multiplicity of a right line** with reference to a surface, the number of tangent planes to the surface from the line.

multiplier (mul'ti-pli-er), *n.* 1. One who or that which multiplies or increases in number.

Brills and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries. Deacy of Christian Piety.

2. An alchemist. Compare *multiplication*, 3.

Alchemists were formerly called *multipliers*, although they never could multiply, as appears from a statute of Henry IV. repealed in the preceding record.

F. D. Mallet, *Curios. of Lit.*, I, 37a.

3. The number in the arithmetical process of multiplication by which another is multiplied. Also *multiplicator*.—4. A flat coil of conducting wire used as the coil of a galvanoscope. The tendency to deflection is proportional nearly to the number of coils.—5. An arithmometer for performing calculations in multiplication. E. H. Knight.—6. A multiplying-reel; an attachment to an anglers' reel which gathers in the slack with multiplied speed at each revolution of the crank. See *reel*.—*Indeterminate, last, etc.* multiplier. See the adjectives.

multiply (mul'ti-pli), *v.* pret. and pp. *multipled*, pp. *multiplying*. [*ME. multiplien*, *multipgen*, *multippen*, < *OF. multiplier*, *multipher*, < *F. multiplier* = *Sp. Pg. multiplicar* = *It. moltipicare*, *moltipicare*, < *L. multiplicare*, make manifold, multiply, increase, < *multiplex*, mani-

fold: see **multifold**.] **I. trans.** 1. To make manifold; increase in number or quantity; make more by natural generation or reproduction, or by accumulation, addition, or repetition: as, to multiply man or horses; to multiply evils.

That God for his grace gave grayn *multiplex*.
Piers Plowman, p. 135. (Richardson.)

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, and multiply my signs and my wonders in the land of Egypt. Ex. vii. 2.

Therefore doth Job open his mouth in vain; he multiplieth words without knowledge. Job xxiv. 16.

When they are come to the bottom, another Cause presently presents it self, which terrifieth those that enter with the multiplied sounds of Cymbals and vncouth ministrals.
Purcell, Pilgrimage, p. 234.

Nothing but Groans and Sighs were heard around,
And Echo multiply'd each mournful sound.
Congress, Tears of Amaryllis.

2. In *arith.*, to perform the operation of multiplication upon. See **multiplication**, 2.—3†. To increase (the precious metals) by alchemical means. See **multiplication**, 3.

An impostor that had like to have impos'd upon us a pretended secret of multiplying gold.
 Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 14, 1650.

Multiplying camera, gearing, glass, etc. See the nouns.

II. intrans. 1. To grow or increase in number or extent; extend; spread.

Be fruitful and multiply. Gen. i. 22.

The word of God grew and multiplied. Acts xii. 24.

As dangers and difficulties multiplied, she multiplied resources to meet them. Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, ii. 16.

2. In *arith.*, to perform the process of multiplication. See **multiplication**, 2.—3†. To increase gold or silver by alchemical means.

Whom that listeth outen his folye,
Let him come forth, and lerne *multiplye*
(Chaucer, *Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 282.)

multiplying-lens (mul'ti-pli-ing-len-z), *n.* See **lens**.

multiplying-machine (mul'ti-pli-ing-ma-shin'), *n.* A form of calculating-machine.

multiplying-wheel (mul'ti-pli-ing-hwel'), *n.* A wheel which increases the number of movements in machinery.

multipolar (mul-ti-pō-lār), *a.* and *n.* [*L. multus*, many, + *polus*, pole: see **polar**.] **I. a.** Having many poles, as a nerve-cell or a dynamo: opposed to **unipolar**, **bipolar**. See **cut** under **cell**, 5. **Multipolar dynamo**, a dynamo in which more than one pair of magnetic poles are used. **Multipolar telephone**, a magneto-telephone in which more than one pole is opposed to the membrane.

II. n. An electromagnetic machine in which several magnetic poles are used or ex- t. Also called **multiple pole**.

multipotent (mul-tip'ō-tent), *a.* [*L. multipotens* (-t-), very powerful, *< multus*, much, + *potens* (-t-), powerful: see **potent**.] Having manifold power, or power to do many things. [Rare.]

By *Jove multipotent*,
Thou shouldst not bear from me a Greekish member
Wherein my sword had not impressure made
Of our rank feud. Shak., *T. and C.*, iv. 6, 129.

multipresence (mul-ti-prez'ens), *n.* [*< multipresens* (-t) + *re*. Cf. **presence**.] The power or act of being present in many places at once, or in more places than one at the same time.

This steely tale of transubstantiation was surely brought into the world, and upon the stage, by that other fable of the *Multipresence* of Christ's body.

Dr. Hall, No Peace with Rome, i. iii. 3.

The medieval schoolmen and modern Roman divines ascribe omnipresence only to the divine nature and person of Christ, unpre- sence to his human body in heaven, and a miraculous *multipresence* to his body and blood in the sacrament of the altar.

Schaf, Christ and Christianity, p. 75.

multipresent (mul-ti-prez'ent), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *presens* (-t-), present: see **present**, a.] Being present in more places than one; having the property or power of multipresence.

multiradiate (mul-ti-rā-di-āt), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *radius*, ray: see **radiate**, a.] Having many rays; polyactinal.

multiradicate (mul-ti-rad'i-kāt), *a.* [*< Ll. multiradix* (-radio-), many-rooted (*< L. multus*, many, + *radix* (radio-), a root): see **radicate**.] Having many roots.

multiramified (mul-ti-ram'i-fid), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *ramus*, a branch, + *facere*, make: see **ramify**.] Much-branched; having many branches.

The Heddings claim to be not less genuine derivatives from the antique branch of Cadwallader than any of the last-named multi-ramified families.

Penock, Heddings Hall, i.

multiramous (mul-ti-rā'mōs), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *ramus*, branch: see **ramose**.] Having many branches.

multiramous (mul-ti-rā'mus), *a.* Same as **multiramous**.

multisaccate (mul-ti-sak'āt), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *saccus*, a sac: see **saccate**.] Having many sacs.

multiscient (mul-tish'ent), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *scient* (scient-), pp. of *scire*, know: see **scient**.] Knowing many things; having much learning.

multiscious (mul-tish'us), *a.* [*< L. multiscius*, knowing much, *< multus*, much, + *scire*, knowing, *< scire*, know.] Having variety of knowledge. *Bailey*.

multisect (mul-ti-sekt'), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut.] Having many segments, as an insect or a worm.

multisection (mul-ti-sek'shun'), *v. t.* To divide into more than two parts.

multisection (mul-ti-sek'shun'), *n.* The act of multisectioning.

multiseptate (mul-ti-sep'tāt), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *septum*, a partition: see **septate**.] In seed, and bot., having many septa, dissepiments, or partitions: as, **multiseptate** spores.

multiserial (mul-ti-sē-ri-āl), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *series*, series: see **serial**.] Having many series: arranged in many rows; multifarious; polystichous.

multiserial (mul-ti-sē-ri-āt), *a.* Same as **multiserial**.

multisiliqueous (mul-ti-sil'i-ku-us), *a.* [= *F. multiliqueus* = *Sp. multilicuous*, *< L. multus*, many, + *siliqua*, siliqua: see **siliquous**.] Having many pods or seed-vessels.

multisonous (mul-ti-sō-nus), *a.* [= *Pg. multisono*, *< L. multisonus*, loud-sounding, *< multus*, much, + *sonus*, sound.] Having many sounds, or sounding much.

multispiral (mul-ti-spi-rāl), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *spira*, spire: see **spiral**.] Having many turns or whorls: applied in conchology (a) to spiral univalve shells of many whorls, and (b) to opercula of many concentric rings.

multistaminate (mul-ti-stam'i-nāt), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *stamen*, the thread of a warp (*Nl. stamen*): see **staminate**.] In bot., bearing many stamens.

multistriate (mul-ti-stri-āt), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *stria*, a streak: see **striate**.] Having many striae, streaks, or stripes.

multisulcate (mul-ti-sul'kāt), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *sulcus*, furrow: see **sulcate**.] Having many sulci or furrows; much furrowed.

multisyllable (mul-ti-sil-a-bl), *n.* [= *It. multisillabo*, *< L. multus*, many, + *syllaba*, syllable: see **syllable**.] A word of many syllables; a polysyllable.

multitentaculate (mul'ti-ten-tak'u-lāt), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *Nl. tentaculum*, tentacle: see **tentaculate**.] Having many tentacles.

multititular (mul-ti-ti'l-yār), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *titulus*, title: see **titular**.] Having many titles.

multituberculate (mul'ti-tū-bēr'ku-lāt), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *tuberculum*, a small swelling, tubercle: see **tuberculate**.] Having many tubercles, as teeth. *Micros, Science*, XXIX, i. 20.

multituberculated (mul'ti-tū-bēr'ku-lāt-ed), *a.* Same as **multituberculate**. *W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit.*, XV, 376.

multitubular (mul-ti-tū'bū-lār), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *tubulus*, a tube: see **tubular**.] Having many tubes: as, a multitubular boiler.

multitude (mul'ti-tud), *n.* [*< F. multitude* = *Sp. multitud* = *Pg. multitude*, *multitudo* = *It. moltitudine*, *multitudine*, *< L. multitudo* (-din-), a great number, a multitude, a crowd, in gram. the plural number, *< multus*, *Ol. mollius*, much, many, appar. orig. a pp. of *altus*, high, deep, orig. pp. of *alere*, nourish, grow: see **altitude**, *old*.] 1. The character of being many; numerousness; also, a great number regarded collectively or as congregated together. Aquinas and others distinguish *transcendental* and *material* multitudes; but it is difficult to attach any definite conception to transcendental multitude, which is the opposite of transcendental unity. Material multitude is the multitude of individuals of the same species, an expression which supposes matter to be the principle of individuation.

Armed freemen scattered over a wide area are deterred from attending the periodic assemblies by cost of travel, by cost of time, by danger, and also by the experience that multitudes of men unprepared and unorganized are helpless in presence of an organized few.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., i. 406.

2. A great number, indefinitely.

It is a fault in a multitude of preachers that they utterly neglect method in their sermons. Watts.

3. A crowd or throng; a gathering or collection of people. According to some ancient legal authorities, it required at least ten to make a multitude. The multitude, the populace, or the mass of men without reference to an assemblage.

The hasty multitude

Admiring enter'd; and the work some praise,
And some the architect. Milton, *P. L.*, l. 730.

That great enemy of reason, virtue, and religion, the multitude. Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, li. i.

Gyn. Multitude, Throng, Crowd, swarm, mass, host, legion. A multitude, however great, may be in a space so large as to give each one ample room; a throng or a crowd is generally smaller than a multitude, but is gathered into a close body, a throng being a company that presses together or fore and aft, and a crowd carrying the closeness to uncomfortable physical contact.

A very subtle argument could not have been communi- cated to the multitudes that visited the shows.

De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

We are now, yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our throngs,
If any order might be thought upon. Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 5, 20.

It crosses here, it crosses there,
Thru' all that crowd confused and loud.

Tennyson, Maud, xxi.

multitudinarian (mul-ti-tū'di-nā-ri), *a.* [*< L. as if *multitudinarius*, *< multitudo* (-din-), a multi- tude: see **multitude**.] Multitudinous; manifold. [Rare.]

multitudinous (mul-ti-tū'di-nus), *a.* [*< L. as if *multitudinosis*, *< multitudo* (-din-), a multi- tude: see **multitude**.] 1. Consisting of a multi- tude or great number.

Multitudinous echoes awake and died in the distance.

Longfellow, Evangeline, li. 2.

2. Of vast extent or number, or of manifold di- versity; vast in number or variety, or in both.

My hand will rather

The multitudinous seas incarnadine,

Making the green one red.

Shak., Macbeth, li. 2, 62.

One might with equal wisdom seek to whistle the vague multitudinous hum of a forest.

K. Thurney, Nineteenth Century, LXXI, 446.

3†. Of or pertaining to the multitude.

At once pluck out

The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick

The sweet which is their poison.

Shak., Cor., iii. 1, 150.

multitudinously (mul-ti-tū'di-nus-lī), *adv.* In a multitudinous manner; in great number or with great variety.

multitudinousness (mul-ti-tū'di-nus-ness), *n.* The character or state of being multitudinous.

Its [nature of] multitudinousness is commended by a sense of power.

J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 151.

multivagant (mul-tiv'a-gant), *a.* [*< L. multus*, much, + *vagant* (-s), pp. of *vagari*, wander: see **vagrant**.] Same as **multivagant**.

multivagant (mul-tiv'a-gant), *a.* [*< L. multus*, much, + *vagus*, wandering, strolling: see **vague**.] Wan- dering much. *Bailey*.

multivalence (mul-tiv'a-lens), *n.* [*< multiva- lens* (-t) + *re*.] The property of being multiva- lent.

multivalent (mul-tiv'a-lent), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *valens* (-t-), pp. of *valere*, be strong. Cf. *equivalent*.] In chem., equivalent in combining or displacing power to a number of hydrogen or other monad atoms.

multivalve (mul-ti-valv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. multi- valve*, *< L. multus*, many, + *valva*, door: see **valve**.] **I. a.** Having many valves. Formerly ap- plicably applied (a) among mollusks, to the coat of shell shells, chitons or *Chitonidae*, and (b) among crustaceans, to the scorn shells or chitons of the family *Halimidae* or *Lepadidae*, once supposed to be mollusks. Also multi- valvular.

II. n. A multivalve zoological shell.

Multivalvia (mul-ti-val'vī-ā), *n. pl.* [*Nl.*, *< L. multus*, many, + *valva*, door: see **multivalve**.] In Linnaeus's system of classification, a divi- sion of his *Tesacea*, including his genera *Chiton* and *Lepus*.

multivalvular (mul-ti-val'vū-lār), *a.* Same as **multivalve**.

multiversant (mul-ti-ver'sant), *a.* [*< L. multus*, many, + *versant* (-s), pp. of *vertere*, turn about, intens. of *verte*, turn: see **verse**. Cf. *conversant*.] Turning into many shapes; as- suming many forms; protean.

multivorous (mul-tiv'ō-rus), *a.* [*< L. multivorus*, having many ways, *< multus*, many, + *via*, way.] Having many ways or roads. [Rare.]

multivocal (mul-tiv'ō-kāl), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. multus*, much, many, + *vox* (voc-), voice: see **vocal**.] **I. a.** Ambiguous; equivocal.

An ambiguous or multivocal word. Coleridge.

Multiloculi, as conducting to brevity and expressiveness, are unwisely condemned, or deprecated.
F. Hall, M.D., Eng., p. 170.

Some (races of silkworms) are *multivoltine*.

Flies . . . are multocular, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their cornea.
Berkham, Physico Theology, viii. 3, note k.

Butter ~~more~~ than meddle overmuch.
(*Don Quixote*, Steele (Hasted, Arber), Ed., p. 85.)

mumbler (mum'blér), *n.* One who mumbles.
Mass mumbler, holy-water swiggers.

George and the Dragon, with sundry whimsical adjuncts.

mummy

mummy (mum'ē-1), *n.*; *pl.* **mummies** (-iz). [Formerly also **mommery**; < OF. **mommery**, *F.* **mommery** (= Sp. **mommery** = D. **mommery** = G. **mommery** = Dan. **mommery**), **mummery**, < **momer**, **mum**, *gd* a mummung; see **mum**.] 1. Pantomime as enacted by mummery; a show or performance of mummery.

Your fathers

Disdain'd the mummery of foreign strollers. *Fenton*.
This festival [of fools] was a religious mummery, usually held at Christmas time.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 308.

2. A ceremony or performance considered false or pretentious; farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade; applied in contempt to various religious ceremonies by people who are of other sects or beliefs.

The temple and its holy rites profan'd

By mumm'ries he that dwell in it disdain'd.

Corper, Exposition, l. 145.

But for what we know of Elousis and its mummery, which is quite enough for all practical purposes, we are indebted to none of you ancients, but entirely to modern sagacity.

De Quincey, Secret Societies, l.

mummet (mum'et), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. corruption of **mommery** (ME. **mommery**): see **quot.**] Luncheon. [Local, Eng.]

This mummery -- which seems to have been a meal in lieu of a nap -- is still the word by which luncheon was called at Bristol in my childhood, but corrupted into **mummet**.

Southey.

mummia (mum'i-ā), *n.* [ML.: see **mummy**.] Same as **mummy**. 2.

He supposed that **Mummia** was made of such as the sands had surprised and buried quick; but the true **Mummia** is made of embalmed bodies of men, as they use to do in Egypt.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 230.

Your followers

Have swallowed you like **mummia**.

Wilder, White Devil, l. 1.

mummick (mum'ik), *r. l.* [Cf. **mommick**.] To eat awkwardly and with distaste. [Prov. Eng. and local U. S.]

mummied (mum'id), *p. a.* **Mummified**. *The Academy*, No. 891, p. 383.

mummification (mum'i-fik-ā-shun), *n.* [= *F.* **mummification**; as **mummify** + **-ation**.] 1. The process of mummifying, or making into a mummy. 2. In *pathol.*, dry gangrene. See **gangrene**, 1.

mummiform (mum'i-fōrm), *a.* [Cf. **mummy** + *L.* **forma**, **form**.] Resembling a mummy; applied in entomology to the nymphs of certain *Lepidoptera*.

mummify (mum'i-fi), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **mummified**, *ppr.* **mummifying**. [= *F.* **mummifier**; as **mummy** + **-fy**.] To make into a mummy; to embalm and dry as a mummy; hence, to dry, or to preserve by drying.

Thou art far

More richly laid, and shalt more long remain

Still mummified within the hearts of men.

John Hall, Poems (1640), p. 50.

There had been brought back to France numerous mummified corpses of the animals which the ancient Egyptians revered and preserved. *Hazley, Amer. Address*, p. 35.

mumming (mun'ing), *n.* [Cf. ME. **mumming**; verbal *n.* of **mum**, *v.*] The sports of mummery; masking or masquerade.

That no manner of personage, of what degree or condition that they be of, at no tyme this Christmas give a mummung with clothes viaged. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 421.

She had borrowed the suit under pretence she meant to play in some mummung or rural masquerade.

Scott, Monastery, xlix.

"Disguisings" and "mummings," i. e. dances or other appearances in costume, no doubt often of a figurative description, were in vogue at Court from the time of Edward III. *A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit.*, l. 82.

mummock (mun'ok), *n.* [Var. of **manimock**. Cf. **mommick**.] An old coat fit to put on a scarecrow.

I haven't a rag or a mummock

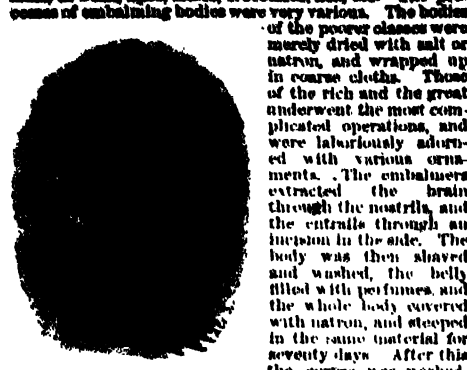
To fetch me a chop or a steak;

I wish that the coats of my stomach

Were such as my uncle would take. *T. Hood*.

mummy (mum'i), *n.*; *pl.* **mummies** (-iz). [Formerly also **mummie**, **mumme**; in late ME. **momy**, **momyan** (def. 2); = D. G. Sw. Dan. **mumie**, < OF. **mumie**, *F.* **momie** = Sp. Pg. **momia** = It. **mumia**, < ML. **mumia**, **momia**, **mumia** = NGr. **potua** = Turk. **mumiya** = Pers. **mūmīdī** (> Hind. **mūmīdī**), a mummy (Hind. also a medicine), < Ar. **mūmīdī**, *pl.* **mūmīdī**, an embalmed body, a mummy, < **mūm** (> Pers. **mūm**, > Hind. **mūm**), wax (used in embalming); cf. Coptic **mum**, bitumen, gum-resin. 1. A dead human body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptian preparation for burial. An immense number of mummies are found in Egypt, consisting not only of human bodies, but of those of various ani-

mals, as bulls, apes, fishes, crocodiles, fish, etc. The processes of embalming bodies were very various. The bodies



Head of Mummy of Seti I, father of Ramses II

of the poorer classes were merely dried with salt or natron, and wrapped up in coarse cloths. Those of the rich and the great underwent the most complicated operations, and were laboriously adorned with various ornaments. The embalmers extracted the brain through the nostrils, and the entrails through an incision in the side. The body was then shaved and washed, the belly filled with perfumes, and the whole body covered with natron, and steeped in the same material for seventy days. After this the corpse was washed, treated with balsam or other antiseptics, and then wrapped up in linen bandages, sometimes to the number of twenty thicknesses. The body was then put into an ornamented case of wood or cartonnage. Sometimes the cases were double. The term mummy is likewise used of human bodies preserved in other ways, either by artificial preparation or by accident. The Chinese, or ancient people of the Canaries, embalmed their dead in a simple but effectual manner. In some situations the conditions of the soil and atmosphere, by the rapidity with which they permit the drying of the animal tissues, are alone sufficient for the preservation of the body with the general characteristics of a mummy. This is the case in some parts of South America, especially at Arica (formerly in Peru) where considerable numbers of bodies have been found quite dry, in pits dug in a dry saline soil. In some places natural mummies are occasionally found in caverns or in crypts, as in a well-known church-crypt in Bordeaux, France. Natural mummies of various animals are often found in such state of preservation as to allow of scientific description of many of their parts.

An imposture perhaps contrived by the Water-men, who, fetching them [the arms and legs] from the **Mummies**, . . . do stick them over-night in the sand.

Savigny, Traveller, p. 100.

2. The substance of a mummy; a medicinal preparation supposed to consist of the substance of mummies or of dead bodies; hence, a medicinal liquor or gum in general. Also **mumma**. See first quotation under **mummia**.

Mummy hath great force in standing blood, which may be ascribed to the mixture of balsam that are glutinous.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., 4. 100.

'Tis true; there's magic in the web of it.
And it was dyed in mummy which the skillful
Conserved of maidens' hearts.

Shak., Othello, III. 4. 74.

Make mummy of my flesh, and sell me to the apothecaries.

Shirley, Bird in a Cage, l. 1.

In or near this place is a precious liquor or mummy growing . . . a moist, redolent gum like, sovereign against poisons.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 124.

Mummy is said to have been first brought into use in medicine by the malice of a Jewish physician, who wrote that flesh thus embalmed was good for the cure of divers diseases, and particularly bruises, to prevent the blood's gathering and coagulating.

Chambers's Cyc., 1736.

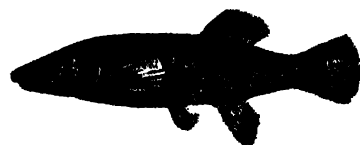
3. In hort., a kind of wax used in grafting and planting trees. 4. A brown color prepared from the asphalt taken from Egyptian mummies, and used as an oil-color by artists. It resembles asphaltum in its general qualities, and has the advantage of being less liable to crack. It was supposed that the asphalt taken from the Egyptian mummies made the finest color. *Proc. Inst.*, III. 361. To beat to a mummy, to beat soundly, or till insensible.

mummy (mum'i), *r. l.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **mummied**, *ppr.* **mummifying**. [Cf. **mummy**, *n.*] To embalm; mummify. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 21.

mummy (mum'i), *n.*; *pl.* **mummies** (-iz). [Short for **mummychog**.] A mummychog. *Massachusetts Fisheries Report for 1872*, p. 51.

mummy-case (mum'i-kās), *n.* In *Egyptian archaeol.*, a case of wood or cartonnage in which a mummy was inclosed, having as nearly as possible the shape of the mummy, and carved and painted so as to represent the dead person. The mummy cases of the rich were often very elaborately painted and inlaid, and were inclosed in a second or outer case of wood, or a sarcophagus of stone, the latter being sometimes also of the form of the mummy, but more frequently rectangular. See *note* in next column.

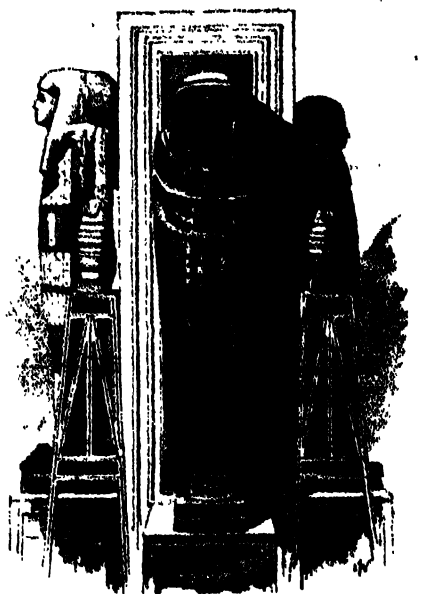
mummychog (mum'i-chog), *n.* [Amer. Ind. **mummachog**.] A salt-water minnow, the com-



Mummychog (*Fundulus majalis*).

mon killifish, *Fundulus heteroclitus*; also, one of numerous other small hyperodonts, killifishes or top-minnows. See **killifish**. Also written

mump



Mummy, use of Khas Hor, between two others.—Bouliak Museum, Cairo, Egypt.

mummachog, **mummichog**, **mumschog**, **mummychog**.

mummy-cloth (mum'i-klōth), *n.* 1. Cloth in which mummies are enveloped, a fabric as to the material of which there is some dispute, but which is generally admitted to be linen. 2. A modern textile fabric made to some extent in imitation of the ancient fabric, and used especially as a foundation for embroidery. 3. A fabric resembling crepe, having the warp of either cotton or silk and the weft of woolen; used for mourning when black on account of its lusterless surface. Also **mummy cloth**.

mummy-wheat (mum'i-hwēt), *n.* A variety of wheat, originally considered a distinct species, *Triticum compactum*, cultivated in Egypt and Abyssinia, and to some extent elsewhere. It has been raised from grains found in mummy cases probably placed there, however, by fraud.

mump (mump), *v.* [Cf. D. **mumpen**, **mump**, cheat; a strengthened form of **mommen**, **mumble**; see **mum**, *v.*] The Gt. **bi-mumpian**, deride, i. e. perhaps ult. related. In part perhaps associated with **munch**, as **crump** with **crunch**, **hump** with **hunch**, **lump** with **lunch**, etc. Hence **mumps**. 1. *Intrans.* 1. To mumble or mutter, as in sulkiness.

And when he's croak or sullen any way,

He mumps, and lowers, and hangs the lip, they say.

John Taylor, Works (1630), (*Nares*.)

When they come with their counterfeit looks, and mumping tones, think them players. *Lamb, Essay of Ruggers*.

2. To mumble; chew; munch, or move the jaw as if munching.

Ag'd mumpian bedlamers. *Nash, Terrors of the Night*.

Spend but a quarter so much time in mumping upon Gabrielism.

Nash, Dedication to Haue with you to Saffron-Walden.

3. To chatter; make mouth; grin like an ape.

Ter. The tailor will run mad upon my life for 't.

Ped. How be mump and inlids; he will ne'er cut clothes again.

Fletcher and Bowyer, Maid in the Mill, III. 1.

4. To emulose aims in a low muttering tone; play the beggar; hence, to deceive; practise imposture.

And then went mumping with a sore leg, . . . casting and whining.

Doubtless his church will be no hospital

For supernuminate forms and mumping shams.

Lowell, The Cathedral.

II. trans. 1. To utter with a low, indistinct voice; chatter unintelligibly.

Who mump their passion, and who, grinning smiling,

Still thus address the faithful voice beguiling.

Goldsmith, Epilogue Spoken by Mrs. Buckley and Miss Gately.

2. To munch; chew; as, to mump food.

She sunk to the earth as dead as a doore nail, and never mump'd crust after.

Nash, Lenten Staffe.

3. To overreach.

What, you laugh, I warrant to think how the young

Beggars and you will mump the poor old Father; but if

all her dependence for a Fortune be upon the Father, he

may chime to mump you both and spoil the Jest.

Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing Master, III. 1.

mump (mump), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A protuberance; a lump. [Prov. Eng.] 2. Any great knotty piece of wood; a root. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

mumper (mun'pér), *n.* A beggar.

Since the king of beggars was married to the queen of sluts, at Lowry hill, near Fougars-hush, being most splendidly attended on by a ragged regiment of mumpers. *Poor Robin* (1604). (Nares.)

The country gentleman (of the time of Charles II.) . . . was . . . deceived by the tales of a Lincoln's Inn mumper. *Mercurius, Hist. Eng.* (Latham.)

mumping-day (munp'ing-dá), *n.* St. Thomas's day, the twenty-first of December, when the poor go about the country begging corn, etc. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

mumpish (mun'pish), *a.* [*< mump* + *-ish*.] Dull; heavy; sullen; sour.

mumpishly (mun'pish-li), *adv.* In a mumpish manner; dully; sullenly.

mumpishness (mun'pish-ness), *n.* The state of being mumpish; sullenness.

mumps (mumps), *n. pl.* (also used as *sing.*). [*Pl. of "mump", n., < mump* + *-s*. Cf. *mumps*.] 1. Sullenness; silent displeasure; sulks. [Rare.]

The Sunne was so in his mumps upon it, that it was almost none before hee could get to cart that day. *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (Hart. Misc., VI. 168). (*Darwin*)

2. A contagious non-suppurative inflammation of the parotid and sometimes of the other salivary glands and of the circumglandular connective tissue; idiopathic parotitis. Mumps is usually an innocent affection without dangers or sequelae. It begins with pain and then swelling behind the jaw, close to the ear, on one side. The pain at first is caused by motion of the jaw or the presence of acids. The other side is involved a day or two later. There may be inflammation of the testes and scrotum in males, or of the mammae, ovaries, and vulva in females, this extension is, however, mostly confined to pubescence and adult life. One attack usually protects. The period of incubation is thought to be from 7 to 14 days.

3. A drinking game.

Now, he is nobody that cannot drinke super nagulum, carmine the hunter's hoop, quaffe usque freze crosse, with leaper gloves, mumps, frolicke, and a thousand such dominating inventions. *Nashe, Pierce Penitence.*

mumpsimus (mump'si-mus), *n.* [A term originating in the story of an ignorant priest who in saying his mass had long said *mumpsimus* for *sumpsimus*, and who, when his error was pointed out, replied, "I am not going to change my old *mumpsimus* for your new *sumpsimus*." The story evidently refers to the post-communion prayer "Quod ore sumpsimus," etc.] An error obstinately clung to; a prejudice.

Some be to stiffe in their old *mumpsimus*, others be to busy and curious in their new *sumpsimus*. *Hall, Hen. VIII.* (Halliwell.)

More chance of circumlocution in their infallible determinator of the true and the false, and, somehow, it cannot be that their old *mumpsimus* is preferable to any new *sumpsimus*. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng.* p. 137.

mun (mun), *n.* [*< ME. mun*, prob. *< Sw. mun* = *Dan. munde* = *G. mund* = *E. mouth*.] The mouth.

One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns. Butter them and sugar them and put them in your *mun*. *Popular rime*, quoted by Halliwell.

mun, *v.* A variant of *mound*, *man*—that is, *must*. [Now only provincial.]

A gentleman *mun* show himself like a gentleman. *B. Jonson, Every Man in His Humour*, I. 1.

mun (mun), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] One of a band of dissolute young fellows who, in the reign of Queen Anne, swaggered by night in the streets of London, breaking windows, overturning sedans, beating men, and offering rude carresses to women; a Mohawk.

mun (mun), *n.* 1. A dialectal variant of *man*, used indefinitely for both numbers of the third personal pronoun (*he, him, they, them*).

I've seed *mun* (him) do what few has. *Kingsley, Westward Ho*, xvi.

Look to *mun* (them) — the works of the Lord. *Kingsley, Westward Ho*, xxx.

2. A familiar term of address applied to persons of either sex and of any age; usually at the end of a sentence and practically expletive; as, mind what I'm tellin' you, *mun*. [Prov. Eng. and southern U. S.]

munch (munch), *v.* [Formerly also *maunch*, *mouch*, *< ME. munchen*, var. of *manchen*, *manchen*, var. of *manngen*, *mangen*, *ent*: see *mange*.] For the relation of *munch* to *maunch*, cf. that of *crunch* to *craunch*.] *I. trans.* To chew deliberately or continuously; masticate audibly; chomp.

And some wolde *munch* hire mete al alone. *Chaucer, Troilus*, I. 913.

I could *munch* your good dry cake. *Shak., M. N. D.* iv. 1. 36.

II. intrans. To chew continuously and noisily.

A sailor's wife had obstinacy in her lap. And *munch'd*, and *munch'd*, and *munch'd*. *Shak., Macbeth*, I. 2. 1.

munch (munch), *n.* [*< munch*, *v.*] Something to eat. *Halliwell.* [Colloq. or prov.]

muncher (mun'cher), *n.* One who munches.

munch-present, *n.* A variant of *maunch-present*.

Muncke battery. A galvanic battery the plates of which are in the form of a horseshoe with one zinc and one copper arm soldered together. These are placed in such a manner as mutually to interlock on a frame which is immersed in a trough of acidulated solution.

muncorn, *n.* Same as *mangcorn*.

mund, *n.* [*AS. < mund*.] In Anglo-Saxon law, protection; security. Compare *mundium*.

Till . . . a waver was given, the wrong-doer remained in the folk's *mund*; and to act against him without such a waver, or without appeal to the folk, was to act against the folk itself, for it was a breach of the peace or frith to which his *mund* entitled him. *J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng.* p. 23.

mund (mund), *n.* [*< L. mundus*, world; see *mound*.] A globe or ball; same as *mound*.

Another angel, alighted, supporting in his muffled hand a *mund* or ball surmounted by a double transomed cross. *Lock, Church of our Fathers*, I. 258.

mundane (mun'dan), *a. and n.* [*In ME. mondan*, *< OF. mondain*, *F. mondain* = *Sp. Pg. mundano* = *It. mondano*; *< L. mundanus*, belonging to the world; *< L. mundus*, the world, *< mundus*, adorned, elegant, clean; cf. *cosmos*.] *I. a.* 1. Belonging to this world; worldly; terrestrial; earthly; as, this *mundane* sphere; *mundane* existence.

The pompous wealth renouncing of *mundain* glory. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 579, App. No. 2. *I. King Pericles*, have lost. This queen, worth all our *mundane* cost. *Shak., Pericles*, III. 2. 71.

A sight . . . fitted for meditation on the volatility of *mundane* things. *Lathrop, Spanish Vistas*, p. 96.

2. In *astrology*, relating to the horizon, and not to the ecliptic. Thus, *mundane parallels* are small circles parallel to the horizon. *Mundane aspects* are differences of azimuth amounting to some simple aliquot part of the circle. But the *mundane aspects* are calculated in such violation of the truths of trigonometry as to leave room for dispute as to what is intended. — *Mundane astrology*. See *astrology*, I. — *Mundane era*. See *era*.

II. n. A dweller in this world.

By the shyppe we may vnderstande ye folyes and errors that the *mundanes* are in, by the se this presente worlde. *Prod. to Watson's dr. of Ship of Fools*.

mundanely (mun'dan-li), *adv.* In a *mundane* manner; with reference to worldly things.

mundanity (mun-dan'i-ti), *n.* [*= F. mondante* = *It. mondantia*, *< ML. mundantia* (-i)s, love of the world, *< L. mundanus*, of the world; see *mundane*.] The quality of being *mundane*; worldliness; worldly feelings; the way of the world.

The love of *mundanity*, wherein do reside the vital spirits of the body of sin. *W. Montague, Devoute Essays*, I. xi. 1.

He could have blessed her for the tone, for the escape into common *mundanity*.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, II. xvi.

mundation (mun-da'shon), *n.* [*= It. mondazione*, *< L. mundatio* (-n), a cleansing, *< L. mundare*, pp. *mundatus*, cleanse, *< mundus*, clean; see *mundane*.] The act of cleansing. *Bailey*, 1731.

mundatory (mun-da-tô-ri), *a. and n.* [*< L. mundatorius*, belonging to cleansing, *< mundator*, a cleanser, *< L. mundare*, pp. *mundatus*, cleanse; see *mundation*.] *I. a.* Having power to cleanse; cleansing. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

II. n.; pl. *mundatories* (-riz). Same as *purificator*.

mund-byrd (AS. pron. münd'birð), *n.* [*AS. (= OS. munda-bird = OHG. munda-bird)*, protection, patronage, aid, a fine (see *def.*); *< mund*, protection, + *byrd*, *< veran*, bear; see *bear* and *birth*.] In *early Eng. hist.*, a fee or fine paid for securing protection.

In the laws of Ethelbert the king's *mundbyrd* is fixed at fifty shillings. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.* 1. 71.

mundic (mun'dik), *n.* [*Corn.*] Iron pyrites, either pyrite or marcasite, and including also arsenical pyrites, or arsenopyrite, which is sometimes called *arsenical mundic*.

There are mines of silver mixed with copper at Kutenberg, to the west of Prague, in which there is a crystal that is thought to be Flores cupri; they find likewise both white and yellow *mundic*, and formerly they had antimony there. *Precious, Description of the East*, II. ii. 220.

mundicidions (mun-di-sid'i-us), *a.* [*< L. mundus*, the world, + *cidere* (in comp. *-idere*), fall, happen: see *cadent*, *chance*.] Happening, to

be met with, or to be looked for in this world. [Rare.]

A vacuum and an exsiccation are *mundifications*. *N. Ward, Simple Cobley*, p. 11.

mundificant (mun-di-fi-kant), *a. and n.* [*= Fg. mundificante* = *It. mondificante*, *< L. mundificans* (-t)s, pp. of *mundificare*, cleanse: see *mundify*.] *I. a.* Having the power to cleanse and heal; cleansing.

II. n. A cleansing and healing ointment or plaster. Also *mundifier*.

mundification (mun-di-fi-kä'shon), *n.* [*= F. mondification* = *Pg. mondificação* = *It. mondificazione*, *< ML. mundificatio* (-n), *< L. mundificare*, pp. *mundificatus*, cleanse: see *mundify*.] The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter.

The juice both of the branches and hearbe itself, as also of the root, is singular for to scour the jaundice, and all things else which have need of cleansing and *mundification*. *Holland, tr. of Pliny*, xlv. 6.

mundificative (mun-di-fi-kä-tiv), *a. and n.* [*= F. mondificatif* = *Sp. Pg. mondificativo* = *It. mondificativo*, *< ML. mundificativus*, *< L. mundificare*, pp. *mundificatus*, cleanse: see *mundify*.] Same as *mundificant*.

mundifier (mun-di-fi-er), *n.* Same as *mundificant*. *Rees*.

mundify (mun-di-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mundified*, pp. *mundifying*. [*< F. mondifier* = *Sp. Pg. mundificar* = *It. mondificare*, *< L. mundus*, clean, + *facere*, make.] *I. trans.* To cleanse; make clean; purify.

Here mercury, here hellebore, Old cloers *mundifying*. *Drayton, Muses' Elysium*, v.

Whatever stains were theirs, let them reside In that pure place, and they were *mundified*. *Crabbe, Works*, VIII. 132.

II. intrans. To do something by way of cleansing.

To cleanse and *mundify* where need is. *Holland, tr. of Pliny*, xxiii. 4.

Or at least forces him, upon the ungrateful inconvenience, to steer to the next barber's shop, to new rig and *mundify*. *Country Gentleman's Vade-mecum* (1699). (Nares.)

mundil (mun'dil), *n.* Same as *mandil*.

mundium, *n.* [*ML. < mund*.] In Anglo-Saxon law, protection. See the quotation.

And the worst oppressions in consequence of the *mundium* (protection given by a noble or rich man to a poorer, for services to be rendered and assessments paid by the latter) led to the fear that a new serfdom might arise. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xx.

mundivagant (mun-div'a-gant), *a.* [*< L. mundus*, the world (see *mundane*) + *vagan* (-i)s, pp. of *vagari*, wander; see *vagrant*.] Wandering over the world. *J. Phillips*. [Rare.]

mundul (mun'dul), *n.* Same as *mundil*.

mundungo, **mundungus** (mun-dung'gô, -gus), *n.* [*Cf. Sp. mondongo*, paunch, tripe, black-pudding.] Tobacco made up into a black roll.

With three *mundungos*, and a breath that smells Like standing pools in subterranean cells. *Satyr against Hypocrites* (1699). (Nares.)

Exhale *mundungus*, ill-perfuming scent. *J. Phillips, Splendid Shilling*.

munerary (mū-ne-rā-ri), *a.* [*< L. munerarius*, belonging to a gift, *< L. munus* (muner-), a gift; see *munerate*.] Having the nature of a gift. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

munerate (mū-ne-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. muneratus*, pp. of *munerare* (*> It. munerare*), give, *< munus* (muner-), *OL. moenus* (muner-), a service, office, function, favor, gift, present, a public show; cf. *munia*, *munera*, duties, service. Hence *remunerate*.] Same as *remunerate*.

muneration (mū-ne-rā'shon), *n.* [*= It. muneratione*, *< L. muneratio* (-n), a giving, *< L. munerare*, pp. *muneratus*, give: see *munerate*.] Same as *remuneration*.

munga (mung'gâ), *n.* Same as *bonnet-macaque*.

mungcorn (mung'körn), *n.* Same as *mangcorn*.

mungeet, *n.* See *mungert*.

mango (mung'gô), *n.* [Perhaps *< mung*, *wong*, *mang*, a mixture, as in *mangcorn*, *mungcorn*. But the termination, in this view, is not explained. The early history is not known. Some conjecture that the word is due to a proper name, *Mungo*. This is a Sc. name.] Artificial short-staple wool formed by tearing to pieces and disintegrating old woollen fabrics, as old clothes. The cloth made from it when mixed with a little fresh wool has a fine warm appearance, but from the shortness of the fiber is weak and tender. See *shoddy*.

mungo (mung'gô), *n.* [*Cf. NL. Mungos*, the specific name of the plant; see *Mungos*.] An

mur², *n.* See **mur¹**.

mur³, **mur⁴**, *n.* [Also **mur⁵**; origin obscure.]

1. A catarrh; a severe cold in the head and throat.

With the nose, mur, and such like rheum.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 605. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Some gentlemanly humour.

The mur, the headache, the catarrh.

Chapman, *Mona D'Olive*, II, 1.

In moth, madam, I have taken a mur, which makes my nose run most pathetically and unbecomingly.

Mardon, Antonio and Melinda, II, III, 2.

2. An epizootic disease, having some resemblance to smallpox, which affects cattle and sheep, and is said to have been transferred to man. *Dunglison*.

Muræna (my-ré-ná), *n.* [NL., < L. *muræna*, *muræna*, the muræna, a fish (> It. Sp. *muræna* = F. *murène*, a kind of eel, the lamprey), < Gr. *μύρανα*, a sea-eel, lamprey, a fem. form, < *μύρα*, a kind of sea-eel.] 1. The typical genus of *Murænidae*. The name has been indiscriminately applied to almost all the symbranchiate and true apodal fishes, but by successive limitations has become restricted to the European murry and closely related species.

2. [L. c.] A fish of this genus. Also written *muræna*.

Murænosocidae (my-ré-ne-só-sí-dá), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Murænosus* (-sós-) + -idae.] A family of eucyphalopod apodal fishes, exemplified by the genus *Murænosus*. They have a regular eel-like form, with pointed head, lateral nostrils and branchial apertures, and tongue not free. The family consists of a few tropical or subtropical sea-eels.

Murænosocina (my-ré-ne-só-sí-ná), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Murænosus* (-sós-) + -ina.] In Günther's system, a group of *Murænidae* platychistis: same as the family *Murænosocidae*.

Murænosox (my-ré-ne-só-s), *n.* [NL., < *Murænosus* + -ox.] The typical genus of *Murænosocidae*, resembling *Muræna*, but with the snout extended like a pike's, whence the name. *M. cinereus*, an East Indian species, attains a length of 5 or 6 feet.

Murænidae (my-ré-ní-dá), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Muræna* + -idae.] A family of apodal fishes, typified by the genus *Muræna*. (a) In Bonaparte's system of classification, a family of *Malacocephali*, embracing all the *Apodes* as well as the *Gymnals*. (b) In Müller's and Günther's systems, a family of physostomous fishes of elongate-cylindrical or eel-like shape, with the vent far from the head, no ventral fin, vertical fins, if these exist, confluent or separated by the tip of the tail, the sides of the upper jaw formed by the tooth-bearing maxillaries, the fore part by the intermaxillary (which is more or less coalescent with the vomer and ethmoid), and the shoulder-girdle not attached to the skull. It corresponds to the *Apodes* and *Lagerer* of recent systematists. (c) In Cope's system, a family of *Coleophali*, with three or fewer opercular bones, no nuchal arch, no glomeral, and no osseous lateral branchiophyls.

murænoid (my-ré-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *muræna* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Murænidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Murænidae*. Sir J. Richardson.

Murænoideidae (my-ré-noi-dí-dá), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Murænoidea* + -idae.] A family of blenniiform fishes, typified by the genus *Murænoidea*. Also called *Asphalotidae*.

murage (mu-ráj), *n.* [< F. *murage* (OF. *murage*, a wall), < *mur*, wall; see **mur¹**, *c.* Cf. *murager*, *muranger*.] Money paid for keeping the walls of a town in repair.

The grant of *Murage* by the sovereign for the privilege of fortifying the cities and repairing the walls.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II, 275.

muragert, *n.* See **muranger**.

murallé (mu-rá-lá), *a.* [F., walled, pp. of *murallier*, < *muraille*, < Pr. *murath* = Sp. *muralla* = Pg. *muralla* = It. *muraglia*, a wall, < *mur*, < L. *murus*, a wall; see **mur¹**.] In *her.*, walled. Also **murallé**.

mural (mu-rá), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *mural* = Sp. Pg. *mural* = It. *murale*, < L. *murulus*, belonging to a wall, < *murus*, a wall; see **mur¹**.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a wall.

Murder'd heaven rejoiced, and soon repair'd Her mural breach.

Milton, P. L., vi, 879.

2. Placed on a wall; of plants, trained on a wall. Where you desire mural fruit-trees should spread, gash, and heat out smoothly off the next unbearing branch.

Reden, *Calendarium Hortense*, January.

These paintings so wonderfully preserved in this small provincial town (Compiègne), are even now among the best specimens we possess of mural decoration. They excel the ornamentation of the Alhambra, as being more varied and more intellectual. J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, I, 379.

3. Resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep; as, a mural structure or formation. — 4. In pathology, noting vesical calculi when rugous and

covered with tubercles. Such calculi are composed of oxalate of lime, and are also called *mulberry calculi*. — **Mural arch**, a wall or walled arch, placed exactly in the plane of the meridian for the fixing of a large quadrant, sextant, or other instrument to observe the meridian altitudes, etc., of the heavenly bodies. — **Mural circle**, an instrument which superseded the mural quadrant, and which has in its turn been superseded by the meridian, or transit-circle. It consists of an accurately divided circle, fastened to the face of a vertical wall with its plane in the plane of the meridian. It is furnished with a telescope and reading-microscope, and is used to measure angular distances in the meridian, its principal use being to determine declinations of heavenly bodies. See **transit-circle**. — **Mural crown**, a golden crown or circle of gold, indented and embattled, bestowed among the ancient Romans on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and there lodged a standard. — **Mural painting**, a painting executed, especially in distemper colors, upon the wall of a building. — **Mural quadrant**, a large quadrant attached to a wall, formerly used for the same purposes as a mural circle. — **Mural standards**. See **standard**. — **Mural tower**, in *milit. arch.*, a tower strengthening a wall but not projecting beyond it on the outside. G. T. Clark, *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*, I, 102.

II. *n.* A wall.

Now is the mural down between the two neighbours.

Shak., M. N. D., v, 1, 208.

murallé (mú-rá-lá), *a.* [< *mural* + -ellé.] Made into a mural crown.

Ardent to deck his brows with *murallé* gold.

J. Philips, *Cervalla*.

murallé (mú-rá-lá), *a.* In *her.*, same as **murallé**. — **murally** (mu-rá-lí), *adv.* In a form or arrangement resembling that of the stones in a wall.

Murally divided spore-cells.

E. Tuckermán, *Genera Lichenum*, p. 138.

Muraneso (mú-rá-nés' or -nóz'), *a.* [< *Murano* (see def.) + -eso.] Of or belonging to Murano, an island town near Venice, celebrated for its glass-manufactories.

Murano glass. See **glass**.

Muratorian (mú-rá-tó-rí-an), *a.* [< *Muratorius* (see def.) + -ian.] Of or pertaining to L. A. Muratori (1672-1750), an Italian scholar. — **Muratorian fragment** (or *canon*), a list of the New Testament writings, edited by Muratori. It dates probably from the second century.

The *Muratorian fragment* on the Canon must have been written about A. D. 170. *Athenæum*, No. 322, p. 447.

muray (mu-rá), *n.* Same as **moray**.

murichonite (múr'chí-són-ít), *n.* [Named after Sir Rodrick I. Murchison (1792-1871), a British geologist.] A mineral, a flesh-red variety of orthoclase or potash feldspar, occurring in the New Red Sandstone near Exeter, England. It shows brilliant golden-yellow reflections in a certain direction.

murder (múr'dér), *n.* [Also and more orig. *murth* (now nearly obsolete); < ME. *morder*, *mordre*, *morth*, *morthre*, < AS. *morthor*, *morthur*, murder, torment, deadly injury, mortal sin, great wickedness (= Goth. *murth*, murder, > ML. *murthum* OF. *mordre*, F. *meurtre*, murder, homicide); with formative -or, < *morth*, death, homicide, homicide, destruction, mortal sin (> ME. *murth*, slaughter, destruction; see **murth**). = OS. *murth* = OFries. *murth*, *mord* = D. *moord* = MLG. *moet*, *moet* = OHG. *mord*, MHG. *mort*, < *mord* = Icel. *mordh* = Sw. Dan. *mord*, murder, = L. *morit* = death, = Lith. *smurtis*, death, akin to Gr. *spora*, mortal, W. *marw* = Bret. *marw*, death, L. *mori*, die (> *mortuus*, dead), Skt. *√ mar*, die; see **mort**, **mord**, **mortal**, etc., in *mortal*, *ambrosia*, *amrita*, etc.] 1. Homicide with malice aforethought; as legally defined, the unlawful killing of a human being, by a person of sound mind, by an act causing death within a year and a day thereafter, with premeditated malice.

What form of prayer

Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul murder!

That cannot be; since I am still possessed

Of those effects for which I did the murder.

My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen.

Shak., *Hamlet*, III, 3, 62.

The name of *murder* (as a crime) was anciently applied only to the secret killing of another. . . . and it was defined, homicidium quod nullo viro, nullo scilicet, clam perpetratur.

Blackstone, *Comm.*, IV, xiv.

2. Slaughter; destruction. — **Aggravated murder**. See **various**. — **Murder will out**, the crime of murder is not to be hid; something is or will be disclosed which was meant to be kept concealed. — **Statute of murders**, an English statute of 1532 for the punishment of murder.

murder (múr'dér), *v. t.* [Also and more orig. *murth*; < ME. *murden*, *morden*, *murtheren*, *morthen*, < AS. *myrthian*, in comp. for *myrthian*, of *myrthian*; cf. OFries. *murthia*, *morda* = D. *moorden* = OHG. *murjan*, MHG. *mürden*, *mürden*, *morden*, G. *er-morden* = Icel. *myrða*

= Sw. *mörda* = Dan. *myrde* = Goth. *murðjan*, murder; from the simpler form of the noun (OS. *murth* = OFries. *murth*, etc.): see **murder**, *n.*] 1. To kill; slay in or as in battle.

Man! of here might men [were] murdered to death; thereof the queen was careful.

William of Palerne (E. R. T. A.), I, 100.

2. To kill (a human being) with premeditated malice; kill criminally. See **murder**, *n.*, 1.—3. To kill or slaughter in an inhuman or barbarous manner.

Calling death banishment, Thou cutt'st my head off with a golden axe, And smilest upon the stroke that murders me.

Shak., R. and J., III, 2, 22.

4. To destroy; put an end to.

Canst thou quake and change thy colour, Murder thy breath in middle of a word, And then begin again, and stop again?

Shak., Rich. III, III, 2, 2.

5. To abuse or violate grossly; mar by bad execution, pronunciation, representation, etc.: as, to murder the queen's English; the actor murdered the part he had to play. — **Murdering bird** or **murdering pie**, the strike or butcher-bird. Also called *wise-murder*. = Syn. 2. *Slay*, *Despatch*, etc. See **kill**.

murderer (múr'dér-ér), *n.* [Also and more orig. *murthurer*; < ME. *mordere*, *morthere*; < *murder* + -er.] 1. A person who commits murder.

In that Yle is no Thief, no *Mordere*, no comoun Woman, no pore beggers, no nevres was man slayn in that Contree.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 222.

2. Some destructive piece of ordnance. One kind thus named was usually placed, on shipboard, at the bulkheads of the forecabin, half-deck, and steerage, and used to prevent an enemy from boarding. Also *murdering-piece*.

But we, having a *Murthurer* in the round house, kept the Lord's side clear, whilst our men with the other Ordnance and Musquets played upon their ships.

John Taylor, *Works* (1830), (Narra.)

Mr. Vines landed his goods at Machias, and there set up a small wigwam, and left five men and two *murderers* to defend it.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II, 152.

= Syn. 1. *Manslayer*, *cutthroat*, *assassin*, *thug*. See **kill**, *v. t.*

murderess (múr'dér-és), *n.* [Also *murdress*; < *murder* + -ess.] A female who commits murder.

Hast thou no end, O fate, of my affliction?

Was I ordain'd to be a common *murderess*?

Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, v, 1.

murdering-piece (múr'dér-ing-pés), *n.* 1. Same as **murderer**, 2.

O my dear Gertrude, this,

Like to a *murdering-piece*, in many places

Gives me superfluous death.

Shak., *Hamlet*, IV, A, 66.

A father's curses hit far off, and kill too; And, like a *murdering-piece*, aim not at one, But all that stand within the dangerous level.

Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, IV, 2.

2. *pl.* Bits of old iron, nails, etc., with which a gun was loaded to sweep the decks of an enemy's ship. Also *murdering-shot*. *Bailey*, 1731.

murderment (múr'dér-ment), *n.* [< *murder* + -ment.] Murder.

To her came message of the *murderment* *Fairfax*.

murderous (múr'dér-us), *a.* [Formerly also *murtherous*; < *murder* + -ous.] 1. Of the nature of murder; pertaining to or involved in murder: as, a *murderous* act.

Since her British Arthur a blood

By Mordred's *murderous* hand was mingled with her flood.

Dryden, *Polyolbion*, I, 184.

If she has deform'd this earthly life

With *murderous* Rapine and seditious Strife, . . .

In everlasting Darkness must she lie.

Prior, *Solomon*, III.

2. Guilty of murder; delighting in murder.

Enforced to fly

Thence into Egypt, till the *murderous* king

Were dead who sought his life.

Milton, P. R., II, 76.

3. Characterized by murder or bloody cruelty. Upon thy eye-balls *murderous* tyranny

Sits in grim majesty, to fright the world.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III, 2, 48.

4. Very brutal, cruel, or destructive. = Syn. *Sanguinary*, *bloodthirsty*, *blood-guilty*, *fell*, *savage*.

murderously (múr'dér-us-lí), *adv.* In a murderous or bloody manner.

murdress (múr'drés), *n.* [< OF. *murdiere*, F. *murtrière*, a loophole.] 1. A *murderer*. — 2. In old fort., a battlement with interlaced or loop-holes for firing through.

mur¹ (múr), *n.* [< F. *mur* = Sp. Pg. It. *mura* = AS. *mār* = OS. *māra* = OFries. *māra* = D. *muur* = MLG. *māre* = OHG. *māra*, *māri*, MHG. *māre*, *māre*, G. *mauer* = Icel. *múr* = Sw. *múr* = Ir. *múr*, a wall, < L. *mūrus*, OL. *mōrās*, *mōiros*, a wall.] 1. A wall.

th had God made us men-like the our mind,
We'd not be here fenc'd in a cage of senses,
But he's been present at these our alarms.

T. Heywood, If you know not Me, I.

The incessant care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the more that should confine it in
So thin that life looks through, and will break out.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 119.

3. Same as *murage*.

muræ (mūr), r. t. [*ME. muren* (= *D. MUR*), *muren* = *OHG. mūrōn*, *MHG. mūren*, *miuren*, *G. muren* = *Icel. mura* = *Sw. mura* = *Dan. mure* = *Sp. Pg. murar* = *It. murare*], *cf. F. murer*, *cf. ML. murare*, wall, wall in, *cf. L. murus*, a wall; see *murel*, n. *cf. immure*, to inclose in walls; wall; immure; close up.

And he had let *muren* alle the Mountayne aboute with a strong Wallle and a fair.

Wanderende Travels, p. 278.

He took a murel strong
Of surest yron, made with many a hucke,
Therewith he mured up his mouth along.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 34.

muræ (mūr), a. [*ME. murr*; by aphesis for *demure*, q. v.; otherwise *cf. ME. murr*, ripe, soft, mellow, also discreet, staid, *cf. L. maturus*, ripe, mature; see *matre*], Soft; meek; demure. *Hallucell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thou art clemens, both myde & mure.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 107.

muræ (mūr), r. t.; pret. and pp. *mured*, ppr. *muring*. [*Origin obscure*.] To squeeze. *Hallucell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

muræ (mūr), n. [*cf. murel*, r. t.] Husks or chaff of fruit after it has been pressed. *Hallucell.* [*North. Eng.*]

muræna, n. See *Muræna*.

murænger (mūr'ŋer), n. [*Also muringer, muringer* (?); *cf. ME. muringer*, *cf. OF. muringer* (?), an officer in charge of town walls, receiving the murage or toll for repairs, *cf. murage*, toll for repairing walls; see *murage*. For the euphonic n. cf. *messenger*, *passenger*, *purveyor*, etc.] An officer appointed to superintend the keeping of the town walls in repair and to receive a certain toll (murage) for that purpose.

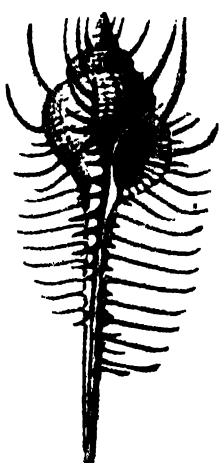
A nominal appointment to the office of *Murænger* still takes place annually [at Chester], though the active duties of the office have long ceased.

Municip. Corp. Report, 1885, p. 3827.

The charter of Henry VII. provides that the mayor and citizens [of Chester] "may yearly choose from among the citizens of the aforesaid city two citizens to be overseers of the walls of the aforesaid city, called *Murængers*, . . . and that they shall yearly overlook and repair the walls of the aforesaid city." *Municip. Corp. Report*, 1885, p. 2822.

Mures (mūr'roz), n. pl. [*NL.*, pl. of *L. mus* (*mur*), mouse; see *Mus*, mouse.] The Old World *Murina* as distinguished from the American *Sigmodontes* by having the molar cusps in series of three across the teeth. There are many genera. The group is only a section of a subfamily of *Muride*.

muræx (mūr'eks), n. [*NL.*, *cf. L. muræx*, the purple-fish.] 1. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Muricidae*. The aperture of the shell is rounded, the canal is long



Muræx tenuispinus.

2. A species of this genus. — 3. Pl. *muræx* or *muræces* (-rek-az, -ri-séz). A caltrop.

muræxan (mūr'ek-san), n. [*cf. L. muræx* + *-an*.] The purpuric acid of Prout ($C_4H_3.NH_2.N_2O_3$). It is a product of the decomposition of *muræxide*.

muræxide (mūr'ek-sid or -sid), n. [*cf. L. muræx*, the purple-fish, + *-ide*.] The purpurate of ammonia of Prout (probably $C_4H_3.N_2O_3$). It crystallizes in four-sided prisms, two faces of which reflect a green metallic luster. The crystals are transparent, and

by transmitted light are of a garnet-red color. It forms a brownish-red powder, and is soluble in caustic potash, the solution having a beautiful purple color. In 1868 and 1869 this substance was largely used as a dye for producing pink, purple, and red, but the introduction of aniline colors put an end to its use.

murgeon (mūr'jōn), n. [*Formerly morgeon*; *cf. F. morgue*, a wry face, *morguer*, make a wry face; see *morgue*]. 1. A wry mouth; a grimace; also, a grotesque posturing.

Proclay is like the great golden image in the plain of Dura, and . . . as Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego were borne out in refusing to bow down and worship, so neither shall (uddy Headrigg) make *murgeons*, or funny-flections, as they call them, in the house of the prelates and curates.

Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

2. A murmur; a muttering or grumbling.

muricite (mūr'i-sit), n. [*cf. F. muricite*; *cf. L. muria*, brine, + *-ite*]. *cf. murate*.] Native anhydrous calcium sulphate, or anhydrite. See *anhydrite*.

muriate (mūr'i-āt), n. [= *F. muriate* = *Sp. Pg. It. muriato*, *cf. NL. muriatum*, *cf. L. muria*, brine.] Same as *chlorid*. **Muriate of ammonia**. Same as *sal ammoniac* (which see, under *ammoniac*). **Muriate of copper**. Same as *alcamide*.

Muriate (mūr'i-āt), r. t.; pret. and pp. *muriated*, ppr. *muriating*. [*cf. L. muria*, brine, + *-ate*]. To put into brine.

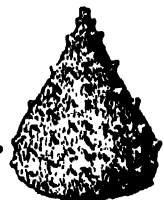
Early fruits of some plants, when *muriated* or pickled, are justly esteemed.

Kelton, Acetaria, § 12.

muriatric (mūr'i-at'ik), a. [= *F. muriatique* = *Sp. muriativo* = *Pg. It. muriatice*, *cf. L. muraticus*, pickled, *cf. muria*, brine; see *muriate*.] Having the nature of brine or salt water; pertaining to or obtained from brine or sea-salt. **Muriatic acid**, the commercial name of hydrochloric acid. See *hydrochloric*.

muratiferous (mūr'i-tif'ə-rus), a. [*cf. murate* + *L. ferro* = *E. bear*]. Producing *muriate* or subnitrate or salt.

muricate (mūr'i-kāt), a. [*cf. L. muricatus*, pointed, *cf. muræx* (*muric*), a pointed rock, a spire.] Formed with sharp points; full of sharp spines or prickles. Specifically: (a) In bot., rough with short and firm excrescences, distinguished from *echinate*, or spiny, by having the elevations more scattered, lower, and less acute. (b) In entom., armed with thick, sharp, but not close-set pointed elevations.



Muricate (pointed) rock.

muricated (mūr'i-kāt-ed), a. Same as *muricate*.

muricatospid (mūr'i-kā-tō-spid), a. [*cf. L. muricatus*, pointed (see *muricate*), + *spidus*, spid.] In bot., covered with short, sharp points and rigid hairs or bristles.

Muricea (mūr'is-ē-ā), n. pl. [*NL.*, *cf. Muræx* (*Muric*) + *-ea*.] Same as *Muricidae*.

murices, n. Latin plural of *muræx*.

Muricidæ (mūr'is'id-ē), n. pl. [*NL.*, *cf. Muræx* (*Muric*) + *-idæ*.] A large family of marine gastropod mollusks, typified by the genus *Muræx*, to which different limits have been assigned. Within even its most restricted extent, the family includes very diversified shells. The animal has a broad foot of moderate length, a long siphon, eyes on the external base of the tentacles, a large purpurigenous gland and teeth of the radula triangular, the median broad and generally prismatic and tridentate and with smaller accessory denticles, the lateral acutely indented and versatile. The shell has the anterior canal straight, the columellar lip smooth and reflected. The operculum is cornuous, and with a subapical or lateral nucleus. The typical species have varices in varying number, but generally three to a whorl. The shells are numerous in tropical seas, and some aberrant members of the family inhabit cold waters of both hemispheres. The family is generally subdivided into two subfamilies, *Muricinae* and *Purpurinae*. Also *Muricea*. See *cf. under Muræx*.

muriciform (mūr'i-si-fōrm), a. [*cf. L. muræx* (*muric*), the purple-fish, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a *muræx* or one of the *Muricidae* in form.

muricine (mūr'i-sin), a. [*cf. L. muræx* (*muric*), the purple-fish, + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Muricidae*; like a *muræx*.

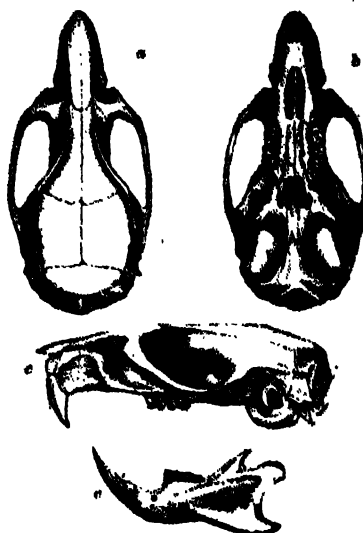
muriciter (mūr'i-sit), n. [*cf. Muræx* (*Muric*) + *-ite*]. A fossil *muræx*, or a fossil shell resembling that of a *muræx*.

muricoid (mūr'i-koid), a. [*cf. L. muræx* (*muric*), the purple-fish, + *Gr. idos*, form.] *Muriciform*; resembling a *muræx*. **Muricoid operculum**, an operculum having a subapical nucleus.

muriculate (mūr'ik'ū-lāt), a. [*cf. NL. muriculatus*, dim. of *L. muricatus*, pointed; see *muricate*.] In bot., minutely *muricate*.

Muridae (mūr'id-ē), n. pl. [*NL.*, *cf. Mus* (*Mur*) + *-idae*.] A family of quadrupeds of the order *Rodentia* or *Ghryna*, typified by the genus *Mus*. It is by far the largest family of rodents, and is of world-wide distribution. They have 2 incisors and 2 molars above

and below on each side (with some rare exceptions). The molars are rooted or rootless, and either tuberculate or flat-topped and with angular enamel folds. The external char-

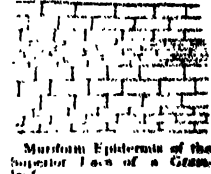


Craniol characters of a leading type of *Muridae*. Skull of a *Muridae* (*Mus mus*), upper view; b, lower view; c, side view of skull and jaw.

acters are very variable, but the pollex is always reduced or rudimentary, and the tail is generally long and scaly. There are many genera, which are grouped in 10 subfamilies: *Swathinae*, *Hydrophinae*, *Flathominae*, *Gerrhinae*, *Phacomysinae*, *Dendromysinae*, *Cricetinae*, *Murinae*, *Arvicolinae*, and *Siphoninae*. See *cf. under Arvicolinae*, *Hamster*, *Leaning*, *honey-rat*, *mouse*, *nut rat*, *Romula*.

muridei (mūr'id or -rid), n. [= *F. muridei*; *cf. L. muria*, brine, + *-idei*.] Bromine; so called because it is an ingredient of sea-water.

muriform (mūr'i-fōrm), a. [= *F. muriforme*, *cf. L. murus*, wall, + *forma*, form.] In bot., resembling the arrangement of the bricks in the walls of a house; applied to the cellular tissue constituting the medullary rays in plants, the epidermis of the leaves of grasses, etc.



Muriform Epidermis of the Superior Leaf of a Grass.

The acicular or colourless spore-type is of a distinct and higher series than the *muriform* or coloured.

Tuckerm., Genera Ichthyum, p. 272.

muriform (mūr'i-fōrm), a. [*cf. L. mus* (*mur*), a mouse, + *forma*, form.] Mouse-like or murine in form; myomorphous.

Murinae (mūr'in-ē), n. pl. [*NL.*, *cf. Mus* (*Mur*) + *-inae*.] The largest and typical subfamily of *Muridae*, represented by the genus *Mus* and closely related genera. They fall into two sections, *Muræ* and *Sigmodontes*, of the Old and the New World respectively. The genera of *Murinae* are: *Mus*, *Pelomys*, *Reithodonta*, *Uromys*, *Haplostoma*, *Acromys*, *Acromys*, and *Reithodonta*, of *Sigmodontes* are: *Argemomys*, *Holochilus*, *Neopomys*, *Uchirodon*, *Reithodonta*, *Sigmodon*, and *Neotoma*.

murine (mūr'in), a. and n. [*cf. L. murinus*, of a mouse, *cf. mus* (*mur*) = *Gr. mus* = *E. mouse*; see *mouse*.] 1. a. *Muriform* or *myomorphous* in general; resembling a mouse or a rat; specifically, of or pertaining to the family *Muridae* or the subfamily *Murinae*.

II. n. A mouse or a rat.

muringer, n. See *muringer*.

muriont, n. An obsolete form of *morton*.

murk, **mirk** (mürk), a. [*Also dial. murk*; *cf. ME. mirke*, *murke*, *cf. AS. mirce*, dark, gloomy, evil, = *OS. mirk* = *Icel. myrk* = *Sw. Dan. mörk*, dark, *cf. O. Bulg. mörak* = *Serv. mrok* = *Pol. mrok* = *Russ. mörak*, darkness; *Gr. apolytis*, in the phrase *apolytis mörak*, 'the darkness of night.'] Dark; obscure; gloomy.

Such mystery saying me smooth to murke.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

It fell about the Murthman.

When nights are long and mirk.

The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballad I. 215).

The chimera peal ruffled with sea-mists mirk.

Lowell, The Black Frenchman.

murk, **mirk** (mürk), n. [*cf. ME. mirke*, *murke*, *cf. AS. mirce*, *myrce* (= *Icel. myrk*, also *mörk*, = *Sw. mörk* = *Dan. mörk*), darkness, gloom, *cf. mörk*, dark; see *murk*], a. [*Gloom*; darkness.

The night drew nigh anon upon this.

And the moon in the murk mightily shone.

Illustration of Tray (E. E. T. B.), I. 1100.

Ere twice in murk and accidental damp

Moist Heperas hath quenched his sleepy lamp.

Shak., All's Well, II. 1. 100.

The soothing lapse of morn to mork.
Immerum, The Celestial Love.

mark¹, mork (mork), *v. t.* [*< ME. merken, mirken* (= *Ice. myrkna*, darken; *< mork¹, a.*] To darken. *Palgrave.*

mark² (mork), *n.* [*< ME. marc².*] Refuse or husks of fruit after the juice has been expressed; *marre.*

markily, morkily (mork-i-li), *adv.* In a murky manner; darkly; gloomily.

markiness, morkiness (mork-i-ness), *n.* The state of being murky; darkness; gloominess; gloom.

As it within that markiness of mind
Work'd feelings fearful, and yet undefined
Byron, Corral, l. 9.

marklinat (mork'linz), *adv.* [*< mork¹ + -linz for -lingz; see -lingz.*] In the dark. *Bailey, 1731.*

markness, morkness (mork'ness), *n.* [*< ME. morknes, myrknes, morkenes; < mork¹, a., + -ness.*] Darkness.

For in myrknes of unknowing that gang,
Withouten lyght of understanding
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 198.

In hell all neuer myrknes be mysounde,
The myrknes thus name I for nighte.
Park Plays, p. 7.

marksomet, morksomet (mork'sum), *a.* [*< mork¹ + -somet.*] Darksome.

Through marksome alre her ready way she makes
Spenser, F. Q., l. v. 28.

marksomeness, morksomeness (mork'sum-ness), *n.* The state of being marksome; darkness. *Sp. Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar, viii.*

murky¹, morky (mork'ki), *a.* [*< mork¹ + -y.*] The older adj. is *mork¹.*] Dark; obscure; gloomy.

The murkiest den,
The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion
Our wormer genius can, shall never melt
Mine honour into lust.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 25.

murky² (mork'ki), *n.* A variety of harpsichord-music in which the bass is in broken octaves.

murlin, murlian (mur'lin, -lan), *n.* A round narrow-mouthed basket. [*Scotch.*]

murilins (mur'linz), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] Bad-derlocks, *Alaria exculenta.* See *Alaria* and *bad-derlocks.* [*Ireland.*]

murmur (mør'mør), *n.* [*< ME. murmur, < OF. murmur, F. murmure = Pr. murmur, murmur = Pg. murmur = It. mormoro; cf. Sp. Pg. murmurio, mormoro = It. mormorio, < L. murmur, a murmur, humming, muttering, roaring, growling, rushing, etc., an imitative word (cf. Hind. murmur, a crackling, crunching), a reduplication of the syllable 'mur, cf. L. mu, (tr. p), a sound made with closed lips, E. mum¹, etc. (cf. murmur, v.)* 1. A low sound continued off continuously repeated, as that of a stream flowing in a stony channel, of a number of persons talking indistinctly in low tones, and the like; a low and confused or indistinct sound; a hum.

In that Vale heron men often tyme grete Tempestes
And Thondres and grete Murmures and Noyses, alle dayes and
nyghtes.
Manderlyke, Travels, p. 281.

The current that with gentle murmur glides
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 25.

The still murmur of the honey-bee.
Keats, To My Brother George.

2. A muttered complaint or protest; the expression of dissatisfaction in a low muttering voice; hence, any expression of complaint or discontent.

Murmur also is oft among servants and grutchon when
hir severals bidden hem do leful things.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Palomydon, the proud kyng, priso of the Grekes,
Made murmur full mekyl in the mene tyme.
Deconstruction of Troy (E. K. T. S.), l. 7198.

Some discontents there are, some kille murmurs.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

3. In *med.*, any one of various sounds, normal and pathological, heard in auscultation. — **Cardiac murmur**, an adventitious or abnormal sound heard in auscultation of the heart. — **Direct cardiac murmur**, murmurs produced by the blood while moving forward, as in stenosis of any orifice. — **Dynamic murmur**, see *dynamic*. — **Flint's murmur**, a murmur resembling that of nitral stenosis as developed in cases of aortic regurgitation in which there is no nitral stenosis. — **Normal vesicular murmur**, the respiratory sounds of health, including the inspiratory and expiratory divisions. — **Regurgitant cardiac murmur**, murmurs produced by the blood as it rushes back past a leaky valve. — **Respiratory murmur**, the sound of the breathing as heard in auscultating the chest. Also called *respiration*.

murmur (mør'mør), *v.* [*< ME. murmur, < OF. (and F.) murmur = Sp. murmurar, mormurar = Pg. murmurar = It. mormorare, murmurare = OHG. murmurôn, murmulôn, MHG.*

G. murmeln, < L. murmurare, murmur, mutter, = Gr. pupupieiv, later pupupieiv, roar as the ocean or rushing water: see murmur, n. Cf. *ML. murrare, D. morren = MHG. G. murren = Ice. murre = Sw. morra = Dan. murre, murmur.*] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To make a low continuous noise, like the sound of rushing water or of the wind among trees, or like the hum of bees.

They murmured as doth a swarm of bees.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 100.

The murmuring surge,
That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high.
Shak., Lear, iv. d. 20.

The murmuring of her gentle voice could hear,
As waking one hears music in the morn.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 290.

2. To utter words indistinctly; mutter. — 3. To grumble; complain; utter complaints in a low, muttering voice; hence, in general, to express complaint or discontent: with *at* or *against*.

The Jews then murmured at him. *John vi. 41.*

Since our disappointment at Ouliquill, Capt. Davis's Men
murmured against Captain Swan, and did not willingly
give him any Provision, because he was not so forward to
go thither as Capt. Davis. *Dampier, Voyages, l. 190.*

— *Syn.* 3. To repine, whimper.

II. *Intrans.* To utter indistinctly; say in a low indistinct voice; mutter.

I . . . heard thee murmur tales of Irm war.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 51.

Though his old complaints he murmured still,
He scarcely thought his life so lost and ill.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, ii. 168.

murmuration (mør-mør-i-shon), *n.* [*< ME. murmuracion, < OF. murmuracion, F. murmuracion = Sp. murmuracion, murmuracion = Pg. murmuracão = It. mormorazione, murmurazione, < L. murmuratio(n-), a murmuring, < murmurare, pp. murmuratus, murmur; see murmur, v.*] 1. Murmuring; discontent; grumbling.

After babblingly cometh grutchyng or murmuracion.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. In *falconry*, a gathering of starlings.

murmurer (mør'mør-er), *n.* One who murmurs; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler.

murmuring (mør'mør-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of murmur, v.*] A continuous murmur; a low confused noise.

As when you hear the murmuring of a throng.
Drayton, David and Goliath.

murmuring (mør'mør-ing), *p. a.* 1. Making or consisting in a low continuous noise.

Where rivulets dance their wayward round,
And beauty born of murmuring sound
Shall pass into her face
Wordsworth, Three Years She Grew.

2. Uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen manner; grumbling; complaining; as, a person of a murmuring disposition.

murmuringly (mør'mør-ing-li), *adv.* With murmurs; with complaints.

murmurish (mør'mør-ish), *a.* [*< murmur + -ish.*] In *pathol.*, resembling a murmur; of the nature of a murmur. See *murmur, n.*, 3. *Lancet*, No. 3411, p. 78.

murmurous (mør'mør-us), *a.* [*< OF. murmurous, murmurous = Pg. murmuroso = It. mormoroso, < ML. murmurosus, full of murmurs, < L. murmur, murmur: see murmur, n.*] 1. Abounding in murmurs or indistinct sounds; murmuring.

It was a sleepy nook by day, where it is now all life and vigilance; it was dark and still at noon, where it is now bright and murmurous. *Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 148.*

And all about the large lime feathers low,
The lilac a summer home of murmurous wings.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Exciting murmur or complaint.

Round his swollen heart the murmurous fury rolls.
Pope, Odyssey, xx. 10.

3. Expressing itself in murmurs.

The murmurous woe of kindreds, tongues, and peoples
Swept in on every gale
Whittier, In Remembrance of Joseph Sturge.

murmurously (mør'mør-us-li), *adv.* With a low monotonous sound; with murmurs.

murnivalt (mør'ni-väl'), *n.* [*Also mournivalt, mournivalt; < OF. mornivalt, "a trick at cards, also a cuff or push on the lips" (Ozgrave), still used in the latter sense; origin unknown.*] 1. In the card-game of gleeck, four cards of a sort.

A murnivalt is either all the aces, the four kings, queens, or knaves, and a gleeck is three of any of the aforesaid.

Complete Gamester (1680) p. 68. (*Norw.*)

2. Hence, any set of four; four.

Cow. Let a protest go out against him.
Murnivalt. A murnivalt of protests, or a gleeck at least.
A. Jackson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

murphy (mør'fi), *n.*; pl. *murphies* (-fiz). [*So called from the Irish surname Murphy; appears in allusion to the fact that the potato is the staple article of food among the Irish—it is called the "Irish potato" in distinction from the sweet potato.*] A potato. [*Colloq.*]

You come along down to Kelly Harrowell's; that's our school-house tack-shop—she takes such stunning *murphies*, we'll have a penn'orth each for tea.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 4.

murt¹, n. See *mur².*

murt² (mør), *v. i.* [*Imitative; cf. purr.*] To purr as a cat. *Hogg. [Scotch.]*

murra (mur'a), *n.* [*L., less prop. murra, myrrha; in Gr. pippia or pippia, also pippia, a material first brought to Rome by Pompey, 61 B. C.; appar. the name, like the thing, was of Asiatic origin.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, an ornamental stone of which vases, cups, and other ornamental articles were made. This material and the various things made from it are mentioned by several Greek and Latin authors, but Pliny is the only one who has attempted any detailed description of it. Unfortunately his accounts are so vague that the material cannot be positively identified, nor has anything been found in the excavations at Rome which is certainly known to be the ancient murra. In the opinion of the best authorities, however, it was fluor-spar, for of the known materials this is the only one found in abundance which has the peculiar coloration indicated by Pliny. The principal objection to this theory is that no fragments of fluor-spar vases have been found in Rome or its vicinity. Vases of murra were at one time considered by the Romans as of inestimable value.

murra (mur'an), *n.* and *a.* [*Formerly also murren; < ME. murrin, murren; < ME. moryne, moryn, < OF. morine = Sp. morriña = Pg. morrinha = It. moria, sickness among cattle, < L. mori, die; see mor¹.*] 1. *n.* A disease affecting domestic animals, especially cattle; a catle-plague or epizootic disease of any kind; in a more limited sense, the same as *foot-and-mouth disease* (which see, under *foot*).

For till moryne mote with ous lech may hit wel a-vowe,
No wot no wight, as lech wene what is yifow to mene.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 228.

This plague of murren continued twenty-eight years ere it ended, and was the first rot that ever was in England.
Stow, Edw. I., an. 1257.

Murra take you, a murra to or on you, etc., plague take you; plague upon you.

A murra on your monster! *Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 88.*

II. *a.* Affected with murrain.

The fold stands empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fattened with the murrion flock.
Shak., M. S. D., ii. 1. 07.

murrainly (mur'an-li), *adv.* [*Also murrenly; < murrain + -ly.*] Excessively; plausibly. *Darwin.*

And ye'd bene there, cham sure you'd murrenly ha wondred.
By. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle, iii. 2.

murray (mur'a), *n.* Same as *moray*.

Murraya (mur'a-g), *n.* [*ML. (Linnaeus, 1771), named after J. A. Murray, a Swedish botanist.*] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the poly-petalous order *Rutaceae* and the tribe *Turantieae*, known by its pinnate leaves, linear awl-shaped filaments, and imbricate petals. Four species are known, of tropical Asia and the islands as far as Australia, very small summer-flowering trees with dotted leaves, small oblong berries, and fragrant white flowers resembling orange-blossoms. *M. exoni* has been called *Minas box*, and its large variety (sometimes regarded as a species, *M. Sumatran*) *Sumatra orange*. The species is valuable for its perfume, and yields a bitter extract, *murrayin*. The seeds of *M. Kani* afford a fixed oil called *simbolae-oil*. See *curry-leaf*.

Murray cod. See *cod².*

murrayin, murrayine (mur'a-in), *n.* [*< Murray + -in.*] See *Murraya*.

murte¹, n. See *mur².*

murte² (mør), *n.* [*Also marre; origin obscure.*] 1. The common guillemot, *Uria* or *Lomvia troile*, and other species of the genus, as *U.* or *L. brin-*



Murte, or Forked Guillemot (*Lomvia troile*).

nicht, the thick-billed murte or guillemot. — **murte**, the slender but quite distinct razor-billed auk, *Alca or Lomvia torda*. See *cut* under *razor-bill*.

murra (mūr'ā), n. [C. murra + lat.] A small bird of the oak family, *Alcedo*, related to the murres. Several species of murra inhabit the North Pacific; they belong to the genera *Brachyramphus* and *Spizella*. The murra is a small bird, with a black head and back, and a white breast. The murra is a small bird, with a black head and back, and a white breast. The murra is a small bird, with a black head and back, and a white breast.

murra, n. An obsolete form of *murra*.

murra (mūr'ā), a. and n. [C. OF. *more* = Sp. *morado* = It. *morato*, mulberry-colored, < ML. *moratus*, black, blackish (cf. *moratum*, a kind of drink, wine colored with mulberries: see *more*), < L. *morus*, a mulberry: see *more*.] I. a. Of a mulberry (dark-red) color.

The leaves of some trees turn a little *murra* or reddish. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 512.

After him followed two pert apple-squires: the one had a *murra* cloth gown on. Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 420).

II. n. In *herb*, a tincture of a dark-reddish brown, also called *sanguine*, indicated in heraldic representations in black and white by lines crossing each other diagonally at right angles.

murra, n. See *murra*.

murra, n. See *murra*.

murra, n. A variant of *Morian*.

murra (mūr'ā), n. pl. [L. also less prop. *murra*, *myrrina*, neut. pl. of *myrrina*, of *murra*: see *myrrine*.] Murrine vessels, chiefly shallow vessels and cups. See *murra*.

Murra continued to be in request down to the close of the empire, and legal writers are continually mentioning them as distinct things from vessels of glass or of the precious metals. King, Nat. Hist. of Gems, p. 188.

murra, n. An error for *murra*.

murra (mūr'ā), n. [Also *myrrine*, *myrrine*, < L. *myrrinus*, less prop. *myrrinus*, *myrrinus*, of *murra*: see *murra*.] Made of or pertaining to *murra*. See *murra*.

How they quaff in gold,
Crystal, and *myrrine* cups, emboss'd with gems
And studs of pearl. Milton, P. R., iv. 119

Murra glass, a modern decorative glass-manufacture, in which gold and other metals are used for decoration in the body of the glass and are seen through the glass itself: precious stones are sometimes embedded in the paste.

murra, n. An obsolete form of *murra*.

murra (mūr'ā), n. Same as *murra*.

murra (mūr'ā), n. [Ar. (> Turk.) *murshid*, a spiritual guide; cf. *rashid*, orthodox, *rashid*, prudent, *rashid*, prudence, orthodoxy.] The head of a Mohammedan religious order. Encyc. Brit., VII. 113.

murra, n. A Middle English form of *mirth*.

murra, n. [ME., < AN. *morth*, murder: see *murder*.] Murder; slaughter.

The scourge was so stiffe the strong men and
That full mekell was the murra, & nony was ded.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1083.

murra, n. See *murra*, etc.

murra (mūr'ā), n. [Ar. *murra*, *murra*, n. A palm, *Artocaryum Murra*.

murra (mūr'ā), n. [Ar. *murra*, *murra*, n. The astringent bark of *Dyoscorea spicata*, of the West Indies and South America, used in Brazil for tanning.

murra, a. An obsolete form of *murra*.

Mus (mus), n. [NL., < L. *mus* = Gr. *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The leading genus of *Muridae*, typical of the subfamily *Murina*. The term was formerly used with great latitude for the whole family and various other rodents. It is now restricted to species like the common house-mouse, *Mus musculus*; the common rat, *M. decumanus*; the black rat, *M. rattus*; *M. sylvaticus*, the wood-mouse of Europe; and *M. minutus*, the harvest-mouse of the same continent. It still includes a great many species of mice and rats, all indigenous to the Old World. Also *Musca*. See cut under *harvest-mouse*.

Musa (mū'zā), n. [NL. (Plumier, 1703), prob. < Ar. *wāze*, banana.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the order *Scitamineae* and the tribe *Musae*, known by its tubular calyx. There are about 30 species, natives of the tropics. They are herbs with thick smooth tree-like stems formed of sheathing petioles, rising 4 to 30 feet high from solid watery bulbs, with large oblong leaves from 3 to 20 feet long, and yellowish flowers in the axils of large ornamental bracts (often purplish) the whole forming a long nodding spike. *M. sapientum* is the banana. *M. paradisiaca* (perhaps not distinct fr. in the former) is the plantain. *M. textilis* is the Manila hemp. The finest ornamental species is *M. Eschscholii*, the Abyssinian banana. See cut under *banana* and *plantain*.

Musaceae (mū'zā-sē-ā), n. pl. [NL. (Massey, 1816), < *Musa* + -aceae.] A natural order of monocotyledonous plants, typified by the genus *Musa*; the banana or plantain family. It embraces 4 other genera.

musaceous (mū'zā-si-us), a. [C. *Musaceae* + -ous.] In bot., of or relating to the *Musaceae*.

musographist, **musography**, etc. See *musography*, etc.

musard, a. and n. An obsolete form of *musard*.

musard (mū'zārd), a. [C. *Musard*; as *Musard* + -ed.] Relating to the *Musard* or poetry; poetical. [Rare.]

musard, n. See *musard*.

Muselman (mus'al-man), n. and a. Same as *Musliman*.

musang (mū-sang'), n. [Malay *mūsang*.] A viverrid mammal of the genus *Paradoxurus*, *P. hermaphroditus* (also called *P. musanga*, *P.*



Musang (*Musanga ferox*).

typus, and *P. faeriat*, occurring throughout the countries east of the Bay of Bengal—Burma, Siam, the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. It has the back generally striped, a pale band crosses the forehead, and the whiskers are black. The name extends to any *paradoxurus*, and to some similar animals. The golden musang is *P. aureus*; the hill musang is *P. grayi*; the three-striped white-eared musang is *Arctogale leucotis*. See *paradoxurus*.

musard (mū'zār), n. [C. *musette*.] An itinerant musician who played on the *musette*; a bagpiper. Webster.

Musarabic (mū-zar'ā-bik), a. A variant of *Muzarabic*.

musard (mū'zārd), n. [C. ME. *musard*, < OF. (und F.) *musard* (= It. *musardo*), < *musard*, *musard*; see *musard*.] 1. A musar or dreamer; a vagabond.

All men wold holde thee for musard,
That debonaire have founde thee.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4034.

We no do but as musardes, and ne a-wayte nought elles
but what we shall be take as a bridle in a netto, for the
sainces he but a lounse hens, that all the centre robbed and
destroye. Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 183.

2. A foolish fellow. Halliwell, [Prov. Eng.]

Mus. B. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Music*.

Musca (mus'kā), n. [L., = Gr. *μῦς*, a fly; see *musard*. Hence ult. *mosquito*.] 1. A genus of flies, or two-winged insects, founded by Linnaeus in 1763. Formerly applied to *Diptera* at large, and to sundry other insects, as many of the *Hymenoptera*, now the type of the family *Muscidae*, and restricted to such species as the common house-fly, *M. domestica*. As at present restricted, *Musca* is characterized by having the antennae bristly, thickly feathered on both sides, the fourth longitudinal vein of the wings bent at an angle toward the third, and middle lobe without any strong bristles or spurs on the inner side. In this sense it is not a very large genus, having but 14 species in Europe and 5 in North America, two of the latter, *M. domestica* and *M. cornuta*, being common to both continents. See cut under *house-fly*.

2. [L. c.] A fly or some similar insect. [In this sense there is a plural, *muscae* (-æ).] — 3. The Fly, a name given to the constellation also called *Apis*, the Bee. It is situated south of the Southern Cross, and east of the Chameleon, and contains one star of the third and three of the fourth magnitude. The name was also formerly given to a constellation situated north of Arcturus. — *Musca triplices*, an old name of the loboceros flies: so called because they continually wave their antennae. — *Musca volitantes*, specks appearing to dance in the air before the eyes, supposed to be due to opaque points in the vitreous humor of the eye.

Muscadel (mus'ka-del), n. [Also *muscatel*; early mod. E. *muscadell*; < OF. *muscadell*, also *muscadell*, F. *muscadell* = Sp. *muscadell* = It. *muscadello*, *muscadello*, < ML. *muscadellum*, also, after Rom., *muscadellum*, a wine so called, dim. of *muscatum*, the odor of musk (> It. *muscato*, musk, etc., > F. *muscat*, a grape, wine, pear so called): see *muscat*.] 1. A sweet wine: same as *muscat*, 2.

He calls for wine, . . . quaff'd off the muscadell,
And throw the wags all in the sexton's face.
Shak., T. of the A., III. 2. 174.

2. The grapes collectively which produce this wine. See *Malaga grape*, under *Malaga*.

In Candia they growe grett Vines, and especially of mal-
wey and muscadell.
Torkington, Marie of Eng. Travell, p. 20

3. A kind of pear.

muscadin (F. pron. mūs-ka-dān'), n. [F.: see *muscadine*.] A dandy; a fop.

Your muscadine of Paris and your dandies of London.
Dorset, Coningsby, iv. 11

muscadine (mus'ka-din), n. and a. [Formerly also *muscadine*, < F. *muscadine*, a musk-lozenge, also dandy, beau, (It. *muscadino*, a grape, pear, apricot so called (Florio), < *muscato*, musk: see *muscat*.] I. n. Same as *muscadell*.

He . . . is at this instant breakfasting on new laid eggs
and muscadine.
Abot, Kenilworth, l.

II. a. Of the color of muscadell.

Most decoctions of astringent plants, of what color so-
ever, do leave in the liquor a deep and muscadine red.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12

musca, n. Plural of *musca*, 2.

Muscales (mus-kā'lex), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *musca*, of *musca*, < L. *musca*, a fly: see *musca*.] In bot., an alliance of aerogens, divided into *Hepaticae* and *Musci*: same as *Muscineae*.

muscallonge, n. Same as *muscallonge*.

muscardine (mus'kar-din), n. [C. F. *muscardine*, a fungus so called (cf. *muscardin*, a dormouse: see *muscardine*), < It. *muscardino*, a musk confit, grape, pear, etc., var. of *muscardino*, F. *muscardin*, a musk-lozenge: see *muscardine*.] 1. A fungus, *Botrytis Hanniana*, the cause of a very destructive disease in silkworms. — 2. The disease produced in silkworms by the *muscardine*.

muscardine (mus'kar-din), n. [C. F. *muscardin*, a dormouse, prob. for *muscardin*, a musk-lozenge, with ref. to the animal's odor.] The dormouse, *Muscardinus aellianarius*.

Muscardinus (mus-kar-din-us), n. [NL., < F. *muscardin*, a dormouse: see *muscardine*.] A genus of dormouse of the family *Myodidae*, with a cylindrical bushy tail and thickened glandular cardiac portion of the stomach. The common dormouse of Europe, *M. aellianarius*, is the type. See cut under *dormouse*.

Muscari (mus-kā'ri), n. [NL. (Philip Miller, 1724), said to be so called "from their musky smell," < It. *musca*, musk: see *musca*.] But the term, -ari is appar. an immediate or ult. error for -arium. The word intended is appar. *Muscarium*, so called in ref. to their globular heads, < L. *muscarium*, a fly-brush, also an umbel, < *musca*, a fly.] A genus of ornamental plants of the order *Liliaceae* and the tribe *Scillaceae*, characterized by its globose or urn-shaped flowers. About 40 species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. They bear a few narrow fleshy leaves from a central bulb, and leafless scapes with a raceme of nodding flowers, usually blue. They are closely akin to the true hyacinth. The species in general are called *orange* or *glaze hyacinth*, especially *M. botryoides*, a common little garden flower of early spring, with a dense raceme of dark blue flowers, like a minute grape-cluster. It is now naturalized in the United States. *M. muscaria*, from its odor, is called *musky hyacinth*.

Muscaria (mus-kā'ri-ā), n. pl. [NL., < L. *musca*, a fly: see *Musca*.] A tribe of brachycerous dipterous insects, containing those flies whose proboscis is usually terminated by a fleshy lobe, as in the house-fly: now equivalent to *Muscida* in the widest sense.

muscarian (mus-kā'ri-an), n. [C. NL. *Muscaria*, q. v. + -an.] Any ordinary fly, as a member of the *Muscaria*.

muscariform (mus-kā'ri-form), a. [C. L. *muscarium*, a fly-brush (< *musca*, a fly), + *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a brush; brush-shaped; in bot., furnished with long hairs toward one end of a slender body, as the style and stigma of many composites.

muscarine (mus'ka-rin), n. [C. NL. *muscarium* (see def.) + -ine.] An extremely poisonous alkaloid (C₁₁H₁₃NO₂) obtained from the fly-fungus, *Agaricus muscarius*. It produces myosis, infrequent pulse with prolonged diastole, salivation, vomiting, spasms of the muscles of the intestines, tumultuous peristalsis, great muscular weakness, dyspnoea, and death.

muscat (mus'kat), n. [C. F. *muscat*, a grape, wine, pear so called, < It. *muscato*, musk, wine, < ML. *muscatum*, the odor of musk, neut. of *muscatum*, musky, < It. *musca*, musk: see *musca*.] Hence *muscatel*, *muscadell*, *muscadine*.] 1. A grape having a strong odor or flavor as of musk. There are several varieties of grapes, mostly white, which come within this category.

2. Wine made from muscat-grapes, or of similar character to that so made, usually strong and more or less sweet. Also called *muscadell*.

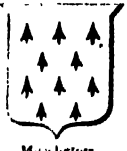
He hath also sent each of us some anchovies, olives, and muscat, but I know not yet what that is, and am ashamed to ask.
Pepper, Mary, l. 224

muscatel (mus'ka-tel), n. Same as *muscadell*.

Muscatorium (mus-kā'th-ri-um), n. [ML., a fly-brush, < L. *musca*, a fly.] *Ecclae*, same as *flabellum*, 1.

muschelkalk (mush'-el-kalk), *n.* [*G.*, < *muschel*, shell, + *kalk*, lime or chalk.] One of the divisions of the Triassic system as developed in Germany, occupying a position between the Keuper and Bunter. See *Triassic*. In both Germany and France it is subdivided into three zones, the upper one of which is a true shelly limestone, as the name indicates, while the other two are also chiefly limestone, but much less fossiliferous than the first. The formation is important on account of the beds of salt and anhydrite which it contains.

muschetor, muschetour (mus'-eh-tor, -tör), *n.* [*< OF. muschetur, F. muschetur*, little spots, < *OF. muscheter, F. muscheter*, spot, < *OF. mousse, F. mouche*, a fly, a spot, < *L. musca*, a fly; see *mouch*.] In *her.*, a black spot resembling an ermine spot, but differing from it in the absence of the three specks. See *ermine*, 5.



Muscivora.

Musci (mus'-si), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl.* of *L. muscus*, moss; see *moss*.] A large class of cryptogamous plants of the group *Muscineae* or *Bryophyta*; the mosses. They are low tufted plants, a few inches in height, always with a stem and distinct leaves, producing sporocarpia (spores) which usually open by a terminal lid and contain simple spores alone. The germinating spore gives rise in the typical families to a filamentous coniform prothallium, upon which is produced the leafy plant, those together constituting the sexual generation or oophyte. The sexual organs are antheridia and archegonia, and from the fertilized oöspore proceeds the sporogonium or "moss fruit," which in itself comprises the non-sexual generation or sporophyte. The sporogonium or capsule, which is rarely indehiscent or splitting by four longitudinal slits, usually opens by a lid or operculum; beneath the operculum, and arising from the mouth of the capsule, are commonly one or two rows of right processes, collectively the peristome, which are always some multiple of four; those of the outer row are called *teeth*; those of the inner, *cilia*. Between the rim of the capsule and the operculum is an elastic ring of cells, the annulus. The *Musci* are classified under four orders: the *Bryaceae* or true mosses (which are further divided into acrocarpous, or terminal-fruited, and pleurocarpous, or lateral-fruited), *Phanogoneae*, *Andropogoneae*, and *Sphagnumaceae*. See *cut* under *moss*.

Muscicapa (mu-sik'-a-pä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. musca*, fly, + *capere*, take.] A Linnéan genus of flycatchers. It was formerly of great extent and indiscriminate application to numerous small birds which capture insects on the wing, but is now restricted to the most typical *Muscicapidae*, such as the blackcap, *M. atricapilla*, the spotted flycatcher, *M. grisea*, the white-collared flycatcher, *M. collaris*, etc. See *cut* under *flycatcher*.

Muscicapidae (mus-i-kap'-i-dä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Muscicapa* + *-idae*.] A family of Old World oscine passerine birds, typified by the restricted genus *Muscicapa*; the flycatchers. They are elchomorphous turdiform or thrush-like *Passeres*, normally with 10 primaries, 12 rectrices, notched tail, and a gapeless bill of a flattened form, broad at the base, with a ridged culmen and long rectal vibrissae. Their characteristic habit is to capture insects on the wing. Some are American, though many American flycatching birds of the selenophagous division of *Sylviidae* and of the clunatorial family *Tyrannidae* have been included in *Muscicapidae*. Upward of 60 genera and nearly 400 species are placed in this family in its most restricted sense.

Muscicapinae (mu-sik'-a-pi-nä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Muscicapa* + *-inae*.] The flycatchers as a subfamily of *Muscicapidae* or of some other family.

muscapine (mu-sik'-a-pin), *a.* Pertaining or in any way relating to the genus *Muscicapa*.

muscole (mus'-i-köl), *a.* [*< L. muscus*, moss, + *colere*, inhabit.] In bot., living upon decayed mosses or *Hepaticae*, as certain lichens.

muscoline (mu-sik'-ö-lin), *a.* [*< muscole* + *-ine*.] Same as *muscole*.

muscolous (mu-sik'-ö-lus), *a.* [*< muscole* + *-ous*.] Same as *muscole*.

Muscidae (mus'-i-dä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Musca* + *-idae*.] The representative and by far the largest family of the order *Diptera*; the flies. The limits and definition of the family vary widely. It is now commonly restricted to forms with short three-jointed antennae, the third joint of which is setose; the proboscis normally ending in a fleshy lob and the palpi generally projecting; five abdominal segments; two tarsal pulvilli; and no false vein in the wing. The *Muscidae* comprise more than a third of the order *Diptera*, and are divided into numerous subfamilies, which are regarded as families by some writers. They are primarily divided into *Culicidae* and *Acalyptratae*, according as the tegulae are large or very small.

musci-form (mus'-i-för-m), *a.* [*< NL. musci-formis*, < *L. musci*, a fly, + *forma*, form.] Fly-like; resembling a common fly; of or pertaining to the *Musci-formes*.

musci-form (mus'-i-för-m), *a.* [*< L. muscus*, moss, + *forma*, form, shape.] In bot., same as *muscol*.

Musci-formes (mus-i-för'-mex), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl.* of *musci-formis*; see *musci-form*.] A section of musci-form *Apulidae*, containing those crassiflex which resemble common flies, having a comparatively stout body and short legs.

Muscinae (mu-si'-nä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Musca* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Muscidae*, exemplified by the genus *Musca*, in which the antennal bristle is feathered to the tip, and the first posterior cell of the wing is much narrowed or closed.

Muscineae (mu-sin'-ë-sä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. muscus*, moss, + *-inae* + *-ae*.] A group of higher cryptogams, cörrinates in rank with the *Thallophyta*, *Pheridophyta*, and *Phanerogamia*, and embracing the two classes *Musci* and *Hepaticae*; same as *Bryophyta*.

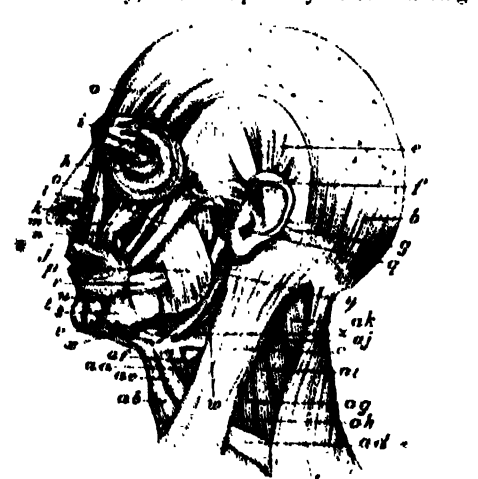
Muscivora (mu-siv'-ä-gä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. musca*, a fly, + *vorare*, devour.] A genus of flycatchers; same as *Dumetia*.

Muscivora (mu-siv'-ä-gä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Musci* (capa) + *vora* (vora).] A genus of clunatorial flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidae*, founded by Lafresnaye in 1837; so called from some resemblance to chits. The species are numerous, all South American. *M. ruficervix* and *M. farinucha* are examples.

muscite (mus'-it), *n.* [*< L. muscus*, moss, + *-ite*.] A fossil plant of the moss family, found in amber and certain fresh-water Tertiary strata. *Page*.

Muscivora (mu-siv'-ä-gä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. musca*, a fly, + *vorare*, devour.] A genus of South American crested flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidae*. It was established by Cuvier in 1790, and was afterward called by him *Muscivora*, the monche-rolles. There are several species, as *M. cristata* and *M. coronata*. The term has also been variously applied to other birds of the same family, as by G. R. Gray in 1840 to species of *Micropus*, and by Lesson to certain flycatching birds of a different family.

muscle (mus'-l), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *muskle*; < *F. muscle* = *Fr. muscle*, *muscle* = *Sp. músculo* = *Pg. musculo* = *It. muscolo* = *D. G. Sw. Dan. muskel*, a muscle, < *L. musculus*, a muscle, a little mouse, dim. of *mus*, a mouse, = *Gr. mus*, a mouse, also a muscle, = *G. mous*, a mouse, a muscle; cf. *F. souris*, a mouse, formerly the brawn of the arm, *Corn. logodon fer*, cuff of the leg, lit. mouse of leg; the more prominent muscles, as the biceps, having, when in motion, some resemblance to a mouse; see *mousse*. Hence *muscle*, *muscle*, *muscle*. The pron. mus'-l instead of mus'-kl is prob. due to the ult. identical *muscle*, *muscle*, where, however, the pron. of *e in -cle* as 'soft' is irregular, though occurring also in *corpuscule*.] 1. A kind of animal tissue consisting of bundles of fibers whose essential physiological characteristic is contractility, or the capability of contracting



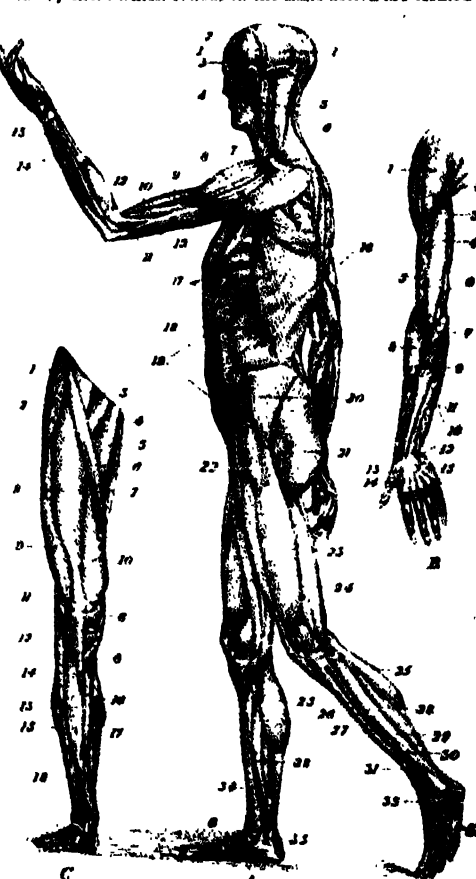
Muscles of Human Head, Face, and Neck.

a, anterior; b, posterior; belly of myoepistomialis, extending over the scalp; c, sternocleidomastoid; d, trapezius (a small part of it); e, atrophius aureus; f, atrophius aureus; g, tracheus aureus; h, orbicularis palpebrarum; i, orbicularis supercilii; j, orbicularis oculi; k, four small muscles of the nostril (the line marks the anterior dilatator naris, behind which is the posterior dilatator); l, compressor narium (next to the tip of the nose); m, the depressor alae nasi (directly below the posterior dilatator); n, levator labii superioris alaeque nasi; o, levator labii superioris, beneath which lies, unmarked, the levator anguli oris; p, angustator minor; q, angustator major; r, superciliaris; s, deep part of the masseter; t, marialis, beneath which lies the biceps; u, masseter, little oblique; v, depressor anguli oris; w, levator menti; x, levator labii inferioris; y, anterior and posterior belly of digastricus; z, mylohyoid; a, stylohyoid; b, hyoglossus; c, thyrohyoid; d, sternohyoid; e, anterior and posterior belly of omohyoid; f, a small part of inferior constrictor of the pharynx, just above which a small part of the middle constrictor is exposed; g, a sternus medius; h, sternus inferior; i, a sternus posterior; j, levator anguli scapulae; k, pectoralis capitis. The platysma, which covers much of the neck and the lower part of the face, has been removed.

in length and dilating in breadth on the application of a proper stimulus, as the impulse of a motor nerve, or a shock of electricity; flesh; "lean meat." By such change of form, the muscles become the immediate means of motion of the different parts of the body; and of locomotion of the body as a whole.

2. A certain portion of muscle or muscular tissue, having definite position and relation with surrounding parts, and usually fixed at one or both ends. Any one of the separate masses or bundles of muscular fibers constitutes a muscle, which as a whole and in its subdivisions is enveloped in fascial connective tissue and usually attached to the part to be moved by means of a tendon or sinew. Muscles are for the most part attached to bones, with the perosteum of which their tendons are directly continuous. The most extensive or most fixed attachment of a muscle is usually called its *origin*; the opposite end is its *insertion*. Individual muscles not only change their shape during contraction, but are of endlessly varied shapes when at rest, indicated by descriptive terms, as *circular*, *funiform*, *penniform*, *digitiform*, etc., besides which each muscle has its specific name. Such names are given from the attachments of the muscle, as *sternocleidomastoid*, *omohyoid*; or from function, as *flexor*, *extensor*; or from position, as *pectoralis*, *glutealis*; or from shape, as *deltoid*, *trapezoid*; or from some other quality or attribute, in an arbitrary manner. (Fascial muscles are those whose fibers return upon themselves; they constitute sphincters, as of the mouth, eyelids, and anus. The swelling part of a muscle is called its *belly*; when there are two such, separated by an intervening tendon, the muscle is *double bellied* or *digastric*. Muscles whose fibers are set obliquely upon an axial tendon are *penniform* or *bipenniform*. Muscles whose fibers are all parallel are called *simple* or *rectilinear*; those whose fibers intersect or cross each other are called *compound*. Muscles which act in opposition to one another are termed *antagonistic*; those which concur in the same action are termed

Aponeurotic or fascial investment of Muscles of Right Arm. f, flexor; d, deltoid; b, biceps; c, supinator longus.



Principal Muscles of the Human Body.

1, 2, occipitofrontalis; 3, serratus; 4, orbicularis palpebrarum; 5, masseter; 6, sternocleidomastoid; 7, trapezius; 8, platysma; 9, scapularis; 10, deltoid; 11, biceps; 12, brachialis anticus; 13, triceps; 14, supinator; 15, latissimus dorsi; 16, serratus magnus; 17, obliquus externus abdominis; 18, rectus abdominis; 19, gluteus medius; 20, gluteus maximus; 21, tensor vaginæ femoris; 22, vastus medialis; 23, biceps femoris or biceps flexor cruris; 24, inner and outer heads of gastrocnemius; 25, tibialis anticus; 26, extensor longus digitorum; 27, peroneus tertius; 28, peroneus longus; 29, peroneus brevis; 30, peroneus tertius; 31, tendon of extensor proprius hallucis; 32, flexor longus digitorum; 33, tendo Achilles; 34, insertion of peroneus major; 35, coracobrachialis; 36, biceps; 37, brachialis anticus; 38, small part of triceps; 39, pronator radii lateralis; 40, supinator longus; 41, flexor carpi radialis; 42, flexor carpi ulnaris; 43, flexor digitorum profundus; 44, flexor digitorum superficialis; 45, flexor pollicis; 46, adductor pollicis; 47, adductor minimi digiti; 48, border of gluteus medius; 49, tensor vaginæ femoris; 50, biceps and pronator magnus; 51, peroneus; 52, adductor longus; 53, 54, 55, gastrocnemius; 56, rectus femoris; 57, vastus medialis; 58, vastus lateralis; 59, tensor of biceps femoris; 60, ligament of patella, or common tendon of insertion of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.

muscle. Muscles subject to the will are voluntary; those which are striped, and they compose the great bulk of the muscular system. Involuntary muscles are not subject to the will; they are generally unstriped, though the heart is an exception to this. Hollow organs whose walls are notably muscular, as the heart, intestine, bladder, and womb, are called *hollow muscles*. Striped or voluntary muscle is sometimes called *muscle of animal life*, as distinguished from unstriped involuntary muscle of organic life.

3. A part, organ, or tissue, of whatever histological character, which has the property of contractility, and is thus capable of motion in itself.—4. Figuratively, muscular strength; brawn; as, a man of *muscle*.—**Active insufficiency of a muscle.** See *insufficiency*.—**Alary muscles,** in insects, delicate fan-shaped muscles in the upper part of the abdomen, each pair uniting by the expanded portion below the dorsal vessel or heart; collectively they have been called the *pericardial septum*. Their function appears to be to promote the circulation of the blood by altering the size of the pericardial cavity.—**Amatorial muscles.** See *amatorial*.—**Appendicular muscles,** those which belong to the appendicular skeleton; muscles of the limbs.—**Artificial muscle,** an elastic band of caoutchouc worn to supply the place of or to supplement the action of some paralyzed or weakened muscle.—**Axial muscles,** those which belong to the axial skeleton; muscles of the trunk, including the head and tail.—**Canine, giliary, dermal, etc., muscles.** See the adjectives.—**Cribriform muscles,** a name given by Darwin to the orbicularis palpebrarum, corrugator supercilii, pyramidalis nasi, and several anterior parts of the occipitofrontalis muscles, which draw the features into an expression of grief.—**Cribriform muscle,** the levator anguli oris, one of the muscles of expression.—**Hilton's muscle.** [After the anatomist Hilton.] The lower aryepiglottic or inferior aryepiglottoid muscle, called by Hilton *compressor aeneuli laryngis*.—**Hornor's muscle.** [After the anatomist Hornor.] The tensor tarsi, a very small muscle at the inner side of the orbit, inserted into the tarsal cartilage of the eyelids.—**Hypaxial, hypotenar, etc., muscles.** See the adjectives.—**Intercostal muscles,** two sets of muscles, the external and the internal, their fibers crossing each other obliquely, connecting the adjacent margins of the ribs throughout nearly their whole extent. They are concerned in the act of respiration.—**Kissing-muscle,** the orbicular muscle or sphincter of the mouth; technically called the *orbicularis oris, ocularis, and buccinator*.—**Müller's palpebral muscle.** [After H. M. Müller.] A layer of smooth muscular fibers in either lid, inserted near the attached margin of the tarsus and innervated through the cervical sympathetic.—**Muscles of deglutition, or mastication, etc.** See *deglutition, mastication, etc.*—**Orbicular, pyramidal, quadratus, etc., muscles.** See the adjectives.—**Snarling-muscle,** the levator labii superioris, as of the dog, which, when it acts displays the teeth, as in snarling.—**Smiling-muscle,** the human levator labii superioris alaeque nasi, which acts in the expression of smiling. (For other muscles, see their special names.)

muscle, n. See *muscle*.

muscle-band, n. See *muscle-band*.

musclebill (mus'1-bil), n. The surf-scooter, a duck, (*Eiduna perspicillata*, G. Trumbull, [Kennebunk, Maine].)

muscle-case (mus'1-kās), n. A muscle-compartment.

muscle-casket (mus'1 kās'ket), n. A fun compartment.

muscle-cell (mus'1-sel), n. A cell from which muscular tissue is derived; a myonema; a myocyte.

The connection with the muscle-cells.

(C. Claus, Zool. (trans.), p. 45.)

muscle-clot (mus'1-klot), n. The substance formed as a clot in the coagulation of muscle-plasma; myosin.

muscle-column (mus'1-kol'um), n. 1. A bundle of muscular fibers.—2. A muscle-prism.

muscle-compartment (mus'1-kom-pārt'ment), n. The prismatic space bounded at both ends by Krause's membrane (intermediate disk) and laterally by the longitudinal planes which mark out Cohnheim's areas. It is occupied by a muscle-prism. Also *muscle-case, muscle-casket*.

muscle-corpucle (mus'1-kōr'pus-l), n. A muscle-nucleus, especially in a striated muscle.

muscle-current (mus'1-kur'ant), n. See *current*.

musclod (mus'ld), n. [*muscle* + *-ed*]. Having muscles or muscular tissue; muscled; used in composition: as, a strong-musclod man.

muscle-nucleus (mus'1-nū'klē-us), n. A nucleus of a muscle-fiber. In the striated muscles of mammals these are usually placed on the inner surface of the sarcolemma.

muscle-plasm (mus'1-plāzm), n. The liquid expressed from muscle minced and mixed while living with snow and a little salt. It coagulates, forming a clot (myosin) and muscle-serum.

muscle-plate (mus'1-plāt), n. A primitive segment of the mesoderm of an embryo destined to become a muscle or series of muscles; a myonema, myomere, or myotome. Also called *muscular plate*.

Most of the voluntary muscles of the body are developed from a series of portions of mesoderm which are termed the *muscle-plates*. Quain, Anat., II. 132.

muscle-plum (mus'1-plūm), n. A dark-purple plum. *Hallucell*.

muscle-prism (mus'1-prizm), n. The prismatic mass of muscle-rods occupying a muscle-compartment.

muscle-reading (mus'1-rē'ding), n. The detection and interpretation of slight involuntary contractions of the muscles by a person whose hand is placed upon the subject of experimentation.

In the researches I made on *muscle-reading*, it was shown over and over that by pure chance only the blindfold subject would, under certain conditions, find the object looked for in one case, and sometimes in two cases out of twelve. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 17.

muscle-rod (mus'1-rōd), n. A segment of a muscle-fibrilla between two successive Krause's membranes (intermediate disks).

muscle-serum (mus'1-sē'rūm), n. The serum formed on the coagulation of muscle-plasma.

muscle-sugar (mus'1-shūg'ūr), n. Inositol.

muscling (mus'ling), n. [*muscle* + *-ing*]. Exhibition or representation of the muscles.

A good piece, the painters say, must have good *muscling*, as well as colouring and drapery. *Sheddenbury*.

muscold (mus'kold), a. and n. [*L. musculus*, (see *moss*), moss, + *Gr. ῥιζορ, form.*] I. a. In bot., moss-like; resembling moss. Also *muscliform*.

II. n. One of the mosses; a moss-like plant.

musculological (mus-kol'jō'j-ikl), n. [*musculology* + *-al*]. Belonging or pertaining to musculology.

musculologist (mus-kol'jō-jist), n. [*musculology* + *-ist*]. One skilled in the science of musculology; a bryologist.

The tribe of Sphagnaceae, or Bog-Mosses, is now separated by Muscologists from true Mosses.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 333.

musculology (mus-kol'jō-jī), n. [= *F. musculologie*, *L. musculus*, moss, + *Gr. -λογία, -logia*, speak; see *-ology*]. The branch of botany that treats of mosses; also, a discourse or treatise on mosses. Also called *bryology*.

muscosity (mus-kō'si-ti), n. [*L. muscosus*, mossy, *muscus*, moss (see *moss*), + *-ity*]. Mossiness.

muscovado (mus-kō-vā'dō), n. [Also *muscovada*, = *F. muscovade, muscovade*, *Sp. muscovada, muscovada, muscovada, muscovada*, for *azúcar muscovado*, inferior or unrefined sugar.] Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf-sugar and lump-sugar are prepared by refining. Muscovado is obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by evaporation and draining off the liquid part called molasses.

Muscovite (mus'kō-vit), n. and a. [Formerly also *Muscovite*; *F. Muscovite*, now *Muscovite* = *Sp. Muscovita* = *D. Moskoviet* = *G. Moskoviet* = *Sw. Dan. Moskovit*; as *Muscovy* (M.L. *Muscovia*), Russia (*L. Russa, Moskova*) (*G. Moskau, F. Moscou*), Moscow, + *-ite*.] I. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Muscovy or the principality of Moscow, or, by extension, of Russia.—2. [*f. c.*] In mineral, common or potash mica (see *mica*), a silicate of aluminium and potassium, with the latter element in part replaced by hydrogen; the light-colored mica, varying from nearly white to pale smoky brown, which is characteristic of granite, gneiss, and other related crystalline rocks; formerly called *Muscovy glass*. In granite veins it sometimes occurs in plates of great size and is often mined, as for example in western North Carolina. In thin plates it is used in stove windows, etc. When ground up it is used as a lubricator, for giving a silvery sheen to wall-paper, etc. Muscovite is a variety of muscovite containing more silica than the common kinds. The name *hydromica* or *hydromuscovite* is sometimes given to the varieties which yield considerable water on ignition. These usually have a pearly or silky luster and a talc-like feel, and are less elastic than the less hydrous kinds: *damonite*, *margarodite*, and *sericite* are here included. *Fuchsite* is a green-colored variety of muscovite containing chromium. In 1867 the production of mica (muscovite) in the United States was about 50,000 pounds, valued at nearly \$150,000. 2,000 tons of mica waste, valued at \$15,000, were ground for use. (*Mine Resources of the U. S.*, 1867.)

3. [*f. c.*] The desman or Muscovite rat.

II. a. Of or pertaining to Muscovy, or Moscow, a former principality in central Russia, and the nucleus of the Russian empire; by extension, of or pertaining to Russia.

I have used the word *Muscovite* in the sense of "pertaining to the Tsardom of Muscovy" and *Muscovite* in the sense of "pertaining to the town of Moscow."

D. M. Walker, Russia, p. 439.

Muscovitic (mus-kō-vit'ik), a. [*Muscovite* + *-ic*]. Same as *Muscovite*.

Muscovy (mus'kō-vi), n.; pl. *muscovies* (-vīz). [Short for *Muscovy duck* (see *musk-duck*).] A Muscovy duck or musk-duck. See *duck*, 1, and *musk-duck*, 1.

Muscovy glass. See *muscovite*, 2.

She wore an excellent lady but that her face peeped like *Muscovy glass*. *Merton and Wheeler*, *Malcontent*, I. 2.

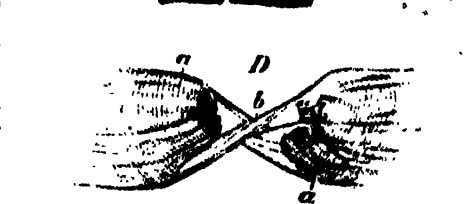
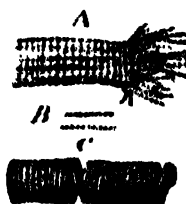
muscular (mus'kū-lār), a. [= *F. musculaire*, = *Sp. Pg. muscular* = *It. musculare, musculare*, *NL. "muscularis"*, of muscle, *L. musculus*, muscle: see *muscle*.] 1. Of or pertaining in any way to muscle or muscles; composing, constituting, or consisting of muscle: as, the *muscular system*; *muscular origin or insertion*; *muscular fiber or tissue*.—2. Done by or dependent upon muscle or muscles: as, *muscular action*; *muscular movement*; *muscular strength*.—3. Well muscled; having well-developed muscles; strong; sinewy; brawny; as, a *muscular man*.—4. Figuratively, strong and vigorous.

No mind becomes muscular without rude and early exercises. *Rutherford*, *My Novel*, II. 12.

Muscular Christianity. See *Christianity*. [The origin of this phrase has been generally attributed to Charles Kingsley; but he expressly repudiates it.]

We have heard much of late about "*Muscular Christianity*." A clever expression, spoken in jest by I know not whom, has been bandied about the world, and supposed by many to represent some new ideal of the Christian character. For myself, I do not know what it means. *Lectures and Memorials of Charles Kingsley*, II. 212.]

Muscular fasciola, fasciculus, or lacertus, a bundle of a variable number of parallel muscular fibers.—**Muscular fiber.** (a) Muscular tissue, as composed of fibers. (b) One of the fibers of which muscular tissue is ultimately composed. **Muscular fibril, fibrillation.** See the nouns.—**Muscular impression,** the mark of the insertion of a muscle, as of an adductor muscle on the inner surface of a bivalve shell. See cut at *cardium*. **Muscular insertion,** one of the attachments of an individual muscle generally; that inserted in the smaller or more movable part. **Muscular motion, muscular movement,** the motion or movement which results from the action of muscles. **Muscular plate.** Same as *muscle plate*.—**Muscular rheumatism.** Same as *myalgia*.—**Muscular sensations,** feelings which accompany the action of the muscles. (*James Mill*, 1820.) By these a knowledge is obtained of the condition of the muscles, and the extent to which they are contracted, of the position of various parts of the body, and of the resistance offered by external bodies.—**Muscular sense, muscular sensation,** or the capacity of experiencing them, especially considered as a means of information. **Muscular stomach,** a stomach with thick muscular walls, as the gizzard of a fowl; distinguished from the *glandular stomach*, or proventriculus.—**Muscular system,** the total of the muscular tissue or sum of the individual muscles of the body; *musculation* or *musculation*, regarded as a set of similar organs or system of like parts, comparable to the *vascular system*, the *osseous system*, etc. **Muscular tissue,** the proper contractile substance of muscle; muscular fiber. It is of two kinds—striated or striped muscle, and smooth. The former, of which all the ordinary muscles of the trunk and limbs and the heart are composed, consists of bundles



Illustrated Muscular Tissue, magnified about 500 diameters. A, a single fiber without its sarcolemma, breaking up at one end into its fibrils; B, two separate fibrils; C, a muscular fiber (breaking up into fibrils); D, a non-striated fiber of which the sarcolemma sustains it; E, it torn across, while the sarcolemma (F) has not given way.

of fibers which present a striated appearance, and are enveloped in and bound together by connective tissue which also supports the vessels and nerves of the muscle. Striated muscle-fibers, except those of the heart, have an outer sheath of sarcolemma. Smooth muscular tissue consists of elongated band-like non-striated fibers, each with a rod-like nucleus; they do not break up into fibrils, and have no sarcolemma. **Muscular tube, in fish,** a myodome, s. syn. 3. sinewy, stalwart, sturdy, lusty, vigorous, powerful.

muscularity (mus-kū-lār'it-i), n. [*muscular* + *-ity*]. The state, quality, or condition of being muscular.

muscularize (mus'kū-lār'īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *muscularized*, ppr. *muscularizing*. [*muscular* + *-ize*]. To make muscular or strong; develop muscular strength in. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 5.

muscularly (mus'kū-lār'īl), adv. With muscular power; strongly; as regards muscular strength.

musculation (mus-kū-lā'shon), n. [= *F. musculation*; as *L. musculus*, muscle, + *-ation*.] The

musculography (mū-sūl-ŏf-ŏ-jī), *n.* [*< musculology + -graphy*] One version in musculology.

musculology (mū-sūl-ŏf-ŏ-jī), *n.* [*< NL. musculus, muscle, + (Gr. -logia, < logos, speak: see -ology)*] The science of arranging and managing museums. Also *musculogy*. [Recent.]

But the account of the last general arrangements of the several museums is generally unsatisfactory and imperfect, while very slight or no mention is made of such devices as are characteristically American, and in which *musculology* has been notably advanced by us.

Science, VI, 32.

muser (mū'zēr), *n.* One who muses; one who acts, speaks, or writes as in a reverie; an absent-minded person.

He (Arnold) is not, like most elegiac poets, a mere sad muser; he is always one who finds a secret of joy in the midst of pain.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX, 333.

musé-rid (mū'zē-rid), *a.* Ridden by a Muse or the Muses; possessed by poetical enthusiasm. [Rare.]

No meagre, Musé-rid mope, adust and thin,
In a dun night-gown of his own loose skin.

Pope, Dunciad, II, 37.

muset (mū'set), *n.* [Also *musit*; dim. of *musé*.] Same as *musé*, 1.

The many musets through which he (the hare) goes
Are like a labyrinth to amaze his foes.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 383.

musette (mū-zet'), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *OF. musc*, a pipe, a bagpipe, = *IL. musa*, < *ML. musa*, a bagpipe, < *L. musa*, a song, a Muse: see *Muse*.] 1. A small and simple variety of oboe. — 2. A form of bagpipe once very popular in France, having a compass of from ten to thirteen tones. — 3. A quiet pastoral melody, usually with a drone-bass, written in imitation of a bagpipe tune; often introduced as one of the parts of the old-fashioned suite, especially as a contrast to the gavotte. Such melodies were often used as dance-tunes, and thus the term *musette* was extended to the dance for which they were used.

muséum (mū-zē-um), *n.* [*F.*, *muséum*, *musée* = *Sp. museo* = *Port. muséu* = *It. museo*, < *L. musaeum*, < *Gr. musaeion*, a temple of the Muses, a place of study, a library or museum, also (late) *monastic*, < *ancien*, a Muse: see *Muse*.] A building or part of a building appropriated as a repository of things that have an immediate relation to literature, art, or science; especially and usually, a collection of objects in natural history, or of antiquities or curiosities. Among the leading museums may be mentioned — in Italy, the Vatican (developed largely from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries) and the Capitoline at Rome, the Uffizi and Pitti Palace at Florence, the great *Museo Nazionale* at Naples, and the Brera at Milan; in France the Louvre (perhaps the most important in the world, opened 1793), the Luxembourg (devoted to recent art), the Trocadéro, and the Hôtel de Clugny at Paris; in Germany, the Zwinger (founded in the eighteenth century at Dresden), the museums of Berlin, and the Glyptothek and Pinakothek at Munich; in Great Britain the Ashmolean at Oxford (opened 1683) and the British Museum (the largest in the country, founded 1753) and the South Kensington Museum (illustrative of the industrial arts) at London. There are very notable museums at St. Petersburg, at Madrid, and at Athens; and the museum at Ghent (formerly Louvain), near Cairo, has a world-wide reputation. In the United States the chief museums are the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston, the Metropolitan Museum at New York, and the National Museum at Washington. The meaning to the term *muséum* is sometimes extended especially on the continent of Europe, to include galleries of pictures and sculpture.

mush (mush), *n.* [*Prob. orig. a dial. var. of mush², var. of mush¹, a mixture: see mush¹. Not < *G. mus*, pap.] 1. Anything mashed. *Halliw.* [*Prov. Eng.* 1—2] Meal boiled in water or milk until it forms a thick, soft mass; as, oatmeal *mush*; *mush* and milk; specifically, such a preparation made from Indian corn: *hasty-pudding*.*

In thickness like a cane, it Nature rail'd
Close up in leaves, to keep it from the cold
Which being ground and boiled, *Mush* they make

Herbie, *Last Voyage to Bermuda* (1671). (*Bartlett*.)

Even in thy native regions, how I blush
To hear the Pennsylvanians call thee *Mush*!

Jad Barine, *Hasty Pudding*, 1.

Why will people cook it (rice) into a *mush*? See how separate the grains are!

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy* p. 19.

2. Something resembling *mush*, as being soft and pulpy; as, *mush* of mud.

I hate, where I looked for a manly furtherance, or at least a manly resistance, to find a *mush* of corruption.

Emerson, *Friendship*.

3. Fish ground up; chum; pomace; stool.

— 4. Dust; dusty refuse. *Halliw.* [*Prov.*]

Eng. — 5. The best kind of iron ore. *Halliw.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

mush¹ (mush), *v. t.* [*Perhaps a var. of mush², v.*] To nick or notch (dress-fabric) round the edges with a stamp, for ornament.

mashed (mash), *a.* [*< mush¹ + -ed*]. Shattered; depressed; "used up." [*Prov. Eng.*]

(Going about all day without changing her cap, and looking as if she was *mashed*.)

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, III, 2.

mushetron, *n.* An obsolete form of *mushroom*.

mushetour, *n.* In *her.*, same as *mushetron*.

mushquash-root, *n.* See *musquash-root*.

mushroom (mush'rum), *n.* and *a.* [*Also dial.* or *obs.* *mushrome*, *mushrump*, *musheron*; < *ME. musheron*, *musheron*, < *OF. musheron*, *musheron*, a mushroom, < *moisier*, *mois*: see *mush¹*.]

1. A cryptogamic plant of the class *Fungi*; applied in a general sense to almost any of the larger, conspicuous fungi, such as toadstools, puffballs, *Hydnei*, etc., but more particularly to the agaricoid fungi and especially to the edible forms. The species most usually cultivated is the *Agaricus campestris*, edible agaric or mushroom. Mushrooms are found in all parts of the world, and are usually of very rapid growth. In some localities they form a staple article of food. In Tierra del Fuego the natives live largely upon *Cyatharia Baromet*, and in Australia many species of *Bolus* are used as food by the natives. Many mushrooms are poisonous, and the selection of those suitable for cooking should be intrusted to competent judges. See *art* under *Agaricus*.

Rather the Emperor (Laudius repaired, in hope to recover his health through the temperature of the air . . . but contrarily here met with the mushrooms that poisoned him.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 236.

Hence — 2. An upstart; one who rises rapidly from a low condition in life.

But cannot break a night grown *mushrump*,
Such a one as my lord of Cornwall is
Should bear us down of the nobility

Marlowe, *Edward II.*, l. 4.

And we must glorify
A *mushroom*! one of yesterday!

R. Johnson, *Catharine*, II, 1.

3. A small mushroom-shaped protuberance that sometimes forms on the end of the negative carbon in arc lamps. **Cup-mushroom**, a common name for certain discolorations fungi, particularly of the genus *Peziza*, see *Discomycota* and *Peziza*. **Devil's mushroom**, a name given to many poisonous fungi resembling edible mushrooms. [*Colloq.*] **Fairy-ring mushroom**, see *Claviceps* and *Moravicus*. **St. George's mushroom**, a species of mushroom, *Agaricus umbonatus*, which appears in May and June, growing in the grass. The name is also given to *A. arvensis*.

II. *a.* 1. *Of* or pertaining to mushrooms; made of mushrooms; as, *mushroom* sauce. — 2. Resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth and in insubstantiality; ephemeral; upstart; as, *mushroom* aristocracy.

Somewhat buys all the quick medicines that build palaces for the mushroom, say rather the twinkled, millionaires.

O. W. Holmes, *Med. Essays*, p. 108.

Mush-room anchor, catchup, coral, etc. See the nouns.

Mushroom head, the nose-plate on the inner part of the breech plug of a breech-loading cannon. See *nose plate*, and see *end* and *under fermature*.

mushroom (mush'rum), *v. t.* [*< mushroom, n.*] To elevate suddenly in position or rank.

The prosperous upstart *mushroomed* into rank.

Richardson, *Charles Harlowe*, l. 267. (*Davies*.)

mushroom-hitches (mush'rum hitch'ez), *n. pl.* Inequalities in the floor of a coal mine, occasioned by the projection of basaltic or other stony substances. *Halliw.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

mushroom-spawn (mush'rum-spawn), *n.* The substance in which the reproductive mycelium of the mushroom is embodied.

mushroom-stone (mush'rum-stōn), *n.* A stone or fossil that resembles a mushroom.

Two small *mushroom* stones, in form of a bluish cone . . . Fifteen other *mushroom* stones of neat the same shape with the precedent. . . These are of a white colour, and in shape exactly resembling a sort of coraline fungus of marine original, which I have by me.

Woodward, *On Fossils*, p. 187.

mushroom-strainer (mush'rum-strā'nēr), *n.* An inverted-fish strainer for eastern-pumps, so named from its shape. *E. H. Knight*.

mushroom-sugar (mush'rum-shūg'ār), *n.* Manilla.

mushru (mush'ru), *n.* [*Hind. mushru'a*.] A washable material made in India, having a glossy silk finish and a cotton back. It is used for wearing-apparel, and is very durable.

mushrump (mush'rump), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mushroom*.

mushy (mush'y), *a.* [*< mush¹ + -y*]. Like *mush*; soft; pulpy; without fiber or firmness.

The death penalty is disappearing, like some better things, before a kind of *mushy* and unthinking doubt of its morality and expediency. *The Nation*, Feb. 3, 1874, p. 67.

A child-bearing, tender-hearted thing in the woman of our people; . . . she's not *mushy*, but her heart is tender.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xvi.

Over-ripe, *mushy*, bruised, and partially decayed fruit makes a poor dark-colored dried product.

Am. Amer., N. A., LXI, 323.

music (mu'zik), *n.* [*< ME. musik*, *musyk*, *musike* = *D. musick*, *musyk* = *MLG. Mīg*, *musike* = *G. Dan. Sw. musick*, < *OF. (and F.) musique* = *Sp. musica* = *Port. It. musica*, < *L. musica* = *Ar. musiqā* = *Turk. Hind. musiq*, < *Gr. μουσική* (sc. τέχνη), any art over which the Muses presided, esp. lyric poetry set to melody, music; form of *μουσική*, of the Muses (3 *μουσική*, a votary of the Muses, a poet, musician, man of letters), < *μουσα*, a Muse; see *Muse*.] 1. Any pleasing succession of sounds or combinations of sounds; melody; harmony; as, the music of the winds, or of the sea.

For the army
And sweet accord was no good music
That the noise to angels must was like.

Flower and Leaf.

In sweet music is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart
Fall asleep, or hearing die.

Shak., *Ham.*, VIII, III, 1 (song).

When those exact co-ordinations which the ear perceives as rhythm, time, and tone-color are suggested to the ear by a series of musical sounds, the result is *music*.

S. Lister, *Sci. Eng. Verse*, p. 44.

The bird doth not betray the secret springs
Whence note on note her music sweetly pours.

James Ferry, *Poems*, p. 22.

2. (a) The science of combining tones in rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic order, so as to produce effects that shall be intelligible and agreeable to the ear. (b) The art of using rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic materials in the production of definite compositions, or works having scientific correctness, artistic finish and proportion, esthetic effectiveness, and an emotional content or meaning.

In Cælia due Crisla was *musically* first found, and also fourtye and exte type of amies on yesterday.

Sir R. Guiford, *P. Laryngology*, p. 12.

Music has been developed according to certain rules which depended on unknown laws of nature since discovered. . . . It cannot be separated from these laws, and within them there is a field large enough for all the efforts of human fancy.

Blaserna, *Sound*, p. 187.

Degrees in *music* are not conferred by the University of London.

Gray's Inst. Mus., II, 1, 222.

3. A composition made up of tones artistically and scientifically disposed, or such compositions collectively; as, a piece of *music*. *Music* is classified and named with respect to its origin or general style as barbarous, popular, national, artistic, sacred, secular, etc., with respect to its technical form as melodic, harmonic, polyphonic or contrapuntal, homophonic, Gregorian, classical, romantic, strict, free, lyric, epic, dramatic, pastoral, measurable, figured, etc.; with respect to its method of performance as vocal, instrumental, solo, choral, or orchestral, concerted, etc., and with respect to its application as ecclesiastical or church, theatrical, operatic, military, or of concert, chamber, dance-music, etc.

His (Florentine) sense of the resources and the "cabaletta," though sometimes carried to excess, gave a brilliancy to his music which added greatly to the excellence of its effect.

Bryce, *Brit.*, XX, 331.

4. A musical composition as rendered by instruments or by the voice.

Some to Church reply,
Not for the doctrine, but the music there.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 344.

5. The art of producing melody or harmony by means of the voice or of instruments.

Also there shall be one Teacher of *Music*, and to play one the Lute, the Bandura, and Cytherne.

Book of Proverbs (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 7.

6. The written or printed score of a composition; also, such scores collectively; as, a book of *music*; *music* for the piano or the flute. — 7. A company of performers of music; a band; an orchestra.

Enter music

Pope, *The music is come, ah!*
Pol. Let them play

Shak., 2 *Hen.* IV, II, 4, 223.

I was one of the *music*, ah!

Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, II, 6.

8. Pleasurable emotion, such as is produced by melodious and harmonious sounds; also, the source, cause, or occasion of such emotion.

Such *Musick* is wise words, with true contentment.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV, II, 2.

The grass and the leaves which make
The music of the march of life.

W. H. Miller, *Last Walk in Autumn*.

9. Lively speech or action; liveliness; excited wrangling; excitement. [*Colloq.*, U. S.] — 10. Diversion; sport; also, sense of the ridiculous. In this sense apparently confused with *amuse*; compare *musical*, 5. [*New Eng.*] — 11. Broken, cathedral, church, congregational *music*. See the qualifying words. — *Dynamics of music*. See

dynamic.—*Florida, Gregorian, janizary music*. See the qualifying words. — **Magical music**, a game in which some article is hidden, to be sought for by one of the company, who is partly guided by the music of some instrument which is played fast as he approaches the place of concealment and more slowly as he wanders from it.

A pleasant game, she thought, she liked it more
Than magic music, for she felt, all the rest
Tennyson, *Princess*, Prolog.

Martial music. Two martial. — **Measurable, measured, mensurable music**. See *measurable*, 2. **Military music**. See *military*. — **Music of the future**, a phrase first used by Richard Wagner to express an elaborate combination of poetic, musical, dramatic, and scenic art into extended works, but often used in a narrower sense as descriptive of a musical style similar to that of Wagner.

Music of the spheres. See *harmony of the spheres*, under *harmony*. — **Music trade-mark**. See *trade-mark*. — **Organic music**. See *organic*. — **Program music**, music intended to convey to the hearer, by means of instruments and without the use of words, a description or suggestion of definite objects, scenes, or events. The term is often very vaguely used. — **To face the music**. See *face*. — **Turkish music**. Same as *janizary music*.

music (mū'zīk), *v. t.* [*< music, n.*] To entice or seduce with music.

A man must put a mean valuation upon Christ to leave him for a touch upon an instrument, and a faint idea of future torments to be filled and mused in hell.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 135. (Davies.)

musica (mū'zī-kā), *n.* [*L.* and *It.*: see *music*.] **Music**. — **Musica facta, falsa, or colorata**, false or feigned music; a term applied in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries to music in which accidental or notes foreign to the scale of the mode were introduced for the sake of euphony.

musical (mū'zī-kəl), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. Sp. Pg. musical = It. musicale, < NL. *musicalis, < L. musica, music; see music.*] **I. a.** 1. Of or pertaining to music, in any sense; of the nature of music; as, *musical proportion*. — 2. Sounding agreeably; affecting the ear pleasantly; conformable to the laws of the science of music; conformable to the principles of the art of music; melodious; harmonious.

As sweet and musical
As bright Apollo's lute.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3. 342.

All little sounds made musical and clear
Beneath the sky that burning August gives,
While yet the thought of glorious summer lives.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 875.

3. Pertaining to the performance or the notation of music. — **4.** Fond of music; discriminating with regard to music; as, the child is *musical*, or has a *musical ear*. — **5.** Amusing; ridiculous. [*Blang. New Eng.*] **Musical box**, a mechanical musical instrument, consisting essentially of a barrel or cylinder, caused to revolve by clockwork, in the surface of which are small pegs or pins, so arranged as to catch and twang the teeth of a kind of steel comb. These teeth are graduated in size, and carefully tuned; and the disposition of the pins is such as to sound them in perfect melodic succession and rhythm, so that even very elaborate music may be faithfully reproduced. The position of the barrel may usually be slightly shifted from side to side, so that more than one tune can be played from the same barrel; and sometimes more than one barrel is provided for the same box, so that an extensive repertoire is possible. Occasionally small bells, or even small reeds blown by a bellows, as in the hand organ, are added to increase the resources of the instrument. The effects produced are often very pleasing and varied. **Musical characters**. See *character*. **Musical clock**, a clock to which a musical box or barrel organ is so attached as to play tunes at certain periods. **Musical condenser**, a condenser to the terminal plates of which the wires from a telephone transmitter are attached. When a musical sound is produced in the neighborhood of the transmitter, it is reproduced by the condenser. **Musical director**, the conductor, director, or leader of a choir, chorus, band, or orchestra. Also called *music director*. — **Musical drama**. See *opera*. — **Musical ear**. See *ear*, 5. — **Musical glasses**. See *glass*. — **Musical harvest-fest**, the *Crucifix*. — **Musical notation**. See *notation*. **Musical progression**. Same as *harmonic progression* (which see, under *harmonic*). — **Musical scale**. See *scale*.

II. n. A meeting or a party for a musical entertainment; same as *musical*.

Such fashionable cant terms as theatricals and musicals, invented by the flippant Topham, still survive among his confraternity of frivolity.
F. D. Lush, *Curios. of Lit.*, III. 346.

musicale (mū'zī-kāl'), *n.* [*< F. musicale (source musicale, a musical party), fem. of musical, musical; see musical.*] A performance or concert of music, vocal or instrumental, or both, usually of a private character; a private concert.

musicality (mū'zī-kāl'ē-tē), *n.* [*< musical + -ity.*] Same as *musicalness*.

musically (mū'zī-kāl'ē), *adv.* In a musical manner; in relation to music.

musicalness (mū'zī-kāl'nes), *n.* The character of being musical.

music-book (mū'zī-k-būk), *n.* A book containing music.

music-box (mū'zī-k-bōks), *n.* 1. Same as *musical box* (which see, under *musical*).

We shut our hearts up nowadays,
Like some old music-box that plays
Unfashionable airs.

Austin Dobson, *A Gage d'Amour*.

2. A barrel-organ.

Amidst that grinds the music-box,
Goldsmith, *She stoops to Conquer*, l. 1.

music-cabinet (mū'zī-kab'ē-nē), *n.* An ornamental stand or rack for holding music-books and sheet-music.

music-case (mū'zī-kās'), *n.* 1. A set of shelves, compartments, or drawers for holding music, whether bound or in sheet form. — 2. A roll, folio, or cover for carrying music, especially sheet music. Also called *music roll*, *music-folio*, etc. — 3. A printer's case or tray fitted with partitions for music-types.

music-chair (mū'zī-k-chāir), *n.* Same as *music-stool*.

music-clamp (mū'zī-k-klamp), *n.* A clip or file for holding sheet-music.

music-club (mū'zī-k-klub), *n.* An association for the practice of music.

There were also music-clubs, or private meetings for the practice of music, which were exceedingly fashionable with people of opulence.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 328.

music-demy (mū'zī-k-de-mī'), *n.* An English size of printing-paper, 20½ × 14½ inches.

music-desk (mū'zī-k-desk), *n.* A music-stand. "Tap-tap-tap," went the leader's bow on the music-desk.
Locke, *Sketches*, viii.

music-folio (mū'zī-k-fō'lio), *n.* Same as *music-case*, 2.

music-hall (mū'zī-k-hāl'), *n.* A public hall used especially for musical performances or other public entertainments; specifically, in England, such a hall in which the entertainment consists of singing, dancing, recitations, or imitations in character, burlesque, variety performances, and the like.

So this is a music hall, easy and free,
A temple for singing, and dancing, and spree.
F. Locker, *The Music Palace*.

music-holder (mū'zī-k-hol'der), *n.* 1. A music-case. — 2. A rack, clip, or hook for holding music for a performer.

music-house (mū'zī-k-hous), *n.* 1. A house where public musical entertainments are given.

Towards the close of the seventeenth century, the professional musicians assembled at certain houses in the metropolis, called *music-houses*, where they performed concerts, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, for the entertainment of the public.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 342.

2. A firm or other business concern dealing in printed music, or musical instruments, or both.

musician (mū'zī-shi-an), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also musician; < F. musicien; as music + -ian.*] One who makes music a profession or otherwise devotes himself to it, whether as composer, performer, critic, theorist, or historian.

The praise of Bach has been the sweet musician's song.
Dryden, *Alexander's Feast*, l. 47.

musicianer (mū'zī-shi-an'ēr), *n.* [*< musician + -er.*] Same as *musician*. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Musicianer I had always associated with the millitars of my boyhood, and too hastily concluded it an abbreviation of our own, but Mr. Wright tells it a Norfolk word, and I find it to be as old as 1692 by an extract in Collier.
Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., Int.

musicianly (mū'zī-shi-an'ē-lē), *a.* [*< musician + -ly.*] Having, exhibiting, or illustrating the properties of good music, or the skill and taste of a good musician.

musicianship (mū'zī-shi-an'ship), *n.* [*< musician + -ship.*] Skill in musical composition or expression; musical acquirements.

As a whole, "St. Polycarp" is a work which bears testimony both to the thorough musicianship and to the natural gifts of its composer. *Athenaeum*, No. 3178, p. 392.

musicless (mū'zī-k-lēs'), *a.* [*< music + -less.*] Unmusical; inharmonious.

Their musicless instruments are frames of brass hung about with rings which they jingle in ships according to their marchings. *Sketches*, Travellers, p. 172. (Davies.)

music-loft (mū'zī-k-lōft'), *n.* Same as *organ-loft*.

music-mad (mū'zī-k-mad'), *a.* Inordinately and morbidly devoted to the study or pursuit of music; affected by musicomania.

music-master (mū'zī-k-mās'tēr), *n.* A male teacher of music.

music-mistress (mū'zī-k-mis'tres'), *n.* A female teacher of music.

musicodramatic (mū'zī-kō-dra-ma'tik'), *a.* Combining music and the drama; at once dramatic and musical.

His opera, although by no means written "with a purpose," represented an entirely new type of music-dramatic art.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 61.

musicography (mū'zī-kog'ra-fē), *n.* [*< Gr. μουσική, music, + γραφή, write.*] The science or art of writing music out in legible characters; musical notation.

musicomania (mū'zī-kō-mā'nē-ā), *n.* [= *F. musicomanie = It. musicomania, < NL. musicomania, < Gr. μουσική, music, + μανία, mania.*] In *pathol.*, a variety of monomania in which the intellectual faculties are deranged by an absorbing passion for music. *Dungham*. Also called *musomania*.

music-paper (mū'zī-k-pā'pēr), *n.* Paper ruled with staves for recording music.

music-pen (mū'zī-k-pen), *n.* An instrument consisting of a wooden handle and a piece of brass so bent upon itself as to make five small channels or gutters. When the channels are filled with ink and the pen is drawn across paper, five parallel lines are made, which constitute a staff for writing music.

music-rack (mū'zī-k-rak'), *n.* A rack or inclined shelf attached to a musical instrument, or mounted upon an independent support, designed to hold the music for a singer or player. Also called *music-holder*.

music-recorder (mū'zī-k-rē-kōr'dēr), *n.* A device for recording music as it is played on any sort of keyed instrument, as the organ or piano-forte. Mr. Fenby's recorder, named by him a *phonograph*, does this by means of a stud attached to the under side of each key. When the key is pressed down, the stud comes in contact with a spring, which in turn sets in action an electromagnetic apparatus, which causes a tracer to press against a fillet of chemically prepared paper moving at a uniform rate. The arrangement is such as to denote the length and character of the notes. Abbé Volpino's phonograph records notes by means of a pencil attached to a kind of spheroidal drum, which vibrates when any musical notes are sounded, whether by the mouth or by an instrument.

music-roll (mū'zī-k-rōl'), *n.* Same as *music-case*, 2.

musicry (mū'zī-k-rē), *n.* [*< music + -ry.*] Music. *Marston*, *Scourge of Villainie*, xi. 131.

music-school (mū'zī-k-skōl'), *n.* A school where music is the principal subject taught; when on a large scale, also called a *conservatory*.

music-shell (mū'zī-k-shēl'), *n.* A volute, *Voluta musica*, inhabiting the Caribbean Sea, having the shell marked with color in a way that resembles bars of music, the spots being in several rows or series. See *cut* under *volute*.

music-smith (mū'zī-k-smith), *n.* A workman who makes the metal parts of pianofortes, etc. *Sommonds*.

music-stand (mū'zī-k-stand'), *n.* 1. A music-rack or music-case. — 2. A raised platform, as in a park, on which a band plays.

music-stool (mū'zī-k-stōl'), *n.* A stool, often with an adjustable seat, for a performer on the pianoforte or similar instrument. Also *music-chair*.

music-type (mū'zī-k-tīp'), *n.* Type for use in printing music.

music-wire (mū'zī-k-wīr'), *n.* Steel wire such as is used in making the strings of musical instruments.

Musigny (mū'zē'nyi), *n.* [*F.*] An excellent red wine of the Côte d'Or in Burgundy.

musimon, musmon (mū'si-mōn, mūs'mōn), *n.* [= *F. musimone, musmon = It. musimone, < L. musimo(n), musmon(n) (Gr. μουσιμον), a Sardinian animal, supposed to be the mouflon.*] A wild sheep, the mouflon, *Ovis musimon*.

musings (mū'zīng), *n.* [*< ME. muryng; verbal n. of muse, r.*] The act of pondering; meditation; thoughtfulness.

Generydes stode still in grete musyng,
And to the queene gave answer in this case.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 461.

Sometimes into musings fell,
So dreamlike that he might not tell his thought
When he again to common life was brought.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 274.

musings (mū'zīng), *p. a.* Meditative; thoughtful; preoccupied.

With even step and musings gait.
Milton, *Il Penseroso*, l. 24.

musingly (mū'zīng-lē), *adv.* In a musings way.

musion, *n.* [*Appar. a corrupt form of musimon.*] In *her.*, a wildcat used as a bearing.

The Cat-a-Mountain, musion or wild cat.
Rogge, *Brit.*, XI. 606.

musit, *n.* An obsolete form of *musket* for music.

musition, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *musician*.

musive (mū'ziv'), *a.* [= *F. musif, < LL. musivus, < Gr. μουσικός, mosaic; see museum and mosaic.*] Same as *mosaic*.

According to the cones (of the pollen) to be arranged somewhat in the form of horizontal cells in a honeycomb, this (a hundred or more) outlines seen between two very close parallel lines on a white ground) has been explained by supposing that the retinal image of such a line is so small that, as it falls large this would surface, one minute section of it would excite only one cone, while the sections immediately above and below would cover halves of two adjacent cones, and, exciting both to activity, would appear twice as large.

muscid, *n.* Same as *muscid*.
musk (mus'k), *n.* [*ME. musk*, *< OF. musc*, *F. musc* = *Fr. musc* = *Sp. musco* (obs., the usual term being *almizcle* = *Pg. almizcle*, *almiscar*, from the *Ar.*, with *Ar. art.*) = *It. musco*, *muschio* = *D. muskus* = *G. muschus* = *Sw. muskus* = *Dan. muskus*, *moskus*, *< L.L. muscus*, *ML. also muschus*, *< Gr. μύσχος*, *< Ar. musk*, *mus*, *mus* = *Turk. misk*, *< Pers. musk*, *mus* = *Hind. musk*, *mus*, *< Skt. muska*, testicle, prob. *< √ musk*, stem, whence also ult. *mouse*. Hence ult. *muscut*, *muscatel*, *muscadell*, *muscadine*, etc., and the second element of *nutmeg*.] 1. An odoriferous substance secreted by the male musk-deer, *Moschus moschiferus*. See *musk-deer*. The secretion is a viscid fluid, which dries as a brown pulverulent substance, of a slightly bitter taste and extremely powerful, penetrating, and persistent odor. It is the strongest and most lasting of perfumes, and is also used in medicine as a diffusible stimulant and antispasmodic. The commercial article is imported from Asia in the natural pods or bags, frequently mixed with blood, fat, and hairs, and adulterated with foreign substances. Various other animals secrete a substance like musk, and several are named from this fact. See compounds following.

Which the hunters (at that time chasing the said beast) doe cut off, and drie against the sunne, and it prometh the best Muske in the world. *Perrhas, Pilgrimage*, p. 428.

That old and cur'd Assyrian Hall
Smelling of musk and of innocence.
Tempsam, Maud, vi. 6

2. A kind of artificial musk made by the action of nitric acid upon oil of amber.—3. The smell of musk, or a smell resembling it; an aromatic smell; a perfume.

The woodbine spleen are wafted abroad,
And the musk of the rose is blown.
Tempsam, Maud, xii. 1

4. Same as *musk-plant*, in both senses.

musk (mus'k), *v. t.* [*< musk*, *n.*] To perfume with musk.

muskallonge (mus'ka-lonj), *n.* See *muskallong*.

muskatt, *n.* An obsolete form of *muscat*.

musk-bag (mus'k'bag), *n.* 1. A small bag containing musk and other perfumes, sometimes used as a sachet. *Closet of Rarities* (1706). (*Nares*).—2. The pod, pouch, or cyst of the musk-deer which contains the musk.

musk-ball (mus'k'bál), *n.* A ball of orange substance impregnated with musk and other perfumes, kept among garments after the manner of a sachet to perfume them.

Curious musk-balls to carry about one, or to lay in any place. *Accomplish'd Female Instructor* (1719). (*Nares*)

musk-beaver (mus'k'hé-vér), *n.* The muskrat, *Fiber zibethicus*.

musk-beetle (mus'k'bétl), *n.* A cerambycid beetle, *Callischroma moschatus*. See *cut* under *Cerambyx*.

musk-cake (mus'k'kák), *n.* Musk, rose-leaves, and other ingredients made into a cake. *Closet of Rarities* (1706). (*Nares*)

musk-cat (mus'k'kat), *n.* A civet cat; figuratively, a scented, effeminate person; a fop.

Here is a pair of fortune's air, or of fortune's cat—but not a musk cat.
Shak, *All's Well*, c. 2. 21.

Away, musk-cat! *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

musk-cattle (mus'k'kát'), *n. pl.* Musk-oxen.

musk-cavy (mus'k'káv), *n.* A West Indian rodent of the family *Detomidae*, subfamily *Ech-*

loridae and *C. prolemis*, known as the *Ande-songs* and *Ande-cavals*. They are of large size and arboreal habits, and somewhat resemble rats.

musk-cod (mus'k'kód), *n.* A musk-bag; hence, figuratively, a scented fop.

It's a sweet musk-cod, a pure spic'd gull.
Dickens, *Satiricist*.

musk-deer (mus'k'dér), *n.* 1. A small ruminant, *Moschus moschiferus*, of the family *Cervidae* and subfamily *Moschidae*, the male of which yields the scent called *musk*. These little deer inhabit the elevated plateaus and mountain ranges of central Asia, especially the Altai chain. The male is about 3 feet long and 20 inches high, hairless, with long canine teeth and coarse pelage of a dirty brown color, whitish underneath. The doe is smaller, and has no musk. The gland or bag of the male which contains the perfume is of about the size of a hen's egg, of an oval form flattened on one side. It is an accessory sexual organ.

2. In an improper use, a tragulid, chevrotain, or kanchil, small ruminants of the family *Tragulidae*. They superficially resemble musk deer, but belong to a different family. The males are horned, and have no musk.—**Musk-deer plant**. See *Simona*.

musk-duck (mus'k'duk), *n.* 1. A duck, *Ardea moschata*, of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Anatinae*, commonly but erroneously known as the *musquetry* and *Barbary duck*. It is a native of tropical America, now domesticated everywhere. It is larger than the mallard, and the upper parts are of a glossy greenish-black color.

2. A duck of the genus *Rizura*, as *R. lobata* of Australia; so called from the musky odor of the male.

muskeg (mus'kég), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] A bog; a soft mossy or peaty spot. [*Canada*.]

muskelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *muscle* for *musket*.

muskely, *n.* [*< musket* + *y*.] Muscular.

Musky, or of muscles, hard and stiff with many muscles or brawns.

Witold, *Dick* (ed. 1808) p. 404. (*Nares*)

muskett (mus'két), *n.* [*Also musquet*; *< ME. musket*, *muskytte*, *< OF. musket*, *mosquet*, *moschet*, *monschet*, *mouchet*, etc. (*F. mouchet*, *emouchet* (*ML. musculus*, *musculus*) = *It. moschetta*, also with diff. suffix, *moscarda*), a kind of hawk, so called with ref. to spots on its breast, or more prob. from its small size, being compared to a fly, dim. *< L. musca*, a fly (*> OF. mosche*, *F. mouche*, a spot, a fly; see *mouche*). (*F. musquito*,) In *falconry*, an inferior kind of hawk; a sparrow-hawk. See *eyas-musket*.

One they might trust their common woe, to wreak;
The Musquet and the Cynstral were too weak.

Dryden, *Wind and Panther*, III. 1119.

muskett (mus'két), *n.* [*Formerly also musquet*; = *D. musket* = *G. muskete* = *Sw. musket* = *Dan. musket*, *< OF. musquette*, *monquet* (*F. musquette*), *m., musquete*, *musquete*, *f.*, = *Sp. Fg. musqueta* (*ML. moschetta*, *moschetta*), *< It. moschetto*, a musket gun), so called (like other names of firearms, e. g. *falcon*, *falconet*, *saker*) from a hawk, *< moschetto*, a kind of hawk; see *muskett*.] A hand-gun for soldiers, introduced in European armies in the sixteenth century; it succeeded the harquebus, and became in time the common arm of the infantry. It was at first very heavy, and was provided with a rest. The earliest muskets were matchlocks, which were superseded by the wheel lock, the snap-hance, the flint lock, and the percussion guns. The musket was made lighter, while still gaining in efficiency and accuracy. The rifle musket was introduced in the middle of the nineteenth century. See *rifle*, and *cut* under *matchlock* and *gun*.

And is it I
That drive thee from the sportive court where thou
Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of stinky musketry?
Shak, *All's Well*, III. 9. 111.

Bastard musket, a hand gun used in the sixteenth century. See *cut* under *gun*.

muskett-arrow (mus'két-á-ró), *n.* A short arrow thrown from a firearm. These arrows seem to have been generally feathered, but examples remain of arrows three or four inches long with barbed heads and a disk shaped butt, which appear to have been intended for this use. *Rep. Royal Commission*, 1880.

musketeer (mus'két-é-ér), *n.* [*Formerly also musketter*, *musketer*, *musquetier*; = *D. G. musketeer* = *Sw. musketeer* = *Dan. musketeer*, *< F. musquetaire* (= *Sp. mosquetero* = *Pg. mosquetiro* = *It. moschettiere*), a soldier armed with a musket. *< musquete*, a musket; see *muskett*.] 1. A soldier armed with a musket.

Raleigh, leaving his gally, took eight musketeers in his barge.
Oliver, vi. Walter Raleigh

2. A musket; a musket-lock.

Did they . . . Into piles and musketeers
Stamp breakers, raps, and portingiers?
N. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. II. 622.

muskett-lock (mus'két-lók), *n.* 1. The lock of a musket.—2. A musket. [*Rare*.]

We must live like our Puritan fathers, who always went to church, and sat down to dinner, when the Indians were in their neighborhood, with their musket-belt on the one side, and a drawn sword on the other.
W. Phillips, *Speeches*, p. 54

musketo, *n.* See *mosquito*.
musketo (mus'két-ó), *n.* [*Formerly also musquetto*; = *F. musqueta*, *< It. muschettone*, *< muschitto*, a musket; see *muskett*.] 1. A light and short hand-gun; in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a usual weapon of cavalry.

One of them ventur'd upon him (as he [John L'Isle] was going to Church accompanied with the chief Magistrate) and shot him with a Musketo in the place.
Hood, *Athenae Oxon.*, II. 308.

2. A soldier armed with a musketo; generally used in the plural.

A double guard of archers and musketoes.
Sir T. Herbert, *Travels in Africa*.

muskett-proof (mus'két-próf), *n.* Capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball.

muskett-rest (mus'két-rést), *n.* A fork used as a prop to support the heavy musket in use in the sixteenth century. Also called *eror*.

He will never come within the verge of it, the sight of a musket, or a musket rest again.
B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, II. 2.

musketry (mus'két-ri), *n.* [*< F. musquetaire* (= *Sp. mosquetero* = *It. moschettaria*), *< musquet*, musket; see *muskett*.] 1. The art or science of firing small-arms; as, an instructor of musketry.—2. Muskets collectively.

The cannon began to fire on one side, and the musketry on both, and the bridge of both, with the banks adjacent, were involved in wreaths of smoke.

Sedg., *Old Mortality*, xxi.

3. A body of troops armed with muskets.

muskett-shot (mus'két-shót), *n.* 1. The discharge of a musket; a bullet from a musket; as, he was killed by a musket-shot.—2. The range or reach of a musket.—3. A musket-ball.

With more than musket-shot did he charge his quill when he meant to inveigh.
Asch, *Unfortunate Traveller*.

musk-flower (mus'k'flou-ér), *n.* Same as *musk-plant*.

musk-gland (mus'k'glánd), *n.* The glandular organ of the male musk-deer which secretes musk. It is an accessory sexual organ, corresponding to the preputial follicles of many mammals.

musk-hyacinth (mus'k'hí-p-sínth), *n.* One of the grape-hyacinths, *Muscari moschatum*, with musky scent.

muskiess (mus'ki-éss), *n.* The quality or state of being musky; the scent of musk. *Bailey*, 1727.

musk-grass (mus'k'grás), *n.* Same as *mosquito-grass*.

musk, *n.* An obsolete form of *muscle*.

musk, *n.* An obsolete form of *musket*.

musk-mallow (mus'k'mál-ó), *n.* 1. A common plant, *Malva moschata*. See *mallow*.—2. A plant of the old genus *Abutilon*, the abelmosk.

musk-melon (mus'k'mel-on), *n.* [*Formerly, and still dial.*, *musk-mallion*; *< musk* + *melon*.] A well-known plant, *Cucumis Melo*, and its fruit. The seeds have diuretic properties, and were formerly used in catarrhal affections. See *Cucumis, melon*, 1, and *abductor*.

So, being landed, we went up and down, and could find nothing but stones, heath, and moss, and was expected oranges, lemons, figs, musk-mellons, and potatoes.
John Taylor, *Worke* (1630). (*Nares*)

musk-mole (mus'k'mól), *n.* An insectivorous quadruped, *Scaptochirus moschatus*, of the mole family, *Talpidae*. It resembles the common mole, and is found in Mongolia. Also called *musk-mole*.

musk-okra (mus'k'ók-ry), *n.* See *okra*.

musk-orchis (mus'k'ór-ki-é), *n.* A plant, *Hieracium Monorchis*.

musk-ox (mus'k'ók), *n.* A ruminant mammal, *Oribos moschatus*, of the family *Bovidae* and subfamily *Oribosinae*, intermediate between an ox and a sheep in size and many other respects. There are horns in both sexes, those of the male being very broad at the base and meeting in the middle of the forehead.



Musk-deer; *Capreomys gervillii*.

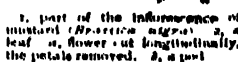
mosquitos, and genus *Capreomys*: so called from its musky odor. There are 2 species in Cuba, *C. p.*



Musk-ox; *Oribos moschatus*.

What, if you, sweetheart? Are you not well? Speak.

Review, tr. of Frobenius's Chron., 1. col. 14.



1, part of the inflorescence removed (Hesperis alba); 2, a leaf; 3, flower cut longitudinally, the petals removed; 4, a bud.

mute¹ (mūt), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *ment*, *maunt*, *< F.* *muēt* = *Sp.* *mueto* = *It.* *muta*, *< L.* *muta*, *dumb*; cf. *Skt.* *mudā*, *dumb*; appar. *< mu*, *L.* *mu*, *Gr.* *μ*, *a* sound uttered with closed lips; see *mum*, etc.] *I. a.* 1. Silent; not speaking; not uttering words.

When they were able to get her, they were all still and mute as though they had been dumb.

Medea (R. E. T. S.), II. 173.

But I was mute for want of person I could converse with.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II. 1. 199.

2. Incapable of utterance; not having the power of speech; dumb; hence, dumb, made, etc., without speech or sound.

With mute carcases shall declare

The tenderness they cannot speak

Bryant, *Crowded Street*.

He felt that mute appeal of tears.

Whither, *Witch's Daughter*.

3. In *gram.* and *philol.*: (a) Silent; not pronounced; as, the *h* in *dumb* is mute. (b) Involving a complete closure of the mouth-organs in utterance; said of certain alphabetic sounds; see *h*, 2.—4. In *mineral.*, applied to metals which do not ring when struck.—5. In *entom.*, not emitting audible sounds; opposed to *sonant*, *stridulating*, *shrilling*, etc.; said of insects.—6. Showing no sign; devoid; destitute. [*Itare.*]

I came into a place mute of all light.

Longfellow, *Tr. of Dante's Inferno*, v. 28.

In *mute*, to one's self, inwardly.

In *mutet* spoke I so that might asterite

By no condition, words that might be hard.

Court of Love, I. 148.

Mute swan, the European *Cygnus olor*. To stand mute, in law, to make no response when arraigned and called on to answer or plead.

Regularly, a prisoner is said to stand mute when, being arraigned (or taken on felony, he either (1) makes no answer at all; or (2) answers foreign to the purpose, or with such matter as is not allowable, and will not answer other wise, or (3) upon having pleaded not guilty, refuses to put himself upon the country. *Blackstone*, *Comm.*, IV. xiv.

—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Dumb*, etc. See *deaf*.

II. n. 1. A person who is speechless or silent; one who does not speak, from physical inability, unwillingness, forbearance, obligation, etc. (a) A dumb person, one unable to use articulate speech from some deformity, either congenital or acquired, as from deafness, a deaf-mute. (b) A hired attendant at a funeral.

The hatchment must be put up, and mutes must be stationed at intervals from the hall door to the top of the stairs. *Ashton*, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 47.

(c) In some Eastern countries a dumb porter or door-keeper, usually one who has been deprived of speech.

Either our history shall with full mouth

Speak freely of our acts, or else our grave,

Like Turkish mutes, shall have a tongueless mouth,

Not worshipp'd with a wazon epithet.

Shak., *Hamlet*, V. i. 2. 232.

(d) In *theaters*, one whose part is confined to dumb show; also, a speaker; a looker on.

You that look pale and tremble at this chance,

That are but mutes or audience to this act.

Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2. 345.

(e) In law, a person who makes no response when arraigned and called on to plead or answer.

To the indictment here upon he (John Biddle) prays Council might be allowed him to plead the illegality of it, which being denied him by the Judges, and the sentence of a mute threatened, he at length gave into Court his Exceptions ingrossed in Parchment.

Wood, *Athenae Oxon.*, II. 304.

2. In *gram.* and *philol.*, an alphabetic utterance involving a complete closure of the mouth-organs; a check; a stop; an explosive. The name is especially appropriate as applied to the *ard* or *breathed consonants*, *p, t, k*, since these involve a momentary suspension of utterance, no audible sound being produced during the continuance of the closure, whose character is shown only by its explosion upon a following sound, or, much more imperfectly, by its explosion upon a preceding sound; but it is also commonly given to the corresponding *sonant* or *voiced consonants*, *d, b, g*, and even to the *nasals*, *m, n, ŋ*.

3. In *music*: (a) In stringed musical instruments of the viol family, a clip or weight of brass, wood, or ivory that can be slipped over the bridge so as to deaden the resonance without touching the strings; a *sordino*. (b) In metal wind-instruments, a pear-shaped leather pad which can be inserted into the bell to check the emission of the tone.

Mute² (mūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *muted*, ppr. *muting*. [*< mutet*, *n.*] 1. In *music*, to deaden or muffle the sound of, as an instrument. See *mute*, 1, *n.*, 3.

Beethoven muted the strings of the orchestra in the slow movement of his 14 and 15th F. F. Concertos.

Grove's Dict. Music, II. 439.

Her voice was much, ity thrilling in that low muted tone of the very heart, impossible to deride or disbelieve.

G. Meredith, *The Knight*, xiv.

2. To check fermentation in. See *mutage*.

mute³ (mūt), *v.* [*Also muted* (and *mout*, *molt*, *mout*), *< L.* *mutare*, *change*, *cont.* of *'moritare*, *freq.* of *moveo*, *move*; see *move*. Cf. *molt*, *meut*.] *I. intrans.* To change the feathers; mow; molt, as a bird.

II. trans. To shed; molt, as feathers.

Not one of my dragon's wings left to adorn me!

Have I muted all my feathers!

Pletcher and Sharley, *Night-Walker*, IV. 4.

mute⁴ (mūt), *n.* [*Formerly also mutet*; *< ME.* *mutet*, **mutet*, *< OF.* *mutet*, *mutet*, *mutet*, an inclosure for hawks, a mew, also a kennel for hounds, the lodge of a beast (as the form of a hare, etc.), a shift or change of hounds, a pack of hounds, = *It.* *muta*, a shift of hounds, a pack of hounds, *< ML.* *muta*, a mew, *muta* (after *Itom.*), a pack of hounds, etc.; the same in form as *OF.* *mutet*, *mutet*, *ML.* *mutet*, a military rising, expedition, revolt, sedition, etc., *< ML.* *muta*, a change, *< L.* *mutare*, *change*, and *ult.* *< L.* *moveo*, pp. *mutas*, *move*; see *mutet* and *meut*.] 1. A mew for hawks.

The cloisters became the camps of their retainers, the stables of their couriers, the kennels of their hounds, the mews of their hawks.

Milman.

2. A pack of hounds.

Thence watz hit hit upon list to lythen the houndez,

When alle the mute had hym to t

Mr. Hauynge and the Grete Knight (R. E. T. S.), I. 1729.

3. The cry of hounds.

Hit watz the myrled note that ever men herde.

Mr. Hauynge and the Grete Knight (R. E. T. S.), I. 1915.

mute⁵ (mūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *muted*, ppr. *muting*. [*< ME.* *muten*, *muten*, *< OF.* *mutir*, *emutir*, *emutir*, *F.* *emutir* = *It.* *smutare*, *mutet*, *dung*, *< OHG.* *smutcan*, *MIHG.* *smutzen*, *G.* *schmelen* = *MD.* *smuten*, *smuten*, *smut*, *liquefy*; see *smut*.] *I. intrans.* To pass excrement; said of birds.

For you, Jacke, I would have you employ your time, till my coming, in watching what houre of the day my hawks mutes.

Return from Furnace (1600). (Nares)

I could not fright the crows

Or the least bird from muting on my head.

B. Jonson

II. trans. To void, as dung; said of birds.

Mine eyes being open the sparrows muted warm dung

into mine eyes.

Tobit II. 10.

mute⁶ (mūt), *n.* [*< mutet*, *v.*] The dung of fowls.

And high on ancient obelisk

Was raised by him, found out by Fick,

On which was written, not in words,

But hieroglyphic mute of birds.

Many rare pithy saws

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. III. 400.

mute⁷ (mūt), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] See the quotation. [*Prov. Eng.*]

A mute of the male kind out of a she-sheep by a horn, though some will have it that a mute so bred is termed a *mute* without reference to sex.

Hall's

mute-hill, *n.* An obsolete form of *mount-hill*. **mutely** (mūt'li), *adv.* In a mute manner; silently; without uttering words or sounds.

muteness (mūt'ness), *n.* The state of being mute; dumbness; forbearance from speaking, or inability to speak.

muti (mūt'i), *n.* [*Appar. < Hind.* *mutā*, *Prakrit* *mutthi*, *flsh*, *hind.*] A small Indian falcon, *Muscophaga cereuleocincta*, carried in the hand in falconry.

muticus (mūt'ik), *n.* [*< OL.* *muticus*, *curtailed*; see *muticus*.] Same as *muticus*, 2.

Mutica (mūt'ikā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *OL.* *muticus*, *curtailed*; see *muticus*.] One of the divisions of the *Ectomophaga*, or insectivorous *Edentata*, established for the reception of the South American ant-eaters of the genera *Myrmecophaga* and *Cyclothurus*.

muticous (mūt'ik-us), *a.* [*< OL.* *muticus*, *curtailed*, *docked*, cf. *L.* *muticus*, *maimed*; see *muticus*.] 1. In bot., without any pointed process or awn; opposed to *acuminat*, *cuspidat*, *aristat*, and the like.—2. In *zool.*, unarmed, as a bird not furnished with a claw, the shank of a mammal without teeth, opposed to *unguiculate*, *dentate*, *dentat*, etc. Also *mutic*.

mutigella (mūt'ij-el-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, from a native name (?)] The Abyssinian john unon, *Herpesites mutigella*.

Mutillat (mūt'li-āt), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L.* *mutillatus*, pp. of *mutillare*, *mutillate*; see *mutillare*.] An old division of mammals formed of those which have no hind limbs, as the cetaceans and sirenians.

mutillate (mūt'li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mutillated*, ppr. *mutillating*. [*< L.* *mutillatus*, pp. of

mutillare (*> It.* *mutillare* = *Sp.* *mutillar* = *F.* *mutiller*), *maim*, *< mutillus*, *maimed*; cf. *Gr.* *μυζος*, *μυζος*, *curtailed*.] 1. To cut off a limb or any important part of; deprive of any characteristic member, feature, or appurtenance, so as to disfigure; maim: as, to mutillate a body or a statue; to mutillate a tree or a picture.

Gonzalvo was affected even to tears at beholding the mutilated remains of his young and gallant adversary.

Present, *Ford*, and *Isa.*, II. 12.

Of the nine pillars of the upper verandah only two remain standing, and those much mutilated, while all the six of the lower storey have perished.

J. Ferguson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 141.

2. Figuratively, to excise, erase, or expunge any important part from, so as to render incomplete or imperfect, as a record or a poem.

As I have declared you before in my preface, I will not in any work willingly mangle or mutilate that honourable man's work.

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 1291.

Among the mutilated poets of antiquity, there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho.

Addison.

Syn. 1. *Mutillate*, *Maim*, *Cripple*, *Mangle*, *Disfigure*. *Mutillate* emphasizes the injury to completeness and to beauty: as, to mutillate a statue. *Maim* and *cripple* note the injury to the use of the members of the body, *mangle* suggesting perhaps more of ineffectiveness, pain, and actual loss of members, and *cripple* more directly emphasizing the diminished power of action, as *crippled* in the left arm. *Mangle* expresses a badly hacked or torn condition: as, a mangled finger or arm. *Disfigure* covers simply such changes of the external form as injure its appearance or beauty: one may be fearfully mangled in battle, so as to be disfigured for life, and yet finally escape being mutillated or maimed, or even crippled. 2. *Mutillate*, *Garble*, *Misquote*. To mutillate is to take parts of a thing, so as to leave it imperfect or incomplete; to garble is to take parts of a thing in such a way as to make them convey a false impression; to misquote is to quote incorrectly, whether intentionally or not: as, to mutillate a hymn; to garble a passage from an official report; to payble another's words; to misquote a text of Scripture. *Garble* has completely lost its primary meaning.

mutillate (mūt'li-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *mutillat* = *Pg.* *mutillado* = *It.* *mutillato*, *< L.* *mutillatus*, pp. of *mutillare*; see *mutillare*, *v.*] *I. a.* 1. Same as *mutillated*.

He caused him to be . . . shamefully mutillate.

Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, III. 4.

Cripples, mutillate in their own persons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, vii. 2.

2. Specifically, deprived of hind limbs, as a cetacean or a sirenian. See *Mutillata*.

II. n. A member of the *Mutillata*; a cetacean or a sirenian.

mutillated (mūt'li-āt), *p. a.* [*< mutillate* + *-ed*.] 1. Deprived of some important or characteristic part.—2. In *entom.*, cut short; greatly abbreviated.—*Mutillated elytra* or *wing-covers*, those elytra or wing-covers which are so short as to appear aborted, as in some *Orthoptera* and *Coleoptera*.—*Mutillated wheel*, in *mach.*, a form of gearing consisting of a wheel from a part of the perimeter of which the cogs are removed, usually employed to impart an intermittent motion to other cog-wheels, or a reciprocating motion to a rack-bar. *E. H. Knight*.

mutillation (mūt'li-ā-shun), *n.* [*< F.* *mutillation* = *Sp.* *mutillacion* = *Pg.* *mutillado* = *It.* *mutillazione*, *< LL.* *mutillatio* = *L.* *mutillare*, *mutillate*; see *mutillare*.] The act of mutillating, or the state of being mutillated; deprivation of a necessary or important part, as a limb.

Mutillations are not transmitted from father unto son.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vii. 2.

The loss or mutillation of an able man is also a loss to the commonweal.

Raleigh, *Hist. World*, V. III. 2.

The laws against mutillation of cattle—laws really directed against the damage done to a beast which in a perfect state was the general medium of exchange—prove that such a mode of payment was still common in the opening of the eighth century in Wessex.

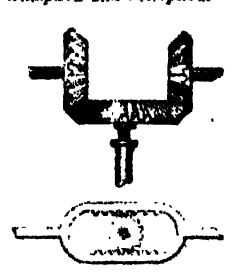
J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 318.

mutillator (mūt'li-ā-tor), *n.* [*< F.* *mutillateur* = *Pg.* *mutillador* = *It.* *mutillatore*, *< L.* as if **mutillator*, *< mutillare*, *mutillate*; see *mutillare*.] One who mutillates.

The ban of excommunicating was issued against the Emperor (Eutychius of Ravenna) the odious mutillator and destroyer of these holy memorials.

Milman, *Latin Christianity*, IV. 2.

Mutilla (mūt'li-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1758).] The typical genus of *Mutillidae*, characterized by the simple antennae of both sexes, and the ovate eyes, more or less acutely emarginate in the male. It is a very large and wide-spread genus.



4. An Anglo-French gold coin: so called from its being impressed with the image of a lamb.

Reckon with my father about that, . . . he will pay you gallantly; a French mutton for every hide I have spoiled.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, vi.

Laced mutton, a loose woman. [Slang.]

I, a laced mutton, gave your letter to her, a laced mutton; and she, a laced mutton, . . . gave me, a laced mutton, nothing for my labour!
Shak., T. O. of V., I. i. 102.

Cupid hath got me a stomach, and I long for laced mutton.
Middlet., Blurt, Master-Constable, I. 7.

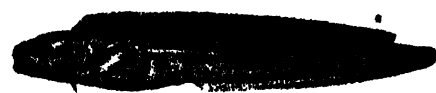
mutton-bird (mut'n-bird), *n.* A bird of the family *Procellariidae* and genus *Otrelata*; one of several kinds of petrels found in the southern seas, as *O. leucotis*, which is also called *white night-hawk*. See *cut* at *Otrelata*.

mutton-chop (mut'n-chop'), *n.* and *n.* I. *n.* A rib-piece of mutton for broiling or frying, having the bone cut, or chopped off at the small end. The name is also extended to other small pieces cut for broiling.

II. *a.* Having a form narrow and prolonged at one end and rounded at the other, like that of a mutton-chop. This designation is especially applied to side whiskers when the chin is shaved both in front and beneath, and the whiskers are trimmed short: also called *mutton-outlet whiskers*.

muttoner, **motoner**, *n.* A wench; a mutton-monger. *Lydgate*, p. 168. (*Hallwell*.) [Slang.]

mutton-fish (mut'n-fish), *n.* I. A fish of the family *Lycodidae*, *Zoarces anguillar*. It is of a stout eel-like form, with confluent vertical fins and an interrupted posterior interval in the dorsal where the rays



Mutton fish. *Zoarces anguillar*.

are replaced by short spines. The color is generally reddish brown mottled with olive. It is an inhabitant of the eastern American coast, from Delaware to Labrador, and is used as food. Also called *conger-eel*, *king*, and *lamprey eel*.

2. A kind of ormer or ear-shell, *Halotis iris*, of New Zealand.

mutton-flat (mut'n-flat), *n.* A large, thick, brawny flat.

Will he who saw the soldier a mutton flat,
And saw thee maul'd, appear within the flat
To witness truth?
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xvi. 43.

mutton-ham (mut'n-ham), *n.* A leg of mutton salted and prepared as ham.

muttonhead (mut'n-head), *n.* A dull or stupid person.

mutton-headed (mut'n-head'ed), *a.* Dull; stupid.

A lion — an animal that has a majestic aspect and noble antecedents, but is both tyrannical and mean, *mutton-headed* and stealthy. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 104.

mutton-legger (mut'n-log'ger), *n.* A leg-of-mutton sail; also, a boat carrying this style of sail.

mutton-monger (mut'n-mung'ger), *n.* One who has to do with prostitutes; a wench. [Slang.]

Is't possible the lord Hippolyte, whose face is as civil as the outside of a dedicatory book, should be a mutton-monger?
Dickens and *Middlet.*, Honest Whore, II.

mutton-thumper (mut'n-thum'per), *n.* A bungling bookbinder. [Slang, Eng.]

muttany (mut'n-l), *a.* [*cut* at *muttany* + *y*.] Resembling mutton in flavor, appearance, or other of its qualities; consisting of mutton.

mutual (mū'tū-āl), *a.* [*cut* at *mutual* (= *Sp. mutuo*), with suffix *-al*, *F. -al*, < *OF. mutu* = *Sp. mutuo* = *Pg. It. mutuo*, < *L. mutuus*, reciprocal, in exchange, borrowed, < *mutare*, change, exchange; see *mutate*.] 1. Reciprocally given and received; pertaining alike or reciprocally to both sides; interchanged; as, *mutual love*; to entertain a *mutual aversion*.

To take away all such mutual grievances, injuries, and wrongs, there was no way but only by growing into competition and agreement amongst themselves.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 10.

A contract of eternal bond of love.

Confirmed by mutual joiner of your hands.
Shak., T. N., v. I. 160.

And many were found to kill one another with mutual combats.
Purshon, Pilgrimage, p. 138.

Among unequals what society

'Tis sort, what harmony, or true delight?
Which must be mutual, in proportion due
Given and received.
Milton, P. L., viii. 88.

We . . . do conceive it our bounden duty, without delay, to enter into a present association amongst ourselves for mutual help and strength in all future concernment.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 123.

Who buried their mutual animosities in their common depredation against the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot.
Burke, Nabob of Arcot's Debts.

Love between husband and wife may be all on one side, then it is *mutual*. It may be felt on both sides, then it is *mutual*. They are mutual friends, and something better; but if a third person step in, though loyal regard may make him a friend of both, no power in language can make him their mutual friend.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 102.

2. Equally relating to or affecting two or more together; common to two or more combined; depending on, proceeding from, or exhibiting a certain community of action; shared alike.

Allyed with bands of mutual complement.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 52.

High over seas

Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Easing their flight.
Milton, P. L., vii. 429.

In this manner, not without almost mutual tears, I parted from him.
Keats, Mary, Aug., 1817.

3. Common; used in this sense loosely and improperly (but not infrequently, and by many writers of high rank), especially in the phrase a *mutual friend*.

I have little intercourse with Mr. Blair, but will take care to have the poems communicated to him by the intervention of some mutual friend.

Blacklock, 1790, quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 240.

Mr. Walter Scott, writing to Messrs. Hurst, Robinson & Co., under date Feb. 26, 1822, says, I desired our mutual friend, Mr. James Ballantyne, &c.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 240.

"By the by, ma'am," said Mr. Rolin, . . . "you have a lodger? . . . I may call him our Mutual Friend."
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ix.

Mutual accounts, accounts in which each of two parties has one or more charges against the other. **Mutual contract**. See *contract*. **Mutual distinction**, one which separates its two members equally from each other, and not like a distinction between whole and part. — **Mutual gable**, induction, etc. See the nouns. — **Mutual promises**, concurrent and reciprocal promises which serve as considerations to support each other, unless one or the other is void, as where one man promises to pay money to another, and he, in consideration thereof, promises to do a certain act, etc. *Wharton*. — **Mutual will**. See *will*. — *Syn.* See *reciprocal*.

mutualism (mū'tū-āl-izm), *n.* [*cut* at *mutual* + *-ism*.] A symbiosis in which two organisms living together mutually and permanently help and support one another. (*De Bary*.) Lichens are examples among plants.

mutualist (mū'tū-āl-ist), *n.* [= *F. mutualiste*; as *mutual* + *-ist*.] In *zool.*, one of two commensals, which are associated, neither of which shares the food of or preys upon the other. *F. Van Beneden*.

mutuality (mū'tū-āl-ē-tē), *n.* [= *F. mutualité*; as *mutual* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being mutual; reciprocity; interchange. Thus, a contract that has no consideration is said to be void for want of *mutuality*.

There is no sweeter taste of friendship than the coupling of souls in this *mutuality*, either of condoling or comforting.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

In both parts of an organic aggregate or of a social aggregate, too, this *mutuality* increases as the evolution advances.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 217.

2. Interchange of acts or expressions of affection or kindness; familiarity.

When these *mutualities* so marshal the way, hard at hand comes the master and main exercise.
Shak. (Othello), II. i. 267.

His kindness seldom exceed courtesy. He loves not deeper *mutualities*.
Dr. Earle, Micro cosmography, A Plausible Man.

mutually (mū'tū-āl-ē), *adv.* 1. In a mutual manner; reciprocally; in a manner of giving and receiving.

A friend, with whom I mutually may share
Gladness and anguish, by kind intercourse
Of speech and offices.
J. Phillips, Cider, I.

There sat we down upon a garden mound,
Two mutually enfolded (love the third,
Between us, in the circle of his arms,
Enwound us both. *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Equally or alike by two or more; conjointly; in common. [Held to be an erroneous use; see *mutual*, 3.]

So then it seems your most offensive act
Was mutually committed.
Shak., M. for M., II. x. 27.

mutuary (mū'tū-ē-ri), *a.* pl. *mutuaries* (-rēz). [= *Pg. mutuario*, a borrower, < *LL. mutuarius*, mutual, < *L. mutuus*, borrowed, mutual; see *mutual*.] In *law*, one who borrows personal chattels to be consumed by him in the use, and returned to the lender in kind.

mutuater (mū'tū-āt), *v. t.* [*cut* at *L. mutuatus*, pp. of *mutare* (= *It. mutare* = *Pg. mutare*), borrowed, < *mutuus*, borrowed; see *mutual*.] To borrow.

Which for to eat themselves and their band the more
perpetually forward had *mutuater* and borrowed dyables
and sordid summes of money.
Hall, Henry VII., act 7. (*Rolls*.)

mutuatiōn (mū'tū-ē-ōn), *n.* [= *Pg. mutuatō* = *It. mutuatōne*, < *L. mutuatō* (= *mutuare*, borrow, < *mutuus*, borrowed; see *mutual*.] The act of borrowing.

mutuatiōn (mū'tū-ē-tish'us), *a.* [*cut* at *LL. mutuatiōn*, borrowed, < *L. mutuari*, borrow; see *mutuation*.] Borrowed; taken from some other.

The *mutuatiōn* good works of their pretended holy men and women.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, x.

mutule (mū'tūl), *n.* [= *F. mutule* = *It. mutulo*, < *L. mutulus*, a mutule, modillon.] In arch., a projecting piece in the form of a flat block



1. Greek Mutules. 2. Roman Mutules.

under the corona of the Doric cornice, corresponding to the modillion of other orders. The mutules are placed one over every triglyph and metope, and bear on the under side guttae or drops, which represent the heads of pegs or treenails in the primitive wooden construction, to the rafter-ends of which the mutules correspond. See *cut* under *gutta*.

mutuum (mū'tū-um), *n.* [*L.*, a loan; neut. of *mutuus*, borrowed; see *mutual*.] In *Scots law*, a contract by which such things are lent as are consumed in the use, or cannot be used without their extinction or alienation, such as corn, wine, money, etc.

muwett, *a.* A Middle English form of *mutel*. *Chaucer*.

muw (muks), *v. t.* [A var. of *muw*, confused with *muw*, *muw*.] To botch; make a mess of; spoil; often with an imitative *it*: as, he *muwed* it badly that time. [Colloq.]

By a sort of mismanagement on the part of my mother and Nicholas Snow, who had thoroughly *muwed* up everything.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, III.

muw (muks), *n.* [*cut* at *muw*, *v.*] Work performed in an awkward or improper manner; a botch; in a mess; as, he made a *muw* of it. [Colloq.]

muw (muks), *n.* [A var. of *muw*.] Dirt; filth; same as *muw*. [Prov. Eng.]

muw (muks), *a.* [*cut* at *muw* + *-y*.] Muddy; murky. Also *muwky*. [Prov. Eng.]

The ground . . . was . . . muddied and sodden, as we call it, *muwky*.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlv.

Muzarab (mū-zar'ab), *n.* A variant of *Mozarab*.

Muzarabic (mū-zar'ā-bik), *a.* A variant of *Mozarabic*.

muzhik (mū-zhik'), *n.* [Russ. *muzhik*, a peasant.] A Russian peasant. Also written *mujk*, *moujik*.

There stood the patient bearded *muzhik* (peasant) in his well-worn sheep skin.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 408.

Muzio gambit. See *gambit*.

muw (muks), *v. t.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *muw*.] To muse idly; loiter foolishly.

If you but know, cried I, to whom I am going to-night, and who I shall see to-night, you would not dare keep me muzzling here.
Mass. D. Arday, Diary, I. 168. (*Davies*.)

muzzelthrush (muz'el-thrush), *n.* Same as *mistlethrush*. [Prov. Eng.]

muzziness (muz'el-ness), *n.* [*cut* at *muzzy* + *-ness*.] The state of being muzzy.

muzzle (mus'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *musle*, *musle*, *mouse*, *musell*, *mozell*; < *MR. musel*, < (*OF. musel*, *mouseu*, *museau* (*F. muscas*), orig. **morsel* (> *Bret. morszel*, *muzel*) = *Fr. morsel*, *mursel* (*ML. reflex musculus*, *musculus*; cf. *Gael. muscal*, < *E.*), the snuzzle, snout, or nose of a beast, mouth, opening, aperture, dim. of *OF. muse*, *mouze* = *Fr. muse* = *It. muso*, *muzzle*, < *L. muscus*, a bite, *ML.* also the muzzle of a beast (*ML. muscus*, *musus*, after (*OF.*); see *morsel*, *morsel*.] 1. The projecting jaws and nose of an animal, as an ox or a dog; the snout.

It (the harkish) feedeth on the grass that groweth on the banks of the River, and never goeth out; it hath a mouth like the mouth of an Ox.

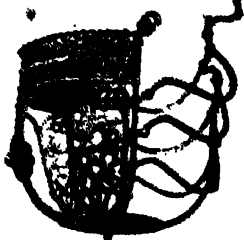
Purshon, Pilgrimage, p. 67.

His (William the Tasty's) nose turned up, and the corners of his mouth turned down, pretty much like the muzzle of an irritable pug-dog. *Frederic*, Knickerbocker, p. 240.

The creature held his muzzle on your leg.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

3. The mouth of a thing; the end for entrance or discharge: applied chiefly to the end of a tube, as the open end of a gun or pistol.—**3.** Anything which prevents an animal from biting, as a strap around the jaws, or a sort of cage, as of wire, into which the muzzle (def. 1) is inserted.

With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound.
Dryden, *Fal. and Arc.*, III. 66.



Muzzle of Warhorse, forming part of the horse or defensive armor, 16th century.

4. In armor, an openwork covering for the nose, used for the defense of the horse, and forming part of the armor in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.—**5.** A piece of the forward end of the plow-beam by which the traces are attached: same as *bridle*, **5**.—**Muzzle-energy**, the energy of a shot when it leaves the muzzle of a gun, expressed by the formula $\frac{22.16 \times 3200}{\text{foot-tons}}$

of energy, v representing the weight of shot in pounds and v the velocity in feet per second.—**Muzzle-velocity**, in guns, the velocity, in feet per second, of a projectile as it leaves the muzzle of a piece. See *velocity*.

muzzle (muz'l), *v.*: pret. and pp. *muzzled*, pp. *muzzling*. [Early mod. E. also *muzzle*, *mouze*, *mouzele*, *mouzel*, etc., < ME. *musele*, < OF. (and F.) *moueler*, < *mouet*, *mouel*, *mouzele*: see *muzzle*.] **L. trans.** 1. To bind or confine the mouth of in order to prevent biting or eating.

As Oyle began to speak,
Thou schalt muzzle helle chuke
And hell barre the hand schal breke
Holy Rood (V. E. T. 8), p. 213.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn.
Levit. xiv. 6.

My danger muzzled,
Least it should bite its master.
Shak., *W. T. I.* 2. 156.

2. Figuratively, to gag; silence.

How wretched is the fate of those who write!
Brought muzzled to the stage for fear they bite
Dryden, *Prod. to Fletcher's Plutarch*.

The press was muzzled, and allowed to publish only the reports of the official gazette. *Harper's Mag.* LXXXV. 929.

3. To mask. *Junison*.

They danced along the Kirk yard, Gillie Duncan, playing on a trumpet, and John Fian, muzzled for the way.
Newes from Scotland (1601).

4. To fondle with the closed mouth; muzzle.
The nurse was then muzzling and cooing to the child.
Sir J. L. Edmonds.

5. To grub up with the snout, as swine do. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** To handle or pull about.

He . . . so muzzled me. *Wycherley, Country Wife*, IV. 3.
Muzzle the pig, same as *muzzle the pig*.—*Syn. Muff*, etc. See *gag*, *v.*

II. intrans. 1. To bring the muzzle or mouth near.

The bear muzzles and smells to him. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. To drink to excess; guzzle. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To loiter; trifle; skulk. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

muzzle-bag (muz'l-bag), *n.* *Naut.*, a painted canvas cap fitted over the muzzle of a gun at sea, to keep out water.

muzzle-lashing (muz'l-lash'ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope used to lash the muzzle of a gun to the upper part of a port when hoisted.

muzzle-loader (muz'l-ler), *n.* A gun which is loaded from the muzzle: opposed to *breech-loader*.

muzzle-loading (muz'l-lō'ding), *a.* Made to be loaded at the muzzle: said of a gun.

muzzle-right (muz'l-rit), *n.* A right placed on or near the muzzle of a gun; a front right.

muzzle-strap (muz'l-strap), *n.* A strap buckled over the mouth of a horse or other animal to prevent biting: it is a substitute for a muzzle.

muzzy (muz'i), *a.* [Appar. var. of *musy*, < *muzzle* + *-y*. Cf. *muzz*.] Dazed; stupid; tipsy.

Mr. L., a sensible man of eighty-two, . . . his wife a dull muzzy old creature.
New W. Arday, *Diary*, I. 26. (Darius)

Very muzzy with British principles and spirits.
Darius, *My Novel*, III. 21.

my (mi), *pron.* [*<* MD. *mya*, *mine*, *myne*, < AS. *me*, of me, as a poss., mine: the final *a* being lost as in a for an, thy for thine, etc., = *mine*.] Belonging to me: as, this is my book: always

used attributively, mine being used for the predicative. Formerly mine was more usual before a noun, and my before a pronoun, but my now stands before both: as, my book; my own book; my eye.

Therefore may no man in that Countree sayn, This is my Wyf: no no Woman may sayn, This is mye Husbande.
Beveridge, *Travels*, p. 176.

I would sit in my tale (I call it mine, after the use of Iwerel) and think upon the war, and the hardness of those far-away battles.
R. L. Stevenson, *Memoirs of an Idiot*.

Mya (mi'), *n.* [NL., < L. *mya* for **myax*, < (Gr. *μύα*, a sea-mussel), < *μύα*, a muscle, mussel, mouse; see *mouze*, *mouzele*.] A genus of bivalve shells to which very different limits have been assigned.

By Linnaeus numerous species belonging to different families were included in it. By later writers it was successively restricted: Retzius, in 1793, limited it to the *Pinnae*, but by subsequent authors was used for the *Mya arenaria* and related species, and as such it is universally adopted at the present time. *M. arenaria* is the common clam or cock of the coasts of the northern hemisphere. *M. truncata* is a second species, truncated behind.

Mya (mi'), *n.* [NL., more prop. **Myia*, < (Gr. *μύα*, rarely *μύα*, a fly; see *Musca*.] A genus of flies.

mya, *n.* Plural of *myon*.

mya, *n.* See *myon*, *myon*.

Myacea, **Myacina** (mi-ā-sē-ā, -ā), *n.* pl. [NL. (Munk, 1830), < *Mya* + *-acea*, *-acina*.] 1. A family of bivalves: same as *Myidae*.—2. A superfamily or suborder of bivalves constituted for the families *Myidae*, *Corbularia*, *Saxicardida*, and related types.

Myadina (mi-ā-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Mya* + *-adina*.] In conch., (a) In earlier systems, a group of bivalve shells, or siphonate lamellibranchiate mollusks, related to the cock or clam, *Mya*, including numerous genera, such as *Tellina*, *Anatina*, *Lutraria*, *Pandora*, etc., now separated into different families. (b) Same as *Myida*.

myalgia (mi-ā-ljā), *n.* [NL., < (Gr. *μύα*, muscle, + *αλγία*, pain.)] In *pathol.*, a morbid state of a muscle, characterized by pain and tenderness. Its pathology is obscure. Also called *myodinia* and *muscular rheumatism*. **Myalgia lumbalis**, *lumbago*.

myalgic (mi-ā-lj'ik), *a.* [*<* *myalgia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to myalgia; affected with myalgia. *Quinn, Med. Diet.*, p. 1212.

myall, **myall-tree** (mi-āl-trē), *n.* One of several Australian acacias, affording a hard and useful scented wood. The Victorian myall is *Acacia homophylla*. It has a dark brown wood, sought for turners' work and used particularly for tobacco pipes. From its fruits . . . the wood is sometimes called *red wood*. Another myall is *A. acuminata* of western Australia, its wood is used in the raspberry, and making durable posts and excellent charcoal; others are *A. pendula* and *A. glauca*, the latter prettily grained but less fragrant.

Myaria (mi-ā-ri-ā), *n.* pl. [NL.: see *Mya*.] A family of bivalves: same as *Myidae* in its more comprehensive sense. [Formerly in general use, but now abandoned.]

myarian (mi-ā-ri-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Myaria* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a clam; of or pertaining to the *Myaria*.
2. *n.* A clam, or some similar bivalve.

myasthenia (mi-ās-thē-ni-ā), *n.* [*<* (Gr. *μύα*, muscle, + *ασθένεια*, weakness; see *asthenia*.] Muscular debility.

myasthenic (mi-ās-thē-n'ik), *a.* Affected with myasthenia.

mycchet, *n.* See *mitch*.

mycel (mi-sē'), *n.* [*<* NL. *mycelium*.] Same as *mycelium*.

mycelial (mi-sē-li-āl), *a.* [*<* *mycelium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to mycelium. **Mycelial layer**. Same as *membranous mycelium*. **Mycelial strand**. Same as *fibrous mycelium*.

mycelloid (mi-sē-li-oid), *a.* [*<* NL. *mycelium* + *-oid*.] In bot., resembling a mushroom.

mycelium (mi-sē-li-um), *n.* [NL., < (Gr. *μύα*, a fungus, + *εἶδος*, nail, wart, an excrescence on a plant.)] The vegetative part of the thallus of fungi, composed of one or more hyphae. The vegetative system of fungi consists of filiform branched or unbranched cells called hyphae, and the hyphae collectively form the mycelium. Also *mycel*. See *cutis under Fungi*, *mold*, *mildew*, *yeast*, and *Leucostoma*.

Fibrillose mycelium. Same as *fibrous mycelium*.—**Fibrous mycelium**, mycelium in which the hyphae form, by their union, elongated branching strands.—**Filamentous mycelium**, mycelium of free hyphae which are at most loosely interwoven with one another, but without forming bodies of definite shape and outline. In *Fungi*.—**Floccose mycelium**.

Same as *filamentous mycelium*.—**Membranous mycelium**. See *membranous*.

Mycoctales (mi-sē-tā'les), *n.* pl. [NL. (Berkeley, 1857), < *Mycoctes*.] A former division of cryptogamous plants, including fungi and lichens.

Mycoctes (mi-sē-tēs), *n.* [NL., < (Gr. *μύα*, a hollower, < *μύα*, hollow; cf. L. *myctus*, hollow: see *myctus*.] The typical and only genus of Mycoctales, established by Illiger in 1811; the howlers: a synonym of *Alouatta* of prior date. There are several species, as *M. orcutti*, inhabiting the forests of tropical America from Guatemala to Paraguay. See *cut* under *howler*.

Mycoctes (mi-sē-tēs), *n.* pl. [NL., < (Gr. *μύα*, a fungus, mushroom.)] The plants now called *Fungi*: a term proposed by Sprengel.

Mycoctina (mi-sē-ti-nā), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Mycoctes* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Cebidae*, represented by the genus *Mycoctes*; the howling monkeys, howlers, or alouatta. They are platyrrhine monkeys of tropical America, having the cerebrum so short that it leaves the cerebellum exposed behind, the incisors vertical, and the hyoid bone and larynx enormously developed, the former being expanded and excavated into a hollow drum, a conformation which gives extraordinary strength and resonance of voice. They are the largest of American monkeys, nearly 3 feet in length of head and body, including legs, with long prehensile tail and non-apposable thumb.

mycotogenic (mi-sē-tō-jē-nō't'ik), *a.* In bot., produced by fungi.

Phenomena of deformation by Fungi may be termed *mycotogenic metamorphosis*. In *Fungi*, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 266.

mycotogenous (mi-sē-tō-jē-nō's), *a.* [*<* (Gr. *μύα*, a fungus, + *γενος*, producing; see *genous*.] Same as *mycotogenic*.

mycotology (mi-sē-tō-lō-j'ē), *n.* [*<* (Gr. *μύα*, a fungus, + *λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak; see *ology*.] The science of fungi: same as *mycology*.

mycotoma (mi-sē-tō-mā), *n.* [NL., < (Gr. *μύα*, a fungus, + *τομή*, a cutting.)] 1. A chronic disease of the feet and hands occurring in Hindu-
stani. The feet (or hands) become riddled with sinuses which discharge pale yellow masses of minute bodies resembling fish roe (pale or ochrole form of mycetozoa), or dark masses resembling gingivoid (dark or melanoid form). In the latter the fungus *Chytridium* has been found. The disease lasts for decades, and the only relief seems to be in the amputation of the affected member. Also called *Madura foot*, *Madura disease*, *Fungus disease*, and *lancet-jaw of India*.

2. [*<* (Gr. *μύα*, a fungus, + *τομή*, a cutting.)] In entom., a genus of coleopterous insects.

mycetophagid (mi-sē-tō-fā-j'ed), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Mycetophagidae*.
2. *n.* One of the *Mycetophagidae*.

Mycetophagide (mi-sē-tō-fā-j'ed), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Mycetophagus* + *-idae*.] A family of clavicorn Coleoptera, typified by the genus *Mycetophagus*. They have the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the ventral segments free, the last four jointed, the wings not fringed with hair, the anterior coxae oval and separated by the corneous prosternum, the head free, and the body depressed. The species live in fungi and under the bark of trees. The family is small, but of wide distribution, containing about 10 genera and less than 100 species. The beetles of this family are sometimes distinguished as *lutei* *Fungus beetles* from the *Knopidae*, in which case the latter are called *small Fungus beetles*.

mycetophagus (mi-sē-tō-fā-j'us), *a.* [*<* NL. *Mycetophagus*, < (Gr. *μύα*, a fungus, + *φαγος*, eat.)] Feeding on fungi; fungivorous.

Mycetophagus (mi-sē-tō-fā-j'us), *n.* [NL. (Hall-wig, 1792); see *mycetophagidae*.] The typical genus of *Mycetophagidae*. About 30 species are known, all feed on fungi; 17 inhabit North America, and the rest are found in temperate Europe.

Mycetophila (mi-sē-tō-fī-lā), *n.* [NL., < (Gr. *μύα*, a fungus, + *φιλος*, loving.)] 1. The typical genus of *Mycetophilidae*, founded by Meigen in 1803. The larvae live in fungi and decaying wood. The genus is large and wide spread, over 100 species are European, and 20 are described from North America. Also *Mycetophila*, *Mycetophila*.

2. A genus of tenebrionine beetles, erected by Gyllenhal in 1810, and comprising a number of European and North American species, 14 of which inhabit the United States. The genus is the same as *Myopacharia* of Latreille, 1825, and the latter name is commonly used *Mycetophila* being preoccupied in *Isopoda*.

Mycetophilidae (mi-sē-tō-fī-lā-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Mycetophila* + *-idae*.] A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Mycetophila*; the agaric-gnats, fungus-gnats, or fungus-midges. There are many hundred species of small or minute size, active and catantorial, having four veined wings with discal cell, long erect, spined filum, and usually a cell. The larvae are long slender grubs, like worms and feed on fungi, whence the name. Also *Mycetophilidae*, *Mycetophilidae*, *Mycetophilidae*.

Mycetozoa (mi-sē-tō-zō-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., pl. of *mycetozoon*.] A group of fungus-like organisms.

amounting at the present time to nearly 300 species. The larger number of them are contained in the division *Mycetozoa* or slime fungi, together with the smaller one distinguished by Van Tieghem under the name of *Acridos*. (See *fungi*.) Their nutrition is saprophytic, and the organism of reproduction is sufficiently like those of fungi to allow the same terminology to be applied to them. The vegetative body, however, differs widely, being a naked protoplasmic mass. See *Myxomycetes*.

mycetozoon (mi-se-to-zō-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mykē* (*mykē*), a fungus, + *zōon*, animal.] Any member of the *Mycetozoa*.

The naked protoplasm of the *Mycetozoa* is plasmodium. (See *fungi*, XIX, 322.)

mycoderm (mi-kō-dēr-in), *n.* [< *Mycoderma*, *q. v.*] A fungus of the genus *Mycoderma*.

Mycoderma (mi-kō-dēr-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mykē*, a fungus, + *derma*, skin; see *derma*.] A genus or form-genus under which certain of the fermentation-fungi are known. See *fermentation*, and *mother* 2, 2.

mycodermatoid (mi-kō-dēr-mā-toid), *a.* [< *Mycoderma* (*q. v.*) + *-oid*.] Same as *mycodermic*.

mycodermic (mi-kō-dēr-mik), *a.* [< *Mycoderma* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Mycoderma*.

mycodermitis (mi-kō-dēr-mī-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mykē*, fungus, + *derma*, skin, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

mycologic (mi-kō-lō-jik), *a.* [< *mycology* + *-ic*.] Same as *mycological*.

mycological (mi-kō-lō-jik-al), *a.* [< *mycology* + *-al*.] Relating to mycology, or to the fungi.

mycologically (mi-kō-lō-jik-al-ly), *adv.* In a mycological manner; from a mycological point of view.

mycologist (mi-kō-lō-jist), *n.* [< *mycology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in mycology.

mycology (mi-kō-lō-jī), *n.* [= F. *mycologie*; < Gr. *mykē*, a fungus, + *-logia*, < *lōgos*, speak; see *-ology*.] The science of fungi, their structure, affinities, classification, etc. Also called *fungology* and *mycetology*.

mycophagist (mi-kō-fā-jist), *n.* [< *mycophagy* + *-ist*.] One who eats fungi.

mycophagy (mi-kō-fā-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *mykē*, a fungus, + *-phagē*, < *phagō*, eat.] The eating of fungi.

The divine art of *mycophagy* reached a good degree of cultivation. (Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV, 406.)

mycoprotein (mi-kō-prō-tē-in), *n.* [< Gr. *mykē*, a fungus, + F. *protéine*.] A gelatinous albuminoid compound closely allied to protoplasm, of which the putrefaction-bacteria are composed.

The bacteria consist of a nitrogenous, highly refractive, usually colorless substance, protoplasm or *mycoprotein*, imbedded in which glittering, oily-looking granules can sometimes be observed. (W. T. Henshaw, Relations of Micro-Organisms to Disease, p. 5.)

Myorrhiza (mi-kō-rī-zā), *n.* [< Gr. *mykē*, a fungus, + *rhiza*, root.] A fungus-mycelium which invests the roots of certain phenogams, especially *Euphorbia* and some other forest-trees. It is believed to add them in absorbing nutriment from the soil. A case of symbiosis. See *symbiosis*.

mycose (mi-kō-sē), *n.* [< Gr. *mykē*, a fungus, + *-ose*.] A peculiar kind of sugar (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ + 2H₂O) contained in the ergot of rye, and also in trehalis manna, produced by a species of insect (*Larinus*) found in the East. It is soluble in water, does not reduce copper-solutions, and is converted by acids into a fermentable sugar. Also called *trehalose*.

mycosis (mi-kō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mykē*, a fungus, + *-osis*.] 1. The presence of fungi as parasites in or on any portion of the body. — 2. The presence of parasite fungi together with the morbid effects of their presence; the disease caused by them.

mycotic (mi-kō-tik), *a.* [< *mycosis* (*q. v.*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to mycosis. (Lancet.)

Mycteria (mik-tēr-ī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mykē*, nose, snout, < *mykō* (*in comp.*), blow the nose; cf. L. *mygere*, blow the nose; see *myc-*.] A genus of storks, of the family *Ciconiidae* and the subfamily *Ciconiinae*, having the head and neck mostly bare of feathers, and the bill enormously large and recurved. *M. americana* is the jabiru. Certain Old World storks are sometimes included in *Mycteria*, sometimes called *Trochilopterus* and *Epipodiceps*. See cuts under *jabiru*.

mydaleine (mi-dā-lē-in), *n.* [< Gr. *mydalos*, wet, dripping, < *myda*, damp or wet; see *Mydus*.] A poisonous plasmine obtained from putrefying liver and other organs.

Mydas, *n.* See *Mydas*.

Mydalide (mi-dā-lī-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Mydus* 2.

Mydaus (mid-ā-us), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *mydāos*, be lamp or wet, < *mydōs*, damp, wet, clamminess, decay.] A genus of feline badgers, of the family *Mustelidae* and subfamily *Melinae*, including the stinking badger of Java, or Javanese skunk, *M. javanensis* or *M. meliceps*. See *teddy*.

mydding, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *midding*.

mydget, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *midge*.

mydriasis (mi-dri-ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mydriasis*, undue enlargement of the pupil of the eye.] In *med.*, a morbid dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

mydriatic (mi-dri-ā-tik), *n.* and *a.* [< *mydriasis* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or causing mydriasis. 2. *n.* A drug which causes mydriasis.

myelasthenia (mi-el-as-tē-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *myelōs*, marrow, + *asthēnia*, weakness; see *asthenia*.] In *pathol.*, spinal exhaustion; spinal neurasthenia.

myelatrophy (mi-el-ā-trof-ī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *myelōs*, marrow, + *atrophy*, atrophy; see *atrophy*.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the spinal cord.

Myelencephala (mi-el-ēn-sē-fā-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *myelencephalus*; see *myelencephalus*.] In Owen's classification, same as *vertebrata*. [Not in use.]

myelencephalic (mi-el-ēn-sē-fā-līk), *a.* [< *myelencephalus* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the cerebrospinal axis; cerebrospinal. — 2. Of or pertaining to the medulla oblongata. See *myelencephalon*. — 3. Same as *myelencephalon*.

myelencephalon (mi-el-ēn-sē-fā-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *myelōs*, marrow, + *encephalon*, brain; see *encephalon*.] 1. The cerebrospinal axis; the brain and spinal cord taken together and considered as a whole. Owen. — 2. The hindmost segment of the encephalon; the afterbrain or metencephalon, more commonly called the medulla oblongata. See cuts under *encephalon* and *brain*. Huxley.

myelencephalous (mi-el-ēn-sē-fā-lus), *a.* [< NL. *myelencephalus*, < Gr. *myelōs*, marrow, + *encephalos*, brain; see *encephalon*.] Having a brain and spinal cord; cerebrospinal. Also *myelencephalic*.

myelin, **myeline** (mi-el-īn), *n.* [< Gr. *myelōs*, marrow, + *-in*, < *-ia*.] In *anat.*, the white substance of Schwann, or medullary sheath of a nerve.

myelitic (mi-el-ī-tik), *a.* [< *myelitis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to myelitis; affected with myelitis.

myelitis (mi-el-ī-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *myelōs*, marrow, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the spinal cord. — Anterior cornual myelitis. See *cornual*.

myelocoele (mi-el-lō-sē-lē), *n.* [< Gr. *myelōs*, marrow, + *-cēle*, tumor.] A variety of spina bifida.

myelocerebellar (mi-el-lō-sē-lē-bel-ār), *a.* [< Gr. *myelōs*, marrow, + L. *cerbellum*, cerebellum; see *cerebellar*.] Pertaining to the cerebellum and the spinal cord; as, the *myelocerebellar* tract.

myelocoele (mi-el-lō-sē-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *myelōs*, marrow, + *-cēle*, hollow.] The entire cavity of the myelon or spinal cord, consisting primitively of a syringocoele with a posterior dilatation termed rhombocoele. See cut under *spinal*.

myelocyte (mi-el-lō-sē-lē), *n.* [< Gr. *myelōs*, marrow, + *-cyte*, cell.] Same as *myocyte*. (Nature, XLII, 72.)

myelophphos (mi-el-ē-lō-fā), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *myelophphos*, < Gr. *myelōs*, marrow, + *phos*, web; see *lypha*.] The hyphae of lichens, which are rigid, elastic, containing leucoderm, not becoming putrid by maceration, with no faculty of penetrating or involution, while the hyphae of fungi are caducous, soft, flexible, with thin walls, etc.

myeloid (mi-el-lō-id), *a.* [= F. *myeloide*, < Gr. *myelōs*, marrow, + *-oid*, like marrow, < *myelōs*, marrow, + *-oid*, form.] Medullary.

myeloma (mi-el-lō-mā), *n.* [< Gr. *myelōs*, marrow, + *-oma*.] A giant-celled sarcoma.

myelomalacia (mi-el-lō-mā-lā-si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *myelōs*, marrow, + *malacia*, softness; see *malacia*.] In *pathol.*, softening of the spinal cord.

myelomeningitis (mi-el-lō-men-in-jī-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *myelōs*, marrow, + NL. *meningitis*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, spinal meningitis.

myelon (mi-el-lōn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *myelōs*, neut. earlier *myelōs*, *m.*, marrow.] The spinal cord; the part of the cerebrospinal axis which is not the brain. See cuts under *spine*, *spinal*, and *Pharyngobrachia*.

myelomal (mi-el-lō-mal), *a.* [< *myeloma* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the myeloma.

myelonic (mi-el-lō-nik), *a.* [< *myeloma* + *-ic*.] Same as *myelomal*. (Encyc. Brit., XVI, 680.)

myeloplax (mi-el-lō-plaks), *n.* [< Gr. *myelōs*, marrow, + *-plax*, anything flat and broad.] A large multinucleated protoplasmic mass, occurring in the marrow, especially in the neighborhood of the osseous substance. These masses, also called *osteoclasts* or *plasma cells*, are concerned in the process of bone-absorption.

Myelozoa (mi-el-lō-zō-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1852), < Gr. *myelōs*, marrow, + *zōon*, an animal.] A class of vertebrate animals with a spinal cord or myelon, but no brain or skull. They are the acranial or accephalous vertebrates, represented by the lancelet or amphioxus. See cuts under *larvæ*.

myelozoan (mi-el-lō-zō-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Myelozoa*. 2. *n.* A member of the *Myelozoa*.

Mygale (mig-ā-lē), *n.* [NL., < F. *mygale*, < L. *mygale*, < Gr. *mygale*, *mygale*, *mygale*, field-mouse, < *myg*, mouse, + *-ale*, *yalē*, a weasel.] 1. A Cuvierian genus of insectivorous quadrupeds, the deerman; later changed to *Myogale* or *Myogalina*. (Cuvier, 1850.) — 2. The leading genus formerly of the now-disused family *Mygalidae*. This genus included the very largest and hairiest spiders in the United States known as *tarantulas*, a name which in Europe belongs to quite a different kind. The common tarantula of the southwestern United States was called *M. hesperia*, a hairy brown species of large size and much dreaded. *M. arizonensis* is a former name of the South American bird spider, able to prey upon small birds, but under this designation several large hairy spiders have been confounded. It is now placed in the genus *Eurypelma*. *M. javanica* and *M. sumatrana* inhabit the countries whence their names are derived. They inhabit tubular holes in the ground under stones, or beneath the bark of trees. The bite is very painful and even dangerous. See cuts under *Araneida*, *Arachnida*, and *Chelicerata*. (Latreille, 1802.)

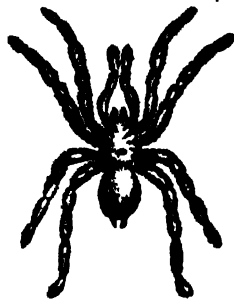


FIG. 1. Tarantula, *Mygalidae*, with natural size.

Mygalide (mi-gal-ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mygale* + *-idae*.] A former family of spiders, typified by the genus *Mygale*. It included the largest known spiders, with four pulmonary sacs, eight eyes clustered together, and great mandibles which work up and down. *Mygale*, *Cteniza*, and *Atypus* were leading genera. The American tarantulas, the trap-door spiders, and others belonged to this family. Synonymous with *Theraphosidae*. See *Terrapinnaria*.

Mygalina (mig-ā-lī-nā), *n. pl.* Same as *Mygalidae*.

myght, **myghtet**. Obsolete spellings of *might*, *might*.

myghty, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *mighty*.

mygraret, **mygreyret**, *n.* Middle English forms of *migraine*, for *migrain*.

Myiadestes (mi-ī-ā-des-tēs), *n.* [NL., improp. for *Myiades*, < Gr. *myia*, a fly, + *ides*, an eater, < *idō* = L. *edere* = F. *eat*.] The leading genus of *Myiadestinae*, containing most of the species. *M. tenebris* inhabits the western part of the United States. It is of a dull brownish ash color, paler below, the wings blackish with tawny variegations, the tail blackish, some of the feathers tipped with white, the bill and feet black, the eye surrounded with a white ring. The bird is 4 inches long, the wing and tail each about 4. It is an equatorial songster, and nests on the ground or near it, building a loose nest of grasses, and laying about four eggs of a bluish-white color with reddish freckles, 0.95 of an inch long by 0.67 broad. Several other species inhabit the warmer parts of America.

Myiadestina (mi-ī-ā-des-tē-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myiadestes* + *-ina*.] An American subfamily of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Myiadestes*, usually referred to the *Turdidae*, but also placed in the *Amphispidae*; the fly-catching thrushes. The bill is short, much depressed, wide at base, and deeply cleft. The feet are small, with broad tarsal and deeply cleft toes, of which the lateral ones are of unequal length. There are ten primaries, the first spurious, and to eleven narrow tapering rectrices; the tail is double-rouned; the head is abbreviated; the plumage is slender, spotted in the young; the sexes are alike. There are about 12 species, belonging to the genera *Myiadestes*, *Chondestes*, and *Phalaropus*, all but one of them inhabiting central America, South America, and the West Indies. They are frugivorous and insectivorous, and highly musical.

myiadestine (mi-ī-ā-des-tē-nē), *a.* Pertaining to the *Myiadestinae*, or having their characters.

Myiagra (mi-ī-ā-grā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *myia*, a fly, + *-agra*, hunting (taking).] The typical genus of *Myiagrinae*, founded by Vigors and Horsfield in 1826. It contains some 30 species of small flycatchers with very broad tail bills and copious retinal vibration, inhabiting the Australasian and Oceanian regions. *M. rubicola* is a characteristic example.

Myiagrinae (mi'i-ā-grī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myiagrus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Myiagropidae*, typified by the genus *Myiagrus*, named by Cabanis in 1850.

Myiarchus (mi-i-ār-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυια*, a fly, + *αρχης*, a leader, chief, commander.] A notable genus of tyrant flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidae*. It is atypically of oliveous coloration with yellow belly and dusky wings and tail, both varied with rufous tints, and no colored patch on the crown, which is slightly crested. There are numerous species, inhabiting America from Canada to Paraguay, known as ash throated or rufous tailed flycatchers. The best known is the common great crested flycatcher of the United States, *M. cinerascens*, which is abundant in woodlands. It is of quarrelsome disposition, has a loud harsh voice, and habitually uses snake-skins in its nest. *M. cinerascens* is a similar species of the southern parts of the United States. *M. lawrencei* is a much smaller species of Texas and Mexico. *M. cinerascens* inhabits the West Indies, and there are many others in sub-tropical and tropical America.

Myiidae (mi'i-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myia* + *-idae*.] A family of dimorphic hivalves, typified by the genus *Myia*, to which various limits have been assigned. At most restricted, it comprises those which have the mantle open in front only for the foot and extended backward into a sheath covered by a rugous epidermis for the siphons, which are elongate and united to



near their ends, the foot small and linguiform; the two pairs of branches elongated, but not extended into the branchial siphon; the shell inequivalve, having submedian umbones, gaping at the ends, its left or smallest valve provided with a flattened cartilage process; and the palial sinus deeply excavated. It is a group of generally large bivalves, some of which are of considerable commercial value. They are known as *clams*, *gaping clams*, and *gapers*. Also *Myiidae*, *Myiacea*.

Myioidoctes (mi'i-o-i-dē-ōk'tēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυια*, a fly, + *δοκτηρ*, a pursuer; see *Doctus*.] A genus of fly-catching warblers of the family *Syl-*



Wilson's Black-capped Flycatching Warbler (*Myioidoctes pusillus*)

ricolidae and the subfamily *Setophaginae*, founded by Audubon in 1839. These species are well known and abundant birds of the United States. These are the hooded warbler, *M. virens*, the Canadian, *M. canadensis*, and Wilson's black-capped, *M. pusillus*.

myitis (mi'i'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυς*, a muscle, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a muscle. Also, improperly, *myositis*.

myl, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *myll*.

Mylabris (mi-lab'ri-lēs), *n. pl.* [NL., (Lacch., 1817), < *Mylabris* + *-idae*.] A family of blister-beetles named from the genus *Mylabris*, now usually merged in *Cantharidae*.

Mylabris (mi-lab'ri-lēs), *n.* [NL., (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *μυλαβρις*, also *μυλαβρις* and *μυλαβρις*, a kind of cockroach in mills and bake-houses, cf. *μυλαβρις*, a mill-stone, < *μυλος*, a mill.] A genus of blister-beetles of the family *Cantharidae*, or the type of a family *Mylabridae*. There are several species possessing vesicatory properties, and used as cantharides, such as *M. cicindra* and *M. indica*. The genus is of great extent, with over 250 species, almost confined to the Old World, and distributed through Europe, Asia, and Africa. *M. cicindra* and *M. duculata* are the only geographical exceptions, and there is some doubt about their position. The elytra cover the abdomen; the mandibles are short, and the antennae, inserted above the epimeral suture, are gradually enlarged toward the tip. These beetles are often of large size, and the coloration is yellow bands or spots on a black ground, or vice versa. They fly in the bright sunlight and frequent low ground.

mylar, *n.* A Middle English form of *myl*.

Myliobatidae (mi'i-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myliobatus* + *-idae*.] A family of ray-like sciaenians, typified by the genus *Myliobatis*; the eagle-rays or whip-rays. (a) A family of marine rays with a very broad disk formed by the expanded pectoral fins, cephalic fins developed at the end of the snout, and interlocking hexagonal teeth, set like a pavement in the jaw. About 50 species are known, chiefly from tropical seas. Their broad pectoral, ventral-like wings give them the name eagle-ray, and from the whip-like tail armed with a spine near the base they are called

whip-rays and sting-rays, but they are not to be confounded with true sting-rays of the family *Tyrannidae*. (b) In Günther's system, a family of *Batoidei*, containing *Myliobatis* (a) and *Cephaloscyllium*.

myliobatine (mi-i-ob'ā-tin), *n.* Pertaining to the *Myliobatidae*, or having their characters.

Myliobatis (mi-i-ob'ā-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυλος* (see *Mylos*), a stone, a millstone, < *μυλος*, mill, millstone; see *myll*, + *-atis*, a flat fish, the skate.] The typical genus of *Myliobatidae*, with tessellated teeth adapted for grinding, whence the name. *M. aquila* is an example. See cut under *eagle-ray*.

myliobatoid (mi-i-ob'ā-toid), *n.* and *n. I. a.* Pertaining to the *Myliobatidae*, or having their characters.

myll, *n.* One of the *Myliobatidae*.

myller, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *myll*.

myliner, *n.* An obsolete form of *mylin*.

Myiodon (mi'i-dōn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυιοδον* (see *Myios*), a molar tooth, a grinder, < Gr. *μυς*, a mill, + *δον* (see *Don*) = *E. tooth*.] 1. A genus of gigantic extinct sloths from the Pleistocene,



Skeleton of *Myiodon*.

having teeth more or less cylindrical and in structure resembling those of the extinct sloth. *M. robustus* is a well-known species from South America. The animal was large enough to browse on the foliage of trees.

2. [*E.*] An animal of this genus.

mylodont (mi'lō-dont), *n.* and *n. I. a.* Pertaining to the mylodons, or having their characters.

mylodon, *n.* A mylodon.

myloglossus (mi-lō-glos'sus), *n.* [*E.* *myloglossus* (1).] [NL., < Gr. *μυλος*, a mill, a molar tooth, a grinder, + *γlossa*, the tongue.] A muscular slip accessory to the styloglossus, passing from the angle of the jaw or the stylomaxillary ligament to the tongue.

mylohyoid (mi-lō-hi'oid), *n.* and *n. I. a.* [*E.* *mylohyoid*, a mill, a molar tooth, + *E. hyoid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the molar teeth and to the hyoid bone.

Mylohyoid artery, a branch of the inferior dental which runs in the mylohyoid groove and ramifies under the mylohyoid muscle. **Mylohyoid groove and ridge**, a groove and a ridge along the inner surface of the lower jaw bone in the course of the mylohyoid vessels and nerve. **Mylohyoid muscle**, the mylohyoid. See cut under *muscle*. **Mylohyoid nerve**, a branch of the inferior dental accompanying the artery of the same name to the mylohyoid muscle and the anterior belly of the digastric.

2. *n.* The mylohyoidens, or the mylohyoid muscle, which extends between the mylohyoid ridge on the under jaw-bone and the hyoid bone, forming much of the muscular floor of the mouth.

mylohyoiden (mi'lō-hi-oid'ēn), *n.* Same as *mylohyoid*.

mylohyoidens (mi'lō-hi-oid'ēns), *n. pl.* *mylohyoides* (3). [NL.; see *mylohyoid*.] The mylohyoid muscle.

Myrmica (mi'mē-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυρμικα*, a dial form of *μυρμικα*, for *μυρμικα*, blaine, Monmon; see *Myrmica*.] The typical genus of *Myrmicinae*. They have the first four jointed, the antennae distinctly petiolate, and the anterior wings widened only at the tip. Two species are known, both European. *Formica* (see *Formica*).

Myrmecodia (mi'mē-ri-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myrmica* + *-odia*.] The *Myrmecodia* rated as a family. *Hol. lat.*, 1840. Also, *Myrmecodia*, *Myrmecodia*.

Myrmecinae (mi'mē-ri-ā-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myrmica* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of the hymenopterous family *Proctotrupidae*, containing some of the smallest insects known. The front tibiae have but one spur, the mandibles are dentate, the anterior tibiae show the middle of the face, and the very delicate hind wings are almost linear. These insects are all parasitic, many of them on bark lice. One of the smallest, *Alaypus curvus*, measures 0.17 millimeter in length.

myrmarine (mi'mē-ri-nē), *n.* and *n. I. a.* Pertaining to the *Myrmecinae*, or having their characters.

2. *n.* A member of the *Myrmecinae*.

myr, *pron.* A Middle English form of *myr*, *myr*.

myra, *myrah*, *n.* See *myr*.

myrchen, *n.* See *myrchen*.

mychery, *n.* See *mychery*.

mynde, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mynd*.

myndet, *n.* An obsolete form of *mynd*, *mynd*.

myng, *n.* An obsolete form of *myng*, *myng*.

myrbeer (mi'n-bar'), *n.* [*E.* *myr beer* (see *G. myr beer*), *myr beer*, *myr beer*.] *myr beer*, *myr beer*.

1. The ordinary title of address among Dutchmen, corresponding to *mein Herr* among Germans, and to *Mr.* or *Mr.* in English use. Hence — 2. A Dutchman. [*Colloq.*]

myrnet, *n.* A Middle English form of *myr*.

myrnour, *n.* A Middle English form of *myr*.

myrstet, *n.* A Middle English form of *myr*.

mystrali, *n.* A Middle English form of *mystrali*.

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myodynamics (mi'ô-dî-nam'îks), *n.* [*Gr. mûc, muscle, + E. dynamics.*] The mechanics of muscular action.

myodynamometer (mi-ô-dî-ng-mom'ô-tér), *n.* [*Gr. mûc, muscle, + E. dynamometer.*] An instrument for measuring muscular strength; a dynamometer.

myodynia (mi-ô-dî-nî-â), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. mûc, muscle, + ðûn, pain.*] Same as *myalgia*.

myofibroma (mi'ô-fî-brô'mî), *n.*; pl. *myofibromata* (-mî-tâ). [*NL., < myo(ma) + fibroma.*] A tumor in part myomatous and in part fibromatous.

Myogale (mi-ô-gâ-lê), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. myogalê, a shrew-mouse, < mûc, a mouse, + galê, contr. galê, a weasel. Cf. Mygale.*] The typical genus of the subfamily *Myogalinae*, containing the aquatic dormice, musk-moles, musk-shrews, or muskrats of the Old World, *M. moschata* of Russia and *M. pyrenaica* of the Pyrenees. The former is the giant of the *Talpidae*, some 16 inches long, with a proboscis, webbed feet, and a long scaly tail vertically flat, like that of a muskrat, and used similarly in swimming. In the smaller species the tail is round, and the proboscis still longer. The dental formula of both is 2 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper and lower half jaw. Also *Mygale* and *Myogalea*. See *under dormice*.

Myogalidae (mi-ô-gâl'î-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Myogale + -idae.*] The *Myogalinae* rated as a family of *Insectivora*. See *Myogale*, *Myogalinae*.

Myogalinae (mi'ô-gâl'î-nê), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Myogale + -inae.*] A subfamily of insectivorous mammals of the family *Talpidae*. There is no necessary carpal ossicle, the clavicle and humerus are moderately long, the manubrium sternal is moderate, and the scapula has a metasternon, the fore limbs being thus fitted for simple progression, not specially fossorial. The incisors are fewer than in any other *Talpidae*, being 2 in each upper and lower half jaw, or 2 in each upper and 1 in each lower half jaw. The group contains the genera (or subgenera) *Myogale*, *Galopalar*, *Scaptoz*, *Proptala*, *Protrichus*, and *Neotrachis*, all but the last confined to the Old World. They are known as dormice, musk-moles, and musk-shrews. *Galopalar* is a synonym. Also *Mygalinae*.

myogaline (mi-ô-gâl'î-n), *a.* Pertaining to the *Myogalinae*, or having their characters.

myogenic (mi-ô-jen'îk), *a.* [*Gr. mûc, muscle, + yênc, origin.*] Of muscular origin.

myoglobulin (mi-ô-glob'û-lîn), *n.* [*Gr. mûc, muscle, + E. globulin.*] A globulin obtained from muscle. It coagulates at a lower temperature than paraglobulin.

myogram (mi'ô-grâm), *n.* [*Gr. mûc, muscle, + yênc, a writing, a line; see gram².*] The tracing of a contracting and relaxing muscle drawn by a myograph.

myograph (mi'ô-grâf), *n.* [*Gr. mûc, muscle, + yênc, write.*] An instrument for taking tracings of muscular contractions and relaxations.

myographer (mi-ô-grâ-fér), *n.* [*Gr. myograph + -er.*] One who describes muscles or is versed in myography.

myographic (mi-ô-grâf'îk), *a.* [= *F. myographique* = *Fr. myographique* = *It. miografico*; as *myography* + *-ic*.] 1. Descriptive of muscles; pertaining to myography. — 2. Obtained with a myograph; as, a *myographic tracing*.

myographical (mi-ô-grâf'î-kal), *a.* [*Gr. myographic + -al.*] Same as *myographic*.

myographically (mi-ô-grâf'î-kal'î), *adv.* By means of the myograph.

myographion (mi-ô-grâf'î-on), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. mûc, muscle, + yênc, write.*] A myograph.

myographist (mi-ô-grâ-fîst), *n.* [*Gr. myograph + -ist.*] A myographer.

myography (mi-ô-grâ-fî), *n.* [= *F. myographie* = *Sp. miografía* = *Fr. myographie* = *It. miografia*; < *Gr. mûc, muscle, + yênc, write.*] Descriptive myology; the description of muscles.

myohematin (mi-ô-hem'a-tîn), *n.* [*Gr. mûc, muscle, + E. hematin.*] The specific pigment of muscle. Also *myohematin*.

myoid (mi'ôid), *a.* [*Gr. myôidês, contr. myôidês (cf. Myoides), like a mouse (taken in sense of 'like a muscle'), < mûc, a mouse, muscle, + idês, form.*] Resembling muscle.

myoidema (mi-ôidê-mâ), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. mûc, muscle, + idêma, a swelling, oïdês, swell.*] The wheal brought out by a smart tap on a muscle in certain conditions of exhaustion.

myolemma (mi-ô-lêm'â), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. mûc, muscle, + lêmma, peel, < lêpsis, peel; see lepis.*] Nucleolemma.

myologic (mi-ô-lôj'îk), *a.* [= *Fr. myologique* = *It. miologica*; as *myology* + *-ic*.] Same as *myological*.

myological (mi-ô-lôj'î-kal), *a.* [*Gr. myologic + -al.*] Of or pertaining to myology. — *Myological formula*, in *crith*, a formulated statement of the

presence or absence of certain muscles of the legs of birds, for classificatory purposes, invented by A. H. Garrod, who used the symbols A, B, X, and Y to denote the ambiceps, semitendinosus, accessory semitendinosus, and semispinosus respectively; thus, a bird with the myological formula A, B, X, has the first three of these muscles and lacks the last.

myologist (mi-ô-lôj'îst), *n.* [*Gr. myolog + -ist.*] One who is versed in myology; a myological anatomist.

myology (mi-ô-lôj'î), *n.* [= *F. myologie* = *Sp. miología* = *Fr. myologie* = *It. miologia*; < *Gr. mûc, muscle, + yênc, speak; see -ology.*] The science of muscles; myological anatomy.

To instance in all the particulars were to write a whole system of myology. *G. Chayne, Phil. Prin. of Natural Religion.*

myoma (mi-ô-mâ), *n.*; pl. *myomata* (-mâ-tâ). [*NL., < Gr. mûc, a muscle, + oma.*] A neoplasm or tumor composed of muscular tissue. — *Myoma cavernosum*, *myoma telangiectodes*. *Myoma leiocellulare*, a myoma composed of smooth muscular fiber. Also called *leiomyoma*. *Myoma striocellulare*, a myoma composed of striated muscular tissue. Also called *rhabdomyoma*. *Myoma telangiectodes*, excessively vascular myoma.

myomalacia (mi'ô-mâ-lâ-sî-â), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. mûc, muscle, + málacia, softness; see malacia.*] Morbid softening of a muscle such as might be induced by an embolus of the nutrient artery. — *Myomalacia cordis*, softening of the myocardium from obstruction of the coronary arteries.

myomancy (mi'ô-man-sî), *n.* [*Gr. mûc, mouse, + mântis, divination, < pântis, prophet; see Mantia.*] A kind of divination or method of foretelling future events by the movements of mice.

Some authors hold *myomancy* to be one of the most ancient kinds of divination, and think it is on this account that Isaiah (lxi) reckons mice among the abominable things of the idolater. *Isa. lxi.*

myomantic (mi-ô-man'tîk), *a.* [As *myomancy* (-mânt-) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to myomancy.

myomata, *n.* Plural of *myoma*.

myomatous (mi-ô-mâ-tûs), *a.* [*Gr. myoma(-t-) + -ous.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with a myoma.

myomectomy (mi-ô-mek'tô-mî), *n.* [*NL. myoma + Gr. êctomê, a cutting out.*] Removal of a uterine myoma by abdominal section.

myomere (mi'ô-mêr), *n.* [*Gr. mûc, a muscle, + yênc, a part.*] A muscular metamere; a myocoma or myotome.

The rudimentary myotomes or myomeres of the tail. *Encyc. Brit. XXIV. 186.*

myomorph (mi'ô-môrf), *n.* A member of the *Myomorpha*, a murine rodent.

Myomorpha (mi-ô-môrf'â), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. mûc, a mouse, + yênc, form.*] A superfamily of simiplitdentate rodents; one of three prime divisions of *Glires simiplitdentati*, containing the murine rodents, the others being *Hystri-comorpha* and *Sciuromorpha*. They have no post-orbital processes, slender zygomatic arches, the angular part of the mandible springing from the lower edge of the incisor socket (except in *Rhithymorpha*), perfect clavicles (except in *Lophiomorpha*), and the tibia and fibula ankylosed to some extent. *Myomorpha* include 9 families. *Myiuridae*, dormice; *Lophiomorpha*, shillings; *Muridae*, mice and rats, etc.; *Synanthidae*, mole rats; *Geomysidae*, gophers; *Sciuridae*, pocket rats and mice; *Theridomysidae* (fossil), *Ipomysidae*, jerboas, and *Zapusidae*, jumping deer-mice. See *under mole rat*, *Muridae*, *Geomysidae*, and *deer-mice*.

myomorphie (mi-ô-môrf'îk), *a.* [*Gr. Myomorpha + -ic.*] Murine in form or structure; pertaining to the *Myomorpha*, or having their characters.

myotomy (mi-ô-mot'ô-mî), *n.* [*NL. myoma + Gr. yênc, a cutting.*] Removal of a uterine myoma by abdominal section; myomectomy.

myon (mi'ôn), *n.*; pl. *mya* (-î). [*NL., < Gr. mûc, a cluster of muscles, < mûc, a muscle; see muscle.*] Any individual unit of musculature; a muscular integer. *Cornes, The Auk, V. 104.*

myonicity (mi-ô-nî-sî-tî), *n.* [*Gr. myonic (< Gr. mûc, a muscular part of the body) (see myon) + -ity.*] The characteristic property of living muscle, namely its power of contracting.

myonosis (mi-ôn'ô-sîs), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. mûc, muscle, + yênc, disease.*] In *pathol.*, a disease of the muscles.

myopalpus (mi-ô-pal'mus), *n.* [*Gr. mûc, muscle, + palpus, a vibration, quivering, < palêw, poise, vibrate, quiver.*] A twitching of the muscles; subultus tendinum.

myopathic (mi-ô-pâ-thîk), *a.* [*Gr. myopathy + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to myopathy.

myopathy (mi-ô-pâ-thî), *n.* [*NL. myopathia, < Gr. mûc, muscle, + pathê, < pathô, disease.*] Disease of a muscle.

myope (mi'ôp), *n.* [= *F. myope* = *Sp. miope* = *Fr. myope* = *It. miope*; < *NL. myopia* (*myop-*), < *Gr. mûc, short-sighted, lit. 'closing the*

eye,' i. e. blinking, < mûc, close, + êp (my-, eye.)] A short-sighted person. Also *myopia*. **myophan** (mi'ô-fân), *n.* [*Gr. mûc, muscle, + phân, < phainômenon, appear.*] The layer developed in many *Infusoria* that contains muscle-like fibrillae. *Haeckel.*

myophore (mi'ô-fôr), *n.* [*NL. myophorus; see myophorous.*] A part or an apparatus of the shell of a mollusk specialized for the attachment of a muscle, as in the genus *Eggnus*.

myophorous (mi-ô-fô-rus), *a.* [*NL. myophorus, < Gr. mûc, muscle, + phôros, < phêre = E. bear.*] Bearing or connected with a muscle, as a myophore; provided with a myophore, as a mollusk.

myophysical (mi-ô-fîz'î-kal), *a.* [*Gr. myophysic + -al.*] Pertaining to myophysics.

myophysics (mi-ô-fîz'îks), *n.* [*Gr. mûc, muscle, + phîsîs, physics; see phîsîc and phîsîcs.*] The physics of muscle.

Such outstanding questions of myophysics as the pre-existence of muscular currents, the presence of a piezoelectric layer, the number and nature of cross-disks, etc. *G. N. Hall, German Culture, p. 221.*

myopia (mi-ô-pî-â), *n.* [*NL., < L.L. myopia, < Gr. myopia, also myriasis (Galen), < mûc, short-sighted; see myope.*] Short-sightedness; near-sightedness; the opposite of *hypermetropia*. In this condition, parallel rays of light are brought to a focus before they reach the retina, the accommodation being relaxed; the near-point and far point of distinct vision approach the eye. Also called *brachymetropia*.

myopic (mi-ô-pîk), *a.* [*Gr. myop + -ic.*] In *pathol.*, of or relating to myopia; affected with myopia; short-sighted; near-sighted. Also *brachymetropic*.

myopolar (mi-ô-pô-lâr), *a.* [*Gr. mûc, muscle, + pôlos, pole; see pole, polar.*] Pertaining to the poles of muscular action, or to muscular polarity.

Correcting for the movement of the indifference point along the myopolar tract. *Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 185.*

Myoporaceae (mi-ô-pô-râ-sê-â), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Lindley, 1835), < Gr. mûc, close, + poros, pore (see poro²), + -aceae.*] Same as *Myoporineae*.

Myoporineae (mi-ô-pô-rîn'î-â), *n. pl.* [*NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < Myoporum + -inae.*] A order of dicotyledonous gamopetalous shrubs of the cohort *Lamiales*, typified by the genus *Myoporum*. It is distinguished by a two-lobed or oblique corolla, didynamous stamens, a two- or four-celled ovary with one or two seeds in each cell, drupaceous fruit, axillary flowers, and usually alternate leaves. There are 7 genera and about 80 species known, mainly Australian.

myoporineous (mi-ô-pô-rîn'î-us), *a.* Belonging to, resembling, or pertaining to the *Myoporineae*.

Myoporum (mi-ô-pô-rûm), *n.* [*NL. (Banks and Solander, 1797), so called in allusion to the spots covering the leaves, which suggest pores closed with a semi-transparent substance; < Gr. mûc, close, + poros, a pore.*] A genus of plants, type of the order *Myoporineae*, characterized by somewhat bell-shaped flowers and ovary-cells one-ovuled. About 20 species are known, ranging from Australia to Japan. They are smooth or glutinous shrubs or low trees bearing small white flowers. Introduced to some extent into greenhouses. *M. laetum* of New Zealand, named *cutlerwood*, is useful for shingle, and its wood takes a fine polish. *M. sandwicense* of the Sandwich Islands, etc., affords a fragrant wood which has been substituted for sandalwood, hence the name *bandar sandalwood*.

Myopotamus (mi-ô-pot'â-mus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. mûc, mouse, + potâmos, river. Cf. hippopotamus.*] A South American genus of hystri-comorphic rodents of the family *Octodontidae* and the subfamily *Echimyinae*; the corypans. There is but one species, *M. corypus*. See *cut under corypus*.

myops (mi'ôps), *n.* [*L.L. see myope.*] Same as *myope*.

myopid (mi-ôp'id), *a.* [*NL., irreg. < Gr. mûc, close, + ênc, vision.*] Having the cornea of the eye closed, so that the water does not touch the lens, as certain decapod cephalopods; opposed to *oigopid*.

myosarcoma (mi'ô-sâr-kô-mî), *n.*; pl. *myosarcomata* (-mâ-tâ). [*NL., < Gr. mûc, muscle, + sârcoma, a fleshy excrescence; see sarcoma.*] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed in part of muscular and in part of sarcomatous tissue.

myosarcomatous (mi'ô-sâr-kom'â-tus), *a.* [*Gr. myosarcoma(-t-) + -ous.*] Of or pertaining to, or affected with myosarcoma.

myoscope (mi'ô-skôp), *n.* [*Gr. mûc, muscle, + skôpein, view.*] An apparatus or instrument for the observation of muscular contraction.

With the aid of an apparatus which he names the myoscope, M. F. Landolt has studied the contraction phenomena of muscles retained in their normal environment and connections. *Jour. of Exp. Med. Sci., 2d ser., VI. 1. G.*

myriacanthous (mir'-e-kan'thus), *a.* [*= F. myriacanthé*, *< Gr. myria*, number 10,000, (*see myria*), + *kanthos*, thorn, spine.] Having very nu-

pl. (NL., prop. *Myriopoda*, neut. ^{an}
pl. of **myriopos*; see *myriopod*.) A class of ar-
ticulate animals of the subkingdom *Arthropoda*,
the centipeds and millipedes. They have a long
worm-like body of cylindrical or flattened form, compo-
sed of from 30 to more than 200 rings or segments, each of
or not at all differentiated into thorax and abdomen; a dis-
tinct head; and one or two pairs of legs to each seg-
ment of the body. There is a pair of antennae, and the jaws are
mandibulate. Respiration is tracheal through small
pores or spiracles along the sides of the body. Reproduc-
tion is oviparous or ovoviviparous, and the sexes are

Myrica (mī-rī'kă), n. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1759). Cf. *myrica*, the tamarisk.] A strongly marked genus of shrubs constituting the order *Myricaceae*, and characterized by staminate catkins, an ovary with one cell and one ovule, and therefore not lobed. About 35 species are known, found in temperate or warm climates, nearly throughout the world. The waxy-coated berries of *M. verticillata*, which abounds in the coastal-lands of the Atlantic United States, yield bay-



myringitis (mir-in-j'tis), *n.* [NL., (*myringa* the membrana tympani, + *-itis*.)] In pathol. inflammation of the membrana tympani.



mythology, *n.* A branch of religious belief which is based upon mythical experiences, not discernible or tested and determined in thought, feeling, and reflection represent opposite poles of history, rationalism regarding the reason as the highest source of man and the sole arbiter in all matters of religious doctrine; mysticism, on the other hand, declaring the spiritual truth cannot be apprehended by the logical faculty, nor adequately expressed in terms of the understanding.

mythical, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mythic*.

mythick (mī'th'ik), *a.* Same as *mystic*.

Two or three picturesque barka, called *mythicks*, with long white sails, were gliding down it.

Cat. Irving, A Visit to Palos.

mystification (mī'st'i-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [*m* = *F. mystification* = *Pg. mystificatio*; *m* = *mystify* + *-ation*.]

1. The act of mystifying; something designed to mystify; the act of perplexing one or playing on one's credulity; a trick.

It was impossible to say where just began and earnest ended. You read in constant mistrust lest you might be the victim of a *mystification* when you least expected one.

Edinburgh Rev.

2. The state of being mystified.

mystificator (mī'st'i-fī-kā'tor), *n.* [*m* = *F. mystificateur*, after *F. mystification*.] One who mystifies.

mystify (mī'st'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mystified*, *ppr. mystifying*. [*m* = *F. mystifier* = *Pg. mystificator*, irreg. (*Gr. mystic*, *mystic*, + *L. -ficare*, *to make*; see *-fy*).] To perplex purposely; play on the credulity of; bewilder; beguile.

Mr. Pickwick was considerably *mystified* by this very unpolite play.

Dickens, Pickwick, II.

Mystropetalum (mī'st'rō-pē-tā-lō'), *n.* [*NL.* (*J. D. Hooker, 1838*), *m* = *Gr. mystro*, *μυστρος*, a spoon, + *-petalon*, a leaf; see *-petal*.] A genus of leafless root-parasites, constituting the tribe *Mystropetalae* of the order *Balanophorae*.

A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the apetalous order *Balanophorae*, consisting of the genus *Mystropetalum*.

Mystropetalon (mī'st'rō-pē-tā-lōn), *n.* [*NL.* (*Harvey, 1839*), *m* = *Gr. mystro*, *μυστρος*, a spoon, + *-petalon*, a leaf; see *-petal*.] A genus of leafless root-parasites, constituting the tribe *Mystropetalae* of the order *Balanophorae*. It is known by the two or three free stamens, cubical pollen-grains, and two-lobed staminate and bell-shaped platylate flowers. It contains two South African species, fleshy scaly herbs, without green color, producing a dense head of flowers.

mytasm (mī'tā-sizm), *n.* [*Also, erroneously, mytasmus*; = *F. mytasmus*, prop. *mytasmus* = *Pg. mytasmus*, *m* = *L. mytasmus*, also *mytasmus*, erroneously *mytasmus*, *m* = *L. mytasmus*, fondness for the letter *μ*, *Gr. μ*, the letter *μ*.] A fault of speech or of writing, consisting of a too frequent repetition of the sound of the letter *m*, either by substituting it for others through defect of utterance, or by using several words containing it in close conjunction.

mytaset, mytaset, n. Middle English forms of *mytten*.

mytse, n. A Middle English spelling of *myt*.

mytse, n. and v. A Middle English spelling of *myt*.

myth (mith), *n.* [Formerly also *mythe*; = *F. mythe* = *Sp. mito* = *Pg. mito* = *It. mito* (*L. Dan. mythe* = *Sw. myt*), *m* = *L. mythos*, *NL. mythos*, *Gr. mythos*, word, speech, story, legend.]

1. A traditional story in which the operations of natural forces and occurrences in human history are represented as the actions of individual living beings, especially of men, or of imaginary extra-human beings acting like men; a tale handed down from primitive times, and in form historical, but in reality involving elements of early religious views, as respecting the origin of things, the powers of nature and their workings, the rise of institutions, the history of races and communities, and the like; a legend of cosmogony, of gods and heroes, and of animals possessing wondrous gifts.—2. In a looser sense, an invented story; something purely fabulous or having no existence in fact; an imaginary or fictitious & vivid object; as, his wealthy relative was a mere *myth*; his having gone to Paris is a *myth*. *Myth* is thus often used as a euphemism for *falsehood* or *lie*.—3. *Myth, Fable, Parable.* See the quotation.

What is a *myth*? A *myth* is, in form, a narrative, resembling, in this respect, the *fable*, *parable*, and *allegory*. But, unlike these, the *idea* or feeling from which the *myth* springs, and which, in a sense, it embodies, is not reflectively distinguished from the narrative but rather is blended with it. The latter being, as it were, the *medium* in which the *idea* or sentiment spontaneously assumes. Moreover, there is no consciousness, on the part of those from whom the *myth* comes, that this product of their fancy and feeling is *fiction*. The *fable* is a *fiction* story, contrived to instruct a moral. The *parable* is a *fiction* story, framed for the express purpose of representing abstract truth to

the imagination. Both *fable* and *parable* are the result of conscious invention. In both, the spiritual character of the narrative is distinctly recognized. From the myth, on the contrary, the element of fabrication is utterly absent. There is no questioning of its reality, no criticism or inquiry on the point, but the most passive marvelling faith.

G. F. Fisher, Supernatural Origin of Christianity, vi.

mythet, a. An obsolete spelling of *myth*.

myth-history (mith'hī's-tō-rī), *n.* History interwoven with fable; mythical history.

mythi, n. Plural of *mythos*.

mythic (mith'ik), *a.* [*m* = *F. mythique* = *Sp. místico* = *Pg. místico* = *It. místico* (*L. Gr. mythikos* = *Dan. mytisk* = *Sw. mytisk*), *m* = *L. mythicus*, *Gr. mythos*, pertaining to a myth, legendary, *mythos*, a myth; see *myth*.] Same as *mythical*.

mythical (mith'ikal), *a.* [*m* = *mythic* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or characterized by myth; described in a myth; existing only in a myth or myths; fabulous; fabled; imaginary.

A comparison of the histories of the most different nations shows the mythical period to have been common to all; and we may trace in many quarters substantially the same miracles, though varied by national characteristics, and with a certain local cast and coloring.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 274.

2. Untrue; invented; false.

The account of phantasms being captured by poachers lighting sulphur under their pooling trees appears very mythical.

The Londoner, June 15, 1899, p. 411.

Mythical theory, in theol. the theory, developed by the German theologian D. F. Strauss, that the miracles and other supernatural events of the Bible are myths, opposed to the naturalistic theory, that they may be explained as natural phenomena, and to the supernatural theory, that they were the results of and witnesses to a supernatural power working on and through nature.

mythically (mith'ikal-i), *adv.* In a mythical manner; by means of mythical fables or allegories. *Ruskin.*

mythicalist (mith'ikal-ist), *n.* [*m* = *mythic* + *-ist*.] One who asserts that persons and events appearing or alleged to be supernatural are imaginary or have for their basis a myth.

The mythicalist says that the thoughts of the Jewish mind conjured up the divine interference, and imagined the facts of the history.

Frederick Rev. July, 1890, p. 102.

mythicalizer (mith'ikal-izer), *n.* [*m* = *mythicalize* (*m* = *mythic* + *-ize*) + *-er*.] A mythicalist.

The history of the birth of our Lord and His forerunner affords apparent advantage to the mythicalizer beyond the other parts of the New Testament, where the events are closer to the narrative.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 184.

mythist (mith'ist), *n.* [*m* = *myth* + *-ist*.] A maker of myths.

When poets, and *mythists*, and theologians of antiquity were so constrained to weave just such fancies as they pleased.

The Independent (New York), June 16, 1899.

mythogenesis (mith-ō-jen-ē-sis), *n.* [*Gr. mythos*, a myth, + *-genesis*, production.] The production of or the tendency to originate myth.

The cause of the extraordinary development in man of mythogenesis, and of other faculties, was "an external impulse," "a radical change in the conditions of existence of primitive man."

Mind, XII. 622.

mythographer (mith-thog'ra-fēr), *n.* [*m* = *mythography* + *-er*.] A framer or writer of myths; a narrator of myths, fables, or legends.

The statues of Mars and Venus I imagine, had been copied from allegories, the favorite *mythography*.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. Address.

mythography (mith-thog'ra-fī), *n.* [*Gr. mythos*, legend, writing, *Gr. grapho*, a writer of legends or myths, *Gr. mythos*, a myth, + *-graphia*, write.] 1. Representation of myths in graphic or plastic art; art-mythology.

Mythography, as the expression of the Myth in Art, moved on past (as with mythology, or the expression of the Myth in Literature) as one has reacted on the other, so is one the interpreter of the other.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 2.

2. Descriptive mythology. *O. T. Maass.*

mythologer (mith-thol-ō-jēr), *n.* [*m* = *mythology* + *-er*.] A mythologist.

mythologist (mith-thol-ō-jī-an), *n.* [*m* = *mythology* + *-ist*.] A mythologist.

Quite opposed to this, the older theory is that proposed by Professor Kuhn, and adopted by the most eminent mythologists of Germany.

Max Müller.

mythologic (mith-thol-ō-jīk), *a.* [*m* = *F. mythologique* = *Sp. mitológico* = *Pg. mitológico* = *It. mitologico* = *L. Gr. mythologos*, *Gr. mythos*, pertaining to mythology or legendary lore, *Gr. logos*, mythology; see *mythology*.] Same as *mythological*.

mythological (mith-thol-ō-jīkal), *a.* [*m* = *mythologic* + *-al*.] Relating to mythology; proceeding from mythology; of the nature of a myth; containing myths; fabulous; as, a *mythological* account of the creation.

The mythological interpretation of these I properly call *myths*.

August, Hist. World, II. 471.

mythologically (mith-thol-ō-jīkal-i), *adv.* In a mythological manner; by reference to mythology; by the employment of myths.

mythologise, mythologiser. See *mythologize, mythologizer*.

mythologist (mith-thol-ō-jīst), *n.* [After *F. mythologue* = *Sp. mitólogo* = *Pg. mitólogo* = *It. mitologo*, *Gr. mythologos*, *Gr. mythos*, pertaining to mythology; *Gr. logos*, a word who is versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology or explains myths.

mythologize (mith-thol-ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mythologized*, *ppr. mythologizing*. [*m* = *mythologic*; as *mytholog-y* + *-ize*.] 1. Intrans. 1. To construct or relate mythical history.

The supernatural element in the life of St. Catherine may be explained partly by the mythologizing character of the people, ready to find a miracle in every act of her they worshipped, partly by her own temperament and mode of life.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 57.

2. To explain myths.

II. trans. 1. To make into a myth.

This parable was immediately *mythologized*.

Scott, Tale of a Tub, Author's Pref.

2. To render mythical.

Our religion is geographical, belongs to our time and place; respects and mythologizes some one time, and place, and person, and people.

American, N. A. Rev., CXIV. 414.

3. To interpret in relation to mythology. [*Rare.*]

Ovid's *Metamorphosis* Englished, *Mythologized*, and Represented in Figures.

Snodgrass, title of tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

Also spelled *mythologue*.

mythologizer (mith-thol-ō-jīz-ēr), *n.* One who or that which mythologizes. Also spelled *mythologiser*.

Imagination has always been, and still is, in a narrower sense, the great *mythologizer*.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 55.

mythologue (mith-ō-jōg), *n.* [*Gr. mythos*, a myth, + *-logos*, *Gr. logos*, say.] A myth or fable invented for a purpose. [*Rare.*]

May we not . . . consider his history of the fall as an excellent *mythologue*, as a record of the origin of human evil?

Dr. A. Geddes, Pref. to Trans. of the Bible.

mythology (mith-thol-ō-jī), *n.*; pl. *mythologies* (*-jīz*). [*m* = *F. mythologie* = *Sp. mitología* = *Pg. mitologia* = *It. mitologia*, *Gr. mythologia*, *Gr. mythos*, pertaining to mythology or legendary lore, *Gr. logos*, a myth + *-logia*, *Gr. logos*, say; see *-ology*.] 1. The science of myth; the science which investigates myths with a view to their interpretation and to discover the degree of relationship existing between the myths of different peoples; also, the description or history of myths. The study of surviving myths among European nations and of the imperfectly developed mythic systems of barbarous or savage races is usually accounted part of the study of folklore.

2. A system of myths or fables in which are embodied the convictions of a people in regard to their origin, divinities, heroes, founders, etc. See *myth*.

mythonomy (mī-thon-ō-nī), *n.* [*Gr. mythos*, a myth, + *-nomia*, law.] The deductive and productive stages of mythology. *O. T. Maass.*

mythopoeic, mythopoeic (mith-ō-pō-ē-ik), *a.* [*Gr. mythos*, a myth, *Gr. poieo*, making mythic legends, *Gr. poieo*, a myth, legend, + *-poeia*, make.] Myth-making; producing or tending to produce myth; suggesting or giving rise to myth. Also *mythopoeia*.

Though we may thus explain the *mythopoeic* facility of the Greeks I am far from pretending that we can render any sufficient account of the supreme beauty of their chief epic and artistic productions.

Grote, Hist. Greece, I. 16.

mythopeist, mythopoeist (mith-ō-pō-ē-ist), *n.* [*m* = *mythopoeic* + *-ist*.] A myth maker.

The *Vedic mythopoeist* is never weary of personifying this particular part of celestial nature the dawn.

Kuhn, Ind. Phil., p. 124.

mythoplaam (mith-ō-plām), *n.* [*Gr. mythos*, a myth, + *-plasma*, anything molded, a fiction, *Gr. plassein*, mold, fabricate.] A narration of mere fable.

mythopoeic, mythopoeist. See *mythopoeia, mythopoeist*.

mythopoeitic (mith-ō-pō-ē-ē-ik), *a.* [*Gr. mythos*, a myth, + *-poeitic*, capable of making; see *poeitic*.] Same as *mythopoeic*.

mythus (mī'thus), *n.*; pl. *mythi* (-thī). [*NL.* (*Gr. mythos*, myth; see *myth*).] Same as *myth*. 1. The *Mytilaceae* (mī-tī-lā-sē-ē), *n.* [*NL.* (*Cuvier, 1817*), *m* = *Gr. mytilos* + *-aceae*.] 1. The mussel family, in a broad sense the *Mytilidae*. In the *Mollusca*'s classification (1855) this family consisted of *Mytilus* (including *Modiolus* and *Littoridin*) and *Perna*.

2. A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, comprising the families *Mytilidae*, *Aviculidae*, *Franseria*, and those differentiated from them.

mytilacean (mit-i-lā'sh-ēn), *n.* and *ad.* I. *a.* Mussel-like; mytiloid or mytiliform; pertaining to the *Mytilacea*.

II. *n.* A mussel or some similar shell; any member of the *Mytilacea*.

mytilaceous (mit-i-lā'sh-ēn), *ad.* [*N.L.*, *Mytilus* + *-aceus*.] Resembling a mussel; mytiliform; mytiloid; of or pertaining to the *Mytilacea*.

Mytilaspis (mit-i-lā'sp-īs), *n.* [*N.L.* (*Targioni-Tozzetti*, 1808), < (*Gr.* *mytilos*, a sea-mussel, + *aspis*, a round shield.)] A large and important genus of scale-insects, of the homopterous family *Coccidae* and subfamily *Diaspidinae*. They belong among the armored scales, and have the scale long, narrow, more or less curved, with the exuvium at the anterior extremity. The genus is cosmopolitan, as are many of its species. *M. pomorum* is the common oyster-shell scale-insect of the apple. Some discussion has arisen respecting the precedence of this genus or *Lepidosaphes* of Hübner, proposed in January, 1808, but most systematists retain *Mytilaspis* as the generic name. See cut under *scale-insect*.

Mytilidae (mī-tīl'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.* (*Fleming*, 1828), < *Mytilus* + *-idae*.] A family of bivalverous (bryozoanous) asiphonate bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Mytilus*; the mussel. The shell is equivalve, inequilateral, thickly coated with epidermis, with a weak and generally toothless hinge and marginal ligament. The animal is diuysarian, with a large posterior and a small anterior muscle; the mantle is united by its margins behind into a fringed rudiment of an anal siphon. A well developed byssus is always present. The species are mostly marine. *Mytilus*, *Modiolus*, and *Lithodanus* are representative genera. These and their allies constitute the subfamily *Mytilinae*. See cut under *Mytilus*, *Modiolus*, *Dreissena*, and *date-shell*.

mytiliform (mī-tīl'i-fōrm), *ad.* [*N.L.*, *mytilus* (see *Mytilus*), *a* mussel, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a mussel-shell; resembling a mussel; mytiloid.

Mytilinae (mit-i-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Mytilus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Mytilidae*, represented by the genus *Mytilus* and closely related forms.

mytilite (mī-tīl'i-tē), *n.* [*N.L.*, *Mytilus* + *-ite*.] A fossil mussel-shell like, or supposed to be, a member of the genus *Mytilus*, or referred to an old genus *Mytilus*.

mytiloid (mī-tīl'i-ōid), *n.* and *ad.* [*N.L.*, *mytilus* (see *Mytilus*), *a* mussel, + *-oid*, form.] I. *a.* Like a mussel; mytiliform; of or pertaining to the *Mytilidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Mytilidae*; a mussel.

mytilotoxine (mī-tīl'ō-tōk'sin), *n.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *mytilos*, a sea-mussel, + *toxos*, poison, + *-ine*.] A leucocaine (C₁₇H₁₅NO₂) found in the common mussel. It is an active poison.

Mytilus (mī-tīl'us), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *L.* *mytilus*, *mī-tīl'us*, < (*Gr.* *mytilos*, *mytilos*, a sea-mussel, < *myc*, a shell-fish); see *mussel* and *niche*.] A genus of bivalves to which very different limits have been assigned. In modern systems it is the typical genus of *Mytilidae*, characterized by its terminal umbones. *M. edulis* is the commonest mussel, found on most coasts, adhering by the byssus in multitudes to rocks, submerged wood, etc. They are often used for food, sometimes cultivated, and used in large quantities for manure. Also written *Mytilus*, *Mytilus*.

myxa (mīk'sē), *n.*; *pl.* *myxæ* (-sē). [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, nostril, beak, also mucus; see *mucus*).] In *ornith.*, the terminal part of the under mandible of a bird, as far as the symphysis or gonys extends, corresponding to the *dextrum* of the upper mandible. [Little used.]

myxedema (mīk'sē-dē-mā), *n.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *E.* *edema*.] A disease having the following characters: (1) An increase and degeneration of connective tissue over the body, so that it yields an extraordinary quantity of mucus, and hence an oedematoid condition of the skin, which does not, however, pit on pressure. This is accompanied by dystrophy of epidermic structures and failure of dermal secretions; anæsthesia, paræsthesia, neuralgia, and digestive troubles also are complained of. (2) Muscular and mental sluggishness, which may advance to extreme dementia; subnormal temperature in most cases, and high arterial tension in many. (3) Atrophy or other disease of the thyroid gland. The disease usually occurs in women over forty years of age, but has been observed in men and children. Its course is chronic, lasting six years and upward, and progressive, with occasional halts and sometimes temporary improvement.

myxedematous (mīk'sē-dē-mā's-tus), *ad.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *E.* *edema*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with myxedema.



Sea mussel, *Mytilus*.

Myxine (mīk'sē), *n.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, slime, + *-ine*.] A genus of myxonts which have a very slimy body and attach themselves to fishes by means of their sucker-like mouth, typical of the family *Myxiniidae*; the hags. See cut under *hag*, 3.

Myxiniidae (mīk'sē-nī'dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Myxine* + *-idae*.] A family of hyperotretous marsipobranchs, cyclostomes, or myxonts, represented by the genus *Myxine*. (a) In Gill's ichthyological system, hags with six pairs of branchial sacs which open by ducts confluent with an inferior median canal discharging by one aperture. These hags have an elongate oel-like form, and live in the colder waters of both the northern and the southern hemisphere. They are destructive to other fishes. Often when a fish is caught upon the line, they bore into the body and feed upon the flesh. They are known as *hags*, *hagfishes*, *slime-eels*, and *suckers*. (b) In Günther's system, a family of cyclostomatous fishes whose nasal duct penetrates the orbit, including the *Myxiniidae* proper and the *Hoplentemidae* or *Hellentemidae*.

myxinoid (mīk'sē-nōid), *ad.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Myxiniidae* or *Myxinoidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A myxont (a) of the family *Myxiniidae* or *Myxinoidea*, or (b) of the order *Myxinoidea*.

myxochondroma (mīk'sō-kōn-drō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *myxochondromata* (-mā-tā). [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *N.L.* *chondroma*, *q. v.*)] A tumor composed of mucous tissue mixed with cartilage; myxoma united with chondroma.

myxofibroma (mīk'sō-fī-brō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *myxofibromata* (-mā-tā). [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *N.L.* *fibroma*, *q. v.*)] A tumor composed of mucous mixed with connective tissue.

Myxogastres (mīk'sō-gās'trēs), *n. pl.* [*N.L.* (*Fries*), < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *gaster*, stomach.)] Same as *Myxomycetes*.

myxogastrie (mīk'sō-gās'trīk), *n.* [*N.L.*, *Myxogastres* + *-ie*.] Same as *myxogastrous*.

myxogastrous (mīk'sō-gās'trus), *ad.* [*N.L.*, *Myxogastres* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Myxogastres*.

myxolipoma (mīk'sō-lī-pō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *myxolipomata* (-mā-tā). [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *N.L.* *lipoma*, *q. v.*)] A tumor composed of mucous mixed with fatty tissue.

myxoma (mīk'sō-mā), *n.*; *pl.* *myxomata* (-mā-tā). [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *-oma*.] A tumor consisting of mucous tissue—that is, a tissue with round, fusiform, or stellate cells in a transparent, semifluid, intercellular substance containing a large amount of mucin. Also called *collumma*.

myxomatous (mīk'sō-mā's-tus), *ad.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a myxoma; affected with myxoma.

Myxomycetaceæ (mīk'sō-mī-sē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *-myces*.] Same as *Myxomycetes*.

Myxomycetes (mīk'sō-mī-sē-tēs), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *myces*, *pl. mycetes*, a mushroom, fungus.)] A group of fungus-like organisms, the slime-molds or slime-fungi, belonging, according to the classification of De Bary, to the *Mycetozoa*, and numbering about 300 species. They form slimy yellow, brown, or purple (never green) masses of motile protoplasm during the period of active growth, and are then destitute of cell-wall and nucleus. Under certain conditions they secrete a cellulose wall and pass into a resting state. This resting state is brought about either by the absence of the requisite moisture, producing larger, somewhat irregular masses, the so-called sclerotium stage, or when the plasmodium seems to have concluded its vegetative period, the protoplasm then becoming heaped into a mass which breaks up internally into a large number of rounded bodies, the spores, each one of which is provided with a cell-wall. Under proper conditions these spores burst their walls and become motile nucleated masses of protoplasm (swarm-spores) which divide separately by simple fission. After a few days two or more of these swarm-spores coalesce and form new plasmodia, which differ only in size from the original. They occur on decaying logs, tan-bark, decaying mucus, etc. See *Mucotona*.

myxomycetous (mīk'sō-mī-sē-tus), *ad.* [*N.L.*, *Myxomycetes* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Myxomycetes*.

myxont (mīk'sōn), *n.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *ont*, *pl. ontos*, a smooth sea-fish, a kind of mullet, appar. < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus; see *mucus*).] A mullet of the family *Mugilidae*.

myxopod (mīk'sō-pōd), *n.* and *ad.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *pod*, *pl. podes*, a foot.)] I. *a.* A protozoan animal possessing pseudopodia, as distinguished from a *manipod*, one which has cilia or flagella; one of the *Myxopoda*. See cut under *Protomyxa*.

II. *a.* Same as *myxopodous*.

Myxopoda (mīk'sō-pō-dā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *pod*, *pl. podes*, a foot.)] Protozoans whose locomotion depends upon pseudopodia, as distinguished from *manipoda*, which are synonymous with *Elasopoda*. Huxley.

myxopodous (mīk'sō-pō-dus), *ad.* Of or pertaining to the *Myxopoda*; possessing pseudopodia. Also *myxopod*.

myxosarcoma (mīk'sō-sār-kō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *myxosarcomata* (-mā-tā). [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *sarcoma*, a fleshy excrescence; see *sarcoma*.] A tumor composed of mucous and sarcomatous tissue.

myxosarcomatous (mīk'sō-sār-kō'mā's-tus), *ad.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *sarcoma*, a fleshy excrescence; see *sarcoma*.] Pertaining to a myxosarcoma.

Myxospongia (mīk'sō-spon'jā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *spongia*, a sponge; see *sponge*.] A division of the *Spongia* or *Porifera*, established for the reception of the genus *Hall-sura*, consisting of certain gelatinous sponges.

myxospore (mīk'sō-spōr), *n.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *spora*, seed.)] In certain fungi, a spore produced in the midst of a gelatinous mass, without evident differentiation of ascus or basidium as in ascospores or basidiospores.

myxosporous (mīk'sō-spō-rus), *ad.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *-ous*.] Containing, producing, or resembling a myxospore.

myxotheca (mīk'sō-thē-kā), *n.*; *pl.* *myxothecæ* (-sē). [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus, + *theca*, a sheath.)] The inferior unguliform of a bird's bill, or horny sheath of the end of the lower mandible, corresponding to the *dactylothea* of the upper mandible.

Myzomela (mī-zō-mē-lā), *n.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myzo*, mitter, + *melos*, song.)] The typical genus of the *Myzomelinae*, containing most of the species of the subfamily, nearly 30 in number. The bill is long and slender, and curved; the tail is two thirds as long as the wing; the coloration of the males is chiefly black and red, with or without yellow on the under parts, and that of the females is generally plain olive above. *M. cardinalis* is known as the *cardinal honey eater*; *M. sanguinolenta* as the *sanguineous or cochineal creeper*; the former inhabits New Hebrides, the latter Australia.

Myzomelinae (mī-zō-mē-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myzo*, mitter, + *melos*, song.)] A subfamily of *Meliphagidae*, typified by the genus *Myzomela*.

myzomeline (mī-zō-mē-līn), *ad.* Pertaining to the *Myzomelinae*, or having their characters.

myzont (mī-zōnt), *n.* and *ad.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myzo*, mitter, + *ont*, *pl. ontos*, a smooth sea-fish, a kind of mullet, appar. < (*Gr.* *myxa*, mucus; see *mucus*).] I. *a.* Sucking or suetorial, as a lamprey or hag; of or pertaining to the *Myzontes*; cyclostomes or marsipobranchiate, as a fish.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Myzontes*; a lamprey or hag.

Myzontes (mī-zōn'tēs), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *pl. of myzont*; see *myzont*.] A class of vertebrates in which the skull is incompletely developed and there is no lower jaw. The brain is distinctly developed. The heart is also well developed, and partitioned into an auricle and a ventricle. The gills have a pouch-like form. In the adult the mouth is circular and suetorial. The *Myzontes* are the lampreys and hags, representing two orders, *Hyporhamphidae* and *Hyporhamphidae*. Also called *Cyclostomata*, *Marsipobranchia*, and *Monorhina*.

Myzostomida (mī-zō-stōm'i-dā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myzo*, mitter, + *stoma*, mouth.)] An order of doubtful affinities, referred by some to the worms and by others approximated to the mites. It comprises symmetrical animals provided with an external chitinous cuticle, five pairs of movable parapodia, each with a hook and supporting rod, and an alimentary canal with oral and anal apertures, through which latter the eggs are extruded. They are parasitic on and in crinoids. Also *Myzostomata*.

Myzostomidae (mī-zō-stōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myzo*, mitter, + *stoma*, mouth.)] A family of *Myzostomida* with ramified alimentary canal, parapodia connected by muscles which converge to a central muscular mass, body-cavity divided into paired chambers by incomplete septa, and usually four pairs of suckers. They are hermaphrodite or dioecious; the ova are evacuated through a cloaca; and the male generative apertures are situated laterally.

myzostomous (mī-zōs'tō-mus), *ad.* Of or pertaining to the *Myzostomida* or having their characters.

Myzostomum (mī-zōs'tō-mum), *n.* [*N.L.*, < (*Gr.* *myzo*, suck, + *stoma*, the mouth.)] The typical genus of *Myzostomidae*, comprehending certain small creatures which are parasitic upon crinoids. They are not over one fifth of an inch in length, and have the form of a flattened disk. See cut under *Myzostoma* of Leuckart, 1837.



1. The fourteenth letter and eleventh consonant in the English alphabet, having a corresponding place also in the alphabets from which ours comes. The comparative scheme of forms in these alphabets and in the Egyptian (see 2) is as follows:

Egyptian Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phoenician. Greek and Latin

The value of the character has been the same through the whole history of its use. It stands for the "dental" nasal, the nasal sound corresponding to *d* and *t*, as does *n* to *b* and *p*, and *ng* to *g* and *k*. This sound, namely, implies for its formation the same check or mute-contact as *d* and *t*, with constant vibration of the vocal cords as in *d* and *t*, and further with enclosure of the passage from the mouth into the nose, and nasal resonance there. Among the nasals, it is by far the most common in English pronunciation (more than twice as common as *m*, and eight times as common as *ng*). While all the nasals are sibilic or liquid, *n* is the only one which (like *l*, but not more than half as often) is used with vocalic value in syllable-making, namely, in unaccented syllables, where an accompanying vowel, formerly uttered, is now silenced: examples are taken, *rat*, *open*, *lean*, *mean*, *mean*, *mean*; such form, on an average, about one in eight hundred of English syllables. The sign *n* has no variety of sounds; but before *ch*, *j*, in the same syllable (as in *inch*, *king*) it takes on a slightly modified — a palatalized — character; and similarly it is gutturalized, or pronounced as *ng*, before *k* and *g* (hard), as in *ink*, *finger*; and its digraph *ny* (see *g*) is the usual representative of the guttural or back-palatal nasal, which in none of our alphabets has a letter to itself. *N* is doubled under the same circumstances as other consonants, and in a few words (as *kila*, *dama*, *hymal*) is silent. In the phonetic history of our family of languages, *n* is on the whole a constant sound; that is to say, there is no other sound into which it passes on a large scale; but its loss, with accompanying vowel-modification, has been a frequent process.

2. As a medieval numeral, 90, and with a stroke over it (*N*), 90,000.—3. In chem., the symbol for nitrogen.—4. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] In math., an indefinite constant whole number, expressed by the degree of a quantifier or an equation, or the class of a curve.—5. An abbreviation (*a*) of north or northern; (*b*) [*l. c.*] of noun (so used in this work); (*c*) [*l. c.*] of neuter; (*d*) [*l. c.*] of naut (or *nails*), a measure.

na (ná), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *not*.

Na. In chem., the symbol for sodium (NL. *natrum*).

N.A. An abbreviation (*a*) of North America, or North American; (*b*) of National Academy, or National Academician; (*c*) in microscopy, of numerical aperture (see *objective*).

naam, *n.* An archaic form of *nam*².

naambarr (nám'bár), *n.* [Australian.] The prickly tea-tree, *Melaleuca styphelioides*, of New South Wales. It is a tall tree with hard wood, almost imperishable under ground, the bark in thin layers, used for stretching, etc.

nab¹ (nab), *v. t.*; *pr. t.* and *pp.* *nabbed*, *ppr.* *nabbing*. [Formerly also *knab*, as var. of *knapp*¹; but also *nab*, < Sw. *nappa* = Dan. *napp*, catch, snatch at, seize: see *napp*².] To catch or seize suddenly or by a sudden thrust and grasp. (*a*) To seize and make off with: as, to nab a purse. (*b*) To capture or arrest: as, he was nabbed by the police. [Colloq.]

As, but if so be a man's nabbed, you know.

nab² (nab), *n.* [For *knab*, var. of *knapp*², as *knob* of *knop*. Cf. Ice. *nabbi*, a knob, knoll.] 1. The summit of a mountain or rock; any piece of rising ground: same as *knob* (*c*).

Will you just turn this nab of head, and walk into my house? *E. Brontë*, *Wuthering Heights*, xli. (Dialect.)

nab, *n.* The cock of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight*.

nab, *n.* A projecting box screwed to the jamb of a door, or to one door of a pair, to receive the latch or bolt, or both, of a rim-lock.—4. A hat; a head-covering.

Off with your hats! *Four*, *the knap on my hat*. *Anglo-Saxon, Recording Office*, II. 2.

There were those who preferred the Nab, or trencher hat, with the brim flapping over their eyes.

Nabalus (nab'á-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cassini, 1826); according to Gray so called (in allusion to its lyrate leaves) < Gr. *νάβη*, a harp; according to others, from a N. Amer. name for the rattlesnake-root.] An important section of *Fraxinoides*, containing all the American species, long regarded as a distinct genus of plants, the rattlesnake-roots.

Nabatman, Nabatean (nab-á-tō'an), *n.* and *n.* [Also *Nabathian*; < LL. *Nabateri*, *Nabuthari*, < Gr. *Ναβαῖται*, also *Ναβάρται*, < Heb. *Nebháyoth*: see *def.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Nabateans: as, Nabatean kings; Nabatean inscriptions.

II. *n.* One of the Arab people dwelling in ancient times on the east and southeast of Palestine, often identified with the people mentioned in the Old Testament under the name of *Nebathoth* (Isa. ix. 7), and in the first book of Maccabees (v. 25) as *Nabathites*. Their ancestor Nabath is spoken of as the first-born of Ishmael (Gen. xxv. 13). They are referred to in Assyrian inscriptions of the seventh century B. C., but the period of their greatest historical importance was the century immediately preceding and that immediately succeeding the Christian era. They seem to have been for a long time the chief traders between Egypt and the valley of the Euphrates. Important Nabathian inscriptions have been recovered, and the rock-inscriptions in the valleys around Mount Khaf have been attributed to them.

Nabathite (nab'á-thít), *n.* [As *Nabath* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] Same as *Nabatean*.

nab-cheat, *n.* [*< nab*², 4, + *cheat*³.] A cap: *n* hat.

Thus we throw up our nab-cheats, first for jay.

Mitcher, Beggar's Bush, II. 1.

nabee (nab'ē), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *bikh*.

nabk (nabk), *n.* [Ar. (?)]. One of the plants which is alleged to have furnished the crown of thorns, *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*, a bush of northern Africa and adjacent parts of Asia.

nabob (nab'ob), *n.* [Also (in defn. 1, 2) *nabab*; cf. F. *nabab* = Sp. *nabab* = Pg. *nababo* = It. *naba* = t. *nabab*, a nabob (def. 3); < E.; < Hind. *nawab*, a deputy governor, < Ar. *nawwab*, pl. (used as sing. as a title of honor) of *nāib* (Turk. *nāib*), a deputy, vicar; cf. *nawb*, supplying the place of another.] 1. A vicar or governor of a province in India under the Mogul empire; as, the nabob of Oudh; the nabob of Surat. The nabob was, properly speaking, a subordinate provincial governor, who acted under a *soubah* or viceroys.—2. An honorary title occasionally conferred upon Mohammedans of distinction.—3. An Anglo-Indian who has acquired great wealth and lives in Eastern luxury; hence, any very rich and luxurious man. [Colloq.]

He that goes out an insignificant boy in a few years returns a great Nabob.

Durke, On Fox's E. I. Bill (Works, ed. 1852, III. 306).

The Indian adventurer, or, as he was popularly called, the Nabob, was now a conspicuous and a very unpopular figure in Parliament.

nacarat (nak'á-rat), *n.* [*< F. nacarat*, < Sp. Pg. *nacarado*, < Sp. *nacar*, Pg. *nacar*, mother-of-pearl, naere: see *nacre*.] 1. A light-red color; scarlet.

A small box I had bought for its brilliancy, of some tropic shell of the colour called nacarat. *C. Brontë*, *Villotte*, xlii.

2. A craps or fine linen fabric dyed fugitively of this color and used by women to give a rosate hue to their complexions. *Brande*.

nacher, *n.* An obsolete variant of *natch*².

nache-bonet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *natch-bone*.

nacker, *n.* Another spelling of *knacker*².

nacket (nak'et), *n.* [*< OF. naquer*, late, gnaw.]

1. A small cake or loaf.—2. A luncheon; a piece of bread eaten at noon.

Triptolemus . . . seldom saw half so good a dinner as his guest's luncheon, . . . and even the lady herself . . . could not but say that the young gentleman's nacket looked very good. *Scott, Pirata*, xi.

3. A small parcel or packet. [Scotch in all uses.]

nacre (ná'kér), *n.* [Formerly *naker*; < F. *nacre*, OF. *nacra* = Pr. *nacra* = Sp. *nacar*, *nacra* = Pg. *nacar* = It. *nacaro*, *nacchera*, *gnacchera*, *nacra*, < ML. *nacra*, *nacer*, *nacrum*, a pearl-shell, naere; cf. Kurdish *nákara*, an ornament of different colors, naere, < Ar. *nakir*, hollowed out, *nakrat*, small round hollow, *nakara*, hollow out; Heb. *nákar*, dig, *neckárah*, a pit. Cf. *naker*¹.] Mother-of-pearl. Nacre of commercial value is obtained from many sources, as the top-shells (*Turbinidae*), lower shells (*Trachidae*), oarshells (*Haliotidae*), river-mussels (*Unionidae*), pearl-oyster shells (*Arctiidae*), etc.

nacré (nak-rá'), *a.* [*< F.*, < *nacre*, naere: see *nacre*.] Having an iridescence resembling that of mother-of-pearl; nacréous, a French word applied in English to decorative objects: as, *nacré porcelain*.

nacreous (ná'kré-us), *a.* [*< nacre* + *-ous*.] 1. Consisting of, resembling, or pertaining to naere or mother-of-pearl: as, a *nacreous luster*; a *nacreous layer*.—2. Producing or possessing naere, as shells which have a certain luster or lustrous layer on their inner surface.

nadder, *nadt*. Contracted Middle English form of *ne hadder*, had not. *Chaucer*.

nadder (nad'er), *n.* [*< ME. naddir*, *naddra*, *nadder*, an adder: see *adder*¹.] The earlier form of *adder*¹.

O servant (traytour, false, hoonly hewe, lyk to the nadder (var. *nadder*) in bowen dy, untrowe. *Chaucer, Merchant's Tale*, I. 142.

Thel spoke not, but thei maken a manner of hysynge, ad a Nadder dothe. *Handerille, Travels*, p. 300.

nadir (ná'dér), *n.* [*< ME. nadir*, < OF. *nadir*, *nadir*, F. *nadir* = Sp. Pg. It. *nadir*, < Ar. Pers. *nazir*, in full *nazir assamit*, *nadir*, lt. corresponding to the zenith, < *nazir*, alike, corresponding (< *nazara*, to alike), + *as-samit*, the zenith, the azimuth: see *azimuth*, *zenith*.] 1. That point of the heavens which is vertically below any station upon the earth. It is diametrically opposite to the zenith, or point of the heavens vertically above the station. The *zenith* and the *nadir* are thus the two poles of the horizon, the nadir being the inferior pole.

The two theories differed as widely as the zenith from the nadir in their main principles.

Hawthorne, Middlemarch, vii.

Hence—2. The lowest point; the point of extreme depression.

The reign of William the Third, as Mr. Hallam happily says, was the Nadir of the national prosperity.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Nadir of the sun, in astron., the axis of the conical shadow cast by the earth. *Crabbe*. [Rare.]

nadir-basin (ná'dér-bá'sin), *n.* A vessel of mercury used for observing the nadir with a meridian-circle.

nadorite (nad'gr-it), *n.* [*< Nador* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A mineral containing antimony, lead, oxygen, and chlorine, occurring in brownish orthorhombic crystals at Djebel-Nador in Algeria.

nads, *n.* [A form of *adz*, due to misdivision of an *adz*.] An *adz*.

An *av* and a *nads* to make troffe for thy hoga. *Tusser, Husbandrie*, p. 88.

næ (ná), *a.* A Scotch form of *næ*².

nænia, *n.* See *nenia*.

næthing (ná'thing), *n.* A Scotch form of *nothing*.

næve, *næve*⁴ (næv), *n.* [*< L. nœvus*, mole, a birthmark, spot, blemish: see *nævus*.] 1. A blemish on the skin, as a mole or blotch; a birthmark; a *nævus*.

So many spots like *næves*, our Venus will? *Dryden, Death of Lord Hastings*, l. 56.

Hence—2. A blemish of any kind.

Besides these outward *næves* or upon faults, errors, there be many inward infirmities. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 130.

nævi, *n.* Plural of *nævus*.

nævoid (næv'oid), *a.* [*< nævus* + *-oid*.] Resembling a *nævus*.

newose (nē'vōs), *a.* [*NL. "navosus": see nevus.*] Same as *navosus*.

navous (nē'vus), *a.* [*NL. "navosus, < L. navus, mole, wart, a birth-mark: see nevus.*] Spotted, as if marked with nevi.

navus (nē'vus), *n.*; pl. *navi* (-vī). [*L., a mole, wart, birth-mark, spot, a bluish, prob. for "navus, < √ nav, produce, bear, in gnatus, natus, born, nasci, be born: see natal, ken2.*] 1. A congenital local discoloration of the skin, including nevus vascularis and nevus pigmentosus. Also called *birth-mark, mother's mark*, and *navus maternus*. Compare *mole* 1. Hence—2. In *zool.*, a spot or mark resembling a nevus. — **Nevus pigmentosus**, a pigmented mole; a spot of excessive pigmentation on the skin, with more or less hyperplasia of corium, epidermis, or epidermal structures (hairs). The pigment is found both in the rete mucosum and in the corium. — **Nevus pilosus**, a pigmented mole with an excessive growth of hair. Also called *nevus pilaris*. — **Nevus spilus**, a smooth pigmented mole. — **Nevus unius lateris**, a pigmented mole of a kind the distribution of which corresponds to that of one or more cutaneous nerves. Also called *papilloma neuropathicum*. — **Nevus vascularis**, a vascular nevus, an angioma of the skin or skin and subcutaneous tissue, which may or may not rise above the level of surrounding skin, may be from a bright-red to a dark purple color, according to its depth, and may be small or very extensive. Also called *strawberry mark* and *claret cheek*. — **Nevus verrucosus**, a pigmented mole with a warty surface.

nag (nag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nagged*, ppr. *nagging*. [*Also written knag; prop. (orig.) gnag, related to gnaw as drag to draw; cf. Sw. Norw. nagga, gnaw, nibble, tense; a secondary form of the verb represented by gnaw, q. v.*] 1. *trans.* To nick; chip; slit. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*] — 2. To irritate or annoy with continued meddling, petty faultfinding, or urging; pester with continual complaints; torment; worry.

You always heard her nagging the maids.

Dickens, *Ruined by Railways*.

Is it pleasing to . . . have your wife nag nagging you because she has not been invited to the Lady Chancellor's soiree or what not?

Thackeray, *Lovel the Widower*, III.

II. intrans. To scold pertinaciously; find fault constantly.

Forgive me for nagging; I am but a woman.

C. Keble, *Choir and Hearth*, xiv.

nag (nag), *n.* [*< nag, v.*] A nick; a notch.

A tree they cut, w' fifteen naggs upon ilk side.

Jack of the Side (*Child's Ballads*, VI, 89).

nag (nag), *n.* [Formerly also *neg*, *Sw. neg*, early mod. E. *nagge*; < ME. *nagge*, < MD. *negge*, *negge*, D. *negge*, a small horse; akin to *nigh*, q. v.] 1. A horse, especially a poor or small horse.

He nays as a nagge at his nose-thrill!

Deception of Time (E. E. T. 8), I, 7727.

Like the forest gait of a shuffling nag.

Shak, I Hen. IV., III, I, 136.

I saw but *one* horse in all Venice, . . . and that was a little bay *nag*.

Corral, *Credulity*, I, 287.

2. A worthless person; as applied to a woman, a jade. *Shak*, 2 Hen. IV., II, 4, 205. [*Shang.*]

Von hundred *nag* of Egypt (*Cleopatra*).

Whom leprosy o'ertake!

Shak, A. and C., III, 10, 10.

Gull with bombast flies the witless sense

Of those odd *nags*, whose pates circumference

Is fill'd with froth.

Marston, *Scourge of Villainy*, vi, 41.

nag (nag), *n.* [*cf. knag.*] A wooden ball used in the game of shinty or hockey. [*North of Ireland.*]

Naga, *n.* See *Naja*.

Nagari (nā'gā-rē), *n.* [*Skt. nāgarī* (Hind. nā-garī), *dera-nagari* (Hind. der nagar); < *nagara*, city, town.] An Indian alphabet especially well known as used for Sanskrit. Also called *Devanagari*.

The most important group of Indian alphabets is the *Nagari*, or, as it is usually called, the *Devanagari*.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, II, 349.

nagdana (nag-dā-nā), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A resin of a deep transparent red color, from an under-terminated burseraceous tree of India. It exudes freely during the hot months, and much of it was into the ground, whence it is dug after the tree has disappeared. Also called *loban*. *Spona Ence*, *Manif.*

nager, *a.* A Middle English variant of *natch*.

nagelfluh (nā'gel-flō), *n.* [*G. dial., < nagel, nail, & flu, the flow of a rock.*] In Switzerland, a coarse conglomerate forming a part of the series called the *Molasse* by Swiss geologists. The rocks are of Oligocene Tertiary age, and are conspicuously displayed in the Rhine and its vicinity. Sometimes called *scaphite*.

nagessar, *a.* Same as *nagkassar*.

nagger (nag'gr), *n.* [*< nag, v. + -er.*] One who nags; a scold; a tease.

naggie (nag'gī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *naggied*, ppr. *nagging*. [*Prov. of nag, v. (f.)*] To toss the head in a stiff and affected manner. *Hallwell*.

naggot (nag'gōt), *n.* [*Dim. of nag.*] Same as *nag*. [*Rare.*]

Wert thou George with thy naggot, that foughtat with the dragon, or were your great Pompey, my verse should bethimpe yo, if you, like a Javel, naggot me dare cavil.

John Taylor, *Works* (1590). (*Nares*.)

naggy (nag'gī), *a.* [*< nag, v. + -y.*] 1. Inclined to nag or pester with continued complaints or petty faultfinding. — 2. Irritable. *Hallwell*.

naggy (nag'gī), *n.*; pl. *naggies* (-iz). [*Dim. of nag.*] A little nag.

Yet here is (a) white tooted *naggy*,

I think he'll carry both thee and me.

Jack of the Coo (*Child's Ballads*, VI, 89).

nagkassar (nag-kas'sar), *n.* [*Also nagassar, nagkassar, nagkassar*; < Hind. *nag-sar*, the plant *Mesua ferrea* or its flowers, the Indian rose-chestnut.] One of two allied Indian trees, *Ochrocarpus* (*Catpatean*) *longifolius* and *Mesua ferrea*; also, and more commonly, their flower-buds, which are used by the natives for perfume and for dyeing silk yellow and orange; once imported into England. The former species is also called *sariga*. — **Nagkassar-oil**. See *Mesua*.

nagor (nā'gōr), *n.* [*African.*] 1. The Senegalese antelope, *Cervicapra redunca*, a reithok or reed.



Nagor (Cervicapra redunca).

back of western Africa, having the horns curved forward. Also called *scanto*. — 2. [*cap.*] A genus of reedbucks; synonymous with *Cervicapra*. *Ogilby*.

nag-tailed (nag'tāld), *a.* [*Appar. < nag, v. + tail + -ed.*] Having the tail nicked or docked.

In 1799 *nag-tailed* horses were ordered to be ridden (by the cavalry) regiment *de la Gue*.

N and Q, 7th ser., VIII, 34.

nagyagite (nā'gā-gīt), *n.* [*< Nagay (see def.) + -ite.*] A native chloride of lead and gold. It occurs usually in foliated masses and hence is also called *foliated tellurium*, much crystallized, and of a blackish lead gray color and brilliant metallic luster. It is found at Nagyag in Transylvania and elsewhere.

nahor-oil (nā'hōr-oil), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] See *Mesua*.

Nala, *n.* See *Naja*.

Naiad (nā'yād), *n.* [*= F. naiade, < L. Naias (Naias), pl. Naiades; = Gr. Naias, pl. Naiades, a water-nymph, < nage, flow, akin to nage, a ship: see nage.*] 1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, a water-nymph; a female deity presiding over springs and streams. The Naiades were represented as beautiful young girls with their heads crowned with flowers, light-haired, musical, and beneficent.

2. [*E. c.*] In *bot.*, a plant of the genus *Naias*; also, sometimes, any plant of the *Naiadaceae*.

Naiadaceae (nā'yā-dā'sē), *n. pl.* [*NL. Lindley, 1845, < Naias (Naias) + -aceae.*] An order of non-acotyledonous water-plants, of the series *Hydrocharitales*, typified by the genus *Najas*, and characterized by a free ovary without envelops or with a herbaceous perianth, usually of two or four segments. About 100 species are known, in 16 genera, growing in fresh or salt water. They have small flowers or even terminal spikes submerged or floating leaves or both with parallel veins, and often with peculiar beathing stipules in their axils. The largest genus is *Potamogeton*, a 16 pond-wreath. The arrow-grass, *Sagittaria*, and grass-wreck also belong here. Also *Naiadaceae*.

Naiadaceous (nā'yā-dā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, of pertaining to, or of the nature of the *Naiadaceae*.

Naiads (nā'yā-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Naiadaceae*.

Naiadom (nā'yād-ōm), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Agardh, 1822), < Naias (Naiad) + -om.*] A tribe of *Naiadaceae*, consisting of the genus *Naias*; the naiads or water-nymphs.

Naiades (nā'yā-dēz), *n. pl.* [*L., < Gr. Naiades, pl. of Naias (> L. Naias), a water-nymph: see Naiad.*] 1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, the Naiades.

Circos with the sirens three,

Amidst the flowery-kirtled *Naiades*.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 264.

2. [*NL.*] In *bot.*, same as *Naiadaceae*. *A. L. de Jussieu*, 1789.

naïant (nā'yant), *a.* [*OF. naïant, naïant, ppr. of naier, naer, < L. natare, swim: see natant.*] In *her.*, in the attitude of swimming: said of a fish used as a bearing. See *cut under natant*.

Naias (nā'yās), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1757), < L. Naias, < Gr. Naias, a Naiad or water-nymph: see Naiad.*] A genus of innumerable aquatic plants, type of the order *Naiadaceae* and the tribe *Naiadaceae*, known by the axillary flowers and a solitary carpel with one basilar ovule. There are about 10 species, in fresh water, both tropical and temperate. They are usually delicate plants, with a filiform creeping rootstock, slender linear leaves, and minute flowers in the axils. The species are called *naiad* or *water-nymph*.

Naidide (nā'id-i-de), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Nais (Naid), < -ide.*] A family of oligochaetous annelids, represented by the genus *Nais*. They are small aquatic or limicoline worms with a delicate thin skin and colorless blood abundant in fresh water pools. Though they lay eggs in the ordinary way, they also have a remarkable mode of asexual reproduction by a process of budding, through which one individual becomes two. See *cut under Nais*.

nail (nā'el), *a.* [*= D. naif, naif = G. Sw. Dan. naif; < F. naif, < L. nativus, native, rustic, simple: see native.*] 1. In *genous*; artless; natural; the masculine form, *naïve* being the corresponding feminine (but used also, in English, without regard to gender: see *naïve*). — 2. Having a natural luster: applied by jewelers to precious stones.

nail (nāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *naile*; < ME. *naile, naile, naile*; < AS. *nael* (in inflection *nael*), a nail of the finger or toe, a nail of metal, = OE. *nael* = OFries. *nael*, *nael* = D. *nael* = MLG. *nael*, *nael* = OHG. *nael*, MHG. *nael*, G. *nael*, a nail of the finger or toe, a nail of metal, = Icel. *nael* = Sw. *nael* = Dan. *nael*, a nail of the finger or toe, = Icel. *nael* = Sw. *nael* = Dan. *nael* = Goth. **naels* (in deriv. verb *ga-nagjan*, fasten with nails), a nail of metal; cf. OHG. *naegil* = Serv. *nokat* = Bohem. *nohet* = Pol. *nopec* = Russ. *no-got* = Lith. *naugas*, a nail, claw, = Skt. *nakha*, a nail of the finger or toe. Not related, or related only remotely, by a doubtful transposition, with OIr. *ingra*, Ir. *ingra* = L. *unguis* = Gr. *ónix* (or *ónix*), a nail, claw (see *ungulate, onyx*). The sense of 'a nail of metal' occurs early (in Goth., etc.), but it is derived from that of a 'nail' or 'claw.' 1. A thin, flat, blunt layer of horn growing on the upper side of the end of a finger or toe. A nail, technically called *unguis*, consists of horny substance, which is condensed and hardened epidermis, the same as that forming the horns, hoofs, and claws of various animals. A claw is a sharp curved nail; a hoof is a blunt nail large enough to inclose the end of a digit. The white mark at the base of the human nail is called the *lunula*.

Pure elene thy *nails*. *Robert Hook* (E. E. T. A.), p. 22.

With their sharp *Nails*, themselves the Satyr's wound.

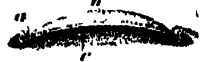
Cambray, *Death of Queen Mary*.

2. In *entom.*, the *uncus*. — 3. In *ornith.*, the hard horny end of the bill of any lamellirostral bird, as a duck or goose. It is usually quite distinct from the alary part of the bill, and resembles a human finger-nail. A similar formation, but more claw-like, occupies the end of the upper mandible of various other water-birds, as the pelican.

4. The callosity on the inner side of a horse's leg, near the knee or the hock. — 5. A pin or slender piece of metal used for driving through or into wood or other material for the purpose of holding separate pieces together, or left projecting that things may be hung on it. *Nails* usually taper to a point (often blunt), are flattened transversely in the larger end (the head), and are rectangular or round in section. Very large and heavy nails are called *spikes*.



1. Naiad Plant of *Najas flexilis*, the fruit.



2. Cross-section of Human Nail, enlarged.

3. The nail, 2. Lateral fold of skin, 3. The nail, with its bed.

Figures 1 through 9 showing various styles of arrowheads. The arrows are arranged in a row, each with a letter above it. They vary in shape, including simple pointed heads, heads with notches, and heads with complex, multi-faceted designs.

Notes.

nails, 8-pound nails, etc., according as 1,000 of the variety in question weigh 8 pounds or 8 pounds, etc.; hence such phrases as *sixpenny*, *eightpenny*, and *tenpenny nails*, in which penny is a corruption of pound. See penny, C.

How many a vulgar Cato has compelled
His energies, no longer timeless then,
To mould a pin, or fabricate a nail!

What legacy would you bequeath me now,
And pay it *on the nail*, to fly my fury?
Fetch it Spanish Curate, v. 2.

Venus tells Vulcan: Mars shall show her street,
For he it is that *lifts the miter of the head*
Wds: recreations (1624) (Sared.)

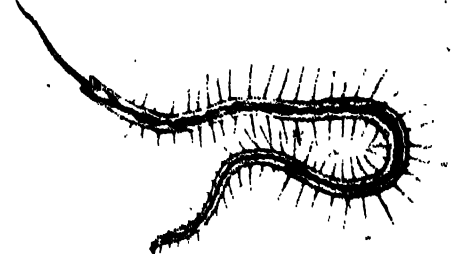
If, lytell bynches by euery syde, on by the chymney, on
nailed to the walle. *English Gilds* (L. E. F. 8.) p. 227.

Take your arrows,
And nail these monsters to the earth!
Fletcher and another, Sea Voyage, III. 1.

unknown: oh, to meet a lit to the counter. [Colloq.]

large kangaroo, *Macropus angustif.*

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.



You probably don't much enjoyed

I'll be content with my own tail.



Small business 1001

nalveté (nā'vĕ-tĕ'), *n.* [*F.*, < *LL. nativitas* (*-tĕ*) *s.*, *nativitas*; see *nativity*, *naïf*, *naïve*.] Native simplicity; a natural unreserved expression of sentiments and thoughts without regard to conventional rules, and without weighing the construction which may be put upon the language or conduct.

Mr. McCut. He was amused and pleased with his frankness and *naïveté*, so unlike anything she had ever heard or seen.
Butcher, My Novel, v. 8.

nalvety (nā'vĕ-tĕ'), *n.* [*< naïve* + *-ty*.] *Simulacrum naïveté*.

Naja (nā'jĕ), *n.* [*NL.*, also *Naja*, *Naga*, < *Hind. nāg*, a snake.] A genus of very venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidae* or *Colubridae*, the type of a family *Najidae*, having the skin of the neck distinguishable into a kind of hood, the anal scute entire, the prolegs two-rowed, and no post-parietal plates; the cobra. The common cobra of India is *N. tripartita*; the nap of Africa is *N. haje*. See also under *asp* and *cobra de capello*.

Najide (nā'jĕ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Naja* + *-ide*.] A family of very venomous serpents, of the order *Ophidia*, typified by the genus *Naja*; the cobra.

naked (nā'ked), *v. t.* [*ME. naken*, < *AS. nakan*, also *be-nakan* (rare), make naked; see *naked*.] To make naked. [*Rare*.]

O nyce men, why *nake* ye yowre backes?
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. meter 7.

Come, be ready, *nake* your sword,
Think of your wrongs!
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v.

naked (nā'ked), *a.* [*< ME. naken*, < *AS. nakan*, *naked*, *naked* (> *naked*, *nakedness*), = *OFries. nakat*, *naked* = *D. naket* = *MLG. naket*, *naked*, *nakedith* = *Lat. naked*, *naked* = *OHG. nakeht*, *nakeht*, *nakeht*, *MLG. nacket*, *nacket*, *G. nacket*, *nacket* (dial. also *nackig*, *nackig*) = *Teut. nakeht*, *later naktr* = *Goth. nakehts* = *Ir. nakeht* = *W. north* = *L. nudus* (for *nudus*, *nogudus*) (> *It. Sp. Pg. nudo* = *F. nu* = *E. nude*), also with diff. form. *OFries. naken* = *Teut. nakan* = *Sw. naken* = *Dan. naken* = *Skt. nagna*, *naked*; these being appar. orig. pp. forms in *-ed* and *-en* respectively; but no verb appears in the earliest records (the verb *nake* being a back formation, of later origin); also, akin to *OHG. nakeht* = *Serv. nagi* = *Bohem. nagi* = *Pol. nagi* = *Russ. nagi* = *Lat. nugas* = *Let. naks*, *naked*; root unknown.]

1. Un clothed; without clothing or covering; bare; nude; as, a *naked* body or limb. The word is sometimes used in the English Bible and in other translations in the sense of scantily clad—that is, having nothing on but a short tunic or shirt-like undergarment, without the long sheet like mantle or outer garment.

There we woeche vs and bayned vs all *naked* in the water of Jordan, trustyng to be thereby woechen and made clene from all our synnes.
Sir R. Grafton, Pylgrymage, p. 12.

And he left the thien cloth, and fled from them *naked*.
Mark xiv. 52.

2. Without covering; especially, without the usual or customary covering; exposed; bare; as, a *naked* sword.

The fan and the kyng Bohors com on with swerdes *naked* in her handes, all blydy, and chyned and sloughed that thei myght a-reche before hem.

Martin (E. K. T. S.), III. 409.
In his hand
He shakes a *naked* lance of purest steel,
With sleeves turn'd up.
Bowen and El. Knight of Burning Pestle, III. 2.

Specifically: (a) In bot., nothing flowers without a calyx, ovules or seeds not in closed ovary (gymnosperms), stems without leaves, and parts destitute of hairs. (b) In zool., nothing moults when the body is not defended by a calcareous shell. (c) In entom., without hairs, bristles, scales, or other covering on the surface.

3. Open to view. (a) Not inclosed, as, a *naked* fire. (b) Figuratively, not concealed, manifest, plain; evident; undisguised, as, the *naked* truth.

All things are *naked* and opened unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do.
Heb. iv. 13.
"Robin," said he, "I'll now tell thee
The very *naked* truth."
The King's Quene (Child's Ballads, V. 380).

The system of these (the ancient) public exercises, both martial and civil was arranged on the most *naked* and manageable principles.
The Quincey, Rhetoric.

4. Mere; bare; simple.

Not that God doth require nothing unto happiness at the hands of men save only a *naked* belief.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Most famous states, though now they retain little more than a *naked* name.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 22.

Many more, if first I floated free,
A naked essence must I be
Incapable of memory.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

naggar (nā'gar), *n.* no means of defense or protection
nagger (nā'gar), *n.* enemy's attack, or against other injured; a scold; exposed; defenseless.

Thou hast no weapon, and perforce must suffer.—
Look in upon me then, and speak with me,
Or, *naked* as I am, I will assault thee.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 228.

Man were ignoble, when thus arm'd, to show
Unequal Force against a *naked* foe.
Congress, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

6. Bare; unprovided; unfurnished; destitute.

I am a poor man, *naked*,
Yet something for remembrance, four a-piece, gentlemen.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, III. 2.

What strength can he to your designs oppose,
Naked of friends, and round beset with foes?
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, l. 290.

Sea-bent rocks and *naked* shores
Could yield them no retreat.
Cowper, Bird's Nest.

7. In *muscle*, noting the harmonic interval of a fifth or fourth, when taken alone.—8. In *law*, unsupported by authority or consideration; as, a *naked* overruling; a *naked* promise. *Naked barley*, a variety of *Hordeum vulgare*, sometimes called *Il. cereale*, superior for potted barley, inferior for brewing. *Naked beard-grass*. See *beard-grass*. *Naked bed*, a bed in which one lies naked from the old custom (still common in Ireland and Italy, and nearly universal in China and Japan) of wearing no night linen in bed.

When in my *naked* bed my limbs were laid.
Mir. for Mays, p. 611.

And much desire of sleepe withall procured,
As straight he gat him to his *naked* bed.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto xvii. 75. (*Nares*.)

Naked bee, any bee of the genus *Nanada*. **Naked broom-rap**, a plant of the genus *Aphyllon*. See *Crab-apple*. **Naked bullet**. See *bullet*. **Naked eggs**, in entom., eggs which are unprotected and are dropped loosely in the substance which is to furnish food to the larva. **Naked flooring**, in carp. See *flooring*. **Naked mollusk**, a nudibranch. See *Nudibranchia*. **Naked pupae**, pupae which are not surrounded by a cocoon. **Naked serpents**, the cecilians, a group of worm-like amphibians technically called *Gymnophiona* or *Ophiomorpha*. **Stark naked**, entirely naked.

Truth . . . goes (when she goes best) *stark naked*; but
falshood has ever a cloak for the rain.
Dekker, Gull's Hornet-Booke, p. 68.

The *naked eye*, the eye unassisted by any instrument, such as spectacles, a magnifying glass, telescope, or microscope. *Syn.* 1. Uncovered, unassisted. 2. Unprotected, unprotected, unaided.

naked-eyed (nā'ked-ĭd), *a.* Having the sense-organs uncovered, as jelly-fish; gymnophthalmous: the opposite of *hidden-eyed*; as, the *naked-eyed* medusians.

naked-lady (nā'ked-lā'di), *n.* The meadow-saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*; from the fact that the flower appears without any leaf.

nakedly (nā'ked-ĭ), *adv.* [*< ME. nakedliche*; < *naked* + *-ly*.] In a naked manner; barely; without covering; absolutely; exposedly.

You see the loss I have you doth cause me thus *nakedly*
to forget myself.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 210.

How have you borne yourself? how *nakedly*
Laid your soul open, and your conscience,
To be a sport to all?
Fletcher, Mad Lover, I. 1.

nakedness (nā'ked-ness), *n.* [*< ME. nakednesse*, < *AS. nakeates*, < *naked*, *naked*, *naked*; see *naked* and *nake*.] The state or condition of being naked; nudity; bareness; defenselessness; undisguisedness.

nakedwood (nā'ked-wūd), *n.* One of two trees, *Colubrina velutina* and *Eugenia dactyloides*, which occur from the West Indies to Florida.

nake (nā'ke), *v. t.* [*< nake* + *-en*.] To make naked.

naker (nā'ker), *n.* [*< ME. naker*, < *OF. nacre*, *nacre*, *nacur*, *naure*, *naure*, *naure*, etc., = *Pr. naker* = *It. nacre*, *nacura*, < *ML. nacre*, < *Ar. nakir*, *nakur* (> *Pers. nakara*), a kettledrum, < *nakir*, hollowed out; see *naker*.] A kind of drum; kettledrum.

Types, trompes, nakers, clarionets.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1033.

A flourish of Norman trumpets . . . mingled with the deep and hollow clang of the *nakers*.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xlv.

naker (nā'ke), *n.* An obsolete form of *naker*.

nakerin (nā'ke-rĭn), *n.* [*< ME. nakerin* + *-in*.] Of or pertaining to *nakers* or kettledrums.

As the *naker* organ, notes of pipes.
Antiquary's Poem (ed. Morris) II. 1412.

nakery (nā'ke-rĭ), *n.* Same as *naker*.

naket (nā'ke), *n.* A Middle English form of *naker*.

naket (nā'ke), *n.* [In the phrase *at the nake*, *at the nake*, properly *at the nake*, at the ale-house; see *ale*.] An ale-house. See *ale*, 4.

Made him grete feestes *at the nake*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 49.

naki (nā'ki), *n.* See *naki*.

nam (nā), *n.* A Middle English form of *nam*.

nam (nā), *n.* [*< ME. nam*, also *name*, < *AS. nām*, *naam* (> *ML. nām*), a seizure, distraint; = *Teut. nāde* = *OHG. nāma*, a taking, seizure, apprehen-

sion, leaving; < *status* (pret. *sum*), take; see *nam*.] In old law, distraint; distress.

The practice of *Distress*—of taking *nam*, a word preserved in the once famous law term *withernam*—is attested by records considerably older than the Conquest.

Meine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 320.

To take *nam*, to make a levy on another's movable goods; distraint.

In the ordinance of Canute that no man is to take *nam* unless he has demanded right three times in the hundred.
Meine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 320.

nam (nā), *n.* A Middle English contraction of *nam*, am not. *Chaucer*.

namable, **nameable** (nā'mā-bl), *a.* [*< name* + *-able*.] Capable of being named.

namation (nā-mā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. namare*, distraint, < *namum*, seizure, distraint; see *nam*.] In law, the act of distraining or taking a distraint.

namby-pamby (nām'bi-pām'bi), *n.* and *a.* [A varied dim. reduplication of *Ambrose*, in allusion to *Ambrose Philips* (died 1749), a sentimental poet whose style was ridiculed by Carey and Pope; see quotations.] 1. *n.* Silly verse; weakly sentimental writing or talk.

Namby-Pamby, or a Panegyric on the New Verification.
Carey, Poems on Several Occasions (1729), p. 55.

And *Namby-Pamby* be preferred for wit.
Pope, Dunciad, III. 322.

[This line appears in various editions belonging to 1729. In later editions it reads: "Lo! Ambrose Philips is preferred for wit."]

Another of Addison's favourite companions was *Ambrose Philips*, a good Whig and a middling poet, who had the honour of bringing into fashion a species of composition which has been called, after his name, *Namby Pamby*.
Macaulay, Addison.

II. *a.* Weakly sentimental; affectedly nice; insipid; vapid; as, *namby-pamby* rimes.

namby-pamby (nām'bi-pām'bi), *v. t.* [*< namby-pamby*, *n.*] To treat sentimentally; coddle.

A lady of quality . . . sends me Irish cheese and Iceland moss for my breakfast, and her waiting gentlewoman to *namby pamby* me.
Miss Edgeworth, Absentees, xvi.

name (nām), *n.* [*< ME. name*, < *AS. nama*, *nama* = *OS. nama* = *OFries. nama*, *nama*, *nama*, *nama* = *MD. nam*, *nam* = *MLG. name*, *name*, *name* = *OHG. namo*, *MLG. name*, *name*, *G. name*, *name* = *Teut. nafa* (for **nami*) = *Sw. namn* = *Dan. navn* = *Goth. namō* = *L. nomen*, for **gnomen* (as in *agnomen*, *cognomen*) (> *It. p. nome* = *Sp. nombre* = *F. nom*, *OF. non*, *non*, *non*, > *E. noun*), = *Gr. ὄνομα, ὄνομα, ὄνομα* (*ōnomā*) (for **gnōma*, **gnōma*) = *Skt. namān* (for **namān*) = *Pers. nām* (> *Hind. nām*), *name*; appar. lit. 'that by which a thing is known', from the root **gnō*, *Teut. *gnā*, *Gr. γινώσκω*, *L. noscere*, **gnoscere* = *AS. egnān*, *E. know* (see *know*), but this view ignores phonetic difficulties in the relations of the above forms, and fails to explain the appar. cognate *Ir. ainm*, *W. enw*, and *OHG. imc* = *Serv. ime* = *Bohem. ime*, *jueno* = *Pol. imie* = *Russ. imya* = *OFries. emme*, *name*. It seems probable that all the words cited are actually related, and that the appar. irregularities are due to interference or conformation.

From the *L.* form are ult. *E. nominal*, *nominate*, etc., *cognomen*, etc., *noun*, *pronoun*, *renown*, etc., with the technical *nom*, *nomine*, *agnomen*, *nominal*, *biominal*, etc.; from the *Gr.* are ult. *E. synonym*, *patronym*, *patronymic*, *metronymic*, etc., *onym*, *mononym*, *polyonym*, etc. From the *E.* noun are *name*, *nether*.] 1. A word by which a person or thing is denoted; the word or words by which an individual person or thing, or a class of persons or things, is designated, and distinguished from others; appellation; designation.

In most communities of European civilization at the present day the name a person bears is double, consisting of the family name or surname and the Christian or distinctly personal name, which latter ordinarily precedes the surname, but in some countries stands last. Either of these name-elements may and (the personal name especially) often does consist of two or more names as component parts. An ancient Roman of historical times had necessarily two names, one designating his family or gens, the *nomen* or *nomen gentis*, and the other, the *praenomen*, distinguishing the individual; as, *Quintus Marcius*—that is, *Quintus* of the gens of the *Marci*. Every Roman citizen belonged also to a family, a branch or subdivision of his gens, and hence had or might have a third name, or *cognomen*, referring to the family. This cognomen was always borne by men of patrician estate; and in the case of men of distinction a fourth name or epithet (*agnomen*, *agnomen*, or *agnomen*) was sometimes added, in reference to some notable achievement of the individual. Thus, *Lucius Cornelius Scipio Africanus* was *Lucius* of the *Scipio* branch of the *Cornelius* gens, who had won personal distinction in Asia. Women as a rule bore only the feminine form of the name of their gens; as, *Cornelia*, *Terentia*. But sometimes, especially at a comparatively late date, they received also an individual praenomen, which was the feminine form of the praenomen of

The *Book of the Dead* was given to them, as in the case of the *Book of the Dead*.

To *Alfred* and *Alfred* was given to them, as in the case of the *Book of the Dead*.

But, gods, sir, *newness* no the name? *York Plays*, p. 474.

If I may be fortunate to deserve
The name of friend from you, I have enough.

By the Tyranny of Tarquinius Superbus (the last Roman King) the very Name of King became hateful to the People.

There is a fault which, though common, wants a name. It is the very contrary to procrastination.

Figuratively, an individual as represented by his name; a person as existing in the memory or thoughts of others.

Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved.

That which is commonly said of a person; reputation; character: as, a good name; a bad name; a name for benevolence.

A good name many folds ya more worthe then golde.

I know thy works, that thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead.

Renown; fame; honor; eminence; distinction.

Than this son of chondros
In his heart cull anger was
That this cristen king had name
More than he or his sire at home

What men of name resort to him?

Why mount the pillory of a book,
Or barter comfort for a name?

The mere word by which anything is called, as distinguished from the thing itself; appearance only, not reality: as, a friend in name, a rival in reality.

Religion becomes but a mere name, and righteousness but an art to live by.

Persons bearing a particular name or patronymic: a family; a connection.

The able and experienced ministers of the republic, mortal enemies of his name, came every day to pay their feigned civilities.

A person or thing to be remembered.

In *gram.*, a noun.—9. Right, ownership, or legal possession, as represented by one's name: as, to hold property in one's own name, or in the name of another. In this use the word usually implies that where there is a recorded title it stands in the name referred to, but not necessarily that there is any record of title. A handle to one's name.

See *handle*.—Baptismal, binary, Christian name. See the adjectives. By the name of, called; known as, as, a man by the name of Strong. familiar as a legend on heraldic bearings.

A Wyvern part per-pala addressed
Upon a helmet barred, below
The scroll reads "By the name of Howo."

Generic name. See *generic*.—Given name. Same as *Christian name*.—In the name of, or in such a one's name. (a) In behalf of; on the part of; by the authority of: used often in invocation, adjuration, or the like: as it was done in the name of the people, in the name of common sense, what do you mean? in God's name, spare us.

You are to bid any man stand, in the prince's name.

A letter has been sent to those volunteers (sixty-eight English astronomers) visiting them, in the name of the American expeditionary force. (b) except this much-needed assistance (that is, to sail with those visiting them).

(c) In the capacity or character of.

He that receiveth a prophet in the name of a prophet shall receive a prophet's reward; and he that receiveth a righteous man in the name of a righteous man shall receive a righteous man's reward.

Being thus crammed in the market, a couple of Ford's horses . . . were called forth . . . to carry me in the name of foul clothes to Datchet-lane.

Walden name. See *Walden*.—Name of Christ, in *Script.*, all those things we are commanded to recognize in Jesus and to profess of his Messianic dignity, divine authority, memorable sufferings; the peculiar services and blessings conferred by him on man so far as these are believed, confessed, or commended. (Mat. x. 22; John i. 12; Acts v. 41.) Compare *name of God*.—Name of God, in *Script.*, all those qualities by which God makes himself known to men, the divine majesty and perfections, so far as these are apprehended or named as his titles, his attributes, his will, or purpose, his authority, his honor and glory, his word, his grace, his wisdom, power, and goodness, his worship or service, or God himself. (Ps. xli. 1, lxxiv. 2; John xlv. 4.)—Specific name. See *specific*.—To call

name. See *call*.—To have one's name in the *Genette*. See *Genette*.—To keep one's name on the boards. See *boards*.—To take a name in vain, to use a name profanely or lightly.

Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.

Who, never naming God except for gain,
Has never lost that useful name in vain.

—Syn. 1. Name, Appellation, Title, Designation, Denomination, Style. Name is the simplest and most general word for that by which any person or thing is called, as, "His name is John." Luke i. 33. An appellation is a descriptive and therefore specific term, as Saint Louis, John's appellation was the Baptist; George Washington has the appellation of Father of his Country. A title is an official or honorary appellation, as *reverend*, *bishop*, *doctor*, *colonel*, *duke*. A designation is a distinctive appellation or title, marking the individual, as *Charles the Simple*, *James the Less*. Denomination is to a class what designation is to an individual: as, coin of various denominations; a common use of the word is in application to a separate or independent Christian body or organization. Style may be essentially the same as appellation, but it is now generally limited to a name assumed or assigned for public use: as, the style of his most Christian Majesty; they transacted business under the firm style of Smith & Co.—4. Repute, credit, note.

name¹ (nām), v. t.; pret. and pp. *named*, ppr. *nam-ing*. [*ME. namen*, *AS. genamian* = *ON. namon* = *OFries. nomia*, *nama*, from the noun: see *name* 1, n. The usual verb in older use was *early mod. E. neren*, *nenne*, *ME. nernen*, *nenmen*, *nenmen*, *AS. nemnan*, *nenman*: see *nere*.] 1. To distinguish by bestowing a particular appellation upon; denominate; entitle; designate by a particular appellation or epithet.

She named the child Ichabod.

But the poet *names* the thing because he sees it, or comes one step nearer to it than any other.

2. To mention by name; pronounce or record the name of: as, the person *named* in a document; also, to mention in general; speak of.

Centill sir, cometh (come) forth, for I can not yett you *namen*, and receive here my daughter to be yours wif.

Wherever I am *named*,
The very word shall raise a general sadness.

If I should begin but to name the several sorts of strange fish that are usually taken in many of those rivers that run into the sea, I might begot wonder in you, or unbelief, or both.

Good friend, forbear! you deal in dangerous things,
I'd never name queens, ministers, or kings.

And for and near her name was *named* with love
And reverence.

3. To nominate; designate for any purpose by name; specify; prescribe.

Thou shalt anoint unto me him whom I *name* unto thee.

He [a gospel] *names* the price for every other paid.

Mr. Radcliff, the last Derwentwater's brother, is actually *named* to the gallows for Monday.

4. In the British House of Commons, to mention formally by name as guilty of a breach of the rules or of disorderly conduct calling for suspension or some other disciplinary measure.

—5. To pronounce to be; speak of as; call.

Celestial, whether among the thrones, or *name* of them the highest.

To name a day or the day, to fix a day for anything, specifically, to fix the marriage-day.

I can't charge my memory with ever having once attempted to deceive my little woman on my own account since she *named* the day.

—Syn. 1. To call, term, style, dub.

name², n. See *name* 2.

nameable, a. See *namable*.

name-board (nām'board), n. *Naut.*, the board on which the name of a ship is painted; or, in the absence of such a board, the place on the hull where the name is painted.

name-couth, a. [*ME.*, also *nomecouth*, *nome-kouth*, *AS. nameruth*, well known, *AS. nama*, *natur*, + *cuth*, known; see *name* and *couth*.] Known by name; renowned; well known.

A *robill kyng* a *nomekouth* *noted* in your bert,
And suffers me to say, *exmple* that I do.

name-day (nām'dā), n. The day sacred to the saint whose name a person bears.

name-father (nām'fā'ther), n. 1. An inventor of names. [*Rare.*]

I have changed his name by virtue of my own single authority. Knowest thou not that I am a great name-father?

2. One after whom a child is named. [*Scotch.*]

nameless (nām'les), a. [*ME. nameles* (= *D. naamloos* = *MLG. namelōs* = *OHG. namolōs*,

MLG. namelōs, *G. namelōs* = *Sw. namelōs* = *Dan. namelōs*); <name + -less.] 1. Without a name; not distinguished by an appellation: as, a nameless star.

Thy issue blurr'd with nameless bastardy.

Behold a reverend sire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a nameless race.

2. Not known to fame; obscure; ignoble; without pedigree or repute.

To be nameless in worthy deeds exceeds an infamous history.

Nameless and bloodless (blatant) tread on the necks of the brave and long-dead.

3. That cannot or should not be named: as, nameless crimes.—4. Inexpressible; indescribable; that cannot be specified or defined.

For nothing hath bogot my something grief—
This nameless woe, I wot.

From a certain nameless awe with which the mad assumptions of the mummer had inspired the whole party, there were found none who put forth hand to seize him.

He brought the gentle courtesies,
The nameless grace of France.

5. Anonymous: as, a nameless poet; a nameless artist.

The other two were somewhat greater parvenues, and methinks of their humble content to be nameless.

Nameless creek, the place where anglers catch the largest fish, the locality of which is not divulged; any or no place; a kind of no man's land.

namelessly (nām'les-ly), adv. In a nameless manner.

namelessness (nām'les-ness), n. The state of being nameless or without a name; the state of being undistinguished.

namelike, namelike, adv. Middle English form of *namely*.

namely (nām'li), adv. [*ME. namely*, *namelike*, *namelike* (= *D. namelijk* = *MLA. namelijk*, *namelike*, *namelike*, *namelike* . . . *GL. namentlich* = *Sw. namentligen* = *Dan. namentlig*); <name + -ly².] 1. Expressly; especially; in particular.

And altho' mault to lungs
At noon, we at no time; and *namelike* at supper.

Erthe and *namely* woods lande be at hold
For pasturing.

2. To wit; that is to say; videlicet.

A vice near akin to cupiditly, *namely* envy, I believe to be equally prevalent among the modern Egyptians, in common with the whole Arab race.

The object of aversion is realized at a definite point, *namely* when the pain ceases.

name-plate (nām'plat), n. A plate bearing a person's name; specifically, a plate of metal, as silver-plate or polished brass, upon which a person's name is engraved, placed upon the door or the door-jamb of a residence or a place of business.

namer (nām'er), n. [*name* + -er.] One who gives a name to anything, or who calls by name.

Skilful Merlin, *namer* of that town Caerwent.

name-saint (nām'sant), n. The saint after whom one is named; a saint whose name one has as his baptismal name or as part of it.

namesake (nām'sak), n. One who is named after or for the sake of another; hence, one who has the same name as another.

I find Charles Little to be the darling of your attentions; that you have . . . taken no small pains to establish him in the world; and, at the same time, have passed by his name side at this end of the town.

It was supposed that, on her death-bed, Mrs. Edgerton had recommended her impoverished *namesake* and kindred to the carol of her husband.

name-son (nām'son), n. One who is named after another; a namesake.

I am your *name son*, sure enough.

namings (nām'ings), n. [*ME. namings*, verbal n. of *name* 1, c.] The act of giving a name to anything: as, the namings and description of shells.

nammad, n. Same as *namud*.

nan¹, n. and pron. A Middle English form of *nan*.

nan² (nan), n. [A familiar use of the fem. name *Nia*, var. of *Ana*.] A small earthen jar.

nan³ (nan), interj. [By aphorism from *anan*.] Same as *anan*.

nanander (na-nan'dér), *n.* [NL., < L. *nanus*, a dwarf, + Gr. *ánip* (ánip-), male.] Same as *nanander*.

nanandrous (na nan'drus), *a.* [As *nanander* + -ous.] Having short or dwarf male plants, as alga of the order *Chloroniaceae*. Compare *nanandrous*.

nan-boy (nan'boy), *n.* [From *Nan*, a form. name (see *nan*), + *boy*.] An effeminate man; a "Miss Nancy."

The guitar and the lute, the pipe and the flute,
Are the new almanac for the nan-boys.
Merrill Drollerie, p. 12. (Drollerie)

nancy (nan'si), *n.*; pl. *nancies* (siz). [A familiar use of the fem. name *Nancy*, a dim. of *Nan*, a var. of *Ann*. Cf. *nan*.] A small lobster. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

nancy-pretty (nan'si-prit'i), *n.* [A corruption of *non-so-pretty*.] A plant, *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

Nandide (nan'di-dé), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Nandus* + -ide.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Nandus*, having different limits. (a) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii periformes* with perfect ventral, no bony stay for the preoperculum, and interrupted lateral line. (b) In later systems, restricted to the *Nandina*.

nandin (nan'din), *n.* [Jap.] The sacred bamboo, *Nandina domestica*.

Nandina (nan'di-nä), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Nandus* + -ine.] In Günther's classification, the second group of *Nandide*, having no pseudobranchium, five ventral rays, and palatine and vomerine teeth. It includes sundry East Indian freshwater fishes.

Nandina (nan'di-nä), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1781), < *nandin* + -ina.] A genus of plants of the order *Berberideae* and the tribe *Berberideae*, characterized by its numerous sepals and petals. It consists of a single species, *N. domestica*, a tree-like shrub with much-divided leaves and simple panicles of small white flowers; it is the sacred bamboo of China. See *sacred bamboo*, under *bamboo*.

nandine (nan'din), *a.* and *n.* [From *Nandus* + -ine.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nandina*. II. *n.* A fish of the group *Nandina*.

nandine (nan'din), *n.* [From *Nandina*.] A quadruped of the genus *Nandina*, *N. bimaculata*, a



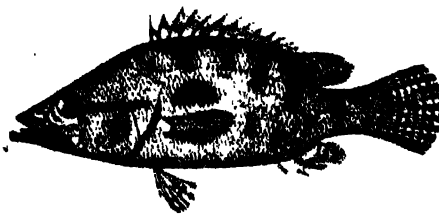
Nandina domestica

handsome kind of paradoxure having a double row of spots along the sides, inhabiting Guinea.

Nandinia (nan'din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., from a native name.] A genus of viverrine quadrupeds of the family *Ferridae* and the subfamily *Paradoxurinae*; the *nandines*. J. E. Gray, 1864.

nandu (nan'dü), *n.* [S. Amer.] The South American ostrich, *Rhea americana*, and other species of that genus. Also spelled *nandou*.

Nandus (nan'dus), *n.* [NL.] The typical ge-



Nandus nandus

nus of fishes of the family *Nandidae*, including a few East Indian species.

nane (nan), *a.* and *pron.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *none*.

nanese, *alt.* A Middle English form of *none*.

nanga (nan'gä), *n.* [African.] A small harp having but three or four strings, used by the negroes of Africa; a negro harp.

nanian (nan'ian), *n.* [= F. *nanisme*; as < L. *nanus* (> F. *nan*), < Gr. *nanos*, also *nanos*, a dwarf, + -ism.] Aberration from normal form by decrease in size; the character or quality of being dwarfed or pygmy; dwarfishness; opposed to *gigantism*.

nanization (nä-nä-zä-shön), *n.* [From *nanus*, < Gr. *nanos*, a dwarf, + -ize + -ation.] The arti-

ficial dwarfing or production of nanism in trees, especially as practised by the Japanese.

Prof. Rein can be postulated without coming to be practical as well. He is, perhaps, a little hard on the Japanese love of dwarfing, or *Nankaiton*.

The Academy, No. 868, p. 318.

nankeen, nankin (nan-kén'), *n.* [Chinese *Nanking*, lit. 'southern capital,' a city of China now known as Kiang Ning fü, the capital of the province of Kiang-su and formerly the residence of the court, where the fabric was originally manufactured.] 1. A sort of cotton cloth, usually of a yellow color, made at Nanking in China. The peculiar color of these fabrics is natural to the cotton (*Gossypium herbaceum*, var. *retrosum*) of which they are made. Nankin is now imitated in most other countries where cotton goods are woven. See *cotton-plant* and *knob*.

His nether garment was of yellow nankeen, closely fitted to the shape, and tied at his . . . knees by large knots of white ribbon. J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, I.

2. *pl.* Trousers or breeches made of this material.

Some sudden prick too sharp for humanity especially humanity in nankeen to culture without kicking. Bulwer, My Novel, I. 2.

Nankeen color, in dyeing, the shade of buff obtained from iron salts.

nanmu (nan'mü), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese tree, *Persea nanmu*. Its wood is highly esteemed in China for house-carpentry, coffins, etc., on account of its durability and fragrance, and is exported to some extent.

nanninose, nannynose (nan'nö-sé), *n.* Same as *nanninose*.

nanny (nan'i), *n.*; pl. *nannies* (-iz). [Short for *nanny-goat*.] A nanny-goat.

nanny (nan'i), *n.*; pl. *nannies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] In coal-mining, a natural joint, crack, or slip in the coal-measures; nearly the same as *cleat*. Gressley, [Yorkshire, Eng.]

nanny-berry (nan'i-ber'i), *n.* The sheepberry, *Fiburnum lentago*.

nanny-goat (nan'i-got), *n.* [From *Nanny*, dim. of *Nan*, a fem. name (see *nan*), + *goat*. Cf. *billy-goat*.] A female goat.

nanoid (nan'oid), *n.* [From Gr. *nanos*, a dwarf, + *oid*, form.] Dwarfish.

nanomelus (na-nom'e-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *nanos*, a dwarf, + *melos*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster with a dwarfed limb.

nanosaur (nan'ö-sär), *n.* A small dinosaur of the genus *Nanosaurus*.

Nanosaurus (na-no-sä-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *nanos*, a dwarf, + *saurus*, a lizard.] A genus of small dinosaurs, founded by Marsh in 1877.

nanosomia (na-no-so-mi-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *nanos*, a dwarf, + *soma*, body.] A dwarfing or dwarfed state of the body; nanism; microsomia.

nanple (nan'pl), *n.* [From *Nan*, a fem. name (see *nan*), + *ple*, < F. *nappe*.] The magpie. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

Nantes (nan'tez), *n.* pl. [NL., pl. of L. *nans* (nan't), ppr. of *nare*, swim.] In Zool., in Linnaeus's system of classification, the third order of the third class, *Amphibia*, including the *Chondropterygii* of Arted, or the sharks, rays, chimeras, and muraenobranchs, and some true fishes erroneously considered to be related to them. See *Amphibia*, 2 (a).

nantokite, nantokite (nan'to-ki), *n.* [From *Nantoko* (see def.) + -ite.] A chlorid of copper occurring in white granular masses having an adamantine luster, found at Nantoko in Chili.

naos (nä'os), *n.* [From Gr. *naos*, Ionic *naos*, Attic *naos*, a temple, a sanctuary, lit. a dwelling, < *nao*, dwell, inhabit.] 1. In *archaeol.*, a temple; as distinguished from *temenon*, a shrine (chapel) or sanctuary (in this latter sense not necessarily implying the presence of any edifice).—2. In *arch.*, the inclosed chamber or cells of an ancient temple, where were placed the statue and a ceremonial altar of the divinity. It is sometimes related to an immense sanctuary of the cella, which, however, when present is more properly called *cella* or *cella*. The open vestibule commonly placed before the *naos* was called the *pronaos*, and the corresponding vestibule frequently added at the rear was termed the *opisthodomos*, or, by some modern writers, the *epinaos*. See cut under *gymnasium*.

A passage round the *naos* was introduced, giving access to the chambers, which added to others to its dimensions every way, looking it out exhibits by G. J. Perizonius, Hist. Arch., I. 213.

nap (nap), *v.* *t.*; pret. and pp. *napped*, ppr. *napping*. [ME. *nappen*, < AS. *nanpan*, *nanpan* (cf. with added formative, OHG. *nanfzen*, *nanfzen*, MHD. *nanzen*), slumber, doze; cf. *knappen*, bend, bow the head, also *nipsen* (in pret. *pl. nipsden*), nod, slumber; *leel. napsa*, droop,

knapsa = Goth. *ga-napsan*, droop, descend. The Cuban negro *napsap*, nap, sleep, is perhaps from E.] To have a short sleep; to drowse.

The cam fleethes al by-slobered with two stymed eyes.
"Ich most sitte to be shyren," quoth he, "or elles alle
Ich napsa." Piers Plowman (C), vii. 1.

To catch or take one napping. (a) To come upon one when he is unprepared; take at a disadvantage.

Nay, I have taken you napping, gentle love.
Shak., T. of the 8., iv. 2. ed.

I took thee napping, unprepared.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 42.

(b) To detect in the very act; hence the phrase in the quotation.

Hand Napping—that is, when the criminal was taken in the very act of stealing cloth.

Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, III. 143. (Diction.)

nap (nap), *n.* [From *nap*, *v.*] A short sleep.

After dinner, . . . we all lay down, the day being wonderful hot, to sleep, and each of us took a good nap, and then rose. Peppes, Diary, III. 128.

nap (nap), *n.* [Var. of *nap*, < ME. *nappe* (the AS. **hnappa*, in Somner, is not authenticated) = MD. *noppa*, D. *nop* (> OF. *noppe*, *noppe*, F. dial. *noppe*) = MLG. *noppe*, LG. *noppe*, *nubbe* (cf. G. *noppe*) = Dan. *noppe*, nap of cloth: usually explained as orig. *knop* or *knob*, but the forms cited forbid this identification.] 1. The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth, felt, or other fabric. It is of many varieties, as the uniform short pile of velvet, the knotted pile of frize and other heavy water-proof cloths, etc. Compare *pile*.

Jack 'tade, the clothier, means to dress the commonwealth . . . and set a new nap upon it. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 7.

Ay, in a threadbare suit; when men come thore They must have high naps, and go from thence bare. Chapman, Ruyss d'Ankols, I. 1.

2. Some covering resembling the nap of cloth. The velvet nap which on his wings doth lie. Spenser, Mulopotmos, I. 233.

3. A felted cloth used in polishing glass, marble, etc.—4. *pl.* The loops of the warp in uncut velvet, which, when cut, form the pile.—5. Dress; form; presentation.

A new hantail who, for a man that stands upon patines and not wit, hath performed as much as any storie-dresser may do, that sets a new English nap on an idle Latin apothegm. Asche, Poire Penitence (1602).

nap (nap), *v.* *t.*; pret. and pp. *napped*, ppr. *napping*. [From *nap*, *n.*] To raise or put a nap on.

nap (nap), *n.* [ME., also *nep*, < AS. *hnapp*, *hnapp*, once irreg. *hnapp*, a cup, bowl, = D. *nap* = MLG. *nap* = OHG. *knapp*, *knapp*, *naph*, MHD. *naph*, *napp*, G. *napp* (> ML. *hanapus*, *nappus*, > It. *nappa* = OF. *hanap*, > E. *kanap*, and *kanaper*, *humper*, < q. v.), a cup, bowl, beaker.] A beaker.

nap (nap), *n.* [A simpler spelling of *knapp*, but in part perhaps < *leel. hnapp*, a button, bevy, cluster, a var. of *knapp*, a knob, button: see *knapp*.] A knob; a protuberance; the top of a hill. [Local. Eng.]

nap (nap), *v.* *t.*; pret. and pp. *napped*, ppr. *napping*. [From *nap*, < Sw. *napa* = Dan. *nappa*, *entch*, snatch at, seize. Prob. in part a simpler spelling of *knapp*: see *knapp*, and cf. *nabl*. Hence, in comp., *knapp*.] To seize; grasp. [Prov. Eng.]

nap (nap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *napped*, ppr. *napping*. [A simpler spelling of *knapp*, perhaps involving also ult. AS. *hnappan* (rare), strike. See *knapp*.] I. *trans.* To strike. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To cheat.

Assailing the frail square die with high and low fullums, and other napping tricks. Tuck Brown, Works, III. 60. (Diction.)

nap (nap), *n.* An abbreviated form of *napoleon*, 2.

Nappa (nä-pe'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753). < L. *nappa*, < Gr. *varia*, of a wooded vale: see *Napa*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Malvaceae* and the tribe *Malveae*, known by its disciform flowers. It consists of a single species, *N. dioica*, the glass-mallow, a tall perennial with maple-like leaves and abundant small white flowers, found, though rare, in limestone valleys in the eastern and central United States. See cut on following page.

Napsan (nä-pe'an), *n.* [From L. *napsan*, < Gr. *varia*, of a wooded vale or dell (L. *nympha napsan* or simply *Napsan*, nymphs of a dell), < var. *n*, a woodland vale.] Pertaining to the nymphs of dells and glens. Dryden.

nap-at-noon (nap'at-nün'), *n.* The yellow goat's-head, *Tagasopogon pratensis*; perhaps also *T. parryfolius*; so called because their flowers close about midday. [Prov. Eng.]

nape (näp), *n.* [From ME. *nape*; perhaps derived from or identical with *napp*, with orig. reflexed the slight protuberance on the back of the head, above the neck; but this is doubtful.] 1. The



Flowering branch of the Mule Plant of *Nappa diversa*.
a, female flower; b, fruit; c, seed.

back upper part of the neck, technically called *nucha*; generally in the phrase *nape of the neck*.

Fur! kit owe the *nape* in the neck the shuldur before.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

She turn'd; the very *nape* of her white neck
Was rosed with indignation. *Tennyson, Princess*, vi

2. The thin part of a fish's belly next to the head. A beheaded fish, split along the belly, shows a pair of *napes*.

nape¹ (náp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *naped*, ppr. *napping*. [*< napel, n.*] To cut through the nape of the neck.

Take a pyke and *nape* hym and drawe hym in the bely.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 140, note.

nape², *n.* [ME., *< OF. nape, nappie, F. nappe*, a cloth, table-cloth, sheet or surface (as of water, etc.), *< ML. nappa, napa*, L. *nappa*, a cloth, a napkin, a towel; see *napi*, and cf. *napkin, apron*.] A table-cloth.

The *ouer nape* schalle dowbille balayde,
To the utter syde be a huge bande.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

nape-crest (náp-krest), *n.* A bird of the African genus *Schizoceros*. *L. Blyth*.

napee (na-pé'), *n.* [Burmese (?).] A preparation, half pickled, half putrid, of a fish resembling the sprat, highly esteemed as a condiment by the Burmese.

napelline (na-pel'ín), *n.* [*< NL. Napellus* (see def.) + *-ine*.] An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Aconitum Napellus*.

napery (náp'ér-i), *n.* [Formerly also *nappery*, *napperie*, *nappry*; *< ME. naperie*, *< OF. naperie*, *F. napperie*, *< nappe*, a cloth, a table-cloth; see *nape*.] 1. Linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table; table-cloths, napkins, etc.

Good son, loke that thy *naperie* be soote & also foyre & cleme,
Bordclothe, towelle & nappyn, foldyn alle bydone.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

'Tis true that he did eat no meat on table cloths, - out of mere necessity, because they had no meat nor *naperie*.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 93.

Three tables were spread with *napers*, not so fine as substantial.
Laurel, Chimery, Swopce.

2. Linen worn on the person; linen under-clothing.

And see your *nappie* be cleane, & sort every thing by it selfe, the cleane from the foule.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

Thence (Clodius hopes to set his shoulders free
From the light burden of his *nappie*).

W. Hall, Satires, V, l. 85.

napha-water (náf'fá-wá'tér), *n.* A fragrant perfume distilled from orange-flowers.

naphew (náf'fú), *n.* See *naper*.

naphtha (náf'thá or náf'thá'), *n.* [Formerly also *naphtha*, *naphtha*; = *F. naphte* = *Sp. H. nafta* = *Pg. naphtha*, *< L. naphtha*, *< Gr. naphtha*, also *váphos*, a kind of asphalt or bitumen (see def.).] 1. In ancient writers, a more fluid and volatile variety of asphalt or bitumen. They hesitate about including naphtha with bitumen, on account of its volatility and inflammability.

It (an oil in which arrows were steeped) was composed of *Naphtha*.
Peregrinus, Pilgrimage, p. 346.

Starry lamps and blazing cressets, fed
With *naphtha* and asphaltus, yielded light

As from a sky.
Milton, P. L., l. 729.

2. In modern use, an artificial volatile colorless liquid obtained from petroleum. It is a general term applied to the products of the distillation of crude petroleum between gasoline and refined oil. Ordinary petroleum now yields from 5 to 15 per cent. of this material, the specific gravity of which is from 70 to 80 (Beancet). Naphtha as a solvent has largely taken the place of tur-

pentene, camphene, benzol, and other similar products in industrial use, being often superior, and always much less expensive. In this way it is used in the manufacture of rubber goods, paints and varnishes, floor- and table-cloths; also by dyers and clothing- and glove-cleaners. In its many applications for light and heat it is very largely taking the place both of coal and crude oil for the manufacture of illuminating gas and for street-lighting by naphthalene lamps, as well as for cooking by vapor stoves in the use of the grade called *store-pandura*.

naphthalene (náf'thá-len), *n.* [*< naphtha + al(cokol) + -ene*.] A benzene hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₈) usually prepared from coal-tar. It forms white crystalline lumps, having a peculiar odor. It is used internally as an intestinal antiseptic and as an expectorant. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Naphthalene derivatives form an important group of coal-tar colors. Also *naphthalin*, *naphthalin*. **Naphthalene red**, a coal tar color used in dyeing, obtained from naphthylamine, belonging to the induline class. It is used for producing light shades on silk. Also known as *Maydala red*.

naphthalin (náf'thá-lín), *n.* [*< naphtha + al(cokol) + -in*.] Same as *naphthalene*.

naphthalize (náf'thá-líz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *naphthalized*, ppr. *naphthalizing*. [*< naphtha* (cf. *naphthalene*) + *-ize*.] To impregnate or saturate with naphtha; enrich (an inferior gas) or carburize (air) by passing it through naphtha.

naphthameln (náf-thám'el-in), *n.* [*< naphtha + am(ine) + -el + -in*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, formed by oxidizing alpha-naphthylamine. It is in some respects similar to aniline black, and produces grays and violets, but not very fast. Also called *naphthalene violet*.

naphthol (náf'thól), *n.* [*< naphtha + -ol*.] Any one of the phenols of naphthalene having the formula C₁₀H₇OH. One of the group, beta naphthol, is an antiseptic, and is used locally in skin diseases. Also called *naphtholum* and *naphthol*. **Naphthol blue**, a coal tar color used in dyeing, prepared by the action of nitroso dimethyl-aniline on alpha-naphthol. It gives colors similar to indigo, moderately fast to light but sensitive to acids. **Naphthol green**. See *green*. - **Naphthol yellow**. See *yellow*.

naphtholize (náf'thól-líz), *v. t.* To saturate or impregnate with the vapor of naphtha.

naphthylamine (náf-thíl'a-mín), *n.* [*< naphtha + Gr. -am, wood, matter, & amine*.] A chemical base (C₁₀H₇NH₂) obtained from nitronaphthalene by reducing it with iron filings and acetic acid. It occurs in fine crystals, insoluble in water and having a disgusting odor. It unites with acids to form crystallizable salts and is the source of certain coal tar dyes.

naphthyllic (náf-thíl'ík), *a.* [*< naphtha + -yl + -ic*.] Containing or relating to naphthalene.

napier-cloth (náp'ér-kloth), *n.* A double-faced cloth, having one side of wool, and the other of goat's hair from Cashmere or of vicuña hair or wool from South America.

Napierian (náp'ér-i-an), *a.* [*< Napier* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to John Napier (1550-1617), famous as the inventor of logarithms. - *logarithmic*. Also *Neperian*.

Napier's analogies, rods (or bones), etc. See *analogies, rods, etc.*

napifolious (náp-i-fó-li-us), *a.* [*< L. nappus*, a turnip, + *folium*, a leaf.] Having leaves like those of the turnip.

napiform (náp-i-fórm), *a.* [*< L. nappus*, a turnip (see *nape*) + *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a turnip - that is, enlarged in the upper part and slender below; as, a *napiform* root.

napkin (náp'kín), *n.* [*< ME. napekin; < nape* + *-kin*.] 1. A handkerchief; a kerchief of any kind.

And dip their *napkins* in the sacred blood.

Shak. J. A., iii, 2, 13.

And take a *napkin* in your hand,

And tie up hault your bloody ren

Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II, 46).

She hang *as napkin* at the door

Another in the ha'

And a' to wipe the trickling tears

See fast as they did fly

Fair Anne (Child's Ballads, III, 195).

2. A small square piece of linen cloth, now usually damask, used at table to wipe the lips

and hands and to protect the clothes.

Get your *napkins* and spoons - in the cupboard ready,

and lay every man a trencher, a *napkin*, & a spoon

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Here is thy pound, which I have kept laid up in a *nap*

kin.

The *napkins* white, the carpet red

The guests withdrawn had left the treat

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II, vi, 102.

napkin-ring (náp'kín-ring), *n.* A ring in which a table-napkin may be held folded or rolled up when not in use.

napless (náp'les), *a.* [*< nape* + *-less*.] 1. Having no nap, as many textile fabrics. - 2. Much worn; deprived of its nap by wear; threadbare.

North would be
Appear! the market-place, nor on him put
The *napless* rapture of humility.

Shak., Cor., II, i, 120.

Naples yellow. See *yellow*.

nap-meter (náp'mé'tér), *n.* A machine designed to test the wearing quality of cloth. It consists of a double-flanged wheel on which a piece of cloth attached to it is caused to rotate against reaps under a fixed pressure. The number of rotations is shown by counting wheels and dials and the endurance of the cloth is shown by the number of rotations required to wear it threadbare.

napoleon (na-pó'le-on), *n.* [*< F. napoléon*, a coin so called after *Napoleon Bonaparte*.] 1. A modern French gold coin of the value of 20 francs, or slightly less than \$4; a twenty-franc



Obverse. Reverse.
Napoleon, (size of the original.)

piece, or *pièce de vingt francs*. See *Louis*. - 2.

A French modification of the game of *enche*, played by not more than six persons, every one for himself. *The American Hay*. Also *nap*.

Napoleon blue, gun, etc. See *blue, etc.*

Napoleonic (ná-po'le-on'ík), *a.* [*< Napoleon* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of either of the emperors Napoleon (Napoleon I. (Bonaparte), born 1768 or 1769, died 1821, and Napoleon III., born 1808, died 1873), or their dynasty.

Napoleonism (ná-po'le-on-izm), *n.* [*< Napoleon* + *-ism*.] 1. The political system, theory, methods, etc., of the Napoleonic dynasty, of its traditions. - 2. Attachment to the Napoleonic dynasty; Bonapartist partizanship; same as *Bonapartism*.

Monty Carrère, in his able and fascinating book on "The Moral Order of the World," begins with thanksgiving for the downfall of *Napoleonism*.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII, 457.

Napoleonist (ná-po'le-on-ist), *n.* [*< Napoleon* + *-ist*.] A supporter of the Napoleonic dynasty; same as *Bonapartist*.

napoleonite (ná-po'le-on-ít), *n.* [*< Napoleon* + *-ite*.] A granitic rock composed of quartz, feldspar and hornblende with a little quartz, these being concentrically grouped so as to form layers of alternately lighter and darker shade. It is a variety of *conglomerate*. Also sometimes called *orbicular diorite*.

nappe (náp), *n.* [*< F. n cloth, table-cloth, sheet or surface (as of water, etc.); see nape*.] A surface swelling out from a point in the form of a cone or hyperboloid about its vertex. - *Jet nappe*, a *nappe* formed by a jet impinging normally on the rounded end of a rod.

The dimensions of the apparatus may be varied to suit jets of different sizes. It is highly desirable, however, that the jet *nappe* should well overlap the inner margin of the ring shaped electrode.

Science, VII, 601.

napper¹ (náp'ér), *n.* [*< nap* + *-er*.] One who naps or slumbers.

napper² (náp'ér), *n.* [*< nap* + *-er*.] An implement used to nap or smooth cloth or knitted goods. Specifically (a) A mallet or beetle for this purpose. (b) A machine by which knitted goods are cleaned, napped, and surfaced. It consists essentially of a roller on which the goods are stretched and brushed with a card or tinsel, to remove specks, burrs, etc., to raise the nap, and restore the softness and pliancy of which the fabric has been deprived by washing.

napper³ (náp'ér), *n.* [*< nape* + *-er*.] In England, the holder of an honorary office at a coronation or other royal function. The office is connected with that of chief butler, and is implied by the carrying of a napkin.

Rev. George Herbert applied for the office of *Napper*, which was refused.

List of Clergy to Serve at Coronation of Geo. IV.

napperer (náp'ér-ér), *n.* [*< napper* (y) + *-er*.]

1. A person who makes or supplies napery. -

2. Same as *napper*.

napperty (náp'ér-ti), *n.* Same as *knapperty*.

nappery, *n.* An obsolete form of *napery*.

nappiness (náp'í-nés), *n.* [*< nappy* + *-ness*.]

The quality of being nappy, or having a nap;

abundance of nap, as on cloth.

napping (náp'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *nape*.] In hat-making, a sheet of partially felted fur before it is united to the hat-body. *E. H. Knight*.

napping-machine (nap'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for raising, trimming, or shearing the nap of cloth.

nappy (nap'i), *a.* and *n.* [*Prob. < nap + -y.*] *I. a.* 1. Headly; strong: applied to ale or beer. *Nappy* ale, so called because, if you taste it thoroughly, it will either catch you by the nape of the neck or cause you to take a nap of sleep. *Mitchell.*

With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, l. 54.

But most, his v'ner love a faithful jest
Thy coat is thin: why, man, thou'rt barely dressed;
It's woe to the thread, but I have nappy beer,
Clap that within, and see how they will wear!

Crabbe, Works, l. 130.

2. Tipsy; slightly elevated or intoxicated with drink. [*Obsolete or Scotch.*]

We are to vex you mightily for plucking Elderton out
of the napes of his ale, and not letting him enjoy his nappy
muse of ballad making to himself.

Nash, Four Letters Confuted.

The carles grew nappy. *Pattie's Wedding. (Jannetown.)*

II. n. Strong ale. [*Scotch.*]

An' whiles, twapenno-worth o' nappy
Can mak the bodie a mick happy.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

nappy (nap'i), *a.* [*< nap + -y.*] Covered with nap; having abundance of nap on the surface: as, a nappy cloth.

Thou burr that only stickest to nappy fortunes!

Murdan and Webster, Malcontent, ll. 3.

nappy (nap'i), *a.* [*< nap + -y.*] Brittle; easily broken. [*Scotch.*]

nappy (nap'i), *n.*; pl. *nappies* (-iz). [*Dim. of nap.*] A round dish of earthenware or glass with a flat bottom and sloping sides.

napron, *n.* An obsolete and more original form of *apron*.

naptaking (nap'tā'king), *n.* [From the phrase to take napping: see *nap*, *v.*] A taking by surprise, as when one is not on his guard; an unexpected onset when one is unprepared.

Naptakings, assaults, spellings, and strings have, in our
forefathers' days, between us and France, been common.
R. Carey, Survey of Cornwall.

napthal, *n.* An obsolete form of *naphtha*.

nap-warp (nap'wārp), *n.* A secondary or outer warp, used in material which is to have a velvety surface, to furnish the substance for the nap or pile.

nar, *adv.* A Middle English form of *near*.

naraka (nar'g-kā), *n.* [*Hind.*] In *post-Vedic Hind. myth.* and in *Buddhism*, the place of torture for departed evil-doers, represented as consisting of numerous hot and cold hells, which have been variously described.

narcole (nar'sō'le), *n.* [*NL., < L. narce = Gr. νάρκη, numbness, torpor.*] Same as *narceine*.

narceine (nar'sē-in), *n.* [*L. narce, numbness, torpor, & -ine.*] An alkaloid (C₂₂H₂₉NO₉) contained in opium. It is sparingly soluble in water and alcohol. It forms fine silky fibrous bitter crystals. Narceine is sometimes used in medicine as a substitute for morphine.

narcessine (nar'sis'in), *n.* [*L. narcissus, < Gr. νάρκισσος, of the narcissus, < νάρκη, numbness; see narcissus.*] Relating to or resembling plants of the genus *Narcissus*.

narcissus (nar'sis'us), *n.* [= *F. narcissus* = *Sp. narciso* = *Fr. H. narcissus*, < *L. narcissus* = *Pers. nargis* = *Gr. νάρκη, a plant, a narcissus*, so called from its narcotic qualities, < *νάρκη, numbness, torpor*; see *narcotic*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Narcissus*. See cut under *cytha-*

form.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Amaryllidaceae* and the tribe *Amaryllideae*, known by its undivided cup-shaped corolla. There are about 20 species, mainly European, with narrow upright leaves from a central bulb; they are favorite garden-plants, mostly hardy, bearing the conspicuous yellow or white, often fragrant, blossoms in early spring, also much employed for forcing. *N. poeticus*, the poet's narcissus, has white flowers, the crown, edged with pink, scarcely projecting from the throat. *N. biflorus*, with the scapes two-flowered and the crown forming a short cup, is the primrose peerless of the old gardeners. *N. polyanthus* and *N. tazetta*, with variegated, have the flowers numerous, and are called *polyanthus narcissus*. *N. odoratus* and others furnish oils or essences to the perfumer. For other species, see *bell-flower*, *2*, *daffodil*, *jonquil*, *butter-and-cups* and *hoop-petticoat*. See also cuts under *daffodil* and *jonquil*.

3. In *her.*, a flower composed of six petals, or a sort of hexafol or architectural ornament of six lobes, used as a bearing.

narcolepsy (nar'kō-lep-si), *n.* [*< NL. narca(sis) + F. (epi)lepsy.*] 1. A condition characterized by a tendency to fall into a short sleep on all occasions.—2. Petit mal, when presenting a simple brief loss of consciousness.

narcoma (nar'kō-mā), *n.* [*< Gr. νάρκη, numbness, + -oma.*] Stupor produced by narcotics.

narcomatous (nar'kō-mā-tūs), *a.* [*< narcoma(-t) + -ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of narcoma.

Narcomedusa (nar'kō-mē-du'sē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. νάρκη, numbness, + NL. Medusa; see Medusa, 2.*] In Haeckel's classification, an order of *Hydromedusa*, in which the marginal bodies or sense-organs are tentaculicysts, and the genitalia are in the wall of the manubrium or in pouch-like manubrial outgrowths. Also spelled *Narkomedusa*.

narcomedusan (nar'kō-mē-du'sun), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Narcomedusa*, or having their characters.

II. n. A member of the *Narcomedusa*.

narcose (nar'kō-sē), *a.* [*< Gr. νάρκη, numbness, + -ose.*] Narcotic.

narcosis (nar'kō-sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. νάρκη, a benumbing, < νάρκη, benumb, render unconscious; see narcotic.*] In *pathol.*, the stupefying effect of a narcotic; narcotism.—*Nussbaum's* **narcosis**, the condition produced by a dose of morphine followed by the administration of chloroform.

narcotic (nar'kō-tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. νάρκωσις, making stiff or numb, narcotic, < νάρκη, benumb, < νάρκη, numbness, torpor, perhaps orig. *νάρκη, related to F. snare and narrow.*] *I. a.* 1. Having the power to produce stupor.

Narcotic medicines are those that benumb and stupify with their coldness, as opium, hemlock, and such like. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, Explanation of the Words of Art.*

2. Consisting in or characterized by stupor: as, *narcotic* effects.

II. n. A substance which directly induces sleep, allaying sensibility and blunting the senses, and which, in large quantities, produces narcotism or complete insensibility. *Opium, Cannabis Indica, hyoscyamus stramonium, and belladonna* are the chief narcotics, of which opium is the most typical.

Direct narcotics . . . either produce some specific effect upon the cerebral gray matter, or have a very decided action on the blood-supply of the brain.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1018.

narcotical (nar'kō-tik-əl), *a.* [*< narcotic + -al.*] Same as *narcotic*.

narcotically (nar'kō-tik-əl-ē), *adv.* After the manner of a narcotic; by means of a narcotic.

narcoticalness (nar'kō-tik-əl-nēs), *n.* The property of being narcotic, or of operating as a narcotic.

narcotichness (nar'kō-tik-nēs), *n.* Same as *narcoticalness*. *Bailey, 1727.*

narcotine (nar'kō-tin), *n.* [*< narcotic + -ine.*] A crystallized alkaloid of opium, C₂₂H₂₉NO₉. It is white, odorless, and tasteless. It was at first supposed to be the narcotic principle of opium, but this has been shown to be a mistake, as narcotine is possessed of little if any narcotic power. It is said to be a tonic and antipyretic.

narcotinic (nar'kō-tin-ik), *a.* [*< narcotine + -ic.*] Pertaining to narcotine; applied to an acid formed when narcotine is heated with potash.

narcotism (nar'kō-tizm), *n.* [*< narcotic + -ism.*] The influence exerted by narcotics, or the effects produced by their use.

narcotize (nar'kō-tiz), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *narcotized*, ppr. *narcotizing*. [*< narcotic + -ize.*] To bring under the influence of a narcotic; affect with narcotism.

nard (nārd), *n.* [*< ME. narde, < OF. (and F.) nard = Sp. Pg. It. nardo = OHG. narda, MHG. G. narde, < L. nardus = Gr. νάρδος, nard, < Pers.*

nard, < *Skt. nālada*, Indian spike-nard.] 1. A plant: same as *spikenard*. See *Nardostachys*. Or have smelt o' the bud of the briar?
Or the nard in the fire?

R. Johnson, Devil is an Ass, 1600.

2. An aromatic unguent prepared from this plant.

While the Hebrew in his sumptuous Chamber
Disports himself, perfume'd with Nard and Amber,
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ll. The Decay.

3. Same as *mat-grass*, 2. See also *Nardus*.

4. A European plant, *Valeriana Celtica*, formerly used in medicine; also, one of other species of valerian.

nard (nārd), *v. t.* [*< nard, n.*] To anoint with nard.

She took the body of my past delight,
Narded and swathed and balm'd it for herself.

Tennyson, Lover's Tale, l.

nardine (nārd'in), *a.* [*< nard + -ine.*] Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spike-nard.

nardoo (nārd'ō), *n.* [*Native Australian.*] An Australian plant, *Marsilea Drummondii* (*M. macrospora* of Hooker). Its spores or spore cases are pounded by the natives, and made into gruel and porridge.

Nardostachys (nārd-ōs'tā-kis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. νάρδος, spike-nard, < νάρκη, nard, + στάχυς, an ear of grain, a spike; see nard and stachys.*] A genus of aromatic plants of the order *Valerianaceae*, known by its purple flowers with four stamens. There are 2 species, natives of the Himalayas, with thick fragrant rootstocks, producing long narrow leaves and dense clusters of flowers. See *jatamansi* and *spikenard*.

Nardus (nārd'us), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), an arbitrary transfer of L. nardus = Gr. νάρδος, nard; see nard.*] A genus of plants of the order *Gramineae* and the tribe *Hordeae*, known by the absence of the empty glumes and of the stalklet beyond the flower. There is but one species, *N. stricta*. See *mat-grass*, 2.

nare (nār), *n.* [*< L. naris, a nostril, usually in pl. nares, the nostrils, the nose, akin to nasus, nose; see nasal, nase, hence narel.*] A nostril; especially, the nostril of a hawk.

Yet no nare was tabited,
Nor thumb, nor finger to the stop acquainted,
But open, and unarm'd.

R. Johnson, Epigrams, cxxxiii.

nareli (nār'el), *n.* [*Also nareli; < OF. nareli, < L. naris, nostril; see nare.*] A nostril. *Cotgrave.*

nares, *n.* Plural of *naris*.

narghile, **nargileh** (nār'gile), *n.* [*Also nargile, nargili; = F. narghileh, narguilé, < Turk. Ar. (< Pers.) narghile, a kind of pipe (see def.), orig. made of coconut-shell, < F. Ind. nargil, a coconut-tree; see nargil.*] An Eastern tobacco-pipe in which the smoke passes through water before reaching the lips, the water being contained in a receptacle originally of coconut, now often of glass, porcelain, or metal. (Compare *sheeshek*.) The stem is a long flexible tube, often called a *snake*. See *Kulian*.

nargil (nār'gil), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] In southern Hindustan, the coconut-tree. *Sammonds.*

narial (nā'ri-āl), *a.* [*< L. naris, nostril (see nare), + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the nostrils; marine: as, the *narial* openings or passages.

naric (nār'ik), *a.* Same as *narial*.

naricorn (nār'ī-kōrn), *n.* [*< L. naris, nostril, + cornu, horn.*] The horny nasal sheath of the beak of some birds, overlying or increasing the nostrils, as in petrels and albatrosses; the rhinotheca, or nasal case: in some birds, as albatrosses, it is a separate piece.

The *naricorn* or rhinotheca is (in the albatross) an irregularly convoluted little scroll.

Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1863, p. 276.

nariform (nār'ī-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. naris, a nostril, + forma, form.*] Shaped like a nostril; resembling a nostril in form.

narina (nā'ri-nā), *n.* [*NL., < L. naris, a nostril; see nare.*] An African trogon, *Hapaloderma narina*.

narine (nā'rin), *a.* [= *F. narine*; as *L. naris, a nostril (see nare)*, + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the nostrils; narial.

naris (nā'ris), *n.*; pl. *nares* (-rēs). [*L., nostril; see nare.*] A nostril.—*Anterior nares*, the external nostrils.—*Posterior nares*, the internal opening of the nasal passages into the pharynx, behind the soft palate. Also called *choane*. See cuts under *skull*, *Crocotilia*, and *manx*.

Narkomedusa, *n. pl.* See *Narcomedusa*.

naril, *n.* An obsolete form of *gnarl*.

narr. An abbreviation of *narrative*.

narrablet (nār'p-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. narrable*, < *L. narrabilis*, < *narrare*, relate; report; see



Polyanthus Narcissus (Narcissus tazetta).

able of being related, told, or narrated. *Cochran.*

narrow-plant (nar'-as-plant), *n.* [*C.* African *narrow-plant* + *E.* plant.] A very peculiar cucurbitaceous plant of South Africa. *Acanthosicyos horrida*, growing on sandy downs near the sea. Without leaves and covered with stout spines, it forms impenetrable thickets of the height of a man. The fruit is abundant, as large as a small melon, the pulp white and delicate, very refreshing and wholesome. The seeds also are eaten by the natives.

narrate (na-rat' or nar'-at), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *narrated*, ppr. *narrating*. [*C.* *L.* *narratus*, pp. of *narrare* (> *It.* *narrare* = *Fr.* *Sp.* *Pr.* *narrar* = *F.* *narrer*), relate, make known, for **gnarrare*, < **gna*, seen also in *F.* *knok*. Cf. *L.* *gnarus*, knowing; see *gnarity*.] To tell, rehearse, or recite in detail; relate the particulars or incidents of; relate in speech or writing.

I may aptly narrate the apologet. *Sir E. Coke.*

When I have least to narrate - to speak in the Scottish phrase - I am most diverting.

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, VI. 223. (*Darwin*.)

-Syn. Describe, Narrate (see describe), detail, recount, repeat.

narratio (na-rā'shi-ō), *n.* [*L.*; see *narration*.] In civil law, an account or formal statement in pleading, setting forth the facts constituting the plaintiff's cause of action; used to some extent at common law. Abbreviated *narr.*

narration (na-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F.* *narration* = *Fr.* *narratio* = *Sp.* *narración* = *It.* *narrazione*, < *L.* *narratio* (*n*), a relation, a narrative, < *narrare*, relate; see *narrate*.] 1. The act of recounting or relating in order the particulars of some action, occurrence, or affair; a narrating.

In the narration of some great design, invention, art, and fable, all must join.

Dryden and *Soume*, tr. of *Horace's Art of Poetry*, III. 100.

The power of diffusion without being diffuse would seem to be the highest merit of narration, giving it that easy flow which is so difficult. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 278.

2. That which is narrated or recounted; an orderly recital of the details and particulars of some transaction or event, or of a series of transactions or events; a story or narrative.

The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption by the insertion of records in their narration. *Fulton*.

Specifically - 3. In *rhetoric*, that part of an oration in which the speaker makes his statement of facts. The narration is to be distinguished from the proposition (propositio) or statement of the subject. Besides the principal narration or narration proper (the *diegesis*), ancient rhetoricians distinguished subordinate forms of narration - the *catagogy*, *epilogos*, *hypotyposis*, *paragogy*, and *prologos*. **OLD** *narratio*, *see oblique* - **Syn.** 2. Account, Relation, Narrative, etc. See *account*.

narrative (nar'-a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *narratif* = *Sp.* *Pr.* *It.* *narrativo*, < *L.* *narrativus*, suitable for relation, < *narrare*, pp. *narratus*, relate; see *narrate*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to narration or the act of relating the details of a transaction or an event; as, *narrative skill*. - 2. Given to narration or the telling of stories and the recounting of incidents and events. [*Rare*.]

The tattling quality of age . . . is always a narrative. *Dryden*, *Orig. and Prog. of Satire*.

II. n. 1. That which is narrated; a connected account of the particulars of an event or transaction, or series of incidents; a relation or narration; a story.

By this narrative you now understand the state of the question. *Bacon*, *Hist. Hen. VII.* p. 83.

The *Narrative* is general imitation of history.

Bacon, *Adv. Learning*, II. 143.

Some write a narrative of wars and feasts of heroes.

Cooper, *Tusk*, III. 130.

2. The art of narrating or recounting in detail; as, he is very skilful in *narrative*.

The principles of the art of narrative must be equally observed. *R. L. Stevenson*, *A Humble Remonstrance*.

Narrative of a deed, in *Scholarship*, that part of a deed which describes the grantor and the person in whose favor the deed is granted, and states the cause of granting.

- **Syn.** 1. Account, Relation, Narrative, etc. See *account*.

narratively (nar'-a-tiv-ly), *adv.* In or by a narrative or narration.

narrator (na-rā'-tor), *n.* [= *F.* *narrateur*, < *Fr.* *narrateur* = *Sp.* *Pr.* *It.* *narratore*, < *L.* *narrator*, a narrator, < *narrare*, pp. *narratus*, relate; see *narrate*.] 1. One who narrates; one who recounts or states facts, details, etc.

Here's but a narrator of other men's opinions. *Bp. Mandeville*, *Apology to Caesar*, I.

2. In the older oratorical and poetical, the personage whom the historical parts of the text,

as to give the proper setting for the dramatic and lyric numbers.

narratory (nar'-a-tō-ry), *a.* [*C.* *narrate* + *-ory*.] Of the nature of narrative; consisting of narrative.

Now letters, though they be capable of any Subject, yet commonly they are either *Narratory*, *Obijugatory*, *Consolatory*, *Monitory*, or *Congratulatory*.

Huicell, *Letters*, I. I. 1.

NARRE, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *gnar*. *Levens*.

I *narre*, as a dogge dothe when he is angry. *Pulgrave*.

Narre lyke a dogge which is madde. *Huicell*.

NARRE, *a.* A Middle English form of *near*.

NARROW (nar'-ō), *a.* and *n.* [*C.* *ME.* *narrow*, *narrowe*, *narwe*, *narwe*, *narre*, < *AS.* *nearu* (*nearic*) = *OS.* *narū*, *narō*, *narōka*, *narrow*, = *OFries.* **naro* (in deriv. *nara*, oppression) = *D.* *naar*, dismal, ghastly, frightful, sorrowful, depressed, = *MLG.* *nare*, *narre*, *LG.* *naar*, dismal, ghastly, = *OHG.* **naru* (**naru*), in deriv. *narwa*, *narwa*, *MLG.* *narre*, *D.* *narre*, a closed wound, a scar; cf. *Ice.* *narva*, 'narrow strait' (applied to the Strait of Gibraltar); perhaps orig. with initial *s*, akin to *snare*. Certainly not connected with *near*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of little width or breadth; measuring relatively little from side to side; not wide or broad; as, a *narrow* channel or passage; a *narrow* ribbon.

By little it (the land) cometh in, and waxeth narrower towards both the ends.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 1.

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life. *Mat.* vii. 14.

The narrow seas that part The French and English.

Shak., *M.* of *V.*, II. 8. 28.

Those small Perquisites that I have are thrust up into a little narrow Lobby. *Huicell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 30.

2. Limited as regards extent, resources, means, sentiment, mental view, scope, individual disposition, or habits, etc. (*a*) Small; confined; circumscribed.

Had I not been brought into such a narrow compass of time.

Corpus, *Credulity*, I. 144.

It is a large subject (the discussions at Rome), but I shall draw it into as narrow a compass as I can.

Swift, *Nobles and Commons*, III.

(*b*) Straitened; limited; impoverished; as, *narrow* fortune.

Societas embraced the Catholic religion from conviction, and studied it with great application, as far as his narrow means of instruction would allow him.

Brace, *Sources of the Nile*, II. 100.

(*c*) Contracted; lacking breadth or liberality of view; illiberal; bigoted.

I hold not so narrow a conceit of this virtue as to conceive that to give alms is only to be charitable.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, II. 3.

The hopes of good from those whom we gratify would produce a very narrow and stunted charity. *Bp. Smalldridge*.

There is no surer proof of a narrow and ill-instructed mind than to think and uphold that what a man takes to be the truth on religious matters is always to be proclaimed.

M. Arnold, *Literature and Dogma*, Pref.

(*d*) Niggardly; avaricious; covetous.

To narrow breasts he comes all wrapt in gain.

Sir P. Sidney.

3. Close; bare; so small or close as to be almost inadequate; barely sufficient; as, a *narrow* majority or escape (that is, a majority so small or an escape so close as almost to fail of being a majority or an escape).

The Lords, by a narrow majority, . . . adopted the same declaration.

Brougham.

The Republican majority in the lower house is very narrow. It comprises eighteen Southern members.

The Nation, XLVII. 103.

4. Close; near; accurate; scrutinizing; careful; minute.

I hate her note.

Than I love happiness, and placed thee there To pry with narrow eyes into her device.

Beau and Fl. *Phyllaster*, III. 1.

These two, far off, Shall tempt thee to just wonder, and drawn near, Can satisfy thy narrowed curiosity.

Shelley, *Love in a Maze*, II. 2.

But first with narrow search I must seek round This garden, and no corner I've quipped.

Milton, *P. L.*, IV. 325.

5. Restricted or brief, with reference to time.

From this narrow time of gestation I may assume a minority or smallness in the exclusion.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 6.

Narrow circumstances. See *circumstances*. **Narrow cloths.** See *cloths*. **Narrow gage.** See *gage*, 2 (*a*). The narrow sea or seas, the English Channel, or, specifically, the Strait of Dover.

Keep these two towns [Calais and Dover], sire, to your imagination.

As your twin eyes, to keep the narrow sea. *Libell of English Folio*, 1426 (ed. Hertzberg).

Antonio hath a ship of rich lading wrecked on the narrow sea; the Goodwin, I think they call the place.

Shak., *M.* of *V.*, III. I. 4.

Far beyond.

Imagined more than seen, the ships of France. . . "God bless the narrow sea which keeps her off."

Tennyson, *Princess*, Conclusion.

- **Syn.** 1 and 2. Cramped, pinched, scanty, mean.

II. n. 1. A strait; a narrow passage through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound; any contracted part of a navigable river or harbor; used chiefly in the plural; as, the *Narrows* at the entrance of New York harbor.

The sea current, especially observable in narrows, like the Hellespont. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 303.

2. A contracted part of an ocean current; usually in the plural; as, the *narrows* of the Gulf Stream at the south point of Florida. - 3. *pl.* In coal-mining, roadways or galleries driven at right angles to drifts, and smaller than these in section. *Gresley*, [North. Eng.]

narrow (nar'-ō), *adv.* [*C.* *ME.* *narwe*, < *AS.* *nearwe*, *narrowly*, < *nearu*, *narrow*; see *narrow*.] 1. Narrowly. [*Rare*.]

Vndir his lift side y my self stood, And aftir his soule ful narow, a-sped.

Hymne to Virgin, etc. (*R. E. T. S.*), p. 48.

narrow (nar'-ō), *v.* [*C.* *ME.* *narrowen*, *narrowen*, < *AS.* *nearcan*, *nircan*, make narrow, become narrow, *generarian*, make narrow, < *nearu*, *narrow*; see *narrow*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make narrow or contracted; reduce in breadth or scope; as, to *narrow* one's sphere of action.

At the Straits of Magellan, where the land is *narrowed*, and the sea on the other side, it (the needle) varieth but five or six (degrees). *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 2.

Narrow not the law of charity, equity, mercy.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, I. 11.

Deafness does contract and narrow our faculties.

Governments of the Tongue.

One science (theology) is incomparably above all the rest, where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade.

Locke.

Who, born for the universe, *narrowed* his mind, And to party gave up what was meant for mankind.

Goldsmith, *Retaliation*.

Specifically - 2. In *knitting*, to reduce the number of stitches of; opposed to *widen*; as, to *narrow* a stocking at the toe.

II. intran. 1. To become narrow, literally or figuratively.

Following up

The river as it *narrowed* to the hills.

Tennyson, *Princess*, III.

2. In the *manège*, to take less than the proper ground in stepping, or bear out insufficiently to the one hand or the other; said of a horse. - 3. In *knitting*, to reduce the number of stitches, either by knitting two together or by slipping one and binding it over the next; as, when you reach this point you must *narrow*.

NARROW, *a.* See *nary*.

narrower (nar'-ō-er), *a.* One who or that which narrows or contracts.

narrow-gage (nar'-ō-gāj), *a.* In *railroads*, of a gage less than the standard gage of 4 feet 8½ inches.

narrowing (nar'-ō-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *narrow*.] 1. In *knitting*, the act of reducing the breadth of the work, as by throwing two stitches into one. - 2. The part of the work which has been thus narrowed or contracted.

narrowly (nar'-ō-ly), *adv.* [*C.* *ME.* **narrowliche*, *narrowliche*, < *AS.* *nearliche*, *narrowly*, < *nearu*, *narrow*; see *narrow*.] 1. With little breadth, extent, or scope; restricted as regards breadth or scope.

He does not think the church of England so *narrowly* calculated that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government. *Swift*, *Sentiments of a Club of Ing. Men*, II.

2. Sparingly; with niggardliness. - 3. Closely; with careful or minute scrutiny; attentively; carefully; as, *narrowly* watched, inspected, or kept.

We will watch the bishop *narrowly*, but some other way he should rise.

Robt Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (*Child's Ballads*, [V. 20]).

Look well, look *narrowly* upon her beauties.

Fletcher, *Legg's Bush*, IV. 4.

4. Nearly; within a little; by a small distance.

His ancestor was a brave man, and *narrowly* escaped being killed in the civil wars. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 100.

narrow-minded (nar'-ō-min'-ded), *a.* Of confined views or sentiments; bigoted; illiberal.

narrow-mindedness (nar'-ō-min'-ded-ness), *n.* The quality of being narrow-minded.

NARROWNESS (nar'-ō-ness), *n.* [*C.* *ME.* **narrowness*, < *AS.* *nearness*, *narrowness*, < *nearu*, *narrow*.]

narrow, *a.* The quality or condition of being narrow, in any sense of that word.

narrow-nosed (nar'ô-nôz), *a.* In zool., catarrhine: specifically applied to the *Catarrhina* or Old World apes and monkeys.

narrow-souled (nar'ô-sôld), *a.* Illiberal; devoid of generosity.

narrow-work (nar'ô-wérk), *n.* In *coal-mining*, all the work done in the mine in the way of opening it, previous to the removal of the pillars; nearly the same as *dead work*, or that which is done preparatory to beginning to take out the coal.

narry, *a.* See *nary*.

narth. A contracted form of *ne art*, art not.

Narthecium (nâr-thô'gi-um), *n.* [NL. (Möhrling, 1742), < Gr. *nârthê*, a tall hollow-stemmed umbelliferous plant; see *narthex*.] A genus of herbs of the order *Liliaceae*, type of the tribe *Nartheciae*, known by its single style, stiff open flowers, and rigid linear leaves in two ranks, rising from a creeping rootstock. There are 4 species, of north temperate regions, with yellow flowers in racemes. The name *bag-anaphel*, applied to the genus, belongs especially to *N. ossifragum*, the Lancashire apoplexy of England, and *N. Americanum*, a rare plant of New Jersey.

narthex (nâr'theks), *n.* [NL. < L. *narthex*, < Gr. *nârthê*, a tall hollow-stemmed umbelliferous plant (L. *ferula*), also a wand of this plant, a casket, in Latr. also as in def. 1.] 1. A part of an early Christian or an Oriental church or basilica, at the end furthest from the bema or sanctuary, and nearest to the main entrance. It was originally separated from the nave merely by a railing or screen; but after the earliest Christian centuries it was generally divided from the church proper by a complete wall, in which were the main entrance-doors to the church, the narthex thus forming a capacious and lofty vestibule of the full width of the church. In primitive times the narthex was the part of the church to which the catechumens, the excommunicated, and the class of penitents called *audientes* or *honorati* were admitted. Sometimes it was set apart for the women of the congregation. Occasionally it was double, in which case the inner division was called the *exonarthex* and the outer division the *exonarthex*. In the church-building of western Europe in certain types of monastic churches, notably in those of the Benedictines and Cistercians, the narthex persisted until the end of the twelfth century, and often formed a very important architectural feature, as in the splendid example in the great abbey church of Vézelay, France. Also called *antechurch*, *antonaire*, *promos*. See diagram under *bema*. 2. In *antiqu.*, a small box or casket for unguents or perfumes.—3. [*cap.*] An old genus of umbelliferous plants, now referred to *Ferula*. See *ausfeldia*.

narwet, *a.* and *adr.* A Middle English form of *narwot*.

narwhal (nâr'hwâl), *n.* [Also *narwhale*, *narwal*; = E. *narwal* = G. *narwal*, < Sw. *Dan.* *narhval* = Icel. *nârhwál*, a narwhal; the Icel. form is appar. lit. 'a corpse-whale'; < *nâr* (nom.), in comp. *nâr-*, a corpse, & *hwál* = E. *whale*, and is usually supposed to be so called from its pale color; but the term seems unusual, and the form does not suit the Sw. *Dan.* *narhval*. The name may be a native (Greenlandic) form adapted to Icel.; cf. Greenland *anarnak*, a kind of whale. Cf. *walrus*, AS. *hórswhæl*, in which the element *whale* appears.] A cetacean, *Monodon monoceros*, of the family *Delphinidae* and the subfamily *Del-*



Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*)

phapterinae; the sea-unicorn, unicorn-whale, or unicorn-fish. One of the teeth of the male is enormously developed into a straight spirally fluted tusk from 6 to 10 feet long. This tusk is sometimes almost as long as the rest of the creature, and furnishes a valuable ivory. The narwhal also yields a superior quality of oil. It inhabits arctic seas. See also cut under *Monodon*.

nary (nâr'i), *a.* [Also *nary*, and formerly *narry*, *narrow*; cf. *arg.* formerly also *erg*, *arag*, *arroc*.] A corruption of *ne'er a*, *never a* (the article being sometimes erroneously repeated after the word in which it is contained).

I warrant me, there is *narry* a one of all these officer fellows but looks upon himself to be as good as arrow a square of wool, a year. *Fielding*, *Tom Jones*, viii. 2.

As for master and the young squire, they have as yet had *narry* glimpse of the new light.

Snodgrass, *Humphrey Clinker*, W. Jenkins to Mrs. Mary Jones, p. 180.

nas, *a.* An obsolete contraction of *ne was*, was not.

nas, *a.* An obsolete contraction of *ne has*, has not.

nasal (nâ'zal), *a.* and *n.* [As a noun, in def. 1, ME. *nasell*, < OE. *nasal*, *nasel*, *nazel*, a part of the helmet which protected the nose; in other

senses modern, < P. *nasal* = Sp. Pg. *nasal* = It. *nasale*, < NL. *nasalis*, of the nose, < L. *nasus* = E. *nose*; see *nose*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the nose or nostrils; *nasal*; *rhinal*.

—2. Uttered with resonance in the nose, or with admission of the expelled air into the nasal passages, by relaxation or dropping of the palatal veil that shuts them off from the pharynx. A nasal sound uttered with complete closure of the mouth-organs is a nasal stop, or check, or mute, or oftenest called a nasal merely, such in English are *n*, *m*, *ng*, uttered respectively in the mouth-positions of *d*, *b*, *g*. There are apt to be in any language as many such as there are positions of mute closure; thus, in Sanskrit there are five. A nasal uttered in a vowel-position of the mouth-organs is a nasal vowel, such are the French *an*, *on*, *in*, *un*, the Portuguese *ão*, etc. Nasal semivowels are also possible. And sometimes the whole utterance is rendered more or less nasal (the "nasal twang") by habitual relaxation of the velar closure.

3. In *entom.*, pertaining to the *nasus* or clypeus. — **Nasal bone**, a nasal. See 11., 3. — **Nasal canal, crest, duct**. See the *nasus*. — **Nasal fossa**. (a) In *anat.*, the nasal passages, the hollow interior cavity of the nose. In man the nasal fossae are right and left, separated by the nasal septum, and each is subdivided into three fossae or meatus, superior, middle, and inferior. (b) In *ornith.*, the depression upon the bill of a bird in which the external nostrils open. Those are usually well-marked fossae at or near the base of the bill, on either side of the culmen, naked or filled in with feathers, or arched over by an operculum or nasal scale; their characters are often of zoological importance. See cuts and diagram under *bill*. — **Nasal helmet**, the helmet of the early middle ages to which a nasal was attached. See 11., 1. — **Nasal index**. See *craniometry*. — **Nasal meatus**. See *meatus*. — **Nasal plate**, in *herpet.*, one of the special plates of the head of a reptile through or between which the nostrils open; a nasal. — **Nasal point**, in *craniom.*, the nasion. — **Nasal scale**, in *ornith.*, the horny operculum of a bird's nostril; a rhinotheca. — **Nasal septum**, the partition between the right and left nasal fossae, in man complete and consisting of the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone or vomer, the vomer, and a large cartilage called *transverse*. — **Nasal spine**, a spinous process of bone of the nose. Three such are named in man: (a) *frontal*, a process of the frontal bone in part supporting the two nasal bones; (b) *anterior*, a median process of each maxillary bone, together forming one spine which projects at the base of the outer nostrils or alar nares; (c) *posterior*, a corresponding median process of the combined palatal bones in the floor of the posterior nares, at the roof of the vula. The last two processes are sometimes called *premaxillary* and *postmaxillary*. The anterior process has some ethnological significance, being best developed in the higher races of men, and is also one of several datum points in craniometry. — **Nasal suture**, in *entom.*, the impressed line dividing the clypeus from the front, same as *clypeal suture* (which see, under *clypeus*). — **Nasal tube**, in *ornith.*, a tubular mark on or rhinotheca, such as occurs in the petrel family and some of the goat suckers.

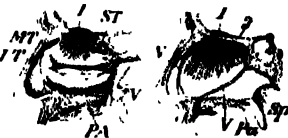
II. *n.* 1. A part of a helmet which protects the nose and adjacent parts of the face. It was made in various forms. Also called *nose-piece*. See also cut under *helmet*.

Nevertheless he caught him upon the helmet, and kute of the *nasell*. *Malton* (L. E. T. S.), iii. 629.

2. A sound uttered through or partly through the nose; especially, a nasal mute or stop, as *m*, *n*, *ng*.—3. In *anat.*, one of the nasal bones. In the higher vertebrates, they are a pair of bones of the surface of the skull, in relation with the frontal, lacrymal, or maxillary bones, covering in more or less of the nasal cavity. They are very variable in shape in different animals, less so in position and relation. In man they form the bridge of the nose. In the osseous fishes different bones have been identified as representatives of the nasals. According to Cuvier, they are a pair of separated small tubiform bones in front of the frontals, called by others *tubercula*. According to Owen, they are represented by an unpaired projecting bone in front of the frontals, more generally considered to be the ethmoid. The nasals were regarded by Owen as forming the neural spine of the foremost, rhinocephalic, or nasal vertebra. See cuts under *craniology*, *Cratichia*, *Lophoceros*, *Antelope*, and *holothuridae*.

4. In *herpet.*, a nasal plate or shield.

Nasalis (nâ'si'lis), *n.* [NL. < L. *nasus* = E. *nose*; see *nose*.] A remarkable genus of semnopithecine monkeys, containing the proboscis-monkey of Borneo, *Semnopithecus nasalis* or *Nasalis larvatus*. *Geoffroy St. Hilaire*. See cut in next column.



Nasalis larvatus (proboscis-monkey). The act of nasalizing or uttering with a nasal sound.



Kahau, or Proboscis-monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*).

nasality (nâ-zal'i-ti), *n.* [*nasal* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being nasal.

The Indian sound differs only in the greater nasality of the first letter. *Sir W. Jones*, *Orthog. of Asiatick Words*.

nasalization (nâ'zal-i-zâ'shon), *n.* [*nasalize* + *-ation*.] The act of nasalizing or uttering with a nasal sound.

nasalize (nâ'zal-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nasalized*, pp. *nasalizing*. [*nasal* + *-ize*.] 1. *trans.* To render nasal, as the sound of a letter or syllable by modification or addition.

II. *intrans.* To speak or pronounce with a nasal sound; speak through the nose.

nasally (nâ'zal-i), *adv.* In a nasal manner; by or through the nose.

nasard (naz'ârd), *n.* [= Sp. *nasardo*, < P. *nasard*, an organ-stop (cf. OE. *nasart*, *nasart*, part of the helmet which protected the nose; same as *nasal*, *n.*, 1), < L. *nasus* = E. *nose*.] In organ-building, a mutation-stop, usually similar to the twelfth. Also *nasarde*, and corruptly *nasart*, *nasard*, *nasard*, *nasard*.

nasardly (naz'ârd-li), *a.* [*nasard*, appar. < OE. *nasarde*, a flout, mock, a rap on the nose, < L. *nasus* (F. *nez*), nose; see *nose*. Cf. *nasard*.] Mean; foolish. *Darwin*.

What's such a *nasardly* Pigwiggan?

Colton, *Burlesque upon Burlesque*.

nascency (nas'ên-si), *n.* [= F. *naissance* = Pr. *nascença*, *naysença*, *naisquença* = OSp. *nascencia* = It. *nascenza*, < L. *nascendo*, birth, origin, < *nascere* (F. *naître*, pp. of *nascere*; see *nascere*).] Origin, beginning, or production.

nascent (nas'ent), *a.* [= F. *naissant* = Pg. It. *nascendo*, < L. *nascens* (F. *naissant*, pp. of *nascere*, orig. **nasce*, be born, inceptive verb, < √ *gnâ*, bear, related to √ *gnâ*, bear, beget, = E. *ken*²; see *ken*², *gnâ*, etc. From L. *nasci* are ult. F. *nascent*, *naissant*, *renascent*, *renascence*, *renaissance*, etc., *natal*, *nation*, *nature*, etc., *agnate*, *cognate*, etc.] Beginning to exist or to grow; commencing development; coming into being; incipient.

The asperity of tartarous salts, and the fiery acrimony of alkaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce nascent passions and anxieties in the soul.

Sp. Berkeley, *Sirius*, § 60.

Wiping away the nascent moisture from my brow.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends* (2d ed.), Pref., p. xii.

Nascent state, in *chem.*, the condition of an element at the instant it is set free from a combination in which it has previously existed.

nasberry (nâz'ber'i), *v.*; pl. *nasberries* (-iz). [Also *neesberry*, *nishberry*, an accom. form, simulating *berry* (as also in *barberry*). < Sp. *nispero*, medlar, also *nasberry*-tree, < L. *mespilus*, medlar; see *medlar*.] The tree *Achras Sapota*, or its fruit. See *Achras*, *bully-tree*, *chicle-gum*, and *sapodilla*.—**Nasberry bully-tree**, a name of two West Indian trees, *Achras Sapota*, commonly the tallest tree of Jamaica woods, and *Lucuma multiflora*, the latter distinguished as *bread-wood*, the former sometimes as *mountain*.

nasberry-bat (naz'ber-i-bat), *a.* A West Indian insectivorous and frugivorous bat of the genus *Stenoderma* or *Arctus*, as *A. jamaicensis* or *A. perspicillatus*; so called from its fondness for the nasberry.

nasethmoid (nâ-zeth'moid), *a.* [*L. nasus*, = E. *nose*, + E. *ethmoid*.] Of or pertaining to the nasal and the ethmoid bone: as, the *nasethmoid* suture.

nash-gab (nash'gab), *n.* Insolent talk; impertinent chatter. *Scott*, *Old Mortality*, viii. [Scotch.]

nasal (ná'sál), *a.* [*< nasus + -al + -is*] After the manner of a nasal square or cube.

nasicorn (ná'si-kór-n), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. nasus = E. nose, + cornu = E. horn*] 1. *a.* Having a horn on the nose, as a rhinoceros; of or pertaining to the *Nasicornia*; rhinocerotid. 2. *n.* A member of the *Nasicornia*; a rhinoceros or rhinocerotid.

nasicornia (ná-si-kór-ni-á), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. nasus = E. nose, + cornu = E. horn*] One of the five divisions of Illiger's group *Multungulata*, containing the rhinoceroses. See *Rhinocerotidae*.

nasicornous (ná'si-kór-nus), *a.* [*As nasicorn + -ous*] Same as *nasicorn*. Sir T. Brown.

nasiform (ná'si-fór-m), *a.* [*< L. nasus = E. nose, + forma, form*] Having the shape or function of a nose.

nasik (ná'sik), *a.* [From the name of a town in India.] Having, as a magic square or cube, other constant summations than in rows, columns, and diagonals.

nasilabial (ná-si-lá-bi-ál), *a.* Same as *nasolabial*.

nasilabialis (ná-si-lá-bi-á-lis), *n.* Same as *nasolabialis*.

nasimalar (ná-si-má-lar), *a.* Same as *nasomalar*.

nasio-alveolar (ná'si-ál-vé-ól-lar), *a.* [*< nasion + alveolus + -ar*] Pertaining to the nasion and the alveolar point; as, the *nasio-alveolar distance*.

nasio-bregmatic (ná'si-ál-breg-mat'ik), *a.* [*< nasion + bregma(-t) + -ic*] Pertaining to the nasion and the bregma, as the arch of the cranium between these points.

nasio-mental (ná'si-ál-men'tal), *a.* [*< nasion + mentum + -al*] Pertaining to the nasion and the mentum; as, the *nasio-mental length* (the distance between these points).

nasion (ná'si-on), *n.* [*NL., < L. nasus = E. nose*] In *craniom.*, the median point of the nasofrontal suture. See *craniometry*.

Nasiterna (nas-i-tér-ná), *n.* [*NL., < L. nasiterna, nasiterna*, a watering pot with a large nose or spout, *< nasus = E. nose*] A genus of *Psittacidae*; the pygmy parrots. They are the smallest birds of the order, with unornate tail feathers, and of a green color varied with other hues. *N. pygmaea* and *N. pusilla* are examples.

naski, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A prison. Halliwell. [Old cant.]

nasky (nas'ki), *a.* [Not found in ME.; *< Sw. dial. naskig*, nasty, dirty; cf. *Lat. nescire*, also *unmask* (with neg. *un-*, here intensive), nasty; Norw. *nask*, greedy; orig. appar. with initial *s* as in Sw. *dial. snaskig*, Sw. *snaskig*, nasty, *snask*, dirt; cf. Sw. *snaska* = Dan. *snaske*, eat like a pig; cf. also Norw. *naska*, chaup; other connections uncertain. Not connected with *nash*. Hence, by variation, *nasty*, *q. v.*] Nasty. *Catpurr*.

Nasmyth hammer. See *hammer*.

Nasmyth's membrane. See *membrane*.

nasal-alveolar (ná-zó-ál-vé-ól-lar), *a.* [*< L. nasus = E. nose, + NL. alveolus + -ar*] Pertaining to the nasal and alveolar points; as, the *nasal-alveolar line*. See *craniometry*.

nasobasal (ná-zó-bá-sál), *a.* [*< L. nasus = E. nose, + Gr. básis, base; see basal*] Pertaining to the nose and the base of the skull; as, the *nasobasal angle* of Wileker. See *craniometry*.

nasobasilar (ná-zó-bá-si-lar), *a.* [*< L. nasus = E. nose, + E. basilar*] Pertaining to the nasal point and the basion; as, the *nasobasilar line*. See *craniometry*.

nasocular (ná-zók'ú-lar), *a.* [*< L. nasus = E. nose, + oculus, eye; see ocular*] Of or pertaining to the nose and the eye; nasorbital; as, the *nasocular* or *lacrimal duct*.

nasio-ethmoidal (ná-zó-éth-mé-dál), *a.* [*< L. nasus = E. nose, + E. ethmoidal*] Of or pertaining to the nasal and ethmoidal regions of the skull.

nasofrontal (ná-zó-frón'tál), *a.* [*< L. nasus = E. nose, + frons (front-), forehead; see frontal*] Of or pertaining to the nasal bone and the frontal bone; as, the *nasofrontal suture*.

nasolabial (ná-zó-lá-bi-ál), *a.* and *n.* [*Also, more prop., nasilabial; < L. nasus = E. nose, + labium, lip; see labial*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the upper lip. 2. *n.* A nasolabial muscle.

nasolabialis (ná-zó-lá-bi-á-lis), *n. pl.* [*Also, Nasolabialis*] 1. In hu-

man *nasal*, a small muscle connecting the upper lip with the septum of the nose, being one of a pair of muscular slips given off from the orbicularis oris. The interval between them corresponds to the vertical depression seen on the surface between the nose and the lip. Also called *nasalis labii superioris*, *depressor superius*, *nasalis maxillaris*, and *depressor apicis maxillaris*. E. Wilson.

2. The proper lifter of the nostril and upper lip, usually called *levator labii superioris alarque nasi*. *Cornes and Skute*. Also *nasilabialis*. See first cut under *muscle*.

nasolacrimal (ná-zó-lák'ri-mál), *a.* [*< L. nasus = E. nose, + lacryma, tear; see lacrymal*] Pertaining to the nose and to tears; as, the *nasolacrimal duct*, which carries tears from the eye to the nose.

nasology (ná-zól'ó-jí), *n.* [*< L. nasus = E. nose, + Gr. -logia, < logos, speak; see -ology*] The study of the nose or of noses.

Mr. Dickens is as deep in *nasology* as the learned Slav. Kennerly.

E. Phillips, *Essays from The Times*, II. 336. (*Parasit.*)

nasomalar (ná-zó-má-lar), *a.* [*Also nasomalar; < L. nasus = E. nose, + NL. mala, the cheek; see malar*] Of or pertaining to the nose and the cheek or cheek-bone.

nasomaxillary (ná-zó-mák'si-lá-ri), *a.* [*< L. nasus = E. nose, + maxilla, the jaw-bone; see maxillary*] Of or pertaining to the nasal bone and the upper jaw-bone; as, the *nasomaxillary suture*.

Nason flute. See *flute*.

nasopalatal (ná-zó-pál'á-tál), *a.* [*< L. nasus = E. nose, + palatum, the palate; see palatal*] Same as *nasopalatine*.

nasopalatine (ná-zó-pál'á-tin), *a.* [*< L. nasus = E. nose, + palatum, the palate, + -ine; see palatine*] Of or pertaining to the nose and to the palate or palate-bone; nasopalatal. - **Nasopalatine canal** or **foramen**, one of the anterior palatine canals or foramina, for the transmission of a nasopalatine nerve from the nose to the mouth. - **Nasopalatine nerve**, a branch of Meckel's ganglion which ramifies in the mucous membrane of the nose and mouth. Also called *nerve of Scarpa*, *nerve of Cottonius*, and *internal sphenopalatine nerve*.

nasopharyngeal (ná-zó-fá-rín'jé-ál), *a.* [*< nasopharynx (-pharynx-) + -al*] Pertaining to the nasal fossae and the pharynx.

nasopharynx (ná-zó-fá-rín'jé), *n.* [*< L. nasus = E. nose, + NL. pharynx, q. v.*] That part of the pharynx which is behind and above the soft palate, directly continuous with the nasal passages; distinguished from *oropharynx*.

nasorbital (ná-zór'bi-tál), *a.* [*< L. nasus = E. nose, + orbita, orbit; see orbital*] Of or pertaining to the nose and the orbits of the eyes; orbitonasal; nasocular.

nasosubnasal (ná-zó-súb-ná-sál), *a.* [*< L. nasus = E. nose, + sub, under, + nasus = E. nose; see nasal*] Connecting the nasal and the subnasal point. See *craniometry*.

Nassa (nas'á), *n.* [*NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < L. nassa, nassa*, a wicker basket with a narrow neck for catching fish, a weed.] The leading genus of *Nassidae*. Some of the species are known as *dog-whelks*. Several abound on the Atlantic coast of the United States, as *N. obsoleta* and *N. trisulcata*.

Nassau grouper. A West Indian fish; same as *hamlet*.

Nassellaria (nas-el-á-ri-á), *n. pl.* [*NL., < nassella, dim. of L. nassa, a wicker basket; see Nassidæ, + -aria*] Haeckel's name of radiolarians with the central capsule originally invariably uniaxial, oval, or conical, with two different poles of the axis, having at one pole the characteristic porous area through which the whole of the pseudopodia project like a bush.

nassa-fish (nas'á-fish), *n.* The angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.

Nassidæ (nas'í-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Nassa + -idæ*] A family of bivalve-like or wheel-like gastropods, typified by the genus *Nassa*; the dog-whelks. The animal has a large foot generally bled behind, a long siphon, and a radula with the numerous teeth multidentate, and the lateral ones generally armed with intermediate denticles. The operculum is muscular and usually serrate. The shell is generally small, compact, and highly sculptured, with a twisted or plaited columella, and usually a callosal or columellar line. The species are numerous and occur in all seas. See first cut under *dog-whelk*.

Nassine (nas-sí-né), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Nassa + -ine*] The *Nassidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Buccinidae*; the dog-whelks.

nast (nást), *n.* [*< nasty*] Dirt; nastiness. Halliwell. [*Prov. Eng.*]

nast². An obsolete contraction of *ne hast*, *hast not*.

nasten (nás'tán), *v. t.* [*< nast¹ + -en*] To render nasty. Halliwell. [*Prov. Eng.*]

nastily (nás'ti-lí), *adv.* In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily; disagreeably; unpleasantly.

nastiness (nás'ti-nés), *n.* 1. The character of being filthy; filthiness; dirtiness; filthy habits or condition.

The nastiness of the beastly multitude. Sir J. Haycraft.

2. Disgusting taste; nauseousness.

That quality of unmitigated nastiness which so familiarly attests the goodness of our Western dogs. The Atlantic, XXI. 336.

3. Disagreeableness; unpleasantness; as, the general nastiness of the weather. [*Colloq., chiefly in Great Britain.*] -- 4. Meanness; dishonorableness; as, the nastiness of the trick. [*Colloq.*] -- 5. That which is filthy; filth.

The swine is as filthy when he lies close in his sty as when he comes forth and shakes his nastiness in the street. South, *Sermons*, VIII. 1.

6. Moral filth or filthiness; grossness or indecency; obscenity.

The common quality, however, of all Dryden's comedies is their nastiness, the more remarkable because we have ample evidence that he was a man of modest conversation. Lowell, *Among my books*, 1st ser., p. 65.

= Syn. Foulness, defilement, pollution.

nasturtium (nas-tér'shon), *n.* See *nasturtium*. 2. **Nasturtium** (nas-tér'shi-um), *n.* [*NL. (R. Brown, 1812), < L. nasturtium, a cross, with ref. to its somewhat acrid smell, < L. natus, = E. nose, + torquere, pp. torus, twist; see tort*] 1. A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferae* and the tribe *Arabideæ*, known by the pod with seeds in two rows and turgid valves. There are about 20 species, branching herbs, in water or on land, usually with small white flowers, pinately divided leaves, and pods short or elongated. They bear the general name of *water-cress*.



Flowering plant of *Nasturtium officinale*. A flower, 2, pod.

but *N. officinale* is the water-cress proper, a creeping herb of springs and brooks, much cultivated, a native of Europe and temperate Asia, naturalized in America and elsewhere, particularly in New Zealand, where it is said to grow so luxuriantly as to choke up rivers. Other species, as the wide-spreading *N. palustre*, the marsh-cress, are woody, looking plants of little consequence.

2. [*l. c.*] One of various species of the genus *Tropaeolum*. The most common is *T. majus*, the Indian cross or lack's head, a showy climber, the large flowers varying from orange to scarlet and crimson. A smaller sort with pale flowers is *T. minus*. A third kind is the tuberosous *nasturtium*, *T. tuberosum*. These plants are considered antiscorbutic; the fruits are pickled and used in the place of capers, and the leaves and flowers serve for a salad.

3. [*l. c.*] A rich orange color. See *capucine*.

Nastus (nas'tus), *n.* [*NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1799), so called as having the stem not hollow, but filled with pith; < Gr. nastic, filled, solid*] A genus of tall grasses of the tribe *Hambuseæ*, known by the numerous empty glumes, the grain adnate to the pericarp. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of the Mascarene Islands, of tree-like habit, with leaves like those of the bamboo, and one-flowered spikelets in panicles. *N. Borbonicus* of the Isle of Bourbon (or Island Bourbon) forms a belt entirely around the mountain of the island. It is a fine species, reaching a height of 30 feet.

nasty (nás'tí), *a.* [A var. of the earlier *nasky*.] 1. Filthy; dirty; foul; unclean, either literally or figuratively. (a) Physically filthy or dirty.

Honeying and making love over the nasty city. Black, *Hamlet*, III. 4. 64.

I am a *nasty* heap than those, and may
Taint thy sweet Lustre by my filth's excess.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 135.
A people breaths not more *savage* and *nasty*; crusted
with dirt.
Sandys, Traveller, p. 86.

(b) Of filthy habits

Therefore the Lord, this Day, with loathsome filth
Plagues poor and rich, the *nasty* and the nice,
Both Man and beast.
Spenser, II. of the Barons' Wars, II. The Laws.

This day our captain told me that our landmen were
very *nasty* and slovenly, and that the gun-deck, where they
lodged, was so beastly and noisome with their victuals
and beastliness as would much endanger the health of
the ship.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, p. 12.

(c) Morally filthy; indecent; (d) Indelicate applied
to speech or behavior.

Sir Thomas More, in his answer to Luther, has thrown
out the greatest heap of *nasty* language that perhaps ever
was put together.
Rp. Atterbury.

2. Nauseous; disgusting to taste or smell: as,
a *nasty* medicine.—3. In a weakened sense,
disagreeable; bad. [Colloq., Eng.]

Lady A. — said here (in England) at a dinner, . . .
speaking to her husband, . . . who thought it proper not
to touch his soup. Do take some, A. — It's not at all
nasty.
R. G. White, England Without and Within, xvi.

4. Foul; stormy; disagreeable; unpleasant;
applied to the weather. Compare *dirty* and
foul in the same sense. [Colloq., Eng.]

A stormy day is called in England a *nasty* day.
R. G. White, England Without and Within, xvi.

5. Troublesome; annoying; difficult to deal
with, or threatening trouble; of a kind to be
avoided: as, a *nasty* customer to deal with; a
nasty cut or fall.—6. Ill-mannered; mean; dishonorable;
hateful: as, a *nasty* remark; a *nasty*
trick. [Colloq.]

She is a *nasty*, hardened creature; and I do hate her.
. . . How a woman can be so *nasty* I can't imagine.
Trolope, Is he Popenjoy? lix.

—Syn. 1 and 3. *Nasty, Filthy, Foul, Dirty.* These words
are on the descending scale of strength. *Nasty* is the
strongest word in the language for that which is offensive to
sight, smell, or touch by the quality of its uncleanness
or uncleanliness. The English fondness for the colloquial
use of the word in connection with bad weather, and figuratively
for anything disagreeable, is not matched by
anything in America, on the contrary, the word is con-
sidered too strong for ordinary or delicate use, and *foul* is
used of bad weather. All the words apply to that which
is filled or covered in considerable degree with anything
offensive. The moral uses of the word correspond with the
physical.

nasty-man (näs'ti-man), *n.* See *garroting*.

Nasua (näs'sü-i), *n.* [NL., < L. *nasua* = E. *nose*; see *nose*.] The only genus of conimondids, of
the subfamily *Nasutinae*. Several described species
are reducible to two, *N. nasua* and *N. rufa*. The genus
was founded by Storr, 1780. See *cut* under *cutt*.

Nasutinae (näs-sü-ti-nö), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nasua*
+ *-inae*.] A subfamily of the racoon family,
Procyonidae, typified by the genus *Nasua*; the
conimondids or conitis. They have an extremely long
snout, with corresponding modification of the cranial
bones; the auditory bulla is small and flattened, and the
mustoid extremity. See *cut* under *cutt*.

nasuline (näs'sü-i-n), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or per-
taining to the *Nasutinae*. II. *n.* A member of the *Nasutinae*; a coniti.

nasus (näs'sus), *n.* [L., = E. *nose*; see *nose*.] 1. In *anat.*, the nose; the nasal or-
gan.—2. In *entom.*, same as *clypeus*. 3. *For-
micate nasus*. See *formicate*. Included *nasus*. See *in-
clude*.

Nasutes (nä-su'tö), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L.
nasutus, large-nosed: see *nasute*.] In Nitzsch's
system of classification (1829), a superfamily of
birds, equivalent to the *Falcones* or *Procellari-
idae* of authors in general, including the petrels,
albatrosses, shearwaters, and their relatives.

nasute (nä-süt'), *a.* [— OF. *nasu*, *nazu*, < L.
nasutus, large-nosed, hence critical, censorious,
< *nasus* = E. *nose*: see *nose*.] 1. Having
a long or large nose or snout; snouty; specif-
ically, in *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Nasutes*;
ubimarial.—2. Having a quick or delicate per-
ception of smell; keen-scented.

They are commonly discovered by a *Nasute* whine, pur-
posely brought up.
Keelyn, Acetalia, p. 39.
Hence —3†. Critical; nice; censorious; cap-
tious.

The *nasute* critics of this age see at something of pride
in the celestastika.
Rp. Gardner, Hesperides (1833), p. 203. (Latham.)

nasuteness (nä-süt'nes), *n.* The quality of being
nasute; acuteness of scent; hence, nice discern-
ment. *Th. H. More.*

nasutiform (nä-süt'i-förm), *a.* [< L. *nasutus*,
long-nosed (see *nasute*), + *forma*, form.] In
entom., produced in an elongate form in front
of the head: said of the clypeus.

nat¹, *adv.* A Middle English form of *not*.

nat². A Middle English contracted form of
ne at, not at, or nor at.

nat³ (nat), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *natt*, *natte*;
< ME. *natte*, < OF. *natte*, < LL. *natta*, a mat.
Nat³ is ult. a var. of *natt¹*, as *nape²*, *napp*—
in *naphin*, etc., are of the prob. ult. identical *napp¹*:
see *natt¹*, *napp¹*.] A mat. *Palsgrave*.

nat⁴ (nat), *n.* [E. Ind.] In Burma and Siam, a
spirit or angel powerful for evil and for punish-
ment; a demon; a genie.

natal¹ (nä'täl), *a. and n.* [< ME. *natal*, < OF.
natal (vernacularly *natt*, *noel*, > E. *noel*, *noel*,
F. *natal* = Sp. *Pg.* *natal* = It. *natale*, < L. *natalis*,
pertaining to birth or origin, < *nasci*, pp. *natus*,
be born: see *nascit*. Cf. *noel*.] I. *a.* 1. Of
or pertaining to one's birth; connected with or
dating from one's birth.

And thou, prophetic star, whose sacred Pow'r
Presided over the Monarch's natal Hour,
Thy radiant Voyages for ever run.
Prior, Prof. spoken at Court on Her Majesty's Birthday,
(1704.)

2. Presiding over birthdays or nativities.
By *natal* Joves feast. *Chaucer, Troilus, III. 150.*

3†. Native; own; original.
Seed in *natal* soil.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

How young Columbus seem'd to rove,
Yet present in his *natal* grove.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

—Syn. 1. *Natural*, etc. See *nature*.

II. *n.* A person's nativity; birthday. [Rare.]
Why should not we with joy record and sing
The blessed *natals* of our heavenly king?
Fitz-Gilbert, Blessed Birthday (1834), p. 1. (Latham.)

natal² (nä'täl), *a.* [< L. *natis*, rump: see *nates*.]
Pertaining to the nates or buttocks; gluteal.

natalitial (nä'tä-lish'äl), *a.* [As *nataliti-ous* +
-al.] Of or pertaining to one's birth or birth-
day; consecrated to one's nativity.

The quarre, which is within a mile of the Parish of Ad-
combe, my dear *natalitial* place. *Coghill, Crutches, I. 54.*

natalitious (nä'tä-lish'üs), *a.* [— OF. *natalitius* =
Sp. *Pg.* *natalicio* = It. *natalizio*, < L. *natalis*,
pertaining to birth or to a birthday, < *nat-*
alis, of birth: see *natal¹*.] Same as *natalitial*.

natality (nä'täl'i-ti), *n.* [— F. *natalité*, < L. *na-*
talis, of birth: see *natal¹*.] 1†. Birth.

I should doubt whether Samuel Foote visited Truro
more than once since the *natality* of Mr. Polwhele was
proclaimed to his kindred.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. lxxvii.

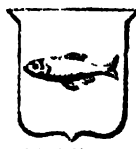
2. The ratio of the number of births in a given
time, as a year, to the total-number of popula-
tion; birth rate.

The European defective classes, whose *natality* and in-
fantile death rates are enormous, are forcibly exported in
great numbers to this country. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 100.*

nataloin (nä'täl'ö-in), *n.* [< *Natal* (see *def.*) +
-oin.] A bitter principle contained in *Natal*
or Cape aloes. See *aloin*.

Natalus (nä'täl'üs), *n.* [NL.] A genus of
tropical American bats of the family *Vesper-
tilionidae* and subfamily *Miniopterinæ*, having 2
incisors and 3 premolars in each upper half-jaw
and 3 incisors and 3 premolars in each lower
half-jaw, and a short conical fragus. *N. stramineus*
is an example.

natant (nä'tant), *a.* [< L. *natant* (t-ns), ppr. of
natant (> It. *natant* = Sp. *Pg.* *nadar* = OF.
nater, *naer*), swim, freq. of *nare*,
swim, sail, flow, fly, cf. Gr. *nao*, flow, *nao*, swim.] Swim-
ming; floating. Specifically: (a) In *bot.*, same as *natant*. (b) In *bot.*,
swimming on or in the water, or
of pertaining to the *Natantes* or *Na-*
tantia. (c) In *bot.*, floating on the sur-
face of water, swimming, as the leaf
of an aquatic plant.



A Fish Natant

Natantes (nä'tant'ez), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *na-*
tant (t-ns), ppr. of *natant*, swim: see *natant*.] 1. In
Cuvier's classification, the third tribe of the coral
family, corresponding to the modern *Pennatul-*
idae of alcyon mar. polyps. It contained the
genera *Pennatula*, *Urolophus*, *Verrillium*, and
Umbellaria.—2. In Lamarck's classification
(1801-12), an order of *Polyp.* containing the
cinroids.—3. In Walckenaer's classification, a
division of spiders, such as those of the genus
Arachnoida: the diving- or water-spiders.—4.
The swimming birds. See *Natatoria*.

Natantia (nä'tant'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of
L. *natant* (t-ns), ppr. of *natant*, swim: see *natant*.]
1. The free rotifers: opposed to *Sessilia*.—2†. In
Illiger's classification of mammals (1811),
the fourteenth order, containing the sirenians
and cetaceans as two families, *Sirenia* and *Cete*;

same as *Mutillata*.—3. In *conch.*: (a) A division
of asyngobranchiate gastropods, containing the
natant or free-swimming oceanic or pelagic
forms usually called *heteropoda*, and corre-
sponding to the class or order *Heteropoda*:
opposed to *leptantia*. (b) A section of cepha-
late mollusks proposed for the cephalopoda.—
4. A suborder of peritrichous ciliate infusori-
ans, containing those which are free-swimming,
opposed to *Sedentaria*.

natantly (nä'tant-li), *adv.* In a natant man-
ner; swimmingly; floatingly.

natatiles (nä'tä-til), *a.* [< LL. *natatilis*, that
can swim, < L. *natat*, swim: see *natant*.] That
can swim; capable of swimming.

A *Natatile* Beet (the water-beet), do you say? Nay, re-
ther a Caccatile Beast. Who ever heard of, or ever read the
Name of, a Swimming Beet?
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 147.

natation (nä'tä-shön), *n.* [— F. *natation* = *Pg.*
natação, < L. *natalis* (n-), a swimming, a swim-
ming-place, < *natat*, swim: see *natant*.] The
art or act of swimming. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg.*
Err. iv. 6.

Natatores (nä'tä-tö-réz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L.
natator, a swimmer, < *natat*, swim: see *natant*.]
In *ornith.*: (a) In some systems, as those of Vig-
ors and Swainson, the order of palmiped birds,
or those which habitually swim; the swimmers.
It was one of the groups of the quinary system, correlated
with *Insectores*, *Sensuores*, *Raptores*, and *Grallatores*. (Not
in use.) (b) By Blyth (1849) restricted to the
Lamellirostres.

natatorial (nä'tä-tö-ri-äl), *a.* [< *natatory* +
-al.] Swimming or adapted for swimming;
natatory; specifically, of or pertaining to the
Natatores.

natatorious (nä'tä-tö-ri-üs), *a.* [< *natatory* +
-ous.] Same as *natatorial*.

natatorium (nä'tä-tö-ri-üm), *n.*; pl. *natatori-
ums*, *natatoria* (-ümz, -ä). [LL. a place for
swimming, < *natatorius*, pertaining to a swim-
mer: see *natatory*.] A swimming-school; a
place for swimming.

natatory (nä'tä-tö-ri), *a.* [— F. *natatoire* =
Sp. *Pg.* *natatorio* (cf. It. *natatoria*, a bath, pool,
pond), < LL. *natatorius*, pertaining to a swim-
mer or to swimming, < L. *natator*, a swimmer,
< *natat*, swim: see *natant*.] 1. Swimming;
having the habit of swimming in water.

There is little doubt that the *natatory* Sirentan order
was derived from it (*Ambipoda*) by a process of degrada-
tion. *E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 278.*

2. Used in or adapted for swimming: as, *nata-*
tory organs; *natatory* membranes.

natch¹ (nach), *n. and v.* A dialectal form of
natch.

Loosh, man! he mery w' your *natch*,
Your bodkin's build. *Burns, To a Tailor.*

natch² (nach), *n.* [Formerly also *natch*: < ME.
nache, *nage*, < OF. *nache*, *nache*, *nache*, *nage*,
range (= It. *natica*), buttock, < ML. *natica*, < L.
nates, buttocks: see *nates*.] The buttocks or
rump. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Width [of a cow] at the *natch*, 14 inches.
Marsball. (Latham.)

natch-bone (nach'bön), *n.* [Formerly *nache-
bone*, etc.; < *natch* + *bone*, cf. *natch-bone*.] The
bone of the rump, as of an ox; an aitch-
bone.

nates (nä'téz), *n. pl.* [L. *nates*, usually in pl.
nates, buttock, rump.] 1. The buttocks; the
hemiches; the gluteal region of the body; in
man, the seat.—2. The larger, anterior pair of
prominences of the corpora quadrigemina or
optic lobes of the brain in man and other mam-
mals, the smaller, posterior pair being called
the *testes*. See *corpora quadrigemina*, under
corpus.—3. The umbones of a bivalve shell.

nathl. An obsolete contracted form of *ne hath*,
hath not. *Chaucer*.

nathe (näth), *n.* A corrupt form of *nace*.
[Prov. Eng.]

And let the restless spokes and whirling *nathes*
Of my eternit chariot on the proud
Aspiring back of towering Atlas rest.
Phillis of Seyms (1655). (Nares.)

nathelless, nathless (nä'thë-less, näth'les'),
adv. [< ME. *nathelless*, < AS. *nä thig liss*, not
the less: see *not*, the *less*.] Nevertheless;
not the less; notwithstanding. *Chaucer*.

Nathelless William with worthill him gruffe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4500.

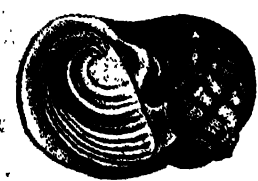
The torrid climate
Smote on him sore besides, vaulted with fire,
Nathelless he endured.
Milton, P. L., l. 238.

Nathelless, as we have had sudden reason to believe, this
Princess Elizabeth . . . has obtained certain knowledge
of the trains which we had laid. *Scott, Monastery, xvi.*

nathemore, nathemore (nā'thēm-ōr', nāth-ēm-ōr'), adv. [*< ME. as the more: see nō, the, more: Cf. nathless.*] Not the more; never the more.

But nathemore would that courteous swayne
To her yecld passage gainst his Lord to goe.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. viii. 12.

nat. hist. An abbreviation of *natural history*.
Natica (nat'ī-kē), n. [*NL.*, *< ML. "natica, in pl. natica, buttock: see natch."* Cf. *naticiform*.] The



Natica canrena.

lentic coast. *N. (Lunatia) heros* and 3) broad. Its egg masses, seen everywhere on the beaches, are popularly known as sand-anthers.

Naticidae (nā-tis'ī-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, *< Natica + -idae*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Natica*; a conspicuous group of carnivorous mollusks, mostly dwelling on sandy or gravelly sea-bottoms at moderate depths. The animal has a large flat foot provided with a distinct fold or propodium extended upon the head, tentacles slender, eyes abortive, teeth 3.1.3, the central one transverse, the lateral subrhombiform, denticulate, and the marginal uniform. The shell is generally subglobular, with a semilunar entire aperture and more or less callous about the umbilicus. They have sometimes been called *sea anthers*.



Natica albidus, with aperture and foot depositing its collar of eggs.

naticiform (nat'ī-sī-form), a. [*< NL. Natica, q. v. + -i-form, form.*] Having the form or aspect of the genus *Natica*; naticoid.

Naticina (nat'ī-sī-nā), n. [*NL.*, n- *Natica + -ina*.] A genus of gastropods of the family *Naticidae*.

Naticine (nat'ī-sī-nē), n. pl. [*NL.*, pl. of *Naticina*.] A subfamily of gastropods. *Sawinson*, 1840.

naticine (nat'ī-sī-nē), a. Pertaining or related to *Natica*; resembling a member of that genus.

naticoid (nat'ī-kōid), a. and n. [*< NL. Natica, q. v. + -oid*.] I. a. Like *Natica* or the *Naticidae*; naticiform or naticine. II. n. A member of the *Naticidae*.

naticum (nat'ī-sī-nūm), n. [*< L. nates, the buttocks, + -um, form.*] Like or likened to buttocks, as the umbones of a shell; as, the *naticum* tubercles of the brain.

The *naticum* protuberance of the temporal lobe.
Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 69.

nation (nā'shōn), n. [*< ME. nacion, nacioun, < OF. nacion, nation, naciun, F. nation = Pr. nacio, nacioun = Sp. nacion = Pg. nacio = It. nazione = D. natie = MLG. nacie = G. Sw. Dan. nation, < L. natio(-s), birth, a goddess of birth, a race, a people, < nasci, pp. natus, be born: see nascent.*] 1. In a broad sense, a race of people; an aggregation of persons of the same ethnic family, and speaking the same language or cognate languages.

There arryven Cristene Men and Saraynes and Men of alle Nacions.
Manderly, *Travels*, p. 25.

This land of Jerusalem is in the hands of many sordy Nacions, as of Jews, Canaues, Arabians.
Sir R. Gylforde, *Lylyngage*, p. 22.

2. In a narrower sense, a political society composed of a sovereign or government and subjects or citizens, and constituting a political unit; an organized community inhabiting a certain extent of territory, within which its sovereignty is exercised.

A nation may be defined as a body of population which its proper history has made one in itself, and as such distinct from all others.

A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, Int., p. xvi.

A nation is an organized community within a certain territory, or, in other words, there must be a place where its sole sovereignty is exercised.

Wooden, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 52.

Nation is nearly synonymous with people and in the United States it is applied to the whole body of the people coming under the jurisdiction of the Federal government. *Coley, Const. Limit* (5th ed.), *Frie, Const. Law*, 24.

Hence—3. A tribe, community, or congregation, whether of men or animals.

Even all the nation of unfortunate
And small birds about them looked were.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xii. 22.

There his well-woven toils and subtle trains
He laid, the brutish nation to ensnare.
Spenser, *Atlantick*, I. 66.

You are a subtle nation: you physicians!
B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, I. 2.

But lawyers are too wise a nation
To expose their trade to disputation.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. III. 482.

4. A division of students for voting purposes, according to their place of birth, as in the universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow, and formerly in that of Paris.

These several nations [in the university of Paris] first came into existence some time before the year 1213, and all belonged to the faculty of arts. Each of the nations was like a royal colony in a great measure self-governed.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 826.

5. Race; species; family; lineage.

Alas! that any of my nation
Should eere so foulely be disparaged by.
Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, I. 212.

Ful ofte tyme he hadde the bond bygonne
Aboven alle nacions in Pruce.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., I. 53.

6. A great number; a multitude. [*Colloq.*]

The French had such a nation of hedges, and copses, and ditches.
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, v. 21.

Law of nations. See *law*.—**Most favored nation clause.** See *clause*.—**Syn. 1 and 2.** Race, etc. See *people*.

nation (nā'shōn), adv. [*An adverbial use of nation, n. 6; prob. also in part an abbr. of "nation."*] Very; extremely; by vast deal; as, *nation mean*; *nation particular*. [*Prov. Eng. and New Eng.*]

There, full oft, 'tis nation cold
Knew *Dialect Nocks and Styls*. (*Barlett*)

It . . . makes a noise like father's gun.
Only a nation louder. *Yankee Doodle* (song).

national (nash'ōn-əl), a. [*= F. national = Sp. Pg. nacional = It. nazionale = D. nationaal = G. Sw. Dan. national, < NL. nationale, < L. natio(n)-, nation: see nation.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a nation, or a country regarded as a whole; opposed to *local* or *provincial*, and in the United States to *State*; as, *national troops*, *defenses*, *debt*, *expenditure*, etc.; hence, general; public; as, *national interests*; the *national welfare*.

The appt [of the people] rose against the interference of a foreign priest with their national concern.
Macaulay, *Burleigh*.

As a national tax levied by the Witan of old England, and passing into the hands of the king of old England, this tax [the banegeld] practically brought home the national idea as it had never been brought home before.
J. R. Green, *Comp. of Eng.*, p. 350.

2. Established and maintained by the nation, or by authority of its laws; as, *national banks*; a *national* system of education; a *national church*.—Peculiar or common to the whole people of a country; as, *national language*, *customs*, or *dress*; a *national trait*; a *national religion*; *national pride*.

They, in their earthly Canaan placed,
Long time shall dwell and prosper, but when slow
National interrupt their public peace.
Milton, *P. L.*, xii. 317.

To urge reformation of national ill.
Carver, *The Hasting Mill*.

4. Characterized by attachment or devotion to one's own race or country, or its institutions.

His high and sudden elevation naturally raised him up a thousand enemies among a proud, puffed-up and intensely national people.
Prescott, *Fred. and Is.*, II. 5.

National air. See *air*. **National Assembly.** In French *As.*, (a) *see assembly*. (b) The name of the popular assembly after the revolution of 1848, and again in 1871 after the fall of the second empire in 1870. (c) According to the Constitution of 1875, the name of the two houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, when in joint session.

National bank. See *bank*. **National church.** The church established by law in a country or nation, generally representing the prevalent form of religion. In England the national church is Anglican or Episcopal, and in Scotland the national church is Protestant and Presbyterian—the sovereign being in both countries the temporal head of the church, and represented at the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland by a commissioner.—**National convention.** Council, Covenant. See *convention*.—**National Currency Act.** See *currency*.—**National debt.** See *debt*. **National domain.** See *domain*.—**National ensign.** The flag of a nation.

National guard. (a) An armed force identified with the French revolutionary epoch, first formed in 1792 under the name of *garde nationale*. It was abolished by the government in 1827, but reorganized in 1830, and formed an important part of the armed force of the kingdom under Louis Philippe. (b) A name sometimes given to the organized militia in some parts of the United States. Abbreviated *N. G.* **National Institute.** See *Institute of France*, under *Institute*.—**National liberals.** See *liberal*.—**National party.** In U. S. Hist., a name of the Greenback-Labor party (which see, under *greenback*).—**National Republicans.** salute, schools, etc. See the nouns.

nationalisation, nationalise, etc. See *nationalization, etc.*

nationalism (nash'ōn-al-izm), n. [*< national + -ism.*] 1. National spirit or aspirations; devotion to the nation; desire for national unity, independence, or prosperity.

The Sequant, as the representatives of nationalism, knowing that they could not stand alone, had looked for friends elsewhere.
Frederick, *Cesar*, p. 221.

2. [*cap.*] Specifically, in Ireland, the political program of the party that agitates for more or less complete separation from Great Britain.

3. An idiom or a phrase peculiar to a nation; a national trait or peculiarity.

nationalist (nash'ōn-al-ist), n. and a. [*< national + -ist*.] 1. n. In *theol.*, one who holds to the divine election of entire nations as distinguished from that of particular individuals. *Quarterly Rev.*—2. A member of a Jewish political party in the time of Christ; a zealot.—3. [*cap.*] A supporter of Irish nationalism.

The Unionists cried out against a remedy for the coercion of the disloyal Irish *Nationalists* which would necessitate the coercion by the latter of the loyal inhabitants of Ulster.
Appleton's *Ann. Cyc.*, 1888, p. 412.

II. a. Of or pertaining to nationalists; advocating or upholding nationalism.

nationality (nash'ōn-al-ē-tē), n.; pl. *nationalities* (-tēz). [*= F. nationalité = Sp. nacionalidad; as national + -ity.*] 1. The fact of being a member of a particular nation; birth and membership in a particular nation; relationship by birth and race to a particular nation; as, the *nationality* of an immigrant.—2. Relationship as property, etc., to a particular nation, or to one or more of its members; as, the *nationality* of a ship.—3. The people constituting a particular nation; a nation; a race of people.

When the revolution of 1848 broke out, oppressed nationalities were heard of everywhere.
H. S. Edwards, *Polish Captivity*, II. vi. (*Latham*.)

Hadjis and men, hants from all the neighboring countries elbow the native Persians, and each nationality is easily distinguished.
O'Donnell, *Merv*, 21.

The war which established our position as a vigorous nationality has also sobered us.
Lambert, *Study Windows*, p. 74.

4. Separate existence as a nation; national unity and integrity.

Institutions calculated to insure the preservation of their nationality.
Quoted in H. S. Edwards's *Polish Captivity*, II. vi.

The partition of Poland . . . was the event that forced the idea of nationality upon the world.
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 226.

5. Nationalism; devotion or strong attachment to one's own nation or country.

In antiquity they [the Jews] developed an intense sentiment of nationality.
J. Pake, *Idea of God*, p. 72.

nationalization (nash'ōn-al-ē-zā'shōn), n. [*< national + -ation.*] 1. The act of rendering national in character instead of local.

Calhoun's letter to Pickens was the official proclamation of the nationalization of slavery, only, however, so far as it imposed duties upon the Union, but by no means with regard to any corresponding rights.
H. von Holst, *John C. Calhoun* (trans.), p. 238.

2. The act of making national as regards possession, use, and control; especially, as advocated by many socialists, the abolition of private property, as in lands, railways, etc., and the vesting of it in the nation for national use; as, the *nationalization* of land.

Without compensation, nationalization of the land is flagrantly unjust and quite hopeless, with compensation, its benefits are remote and doubtful.
O'Brien, *Tr. of Lavelley's Socialism*, p. 302.

Nationalization of the land makes its appearance in the list of many a London Working Men's Club. *Nationalization* of ordinary capital and state regulation of wages appear hardly less frequently.
Contemporary *Rev.*, LIII. 140.

Also spelled *nationalism*.

nationalize (nash'ōn-al-ē-zē), v. t.; pret. and pp. *nationalized*, ppr. *nationalizing*. [*< national + -ize.*] 1. To make national; as, to *nationalize* an institution.—2. To give the character of a nation to; stamp with the political attachments which belong to citizens of the same nation; as, to *nationalize* a foreign colony.

New England now [1891] contains a million and a half of inhabitants of all colonies that ever were founded the largest, the most assimilated, and, to use the modern jargon, *nationalized*.
Fisher Ames, *Works*, II. 124.

3. To make the property of the state or nation for national uses; abolish private ownership in, and vest in the nation for national use; as, to *nationalize* the land of a country.

Rome again and again nationalized large tracts of land, and again and again made provision for the poor to occupy it. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX, 76.

Also spelled *nationalise*.

nationalizer (nash'on-ah-l-iz-er), *n.* [*< nationalize + -er*.] One who advocates nationalization, as of land, railways, etc. Also spelled *nationaliser*.

Mr Rowland Hill and the English railway nationalizers proposed that the state should own the lines, but that the companies should continue to work them.

Contemporary Rec., LIV, 334.

nationally (nash'on-ah-l-i), *adv.* In a national manner or way; with regard to the nation; as a whole nation.

The Jews . . . being nationally capored to God by covenant. *Smith, Sermons*, II, 1.

nationalness (nash'on-ah-l-ness), *n.* The state of being national. *Johnson*.

nationhood (nash'on-ah-l-hud), *n.* [*< nation + -hood*.] The state of being a nation.

Toward growth into nationhood.

The Century, XXXI, 107.

natia (nā'ti-ā), *n.*; pl. *natia* (-lēz). [*L. natia*, pl. the buttocks; see *natia*.] In anat., one of the buttocks; either half of the gluteal region; commonly in the plural. See *natia*.

native (nā'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. natif, naïf = Fr. natia, natia*.] *Sp.* *Fig.* *It. nativo*, *< L. nativus*, born, inborn, innate, natural, native, *< nati*, pp. *natus*, be born; see *nascant*. [*< F. naïf, naïve*.] *I. a.* 1. Coming into existence by birth; having an origin; born.

Anaximander's opinion is, that the gods are native, rising and vanishing again in long periods of time.

Cutler, Intellectual System, I, III, 4, 23.

2. Born of one's self; own.

There is but one amongst the four
That is my native son.

Gentleman in Thrust (Child's Ballads, VIII, 162).

3. Of or pertaining to one by birth, or the place or circumstances of one's birth; as, native land; native language.

Ere the King my fair country got,
This land that's nativest to me,
Many of his nobles still be could.

Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI, 20).

The language I have learn'd these forty years,
My native English, now I must forgoe.

Shak., *Rich.* II, I, 3, 100.

But still for native skills
The pitying Angel weeps.

Whittier, *Lay of Old Times*.

4. Of indigenous origin or growth; not exotic or of foreign origin or production; belonging by birth; as, the native grapes of the South; a native name.

Ere her native king
Shall falter under foul rebellion's arms.

Shak., *Rich.* II, III, 2, 25.

They feigned adventitious, not native.

Racine, *Fables*, XI, Expl.

Our mode, in its most enchanting form, is purely native, independent of any Saxon, Danish, or Norman aid.

O'Curry, *Anc. Irish*, II, xxxviii.

Bayard Taylor always considered himself native to the East, and it was with great delight that in 1851 he found himself on the banks of the Nile. *Evening Post*, XVII, 91.

[With reference to names or other words, *native* is especially used to designate a name or word indigenous in a country or among a people beyond the ordinary pale of Anglo-Saxon or European civilization; thus, the native products and customs of the barbarous tribes of Africa or Australia or of the imperfectly civilized peoples of India, Arabia, etc., have "native names" which are commonly so referred to when it is inconvenient or impossible to give a precise designation of the language, or etymological history of the word, concerned. In this dictionary, in the etymological column, "native name" means a name used and usually originating in the country or among the people indicated in the definition or otherwise.]

5. Connected by birth; hence, closely related; near.

To join like likes and kiss like native things.

Shak., *All's Well*, I, 1, 238.

There's consolation when a friend laments us, but when a parent grieves, the anguish is too native.

Steele, *Lying Lover*, v, 1.

6. Being the place of birth (of). [*Rare*.]

Athena, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, native to famous wits
Or hospitable.

Milton, *P. R.*, iv, 241.

7. Conferred by birth; inborn; hereditary; not artificial or acquired; natural.

I owe nothing in you more than your innocence, you retain so native a simplicity.

R. Johnson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v, 2.

High minds, of native pride and force,
Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse!

Scott, *Marmion*, III, 18.

It is not what a poet takes, but what he makes out of what he has taken, that shows what native force is in him.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 154.

8. Occurring in nature pure or uncombined with other substances; said of mineral products, and especially of the metals: as, native mercury; native copper; also used to describe any mineral occurring in nature in distinction from the corresponding substance formed artificially: as, galena occurs native and also as a furnace product. — **Native American party.** See *American*. — **Native bear, native sloth.** Same as *hoka*. — **Native bread, a fungus, *Mytilus Australis*, used by the natives of Australia as a sort of bread.** It is often several inches in diameter, and when dry looks like a hard, compact lump of sugar. — **Native cat, the spotted cat of Australia.** — **Native cinnamon, cod, devil, mercury, trooper, etc.** See the nouns. — **Native companion, the large gray cinnam of Australia.** — **Fig. 7. *Natua*, *Nature*, *Natural*.** *Natua* has the narrow meaning of belonging to the event of one's birth, hence it is chiefly used with such words as *day, hour, star*. *Nature* means conferred by birth: as, *native genius*; or, belonging by birth or origin: as, *native place, country, language*. *Natural* applies to that which is by nature, as opposed to the work of art. *Nature* is opposed to that which is acquired, *natural* is opposed to that which is elaborated by rules. — **4. *Indigena*, etc.** See *original*.

II. *n.* 1. One born in a certain place or country, a person or thing which derives its origin from a specified place or country.

Well hast thou known proud Troy's perfidious land,
And well her natives' moil at thy hand!

Pope, *Iliad*, VI, 70.

That shadowy realm where hope is a native.

H. G. Mitchell, *Reveries of a Bachelor*.

[Any person born in a given country is a *native* of it; but the term, with reference to a country, is naturally most used by foreigners, to whom as discoverers, explorers, travelers, writers, etc., "the natives" are the aboriginal inhabitants, until in the progress of settlement and colonization the native-born colonists claim or receive the name of "native" also.]

2. In feudal times, one born a serf or villein, as distinguished from a person who had become so in any other way.

So that neither we nor our successors for the future shall be able to claim any right in the aforesaid *(native)* on account of his nativity, i. e., being in the condition of a *native*, or slave, or Whalley, saying to us our right and challenge with respect to any others our *natives*.
St. Gregory de Nyssa, Abbot of Whalley, who died in 1290, quoted in *Baker's Hist. Lancashire*, II, 9, note.

By acts of emancipation or manumission the *native* was made a freeman, even though with the disabilities he lost the privilege of maintenance which he could claim on the land of his lord.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 405.

3. In *astrology*, a person born under that aspect of the stars which is under consideration.

The length of time in which the apheta and anaretia, as posited in each respective figure of a nativity, will be in forming a conjunction or coming together in the same point of the heavens, is the precise length of the *native's* life.

Sidley, *Astrology*, p. 404.

4. [*cap.*] In *U. S. politics*, same as *Know-nothing*. See *American party*, under *American*.

— 5. An oyster raised in a bed other than the natural one.

Oysters raised in artificial beds are called *natives*, and are considered very superior to those which are dredged from the natural beds.

Lib. Universal Knowledge, XI, 159.

His eyes were used on a newly opened oyster shop on a magnificent scale with *natives* laid out deep in circular marble basins in the windows.

Dickens, *Sketches, Characters*, VII.

6. Natural source; origin.

Which they have oft a made against the Senate,
All cause vain, could never be the *Nature*
Of our so frank Donation.

Shak., *Don.* (folio 1623), III, I, 129.

[Some modern editions read *have nature*.]

native-born (nā'tiv-born), *a.* Born in the country specified or understood.

Surely no native-born woman loves her country better than I love America.

The Century, XXXVIII, 601.

natively (nā'tiv-ly), *adv.* By birth; naturally; originally.

We wear hair which is not *natively* our own.

Jos. Taylor (A. Arth.), *Handsome*, p. 77.

nativeness (nā'tiv-ness), *n.* The state of being native, or produced by nature; naturalness.

nativism (nā'tiv-iz-m), *n.* [*< native + -ism*.] 1. In *philos.*, the doctrine of innate ideas; the view that sensation is not the sole source of knowledge, but that the mind possesses ideas or at least forms of thought and perception that are innate. See *innate*.

The author makes an exception in favor of the Stoics, who, he holds, concluded the truth that is in *nativism*.

Mind, XII, 428.

2. [*cap.*] In *U. S. politics*, the program of the Native American party (which see, under *American*).

But the baleful *nativism*, which had just broken out in 1844; in the great cities, and had been made the occasion of riot, devastation, and bloodshed in Philadelphia, had alarmed the foreign-born population.

H. Greeley, *Amer. Conflict*, I, 162.

nativist (nā'tiv-ist), *n.* [*< native + -ist*.] 1. In *philos.*, one who maintains the doctrine of innate ideas. — 2. [*cap.*] In *U. S. politics*: (a) One who supports or favors the program of the Native American party. (b) One who supports the program of the American party. See *American*.

Fillmore was in Europe when he was chosen by the *Nativists* of Philadelphia as their standard-bearer.

H. von Holst, *Const. Hist.* (trans.), V, 402.

nativistic (nā'tiv-ist-ik), *a.* [*< nativist + -ic*.] In *philos.*, of or pertaining to nativism or the nativists.

Thus the *nativistic* school of explanation is replaced by the "empiricist" school, as Helmholtz calls it.

Science, VI, 309.

nativity (nā'tiv-'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *nativities* (-tiz). [*< ME. nativita, < OF. nativete, F. nativité, also naveté (see naveté, naïvreté), = Sp. natividad = Pg. natividade = It. natività, < L. nativitas (-is), birth, < natus, born; see native*.] 1. The fact of being born; birth.

At thy nativity, a glorious quire
Of angels, in the fields of Bethlehem, sung
To shepherds, watching at their folds by night.

Milton, *P. R.*, I, 1, 242.

Christmas has come once more — the day devoted by the large majority of Christians to the commemoration of the Nativity of the Saviour. *Channing*, *Perfect Life*, p. 215.

2. The circumstances attending birth, as time, place, and surroundings.

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance, or death.

Shak., *St. W.*, v, 1, 4.

A Prince born for the good of Christendom, if a *Ray* in his *Nativity* had not hindered it.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 67.

3. In particular, the birth of Christ; hence, (a) the festival commemorating the birth of Christ; Christmas; (b) a picture representing the birth of Christ; as, the *Nativity* of Perugia in the hall of the Cambio at Perugia. — 4. In feudal times, the condition of servitude or villeinage. See *native*, *n.*, 2.

The different ranks of the bondmen or unfree class (in Scotland) have been preserved in the code of laws termed "quintan attachments." They are there termed *native men* (*nativi*), and we are told that there are several kinds of *nativity* or *bondage* (*nativitas* *sive* *bondagii*). Quoted in *Kilbuck-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 334.

5. In *astrology*, a scheme or figure of the heavens, particularly of the twelve houses, at the moment when a person was born; a horoscope.

As men which judge *nativities* consider not single stars, but the aspects, the concurrence and posture of them, so in this, though no particular past arrest me or divert me, yet all seems remarkable and enormous.

Deane, *Letters*, cxxiv.

Domicile of nativity. See *domicile*, 2. **Feast of the Nativity of Christ, Christmas.** — **Nativity of a saint**, in titles of church festivals, the day of a saint's physical death, regarded as his birth into a higher life. In the case of the Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist, however, the day of physical birth is meant, as in the *Nativity* of Christ. — **Nativity of St. John Baptist**, in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and the Anglican Church, a festival observed on June 24th, in honor of the birth of St. John the Baptist. — **Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary**, in the Roman Catholic and in the Greek Church, and also in the Anglican Calendar, a festival observed on September 8th, in commemoration of the birth of the Virgin Mary. — **To cast a nativity**, in *astrology*, to draw out a scheme of the heavens at the moment of birth, and calculate according to rules the future influence of certain stars upon the person then born.

nativity-pie (nā'tiv-'i-ti-pi), *n.* A Christmas pie. *Halliwel*.

And will drop you forth a libel, or a sanctified lie,
Betwixt every spoonful of a *nativity-pie*.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, I, 1.

nat. phil. An abbreviation of *natural philosophy*; so used in this work.

Natricidae (nā'tris-'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Natrrix (-is) + -idae*.] A family of colubrine snakes, named from the genus *Natrrix*; now merged in *Colubridae*.

Natricine (nā'tri-si'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Natrrix (-is) + -ine*.] A subfamily of *Colubridae*, typified by the genus *Natrrix*. It includes those having the head distinct, the body and tail moderately elongate, and the teeth ungrooved and not longer in front, as the black snakes of the United States (*Natrrix* or *Scaphis* and *Bacconia*) and numerous others.

natricine (nā'tri-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Natricine*.

Natrrix (nā'triks), *n.* [*NL., < L. natrrix*, a water-snake, *< natare*, swim; see *natant*.] 1. A genus of colubrine snakes to which various limits have been given. (a) By Laurenti (1768) it was used for a large assemblage now dissociated among many genera. (b) By Merriam it was used for species now combined under the genus *Tropidonotus*, including the *T. natrrix* of Europe and allied ones. (c) By Cope it was limited to the genus usually called *Scaphis*, represented by the giant black-snake of the United States.

2. [*i. e.*] A snake of this genus.

naturoboracite (nā'trō-bō-rā-'al-ait), *n.* [*< natron + boron + calcite*.] Same as *slawite*.

natrolite (nat'-ro-lit), *n.* [*< natron + Gr. lithos, a stone: see -lith.*] A scottish mineral occurring in slender acicular crystals, also in masses with a fibrous and radiating structure, generally of a white color and transparent to translucent. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminum and sodium (whence the name), common in cavities in basalt and other siliceous rocks, less so in granite and gneiss. Also called *soda-natrolite* and *needle-natrolite* — Iron natrolite, a dark-green variety of natrolite containing a considerable amount of iron.

natrometer (nā-trom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< natron + Gr. metron, a measure: see meter-1.*] An instrument for measuring the quantity of soda contained in salts of potash and soda. *E. H. Knight.*

natron (nā'tron), *n.* [= *F. Sp. natron*, *< Ar. natrān, nitran*, native carbonate of sodium: see *natr*, from the same source.] Native carbonate of sodium, or mineral alkali ($\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$). It is found in the ashes of several marine plants, in some lakes, as in those of Egypt, and in some mineral springs.

natr, *n.* See *nat*.

natter (nat'er), *v. i.* [*Cf. nattle*; cf. also *lecl. gnadde*, murmur.] To find fault; nag. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

"Ha' a drop o' warm broth?" said Lisbeth, whose natterly feeling now got the better of her nattering habit. *George Eliot, Adam Bede*, iv.

nattered (nat'er-d), *a.* [*< natter + -ed*.] Peevish; querulous; impatient. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

As she said of herself she believed she grew more nattered as she grew older, but that she was conscious of her natteredness was a new thing. *Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth*, xxii. (*Darwin*)

natteredness (nat'er-d-ness), *n.* Peevishness; querulousness. See quotation under *nattered*.

natterjack (nat'er-jak), *n.* A very common European toad, *Bufo calamita*, belonging to the family *Bufo*. Its color is light-yellowish, inclining to brown, and clouded with dull olive, and it has a



Natterjack (*Bufo calamita*)

bright yellow line running along the middle of the back. It does not leap or crawl with the slow pace of a common toad, but its motion is more like running, and it has also the name of *walking toad* or *running toad*. It has a deep, hollow voice, which may be heard at a considerable distance.

natterjack-toad (nat'er-jak-tōd), *n.* Same as *natterjack*.

nattery (nat'er-i), *a.* [*< natter + -y.*] Petty; ill-natured; crabbed. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

nattes (natts), *n. pl.* [*< F. nattie*, a piece of nattering or braiding, a tress: see *nat*.] 1. The French word for nattering or braiding: used in English for such work when of unusual or ornamental character. Hence — 2. Surface-decoration resembling or suggesting intertwined or plaited work.

nattily (nat'i-li), *adv.* In natty manner; with neatness; sprucely; tidily. [*Colloq.*]

Sweeting alone received the pony like a smart, sensible little man as he was, putting it gallantly and nattily into his button-hole. *Charlotte Brontë, Shirley*, xv.

nattiness (nat'i-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being natty or neat. [*Colloq.*]

Everything belonging to Miss Nancy was of delicate purity and nattiness: . . . and as for her own person, it gave the same idea of perfect swaying neatness as the body of a little bird. *George Eliot, Silas Marner*, vi.

nattering (nat'ing), *n.* [*< nat + -ing*. Cf. *nattering*.] Nattering.

For covering the seats with nattering in the Dean's closet. *Public House of York, Gazette*, p. 248. (*Shope, Dict.*)

nattle (nat'l), *v. i.* [*pret.* and *pp. nattered, nattering*.] [*Origin obscure.*] 1. To nibble; munch. [*Scotch.*] — 2. To be busy about trifles; potter. [*Prov. Eng.*] — 3. In *coal-mining*, to make a faint crackling or rustling sound premonitory of a giving way of the rock; fizzle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

natty (nat'i), *a.* [*Formerly also natty; a dial. dim. of neat*²: see *neat*², *neat*³.] Neat; tidy; spruce. [*Colloq.*]

How fine and how natty
Good housewife should jettie
From morning to night
Tusser, Husbandry, p. 130.

A connoisseur might have seen "points" in her which had a higher promise for maturity than Lucy's natty completeness. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss*, l. 7.

A very natty little officer, whose handsome uniform was a source of great pride and a matter of great care to him. *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX, 319.

natty-boxes (nat'i-bok'sez), *n. pl.* The contribution paid periodically by the workmen in various branches of trade to the trade-union to which they belong. [*Hallied.*] [*Prov. Eng.*]

natura (nā-tu'ra), *n.* [*1. < see nature*.] Nature; especially, nature personified. **Natura naturans**, nature regarded as a creative energy, the natural world with respect to its energizing principle. **Natura naturata**, nature regarded as a result or product of creative energy; the total of sensible objects, the natural world.

naturable (nat'ū-ra-bl), *a.* [*< OF. naturable, as nature + -able.*] 1. Natural. — 2. Kind. [*Hallied.*]

natural (nat'y-ral), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. natūrl, naturill, < OF. naturel, F. naturel = Sp. Pg. natural = It. naturale, < L. naturalis, by birth, in accordance with nature. < natura, birth, nature: see nature.*] 1. *a.* 1. Being such as one or it is by birth or by nature. (*a*) Lawfully born; legitimate — opposed to *adopted* and *illegitimate*. Then factor afterwards entered again. With the noble men, . . . and his natural brother. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. 8), l. 644.

Sept. 18, 1641. Grant of tuition, &c., of Anne Lawrence daughter, natural and legitimate daughter of Lawrence Edmundson, late of Maghull, co. Lancaster, deceased, to Thomas Edmundson of Maghull, aforesaid, her uncle. *Adm. Act Book*, P. C. Chester, quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser.], vi. 1.

(*b*) By birth merely; not legal; illegitimate; bastard, as, a natural son, a new which dates from the beginning of the seventeenth century.

In England we have unquestioned descendants by natural (i. e., illegitimate) descent of Stuart as well as Plantagenet. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., vi. 43.

2. Native; native-born; indigenous: as, natural citizens or subjects.

Before all things God commanded that the kings should be natural of the kingdom. That is to understand, that hee should be an Hebrew circumcised, & no Gentile. *Gen. xxviii*, letters (tr. by Holloway, 1677), p. 8.

Jewish ordinals we had some things natural, and of the perpetuity of these things no man doubteth. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, iv. 11.

Beside the natural inhabitants of the aforesaid places, they had, even in those days, traffic with Jews, Turks, and other foreigners. *Hakluyt* (Arber's Eng. Garner), l. 20.

3. Produced or implanted at birth or when constituted or made; conferred by nature; inherent or innate; not acquired or assumed; as, natural disposition; natural beauty; a natural gait.

A wretch whose natural gifts were poor. *Shak., Hamlet*, l. 6, 11.

God loving to bless all the means and instruments of his service, whether they be natural or acquired. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II, 250.

Acute has natural good sense, good nature, and discretion, so that every man enjoys himself in his company. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 286.

4. Born; being such as one or it is from birth.

I saw in Rosetta two of these naked adults, who are commonly natural fools, and are had in great veneration in Egypt. *Procure, Description of the East*, l. 14.

5. In keeping with or proper to the nature, character, or constitution; belonging to birth or constitution; normal: as, the natural position of the body in sleep; the natural color of the hair; hence, as easy, spontaneous, etc., as if constituting a part of or proceeding from the very nature or constitution: as, oratory was natural to him.

For custom doth imitate nature, and that which is ac- customable, the very same thing is now become natural. *Bacon's Book I* (F. 1, 3, 5), p. 257.

These clocks throughout the whole world be all of one colour, and that is the natural colour of the wood. *Sir T. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II, 4.

A certain continued form and quality, many times natural to the writer many times his peculiar by elation and art. *Pattenham, Art of Eng. Poets*, p. 123.

Persons in afflictment have carried burdens, and leaped ditches, and climbed walls, which their natural power could never have done.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 281.

Hence — 6. Not strained or affected; without affectation, artificiality, or exaggeration; easy; unaffected: applied to persons or to their conduct or manners, etc.

On the stage he was natural, simple, affecting. 'Twas only that when he was off he was acting. *Oldmixon, Reformation*.

With respect to the exercise of the pathetic judgment, children should be encouraged to be natural, and to pronounce opinion for themselves. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 442.

7. Obedient to the better impulses of one's nature; affectionate; kindly.

Was this a natural mother, was this naturally done, to publish the sin of her own son? *Latimer, Sermon bet. Edw. VI., 1580*.

No child can be too natural to his parent. *B. Jonson, Catiline*, III, 2.

8. In a state of nature; unregenerate; carnal; physical.

The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God. *1 Cor.* ii. 14.

You see, children, what comes o' tollerit' the natural heart: it's deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. She followed her natural heart, and nobody knows where she's gone to. *H. R. Stowe, Oldtown*, p. 333.

9. Formed, produced, or brought about by nature, or by the operations of the laws of nature; real; not artificial or cultivated: as, natural scenery; a natural bridge.

This rock is famous for a natural tunnel, passing directly through its heart. *B. Taylor, Northern Travel*, p. 376.

Confine our attention, in the first place, to natural meadow grass, let us glance at the process (of hay-making). *Encyc. Brit.*, l. 879.

A good deal of the beauty of natural objects turns on association. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 433.

10. Being in conformity with the laws of nature; happening in the ordinary course of things, without the intervention of accident or violence; regulated or determined by the laws which govern events, actions, etc.: as, natural consequences; a natural death.

To have and enjoy the said office of Governour, to him the said Sebastian Calisto during his natural life, without amending or diminishing from the same room. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, l. 209.

There is something in this more than natural, if philosophy could find it out. *Shak., Hamlet*, II, 2, 383.

It would seem natural that we should first of all have asked the question how the more understanding could arrive at all this knowledge a priori, and what extent, what truth, and what value it could possess. If we take natural to mean what is just and reasonable, then nothing could be more natural. But if we understand by natural what takes place ordinarily, then, on the contrary, nothing is more natural and more intelligible than that this examination should have been neglected for so long a time. *Kant*, tr. by Max Müller.

Saving men from the natural penalties of disquieting, eventually necessitates the infliction of artificial penalties in solitary cells on tread wheels and by the lash. *H. Spencer, Man vs. State*, p. 13.

11. Of or pertaining to nature; connected with or relating to the existing system of things; treating of or derived from nature as known to man, or the world of matter and mind; belonging to nature: as, natural philosophy or history; natural religion or theology; natural laws.

I call that natural religion which men might know . . . by the mere principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation. *Sp. Watson*.

The study of mental life has led us into paths far removed from those along which the explanation of natural phenomena is wont to move. *Lohr, Microcosmus* (trans.), l. 267.

12. Same as *naturalistic*, 3.

It is difficult to give an exact definition or even description of what I have called the natural view of man. Perhaps it may be best defined, negatively, as the view which denies to reason any spontaneous or creative function in the human constitution. *W. R. Soren, Ethics of Naturalism*, p. 29.

13. In *math.*, having 1 as the base of the system: applied to a function or number belonging or referred to such a system: as, natural numbers (that is, those beginning with 1); natural sines, cosines, etc. (those taken in arcs whose radii are 1). — 14. In *music*, a term applied either (a) to the distance or normal scale of C two scales; or (b) to an air or modulation of harmony which moves by easy and smooth transitions, changing gradually or but little into nearly related keys; or (c) to music produced by the voice, as distinguished from instrumental music; or (d) to the harmonies or overtones given off by any vibrating body.

over and above its original sound. — **Natural act**, an act which is connected with its subject by a natural cause. — **Natural allegiance**. See *Allegiance*, 1. — **Natural astrology**. See *Astrology*. — **Natural bait**, any article of food proper to a fish, used to induce the fish to take the hook, as distinguished from an artificial bait or imitation of the fish's natural food; sometimes simply called *bait*, when the artificial article is distinguished as a *lure*. Among natural baits are many small fishes, as minnows, frogs; certain crustaceans, as crawfish, worms of various kinds, mollusks of various kinds, some insects or their larvae, spawn of various fishes and crustaceans, etc. — **Natural being**. See *Being*. — **Natural belief**, an instinctive, a priori cognition. — **Natural body**, according to St. Paul's teaching, the physical body in its present visible condition; literally, the psychical body — that is, the body belonging to the soul, as the breath of life — opposed to *spiritual body*, the body belonging and adapted to the spirit or highest part of man's nature. See *soul*, *psychical*, *spiritual*. — It is known a *natural body*; it is raised a *spiritual body*. There is a *natural body* and there is a *spiritual body*. 1 Cor. xv. 44.

Natural cause, a cause which acts by natural necessity, as opposed to compulsion and to freedom. — **Natural child**, cognition, etc. See the nouns. — **Natural consciousness**, the form of consciousness possessed by all men; primary consciousness. — **Natural day**, a space of twenty-four hours.

In the space of a day natural
This is to say, in four and twenty hours.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 108.

Natural definition, a definition which states the essential parts of the thing defined, as when man is defined as a substance composed of a body and an intellectual soul.

— **Natural dualism**, finger-breadth, bannel, gas, goodness, etc. See the nouns. — **Natural egotistical idealism**, the doctrine that the immediate object in perception is a mode of the mind which it is determined to present by its own natural laws. — **Natural harmonic**, in musical instruments of the viol, lute, or harp families, one of the harmonics or overtones of an open string; opposed to *artificial harmonic*, which is derived from a stopped string. Also used pneumatically for any harmonic.

— **Natural harmony**, in music, harmony without modulations or derived chords. — **Natural hexachord**, in medieval music, the second hexachord (and also the fifth): so called because it began on C, the key-note of the "natural" key. See *key*. — **Natural history**, immutability, infirmity. See the nouns. — **Natural infancy**, a phrase sometimes used by law-writers to designate infancy under the age of seven years, as being a period of natural and complete incapacity in a legal sense. — **Natural intervals**. See *interval*. — **Natural key**. See *key*. — **Natural law**, the expression of right reason or the dictate of religion, influencing in nature and man, and having ethically a binding force as a rule of civil conduct, the will of man's Maker. — **Blackstone**. See *law of nature*, under *nature*.

— **Natural liberty**. See *liberty*. — **Natural line of sight**. See *sight*. — **Natural logarithm**. See *logarithm*. — **Natural logic**, love, maglo, magnet, man, marmalade, method, motion. See the nouns. — **Natural modulation**, in music, a modulation of one and direct character, as from a given key (tonality) to one of its near relatives.

— **Natural necessity**, necessity which springs from within, from an internal principle of development, not from outward compulsion. — **Natural obligation**, an expression used in the civil law, in two different cases: (a) Where two different persons, though no agreement express or implied had been made, came into such a relation that the prior was induced to impute to it some of the legal characteristics of an obligation, for example, the act of becoming jointly enriched at another person's expense. (b) Where an obligation was imperfect, so that no action could be maintained on it, and yet certain legal effects, which were not the same in all cases, were attributed to it by law. The equivalent English phrase is *imperfect obligation*. — **Natural order**, in bot., an order belonging to the natural system of classification. In contradistinction to one of an artificial system devised for the more convenience of a student. In this system all the organs must be taken into consideration, and the affinity of any two or more plants will be determined by their agreement or disagreement first in the more important organs and then in the less important. — **Natural perfection**, a perfection due to natural causes, or belonging to nature. — **Natural persons**. See *person*. — **Natural philosophy**, originally, the study of nature in general; now, more commonly, the branch of physical science which treats of those properties and phenomena of bodies which are unaccompanied by an essential change in the bodies themselves. It thus includes the various sciences classed under physics. See *physics*. Abbreviated *nat. phil.* — **Natural pitch**, the pitch of a wind instrument, especially of an organ-pipe, when not overblown. — **Natural price**, printing, etc. See the nouns. — **Natural propensity** or *appetite, a congenital or innate one, although it may not be actually developed until later in life. — **Natural realism**, the doctrine that the immediate object of perception is the real external object or thing. — **Natural rights**. See *right*. — **Natural scale**. See *natural key*, under *key*. — **Natural science**, a phrase employed in much the same signification as *natural history* in its widest sense, and used in contradistinction to *mental*, *moral*, or *mathematical science*. — **Natural selection**, theology, etc. See the nouns. — **Natural sign**, a sign which stands for its object independently of any human convention. Natural signs are either *formal*, standing for their objects in virtue of an bling them, or *matters of*, standing for their objects by virtue of some natural connection or real relation with them, as a weathercock to the wind. The former are called *icons*, the latter *indices*. The distinction seems to have originated with Euclid Venetus. — **Natural system**, in bot. See *Jussieu*, and *natural order*, above. — **Natural whole**, in bot., a whole determined by the logical comprehension, either an essential or a mathematical whole. — *Syn.* 1, 2, and 4. *Nat.*, etc. See *nature*.*

II. n. 14. That which is natural to one; natural quality, disposition, or expression.

That is, when he (our country poet) is most artificial, so to disguise and cloak it as it may not appear nor

seem to proceed from him by any study or trade of rules, but to be his natural.

Pultenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 282.
It is with depraved man, in his impure natural, that we must maintain this quarrel. *Sp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat.

And yet this much his course do approve,
He was not bloody in his natural.
Daniel, *Civil Wars*, lv. 42. (*Nares*.)

24. A natural gift or endowment.

But how out of purpose and place do I name art? When the professors are grown so absolute contenters of it, and presumers on their own natural, as they are deriders of all diligence that way. *H. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, To the Reader.

3. One born without the usual faculty of reasoning or understanding; a fool; an idiot.

This drivelling love is like a great natural, that runs lolling up and down to hide his bauble in a hole.

Shak., *R. and J.*, II. 4. 86.

I own the Man is not a Natural; he has a very quick sense, tho' very slow understanding.

Steele, *Conscious Lovers*, II. 1.

44. A native; an original inhabitant.

The more severe that these are to the natural, the greater their repute with the Spaniards, who enrich themselves by extorting from the other.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 202.

54. A production of nature.

The object *naturalis* have their specificall properties, and some wondrous virtues, and philosophy will not flatter the noblest or worstest natural in their venous or impurities.

Harsely, *Pierce's Supererogation*.

6. An oyster of natural wild growth, not planted. [*New Jersey*.] — 7. In music: (a) On the keyboard, a white key (digital) as distinguished from a black key. (b) In notation, the sign ♮, placed before a note to counteract the effect of a sharp or flat in the signature or previously introduced as an accidental. Natural is not used in signature except where a change of key takes place and one or more of the sharps or flats of the original signature are to be annulled. Also called a *cancel*. See *accidental*, *n.*, and *signature*. (c) A note affected by a ♮, or a tone thus represented. — 8. A kind of wig worn in England early in the eighteenth century.

In 1734 the peruke-makers advertised "full bottom toes, full bows, minister's bows, natural, half natural, Grecian flies, curly rows, curly levants, quills, quene's perukes, and huge wigs" among the variety of artificial head-gear which they supplied.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 509.

natural-born (nat'ū-rāl-bōrn), *a.* 1. Native in a country; not alien.

Natural-born subjects are such as are born within the dominions of the crown of England, that is, within the allegiance, or as it is generally called, the allegiance of the king.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president.

Constitution of the United States, art. II. § 1.

2. So by nature; born so: as, a natural-born fool.

naturalia (nat-u-rā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*Nat.*, neut. pl. of *L. naturalis*, natural; see *natural*.] The sexual organs.

naturalisation, naturalise. See *naturalization, naturalize*.

naturalism (nat'ū-rāl-izm), *n.* [= *F. naturalisme* = *Sp. naturalismo*; as *natural* + *-ism*.] 1. A state of nature; uncivilized or unregenerate condition.

Those spirited and wanton cross-worms, as they call themselves, who are striving with speed and alacrity to come up to the naturalism and lawless privileges of the first class.

Sp. Lavington, *Moravian Compared and Detected*, p. 68. (*Latham*.)

2. Conformity to nature or to reality; a close adherence to nature in the arts of painting, sculpture, poetry, etc.; opposed to idealism, and implying less of crudeness than realism.

Gogol, the father of Russian naturalism, who wrote fifty years ago, was as full of literary consciousness as Thackeray or Dickens.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 479.

3. Specifically, in the fine arts, the rendering of nature, as it is, by the arts of design, but without either slavish fidelity or attempt at illusion. It is the mean between idealism and realism. — 4. In physics, that view of the world, and especially of man and human history and society, which takes account only of natural (as distinguished from supernatural) elements and forces.

On the basis of *Nature*, we may either look upon man as an individual distinct from other individuals, or we may consider the race as itself an organism apart from which the individual is unintelligible.

W. R. Sorley, *Ethics of Naturalism*, p. 17.

5. In theory: (a) The doctrine that natural religion is sufficient for salvation. (b) The doctrine that all religious truth is derived from a study of nature without any supernatural revelation,

and that all religious life is a natural development, unaided by supernatural influences.

naturalist (nat'ū-rāl-ist), *n.* [= *F. naturaliste* = *Sp. Pg. It. naturalista*, < *ML. naturalista*, a naturalist, < *L. naturalis*, natural; see *natural* and *-ist*.] 1. One who understands natural causes; one who is versed in natural science or philosophy; specifically, one who is versed in or devoted to natural history; in the most restricted sense, a zoologist or botanist.

Naturalists observe that when the frost seizes upon what they are only the slighter and more watery parts of it that are subject to be congealed.

South, *Sermons*, II. 22.

2. One who holds the theological theory or doctrine of naturalism.

So far as the Spirit of God is above reason, so far doth a Christian exceed a mere naturalist.

Sp. Hall, *Meditations and Vows*, II. § 24.

naturalistic (nat'ū-rāl-ist'ik), *a.* [*< naturalist* + *-ic*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with nature; natural; not formal, conventional, or conventionalized; hence, simulating or resembling nature: as, a naturalistic effect of light on the stage.

Such vivacious and naturalistic expletives as would scarcely have passed the censor.

Athenaeum, No. 2840, p. 421.

2. Realistic.

"No one," as Señor Valdés truly says, "can rise from the perusal of a naturalistic book . . . without a vivid desire to escape" from the wretched world depicted in it.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 908.

3. Of, pertaining to, or based on naturalism in its philosophical or theological sense. — **Naturalistic theory**. See *mythical theory*, under *mythical*.

naturality (nat'ū-rāl'it-i), *n.* [*< ME. naturalitie*, < *OF. (and F.) naturalité* = *Sp. naturalidad* = *Pg. naturalidade* = *It. naturalità*, < *L. naturalitas* (f. *pa*, naturalis, < *naturalis*, natural; see *natural*.] The quality of being natural; naturalness.

The gods by their naturalitie and power close vp the furies, and governe the steers.

Golden Bore, v. (*Richardson*.)

naturalization (nat'ū-rāl-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< naturalis* + *-ation*.] The act of naturalizing, or the state of being naturalized; specifically, in law, the act of receiving an alien into the condition, and investing him with the rights and privileges, of a natural subject or citizen. In the United States, by Rev. Stat. title xxx, § 2105, etc., persons of age, of the classes enumerated below, may be naturalized with their resident minor children, upon taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and renouncing all allegiance to a foreign prince or state: those over 21 who have (a) resided here at least five years continuously, and have legally declared their intention to be naturalized and to renounce foreign allegiance more than two years before naturalization; or (b) resided here for a continuous period of five years, of which three were during minority, or (c) resided here one year and have served in and been honorably discharged from the military forces of the United States, or (d) served three years on a merchant vessel of the United States after legal declaration of intention, etc. Citizens, etc., of countries at war with the United States are excepted. There are also provisions now nearly obsolete relating to the naturalization of aliens residing in the United States before January 20th, 1795, or between June 18th, 1798, and June 15th, 1812. Widows and children of those who have made legal declaration before death are deemed citizens. In Great Britain, by the Naturalization Act of 1870, no alien resident in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, or who has been in the service of the crown for not less than five years, may obtain a certificate of naturalization. Also spelled *naturalisation*.

All States that are liberal of naturalization towards strangers are fit for empire.

Bacon, *Kingdoms and Estates*.

Naturalization implies the renunciation of a former nationality, and the fact of entrance into a similar relation towards a new body politic.

Woolsey, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 66.

Naturalization Act, a British statute of 1870 (amended in 1872), under which aliens are allowed to hold real and personal property in the United Kingdom, additional facilities for aliens to become British subjects being also given, and provisions embodied enabling British subjects to become aliens.

naturalize (nat'ū-rāl-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *naturalized*, ppr. *naturalizing*. [= *F. naturaliser* = *Sp. Pg. naturalizar* = *It. naturalizzare*; as *natural* + *-ize*.] 1. To reduce to a state of nature; identify with, or make a part of, nature.

Human freedom must be understood in some different sense from that with which our anthropologists are familiar. If it is to stand in the way of the scientific impulse to naturalize the moral man.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 6.

2. To make natural; render easy and familiar by custom and habit.

He goes fresh to his hammer and anvil; custom has naturalized his labours to him.

South.

3. To confer the rights and privileges of a natural subject or citizen upon; receive under

operation and form of law as a citizen of subject.
See naturalization.

Then the best way for a foreigner to break your ex-
istence is to be naturalized.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII, 322.

1. To receive or adopt as native, natural, or
vernacular; incorporate into or make part and
parcel of a language; receive into the original
or common stock: as, to *naturalize* a foreign
word or expression.

Sham must be foudroyant and pyramidal — If those French
adjectives may be *naturalized* for this one particular emer-
gency.

O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, xli.

2. So to adapt to new conditions of life that
those conditions shall appear to be native to
the person or thing naturalized; to introduce
and acclimatize or cause to thrive as if indige-
nous: as, to *naturalize* a foreign plant or ani-
mal. (A plant that is naturalized is not merely habitu-
ated to the climate, but grows without cultivation. A
naturalized animal is not only acclimated, as an elephant
or a tiger in captivity, but shifts for itself and propagates,
as rabbits in Australia or English sparrows in America.)

Living so amongst those Blacks, by time and cunning
they seem to be *naturalized* amongst them.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I, 48.

Our melons, our peaches, our figs, our apricots, and
cherries are strangers among us, imported in different
ages, and *naturalized* in our English gardens.

Addison, The Royal Exchange.

3. In musical notation, to apply a natural or
cancel (♮) to.

II. *Intrans.* 1. To explain phenomena by nat-
ural laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural.

We see how far the mind of an age is infected by this
naturalizing tendency; let us note a few of the thousand
and one forms in which it appears.

Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., I.

2. To become like a native.

I have *naturalized* here (in London) perfectly, and have
been more kindly received than is good for my modesty to
remember.

Jeffrey.

3. To become a citizen of another than one's
native country.

Also spelled *naturalise*.

naturally (nat'ū-rul-i), *adv.* 1. By nature; not
by art or habit: as, he was *naturally* eloquent.

Fire, whose flame if ye make it is always pointed, and
naturally by his force tends to clymbe.

Patterson, Art of Eng. Poets, p. 78.

We *naturally* know what is good, but *naturally* pursue
what is evil.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I, 65.

2. Spontaneously; without art or cultivation.
For ayt he wrought it not *naturally* but willingly (pur-
posely), he wrought it not to the uttermost of his power,
but with such degree of goodness as his hye pleasure
lyked to lynit.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 129.

3. Without affectation or artificiality — with ease
or grace.

That part

Was aptly fitted and *naturally* performed.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., I, 87.

4. According to the usual course of things: by
an obvious consequence; of course.

Poverty *naturally* begets dependence.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

naturalness (nat'ū-rul-ness), *n.* 1. The state of
being natural: as, *naturalness* of conduct.

And to show the *naturalness* of monarchy, all the forms
of government insensibly partake of it, and abide into it.

South, Sermons III, xli.

2. Conformity to nature, truth, or reality; ab-
sence of artificiality, exaggeration, or affecta-
tion: as, the *naturalness* of a person's conduct.

To seek to be natural implies a consciousness that for-
bids all *naturalness* forever.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 26.

nature (nā'tūr), *n.* And *a.* [(ME. *nature*, < OF.
nature, F. *nature* = Sp. *nat.*, *natura* = < OFries.
natura = D. *natuur* = MĀG. *nature* = < OHG. *na-
tura*, MHG. *natüre*, *nature*, G. *natur* = Sw. *Dan.*
natur, < L. *natura*, birth, origin, natural consti-
tution or quality, < nasci, pp. *natus*, be born, origi-
nate: see *nascit*.] I. *n.* 1. Birth; origin;
parentage; original stock.

"We are brethren," quod he, "of on *nature*,
Kyng Aulerius my father is also."

Ge. Arden (E. E. T. S.) I, 235.

All of one *nature*, of one substance bred

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I, 1, 11.

We who are Jews by *nature*, and not sinners of the Gen-
tiles.

Gal. II, 15.

2. The forces or processes of the material world,
conceived of as an agency intermediate between
the Creator and the world, producing all organ-
isms and preserving the regular order of things:
as, in the old dictum, "*nature* abhors a vacuum."
In this sense *nature* is often personified.

And there is in this business more than *nature*
Was ever conducted at.

Shak., Tempest, v, 1, 242.

Then, nature, be my goddess; to thy law
My services are bound.

Shak., Lear, I, 2, 1.

Nature is the last of all causes that fabricates this op-
erous and sensible world, and the utmost bound of incor-
poreal substances. Which, being full of reasons and pow-
ers, orders and presides over all mundane affairs.

Proculus (tr. by Cadworth), Comm. in Timæum, I.

Wherefore, since neither all things are produced fortu-
itously, or by the unguided mechanism of matter, nor God
himself may reasonably be thought to do all things imme-
diately and miraculously, it may well be concluded that
there is a plastic *nature* under him, which as an inferior
and subordinate instrument doth drudgingly execute that
part of his providence which consists in the regular and
orderly motion of matter; yet so as that there is also be-
sides this a higher providence to be acknowledged, which,
presiding over it, doth often supply the defects of it, and
sometimes overrule it; forasmuch as this plastic *nature*
cannot act electively nor with discretion.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, I, 2.

Nature never did betray

The heart that loved her.

Wordsworth, Thintern Abbey.

3. The metaphysical principle of life; the pow-
er of growth; that which causes organisms to
develop each in its predetermined way. Aris-
totle defines *nature* as the principle of motion in those
things that move themselves, moving by motion espe-
cially generation and corruption. Inasmuch as the most
striking characteristic of growth is its regularity, *nature* is
also conceived by Aristotle as the principle of inward nec-
essity, as opposed to constraint on the one hand and to
chance or freedom on the other. Hence *nature* is in lit-
erature frequently contrasted with *gate* and with *compul-
sion*, as well as with *fortune* and *free election*.

There are in sublimity bodies both constant tendencies
and variable tendencies. The constant Aristotle calls *na-
ture*, which always aspires to good, or to perpetual re-
novation of forms as perfect as may be, though impeded in
this work by adverse influences, and therefore never pro-
ducing any thing but individuals comparatively defective
and sure to perish. The variable he calls spontaneity and
chance, forming an independent agency inseparably ac-
companying *nature* always modifying, distorting, frus-
trating the full purposes of *nature*. Moreover, the differ-
ent natural agencies often interfere with each other, while
the irregular tendency interferes with them all. So far as
nature acts in each of her distinct agencies, the phenomena
before us are regular and predictable. All that is uniform,
and all that, without being quite uniform, recurs usually
or frequently is her work. But, besides and along with *na-
ture*, there is the agency of chance and spontaneity, which
is essentially irregular and unpredictable.

Grice, Aristotle, IV.

Oh! Let us sit and mock the good housewife Fortune
That she makes fair she scarce makes honest,
and those that she makes honest she makes very ill-fa-
voured.

Now, now then, now then, now then, now then, now then,
Fortune reigns in the gifts of the world, not in the
lineaments of *Nature*.

Shak., As you like it, I, 2, 44.

Yet had the number of her days
Been as complete as was her power,
Nature and Fate had had no strife
In giving limit to her life.

Milton, Epitaph on Marchioness of Winchester, I, 18.

4. Cause; occasion; that which produces any
thing.

The *nature* of his great offence is dead.

Shak., All's Well, v, 3, 23.

5. The material and spiritual universe, as dis-
tinguished from the Creator; the system of
things of which man forms a part; creation, es-
pecially that part of it which more immediately
surrounds man and affects his senses, as moun-
tains, seas, rivers, woods, etc.; as, the beauties
of *nature*; in a restricted sense, whatever is
produced without artificial aid, and exists un-
changed by man, and is thus opposed to art.

All things are artificial: for *Nature* is the art of God.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici I, 16.

He needed not the spectacles of books to read *Nature*,
he looked inward, and found her there.

Bryden, Essay on Brain Poetry.

Nature is that world of substance whose laws are laws
of cause and effect, and whose events transpire, in orderly
succession, under those laws.

Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 43.

Nature, in the common sense, refers to *existence* un-
changed by man — space, the air, the river, the leaf.

Emerson, Nature, p. 7.

Nature in the abstract is the aggregate of the powers
and properties of all things. *Nature* means the sum of all
phenomena, together with the causes which produce them,
including not only all that happens, but all that is capable
of happening; the unmet capabilities of causes being as
much a part of the idea of *nature* as those which have taken ef-
fect.

J. S. Mill.

Hence—6. That which is conformed to *nature* or
to truth and reality, as distinguished from
that which is artificial, forced, conventional, or
remote from actual experience: *naturalness*.

With this special observance, that you *correct* not the
modesty of *nature* for anything so *overdone* is from the
purpose of playing, whose end, both at the first and now
was and is, to hold us 't were, the mirror up to *nature*.

Shak., Hamlet, III, 2.

Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unpre-
judiced and refined.

Addison.

7. Inherent constitution, property, or quality;
essential character, quality, or kind; the quali-

ties or attributes which constitute a being or
thing what it is, and distinguish it from all
others; also, kind; sort; species; category; as,
the *nature* of the soul; the divine *nature*; it is
the *nature* of fire to burn; the compensation
was in the *nature* of a fee.

I've then adeyn, worms corruptoun!

For no fors is of lak of thy *nature*.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, I, 615.

Things rank and gross in *nature*,

Shak., Hamlet, I, 2, 124.

I wish my years

Were fit to do you service in a *nature*

That might become a gentleman.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, I, 1.

Only this is certain that many regions lying in the
same latitude afford Mine a very rich of diverse *natures*.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I, 125.

They [the Jews] apprehended the Crown of Thorns which
was put upon our Saviour's head was the fittest represen-
tation of the *nature* of his Kingdom.

Shillingfleet, Sermons, I, viii.

The *nature* of her [Catherine Sedley's] influence over
James is not easily to be explained.

Murculet, Hist. Wags., vi.

8. An original, wild, undomesticated condition,
as of an animal or a plant; also, the primitive
condition of man antecedent to institutions,
especially to political institutions: as, to live
in a state of *nature*.

That the condition of mere *nature* — that is to say, of ab-
solute liberty, such as is theirs that are neither sovereigns
nor subjects, is anarchy and the condition of war; that the
precepts by which men are guided to avoid that condition
are the laws of *nature*, that a commonwealth without sov-
ereign power is but a world without substance, and cannot
stand, that subjects owe to sovereigns simple obedience
in all things in which their obedience is not repugnant to
the laws of God, I have sufficiently proved.

Hobbes, Leviathan, II, 21.

9. The primitive aboriginal instincts, qualities,
and tendencies common to mankind of all races
and in all ages, as unchanged or uninfluenced
by civilization; especially, the instinctive or
spontaneous sense of justice, benevolence, af-
fection, self-preservation, love of show, etc.,
common to mankind; *naturalness* of thought,
feeling, or action; humanity.

For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by
nature the things contained in the law, these, having not
the law, are a law unto themselves.

Rom. II, 14.

But, to Orlando — did he leave him there,
Food to the craked and hungry Hottentot?
Oh! Twice did he turn his back and purposed so;
But kindness, nobler ever than revenge,
And *nature*, stronger than his just occasion,
Made him give battle to the Hottentot.

Shak., As you like it, IV, 2, 100.

One touch of *nature* makes the whole world kin,
That all, with one consent, praise new-born gawds.

Shak., T. and C., III, 3, 175.

If thou hast *nature* in thee, hear it not.

Shak., Hamlet, I, 3, 61.

Oh mother, do not lose your name, forged not
The touch of *nature* in you, tenderness!

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodore, v, 2.

10. The physical or moral constitution of man;
physical or moral being; the personality.

As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every scope by the immoderate use
Turns to restraint — our *natures* do pursue,
Like rats that eavin down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil, and when we drink we die.

Shak., M. for M., I, 2, 102.

Their drenched *natures* lie as in a death.

Shak., Macbeth, I, 7, 68.

Thus have they made profane that *nature* which God
hath not only cleans'd, but Christ also hath assum'd.

Milton, Church-Government, II, 2.

Tird *Nature's* sweet restorer, balmy sleep!

Young, Night Thoughts, I, 1.

11. Inborn or innate character, disposition, or
inclination; inherent bent or disposition; indi-
vidual constitution or temperament; inborn or
natural endowments, as opposed to acquired;
hence, by metonymy, a person so endowed; as,
we instinctively look up to a superior *nature*.

His *nature* is too noble for the world;
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for a power to thunder. The heart's his mouth:
What his breast forges, that his tongue must vent.

Shak., Cor., III, 1, 226.

This can only succeed according to the *nature* and man-
ners of the person they court, or solicit.

Beau. Moral Fables, IV, Expt.

It is your *nature* to have all men slayen
To you, but you acknowledging to none.

B. Jonson, Morianus, III, 1.

12. The vital powers of man; vitality; vital
force; life; also, natural course of life; life-
time.

And the most part of him dyen with oaten Sykesness,
whan *nature* layeth him for eide.

Manderly, Travels, p. 222.

Till the foul essence done in my days of *nature*
Are burnt and purged away.

Shak., Hamlet, I, 3, 12.

My offences being many, I would repent out the remainder of nature.

Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 272.
O, sir, you are old;
Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her confine. Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 149.

13. In *theol.*, the natural unregenerate state of the soul; moral character in its original condition, unaffected by grace.

We all . . . were by nature the children of wrath, even as others. Eph. ii. 3.

Yet if we look more closely we shall find
Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind.
Nature affords at least a glimmering light.
The bees, though touched but faintly, are drawn right.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 21.

The Judgment, umpire in the strife
That Grace and Nature have to wage through life.
Comper, The Imm, l. 30.

14. Conscience.

Make thick my blood,
Stop up the access and passage to remorse,
That no compunctious visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between
The effect and it! Shak., Macbeth, i. 4. 46.

15. Spontaneity; abandon; felicity; truth; naturalness.

With Shakspere's nature, or with Jonson's art.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 224.

Course of nature, crime against nature, debt of nature, effort of nature, freak of nature. See *concord*, *crime*, etc. Formal nature. See *formal*. Good nature. (a) Due natural affection.

And thereto all fables and moderns after good nature
ought to teach her children to love all wrong and cruel
wales, and show how the true right waye.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 4.

(b) Kindly disposition, a natural disposition such that one does not readily take or give offense, an easy, indulgent spirit. Ill nature, natural bad temper. In a state of nature. (a) Naked as when born; undeveloped. (b) In the state of the unregenerate. Individually nature. See *individual*. Interpretation of nature. See *interpretation*. Law of nature. (a) An unwritten law depending upon an instinct of the human race, universal conscience, or common sense. (This was the usual sense before the middle of the seventeenth century.)

If the young there be a bait for the old pike, I see no reason in the law of nature but I may snap at him.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 367.

(b) The regular course of human life.
I died whilst in the womb he stayed,
Attending nature's law.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. 38.

(c) See *law*. 3. Light of nature. See *light*. Long by nature. See *long*. Plastic nature. See the quotation from Chaucer under *def. 2*. The nature of things, the regular order or constitution of the universe. To go (rarely walk) the way of nature, to pay the debt of nature, to die.

He's walked the way of nature,
And to our purposes he lives no more.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 4.

To relieve or ease nature, to evacuate the bowels.

II. a. Natural; growing spontaneously; as, nature gives a native bay. [Scotch.]
nature (nā'tūr), v. t.; pret. and pp. *natured*,
ppr. *naturing*. [*ME. naturen*; *< nature*, n.]
To endow with distinctive natural qualities.

He which *natureth* every kynde,
The mighty God. Gower, Conf. Amant, vii.

Others, similarly *natured*, will not permit him . . . to do this.
Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 97.

nature-deity (nā'tūr-dē'i-ti), n. A deity personifying a phenomenon or force of physical nature.

nature-god (nā'tūr-god), n. Same as *nature-deity*.

naturel, a. 1. A Middle English form of *natural*.—2. [*F.*] In *her.*, same as *proper*.

natureless (nā'tūr-less), a. [*< nature* + *-less*.] Not consonant with nature; unnatural. Milton.

nature-myth (nā'tūr-mith), n. A myth symbolical of or supposed to be based on natural phenomena.

nature-print (nā'tūr-print), n. An impression obtained directly from a natural object, as a leaf, by means of one of the processes of nature-printing.

nature-printing (nā'tūr-prin'ting), n. A process invented by Alois Auer, in Vienna, Austria, in 1853, by which objects, such as plants, mosses, ferns, lace, etc., are impressed on a metal plate so as to engrave themselves, copies or casts being then taken for printing. The object is placed between a plate of copper and one of lead which are passed between heavy rollers, when a perfect impression is made on the leaden plate. From this the pressed lead plate an electrotype printing plate is cut. There are other processes, one of which consists in obtaining an impression from natural objects on sheets of softened gutta serena, from which an electrotype or a stereotype may then be taken. Also called *phototype*.

nature-spirit (nā'tūr-spir-it), n. An elemental; an intermediary being, supposed to be a spirit of some element, as a sylph of the air, a sal-

amander of fire, a gnome of the earth, or an undine of the water.

nature-worship (nā'tūr-wēr'ship), n. A religion which deifies the phenomena of physical nature, such as the heavenly bodies, fire, the wind, trees, etc.; also, the principles or practice of such a religion.

naturism (nā'tūr-izm), n. [= *F. naturisme*; as *nature* + *-ism*.] 1. In *med.*, a view which attributes everything to nature. Dunnington. [Rare.]—2. Worship of the powers of nature: same as *nature-worship*. Encyc. Brit., XX. 367.

naturist (nā'tūr-ist), n. [= *F. naturiste*; as *nature* + *-ist*.] 1. See the quotation.

Those that admit and applaud the vulgar notion of nature I must here advertise you, partly because they do so, and partly for brevity's sake, I shall hereafter many times call *naturists*.
Bacon, Works, v. 165.

2. A physician who trusts entirely to nature to effect a cure.

naturalistic (nā'tūr-ist'ik), a. [*< naturist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to naturism or nature-worship. Encyc. Brit., XX. 366.

naturity (nā'tūr-ri-ti), n. [*< nature* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being produced by nature. Sir T. Brown, Vulg. Err.

naturize (nā'tūr-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *naturized*, ppr. *naturizing*. [*< nature* + *-ize*.] To endow with a nature or special qualities.

'Tis the secret
Of nature *naturized* 'gainst all infections.
E. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

nauch, n. See *nauch*.

Nauclerus (nā-klē'r-us), n. [*NL.*, *< Gr. ναυκλῆρ*, a ship-owner, shipmaster, skipper, *< ναῦς*, a ship, + *κλῆρ*, lot, property; see *clerk*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of *Falconidae*, of the subfamily *Milvina*; the swallow-tailed kites. The type is the African *N. nauclerus*, and the genus has often also included the American *N. nattereri*, now usually called *Elanoides forficatus*. See *note* under *Elanoides*. 2. In *ichth.*, a spurious genus of fishes, based on the young of *Nauclerus*, or a stage of development of the young pilot-fish, *Nauclerus ductor*, when a first dorsal fin and preopercular spines are present. Under *Valenciennes*, 1839.—3. [*L. c.*] The stage of growth represented by the spurious genus *Nauclerus*, 2, as of *Seriola* or any other genus of carangids.

Naucoridae (nā-kōr'i-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, *< Naucoris* + *-idae*.] A family of heteropterous insects founded by Leach, in 1818, upon the genus *Naucoris*; the water-scorpions. They are predaceous aquatic bugs flat bodied, and usually oval, living in quiet reedy pools, where they swim and creep about in search of their prey. They are widely distributed, and abundant in the southwestern United States and Mexico.

Naucoris (nā'kō-ris), n. [*NL.* (Geoffroy, 1762), *< Gr. ναῦς*, a ship, + *κῶρ*, a bug.] The typical genus of *Naucoridae*, formerly referred to the *Nepidae*. The species are Old World, being replaced in America by the members of the genus *Pilocoris*.

Nauclerus (nā'klē-rus), n. [*NL.*, *< Gr. ναυκλῆρ*, a fish so called, lit. holding a ship fast (cf. *Echeurus*), *< ναῦς*, a ship, + *κλῆρ*, rule, govern.] A genus of fishes of the family Carangidae; the pilot-fish. *N. ductor* is the type. See *pilot-fish*.

naufraige (nā'frāj), n. [*< F. naufrage* = Sp. *frag.*, *naufraige*, *< L. naufragium*, a shipwreck, *< ναῦς*, a ship, + *φράγναι* (√ *frag*), break, dash to pieces; see *nauf*, *fraction*, *fragile*.] Shipwreck.
Guilty of the ruin and *naufraige* and perishing of infinite subjects.
Bacon, Speech on taking his place in Chancery.

naufraigeous, a. See *naufraigeous*.

naufraigeat (nā'frā-jāt), v. t. [*< naufrage* (L. *naufragium*) + *-ate*.] To shipwreck. Latham. Pilgrim's Farewell (1618).

naufraigeous (nā'frā-gus), a. [Also *naufraigeous* = Sp. *frag.* *naufraige*, *< L. naufragus*, wrecked, causing shipwreck, *< ναῦς*, ship, + *φράγναι* (√ *frag*), break; see *naufraige*.] Causing shipwreck.

That tempestuous, and oft *naufraigeous* sea, wherein youth and handsomeness are commonly tossed with no less hazard to the body than the soul.
Jer. Taylor (2). Artif. Handsomeness, p. 23.

nauger (nā'gēr), n. [Also *nauger*; earlier form of *nauger*, which is due to misdivision of a *nau-*

ger as *nauger*. See *nauger*.] An anger. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

They bore the trunk with a *nauger*, and their limbs out sweet potable liquor. Howell, Familiar Letters, 1660.

naught (nāt), n. and a. [In two forms: (1) *naught*, *< ME. naught, naugt, naui, nauit, nauiht, nauht*, *< AS. nawiht*, **nawuht*, with vowel shortened from orig. long, *nāwīht*, contr. *nāwīht*; (2) *nought*, *< ME. nought, nougt, nouit, nouht, nougt, nouit, nouiht*, etc., *< AS. nōwīht*, contr. *nōht* (= *OS. nōwīht*, *nōwīht* = *OFries. nūwēt*, *naut*, *nat* = *MLG. niet* = *D. niet* = *OHG. nēwīht*, *nēwīht*, *nīht*, *nīht*, *MHG. nīht*, *G. nicht*), nothing; in gen. *nāwīht* = *OFries. nāwētes*, *nāwētes*, *nates* = *D. nūts* = *MHG. nūts*, *G. nichts*, used in the predicate, of nothing, of no value, nothing; in acc. *nāwīht*, *nāht*, etc., as adv., not; see *not*, a shorter form of the same word; *< ne*, not, + *awīht*, *awīht*, *awīht*, *awīht*, etc., *awīht*, anything; see *ne* and *awīht*, *ought*.] I. n. 1. Not anything; nothing.

There was a man that hadde *naught*;
There come theys a robbed hym, & toke *naught*.
Folliott Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 38.

Mirrors, though decked with diamonds, are *naught* worth, if the like forms of things they set not forth.
R. Jonson, The Barriers.

Of *naught* is nothing made.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, l. 2.

All human plans and projects come to *naught*.
Hemans, Ring and Book, vii. 902.

2. A cipher; zero. [In this sense also commonly *naught*; but there is no ground for any distinction.]
Cast away like so many *Naughts* in Arithmetic.
Milton, Elkonoklastes, xiv.

3. Wickedness.

Fero borders, we have such and folly spells of the
atmes that we have vnder take a go in the Queens knyghes
for enye and for *naught*. Merlins (E. E. T. S.), iii. 480.

Be *naught*! a familiar malediction, equivalent to "a plague (or a mischief) on you": sometimes followed by the words *awhile* or *the while*.

Marry, sir, be better employed, and be *naught* awhile.
Shak. As you Like It, i. 1. 30.

So; get ye together, and be *naught*!
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 2.

To call one to *naught*! to abuse one grossly.

He called them all to *naught* in his fury, an hundred rebels and traitors.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 120.

To come to *naught*, to come to nothing, fail; be a failure, miscarry. To set at *naught*, to slight or disregard, despise or defy.

Ye have set at *naught* all my counsel. Prov. i. 23.

And Herod with his men of war set him at *naught*, and mocked him, . . . and sent him again to Pilate.
Luke xlii. 11.

To set *naught* by. Same as to set at *naught*.

The balance ne *setts* *naught* ther-by, ne deyned not to arme the fourth part of hem. Merlins (E. E. T. S.), iii. 440.

II. a. 1. Of little or no account or value; worthless; valueless; useless.

Things *naught*, and things indifferent.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Being past these lates which are many in number, but all *naught* for habitation, falling with a high land upon the mayne, found a great Pond of fresh water.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, i. 124.

2. Lost; ruined.

thy, get you to your house; be gone, away!
All will be *naught* else. Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 281.

My cause was *naught*, for I was about your honour, and he that wrongs the innocent ne'er prospers.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 2.

3. In a moral sense, wicked; bad; naughty. See *naughty*.

God giveth men plenty of riches to exercise their faith and charity, to confirm them that be good, to draw them that be *naught*, and to bring them to repentance.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

But when his (Pharaoh's) tribulation was withdrawn, than was he *naught* againe.

Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 11.

No man can be stark *naught* at once. Fuller.

naught (nāt), adv. [Also *nought*; *< ME. naught, naugt*, etc., *nawīht, nauht*, etc., *< AS. nawiht, nāht*, etc., acc. of *nāwīht*, n.: see *naught*, n. See *not*, a shorter form of the same word.] In no degree; not at all; not. See *not*.

I saw how that his boundes have him caught,
And fretten him, for that they knew him *naught*.
Chaucer.

Where he hits *naught* knows, and whom he hurts *naught* cares.
Spenser, F. Q., ii. iv. 7.

naughtily (nā'ti-ly), adv. 1. Poorly; indifferently.

20th. To the Duke's house, to a play. It was indifferently done, Conell not singing, but a new wench, that sings *naughtily*.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 28.

Wickedly; corruptly; dishonorably; immorally.

You smile and mock me, as if I meant *naughtily*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 2. 39.

How canst thou by this mighty sum? If naughtily,
I must not take it of thee: 'twill undo me.
Pletcher, Hagar's Bush, iv. 1.

Perversely; mischievously; improperly; said especially of children.

naughtiness (ná'ti-nēs), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being naughty; wickedness; badness.

I know thy pride and the naughtiness of thine heart.
1 Sam. xvii. 28.

2. Perverseness; mischievousness; misbehavior, as of children.

naughtily (ná'ti-lí), *adv.* Naughtily; wickedly.

Well, thus did I for want of better wit,
Because my parents naughtily brought me up.
Mr. for Mag., p. 207.

naughty (ná'ti), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *naughty*; < ME. *naughty*, *naughty* (= D. *netig* = G. *nichtig*); < *naught* + *-y*.] 1. Having nothing; poor.

And alle manner of men that thou myste aspye,
That nedy ben and *naughty*, help him with thy godde.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 220.

2. Worthless; good-for-nothing; bad.

Thou seemest a *naughty* knave.
Plays of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 427).

Perchance it is the comick, whom *naughty* play-makers
and stage-keepers have lustily made odious.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

The other basket had very *naughty* figs. Jer. xlv. 2.

3. Disagreeable.

'Tis a *naughty* night to swim in. Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 110.

4. Morally bad; wicked; corrupt.

Using their idle accustomed devilish and *naughty*
practices and devices.

Laure of Philip and Mary (1554), quoted in Ribton.
(Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 489).

Thou seest what *naughty* straggling vicious thoughts
and motions I have.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1859), II. 290.

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 91.

5. In a mitigated sense, bad in conduct or speech; improper; mischievous; used with reference to the more or less venial faults or delinquencies of children, or playfully to those of older persons: as, a naughty child; naughty conduct; oh, you naughty man! Naught pack, a naughty person: formerly a term of opprobrium, later, in a mitigated sense applied to children.

Having two lowde daughters, no better than *naughty*
packs.

Apprehens. of Three Widdes (Nares).

Got a wench with child,
Thou *naughty* pack, thou hast undone thyself for ever.

Rowley, Shoemaker's Gentleman, G. 4. (Nares.)

naulage (ná'láj), *n.* [*OF. nautlage* (ML. *nautlagium*), < L. *nautium* (> Pg. *naulio*), < Gr. *ναύτιον*, *naútios*, passage-money, fare, freight, < *ναύς*, a ship; see *naut*.] The freight or passage-money for goods or persons going by water.

Bailey, 1731.

naumachia (ná-má'ki-ká), *n.* [L.: see *naumachy*.] Same as *naumachy*.

naumachium (ná-má'ki-um), *n.* [NL., neut.: see *naumachy*.] Same as *naumachy*.

naumachy (ná-má'ki), *n.*; pl. *naumachies* (-kiz).

[= F. *naumachie* = Sp. *naumachia* = It. *naumachia*, < L. *naumachia*, < Gr. *ναυμαχία*, a sea-fight, < *ναύαγος*, fighting at sea, *ναύαγος*, pertaining to a sea-fight, < *ναύς*, ship, + *μαχία*, fight, *μάχη*, a fight.] 1. A naval combat; a sea-fight. — 2. In Rom. anth., a mock sea-fight in which the contestants were usually captives, or criminals condemned to death. — 3. A place where such combats were exhibited, as an artificial pond or lake surrounded by stands or seats for spectators. In some circuses and amphitheatres the arena could be flooded and used for shows of this nature.

naumannite (ná-man'it), *n.* [Named after K. F. Naumann (1797-1873), a German mineralogist.] A selenide of silver and lead, occurring rarely in cubical crystals, also granular, and in thin plates of iron-black color and brilliant metallic luster.

naunt, *n.* [*ME. naunt*; a form due to misdivision of *mine* or *thine* *aunt*, as *my naunt*, *thy naunt*. The Walloon *naute*, *aunt*, is of similar (F.) origin.] *Aunt*.

Therefore I ethe (ask) the, bathed, to come to thy *naunt*.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 260.

Alas, And then, *naunte* —

Alas, Eithen, keep on thy way, good *naunt*.

Pletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

nausea (ná-pá'thi-s), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *ναῦσος*, a ship, + *πῶς*, suffering.] Seasickness.

nauphial (ná'pli-ál), *a.* [*nauphios* + *-ial*.] Having the character of a nauplius; nauphiform.

Encey. Brit., VI. 652.

nauphiform (ná'pli-i-fórm), *a.* [*NL. Nauphius* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a nauplius; being in the stage of development of a nauplius; resembling a nauplius; nauphioid.

nauphioid (ná'pli-oid), *a.* Same as *nauphiform*.

Nauplius (ná'pli-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *nauplius*, a kind of shell-fish, "that sails in its shell" as a ship" (cf. *Nauplius* = Gr. *Ναυπλῖος*, a son of Poseidon and Amymon), < *ναύς*, a ship, + *πλῖος* = *πλεῖν*, sail.] 1. A spurious genus of crustaceans named by O. F. Müller in 1785.

Hence — 2. [L. c.; pl. *nauplii* (-i).] A stage of development of low crustaceans, as cirripeds and entomostracans, in which the larva has three pairs of legs, a single median eye, and an unsegmented body. Many crustaceans hatch as nauplii. See *cut* under *Cirripedia*.

Nauplius form, the form of a nauplius, a crustacean in the nauplius stage of development. Nauplius stage, the primitive larval state of a crustacean, when it has the form or morphological violence of what was called Nauplius under the impression that it was a distinct animal.

naupometer (ná-rō-pom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. ναύς*, a ship, + *μετρώω*, inclination, sinking (< *μετρέω*, incline, sink), + *μετρώω*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of a ship's heel or inclination at sea.

Admiral Smyth.

nausopy (ná'skō-pi), *n.* [*Gr. ναύς*, a ship, + *σκοπέω*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view, examine.] The art, or pretended art, of sighting ships or land at great distances.

nausea (ná'giá), *n.* [= F. *nausée* = Sp. *nausea* = Pg. It. *nausea*, < L. *nausea*, *nausia*, < Gr. *ναῦσος*, seasickness, nausea, disgust, < *ναύς*, a ship; see *naut*.] Seasickness; hence, any sensation of impending vomiting; qualm. *Creatic nausea*. See *creatic*.

nauseant (ná'se-ant), *n.* and *a.* [*L. nauseant* (-is), pp. of *nauseare*, to be sick, cause disgust; see *nauseate*.] I. *n.* A substance which produces nausea.

II. *a.* Producing nausea; nauseating; as, *nauseant* doses.

By giving the drug after meals its *nauseant* and purgative actions are greatly lessened. *Lancet*, XLIX. 43.

nauseate (ná'giat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nauseated*, pp. *nauseating*. [*L. nauseatus*, pp. of *nauseare* (> It. *nausare* = Sp. Pg. *nausar*), < Gr. *ναῦσος*, seasickness; see *nausea*.] I. *intr.* To become affected with nausea or sick at the stomach; to be inclined to vomit.

A spiritual *nauseating* or loathing of manna. *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 206.

We are apt to *nauseate* at very good meat when we know that an ill cook did dress it. *By. Heynolds*, On the Passions, xxxix.

II. *trans.* 1. To loathe; reject with disgust. O horrid Marriage! What a Measure you have found out! I *nauseate* it of all things. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, II. 1.

I *nauseate* walking: 'tis a Country Diversion. *Comptre*, Way of the World, iv. 4.

2. To affect with nausea; cause to feel loathing. He let go his hold and turned from her as if he were *nauseated*. *Swift*.

— *Syn.* 2. To sicken, disgust, revolt.

nauseation (ná'giá-shon), *n.* [*L. as if *nauseatio* (-is), < *nausare*, *nauseate*; see *nauseate*.] The act of nauseating, or the condition of being nauseated.

There is no *nauseation*, and the amount of chloroform administered is not enough to cause poisoning. *Science*, VI. 154. (From "La Nature.")

nauseative (ná'giá-tiv), *a.* [= *OF. nauseativ*; as *nauseate* + *-ive*.] Causing nausea or loathing.

nauseous (ná'gius), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *nauseoso*, < L. *nauseosus*, that produces nausea, < *nausare*, seasickness; see *nausea*.] Exerting or fitted to excite nausea; turning the stomach; disgusting; loathsome.

Those trifles wherein children take delight grow *nauseous* to the young man's appetite. *Mr J. Denham*, Old Age, iv.

Happily it was not every speaker that was like Rich, whose extant addresses to the king are *nauseous* compliments on his majesty's gifts of nature, fortune, and grace. *Steele*, Medievel and Modern Hist., p. 272.

— *Syn.* Stomaching, revolting, repulsive.

nauseously (ná'gius-ly), *adv.* 1. In a nauseous manner; with aversion or loathing.

A manilla flatterer is as *nauseously* troublesome as a mandarin drunkard. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, I. 1.

2. So as to produce nausea.

The swell rolled slowly from the quarter from which the wheel had stemmed, and caused the "Braave" to wobble most *nauseously*. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xxi.

nauseousness (ná'gius-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being nauseous or of exciting disgust; loathsomeness.

There is a *nauseousness* in a city feast, when we are to sit four hours after we are clayed. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, Pref.

nausity (ná'sk-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *nausare* + *-ity*.] Nauseation; aversion; disgust. [Rare.]

A kind of *nausity* to meander conversations. *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne, lxvi. (Davies.)

naut. A common abbreviation of *nautical*.

nautch (nách), *n.* [Also *nauch*; < Hind. *नाच* (Nācācham), dance, prob. < Skt. *nāṭya*, dance, play.] In India, a kind of ballet-dance performed by professional dancers called by Europeans *nautch-girls*; any kind of stage-entertainment, especially one which includes dancing.

nautch-girl (nách'gēr-l), *n.* In India, a woman who performs in a nautch; a native dancing-girl; a buyadore.

All that remains [of the Dutch establishment] is the Indian pagoda, where religious ceremonies . . . and dances of *nautch* girls occasionally take place. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxi.

nautic (ná'tik), *a.* [= F. *nautique* = Sp. *nautico* = Pg. It. *nautico*, < L. *nauticus*, < Gr. *ναυτικός*, pertaining to ships or sailors, < *ναύς*, a sailor, seaman, shipman, < *ναύς* = L. *navis*, a ship; see *naut*.] Same as *nautical*. [Obsolete or poetical.]

nautical (ná'ti-kál), *a.* [*nautic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation; as, *nautical* skill. Abbreviated *naut.* **Nautical almanac**. See *almanac*. **Nautical assessors**, persons of nautical experience appointed to assist the judges of British courts in marine cases. **Nautical astronomy**, that part of astronomy which is applied to navigation. **Nautical day**. See *day*. 3. **Nautical distance**, the arc of a rhumb line intercepted between any two places expressed in nautical miles. **Nautical mile**. See *mile*. **Nautical signal**. See *signal*. **Nautical tables**, tables computed for the solution of problems in navigation. — *Syn.* *Marine*, *Naval*, etc. See *maritime*.

nautically (ná'ti-kál-lí), *adv.* In a nautical manner; in matters pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation; as, *nautically* speaking.

Nautilacea (ná-ti-lí-se-á), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nautilus* + *-acea*.] In old systems, a group of cephalopods, named from the genus *Nautilus*, corresponding to the family *Nautilidae*.

nautilacean (ná-ti-lí-se-án), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nautilacea*; *nautiliform*; *nautiloid*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nautilacea*; a *nautiloid*.

nautili, *n.* Plural of *nautilus*.

nautilian (ná-ti-lí-án), *a.* [*Nautilus* + *-ian*.] Same as *nautiloid*. *A. Hyatt*.

Nautilidae (ná-ti-lí-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nautilus* + *-idae*.] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Nautilus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) In the older systems it was equivalent to the *Nautilacea* in the widest sense. (b) In Woodward's classification it included all the tetrabranchiates with the body chamber capacious, the aperture and also the suture simple, and the siphuncle central or subcentral, thus embracing the restricted *Nautilidae*, *Litellidae*, and *Trochoceratidae*, as well as *Cymeridae*, of other cephalopods. (c) In its narrowest sense it has been restricted to those having the shell essentially similar to that of *Nautilus*.

nautiliform (ná'ti-lí-fórm), *a.* [*L. nautilus*, a nautilus, + *forma*, form.] Formed like a nautilus; resembling a nautilus in shape; *nautiloid*.

Nautilinidae (ná-ti-lín'i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nautilus* (dim. of *Nautilus*) + *-idae*.] A family of goniatite ammonoids having smooth and more or less depressed whorls, and simple sutures with only a broad lateral lobe and undivided ventral lobe. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Bont. Soc. Nat. Hist. (1863), p. 308.

nautilite (ná'ti-lí-ti), *n.* [= F. *nautilite*; as *nautilus* + *-ite*.] A fossil of the genus *Nautilus*, or a fossil shell like that of *Nautilus*.

Nautilites (ná'ti-lí-tēs), *n.* [NL., < *Nautilus* + *-ites*.] A genus of cephalopods embracing most of the *Ammonitoides* as well as the *Nautiloides*.

nautiloid (ná'ti-lí-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*NL. Nautilus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* 1. *Nautiliform*; having the

characters of a nautilus; belonging to the *Nautiloidea*.—2. Resembling a nautilus; specifically applied to those foraminifera whose many-chambered test resembles a nautilus-shell.

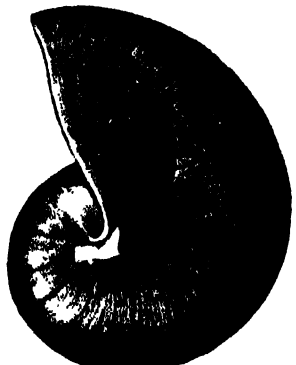
II. *n.* That which is nautiloid, as the test of an infusorian.

Nautiloidea (nā'li-ōi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nautilus* + *-oidea*.] A suborder or an order of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, including those having shells with the suture-line simple or nearly so and the initial chamber conical and with a cicatrix. It includes the families *Trochoceras*, *Rutoceras*, *Gomphoceras*, *Asioceras*, *Pteroceras*, *Carloceras*, *Lituites*, *Trachoceras*, *Nautilites*, and *Beudanticeras*. Contrasted with *Ammonoidea*.

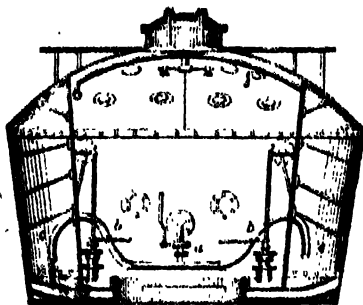
nautilus (nā'ti-lus), *n.*; *pl. nautili* (-li). [NL., < L. *nautilus*, a nautilus, < Gr. *ναυτιλος*, a sailor, a nautilus, a poet. form for *ναυτης*, a sailor, < *ναυς*, a ship; see *nautic*, *nave*.] 1. The *Argonauta argo*, or any other cephalopod believed to sail by means of the expanded tentacular arms.—2. [cap.] A genus of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, type of the *Nautiloidea* or *Nautilidae*, to which very different limits have been assigned. (a) by Linnaeus it was made to include all the camerate or tetrabranchiate cephalopods as well as foraminiferous shells having like forms. It was afterward gradually restricted. (b) by recent writers it is restricted to the living pearly nautilus and related extinct species.

3. A Portuguese man-of-war. See *Physalia*.

—4. A form of diving-bell which requires no



Nautilus elegans, half natural size.



A European form of Diving-bell or Nautilus.

Water admitted through the cock *a* into the pipes *b* & flows into the exterior chamber *c*, causing the apparatus to sink. When the water in *c* is displaced by air, the nautilus rises. It may also be hoisted up by ropes. Air for ventilation and for displacement of the water-ballast is supplied by air pumps from above through flexible tubes connected with the interior chamber, and is allowed to pass into the chambers *e* by opening valves. Dead-lights in the sides and top admit light to the interior.

suspension, sinking and rising by the agency of condensed air. **Glass nautilus**, *Carinaria cymbium*, a heteropod of the family *Carinariidae*; so called from the hyaline transparency of the shell. Also called *Venus-slipper*. See *cut* under *Carinaria*. — **Paper-nautilus**, any species of *Argonauta*. — **Pearly nautilus**, any species of the restricted genus *Nautilus*.

nautilus-cup (nā'ti-lus-kup), *n.* An ornamental goblet or standing-cup the bowl of which is a nautilus-shell, or made in imitation of a nautilus-shell.

navagium (nā-vā'ji-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *navis*, a ship; see *nave* and *age*.] A duty devolving on certain tenants to carry their lord's goods in a ship. *Duphale*.

naval (nā'val), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *naval* = It. *navale*, < L. *navalis*, pertaining to a ship or ships, < *navis* = Gr. *ναυς*, a ship; see *nave*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a ship or ships, their construction, equipment, management, or use; specifically, of or pertaining to a navy: as, *naval architecture*; a *naval victory*; a *naval force*; a *naval station* or hospital; *naval stores*.

By the transformation of the ships into sea-dottles *Vergil* would insinuate. I suppose, the great advantage of cultivating a *naval power*, such as extended commerce and the domination of the ocean. *Jortin*, *Dissertations*, vi.

2. Possessing a navy, as, a *naval power*.—**Naval armistice**. See *armistice*. — **Naval cadet**. See *cadet*. — **Naval crown**, engineering, hospital. See the nouns. — **Naval law**, a system of regulations for the government of the United States navy under the acts of Congress. — **Naval office**, in colonial times preceding the Declaration of Independence by the United States, a gov-

ernment office for the entry and clearance of vessels and other business connected with the administration of the Navigation Act. — **Naval officer**. (a) An officer belonging to the naval forces of a country. (b) In the United States, an officer of the Treasury Department who, at the larger maritime ports, is associated with the collector of customs. He assists in estimating duties, countersigns all permits, clearances, certificates, etc., issued by the collector and examines and certifies his accounts. In the American colonies before the Revolution the naval officer was the administrator of the Navigation Act. — *Syn. Marine, Nautical*, etc. See *maritime*.

II. *n. pl.* Naval affairs.

In Cromwell's time, whose *navals* were much greater than had ever been in any age. *Clarendon's Life*, II. 507.

navally (nā'val-i), *adv.* In a naval manner; as regards naval matters.

The days when Holland was *navally* and commercially the rival of England. *J. Fiske*, *Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 146.

navarch (nā'vark), *n.* [= F. *navarque* = Sp. *navarca*, < L. *navarchos* = Gr. *ναρχος*, the master of a ship or of a fleet, < *ναυς*, a ship, + *ἀρχω*, rule.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, the commander of a fleet; an admiral.

navarchy (nā'vark-i), *n.* [< Gr. *ναρχία*, the command of a ship or of a fleet; cf. *ναρχος*, the commander of a ship, < *ναυς*, a ship, + *ἀρχω*, rule.] 1. The office of a navarch.—2. Nautical skill or experience.

Navarchy, and making models for buildings and riggings of ships. *Sir W. Patten*, *Advice to Hartlib*, p. 6.

Navarrese (nav-nā'sē' or -rēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Navarre* (see *def.*) + *-ese*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Navarre or its inhabitants.

Perthland . . . knew the equivocal dispositions of the *Navarrese* navarres. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 23.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Navarre, a former kingdom of western Europe, now included in France and Spain, in the western Pyrenees. The last king of Navarre, who became founder of the Bourbon line of French kings as Henry IV., bore the double title of "king of France and of Navarre," which title was retained by his successors down to 1830.

nave (nāv), *n.* [< ME. *nave*, *naf*, < AS. *nafu* = MD. *nave*, D. *nave*, *naaf*, *ave*, *anf* = MLG. *Id.*, *nave* = OLG. *naba*, MHG. *G.*, *nabe* = Icel. *nif* = Sw. *naf* = Dan. *nav* = Goth. **naba*, not recorded, *nave*, = Lett. *naba*, *navel*, = Pers. *nāf*, *navel*, = Skt. *nabha* (> Hind. *nabhi*, *nābhī*), *nave*, *navel*, center, boss, *nabha*, *nave*; cf. L. *umbō* (> for **anbō*), **nabō* (> *nab*), *boss*; Skt. **nabh*, burst forth. Hence *nave*, *q. v.*, and orig. *nave*, now *navel*.] 1. The central part of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted; the hub. See *cuts* under *felly* and *hub*.

In a Wheel, which with a long deep cut His turning passage in the dirt doth cut, The distant spokes nearer and nearer gather, And in the *Nave* unite their points together. *Silverdell*, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, I. 23.

2f. The navel.

He unseam'd him from the *nave* to the chaps, And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Shak*, *Macbeth*, I. 2. 22

nave (nav), *n.* [< OF. *nave*, F. *nef* = Pr. *nav* = Sp. *nave* = Pg. *nav*, *nav* = It. *nave*, a ship, a nave of a church, < L. *navis*, a ship, ML. also *nave* of a church, = Gr. *ναῦς* = Skt. *nav*, a ship,



Nave. — Rheims Cathedral, France: 13th century.

= E. *naeg*, a ship. From L. *navis* are also *navis*, *navis*, *navis*, etc.; from Gr. *ναῦς* are *navis*, *navis*, *navis*, *navis*, etc. The main body, or middle part, lengthwise, of a church, extending typically from the chief entrance to the choir or chancel. In all but very small churches it is usual for the nave to be flanked by one or more aisles on each side, the aisles being, unless exceptionally, or typically in some local architectural styles, much lower and narrower than the nave. See *aisle*, and diagrams under *cathedral*, *basilica*, and *bema*.

nave (nāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *naved*, pp. *naving*. [< *nave*, *n.*] To form as a nave; cause to resemble a nave in function or in effect.

Stand on the marble arch, . . . follow the graceful curve of the paces on the Lung' Arno till the arch is used by the massy dungeon tower . . . frowning in dark relief. *Shelley*, in *London*, II. 518.

nave (nāv), *n.* A Middle English contraction of *navis*, *navis*, have not.

nave-box (nāv'boks), *n.* A metallic ring or sleeve inserted in the nave of a wheel to diminish the friction and consequent wear upon the nave.

nave-hole (nāv'hōl), *n.* A hole in the center of a gun-truck for receiving the end of the axle-tree. *Admiral Smyth*.

navel (nā'vl), *n.* [Formerly also *navel*; < ME. *navel*, *navel*, < AS. *nafela* = OFries. *nafela* = D. *navel* = MLG. *navel* = OHG. *navelo*, *navelo*, MHG. *nabel*, *nabel*, G. *nabel* = Icel. *nafi* = Sw. *naffe* = Dan. *nafle* = Goth. **nabalo*, not recorded, also with transposition, OIr. *imbu* = L. (with added term.) *umbilicus* (see *umbilicus* and *nabula*, *nabula*) = Gr. *ναφαλός*, *nafel*; lit. 'little boss,' dim. of AS. *nafa*, etc., *nave*, *boss*; see *nave*.] 1. In *anat.*, a mark or scar in the middle of the belly where the umbilical cord was attached in the fetus; the umbilicus; the omphalos. Hence—2. The central point or part of anything; the middle.

This hill (Amara) is situate as the *navel* of that Ethiopian body, and centre of their Empire, under the Equinoctial line. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 677.

Within the *navel* of this hideous wood, Immured in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 520.

3f. The nave of a wheel.

His body be the *navel* to the wheel, In which your rapiers, like so many spokes, Shall meet. *Mansinger*, *Parliament of Love*, II. 3.

4. In *ordnance*, same as *navel bolt*.—**Intestinal navel**, the mark or scar on the intestine of most vertebrates denoting the place where the umbilical vesicle is finally absorbed in the intestine. The point is sometimes marked also by a kind of cicatrix, which forms a diverticulum of the intestine and may have a length of some inches. **Navel bolt**, the bolt which secures a carrousel to its axle. Also called *navel*. **Navel orange**. See *orange*. **Navel point**, in *her.*, the point in a shield between the middle base point and the fess-point. Also called *navel*.

naveled, *navelled* (nā'vld), *a.* [< *navel* + *-ed*.] Furnished with a navel.

navel-gall (nā'vl-gāl), *n.* A bruise on the top of the chine of a horse, behind the saddle.

navel-hole (nā'vl-hōl), *n.* The hole in a mill-stone through which the grain is received. *Hall*, *well*.

navel-ill (nā'vl-il), *n.* Inflammation of the navel in calves, causing redness, pain, and swelling in the parts affected.

navelled, *a.* See *naveled*.

navel-string (nā'vl-string), *n.* The umbilical cord.

navelwort (nā'vl-wört), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Cotyledon*, chiefly *C. Umbilicus*: so called from the shape of the leaf. See *Cotyledon*, 2. *Jack-in-the-bush*, 2, and *kidneywort*, 1.—2. A plant of the genus *Omphalodes*: so called from the form of the nutlets. *O. verna* is the blue or spring navelwort, *O. hirsuta* the white navelwort; both are garden flowers.—*Venus's navelwort*, either of the above species of *Omphalodes*.

nave-shaped (nāv'shāpt), *n.* Same as *modioliform*.

navette (nā'vet'), *n.* [< F. *navette*, OF. *navete* = It. *navetta*, < ML. *naveta*, a little boat, dim. of L. *navis*, a ship, boat; see *nave*.] An incense-boat; a navicula.

navew (nā'vū), *n.* [Also *naphew*; < OF. *navew*, *navel*, < ML. *napellus*, dim. of L. *napus* (> AS. *nap*, > E. *nap*), a kind of turnip; see *nap*.] The wild turnip, *Brassica campestris*. It is an annual weed with a tapering root, found in waste grounds throughout European and Asiatic Russia. [Eng.]

Navicella (nav-i-sel'), *n.* [NL., = F. *navicelle*, < L. *navicula*, a small vessel,

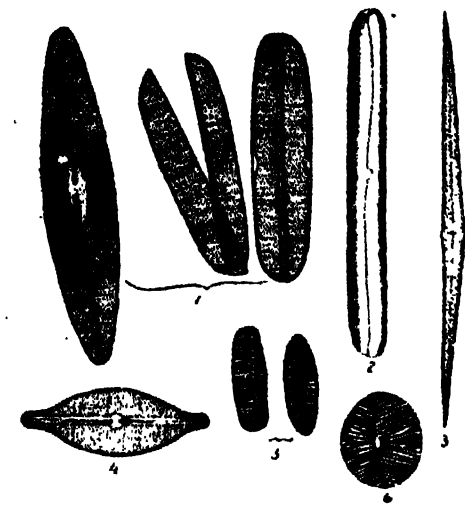


Navicella parvula.

sign. of naris, a ship: see naris. 1. In conch., a notable genus of fresh-water nautilus, or limpet-like shells of the family *Nautilidae*. They resemble an operculate slipper-limpet, having the aperture nearly as large as the shell. They inhabit the Indian archipelago.

2. [*L. c.*] In jewelry-work, a minute hollow vessel of the general form of a bowl, a dish, or the like, used as a pendant or drop, as to an ear-ring.

navicula (nā-vik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *naviculæ* (-læ). [*L. navicula*, a small vessel, dim. of *navis*, a ship: see *naris*.] 1. Eccles., a vessel formed like the hull of a boat, used to hold a supply of incense for the thurible; an incense-boat.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.* (Bory, 1822).] A genus of diatoms, typical of the family *Naviculaceæ*, having the oblong or lanceolate frustules free, the valves convex, with a median longitudinal line, and nodules at the center and extremities,



1. *Navicula tumida*, different views. 2. *Navicula* (cruciate). 3. *Navicula punctulata*. 4. *Navicula spirographa*. 5. *Navicula trilineata*. 6. *Navicula* (reticulate). All magnified.

valves striated, and the striae resolvable into dots. The genus is widely distributed and contains several hundred species, many of which rest on very slight characters.

Naviculaceæ (nā-vik'ū-lā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Navicula* + *-acæ*.] A family of diatoms, typified by the genus *Navicula*.

navicular (nā-vik'ū-lār), *a. and n.* [= *F. naviculaire* = *Sp. Pg. navicular* = *It. scolare*, < *LL. navicularis*, relating to ships or shipping; < *L. navicula*, a small ship or boat: see *navicula*.] 1. *a.* 1. Relating to small ships or boats; shaped like a boat; cymbiform. Specifically—2. In anat., scaphoid: applied to certain bones of the hand and foot. See II.—3. In entom., oblong or ovate, with a concave disk and raised margins, as the bodies of certain insects.—4. In bot., resembling or belonging to the genus *Navicula*; boat-shaped.—**Navicular fossa**, the scaphoid fossa at the base of the pterygoid bone, giving attachment to the tensor palati muscle.

II. *n.* In anat.: (a) The scaphoid bone of the carpus; the radiale, or bone of the proximal row on the radial side of the wrist. See out under *hand*. (b) The scaphoid bone of the tarsus, a bone of the proximal row, on the inner or tibial side, in special relation with the astragalus and the cuneiform bones. See out under *foot*. (c) A large transversely extended sesamoid bone developed in the tendon of the deep flexor, at the back of the distal phalangeal articulation of the foot of the horse, between the coronary and the coffin-bone. See out under *fetter-bone*.

naviculare (nā-vik'ū-lā-rē), *n.*; pl. *navicularia* (-rī-ā). [*NL.*, neut. of *LL. navicularis*, relating to ships or shipping: see *navicular*.] A navicular or scaphoid bone: more fully called *os naviculare*.

naviculoid (nā-vik'ū-lōid), *a.* [*L. navicula*, a small ship or boat. + *Gr. -oides*, form.] Boat-shaped; scaphoid; navicular.

naviform (nā-vi-fōrm), *a.* [*L. navis*, a ship, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a boat; navicular: applied to parts of plants.

navigability (nav'i-gā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. navigabilité*; as *navigable* + *-ity*: see *-ibility*.] The state or condition of being navigable; navigableness.

navigable (nav'i-gā-bl), *a.* [= *F. navigable* = *Sp. navegable* = *Pg. navegavel* = *It. navigabile*,

navigabile, < *L. navigabilis*, < *navigare*, pass over in a ship: see *navigate*.] 1. Capable of being navigated; affording passage to ships: as, a *navigable* river. At common law, in England, a river is deemed navigable as far as the tide ebbs and flows. In the United States the legal meaning of *navigable* has been much extended, and it includes generally all waters practically available for floating commerce by any method, as by rafts or boats.

The Loire . . . is a very goodly *navigable* river (Cortat, *Crutides*, I. 40).

2. Subject to a public right of water-passage for persons or property.

navigableness (nav'i-gā-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being navigable; navigability.

navigably (nav'i-gā-bli), *adv.* So as to be navigable.

navigant (nav'i-gant), *n.* [*OF. navigant* = *Sp. navegante* = *It. navigante*, *navigante*, a navigator, < *L. navigant* (-s, ppr. of *navigare*, pass over in a ship: see *navigate*.] A navigator. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 213.

navigate (nav'i-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *navigated*, ppr. *navigating*. [*L. navigatus*, ppr. of *navigare* (< *It. navigare*, *navigare* = *Pg. Sp. navegar* = *Pr. navegar*, *navigar* = *OF. naver*, also *nager*, *F. nager*, also *naviguer*), sail, go by sea, sail over, navigate, < *navis*, a ship, + *agere*, lead, conduct, go, move: see *nave*² and *agent*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move from place to place in a ship; sail.

The Phoenicians *navigated* to the extremities of the Western ocean. (Arbuthnot, *Ant. Colln.*)

2. To direct or manage a ship.

II. *trans.* 1. To pass over in ships; sail on. Trajan, the Father of the Emperor Claudius, was the first who *navigated* the Northern ocean. (Arbuthnot, *Ant. Colln.*, p. 272.)

2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing; direct the course of, as a vessel, from one place to another: as, to *navigate* a ship. [The word is also used by extension, in all its senses, of balloons and the like, and colloquially of other means and modes of progression.]

navigating-lieutenant (nav'i-gā-ting-lū-ten-ant), *n.* See *master*, 1 (b).

navigation (nav'i-gā-shon), *n.* [= *F. navigation* = *Sp. navegacion* = *Pg. navegacao* = *It. navigazione*, *navigazione*, < *L. navigatio* (-n), a sailing, a passing over in a ship, < *navigare*, sail: see *navigate*.] 1. The act of navigating; the act of moving on water in ships or other vessels; sailing: as, the *navigation* of the northern seas; also, by extension, the act of "sailing" through the air in a balloon (see *aerial navigation*, below).—2. The science or art of directing the course of vessels as they sail from one part of the world to another. The management of the sails, etc., the holding of the assigned course by proper steering, and the working of the ship generally, pertain rather to seamanship, though necessary to successful navigation. The two fundamental problems of navigation are: the determination of the ship's position at a given moment, and the decision of the most advantageous course to be steered in order to reach a given point. The methods of solving the first are, in general, four: (1) by reference to one or more known and visible landmarks; (2) by ascertaining through soundings the depth and character of the bottom; (3) by calculating the direction and distance sailed from a previously determined position (see *dead-reckoning*, *log*, and *compass*); and (4) by ascertaining the latitude and longitude by observations of the heavenly bodies. (See *latitude* and *longitude*.) The places of the sun, moon, planets and fixed stars are deduced from observation and calculation, and are published in nautical almanacs (see *almanac*), the use of which, together with logarithmic and other tables computed for the purpose, is necessary in reducing observations taken to determine latitude, longitude, and the error of the compass. 3. Ships in general; shipping. [Poetical.]

Though the yeasty waves Confound and swallow *navigation* up. (Shak., *Macbeth*, IV. 1. 72.)

4. An artificial waterway, or a part of a natural waterway that has been made navigable: a canal. Also *navy*. See *navy*¹. [Eng.]

"The Kennet Navigation" a very old canal which connects the waters of the East with those of the West country. (The Academy, July 6, 1890, p. 13.)

Act of Navigation, an act which was first passed by the British Parliament in 1661, under Cromwell's administration, was reenacted in 1690, and remained in force, with various modifications; it was greatly altered in 1825 and at other times, and finally repealed in 1849. Its object was to encourage the British merchant marine by reserving to it the whole of the import trade from Asia, Africa, and America, and the chief part of that from Europe. This end it accomplished by denying to foreign vessels the right to bring to England any goods not produced in their respective countries, and also by restrictions in regard to fisheries and the coasting trade. The act was aimed especially at the Dutch, who possessed at that time almost a monopoly of the carrying-trade of the world. **Aerial navigation**, the sailing or floating in the air by means of balloons or airships; particularly, the principles, problems, and practice involved in the attempt to pass from place to place through the air by means of balloons or flying machines capable of being propelled and steered. — **Arterial**

navigation. See *aristal*.—**Inland navigation**, the passing of boats or vessels on rivers, lakes, or canals in the interior of a country; conveyance by boats or vessels within a country. — **Navigation laws**, the various acts and regulations in any country which define the nationality of its ships, the manner in which they shall be engaged, the privileges to which they have claim, and the conditions regulating the engagement of foreign ships in the trade of the country in question, either as importers and exporters or with relation to coasting-traffic. The first British navigation law of importance was enacted under Richard II. It provided that no merchandises should be imported into England or exported from the king's realm by any of his subjects except in English ships, under penalty of forfeiture of vessel and cargo.

navigational (nav-i-gā-shon-āl), *a.* [*navigation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to navigation; used in navigation.

navigator (nav'i-gā-tor), *n.* [= *F. navigateur* = *Sp. Pg. navegador* = *It. navigatore*, *navigatore*, < *L. navigator*, a sailor: see *navigate*.] 1. One who navigates or sails; especially, one who directs the course of a ship, or is skillful in the art of navigation. In the merchant marine the commanding officer usually navigates the vessel; in most of war, of nearly all nationalities, one of the three officers or executive officers (in the United States navy the third in rank) is detailed for that duty. In the United States navy the navigator, in addition to his other duties, has charge of the log book, of the steering gear, of the anchors and chains, and of the stowage of the hold, and has also general supervision of the ordnance and ordnance-stores.

2. A laborer on a "navigation" or canal (see *navigation*, 4), or on a railway. Now usually abbreviated *navvy* (see *navvy*²). [Eng.]

navvy¹ (nav'i), *n.* [Abbr. of *navigation*, 4.] Same as *navigation*, 4.

In Skipton in Craven the canal is vulgarly called "the *navvy*." The horse path or towing path is always "the *navvy* bank"; a bridge in Mill-hill Street is "the *navvy* bridge"; and a garden on one of the slopes of the canal was always called "the *navvy* garden." (N. and Q., 4th ser., VI. 495.)

navvy² (nav'i), *n.* [Abbr. of *navigator*, 2.] 1. Same as *navigator*, 2.—2. A common laborer engaged in such work as the making of canals or railways. [Eng.]

It has been for years past a well-established fact that the English *navvy*, eating largely of flesh, is far more efficient than a continental *navvy* living on a less nutritive food. (H. Spencer, *Education*, p. 255.)

3. A power machine for excavating earth. A common form has an excavating scoop, crab, or analogous device for scooping up earth or gravel, or grasping stones, with a boom and tackle for lifting and operating the scoop, etc., and a steam hoisting-engine, all mounted on a supporting platform provided with four wheels so that it can be moved on a temporary railway for changing its position. Similar machines are also mounted on large scow boats for use along water fronts. Also called *steam-excavator*.

navy¹ (nav'i), *n.*; pl. *navies* (-viz). [*ME. navi*, *navye*, *navye*, *navre*, < *OF. navi*, < *OP. navi*, *navre*, *navi*, *navy*, a ship, a fleet, a navy, < *IL. navi*, ships, neut. pl. for *L. naves*, fem. pl. of *navis*, a ship: see *nave*².] 1. A ship.

A great number of *navies* to that haven longest. (William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 5719.)

And no man may praise that see be *Navye*, no be no man of craft, and therefore may no man know what *Land* is bound that see. (Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 278.)

2. A company of ships; a fleet.

My glorious sovereign, on the western coast Rides a puissant *navy*. (Shak., *Rich. III.*, IV. 4. 434.)

3. All the ships belonging to a country, collectively; in a wide sense, the ships, their officers and crew and equipment, and the department of the government charged with their management and control. Specifically—(a) All the war-ships belonging to a nation or a monarch, the military *navy*; in Great Britain distinguished by the title of *Royal Navy*. In the United States the control of the navy is vested in a cabinet officer called the secretary of the Navy, the head of the Navy Department. (See *department*.) The government of the royal navy is vested in the Board of Admiralty, or lords commissioners for discharging the office of lord high admiral. The board consists of the following members: the first lord, who has supreme authority, and is a member of the cabinet; the senior naval lord, who directs the movements of the fleet and is responsible for their discipline; the second naval lord, who superintends the manning of the fleet, coast guard, transport department, etc.; the junior naval lord, who deals with the victualling of the fleets, medical department, etc.; a civil lord, member of Parliament, who is also connected with the civil branch of the service; a controller of the navy, and an expert tribune. Under the board is a financial secretary, changing like the five lords, with the government in power. There is a permanent secretary, and a number of heads of departments. (b) All the ships and vessels employed in commerce and trade: usually called the *merchant marine* or *merchant navy*.

4. The men who man a navy or fleet; the officers and men of the military marine.

Then was the *navie* apparelled and entered in to shippos. (Mandeville (E. E. T. S.), II. 664.)

Navy blue. See *blue*. **navy**², *n.* An obsolete form of *navvy*².

4. Characterized by nicety of appearance, construction, arrangement, etc.; nice; hence, orderly; trim; tidy; often, specifically, clean: as, a neat box; the apartment was always very neat; neat in one's dress.

These elephants have neat little boarded houses or castles fastened on their backs, where the great men sit in state, secured from the sun or rain.

Dunlap, Voyage, II. 1. 73.

Her artless manners and her neat attire.

Cooper, Task, IV. 536.

5. Well-shaped or well-proportioned, elegant: as, a neat foot and ankle.—6. Complete in character, skill, etc.; exact; finished; adroit; clever; skillful: applied to persons or things.

Men. To be a villain is no such rude matter. Can. No, if he be a neat one, and a perfect Art makes all excellent.

Pletcher, Wife for a Month, I. 2.

Paddy overtook him at last, and gave him a clippeen on the left ear, and a neat touch of the foot that sent him sprawling.

Lever, Dodd Family Abroad I. letter I.

The neat rapier, the eloquence that left the House too profoundly affected to deliberate, the original of the novelist's greatest creation—they are all vanishing like frost foliage at sunrise.

G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 472.

7. Spruce; finical; over nice.

Still to be neat, still to be drest As you were going to a feast.

H. Jonson, Epicoene, I. 1.

8. A commendatory word, used somewhat vaguely.

Tell what dressing up of houses there were by all the neat dames and ladies within the freedom.

Dekker, Oration of Parimony.

This gentleman did take to wife A neat and gallant dame, Gentleman in Thracia (Child's Ballads, VIII. 150).

neat² (nēt), adv. [*neat*, a.] Neatly.

They've taken her out at nine at night, And headed her bath neat and fine The Laird of Warriand (Child's Ballads, III. 322).

neath (nēth), adv. An abbreviated form of beneath.

neat-handed (nēt-han'dod), a. Using the hands with neatness; deft; dexterous.

Herbs, and other country muses, Which the neat-handed Phyllis dresses.

Milton, L'Allegro, I. 86.

neatherd (nēth'erd), n. [*ME. neetherde, neherde; C. neal + herd*.] Cf. *notherd*. A person who has the care of cattle; a cow-keeper.

Would I were A neat-herd's daughter.

Shak., Cymbeline, I. 1. 140.

neatherdess (nēth'herd-es), n. [*C. neatherd + -ess*.] A female neatherd; a neatress.

Pay hark how I can now express my love unto my Neatherdess.

Herrick, A Recollekt, or Discourse of Neatherdes.

neat-house (nēt'hous), n. [*C. neat + house*.] A house for neat cattle; a cow-house.

neatify (nēt'i-fi), v. t. Same as *netify*.

neat-land (nēt'land), n. [*C. neat + land*.] In law, land let out to yeomanry. Cowell.

neatly (nēt'li), adv. In a neat manner; with neatness, in any sense of that word.

neatness (nēt'nes), n. The state or quality of being neat, in any sense of that word.

neatress (nēt'res), n. [*Irreg. C. neat + -ress + -ess*.] A female neatherd. Warner, Albion's England, IV. 20.

neb (neb), n. [Also in mod. use in var. form *nib*: *C. ME. neb, C. AS. neb, nebb, bill, beak* (of a bird, ship, plow, etc.), nose, of a person, also face, countenance, = *D. neb, mouth, bill, nib*, = *MLG. nebbe, nibbe, LG. nibbe, nipp, niff, nuff* (> *It. niffa, niffa*, snout) = *Lecl. n. f.*, also *nebbi*: *Sw. niff, nibb* = *Dan. nrb, beak, bill*; prob. orig. **nebb*; cf. *MD. snubbe, D. such* = *MLG. snubbe, snibbe, LG. snibbe, snippe, bill, snout*, = *G. schneppe, nozzle*; also with dim. term., *OFries. snavel, snarl, mouth*, = *D. snavel, snout*, = *MLG. snavel* = *OHG. snabul, MHG. snabul, G. schnabel* = *Dan. Sw. (after G.) snabel, bill, snout, proboscis, nozzle*; cf. *Lith. snapas, bill, beak*; perhaps from the root of the verb *snap*, but whether orig. the bill of a bird or snout of a beast, which 'snaps' up what is to be eaten, or the snout of a beast or nose of a man, which 'snouts' or 'sniffs' (*G. schnuppen, gasp, schnauben, sport, sniff, snuff*), is not clear. See *snep, sniff, snuff, snivel*, etc.] 1. The bill or beak of a bird; also, the snout or muzzle of a beast.

How she holds up the neb, the bill, to him? And arms her with the boldness of a wife To her allowing husband! Shak., W. T., I. 2. 183.

The amorous worms of love did hither gnaws and tears his heart with the nebs of their forked heads.

Painter's Pal. of Pl., cited by Steevens. (Norm.)

2. The nose: as, a lang neb; a sharp neb. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

See, yonder's the Ratton's Skerry; he eye held his neb above the water in my day, but he's aneath it now.

Scott, Antiquary, VII.

3. The face. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Josep cam into halle and saw his bar-thren wepe, He keneith Benjumin, upon his neb he gan wipe.

MS. Bodl. 65.2, l. 10. (Halliwell.)

4. The tip end of anything; a sharp point: as, the neb of a lancet or knife. See *nib*. [Scotch.]

—5. The nib of a pen. See *nib*.

Those penes are made of purpose without nebs, because they may cast ink but slowly.

Dekker, Lanthorne and Candle-light.

Neb and feather, completely; from top to toe. [Scotch.]

—To dab nebs. See *dab*.

Nebalia (nē-bā'li-a), n. [*NL.*; origin not ascertained.] 1. A remarkable genus of uncertain position among the lower crustaceans, ranged by Huxley among the phyllopodous Branchiopoda, by others in a peculiar order named Phyllocarida or Lepidocarpa. It has a large carapace (cephalothorax) with mobile rostrum; the eyes are large and poliolated; there are well developed antennae, mandibles, and two pairs of maxillae, the anterior of which ends in a long palp.

2. A genus of rotifers. Grube, 1862.

neballian (nē-bā'li-an), a. and n. 1. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Nebalia*.

II. n. A nebular crustacean.

Neballides (nē-bā'li-dēs), n. pl. [*C. Nebalia + -ides*.] A family of crustaceans, typified by the genus *Nebalia*. It has been variously located in the systems, and is now usually considered a synthetic type nearly related to some Murrian forms and representative of an order or suborder named Phyllocarida or Lepidocarpa. The anterior part of the body has a large compressed bivalvular carapace with a separate anterior tongue-shaped process, the abdomen is long and segmented; there are eight pairs of phyllopodous legs to the trunk, four pairs of large pleopods behind, and no telson. The living species are marine, and have been referred to 8 genera.

nebbuk-tree (neb'uk-trē), n. [*C. Ar. nebbuk + E. tree*.] A shrub, *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*, one of the Christ's-thorns.

The chambers of streams around Jericho are filled with nebbuk trees. . . . It is a variety of the rhamnus, and is set down by botanists as the Spina Christi, of which the Saviour's neck crown of thorns was made.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracens, p. 68.

nebbly (neb'li), a. [*C. neb + -ly*.] Snappish; saucy; impudent; bold; pert. [Scotch.]

nebel (neb'el), n. [*Heb.*] A stringed instrument of the ancient Hebrews, by some supposed to have resembled a harp, by others a lute. The name is differently rendered in different parts of the English version of the Bible.

neb-neb (neb'neb), n. See *bablah*.

Nebraska (nē-bras'kan), a. and n. [*C. Nebraska* (see def.) + *-an*.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to the State of Nebraska, or its inhabitants.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Nebraska, one of the Western States of the United States, lying west of the Missouri river and north of Kansas.

nebris (neb'ris), n. [*L. nebris, G. nebris, a fawn-skin* (see def.), *C. nebris, a fawn*.] A fawn skin; specifically, in ancient Greek and affiliated art and ceremonial, the skin of a fawn or of a similar animal, as a kid, worn as a special attribute by Dionysus or Bacchus and his attendant train (Pan, the satyrs, the maenads, etc.), and assumed on festival occasions by priests and priestesses of Bacchus, and by his votaries generally.

nebula (neb'u-lā), n.; pl. *nebulae* (-lē). [*C. L. nebula* = *Gr. nebulē*, a cloud, mist, vapor; see *nebul*.] 1. A luminous patch in the heavens, far beyond the limits of the solar system. Some nebulae are resolvable into clusters, generally globular, in which the separate stars can be distinguished. These are for the most part in the Galaxy. The remaining nebulae are of two types, according as their spectra are continuous or consist of bright lines. The latter class are greenish-blue, have fairly definite outlines, and show a tendency to concentration toward the galactic circle. Of the three brightest lines in their spectra two are unshifted, and one is the H line of hydrogen. There are six or seven other faint lines, two of them hydrogen. There are besides nebulous stars or stars with haze about them which in some cases is of vast proportions. The continuous spectra indicate that all these nebulae are solid, liquid, or if gaseous, enormously condensed. The nebula in Andromeda (M31) and A 95 are visible to the naked eye. The Galaxy, the Magellanic clouds, and the clusters Berenice's Hair and Praesepe are not included by astronomers among the nebulae.

2. In *pathol.*, a cloud-like spot on the cornea.—Dumb-bell nebula, a nebula which, seen in a telescope of

small power, appears to have a form like a dumb-bell described in a fainter ellipse, but with a more powerful instrument is seen to have a spiral structure.—*Planetary nebula*, a circular or elliptical gaseous nebula, with a well-defined outline.—*Resolvable nebula*, a nebula in which a powerful telescope detects many points of light, which, however, are not usually distinguished as perfectly as in a cluster.—*Ring nebula*, or *annular nebula*, a nebula which appears like a ring with a dark center.—*Spiral nebula*, a nebula which presents the appearance either of a convoluted stream or of a number of such streams proceeding from a center.

nebular (neb'ū-lār), a. [= *F. nebulaire*, *C. NL. nebularis*, *C. L. nebula*, a cloud; see *nebul*.] 1. Like a nebula; cloudy.—2. Pertaining or relating to a nebula.—The nebular hypothesis, a theory of the formation of the solar system, originated by the philosopher Kant and the astronomer Sir William Herschel, and developed by Laplace and others. The solar system is supposed to be the result of the gradual condensation of a nebula under the action of the mutual gravitation of its parts.

nebule (neb'ūl), n. [*C. ME. nebula*, *C. OF. nebula* = *It. nebula*, *C. L. nebula*, a cloud, a mist, vapor, = *Gr. nebulē*, a cloud, mass of clouds, = *OF. nebbal* = *OFries. nevil* = *D. nevel* = *MLG. nevel, neffel*, *LG. nevel* = *OHG. nebul, nepol*, *MHG. G. nebel* = *Lecl. niff* (in comp.), mist, fog; cf. *Lecl. njoil*, night.] 1. A cloud.

O light without nebule, shining in thy sphere.

Ballade in Commend. of Our Lady.

The stocking is of silver tissue, worked with gold birds, flowers, blue, yellow, and white, and a peculiar ornament a nebule, white and blue, with yellow rays shooting from its edge.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, II. 251.

2. In *her.*, a line nebule. See *nebul*.

nebulé (neb'ū-lā'), a. [*Heraldic F.*, *C. OF. nebula*, a cloud; see *nebul*.] In *her.*, wavy; curved in and out, in fancied resemblance to the edge of a cloud. A line nebule may form the boundary of a fesse, bend, etc. Also *nebulose, nebuly*.

nebuliferous (neb'ū-lif'e-rus), a. [*C. L. nebula*, a cloud, + *ferre* = *F. bear*.] Having nebulous or cloudy spots.

Thomas, Med. Diet.

nebulist (neb'ū-list), n. [*C. nebula* + *-ist*.] One who upholds the nebular hypothesis. Page.

nebulize (neb'ū-liz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *nebulized*, ppr. *nebulizing*. [*C. nebula* + *-ize*.] To reduce to a spray; atomize.

nebulizer (neb'ū-liz-er), n. An instrument for reducing a liquid to spray, for inhalation, disinfection, etc.; an atomizer.

The spray from a . . . nebulizer being made to impinge upon the wall of the vessel containing the tubes and liquid.

Medical News, XLIX. 397.

nebulose (neb'ū-lōs), a. [*C. L. nebulosus*, misty; see *nebul*.] 1. Cloudy; foggy; nebulous.

Alle fatty, wet, & cloudy nebulose.

Palladius, Husbandrie (R. E. T. A.), p. 175.

2. In *entom.*, having indistinct darker and paler markings, resembling the irregular coloring of a cloud; said of a surface.—3. In *her.*, same as *nebul*.

nebulosity (neb'ū-lōs'i-ti), n.; pl. *nebulosities* (-tiz). [= *F. nébulosité* = *Sp. nebulosidad* = *Pg. nebulosidade* = *It. nebulosità*, *C. L. nebulositas*, cloudiness, obscurity, *C. L. nebulosus*, cloudy; see *nebul*.] 1. The state of being nebulous or cloudy; cloudiness; haziness; the essential character of a nebula.

All the material ingredients of the earth existed in this diffuse *nebulosity*, either in the state of vapour, or in some state of still greater expansion.

Whewell.

2. The faint misty appearance surrounding certain stars; an ill-defined nebula without local condensation; also, a nebula in general.

Various connected *nebulosities* stretching in marvellous ramifications along the heavens.

J. N. Lockyer, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 400.

A *nebulosity* of the milky kind, like that wonderful, inexplicable phenomenon about θ Orionis.

A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 20.

nebulous (neb'ū-lus), a. [= *F. nébuleux* = *Sp. nebuloso*, *C. L. nebulosus*, cloudy, misty, foggy, *C. nebula*, mist, cloud; see *nebul*, *nebul*.] 1. Cloudy; hazy; used literally or figuratively.

Epicurus is impatient of the nebulous regions which only exist, according to him, for highly sensitive and sentimental souls.

F. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 146.

2. In *astron.*, pertaining to a nebula; having the appearance of a nebula; nebular.—*Nebulous star*. See *nebula*.

nebulousness (neb'ū-lus-nes), n. The state or quality of being nebulous; cloudiness.

nebuly (neb'ū-li), a. [*C. Heraldic F. nebule*; see *nebul*.] Same as *nebulé*.—*Nebuly meeting*. See *meeting*.

nebet, n. A Middle English form of *nece*.

necessitate, v. t. [*ME. necessitate*, < *ML. necessare*, make necessary, compel, < *L. necesse*, necessary; see *necessary*.] To make necessary; compel.

No fortune causes *necessitate* the never to compound work of solitary maters. *Chambers*, *Booths*, *III*, meter 2.

necessary, a. [*OF. necessaire*, < *L. necessarius*, necessary; see *necessary*.] Necessary. [*Scotch.*]

The gnyt adols *necessary*. *Aberd. Reg. MS.* (Jamieson.)

necessarius (nes-sa'-ri-an), a. and n. [*L. necessarius*, inevitable, necessary, + *-an*.] I. a. Relating to necessitarianism; necessitarian. II. n. One who accepts the doctrine of necessitarianism; a necessitarian.

The only question in dispute between the advocates of philosophical liberty and the *necessarians* is this: "whether volition can take place independently of motive." *W. Delsham*, *Philos. of the Mind*, II, § 1.

Necessarians will say that even this voluntary effort for a good end is ultimately the effect of causes extraneous to the man's self. *H. Sidgwick*, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 258.

necessitarianism (nes-sa'-ri-an-izm), n. [*necessarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the action of the will is a necessary effect of antecedent causes; the theory that the will is subject to the general mechanical law of cause and effect. Also *necessitarianism*, and rarely *necessism*.

Let us suppose, further, that we do not know more of cause and effect than a certain definite order of succession among facts, and that we have a knowledge of the necessity of that succession - and hence of necessary laws - and I, for my part, do not see what escape there is from utter materialism and *necessitarianism*. *Huxley*

necessarily (nes-sa'-ri-ly), adv. In a necessary manner; by necessity; so that it cannot be otherwise; inevitably.

The Author has shown us that design in all the Works of Nature which *necessarily* leads us to the Knowledge of its First Cause. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 339.

Powerful temperaments are *necessarily* intense. *Freude*, *Sketches*, p. 183.

necessariness (nes-sa'-ri-ness), n. The state of being necessary. *Johnson*.

necessary (nes-sa'-ri), a. and n. [Formerly also *necessar*; < *ME. necessary*, *necessarie*, < *OF. necessaire*, *F. necessaire* = *Pr. necessarius*, < *Sp. necessario* = *Pg. It. necessario*, < *L. necessarius*, unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, requisite (as a noun, *necessarius*, m., *necessarius*, f., a relative, kinsman, friend, client; *necessarius*, neut. pl., *necessarii* of life; *ML. necessarius*, neut., *necessaria*, f., a privy). *Cicero*, *adj.*, unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, neut. *adj.*, with *esse* and *habere*, prop. *adv.*, also in *OL. necessum*, prob. orig. *ne cessum* or *non cessum*, < *ne*, non, not, + *cessus*, pp. of *cedere*, yield; see *cede*.] I. a. 1. Such as must be; that cannot be otherwise. (a) As an inference, evidently of such a form that every like inference from true premises will always yield a true conclusion, in every state of facts. In philosophy it is requisite to distinguish an *irresistible* inference, the force of which may be blindly felt, from a *necessary* one which is seen to belong to a possible class of inferences, all true. (b) As a proposition or fact, true or taking place not merely in the actual state of things, but in every possible state of things (within some meaning of the word possible). A *necessary* proposition should not be confounded with an absolutely certain one, far less with one we are irresistibly compelled to believe. (c) As a thing or being, existing in every possible state of things; having existence involved in its essence. Thus, God is said by Anselm, Descartes, and others to be a *necessary* being.

Death, a *necessary* end, Will come when it will come. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, II, 2, 36.

In asserting that the human mind possesses in its own ideas an element of *necessary* and universal truth, not derived from experience, Kant had been anticipated by Price, by Cadworth, and even by Plato.

Given such a cause - that is, a *cept* the idea of God and worship follows as a *consequence*, may, a *necessary* consequence. *Misart*, *Sature and Thought*, p. 230.

The only way that any thing that is to come to pass hereafter is or can be *necessary* is by a connection with something that is *necessary* in its own nature, or something that already is or has been: so that, the one being supposed the other certainly follows. *Edwards*, *on the Will*, I, 3.

2. Such that it cannot be disregarded or omitted; indispensable; requisite; essential; needed; required. as, air is *necessary* to support animal life; food is *necessary* to nourish the body.

Advertisements and counsells verin *necessarie* for all noble men and counsellors. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. 8., extra ser.), I, 74.

"A nimble hand is *necessary* for a cut-purse. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, IV, 2, 393.

A country replenished with all manner of commodities *necessary* for mans life. *Coryat*, *Creditas*, I, 104.

Neither dreads any man complain of inflation, . . . this his cause he never so just: and therefore justice in this Country as *necessary* for poor people as in any part of the World. *Bumpler*, *Voyages*, II, 1, 75.

The enemies of the court might think it fair, or even absolutely necessary, to encounter bribery with bribery. *Macaulay*, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

3. In law: (a) Requisite for reasonable convenience and facility or completeness in accomplishing the purpose intended: as, the land *necessary* for building a railroad. (b) Naturally and inseparably connected in the ordinary course: as, *necessary* consequences. Thus, the *necessary* consequences of a trespass, such as depreciation in value of a thing injured, or the suffering of a person injured, are general damages, and need not be pleaded; but loss of profits or medical expenses are not *necessary* consequences in the legal sense, and must be specially alleged.

4. Acting from compulsion or the absolute determination of causes: opposed to *free*. See *free*.

Agents that have no thought, no volition at all, are in every thing *necessary* agents. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, II, xxi, 13.

Necessary being, one whose non existence is impossible; God. - **Necessary cause**. See *cause*, 1. **Necessary condition**, one, inference, mark, etc. See the nouns. **Necessary proposition**, a proposition which asserts a fact to be necessary; also, one which we cannot help believing.

Necessary rules of thought, those without which no use of the understanding would be possible. - **Necessary sign**, one which affords a certain indication of the thing represented. - **Necessary to an end**, proceeding or accomplishing the end in every possible state of things; requisite as a means to the end. - *Syn. 2. Necessary, Essential, Requisite, Needful*. The following remarks refer to the application of the words to ordinary practical affairs, not to philosophy. *Necessary* is so general a word that it covers all the others, and has the additional sense, which they do not have, of *inevitable*. *Essential* is an absolute word, noting that which is a part of the chief end of the action or of every mode of bringing that end about. *Requisite* is less strong than *essential*, and *needful* is less strong still, yet each is strong and emphatic, applying to that which is imperatively needed. *Needful* generally applies to concrete, and often to temporary, things: as, knowledge of the countries visited is *needful*, and even *essential*, to enjoyment of travel, but money is *needful* in order to be able to travel at all. *Needful* is often applied to that which must be supplied to produce or effect a perfect state or action.

II. n.; pl. *necessaries* (-riz). 1. Anything that is necessary or indispensable; that which cannot be disregarded or omitted: as, the *necessaries* of life.

And they also have *necessaries*, and alle that hem nedethe, of the Emperours Court. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 230.

Fear of poverty makes *hus* allow himself only plain *necessaries*. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 114.

2. A privy; a water-closet. - **Necessaries of a ship**, articles which should form part of the ordinary and reasonable outfit for the business in which the vessel is engaged, whatever a prudent owner would order if present.

necessarium (ne-kes'-i-um), n. [*L. necessarium*, necessary, + *-ium*.] Same as *necessitarianism*. *Contemporary Rev.* [*Rare*.]

necessitarian (ne-kes-i-ta'-ri-an), a. and n. [*necessitarian* + *-arian*.] I. a. Of or pertaining to necessity or to necessitarianism; opposed to *libertarian*.

II. n. One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity, in opposition to that of the freedom of the will; opposed to *libertarian*.

The Arminian has entangled the Calvinist, the Calvinist has entangled the Arminian, in a labyrinth of contradictory notions. The advocate of free-will appeals to conscience and instinct - to an a priori sense of what ought in equity to be. The *necessitarian* falls back upon the experience of reality of facts. *Freude*, *Calvinism*.

necessitarianism (ne-kes-i-ta'-ri-an-izm), n. [*necessitarian* + *-ism*.] Same as *necessitarianism*.

necessitate (ne-kes-i-tat), v. t. pref. and pp. *necessitating*, *pp. necessitating*. [*ML. necessitare*, pp. of *necessitare* (< *It. necessitare* = *Sp. necessitar* = *Pg. necessitare* = *It. necessitare*, < *L. necessitare* = *F. necessiter*), make necessary, < *L. necessitas* (f.), necessity; see *necessity*, and *cf. necessitate* and *necess*.] For the form, *cf. felicitate*.] 1. To make necessary or indispensable; render unavoidable; cause to be a necessary consequence.

The politician never thought that he might fall dangerously sick, and that sickness *necessitate* his removal from the court. *South*.

Right as we can, think it *necessitates* the thought of not right, or wrong, for its correlative. *H. Spencer*, *Data of Ethics*, 1, 90.

2. To force irresistibly; compel; oblige; compel by necessity.

No man is *necessitated* to more (yet no man is) in love caused. *Sp. Early Microcosmography*, A *Private Man*.

3. To reduce to a state of need; threaten or oppress by necessity or need, or the prospect of need.

It was a position of the States that he was not poor who wanted, but he who was *necessitated*. *Jer Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 379.

We were now greatly *necessitated* for food, and wanted some fresh orders from the King's mouth for our future subsistence. *R. Knox* (Arber's *Reg. Garner*, I, 280).

= *Syn. 2*. To constrain, drive.

necessitation (ne-kes-i-ta'-shun), n. [*necessitate* + *-ion*.] The act of necessitating or making necessary; the state of being made necessary; compulsion. *Hobbes*, *Liberty and Necessity*.

necessitate (ne-kes-i-tat), v. t. [*OF. necessiter*, necessitate; see *necessitate*.] To necessitate; compel.

Who, were he now *necessitated* to beg, Would ask an alms like *Cande Olivares*. *R. Johnson*, *New Inn*, IV, 2.

necessitated (ne-kes-i-tat), a. [*necessitate* + *-ed*.] In a state of want; necessitous; controlled by necessity.

I bade her, if her fortunes ever stood *Necessitated* to help, that by this token I would relieve her. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, V, 2, 33.

necessitous (ne-kes-i-tus), a. [*F. necessiteux* = *Pg. It. necessitoso*; as *necessitate* + *-ous*.] Pressed by poverty; unable to procure what is necessary for one's station; needy. Applied (a) To persons.

That we may suffer together with our calamitous and *necessitous* brethren. *Jer Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 129.

They who were envied found no satisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and *necessitous*. *Clement*, *Great Rebellion*.

We gentlemen of small fortunes are extremely *necessitous* in this particular. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 204.

(b) To circumstances.

He was not in *necessitous* circumstances, his salary being a liberal one. *F. R. Winkler*, *Obscure Mental Diseases*.

Syn. Needy, Necessitous (see *needy*); *penurious, destitute, pinched, poor*.

necessitously (ne-kes-i-tus-ly), adv. In a necessitous manner; as, to be *necessitously* circumstanced.

necessitousness (ne-kes-i-tus-ness), n. The state of being necessitous; the want of what is necessary for one's station; need.

Where there is want and *necessitousness*, there will be quarrelling. *T. Burnet*, *Theory of the Earth*.

necessitude (ne-kes-i-tud), n. [*L. necessitudo*, inevitableness, need, distress, also intimate relationship or friendship, < *necesse*, inevitable, necessary; see *necessity*, *necessity*.] A sacred obligation of family or friendship; a tie or bond of relationship or intimacy.

Between kings and their people, parents and their children, there is so great a *necessitude*, propriety, and intercourse of nature. *Jer Taylor*.

The mutual *necessitudes* of human nature necessarily maintain mutual offices, and correspondence between them. *Nir M. Hale*, *Orig. of Mankind*.

necessity (ne-kes-i-ti), n.; pl. *necessities* (-tiz). [Early mod. *F.* also *necessitate*, *necessitate*; < *ME. necessite*, *necessite*, *necessite*, < *OF. necessite*, *F. necessite* = *Sp. necessitate* = *Pg. necessitate* = *It. necessitate*, < *L. necessitas* (f.), unavoidableness, compulsion, exigency, necessity, < *necesse*, unavoidable, inevitable; see *necessity*.] 1. The condition or quality of being necessary or needful; the mode of being or of truth of that which is necessary; the impossibility of the contrary; the absolute character of a determination or limitation which is not merely without exception, but which would be so in any possible state of things; absolute constraint.

But who can tame the stream of destiny, Or break the chaine of strong *necessity*, Which that is tyde to Jove's eternal seat? *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I, v, 35.

He must die, as others, And I must lose him: 'tis *necessity*. *Fletcher*, *Valentinian*, III, 2.

That strength joined with religion, abused and pretended to, conditions each must of *necessity* breed the heaviest and most quelling tyranny. *Milton*, *Church Government*, II, 2.

2. As applied to the human will, the opposite of *liberty*. (a) Compulsion, physical or, more generally, moral, a stress upon the mind causing a person to do something unwillingly or with extreme reluctance, as, to make a virtue of *necessity*.

The *necessity* of *necessity* They then withdrew, and towards the Cites They took the way. *Guerrilla* (E. E. T. 8.), I, 282.

Then take his head; Yet never say that I Iss'd this Warrant but *Necessity*. *J. Beaumont*, *Psycho*, III, 184.

Necessity . . . was the argument of tyrants, it was the creed of slaves. *But*, *On the India Bill*, Nov. 18, 1782.

And the great power we serve ourselves may be Slaves of a tyrannous *Necessity*. *M. Arnold*, *Myceinus*.

(b) In *philos.*, the inevitable determination of the human will by a motive or other cause. This is only a special use of the word in the free-will dispute. In philosophy generally, by the *necessity* of a cognition is properly meant a *regular necessity* or universality in reference to possible states of things, although some writers use the word to denote a constraint upon the power of thought.

Will and reason (reason also is choice), I seldom and vain, of freedom both despoiled, Made passive both, had served *necessity*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, III, 110.

Not so.

Wherever thought is wholly wanting, or the power to act or forbear according to the direction of thought, there necessity takes place.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 13.

3. A condition requisite for the attainment of any purpose; also, a necessary of life, without which life, or at least the life appropriate to one's station, would be impossible.

These should be hours for necessities.

Not for delights. Shak., Ham. VIII., v. 1. 2.

When war is called a necessity, it is meant, of course, that its object cannot be attained in any other way.

Rumour, Orations, I. 48.

4. Want of the means of living; lack of the means to live as becomes one's station or is one's habit.

Off me shall go have both ayde and comfort
In all your needs of necessity.

Hom. of Parliament (P. E. T. S.), I. 3819.

I abjure all roasts, and choose

To wage against the enemy of the air;

To be a comrade with the wolf and owl

Necessity's sharp pinch! Shak., Lear, II. 4. 214.

5. Extreme need, in general.

See what strange arts necessity finds out.

Marlowe and Nahe, Dido, I. 142.

Hunger necessity, that hath no law,

Boares over our little lot.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

Necessity is the mother of invention.

R. Franck, Northern Memoirs (written in 1658,

printed in 1694). (Hartlett.)

6. Business; something needful to be done.

They that to you have necessity

Be gracious ever through your gentleness.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 41.

When he hadde byn a while convalesced, he toke love, and yode though the courts in his offit necessaries.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 61.

7. Bad illicit spirit. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

Dogmatism of necessity, the doctrine that all human actions are absolutely determined by motives, so that the will is not free. Internal necessity, see internal. Legal necessity, constraint by the law; also, that which one is constrained by the law to do, irrespective of consent. The word necessity is also used in the law to denote that degree of moral necessity which is recognized as justifying or excusing an act otherwise unlawful, such as the killing of an assailant in self-defense, also, particularly in the phrase public necessity, to designate the requirement of what is needed for reasonable convenience or facility and completeness in accomplishing a public purpose. Logical necessity, truth, not merely in the existing state of things, but in every state of things in which the proposition to which the necessity belongs should preserve its significance; the truth of that to know which it is sufficient to know the meanings of the words in which it is expressed. Money of necessity, coins (generally of unusual shape, and rudely fabricated) issued during a strike (see strike-piece), or in times of necessity, when there is an insufficient supply of gold and silver and the operations of the ordinary mints are suspended. Moral necessity. See def. 2. above. Natural necessity. See natural. Physical necessity, the necessity which arises from the laws of the material universe. This necessity is conditional, not absolute. Works of necessity, in the Sunday laws, any laws which are necessary to be done on Sunday for life, health, comfort, general welfare, and reasonable convenience for enjoying the leisure and the privileges of the day, such as the running of horse-cars, ferries, and, within reasonable limits, railroad trains, and such labors as are requisite for maintaining in their necessary continuity processes of manufacture incidental to civilization, such as keeping up the fires of a blast-furnace. - Syn. Necessity, Need. Necessity is more urgent than need; a merchant may have need of more money in order to be the most successful manager of his business; he may have a necessity for more cash in hand to avoid going into bankruptcy.

neck (nek), *n.* [*< ME. necke, nekke, nicke, nakke, < AN. hnecca, the neck, the back of the neck, the nape of the neck, = OFries. hnecca, nekke = MD. neek, nick, nuck, D. nek = Mlat. nacke, lat. nake = OHG. hnecc (hnecc-h), hnecc-h, nacc, MHG. nake-knecc, G. nacken = Icel. hnakk = Sw. nacke = Dan. nakke, nape of the neck, back of the head. Cf. nuke, nape of the neck.*] 1. That part of an animal's body which is between the head and the trunk and connects these parts. In every vertebrate the neck corresponds in extent to the cervical vertebrae, when such are distinguishable. It is usually narrower or more slender than the parts between which it extends. See cuts under *man*.

He hallo abouten his Neke 300 Peries orent, gode and grette, and knotted, as Pater Noster here of Ambr.

Maulerille, Travels, p. 107.

Or necklace for a neck to which the swan's
Is tawlier than her cygnets.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Figuratively, life, from the breaking or severing of the neck in legal executions; as, to risk one's neck; to save one's neck. - 3. In anatomy: (a) The membrane connecting the hard parts of an insect's head with those of the thorax, and visible only when the head is forcibly drawn out. (b) The posterior part of the head when this is suddenly narrowed behind the eyes. (c) A slender anterior prolongation of the prothorax found in certain *Diptera* and *Hymenoptera*. - 4. In anat., a constricted part, or constriction of a

part, like or likened to a neck: as, the neck of the thigh-bone; the neck of the bladder; the neck of the uterus. See cut under *femur*. - 5. The flesh of the neck and adjoining parts: as, a neck of mutton. - 6. That part of a thing which corresponds to or resembles the neck of an animal.

Some of them upon the necks of their lance have an hook, wherewith they attempt to pull men out of their saddles.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 62.

(a) That part of a garment which covers the neck: as, the high neck of a gown. (b) A long narrow strip of land connecting two larger tracts; an isthmus.

They followed with the neck of land, which we thought had been severed from the mainland.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 107.

(c) The slender upper part of any vessel which has a larger rounded body: as, the neck of a bottle, retort, etc.

Take the noblest and the strongest breezy water that
go may have distilled out of pure my glory, and putte it
into a glass clephr amphora, with a long necke

Book of Quante Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 5.

(d) In stringed musical instruments of the viol and lute families, the long slender part extending upward from the body, culminating in the head where the tension is regulated, and bearing in front the finger-board over which the strings (or such of them as are to be stopped) are stretched. (e) The part of an axle that passes through the hub of the wheel, also, a diminished part of any shaft resting in a bearing. (f) The round shank connecting the blade and the socket of a bayonet. (g) The constricted part joining the knob to the breach of a gun. (h) The contracted part of a furnace over the bridge, between the stack and the heating or melting chamber. (i) In printing, the slope between the face and the shoulder of a type. Sometimes called *beard*. (j) In bot. (1) In mosses, the collar or tapering base of the capsule. (2) In histology, the rim or wall of the archegonium which projects above the prothallium. It rests upon the venter, and is ordinarily composed of four longitudinal rows of cells. (k) The fluted up pipe or channel through which volcanic material has found its way upward. In modern volcanic areas the vent through which the lava, cinders, or ashes are ejected and reach the surface is generally concealed from view by the accumulated material which has been thrown out. In eruptive regions belonging to the older geological systems domination has so radically removed the overlying debris, so that the connection of the volcanic orifice with the more deep-seated regions can be seen and examined. This is particularly the case in the Carboniferous and Permian volcanic areas of Scotland. (l) The crook of the head of a golf club where it joins the shaft.

7. In the clump process of brickmaking, one of a series of walls of unburned bricks which together constitute a clump. The walls are built three bricks thick, about sixty long, and from twenty four to thirty high and incline inward against a central upright wall. The sides and top are faced with burned bricks.

8. A small bundle of the best ears of a wheat-harvest, used in the ceremony of "crying the neck." [Prov. Eng.] - 9. As a geographical designation, a corner or triangular district: as, Penn's Neck. [Local U. S. (New York, New Jersey), and South African.] - A stiff neck, in Script., persistence in disobedience, obduracy.

But [they] made their neck stiff, that they might not
hear, nor receive instruction.

Jer. xvii. 21.

Derbyshire neck, bronchocoele or goller: frequent in the hilly parts of Derbyshire, England. - **Nape of the neck**. See *nape*. **Neck and crop**. See *crop*. **Neck and heels**. Same as *neck and crop*.

The liberty of the subject is brought in neck and heels,
as they say, that the Earl might be popular.

Boyer North, Examiner, p. 7.

Neck and neck, at an equal pace, stride for stride, exactly even, or side by side. - **Neck canal-cell**, in bot., the same or nearly the same as *neck cell*. **Neck of a column** or of a capital, in arch., the space between the top of the shaft proper and the projecting part of the capital, if any separation is indicated. Thus, in the Doric column, the continuation, whether plain, ornamented, or recessed, of the shaft above the insertion or hypotrachelium as far as the architrave of the echinus, is the neck. Sometimes called *trachelium*. See *necking*, and cut under *column*.

Neck of a gun, the part between the muzzle moldings and the counter ring. **Neck of an embrasure**, in fort., the narrowest part of the embrasure, within the wider outer part, called the *mouth*. **Neck of a rib**, the part between the head (or capitulum) and the shoulder (or tuberculum).

Neck of the bladder, the part of the bladder adjoining the urethral outlet. **Neck of the calcaneum**, the slightly constricted part in front of the tuberosity. **Neck of the femur**, the constricted part of the femur between the head and the top of the shaft. **Neck of the foot**, the instep.

Neck of the humerus. (a) In anat., the slight constriction separating the head from the shaft of the bone; the circumference of the articular surface, affording attachment to the capsular ligament. (b) In surgery, a weak point in the shaft of the bone, a little below the tuberosities: so called from the frequency of fracture at this point. **Neck of the uterus**, the lower, narrower part of the uterus, projecting into the vagina; the cervix uteri. **Neck or nothing**, at every risk; desperately. As I will take the chance, neck or nothing. - On, or in the neck of, immediately after; closely following; on the heels of.

He deposed the king;
Soon after that, deprived him of his life;
And with the neck of that, took d' the whole state.

Shak., I Hen. IV., iv. 2. 62.

From the Neck of this began the Quarrel in Holborn between the Gentleman of the Inns of Chancery and some Citizens.

De Witt, Chronicles, p. 122.

The devil on his neck. See *devil*. - **To break the neck**, to put one of the bones of the neck out of joint; causing a cervical vertebra. In legal execution by hanging the aim is to cause speedy or instantaneous death by breaking the atlas or first bone from the axis or second bone, and at the same time injuring the spinal cord. See *neck*, *ligaments*, under *ligament*. - **To break the neck of, the break**. - **To give the neck**, to give the finishing stroke.

When when his foe presumes to check,
His servants stand to give the neck.

Bruton, Daffodils and Primroses, p. 5. (Dent).

To harden the neck, to grow obstinate or obdurate; to more and more perverse and rebellious.

Our fathers dealt proudly, and hardened their necks, and hearkened not to thy commandments.

Neh. ix. 26.

To tie neck and heels, to confine by forcibly bringing the chin and knees of a person close together. - **To tread on the neck of**, figuratively, to subdue utterly; oppress. - **To win by a neck**, in racing, to be first by the length of a head and a neck; make a close finish.

neck (nek), *n.* t. [= MD. necken, D. nekken, kill; from the noun: see neck, *n.*] 1. To strangle or behead.

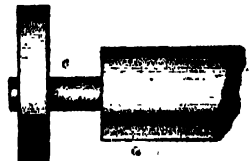
If he should neglect
One hour, the next shall see him in my grasp,
And the next after that shall see him neck'd.

Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 22.

2. To bend down or break off by force of the wind: said of ears of corn. [Prov. Eng.]

neck-band (nek'band), *n.* 1. A gorget. **Palegrave**. - 2. The part of a shirt which encircles the neck; the band to which the collar is sewed, or to which a separate collar is buttoned.

neck-barrow (nek'bar'ô), *n.* A form of shrine in which relics or images were carried on the shoulders in processions. Halliwell.



neck-bearing (nek'bar'ing), *n.* In clocks and watches, a bearing for a journal of a wheel which is attached to the end of the arbor exterior to the bearing, so that the journal forms a sort of neck for the support of the wheel.

neck-beef (nek'hēf), *n.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle.

They'll sell (as cheap as neckbeef) for counters.

Swift.

neck-bone (nek'hōn), *n.* [*< ME. nekkebon, < neck + bone*.] 1. The nape of the neck.

A hand him smot upon the neck-bone.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 571.

2. Any of the cervical vertebrae, of which there are seven in nearly all mammals.

neck-break (nek'brāk), *n.* Complete ruin. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

neck-cell (nek'sel), *n.* In bot., one of the cells that enter into the composition of the neck. See neck, 6 (j) (2).

neck-chain (nek'chān), *n.* A chain serving as a necklace.

neck-cloth (nek'klōth), *n.* A folded cloth worn around the neck as a band or cravat; an article of dress which replaced the ruff and falling band, and formed a marked feature in the fashionable dress of men in the reign of Louis XIV. Throughout the seventeenth century the ends were commonly of lace and fell over the breast (See *stinkiet*.) Later, and down to about 1820, the neck-cloth was plain and composed of fine white linen.

The loose neck-cloth had long pendent ends terminating in lace, if it was not entirely made of that material.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 474.

neck-collar (nek'kol'ār), *n.* A gorget. **Palegrave**.

necked (nekt), *a.* [*< neck + -ed*.] Having a neck of a kind indicated; generally used in composition, as in long-necked, stiff-necked.

When you hear the drum,

And the vile squealing of the wry-neck'd fife.

Shak., M. of V., II. 2. 20.

Neckera (nek'er-ā), *n.* [NL. (Hedwig, 1801), named after N. J. Necker, a German botanist.] A genus of pleurocarpous bryaceous mosses, type of the *Neckera*. They are long, erect or pendulous, widely caespitose plants, with flat glossy leaves and double peristomes, the inner membrane of which is divided into filiform segments.

Neckera (nek'-ē-rā'sē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL. < Necker + -acea.] A division of bryaceous mosses, taking its name from the genus *Neckera*. They are characterized by having the capsule generally immersed in the pericarpium, the calyptra cucullate-connate, often hairy, and the peristome simple or double, or (rarely) absent.

Neckercher (nek'er-cher), *n.* A corrupted form of *Neckercher*. [Low.]

Parson has neckchercher for clean hands the Man.

R. Jones, Every Man in his Humour, II. 2.

neck (nek, nek' - shif), *n.* [*< late ME. nek, neke, contr. of neck-kerchief.*] A kerchief for the neck.

They had mantles of scarlet furled, and scarlet mantles had lapses about the necks like a neckcloth.
Stop, Hen. VIII, an. 1533.

neck-guard (nek'gärd), *n.* An attachment to a helmet serving to protect the neck. See *cuirass* and *courbe-nuque*, and cut under *armet*.

neck-hackle (nek'hak'l), *n.* A feather from the neck of the domestic fowl, particularly such a feather from the cock bird, used by anglers in the manufacture of artificial flies; a hackle-feather: distinguished from *saddle-hackle*, though the feathers are of much the same character.

neck-handkerchief (nek'hang'kér-chif), *n.* A neckerchief; a cravat.

Open the top drawer of the wardrobe, and take out a clean shirt and neck handkerchief.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, II.

neckherring, *n.* [*ME. neckherring, nekheringe; < neck + herring, herynge, perhaps for heryng, herryng, verbal n. of herry? praise, honor; being thus lit. an honor bestowed (by a blow) on the neck: see accolade.*] The accolade used in dubbing.

Then with an shout the Cadgear thus can say,
"Abide and thou art Necke-Herring shalt have
In worth my capill, creilles and all the laue."
Henryson, Moral Fables (quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 251, note).

necking (nek'ing), *n.* [*< neck + -ing.*] 1. In *arch.*, the hypophyge or moldings often intervening between the projecting part of the capital of a column and the vertical part or shaft, as the annulets of the Doric capital: often used as a synonym of *neck*, though strictly a column may have a *neck*, but no *necking*. See cuts under *capital* and *column*.—2. A neck-handkerchief or necktie. Halliwell. [*Prov. Eng.*]

neckinger (nek'in-jér), *n.* [*< necking + -er.*] A neck-handkerchief, specifically that worn by women in the eighteenth century.

necking-stroke (nek'ing-strók), *n.* A blow which decapitates.

The plot had a fatal necking-stroke at that execution.
Roger North, Examen, p. 226. (Davies.)

neck-kerchief, *n.* See *neckerchief*.

necklace (nek'lás), *n.* [*< neck + lace.*] 1. Any flexible ornament worn round the neck, as one of shells, coins, beads, or flowers.

My wife . . . hath pitched upon a necklace with three rows of pearls, which is a very good one, and so is the price.
Pepps, Diary, April 30, 1663.

2. A band or tie for the neck, of lace, silk, or the like, worn by women.

A plain muslin tucker I put on, and my black silk necklace instead of the French necklace my lady gave me.
Richardson, Pamela, I. 64. (Davies.)

3. A noose or halter. [Slang.]

What are these fellows? what's the crime committed, that they wear necklaces?
Pletcher, Boniface, II. 3.

4. Naut., a chain about a lower mast, to which the futtock-shrouds were formerly secured; a strap girding a lower mast and carrying leading-blocks.—5. In *ceram.*, a molding or continuous ornament applied to the shoulder or neck of a vase or bottle, especially when twisted, divided into beads, or the like.

necklaced (nek'lást), *a.* [*< necklace + -ed.*] Having a necklace; marked as with a necklace.

The hooded and the necklaced snake. Sir W. Jones.

necklace-moss (nek'lás-móv), *n.* The common pendulous lichen, *Usnea barbata*. Also called *ulmoss* and *tree-moss*.

necklace-poplar (nek'if pop'lär), *n.* See *poplar*.

necklace-shaped (nek'lás-shäpt), *a.* Same as *moniliform*.

necklace-tree (nek'lás-tré), *n.* The bead-tree, *Ormosia dasycurpa*.

neckland (nek'land), *n.* A neck or long strip of land. [Rare.]

What names the first inhabitants did give into streights,
Bay of Harborough, necklands, creeks.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 572.

necklet (nek'let), *n.* [*< neck + -let.*] A simple form of necklace.

The tall yellow, cherry-tinted specimens (of amber) worked up into necklets and beads . . . are destined to adorn the ebony necks of the dusky beauties of Oshelle or Timbuctoo.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 52.

neck-mold (nek'möld), *n.* Same as *neck-molding*.

neck-molding (nek'mölding), *n.* In *arch.*, a small convex molding, or astragal surmounting a column at the junction of the shaft and capital.

tal; a similar feature at the union of a finial with a pinnacle; a form of necking. See cuts under *capital* and *finial*.

neck-piece (nek'pés), *n.* 1. That part of a suit of armor, especially plate-armor, which protects the neck; the collettin.—2. Rarely, the gorget.—3. A frill or a strip of lace or linen worn at the neck of a gown; a tucker.

A certain female ornament by some called . . . a neck-piece, being a strip of fine linen or muslin.
Addison, Guardian, No. 103.

neck-question (nek'kwén'chón), *n.* A matter of life and death; a vital question.

The Sacrament of the Altar was the main touchstone to discover the poor Protestants. . . . This neck-question, as I may term it, the most dull and dunceal Commissioner was able to ask.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VIII. II. 78.

neck-ring (nek'ring), *n.* In *entom.*, the prothorax when it is slender and somewhat elongate, as in the *Aphides* or plant-lice. [Rare.]

neck-strap (nek'strap), *n.* A strap used on the neck of a horse. (a) A halter-strap. (b) Part of a martingale.

necktie (nek'ti), *n.* Properly, a narrow band, generally of silk or satin, worn around the neck, and tied in a knot in front; by extension, any band, scarf, or tie worn around the neck or fastened in front of the collar.

neck-twine (nek'twin), *n.* In *pattern-weaving*, one of a number of small strings by which the mats are connected with the compass board. E. H. Knight.

neck-verse (nek'vers), *n.* 1. A verse in some "Latin book in Gothic black letter" (usually Ps. li. 1), formerly set by the ordinary of a prison before a malefactor claiming benefit of clergy, in order to test his ability to read. If the ordinary or his deputy said "legit ut clericus" (he reads like a clerk or scholar), the malefactor was burned in the hand and set free, thus saving his neck.

Yes, set forth *neck-verse* to save all manner of trespassers from the fear of the sword of the vengeance of God put in the hands of princes to take vengeance on all such!
Tyndale, Works, p. 112.

Calam. How the fool starves
Fair And looks as if he were
Counting his neck-verse.
Mansinger, Great Duke of Florence, II. 1.

Hence—2. A verse or phrase on the pronunciation of which one's fate depends; a shibboleth.

These words, "bread and cheese," were their *neck-verse* or shibboleth to distinguish them; all pronouncing "bread and cheese" being presently put to death.
Fuller.

neckwear (nek'wär), *n.* Neckties, cravats, scarves, etc.

neckweed (nek'wéd), *n.* 1. A small, widely diffused plant, *Veronica peregrina*, once deemed efficacious in scrofula.—2. Hemp, as used for making ropes for hangmen's use. [Slang.]

There is an herb which light fellows merly will call Gallowgoshaw, or the Tristrans knot, or Saynt Andree lace, or a bastarde brother badge, with a difference on the left side, And you know my meaning.
Babees Book (F. E. T. S.), p. 240.

Some call it *neck-weed*, for it hath a trick
To cure the necke that's troubled with the crick.
John Taylor, Praise of Hemp Seed. (Verses.)

neck-yoke (nek'yök), *n.* Same as *yoke*.

Necrobia (nek-rö'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *nekros*, a dead body, + *bios*, life.] A genus of beetles of the family *Curculionidae*.

necrobiosis (nek-rö'bi-ö'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *nekros*, a dead body, + *bios*, life, + *iosis*.] In *pathol.*, degenerative progress toward and ending in the death of a portion of tissue.

necrobiotic (nek-rö'bi-ö'tik), *a.* [*< necrobiosis (-osis) + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by necrobiosis.

Necrodes (nek-rö'déz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *nekros*, contr. of *nekropolis*, like a dead body, < *nekros*, a dead body, + *polis*, form.] A genus of carrion-beetles of the family *Silphidae*.

Necroharpages (nek-rö'här'pä-jéz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *nekros*, a dead body, + *harpax* (harpax-), a robber; see *Harpax*.] In Sundevall's system of classification, a group of birds of prey consisting primarily of the American vultures or *Cathartides*, considered as one of the suborders of *Accipitres*, but with certain other genera, as *Polyborus*, *Melanops*, *Daptrius*, and *Dehalophus*, appended. See cut under *Cathartes*.

necrolatry (nek-rö'lä'tri), *n.* [*< Gr. nekros*, a dead body, + *latreia*, worship.] Worship of the dead; worship of the spirits of the dead, or of ancestors; excessive veneration or sentimental reverence toward the dead.

Egypt the native land of necrolatry.
Encycl. Brit. Israel (trans.), III. 50.

Necrolemur (nek-rö'lémör), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *nekros*, a dead body, + NL. *Lemur*, q. v.] 1. A genus of extinct lemuroid mammals of France, having the canines reduced. *N. antiquus* is the typical species. It is referred by Cope to the family *Microdectidae*.—2. [i. e.] An animal of this genus.



1. Skull of *Necrolemur antiquus*. 2. Lower jaw of *Necrolemur antiquus*. (Both natural size.)

necrologic (nek-rö-löj'ik), *a.* [= F. *necrologique*; < *necrolog* + *-ique*.] Pertaining to a necrology; giving an account of the dead or of deaths.

necrologist (nek-rö-löj'ist), *n.* [*< necrolog* + *-ist*.] One who gives an account of deaths; one who writes or prepares obituary notices.

necrology (nek-rö-löj'ij), *n.*; pl. *necrologies* (-jiz). [= F. *necrologie* = Sp. *necrologia*, *necrologia* = Pg. *necrologia*, *necrologia* = It. *necrologia*, < Gr. *nekros*, a dead body, + *-logia*, < *logos*, speak; see *-ology*.] 1. A register of persons, as members of a society, etc., who die within a certain time; an obituary, or a collection of obituary notices.

—2. Formerly, in religious houses, a book which contained the names of persons for whose souls prayer was to be offered, as founders of the establishment, benefactors, and members.

necromancer (nek-rö-man'sér), *n.* [Formerly *nigromancer*, *nigromancer*; < OF. *nigromancer*, < *nigromance*, *necromancy*; see *necromancy*.] One who practices necromancy; a conjurer; a sorcerer; a wizard.

King Henry of Castile had there with him a *nigromancer* of Follet. *Benares*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 100, 101.

There shall not be found among you any one . . . that useth divination, . . . or a witch, or a charmer, or a conjurer with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer.
Deut. xviii. 11.

necromancing (nek-rö-man-sing), *n.* [*< necromancy + -ing.*] The art or practices of a necromancer; conjuring.

All forms of mental deception, mesmerism, witchcraft, necromancing, and so on.
R. A. Prosser.

necromancing (nek-rö-man-sing), *a.* [*< necromancy + -ing.*] Practising necromancy.

The mighty necromancing witch.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, vi.

necromancy (nek-rö-man-si), *n.* [In earlier use corruptly *nigromancy*, *nigromancy*, *nigromancy*; < ME. *nigromance*, *nigromance*, *nigromance*, *nigromance*, and, with loss of initial *n*, *nigromancy*, *nigromancy*, < OF. *nigromance*, *nigromance*, F. *necromancie* = Sp. *nigromancia* = Pg. *necromancia*, *necromancia* = It. *necromancia*, *necromancia*, *nigromancia*, < L. *necromantia*, *nigromantia*, corruptly *nigromantia* (a form simulating L. *niger*, black, as if the "black art"), < Gr. *nekros*, a dead body, + *mantia*, divination, < *particula*, divine, prophesy; see *Mantis*.] 1. Divination by calling up the spirits of the dead and conversing with them; the pretended summoning of apparitions of the dead in order that they may answer questions.

Of *nigromantal* youth to note when she liketh,
And all the fates full faire in a few yeres.
Deception of Troy (F. E. T. S.), I. 402.

By his skill in *necromancy*, he has a power of calling whom he pleases from the dead.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, III. 7.

2. The art of magic in general; enchantment; conjuration; the black art.

So much she setteth theron hir entent, and lothed so much of *nigromancy*, that the people closed hir afterward Morgain le fee, the master of Kinge Arthur.
Merlin (F. E. T. S.), III. 504.

Men maken hem drunken and synge, clappinge here wenges to gydere, and maken great noises; and where it be by Craft or be *Nigromancy*. I wot nere.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 319.

This palace standeth in the air,
By *necromancy* placed there.
Drayton, Nymphidia, I. 94.

necromanti, *n.* [Formerly also *nigromanti*; < F. *nigromant* = Pg. *necromante*, < L. *necromantius*, < Gr. *nekros*, a dead body, + *mantia*, a diviner. Cf. *necromancy*.] A necromancer.

Hymen (It.), a precious stone much esteemed of the Assyrians, and used of *nigromants*. *Florio*.

necromantic (nek-rō-man'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *nigromantico* = Sp. *nigromántico* = Pg. *nigromantico* = It. *nigromantico*, *nigromantico*, < ML. *necromanticus*, *nigromanticus*, < L. *necromantia*, *necromancy*; see *necromancy*.] *I. a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or performed by necromancy.

Those metaphysics of magicians,
And necromantic books, are heavenly.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, I. 1.

Think't thou that Bacon's *necromantic* skill
Cannot perform his head and wall of brass?
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay, I. 348.

2. Witching; enchanting; magical.

O powerful *Necromantic* Eyes!
Who in your Glimpse strictly prides
Will find that 'twixt you and his Part
In you doth practice the black Art.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 22.

3. Conjuring.

A *Necromantic* priest did advertise him that he should not dally. *Quevedo*, Letters (tr. by Holloway, 1577), p. 33.

II. n. 1. A magical or conjuring trick; a magical act; conjuring. [Rare.]

How curious to contemplate two state-rooks,
Studious their nests to feather in a tree,
With all the *necromancies* of their art,
Playing the game of Inces on each other!
Young, Night Thoughts, viii. 346

2. A conjurer; a magician.

Perchaunce thou art a *Necromantic*, and hast enchanted him. *Quevedo*, Letters (tr. by Holloway, 1577) p. 132.

necromantical (nek-rō-man'ti-kal), *a.* [*necromantic* + *-al*.] Practising necromancy or the black art.

Most *necromantical* astrologer!
Do this, and take me for your servant ever
T. Tombs (?) Albumazar, I. 7.

necromantically (nek-rō-man'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By necromancy or the black art; by conjuring.

necronite (nek-rō-nit), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *-ite*.] Fossilfeldspar, a variety of orthoclase. When struck or pounded it exhales a fetid odor like that of putrid flesh. It is found in small nodules in the limestone of Baltimore.

Necrophaga (nek-rōf'ā-gē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *necrophagus*; see *necrophagous*.] A division of pentamerous *Colopha*, proposed by Macleay, including various beetles which feed upon carrion, as the *Dermestes*, *Silphidae*, *Nitidulidae*, and *Engidae*. See cut under *Silpha*.

necrophagan (nek-rōf'ā-gan), *a.* and *n.* [*necrophaga* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Necrophaga*.

II. n. A member of the *Necrophaga*, as a burying-, sexton-, or carrion-beetle.

necrophagous (nek-rōf'ā-gus), *a.* [*necrophaga*, < Gr. *νεκροφάγος*, eating dead bodies or carrion, < *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *φαγίς*, eat.] Eating or feeding on carrion.

necrophilism (nek-rōf'i-lizm), *n.* [*necrophos*, a dead body, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ism*.] An unnatural or morbid state characterized by a revolting attraction toward the dead. It manifests itself in various ways, those subject to it living beside dead bodies, exhaling corpses to see them, kiss them, or mutilate them, etc. Necrophilism sometimes develops into a sort of cannibalism.

necrophilous (nek-rōf'i-lus), *a.* [*necrophos*, < Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *φίλος*, loving.] Fond of carrion; specifically, pertaining to the genus *Necrophilus*.

Necrophilus (nek-rōf'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latroille, 1820); see *necrophilous*.] A genus of lamellicorn coleopterous insects of the family *Silphidae*. It closely resembles *Silpha* proper, but the internal mandibular lobe is unarmed at the end, the palps are more filiform, the third antennal joint is almost as long as the first, the second and sixth are submoniliform and the seventh to eleventh form a club enlarged and serrate, the middle coxae are contiguous, and the first joints of the front and middle tarsi are in the males a little dilated. There is a European species, and several are found in northwestern America.

necrophobia (nek-rō-fō'bi-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *φοβία*, < *φοβός*, fear.] 1. A morbid horror of dead bodies. — 2. An exaggerated fear of death; thanatophobia.

necrophore (nek-rō-fōr), *n.* A beetle of the genus *Necrophorus*.

Necrophoridae (nek-rō-fōr'i-dē), *n.* [NL., < *Necrophorus* + *-idae*.] A family of beetles, founded by Fabricius in 1775, now merged in the *Silphidae*.

necrophorous (nek-rōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*necrophos*, bearing dead bodies, < *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *φορέω*, bearing, < *φορ* = E. *bear*.] Conveying and burying dead bodies; specifically, per-

taining to or characteristic of beetles of the genus *Necrophorus*, or having their habits.

Necrophorus (nek-rōf'ō-rus), *n.* [NL.; see *necrophorous*.] The typical genus of *Necrophoridae*, having ten-jointed antennae. They are mostly large dark-colored beetles, sometimes ornamented with reddish or yellowish bands; they usually exhale a musky odor. They have long been noted for burying the bodies of small dead animals, in which they lay their eggs. The larvae resemble those of *Silpha*, but are longer and attenuate at both ends, with a short labrum. The genus is widespread, with numerous species. See cut under *burying-beetle*.

necropolis (nek-rōp'ō-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκροπόλις*, a cemetery, < *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *πόλις*, a city.] A cemetery; specifically, one of the cemeteries of ancient peoples. Such burying-grounds, in the neighborhood of some sites of ancient cities, are very extensive and abound in valuable remains. From the ancient cemeteries a large part of modern archaeological knowledge has been derived, owing to the practice among the people of antiquity of depositing in their tombs objects of art and of daily use, and very generally of ornamenting them with characteristic monuments of architecture, sculpture, painting, or epigraphy. The name is sometimes given to modern cemeteries in or near towns.

necropsy (nek-rōp-si), *n.* [*necropsis*, < Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *ψήω*, sight; see *optic*.] Same as *necropsy*.

necroscopic (nek-rō-skop'ik), *a.* [*necroscop-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to necroscopy or post-mortem examinations.

necroscopical (nek-rō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [*necroscopie* + *-al*.] Same as *necroscopic*.

necroscopy (nek-rō-sko-pi), *n.* [*necropsis*, < Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *σκοπέω*, < *σκοπέω*, view.] The examination of a body after death, post-mortem examination; autopsy. Also *necropsy*.

necrose (nek-rōs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *necrosed*, ppr. *necrosing*. [*necrosis*, < Gr. *νεκrosis*, < *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *-osis*, < *οίωσις*, to be or become affected with necrosis.]

He was taught in cases of comminuted fracture to take out the splinters of bone, . . . lest they should *necrose* and give rise to trouble.
Medical News, LIII 136

necrosis (nek-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *necrosis*, < Gr. *νεκrosis*, a killing, in passive sense death, < *νεκρός*, kill, denude, intr. and pass. mortify, < *νεκρός*, a dead body.] 1. In *pathol.*, the death of a circumscribed piece of tissue. It may be produced by stoppage of the blood-supply, as in embolism, by mechanical violence, by chemical agency, or by excessive heat or cold. It may involve large masses of tissue, or small clusters of cells, or scattered individual cells. The necrosed tissue may be absorbed and replaced by normal tissue or by connective tissue. It may form a caseous mass, or the cavity may fill with lymph, forming a cyst. 2. In *bot.*, a disease of plants, chiefly found upon the leaves and soft parenchymatous parts. It consists of small black spots, below which the substance of the plant decays. Also called *spotting*. — **Coagulation-necrosis**. See *coagulation*.

necrotic (nek-rō'tik), *a.* [*necrosis* (-*ot*-) + *-ic*.] Characterized by necrosis; exhibiting necrosis; dead, as applied to tissues.

necrotomic (nek-rō-tom'ik), *a.* [*necrotomy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to necrotomy.

necrotomy (nek-rō'to-mi), *n.* [*necropsis*, < Gr. *νεκρός*, a corpse, + *τομή*, < *τέμνω*, *temno*, cut.] Dissection of dead bodies.

necrotype (nek-rō'tip), *n.* [*necropsis*, < Gr. *νεκρός*, a corpse, + *τύπος*, a type.] A type formerly extant in any region, afterward extinct; thus, indigenous horses and rhinoceroses are *necrotypes* of North America. *Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 400.

necrotypic (nek-rō'tip'ik), *a.* [*necrotype* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a necrotype.

Nectandra (nek-tan'drā), *n.* [NL. (Rolander, 1776); irreg. < Gr. *νεκταρ*, nectar, + *άνδρα* (and-), male (mod. bot. stamen).] A genus of trees of the apetalous order *Lauryaceae* and the tribe *Persea*, known by the anthers with four cells in a curving line. There are about 70 species, found from Brazil to Mexico and the West Indies. They bear alternate right feather-combed leaves, loosely panicle flowers, and globose or oblong berries. The genus furnishes important timber-trees and some oils and aromatic products. See *medicinal*, I, and *botany*.

nectar (nek'tār), *n.* [= E. *nectar* = Sp. *néctar* = Pg. *néctar* = It. *nettaro*, < L. *nectar* = Gr. *νεκταρ*, the drink of the gods (see def. 1); usually explained, without probability, as < *νεκτός*, not (see *ne*), + *νέω* in *νεωτός*, kill (for *ἀνέωτος*, ambrosia, the food of the gods, ult. < *ἀνέω*, priv. + *νέω*, die).] 1. In *classical myth.*, the drink or wine of the Olympian gods, poured out for them by Hebe and Ganymede, the cupbearers of Zeus. It was reputed to possess wondrous life-giving properties, to impart a divine bloom, beauty, and vigor to him so fortunate as to obtain it, and to preserve all that it touched from decay and corruption. See *ambrosia*.

He consumes the *nectar* of the goddess,
Homer's Nectar, to come short by odds
Of this delicious juice.
Titus Whittier (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

The sweet peace-making draught went round, and *Zeus* *Ephialtes* did
Nectar to all the other gods. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, I. 202.

2. Hence, any delicious and salubrious drink. Specifically — (a) A drink compounded of wine, honey, and spices. Also called *pinet*. (b) A sweet wine produced in the Greek islands: a name given indifferently to wines of similar quality.

3. In *bot.*, the honey of a flower; the superfluous saccharine matter remaining after the stamens and pistils have consumed all that they require.

nectar-bird (nek'tār-bōrd), *n.* A honey-sucker or sunbird of the family *Nectariniidae*.

nectareal (nek-tā-rē-āl), *a.* [*nectareous* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to nectar; nectarean. — 2. Same as *nectarial*.

nectarean (nek-tā-rē-an), *a.* [*nec-tareus*, of nectar (see *nectareous*), + *-an*.] Pertaining to nectar; resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant.

Choicest *nectarean* juice crown'd largest bowls
And overlook'd the brim, alluring sight,
Of fragrant scent, attractive, taste divine.
Gay, *Wine*.

nectared (nek'tārd), *a.* [*nectar* + *-ed*.] Imbued with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding in nectar.

And a perpetual feast of *nectar'd* sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 472.

nectarell, *a.* [In the quoted passage for *nectareal*, < *nectar* + *-ell*.] Like nectar; nectareous.

For your breaths too, let them smell
Ambrosia-like, or *nectarell*.
Herrick, To his Mistress.

nectareous (nek-tā-rē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *nectareo* = Pg. *nectareo* = It. *nettareo*, < L. *nectareus*, < Gr. *νεκταρεος*, nectareous, < *νεκταρ*, nectar; see *nectar*.] Same as *nectarean*.

Annual for me the grape, the rose, renew
The juice *nectareous* and the balmy dew.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, l. 132.

nectareously (nek-tā-rē-us-li), *adv.* In a nectareous manner.

nectareousness (nek-tā-rē-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being nectareous.

nectar-gland (nek'tār-gland), *n.* A gland secreting nectar or honey.

nectarial (nek'tā-ri-āl), *a.* [*nectary* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

nectaried (nek'tā-ri-d), *a.* [*nectary* + *-ed*.] Provided with nectaries or honey-producing organs; said of flowers or plants.

nectarilyma (nek'tā-ri-li-mā), *n.* [NL., < *nectarium*, nectary, + Gr. *λύμα*, what is washed or wiped off, < *λύω*, L. *luere*, wash; see *lute*, *lav*.] In *bot.*, a collection of long hairs found on the inner surface of some flowers, as *Mry-anthes*.

nectarine (nek'tā-rin), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. nectarin* = Sp. *nectarino*, < NL. *nectarinus*, < L. *nectar*, nectar; see *nectar*.] *I. a.* Sweet or delicious as nectar.

To their supper fruits they fell —
Nectarine fruits, which the compliant boughs
Yielded them.
Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 332.

II. n. A variety of the common peach, from which its fruit differs only in having a rind devoid of down and a firmer pulp. Both fruits are sometimes found growing on the same tree. See *peach*.

Nectarinia (nek-tā-rin'i-ē), *n.* [NL., < *nectarinus*, of nectar; see *nectarine*.] The representative genus of the family *Nectariniidae*, in which the middle tail-feathers of the male are long-exserted. The species are African. *N. famosa* is an example. *Cinnyris* is a synonym.

Nectariniidae (nek'tā-ri-ni'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nectarinia* + *-idae*.] A family of oscine passerine birds, represented by the genus *Nectarinia*; the nectar-birds, honey-suckers, or sunbirds. They have an acute, often very long and arcuate bill, no vibrissae, and a naked nasal scale. The tongue is long, protrusile, and at the end bifid in such a way as to form a kind of tube or hamulettum for sucking the juices of flowers. There are 10 primaries, 12 rectrices, and the tail is serrate. The plumage as a rule is gorgeous or exquisite in its iridescence or sheen, greens and yellows being the principal colors. These beautiful birds are confined to the Ethiopian, Indian, and Australian regions. They are non-migratory and generally lay two white eggs in a woven pennisic nest. The nectar-birds represent or replace humming-birds in the Old World, though the two families belong to different orders. Nearest New World relatives are the *Certhiidae* or gnatcatchers. The *Nectariniidae* are sometimes divided into *Nectariniinae*, *Pro-mopiniinae*, and *Archopiniinae*. Also *Cinnyridae*, *Nectariniidae*, *Nectarinidae*.

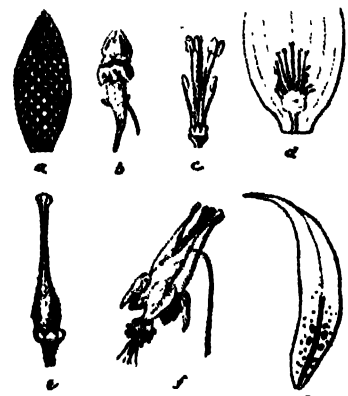
nectarin (nek'tā-rin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nectarined*, ppr. *nectarining*. [*nectar* + *-in*.] To mingle with nectar; sweeten. *Cochran*.

nectareous (nek'tā-ree-ŭs), *a.* [*Gr. nēktar, nēktar, + ōus, a receptacle: see thron.*] In bot., a honey- or nectar-case; a nectary; specifically, the spur of certain flowers.

nectarous (nek'tā-rus), *a.* [*nectar + ōus.*] Resembling nectar; nectarean.

From the gash
A stream of nectareous humour issuing flow'd
Sanguine. *Milton, P. L., vi. 332.*

nectary (nek'tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *nectaries* (-riz). [= *P. nectaire* = *Sp. Pg. nectario* = *It. nettario*, < *NL. nectarium* (Linnaeus), a nectary (cf. *Gr. nēktarion*, a certain plant, otherwise *thron*; see *Helenium*), < *Gr. nēktar*, nectar: see *nectar*.] In bot., a part of a flower that contains or secretes a saccharine fluid. Sometimes it is a prolongation of the calyx, as in *Tropaeum*, or of the corolla, as in *Viola*, *Aquilegia*, and *Aconitum*; or it may belong



Nectary of (a) *Erythrina* (Linnæus), (b) *Passiflora* (Linnæus), (c) *Mimulus* (Linnæus), (d) *Passiflora* (Linnæus), (e) *Mimulus* (Linnæus), (f) *Mimulus* (Linnæus), (g) *Mimulus* (Linnæus), (h) *Mimulus* (Linnæus), (i) *Mimulus* (Linnæus), (j) *Mimulus* (Linnæus).

to some other organ. The curious fringed scales of *Par. nautia*, those on the claws of the petals of *Ranunculus*, and the pits on those of the lilies and fritillaries are also nectaries, as are the crown of the narcissus, the processes of the passion-flower, and the inner minute scales of grasses. The name *nectary* should be restricted to those parts which actually secrete honey, care being taken not to confound these parts with the different kinds of disk.

2. In entom., one of two little tubular organs on the abdomen of an aphid or plant-louse, from which a sweet fluid like honey is exuded. Also called *honey-tube*, *siphuncle*, or *cornicle*.

nectocalycine (nek'tō-kal'i-sin), *a.* [*nectocalyx* (-calyx) + *-ine*.] Having the character of a nectocalyx; of or pertaining to a swimming-bell.

nectocalyx (nek'tō-ka-lik-sin), *n.*; pl. *nectocalyces*, *nectocalices* (-kāl'ik-siz, -kāl'i-siz). [*NL.* < *Gr. nēktar, swimming* (< *nēktar*, swim: see *naut*), & *kalix*, a cup, the envelop of a flower, etc.: see *calyx*.] A swimming-bell; the bell-shaped or discoidal natatory organ with which many hydrosomes are provided, and by means of which the hydrosome is propelled through the water. The nectocalyx alternately contracts and relaxes, giving rise to a gently undulatory movement. It consists of a cup or bell attached to the hydrosome by its base, and furnished with appropriate muscles for the execution of its movements. A nectocalyx is in zoology only an undeveloped axonal medusiform person, without a manubrium, tentacles or sense-organs. See cuts under *Diphyidæ*, *medusiform*, *Hydrosoma*, and *Willula*.

nectocyst (nek'tō-sist), *n.* [*Gr. nēktar, swimming*, & *cystis*, a bag.] Same as *nectosac*.

Nectopoda (nek-top'ō-dā), *n.* pl. [*NL.* < *Gr. nēktar, swimming*, & *podē* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] In couch., in De Blainville's classification (1825), one of two families (the other being *Heteropoda*) into which his order *Nectobranchiata* was divided. It was composed of the genera *Pterodactylus* (or *Pteroda*) and *Carinarina*, corresponding to the family *Pterodactylidae* in a broad sense, or to the modern families *Pterodactylidae* and *Carinaridae*, now referred to an order *Heteropoda*. See *Heteropoda*.

nectosac (nek'tō-sak), *n.* [*Gr. nēktar, swimming*, & *sakos*, a bag or sack: see *sac*.] The interior or cavity of a swimming-bell or nectocalyx. Also *nectocyst*.

nectosome (nek'tō-sōm), *n.* [*Gr. nēktar, swimming*, & *sōma*, body.] The upper or proximal portion of a siphonophorous stock modified for swimming; contradistinguished from the *siphonosome*, which is the nutritive portion.

Nectostem (nek'tō-stem), *n.* [*Gr. nēktar, swimming*, & *E. stem*.] In *Hydrosoma*, the axis of a series of nectocalyces.

Just below the first on the nectostem there is a small cluster of minute buds in which can be found the rudiments of all those in *Apollonia*. *Stand. Nat. Hist., 4. 20.*

nectomellid (nek-tō-mō'id), *n.* [*Gr. nēktar, swimming*, & *E. mō'id*.] A nectocalyx considered as a solid.

Necturus (nek-tū-rus), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr. nēktar, swimming*, & *urōs*, tail.] A genus of amphibians: same as *Menobranchius*.

nedder. A Middle English form of *nadder* for *ne hardie*, had not.

nedder't, n. A form of *nadder*, usually *adder*. See *nadder*, *adder*.

nedder's, a. A dialectal form of *nether*.

neddy (ned'i), *n.*; pl. *neddies* (-iz). [A particular use of *Neddy*, dim. of *Ned*, a familiar form of *Ed*, a common dim. abbreviation of *Edward*. Cf. equiv. *cuddy*.] An ass; a donkey.

nedet, n., r., and adr. A Middle English form of *need*.

nedest, adr. A Middle English form of *needs*.

nedlet, n. A Middle English form of *needle*.

nee, r. s. An obsolete or dialectal form of *neigh*.

née (nā), *a.* [*F.* (< *L. nata*), fem. of *nē* (< *L. natus*), pp. of *nātre*, < *L. nasci*, be born: see *nascere*, *natal*.] Born: sometimes placed before a married woman's maiden name to indicate the family to which she belongs: as, Madame de Staël, née Necker (that is, Madame de Staël, born Necker, or whose family name was Necker).

need (nōd), *n.* [*ME. need, nede*, sometimes *neeth*, < *AS. nēd, nīd, nēd, nēd*, by unblat from *neod, neod*, necessity, need, compulsion, force, urgent requirement, want, etc., = *OS. nōd* = *OFries. nōth*, *nēd* = *D. nōd* = *MLG. nōt* = *OHG. MHG. nōt*, *G. nōt*, *not* = *Lecl. nauth*, *nauthr*, *neyth* = *Sw. Dan. nōd* = *Goth. nauths*, compulsion, force; cf. *OFries. nauth*, *need*; appar. with formative *-d*, orig. *-th*, perhaps from the root **nau*, press, press close, appearing (prob.) in *D. nautic*, close, exact, = *MHJ. nau*, *nouze*, *genouze*, *G. genat*, exact, careful, = *OSw. noga*, *noga*, *Sw. noga* = *Norw. nau*, *nau*, *nōr*, *nauver*, *nanger*, narrow, close, = *ODan. nage*, *Dan. nage*, adv., exactly.] 1. The lack of something that is necessary or important; urgent want; necessity.

The knightes sat down and ate and dranke as thei that thur to have grete *neede*. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 517.*

Little *neede* there was, and less reason, the ship should stay. *quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 161.*

The Sea itself, which one would think should have but little *need* of Drink, Drinks ten thousand Rivers up. *Cowley, Analectes, II.*

2. Specifically, want of the means of subsistence; destitution; poverty; indigence; distress; privation.

As well knowe ye the *neethe* of the hinde as do I. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 566.*

Famine is in thy cheeks, *Need* and oppression starveth in thine eyes. *Contemp. and beggary hunger upon thy back.*

Shak., R. and J., v. 1. 70.

3. Time of want; exigency; emergency; as, "a friend in *need* is a friend indeed."

Thou shalt finde Fortune the fuller at tht moote *neede*. *Piers Plowman (B) xl. 98.*

For so many a *neede* he hadde hym socoured and holpen. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 678.*

Deserted at his utmost *need*. *By those his former bounty fed.*

Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 80.

4t. That which is needful; something necessary to be done.

Hoon to Surry ben they wend ful fayn, And doun her *needes* as they han doun yore. *Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 70.*

5t. A perilous extremity. *Chaucer.* At *need*, at one's *need*, at a time of greatest requirement; in a great extremity; in a strait or emergency.

Three fish queens, Who stood in silence near his throne, the friends Of Arthur, gazing on him, tall, with bright Sweet faces, who will help him at his *need*. *Trappan, Counting of Arthur.*

- *Syn. 1. Necessity, Need* (see *necessity* and *emergency*), emergency, strait, extremity, distress. - 2. *Want, Indigence, etc.* See *poverty*.

need (nēd), *v.* [*ME. nēden*, < *AS. nēdan*, *nēdan*, *nēden*, also *neadan*, compel, force, < *nēd*, *nīd*, *nēd*, *nead*, *need*, compulsion: see *need*, *n.*] 1. *Trans.* To have necessity or need for; want; lack; require.

They that be whole *need* not a physician, but they that are sick. *Mat. ix. 12.*

An hundred and fiftie other Tenements for the yonge of the Cite, which have there an asper a day, and as much bread as they *need*. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 221.*

Need, especially in negative and interrogative sentences implying obligation or necessity, is often used, in the present, before an infinitive, usually without *to*, *need* being then invariable (without the personal terminations of the

second and third person singular): as, he or they *need* not go; *need* he do it? - *Went, etc.* See *lack*.

II. *Intrans.* To be wanted; be necessary: used impersonally.

It *needeth* not to telle son the names of the Cyclops, ne of the Townes that ben in that Weye. *Manderly, Travels, p. 54.*

There *needeth* no such apology. *Shak., Rich. III., III. 7. 104.*

In north of England I was born: (It *needed* him to lie.) *Auld Mailland (Child's Ballads, VI. 204).*

Merit this, but seeke onely Vertue, not to extend your Limits; for what *needs*? *Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.*

needt (nēd), *adv.* [*ME. nede*; adverbial use, like *needs*, of *need*, *n.*] *Needs*; necessarily.

The thinges that a man may not have, he muste *needt* suffer. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 70.*

I wout weel, lord, thou fiftful art, And that syne mote be penywhil *needt*. *Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 178.*

need-be (nēd'hē), *n.* Something compulsory, indispensable, or requisite; a necessity.

There is a *need-be* for removing *Carlyle, French Rev., III. III. 4.*

needdom (nēd'dom), *n.* [*need* + *-dom*.] The domain of want or need. *Thackeray.*

Idleness is the coach to bring a man to *Needdom*, prodigally the post-horse. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 408.*

needer (nē'dēr), *n.* [*need* + *-er*.] One who needs or wants. *Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 44.*

needfire (nēd'fir), *n.* [*See also needfire*, formerly *neidfir*, etc.; < *need* + *fire*.] It was also called *forced fire*, in allusion to the mode of producing it. 1. A fire produced by the friction of one piece of wood upon another, or of a rope upon a stake of wood. From ancient times peculiar virtue was attributed to fire thus obtained, which was supposed to have great efficacy in overcoming the enchantment to which disease such as that of cattle, was ascribed. The superstition survived in the Highlands of Scotland until a recent date.

2. Spontaneous ignition. - 3. The phosphoric light of rotten wood. - 4. A beacon.

The ready page with hurried hand Awoke the *needfire's* slumbering brand, And ruddy blushed the heaven. *Scott, L. of L. M., III. 20.*

[Scotch in all uses.]

needful (nēd'ful), *a.* [*ME. needeful, needful*, *needful*, *needful*; < *need* + *-ful*.] 1. Having or exhibiting need or distress; needy; necessitous.

At the last, in this loud light am I here, Naked, & *needful*, as thou now wast. *Instruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1222.*

For thou art the poor man's help, and strength for the *needful* in his necessity. *Isa. xxv. 4 (Coverdale).*

2. Necessary; requisite.

These things ben *needful* to elche fourthe and apontement. *Book of Quene Elizabeth (ed. Furnivall), p. 36.*

The *needful* bits and curbs to headstrong woods. *Shak., M. for M., I. 4. 20.*

The *needful*, anything necessary or requisite; specifically, ready money, "the wherewithal." (*Gollon*, or *slang*.)

Mrs. A. You have the *needful*!

Mr. A. All but five hundred pounds, which you may have in the evening. *Fudge, The Consens, III. 2.*

- *Syn. 2. Requisite, etc.* (see *necessary*), indispensable.

needfully (nēd'fūl-i), *adv.* In a needful manner; necessarily.

needfulness (nēd'fūl-nēs), *n.* The state of being needful; necessity.

Needham's pouch. See *pouch*.

needily (nēd'i-lī), *adv.* 1t. Necessarily; of necessity.

By which reason it followeth that *needie* great innocencie must fall to that people that a child is ruler and governor of. *Hollnhead, Rich. II., an. 1280.*

2. In a needy manner; in want or poverty.

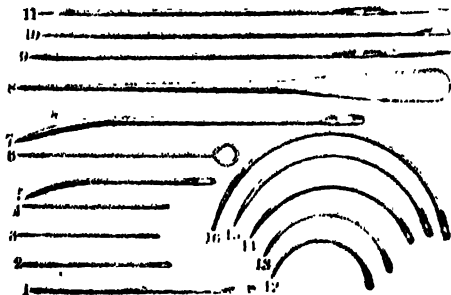
I were unthankfull to that highest bounty if I should make my selfe so poore as to *needily* saye such kinde of rich hopes as this Fortune-teller dreams of. *Milton, Apology for Smectymachus.*

neediness (nēd'i-nēs), *n.* [*Early mod. E. neediness*; < *needy* + *-ness*.] The state of being needy; want; poverty; indigence.

Upon the house of these thyngs folowes *neediness* and poverty, the payne of lacking. *Sir T. More, Works, p. 1212.*

needle (nēd'l), *n.* [*Also dial.*, by transposition, *neeld*; < *ME. nēlle, nēdel, nēdeln, neelde, neide*, < *AS. nād* = *OH. nādā* = *OFries. nādā*, *nādā*, *nādā* = *D. nād* = *MLG. nāde*, *IAI. nāde* = *OHG. nādā*, *nādā*, *MHG. nādē*, *G. nādē*, *dial. nād*, *nādē*, *nādē* = *Lecl. nād* = *Sw. Dan. nād* = *Goth. nādā*, *nādā*, *nādā*; with a formative *-d* (*-thn*), from a verb found only in *D. nāder* = *OHG. nājan*, *MHG. nājan*, *G. nāhen*, *sew* (whence also *D. nād* = *OHG. MHG. nād*, *G. nād*, *a seam*, *OHG. nādare*, *nādare*, *MHG. nādare*, *a seamer, tailor*, fem. *MHG. nādarin*, *G.*

nihlarin, a seamstress; *prob. orig.* with initial *n*, and thus related to *fr. snathud*, a needle, *midle*, a thread, and *AS. snear*, string, snare (see *snare*), and ult. connected with *fr. nire* = *fr. nire*, *vir*, spin (the *fr. deriv. vire*, a spindle, & *vire* + *-re*, is nearly identical in formation with *E. needle*.) 1. A small pointed instrument, straight or curved, for carrying a thread through a woven fabric, paper, leather, felt, or other material. It consists of a slender sharp pointed bar pierced with a hole for the thread, either at the blunt end, at the point, or in the middle. The first



1. The straight needle, with a point at one end, a hole in the middle, and a thread passing through it. 2. The curved needle, with a point at one end, a hole in the middle, and a thread passing through it. 3. The needle with a thread, showing the thread passing through the hole in the needle.

form is that of the common sewing-needle, the second, which is practically an awl within an eye at the point, is that of the sewing-machine needle, and the third form, which is made with a point at each end, is employed in some embroidery machines. Sewing-needles are commonly made of steel; they range in size from coarse darning needles to fine cable needles, and besides the distinctions of purpose and size are also classified, according to the shape and character of the eye, the sharpness of the point, and the style of finish, as *drill-eyed*, *golden-eyed*, *sharp*, *between*, *blunt*, *blue pointed* needles, etc.

Take two strong men and in Thimble cast him,
And both naked as a needle her nose ykore than other.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 102.
Their thimbles into armed gauntlets change,
Their needles to lances. *Shak*, K. John, v. 2. 157.
Sharp as a needle; bless you, Yankee always are
W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 274.

2. In a wider sense, any slender pointed instrument shaped like a needle or used in a similar way: as, a knitting, crochet, or engraving-needle; a surgeon's needle.—3. Anything resembling a needle in shape.

The turning of iron touched with the loadstone towards the north was found out in needles of iron, not in bars of iron.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II.
Specifically (a) A small piece of steel pointed at both ends, and balanced centrally on a pivot, such as is used (1) in the magnetic compass, in which it points to the magnetic poles, and (2) in the needle-telegraph, in which its deflections, produced by electric currents, are used to give indications. See *compass*, *magnet*, *dipping-needle*, *galvanometer*, and *needle-telegraph*.

Caesar counsel be crafter, whene the crowde ryw a,
With the needle and the stone one the nyghte tydiz.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 732.
After which he observed a little Needle, supposed to have a power of fore-signifying danger.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 81.
(b) A thin rod, usually made of copper, which is inserted in a drill-hole while this is being charged with powder. When the rod is withdrawn, it leaves a space in which can be inserted the tube of such or gross or the fuse by which the charge is ignited. Also called a *blasting needle*, or a *rod*. (c) In *sewing*, a horizontal piece of wire with an eye to receive the lifting wire in a Jacquard loom. *E. H. Knight*. (d) A sharp pinhead of rock, a detached pointed rock. (e) In *chem.* and *mineral.*, a crystal shaped like a needle; an acicular crystal. (f) In *bot.*, a slender, sharp spine; an aculeum. (g) In *bot.*, a needle-shaped leaf, as of a conifer; as, a *pine needle*. (h) In a central fire hammerless gun of the variety called *needle-gun*, a pointed, slender, longitudinally sliding bolt or wire which, being driven forcibly forward by the spring mechanism of the lock when the gun is fired, strikes with its front end against a fulminate or fulminating compound attached to the interior of the cartridge. The famous Prussian needle gun is believed to be the first gun constructed to be fired on this principle. See cut under *needle-gun*.

4. In *arch.*, a piece of timber laid horizontally and supported on props or shores under a wall or building, etc., which it serves to sustain temporarily while the foundation or the part beneath is being altered, repaired, or underpinned.—5. A beam carrying a pulley at the end projecting from a building. The fall is worked by a crab inside the building. *Adam's needle and thread*. See *Adam's Needle*. *See also* *Needle-telegraph*. Declination, declension, or variation of the needle. See *declination*. Dip or inclination of the needle. See *dip*. Magnetic needle. See *magnetic*. Mariners' needle, the magnetic needle, the mariners' compass. Needle cherrie. See *cherrie*. Needle furze. See *furze*. To hit the needle, in *archery*, to strike the center of the mark; often used metaphorically.

Indeed she had hit the needle in that device.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcturion*, p. 305. (Nares.)
To look for a needle in a bottle of hay or in a haystack. *See bottle and haystack*.
needle (nē'dl), *v.*; *prot.* and *pp.* *needled*, *ppr.* *needling*. [*needle*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To form into crystals in the shape of needles.—2. To perform or work with a needle.

Scorn'd each important toil of female hands,
The trickling ornament and needled arts.
Bruder, tr. of *Jerusalem Delivered*, II.

II. *intrans.* To shoot in crystallization into the form of needles. *Wright*.
needle-annunciator (nē'dl-a-nun'si-ā-tor), *n.* 1. A dial-telegraph.—2. A form of annunciator in which several messages, numbers of rooms, offices-departments, etc., are inscribed on a board, and a needle or pointer is caused to point to any one of these indications, at the option of the person sending the message. *E. H. Knight*.

needle-bar (nē'dl-bār), *n.* The bar that supports the needles in a knitting-machine, or the reciprocating bar that carries the needle of a sewing-machine.

needle-beam (nē'dl-bēm), *n.* 1. A transverse floor-beam of a bridge, resting, according to the construction of the bridge, on the chord or the girders; also, a cross-piece in a queen-post truss, serving to support a floor.—2. In *car-building*, a transverse timber placed between the bolsters, beneath the longitudinal sills and floor-timbers, to which it is bolted.

needle-board (nē'dl-bōrd), *n.* In the Jacquard loom, a perforated board or plate through which the points of the needles presented to the cards pass, and the perforations of which act as guides for the needles when the latter are actuated by the cards. The needle-board holds all the needles in proper relation with the prism or cylinder to which the cards are attached, and with the perforations in the cards.

needle-book (nē'dl-būk), *n.* Pieces of cloth, kid, chamois, or other material, cut and sewed together in the form of the leaves of a book, and protected by book-like covers, used to contain needles, which are stuck into the leaves.

needle-bug (nē'dl-būg), *n.* Any bug of the genus *Naucoris*, as *N. fusca* or *N. quadridentata*, of very long, slender form, with long, slender legs.

needle-case (nē'dl-kās), *n.* [*ME. nedyl-case*; *Needle* + *case*.] A small case or box for holding needles.

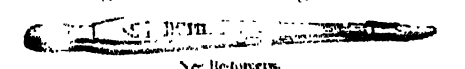
needle-clerk (nē'dl-clērk), *n.* A telegraph-clerk who receives telegrams by means of a needle-instrument.

The Needle-clerk has to glance alternately from his needle to his paper.
Proctor and Stewar, *Telegraphy*, p. 33.

needle-file (nē'dl-fil), *n.* A long, round, narrow file used by jewelers. *E. H. Knight*.

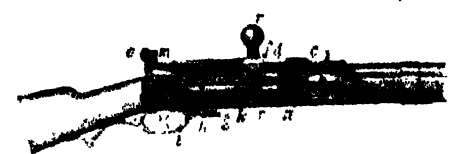
needle-fish (nē'dl-fish), *n.* 1. One of several different garfishes or bill-fishes; any belonid; so called from the sharp, slender snout. See *Belonida* and *gar*.—2. A pipe-fish, *Synbranchia*, or other species of the genus or family *Synbranchia*. See *Synbranchia*.—3. The agnoid fish *Apudopkoroides monopterygius*.—4. Same as *needle-shed*.

needle-forceps (nē'dl-fār'seps), *n.* A forceps for holding needles in suturing.



needleful (nē'dl-fūl), *n.* [*Needle* + *-ful*.] As much thread as is put at once into a needle.

She took a new needleful of thread, waxed it carefully, threaded her needle with a steady hand.
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, vi.



Prussian Needle-gun
A. Cartridge; B. Hammer; C. Spring; D. Trigger; E. Needle; F. Needle-holder; G. Needle-point; H. Needle-eye; I. Needle-bar; J. Needle-beam; K. Needle-board; L. Needle-clerk; M. Needle-bug; N. Needle-case; O. Needle-clerk; P. Needle-bug; Q. Needle-case; R. Needle-clerk; S. Needle-bug; T. Needle-case; U. Needle-clerk; V. Needle-bug; W. Needle-case; X. Needle-clerk; Y. Needle-bug; Z. Needle-case.

needle-gun (nē'dl-gun), *n.* A form of breech-loading rifle in which the cartridge is exploded by the rapid impact at its base of a needle or small spike. This firearm attained celebrity in 1866 as one of the chief causes of the swift Prussian victories over the Austrians. It has been superseded by other rifles of superior efficiency. See *needle*, *s(A)*, and cut in preceding column.

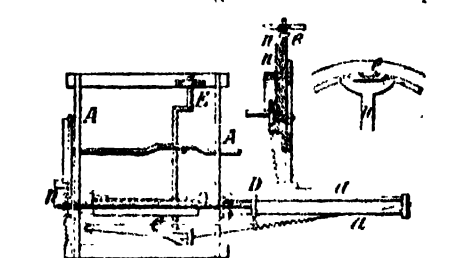
needle-holder (nē'dl-hōl'dér), *n.* In *surg.*, an instrument for holding a needle in suturing. Also called *porteuiguille*. See cut under *acutenarulum*.

needle-hook (nē'dl-hūk), *n.* A needle-pointed or barbed fish-hook.

needle-house (nē'dl-hous), *n.* [*ME. nedle-hous*, *nedylhous* (= *Sw. nåthus* = *Dan. naalehus*); *Needle* + *house* (prob. *< leel. hūst*, a case); see *house* and *husy*.] A small case for needles. *Lydgate*. (*Halliwel*.)

needle-instrument (nē'dl-in'strō-ment), *n.* Any instrument the action of which depends upon an application of the magnetic needle, as the plain compass or vernier-compass and the vernier-transit.

needle-loom (nē'dl-lōm), *n.* A form of loom used especially for narrow fabrics, in which the weft is carried through the shed formed by the



The needle-stock is held on the loom, and is actuated by a rocker-shaft, a vertical rod, and a shuttle. The shuttle is actuated by a rocker-shaft, and is operated by a shuttle-arm and a shuttle-shaft.

warp-threads by means of a reciprocating needle instead of a shuttle. The loop of the weft is locked at the selvage by the passage through it of a shuttle with its thread.

needleman (nē'dl-mān), *n.*; *pl.* *needlemen* (-men). A man whose occupation consists of or includes sewing, as a tailor, an upholsterer, etc.

The open thimble being employed by tailors, upholsterers, and, generally speaking, by *needlemen*.
Fre. Dict., III. 906.

needle-ore (nē'dl-ōr), *n.* Acicular bismuth or nikinite. See *nikinite*.

needle-pointed (nē'dl-poin'ted), *a.* 1. Pointed like a needle.—2. Barbed, as a fish-hook.

needler (nē'dl-ér), *n.* [*ME. needler*, *neider*; *Needle* + *-er*.] 1. One who makes or deals in needles.

Thomme the tynkere and tweye of hus knaues,
Hikke the hakencyman and flyghe the needler.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 318.

2. Figuratively, a sharper; a niggard. *Encyc. Dict.*

needle-setter (nē'dl-set'tér), *n.* An attachment to a sewing-machine for assisting to put the needle in place in the needle-bar. It is often combined with a needle-threader.

needle-shaped (nē'dl-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a needle; long and very slender, with one or both ends sharp; acicular; applied in botany to the leaves of the pine, fir, yew, and other coniferous trees.

needle-sharpener (nē'dl-shāp'nér), *n.* 1. An emery-plate or cushion used for sharpening needles.—2. An emery-wheel used for pointing needles.

needle-shell (nē'dl-shēl), *n.* A sea-urchin; so called from its spines. Also *needle-fish*.

needle-spar (nē'dl-spār), *n.* An acicular variety of aragonite.

needleless (nē'dl-les), *a.* [*ME. needles*, *needles*; *Needle* + *-less*.] 1. Having no need; not in want of anything.

Weeping in the needleless stream.
Shak, *As you Like it*, II. 1. 46.

2. Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite; as, *needleless labor*; *needleless expense*.

Friends . . . were the most needleless creatures living, should we ne'er have use for 'em, and would most reasonable sweet instruments hang up in cases that keep their bounds to themselves.
Shak, *T. of A.*, I. 2. 108.

That Herod's ominous Birth-Day forth may bring
A needle's death to every kind of thing.
J. Beaumont, *Pythia*, II. 171.

needleless (nēd'le-s), *adv.* [*< ME. needles; < need-see, a.*] **Needlessly**; without cause.

O needle was she tangled in tany!

Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (ed. Skeat), l. 521.

needlelessly (nēd'le-sli), *adv.* In a needleless manner; without necessity; unnecessarily.

I would not enter on my list of friends

Who needlelessly set foot upon a worm.

Cowper, *Task*, vi. 563.

needlelessness (nēd'le-sness), *n.* The state or quality of being needleless; unnecessary.

needle-stone (nēd'le-stōn), *n.* A name given by the older mineralogists to acicular varieties of natrolite, scolecite, and other minerals.

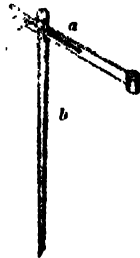
needletail (nēd'le-tail), *n.* A spine-tailed swift; a bird of the genus *Chaturus*, as the common chimney-swift of the United States. See cuts under *Chaturus* and *macronate*.

needle-tailed (nēd'le-tald), *a.* Spine-tailed; having mucronate tail-feathers, as a swift.

needle-telegraph (nēd'le-tel'ē-gráf), *n.* A telegraph in which the indications are given by the deflections of a magnetic needle whose normal position is parallel to a wire through which a current of electricity is passed at will by the operator. *E. H. Knight.*

needle-test (nēd'le-test), *n.* In the testing of underground telegraph-lines, a method of discovering a particular wire in a cable by sending a current through it from the telegraph-station, and at the distant point making contact to the different wires by means of a needle passed through the covering, the needle forming the terminal of a circuit containing a galvanoscope or detector. The test is also sometimes used to find between what points (joint or test-boxes) an "earth" fault lies, by finding the last of these points which the current passes in the wire.

needle-threader (nēd'le-thred'er), *n.* A device for passing a thread through the eye of a needle. One such device is a hollow cone with a perforated apex which is adjusted to the eye of the needle, the thread being pushed through the cone.



needlewoman (nēd'le-wūm'an), *n.*; pl. *needlewomen* (-wūm'en). A woman who is an expert in sewing or embroidery, or one whose business is sewing or embroidery; specifically, a woman who earns a living by sewing; a seamstress.

needlework (nēd'le-wōrk), *n.* [*< ME. nullwork; < needle + work.*] 1. The work or occupation of one who uses the needle, especially in sewing.—2. Work produced by means of the needle, especially embroidery in all its forms, which is in this way discriminated from decoration produced by weaving, knitting, netting, etc.

Fine linen, Turkey cushions bound with pearl,

Valance of Venice gold in needlework.

Shak., l. of the S., ll. 1. 356.

3. In *arch.*, a form of construction combining a framework of timber and a plaster or masonry filling, employed very commonly in mediæval houses, and for some partitions, etc.

needleworker (nēd'le-wōr'kēr), *n.* One who works with a needle; a needlewoman.

needle-woven (nēd'le-wō'vn), *a.* Made by the needle, so as to resemble that which is actually woven.—**Needle-woven tapestry**, decorative needlework made by running with a needle colored silks and the like in and out of the threads of canvas, coarse linen, and similar materials, so as to produce decorative designs.

needle-scolite (nēd'le-sēl'it), *n.* Same as *natrolite*.

needling¹ (nēd'ling), *n.* [*< need + -ing¹.*] A needy person; a person who is in want.

A gift to Needlings is not given, but lent.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ll. The Schism.

needling² (nēd'ling), *n.* [*< needle + -ing¹.*] 1. Needlework. [Local.]

"Haven't the Barnbury folks any more work for you?" cried the baker; "haven't they shirts and gowns, or some other sort of needling?"

F. R. Stockton, *Baker of Barnbury*.

2. The process of using a surgical needle.

Needling was again performed, with the escape of very little subcutaneous fluid.

Medical News, LXXI. 135.

needling³, *adv.* [*< ME. needlyngis; < AS. nēd-liga; needling, forcibly. < nēd, nīd, force, need; see need and -ing².*] **Necessarily.**

Thus it needlyngly shall be so.

MS. Harl. 2252, l. 67. (Hollthaus.)

needly¹ (nēd'li), *adv.* [*< ME. needly, needlich; < need + -ly¹.*] 1. **Necessarily.**

He had his folk leane,

And only serve him self and his reule sochen,

And all that needly needeth, that schuld hem nougt lakken.

Piers Plowman's Creed (R. E. T. S.), l. 602.

Or if souer wele delights in fellowshipp,

And needly will be rank'd with other griefs.

Shak., R. and J., ill. 2. 117.

2. **Urgently.**

Amos thou Nectanabus and needly hym praies,

That he couly comyn to carpen her tyll.

Alexander of Macedonia (R. E. T. S.), l. 748.

needly² (nēd'li), *a.* [*< needle + -ly².*] Relating to or resembling a needle or needles; as, a needly thorn.

I looked down on his stiff bright headpiece, small quick

eyes, and black needly beard.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xliii.

needment (nēd'ment), *n.* [*< need + -ment.*] 1. Something needed or wanted; a requisite; a necessary. [Rare.]

His scrip did hang, in which his needments he did bind.

Spenser, F. Q., l. vi. 33.

Mothers and wives; who day by day prepare

The scrip, with needments, for the mountain air.

Keats, *Endymion*, l.

2. **Need.**

The Princess have tyrannised further, especially in Africa, where they have not left the people sufficient for their needments.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 621.

needna (nēd'nā), *Need not.* [Scotch.]

need-not (nēd'not), *n.* Something unnecessary; a superfluity.

Such glittering need-not [gold and silver] to human happiness.

Fuller, *Waggon Night*, l. ill. 48. (Parsons)

needs (nēdz), *adv.* [*< ME. needes, needes, needis; < AS. nīdes, needa, of need, necessarily, adverbial gen. of nīd, nēd, need; see need, n.*] Of necessity; necessarily; unavoidably; generally used with *must*.

When she aye that, she aigh wele that needes she muste kepe the cuppe.

Medley (E. E. T. S.), l. 67.

For if the behayours of the gouvneur be cull, needes must the childe be cull.

Palmer, *Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

Needs must they go whom the doull drineth.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 82.

All pleasures that affect the body must needs weary, because they transport.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 211.

The reader had needs be careful, or he will lose the main path, and find himself in what seems at first a hopeless labyrinth.

J. W. Hale, *Int. to Milton's Areopagitica*.

needs-cost (nēdz'kōst), *adv.* [*< ME. n. de cost; < needs, gen. of need, + cost.*] **Necessarily**; of necessity.

Needs-cost he made himselfen hyde.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 619.

needly¹ (nēdz'li), *adv.* [*< Improp. < needs + -ly².*] Of necessity; for some pressing reason.

But earnest on her way, she (tho' she needly will be gone,

So much she lov'd to see the ancient Carleu.

Dryden, *Polyolbon*, iv. 138.

needy (nēdi), *a.* [*< ME. needy, necessitous (= D. noodig = MLG. nothig = G. nothing = Sw. Dan. nōdig, necessary); < need + -y¹.*] 1. **Needful**; requisite; necessary.

And these our ships, you happily may think,

Are stored with corn to make your needy bread.

Shak., *Pericles*, l. 4. 96.

2. **Necessitous**; indigent; very poor.

Tellen hem and techen hem on the trinite to blyven,

And foden hem with gostly fode and needly folke to fynden.

Piers Plowman (ll), av. 564.

But few regard their needy neighbours lack.

Gascoigne, *Steele's Olas* (ed. Arber), p. 50.

To relieve the needy and comfort the afflicted are duties that fall in our way every day.

Addison, *Spectator*.

—**Syn. 2.** *Needy, Necessitous.* *Needy* seems to apply primarily to the person, but also to the condition; *necessitous* to the condition and rarely to the person. *Needy* implies a more permanent state than *necessitous*; a *necessitous* condition is more painful and urgent than a *needy* condition.

needyhood (nēd'i-hūd), *n.* [*< needy + -hood.*] **Neediness.** [Rare.]

Flour of fust-balls, that's too good

For a man in needy-hood.

Herrick, *The Beggar to Mab, the Fairie Queen*.

needlet, neelet, *n.* **Obsolete forms of needle.**

neelghau, *n.* Same as *nighghau*.

neem (nēm), *n.* An East Indian tree, the margosa.

neem-bark, neem-oil. See *margosa*, and also under *bark*².

neep¹, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *neap*¹.

neep² (nēp), *n.* [Also *neap*; < ME. neep, nepe,

neppe; < AS. nēp, < L. napua, a kind of turnip (>

ult. E. naven, q. v.). Hence, in comp., *turnep*,

new turnip.] A turnip. [Obsolete, except in

Scotland.]

Howe ripe and swet to please ate is sove,
As taught is eat, and radish last this moone
Ate die is sove.

Paladius, *Hushondrie* (R. E. T. S.), p. 172.

neer¹, *adv.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *near*¹.

neer² (nēr), *n.* [Also *neer*, *neer*; < ME. neere,

neer (not found in AS.), < leol. nēra, pl. nēra

= Sw. nēra = Dan. nēra = MD. neere, D. neer

= MLG. I. I. neer = OHG. nēro, nēro, MHG.

neere, nēra, G. neere, kidney (OHG. also scrotum);

Goth. not recorded, but prob. *neerō for *nēro;

Teut. stem *neyrōn-, prob. = L. dial. nefrona,

nefrendes, nefrudines, pl., testicles, = Gr. νεφρός,

kidney (> E. nephritis, etc.). The word

neer, obs. in E. use, exists in the disguised com-

posite kidney (ME. kidurre). see *kidney*.] A

kidney. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

ne'er (nēr), *adv.* A contraction of *never*.

ne'er-be-lickit (nēr'be-lik'it), *n.* Not so much

as could be licked up by dog or cat; nothing

whatsoever; not a whit. [Scotch.]

ne'er-do-good (nēr'dō-gūd), *n.* A ne'er-do-well.

ne'er-do-well (nēr'dō-wel), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch

form of *ne'er-do-well*.

ne'er-do-well (nēr'dō-wel), *a.* and *n.* I. a.

Likely never to do well; past mending.

II. *n.* One whose conduct indicates that he

will never do well; a good-for-nothing.

Among civilians, I am what they call in Scotland a ne'er-

do-well.

Diakins, *Black House*, xxvii.

neesberry (nēs'ber'i), *n.* Same as *neaseberry*.

neeser, *v. i.* See *neez*.

neesewort, *n.* Same as *neesewort*.

neet¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *neat*¹.

neet², *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *neef*.

ne exeat (nē ek'sē-at), *n.* Same as *ne exeat regno*.

ne exeat regno (nē ek'sē-at reg'nō), [*L.*, let

him not go out of the kingdom: *ne*, not; *exeat*,

3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exire*, go out, de-

part (see *exit*); *regno*, abl. of *regnum*, kingdom:

see *reign*, *n.*] A writ issued from chancery to

forbid a defendant to leave the kingdom (or

jurisdiction) without permission; a provision-

al remedy in chancery corresponding some-

what to arrest at common law (for the defen-

dant could be attached, and compelled to give

security). The same remedy is now preserved under

the codes of procedure in equitable actions in which the

departure of the defendant might prevent the judgment

of the court from having effect, as when the object of the

action is to compel him to account or to convey.

neez, **neezet**, *v. i.* [*< ME. neezen* (not in

AS.) = D. neezen = OHG. nēzan, nēzan, MHG.

G. neezen = leol. hnjoxja = Sw. neza = Dan.

nyse, sneeze; parallel with AS. fneccan, ME.

fneccen = D. fneccen = Sw. fnyja = Dan. fnyse,

sneeze, *n.* var. of the preceding form, further

varied to ME. sneezen, E. sneeze, the now common

form: see *sneeze*.] To sneeze.

If then of force due chance to neeze, then backwards turne

away.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

And then the whole quire hold their hips, and laugh,

And waxen in their mirth, and neeze, and swear

A merrier hour was never wasted there.

Shak., *M. M. D.*, ll. 1. 86.

neesewort (nēs'wert), *n.* Same as *neesewort*.

neezing, neezing (nēz'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of

neez, *v. i.*] 1. Sneezing; a sneeze.

The spitting, the coughing, the laughter, the neezing.

B. Jonson, *Epicoene*, iv. 1.

His neezings flash forth light.

Job xii. 18 (revised version).

2. An exhalation. [Rare.]

You summer neezings, when the sun is set

That fill the air with a quill-killing fire,

Cease from your sneezings!

H. More, *Exorcismus*. (Nares.)

neezle, *v.* A dialectal form of *neezle*.

nef (nef), *n.* [*< L. navis*, a ship, ML. *n.*

naue: see *naue*².] 1. The nave of a church.

The long nef [of the church of St. Justin] consists of a

row of five cupolas, the cross one has on each side a single

cupola deeper and broader than the others.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. John), I. 284.

2. An ornamental vessel used for the decoration

of the table, having a form resembling

a ship of the middle ages. Nets were commonly

pieces of valuable plate, and were set before the lord or

master of the house, their use being to contain some of

the table utensils, especially appropriated to him, or some-

times to his guests. See *calenda*.

3. At the present day, a vessel of any unusual

and fantastic shape resembling more or less

nefandous (nĕ-fan'dus), *a.* [*L. nefandus*, impious, execrable, *< ne*, not, + *fundus*, ger. of *fari*, speak; see *fable*.] Impious; abominable; very shocking to the general sense of justice or religion.

He likewise belied out most nefandous blasphemies against the God of heaven. *C. Mather, Mag. Christ.*, vi. 7.

He had been brought very close to that immense and nefandous Burke and Hare business which made the blood of civilization run cold in the year 1828.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 41.

nefarious (nĕ-fā'ri-us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. nefario*, *< L. nefarius*, impious, abominable, *< nefas*, something not according to divine law, impious, execrable, abominable, or wicked, a wicked deed, *< ne*, not, + *fas*, lawful; see *fate*. Cf. *nefant*.] Wicked in the extreme; heinous; abominable; atrociously sinful or villainous; detestably vile.

To flourish o'er nefarious crimes,
And cheat the world.

S. Butler, To the Memory of Du Val.

They grope their dirty way to petty gains,
While poorly paid for their nefarious pains.

Crabbe, Works, II. 61.

nefas (nĕ-fās), *n.* [*L. nefas*, impious, abominable, execrable, flagitious, enormous, villainous, atrocious, horrible, atrocious, infamous, iniquitous, impious, dreadful, detestable. The first seven words characterize extreme wickedness. As with the words under *atrocious*, when loosely used they approach each other in meaning; hence only their primary meanings will be indicated here: *nefas*, unspokeably wicked, impious; *execrable*, worthy of execration or cursing, utterly hateful; *flagitious*, proceeding from burning desire (as lust, greedily or brutally wicked or vile); *enormous*, not common in this sense except with a strong noun, as *enormous* wickedness, but sometimes meaning wicked beyond common measure; *villainous*, worthy of a villain, greatly criminal or capable of great crimes; *abominable*, loathsome in wickedness, the object of a religious detestation; *horrible*, exciting horror, mental agitation, or shuddering; shocking; it is less common as applied to moral conduct. See *abandoned*, *atrocious*, *criminal*, and *irreligious*.]

nefariously (nĕ-fā'ri-us-ly), *adv.* In a nefarious manner; with extreme wickedness; abominably.

nefariousness (nĕ-fā'ri-us-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being nefarious. *Bayly*, 1727.

nefast (nĕ-fast'), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. nefasto*, *< L. nefastus*, impious, unlawful, irreligious, prop. unlawful (*diem nefasti*, days on which judgment could not be pronounced or public assemblies held), *< ne*, not, + *fastus*, lawful; see *fate*. Cf. *nefasious*.] Detestably vile; wicked; abominable. [*Rare*.]

Monsters on nefast and flagitious. *Bulwer, Cantons*, x. 1.

negi, *n.* An obsolete form of *nag*.

negant (nĕ-gant'), *n.* [= *Sp. negante*, *< L. negant* (*te*), ppr. of *negare*, deny; see *negate*.] One who denies. [*Rare* or technical.]

The affirmants . . . were almost treble so many as were the negants.

W. King, quoted in Strype's Gleaner, II. 4. (*Doctes*.)

negari, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *nigger*.

negate (nĕ-gāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *negated*, ppr. *negating*. [*< L. negatus*, pp. of *negare* (*> It. negare* = *Sp. negar* = *F. nier*), deny, refuse, decline, reduced from **neg-are* (or a similar form), *< nec*, not, nor (contr. of *neque*, nor, *< ne*, not, + *que*, a generalizing suffix) (a negative also used as a prefix in *negligere*, neglect, and *negotium*, business; see *neglect* and *negotiate*). + *atere*, may, a defective verb, used chiefly in prom. ato, etc., I say, impf. *atibam*, etc., I said (= *It. qui*, I say, a defective verb, used only in prom. *qui*, I say, impf. *qui*, I said, *qui*, he said), perhaps = *Skt. vā*, speak. Hence, in comp., *denegare*, *> ult. E. deny*; see *deny* and *denay*.] To deny; negative; make negative or null. [*Rare* or technical.]

At the cost of negating . . . his past opinions.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Dec. 11, 1886, p. 274.

But desire for negation is still not aversion, until painfulness is added. The object to be negated must be felt to be painful, and may also be no thought of.

F. H. Bradley, Mind, XII. 22.

negatedness (nĕ-gāt-ed-ness), *n.* The state of being negated or denied.

Real pain is the feeling of the *negatedness* of the self, and therefore, as such, it is bad.

F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 118.

negation (nĕ-gā'shun), *n.* [= *F. négation* = *Sp. negacion* = *Pg. negação* = *It. negazione*, *< L. negation* (*n*), denial, *< negare*, pp. *negatus*, deny; see *negate*.] 1. The act of denying or of negating; the opposite of the act of affirming.

Descartes was naturally led to regard error as more or less a negation, or rather privation.

Feich, Intro. to Descartes's Method, p. 112.

By his principle, that determination is negation, reason is driven, in spite of himself, to dissolve everything

in the dead abstraction of substance, in a pure identity that has no difference in itself, and from which no difference can by any possibility be evolved.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 48.

The affirmation of universal evolution is in itself the negation of an "absolute commencement" of anything.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol. App., p. 482.

Japanese art is not merely the incomparable achievement of certain harmonies in colour, it is the negation, the annihilation of everything else.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 746.

2. A denial; a declaration that something is not, or has not been, or will not be.

Our assertions and negations should be yes and nay; whatsoever is more than these is sin.

D. Rogers.

It is more cowardice to seek safety in negations.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 3.

3. The absence of that which is positive or affirmative; blankness; emptiness.

I hate the black negation of the bier.

Tennyson, Ancient Neg.

negationist (nĕ-gā'shun-ist), *n.* [*< negation* + *-ist*.] One who denies or expresses negation;

especially, one who simply denies beliefs commonly held without asserting an opposite view.

We thus perceive that the skeptic is not the denier or dogmatic *Negationist* he is commonly held to be.

J. Owen, Evening with Skeptics, Pref., p. vii.

negative (neg'ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. négatif* = *Pr. negatiu* = *Sp. Pg. It. negativo*, *< L. negativus*, that denies, negative, *< negare*, pp. *negatus*, deny; see *negate*.] 1. Expressing or containing denial or negation; opposed to affirmative; *as*, a negative proposition.

I will again that I weigh not two chips which way the wind bloweth, because I see no inconsequence that may issue either of the affirmative or negative opinion.

Shanbhur, Descrip. of Ireland.

We have negative names, which stand not directly for positive ideas, but for their absence, such as *insipid*, *alence*, *nil*, *&c.*, which words denote positive ideas, *e. g.* taste, sound, being, with a signification of their absence.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. viii. § 6.

2. Expressing or containing refusal; containing or implying the answer "No" to a request; *as*, a negative answer.—3. Characterized by the omission or absence of that which is affirmative or positive; *as*, a negative attitude; negative goodness.

There is another way . . . of denying (Christ, which is negative, when we do not acknowledge and confess him.

South, Sermons.

The negative standard of goodness, which results at least in abstaining from evil rather than in doing good, and is only too apt to degenerate into something very like hypocrisy.

H. S. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 34.

Christ would never hear of negative morality. "thou shalt" was ever his word, with which he superseded "thou shalt not."

R. L. Stevenson, Scribner's Mag., IV. 166.

4. Having the power of stopping or restraining by refusing assent or concurrence; imposing a veto.

Denying me any power of a negative voice as king, they are not ashamed to seek to deprive me of the liberty of using my reason with a good conscience.

Edwin Hamilton.

5. In *photog.*, showing the lights and shades in nature exactly reversed; *as*, a negative picture; a negative plate. See II., 5.—6. Measured or reckoned in the opposite direction to that which is considered as positive; neutralizing the positive; *as*, a debt is negative property.—**Negative abstraction**, argument, conception, condition, etc. See the nouns.—**Negative crystal**. See *crystal* and *refraction*.—**Negative electricity**. (a) According to Franklin's theory, that state of bodies in which they are deprived of some part of the electricity which they naturally contain. (b) Electricity developed by friction on resinous substances, as by rubbing sealing-wax with silk or flannel; resinous electricity. Negative evidence, *eyewitness*, *image*. See the nouns.—**Negative exponent**. See *power*.—**Negative index of a logarithm**. See *logarithm*.—**Negative plate**, the metal or equivalent placed in opposition to the positive in the voltaic battery. The negative may be coke, carbon, silver, platinum, or copper; the positive is usually zinc.—**Negative pole of a magnet, the south-seeking pole. See *magnet*.—**Negative pole of a voltaic battery, the extremity of the wire connected with the positive plate.—**Negative power**. See *power*.—**Negative prescription**. In *Soc. law*. See *prescription*.—**Negative proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which denies agreement between the subject and its predicate.—**Negative quantities**. See *quantity*.—**Negative radical**, in *chem.*, a radical which is acid or electronegative in relation to the element or radical with which it is compared.—**Negative result of an experimental inquiry**, the conclusion that nothing remarkable happens under the circumstances inquired into.—**Negative servitude**, sign, etc. See the nouns.—**Negative wall**. Same as *absorbing wall* (which see, under *wall*).****

II. *n.* 1. A proposition expressing a negation; a negative proposition.

If negatives we have the least certainty; they are usually headed, and many times impossible to be proved.

Millon.

The positive and the negative are set before the mind for its choice, and it chooses the negative.

Richards, Freedom of the Will, I. 1.

Of a merely completed development of activity with the end attained, we can only speak or think in negative, and then only can we speak or think of that state of being in which, according to our theory, the ultimate moral good must consist. T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 173.

2. A term or word which expresses negation or denial.

If your four negatives make your two affirmatives, why then, the worse for my friends and the better for my foes.

Shak. T. N., v. 1. 34.

3. The right or power of refusing assent; a veto; also, the power of preventing.

Their Government is an Anarchie: every one obeying and commanding, the meanest person amongst them having a Negative in all their consultations.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 528.

This man sits calculating varietal of excuses how he may grant least; as if his whole strength and royalty were plac'd in a meer negative.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, 21.

It was not stipulated that the King should give up his negative on acts of Parliament.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. That side of a question which denies what the opposite side affirms; also, a decision or an answer expressive of negation; *as*, the question was determined in the negative.—5. In *photog.*, a photographic image on glass or other suitable medium, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature. The negative is used chiefly as a plate from which to print positive impressions on paper or other material. Its image presents natural high lights as more or less opaque, and diminishes in opacity by delicate gradations to the deepest shadows, which should be represented by unstained or transparent film.

6. Electricity like that developed by friction on resinous substances. See *electricity*.—7. In *elect.*, the negative plate of a voltaic element; the metal or equivalent placed in opposition to the positive in the voltaic battery.—**Double negative**, a sign of negation repeated. In English and Latin, and in Sanskrit, such a double negative is equivalent to an affirmative, destroying the negation, but in most languages and in vulgar speech it is not. **Negative nothing**. See *nothing*.—**Negative pregnant**, in *law*, a negation implying an affirmation favorable to the adversary, or admitting of such an implication. *as* in pleading, if one alleged to have done a thing denies that he did it in manner and form as alleged, which is taken as admitting that he did it in some other manner.

Negative (neg'ā-tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *negatified*, ppr. *negating*. [*< negare*, *a.*] 1. To deny, as a statement or proposition; affirm the contradictory of; contradict; negate.

Although well armed, she is not, I think, a ship of war. Her rigging, build, and general equipment all negative a supposition of this kind.

For, M. Found in a Bottle.

2. To disprove; prove the contrary of.

The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not negative the existence of miracles.

Palcy.

3. To refuse assent to; refuse to enact or sanction; veto.

The proposal was negatived by a small majority.

Andrews, Anecdotes, p. 169.

We passed a bill . . . two years ago, but it was negatived by the President.

D. Webster, Speech, Senate, March 18, 1824.

4. In *gram.*, to modify by a negative particle; alter by the substitution of a negative for a positive word.

negative-bath (neg'ā-tiv-bath), *n.* 1. In *photog.*, the silver solution or sensitizing-bath used in the wet process to sensitize collodionized plates.—2. The glass holder for the silver solution used in sensitizing photographic plates in the wet process.

negatively (neg'ā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a negative manner. (a) With or by denial or refusal. *as*, to answer negatively. (b) By means of negative reasoning; indirectly opposed to positively.

I shall show what this image of God in man is, negatively, by showing wherein it does not consist, and positively, by showing wherein it does.

South.

(c) With negative electricity; by friction on some resinous substance.

Two negatively electrified bodies repel one another.

S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 4.

negativeness (neg'ā-tiv-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being negative, in any sense of that word.

negative-rack (neg'ā-tiv-rak), *n.* In *photog.*, a grooved skeleton frame in which plates are supported on edge with one corner lowest, either to drain or for convenient storage or use.

negativism (neg'ā-tiv-izm), *n.* [*< negative* + *-izm*.] The standpoint assumed, or the views held, by a negationist.

A philosophy of most radical free thought "is pronounced," that is to say, negative, no agnosticism, and no metaphysical mysticism.

Pop. Sci. M., XXXV. 77.

negativity (neg'ā-tiv'-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. négativité*, *as negative* + *-ité*.] Same as *negativeness*. [*Imp. Dict.*]

ent; it especially applies to failure to attend to what is considered duty. *Negligent* is generally applied to inattention to things, *neglectful* to inattention to persons. *Neglected*, by derivation, is stronger than *negligent*, but the difference is really small. *Headless, thoughtless*, etc., indicate lack of head, care, attention, thought, etc., where they are needed or due. All these words may apply to a particular occasion of failure, or indicate a habit or a trait of character; as, he is very *headless*. See *neglect*, *v.*, and *negligence*.

negligently (neg'li-jent-li), *adv.* 1. In a negligent manner; with negligence; carelessly; heedlessly; with disregard of niceties of appearance, manner, or style, or of convention-alition.

That care was ever had of me, with my earliest capacity, not to be negligently trained in the precepts of Christian Religion. *Milton, Apology for Simeon Stylites.*

Britain whose genius is in verse expressed,
Bold and sublime, but negligently dressed.

Waller, On the Earl of Rosecommon.

2. So as to slight or show disrespect.

negligible (neg'li-jib-ib), *a.* [*F. négligible*, *< négliger*, *< L. negligere*, *negligere*, neglect; see *neglect*.] Capable or admitting of being neglected or disregarded; neglectable.

negligibly (neg'li-jib-ib), *adv.* In a quantity or to a degree which may be disregarded.

The work wasted . . . is negligibly small compared with the work done in driving the generator part.

Philosophical Mag., XXVI. 180.

negociet (né-gow'), *n.* [*< OF. negoce*, *F. négoce* = *Sp. Pg. negocio* = *It. negozio*, *< L. negotium*, *ML. also negotium*, employment, occupation, *< nec*, not, + *otium*, leisure, ease, inactivity; see *otiose*. Hence *negotiate*, etc.] Business; occupation; employment. *Bentley.*

negociate, negociation, etc. Variants of *negotiate*, etc.

negotiability (né-gô-shi-bil'-i-ti), *n.* [*< F. négociabilité*; see *negotiable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being negotiable, or transferable by assignment.

negotiable (né-gô-shi-bil), *a.* [*< F. négociable* = *Sp. negociable* = *Pg. negociavel* = *It. negoziabile*, *< ML. negotiabilis*, *< L. negotiari*, negotiate; see *negotiate*.] Capable of being negotiated. **Negotiable paper, negotiable instrument**, etc., an evidence of debt which may be transferred by indorsement or delivery, so that the transferee or holder may sue on it in his own name with like effect as if it had been made to him originally: such are bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts, or checks payable to the order of a payee or to bearer. (*Parsons*.) The peculiar effects of *negotiability* are, in the rule of law, that a transferee in good faith and for value, in the ordinary course of business and before maturity, can usually recover of the maker, drawer, or acceptor, irrespective of defenses the latter might have against the transferor; and that a transferee by indorsement can recover of the indorser in case of default of the maker, acceptor, or drawer, if due notice thereof was given. A sealed instrument, unless issued by a corporation or state, is not usually deemed negotiable.

negotiant (né-gô-shi-ant), *n.* [*< F. négociant*, *< L. negotian(t)s*, *ppr. of negotiari*, carry on business; see *negotiate*.] One who negotiates; a negotiator.

Ambassadors, negotiants, and generally all other ministers of mean fortune in conversation with princes and superlours must use great respect.

Raleigh, Arts of Empire, xiv.

negotiate (né-gô-shi-ât), *v.*; pret. and pp. *negotiated*, *ppr. negotiating*. [*Formerly also negociate*; *< L. negotiatus*, *pp. of negotiari* (*> It. negoziare* = *Sp. Pg. negociar* = *F. négocier*), carry on business, *< negotium*, business; see *negoce*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To carry on business or trade.

They that received the talents to negotiate with did all of them, except one, make profit of them. *Hammond.*

2. To treat with another or others, as in the arrangement of a treaty, or in preliminaries to the transaction of any business; carry on negotiations.

He that negotiates between God and man.

Cooper, Task, II. 463.

II. trans. 1. To arrange for or procure by negotiation; bring about by mutual arrangement, discussion, or bargaining; as, to negotiate a loan or a treaty.

Lady . . . is gone into the country with her lord, to negotiate, at leisure, their intended separation.

Chatterfield.

The German chancellor, Bishop Conrad of Hildesheim, who had crowned the King of Cyprus, negotiated the marriage and succession.

Stable, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 171.

2. To direct; manage; transact.

I sent her to negotiate an affair in which if I'm detected I'm undone.

Conyngre, Way of the World, III. 4.

3. To handle; manage. [*Colloq.*]

The rider's body must be kept close to the saddle in leaping, for if he were jerked up, the weight of say only a thousand men coming down on the horse a couple of seconds after he has negotiated a large fence is sufficient to throw him down.

Essex, Brit., XII. 197.

The fallen timber on the slopes presents continual obstacles, which have to be negotiated with some care to avoid being spiked by the sharp dead branches.

Portmuth, Rec., N. B., XLIII. 20.

4. To put into circulation by transference and assignment of claim by indorsement; as, to negotiate a bill of exchange.

The notes were not negotiated to them in the usual course of business or trade.

Kent.

5. To dispose of by sale or transfer; as, to negotiate securities.

negotiation (né-gô-shi-â-shon), *n.* [*Formerly also negociation*, *< F. négociation* = *Sp. negociación* = *It. negoziazione*, *< L. negotiatio(n)-*, the carrying on of business, a wholesale business, *< negotari*, carry on business; see *negotiate*.] 1. Trading; mercantile business; trafficking.

I exceedingly pitied this brave unhappy person, who had lost with those prizes £40,000 after 20 years' negotiation in the East Indies.

Kelvin, Diary, Sept. 29, 1860.

2. Mutual discussion and arrangement of the terms of a transaction or agreement, whether directly or by agents or intermediaries; the act or process of treating with another or others in regard to the settlement of some matter, or for the purchase or sale of a commodity, etc.; as, the negotiation of a treaty or a loan.

Any treaty of confederacy, of peace, of truce, of intercourse, of other foreign negotiations (that is specially noted for one of my inkhorn words).

Harvey, Horace's Supererogation.

In negotiation with others, men are wrought by cunning, by importunity, and by vehemency.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 294.

Languid war can do nothing which negotiation or submission will not do better.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. In com., the act or procedure by which a bill of exchange, etc., is made negotiable—that is, made capable, by acceptance and indorsement, of being passed from hand to hand in payment of indebtedness, or of being transferred to another for a consideration. See *negotiable*.

negotiator (né-gô-shi-â-tor), *n.* [*< F. négociateur* = *Sp. Pg. negociador* = *It. negoziatore*, *< L. negotiator*, one who does business by wholesale, a banker or factor, a tradesman, an agent, *< negotari*, carry on business; see *negotiate*.] One who negotiates; one who treats with others as either principal or agent in commercial transactions, or in the making of national treaties or compacts.

negotiatry (né-gô-shi-â-to-ri), *n.* [*< L. negotiatorius*, of or belonging to trade or tradespeople, *< L. negotiator*, a trader, negotiator; see *negotiator*.] Relating to negotiation.

negotiatrice (né-gô-shi-â-triks), *n.* [*= F. négociatrice* = *It. negoziatrice*, *< L. negotiatrice*, fem. of *L. negotiator*, negotiator; see *negotiator*.] A female negotiator.

Our fair negotiatrice prepared to show the usual degree of gratitude.

Mac Edgeworth, Manners, xv.

negotiosity (né-gô-shi-ô-si-ti), *n.* [*< L. negotiositas* (t), an abundance of business or occupation, *< negotiosus*, busy; see *negotious*.] The state of being negotious, or engaged in business; continued and absorbing occupation.

negotious (né-gô-shus), *a.* [*= Sp. Pg. negocioso* = *It. negoziioso*, *< L. negotiosus*, full of business, busy, *< negotium*, business, occupation; see *negoce*.] [*< otiose*.] Engrossed in business; fully employed; busy; active.

Some servants, if they be set about what they like, are very nimble and negotious.

J. Rogers.

negotiousness (né-gô-shus-ness), *n.* The state of being actively employed; activity.

God needs not our negotiousness, or double diligence, to bring his matters to pass.

D. Rogers, Naaman the Syrian, p. 602.

negress (né-gres), *n.* [*= F. négresse*; as *negro* + *-ess*. The *Sp. Pg. It. term* is *negra*.] A female negro; a female of one of the black races of Africa.

Negrillo (né-grô-yô), *n.* [*< Sp. negrillo*, dim. of *negro*, black; see *negro*.] Same as *Negrato*.

negrita (né-grô-yô), *n.* [*Sp. fem. of negrito*; see *Negrato*.] A serranoid fish, *Hypoplectrus nigricans*, of the Caribbean Sea and Florida, having large spur-like spines on the proopercle, a uniform dark color being tinged with violet, and yellow pectoral and caudal fins.

Negritian (né-grish-an), *a.* and *n.* See *Nigritian*.

Negrato (né-grô-tô), *n.* [*< Sp. negrito*, dim. of *negro*, black; see *negro*.] One of a diminutive dark-skinned negro-like race found in the Philippine Islands (of which they seem to have been

the original inhabitants), and in New Guinea, etc., according to some authorities. The average height of the Negritos of the Philippine Islands is about 4 feet 8 inches. Also *Negrillo*.

negro (né-grô), *a.* and *n.* [*= F. nègre* (*> E. nigger*, now *nigger* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. neger* = *Russ. negr*; see *nigger*), *< Sp. Pg. It. negro*, black, as a noun, *negro*, *m.*, *negra*, *f.*, a black person; a negro; *It. also nero* = *Fr. nègre*, *nier* = *OF. negre*, *nigre*, *nece*, *ner*, *neir*, *F. noir*, black, *< L. niger* (*nigr-*), black, dark, dusk, applied to the night, the sky, a storm, etc., to pitch, etc., to ivy, etc., to the complexion ('dark'), etc., and also to the black people of Africa, etc. (but the ordinary terms for 'African negro' or 'African' were *Æthiops* and *Æfer*); also, fig., sad, mournful, gloomy, ill-omened, fatal, etc. *Cf. Skt. nig*, night; but whether *Skt. nig*, night, is related to *nakta*, night, or either to *L. niger*, black, is not clear. From *L. niger* are also ult. *E. nigrescent*, *nigritude*, *Nigella*, *niella*, *anneal* (in part), etc. The words *Moort*, *blackmoor*, in the same sense, are much older in *E.* *I. n.*; pl. *negresses* (-grôss). A black man; specifically, one of a race of men characterized by a black skin and hair of a woolly or crisp nature. Negroes are distinguished from the other races by various other peculiarities—such as the projection of the visage in advance of the forehead; the prolongation of the upper and lower jaws; the small facial angle; the flatness of the forehead and of the hinder part of the head; the short, broad, and flat nose, and the thick projecting lips. The negro race is generally regarded as comprehending the native inhabitants of Sudan, Senegambia, and the region southward to the vicinity of the equator and the great lakes, and their descendants in America and elsewhere; in a wider sense it is used to comprise also many other tribes further south, as the Zulus and Kafirs. The word *negro* is often loosely applied to other dark or black-skinned races, and to mixed breeds. As designating a "race," it is sometimes written with a capital.

Toward the south of this region is the kingdom of Guinea, with Senega, Ialofa, Gambia, and many other regions of the black Moors called Ethiopians or Negroes, all which are watered with the river Negro, called in owide tyme Nigir.

R. Eden, First Three English Books on America

(ed. Arber), p. 274.

II. a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of black men or negroes; as, negro blood; negro dances.

It is often asked what Races are Negro, as the meaning of the term is not well defined. . . . The word is not a National appellation, but denotes a physical type, of which the tribes in North Guinea are the representatives. When these characteristics are not all present, the Race is not Negro, though black and woolly-haired.

R. N. Cud, Mod. Langs. of Africa, p. 53.

Negro bat, *Vesperugo naumae*, a bat of a dark or black color, widely distributed in Europe and Asia.—**Negro cachexy**, *case*. See the noun.—**Negro coffee**, see *Cassia* and *coffee*.—**Negro corn**, or *negro guinea-corn*, a name given in the East Indies to Indian millet or durra.—**Negro fly**, the *Pala nigr*, a dipterous insect, so named from its shining black color. It is also called *carrot-fly*, because the larvae are very destructive to carrots.—**Negro lethargy**, see *lethargy*.—**Negro minstrels**. See *minstrel*.—**Negro monkey**, the budeng, *Simulphicus naumae*.—**Negro peach**, pepper, tamarind, yam. See the noun.

negro-bug (né-grô-bug), *n.* A black, white-striped hemipterous insect, *Corimela pulicaria*, resembling the common chinch-bug. It feeds on the raspberry, strawberry, apple, guinea, and many other plants, puncturing and injuring fruit, blossom, and stem, and imparting to the fruit a nauseous odor and taste which often render it unsalable. The name is extended to the other members of the *Corimelidae*. See cut under *Corimelidae*.

negrofy (né-grô-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *negrofied*, *ppr. negrofying*. [*< negro* + *-fy*.] To turn into a negro. *Davies*. [*Rare*.]

And if no kindly cloud will paraol me,

My very cellular membrane will be changed;

I shall be negrofied. *Southey, Non-descript, III.*

negro-head (né-grô-hed), *n.* 1. A kind of tobacco: same as *caecndish*.—2. An impure quality of South American india-rubber, entering commerce in the form of large balls. *Encyc. Brit.*

negroid (né-grôid), *a.* [*< negro* + *-oid*.] Resembling or akin to the negroes. Also *negroid*.

A series of life-sized models in native costume, commencing with the diminutive unclad Andamanese, *negroid* in colour.

Westminster Rec., CXXVI. 51.

Negroid type or race, in the classification of Huxley, one of the chief types of mankind: the negro and negro-like tribes.

negroism (né-grô-izm), *n.* [*< negro* + *-ism*.] A peculiarity, as in pronunciation, grammar, or choice and use of words, of English as spoken by negroes, especially in the southern United States.

The slang which is an ingrained part of his being, as deep-dyed as his skin, is, with him (the negro), not mere word-distortion; it is his verbal breath of life, caught from his surroundings and wrought up by him into the wonderful figure-which specimens of which will be given later under the head of *Negroisms*.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XCI., App., p. 221.

traveller than *vicinity*; *proximity* is the closest nearness. *Neighborhood* regards not only place, but persons; *vicinity* only the place; hence we say he lived in the *vicinity* of New York or the Hudson, but he lived in the *neighborhood* of Irving; his house was in close *proximity* to the one that was on fire. See *adjacent*.

neighboring, neighbouring (nā'bor-ing), *a.* [*< neighbor + -ing*]. Living or situated near; adjoining: as, *neighboring* races; *neighboring* countries.

Whether the *neighbouring* water stands or runs,
Lay twigs across and bridge it o'er with stones.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv.
Around from all the *neighbouring* streets
The wandering neighbours ran.
Goldsmith, *Elegy on the Death of a Mail Boy*.

neighborliness, neighbourliness (nā'bor-li-ness), *n.* [*< neighborly + -ness*]. The state or quality of being neighborly in feelings or acts. **neighborly, neighbourly** (nā'bor-li), *a.* [*< neighbor + -ly*]. 1. Becoming a neighbor; kind; considerate: as, a *neighborly* attention.

Judge if this be *neighbourly* dealing. *Arbutnot*.
2. Cultivating familiar intercourse; interchanging visits; social: as, the people of the place are very *neighborly*.

It was a *neighborly* town, with gossip enough to stir the social atmosphere. L. M. Abbott, *Hospital Sketches*, p. 100.
—*Syn.* Obliging, attentive, friendly.
neighborly, neighbourly (nā'bor-li), *adv.* [*< neighborly, a.*]. In the manner of a neighbor; with social attention and kindness.

Some tolerable sentence *neighborly* borrowed, or fealty
picked out of some fresh pamphlet.
Hursey, Pierce's *Superscription*

Being *neighborly* admitted, . . . by the courtesy of England, to hold possessions in our province, a country better than their own.

Milton, *Articles of Peace with the Irish*.

neighborred, n. [*ME. negeburredde, negeborreden; < neighbor + -red. (cf. neighborhood.)*]

Neighborhood. *Old. Eng. Hom.*, i. 137.

neighborship (nā'bor-ship), *n.* [= *D. nabuurschap* = *MLG. naburschap*, *LG. naberschaft*, *neberschaft*, *neberschap* = *Q. nachbarschaft*, *nachbarschaft*, *nachbarschaft* = *Sw. naboskap* = *Dan. naboskab*; as *neighbor + -ship*]. The state of being neighbors.

neighbor-stained (nā'bor-stānd), *a.* Stained with the blood of neighbors.

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this *neighbor-stained* steel.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 80.

sighing (nā'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of neigh¹, v.*]. The cry of a horse; a whinnying.

When the strong *neighings* of the wild white Horse
Set every glided parapet shuddering.
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

nil, adv. [*ME. < (f) OF. nil, < L. nil, nothing; see nil²*]. Never.

Whoe kyngdome ever schalle laste and *nil* tyme.

Spenser, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 184, f. 2. (*Halliwel*.)

Neillia (nē'li-ā), *n.* [*NL. (D. Don, 1802)*, named after Patrick Neill, secretary of the Calceolarian Horticultural Society.] A genus of branching shrubs, of the order *Ranunculaceae* and the tribe *Spiraeae*, known by the copious albumen and by the carpels varying from one to five.



Fruiting branch of *Neillia spinulosa*.
a, a flower; b, fruit; c, a leaf, showing the serration.

There are 4 or 5 species, of North America, Manchuria, and mountains of India and Java. They bear alternate lobed leaves and clustered white flowers followed by purplish pods. *N. (Spinosa) spinulosa*, called *Neillia* from the numerous layers of its loose bark, is common in the interior of the United States, and is sometimes planted.

ne injuste vexes (nē in-jus'tē vek'sē). [*L. vex not unjustly; ne, not; injuste, unjustly, < injustus, unjust (see unjust); vexes, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of vexare, vex: see vex.*] In *old Eng. law*, a writ issued in pursuance of the provisions of Magna Charta, forbidding a lord to vex unjustly a tenant by distraining for a greater rent or more services than the latter was legally bound for.

neir, n. See *neer*².

neirhand, adv. An obsolete or dialectal form of *near-hand*.

neist (nēst), *adv., prep., and a.* A dialectal form of *next*.

neither (nē'thēr or nī'thēr), *a. and pron.* [*< ME. neither, nyther, nether, also nather, nawther, nouthor, nouthor, nother, < AS. nāther, nāthor, nōther, nūthor, nūthar, nūthor, nūthor, contr. of nā-hwæther (= OFries. nahuweder, nader, noder, nēr), adj., pron., and conj. neither, < ne, ne + dwæther, ather, etc.; either: see either*]. The form *neither* conforms in spelling and pron. to *either*; it would reg. be only *nother* (nō'thēr), there being no AS. form of *ægher* (whence *E. either*) with the negative. The variation in the pronunciation of *neither* depends on that of *either*. See *either*.] I, a. Not either. See *either*.

Love made them not with arture they may be,
Where *neither* party is nor true nor kind.
Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, l. 186.

II. pron. Not one or the other. See *either, pron.*

Ac hor *neither*, as me may be in pur righte naa.
Rob. of Gloucester, l. 174.

Which of them shall I take?
Both? one? or *neither*? *Neither* can be enjoyed
If both remain alive.
Shak., *Lea*, v. 1. 58.

In this Division of Advices, when they could not do both,
they did *neither*.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 159.

Both thy brethren are in Arthur's hall,
Albeit *neither* loved with that full love
I feel for thee.
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

Neither *neither*, neither the one nor the other.

For as for me is lever non ne lother,
I am withholden yet with *neither* *neither*.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 192.

neither (nē'thēr or nī'thēr), *conj.* [*< ME. neither, nyther, etc., nather, nouthor, nouthor, nother, etc., contr. also nor, which now prevails as the second form in the correlation neither . . . nor; < neither, a. and pron., being the same as either with the negative prefixed: see neither, a. and pron.*] 1. Not either; not in either case; a disjunctive conjunction (the negative of *either*), preceding one of a series of two or more alternative clauses, and correlative with *nor* (or, formerly, *neither* or *ne*) before the following clause or clauses.

Neither with engyne ne with lore.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, ll. 565.

Whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, *neither* in this world, *neither* in the world to come.

And feast your eyes and ears
Neither with dogs nor bours.
R. Jonson, *Masque of Owls*.

Abul Hasan spared *neither* age, nor rank, nor sex.

Irring, *Granada*, p. 61.

2. Not in any case; in no case; not at all: used adverbially for emphasis at the end of the last clause, when this already contains a negative. This usage is no longer sanctioned by good authorities, *either* being now employed. See *either, conj.*, 2.

If the men be both nought, then prayers be both like.
For *neither* hath the one lyst to pray, nor thouthor *neither*.
Sir T. More, *Comfort against Tribulation* (1578), fol. 44.

I saw Mark Antony offer him a crown; yet 'twas not a crown *neither*, 'twas one of these coronets.

Shak., *J. C.*, i. 2. 228.

I never was thought to want manners, nor modesty *neither*.

Felding.

3. And not; nor yet.

The judgments of Owl are for ever unchangeable; *neither* is he wearied by the long process of time.

Reliquy, *Hist. World*, Pref., p. vii.

Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it.

Gen. iii. 3.

Neither here nor there. See *here*.—*Neither* off nor on. See *on*.

neive¹ (nēv), *n.* A variant of *neaf*.

neive², *n.* See *neife*.

neivie-nick-nack (nē'vi-nik'nak), *n.* [A loose alliterative formula; *< neive, neaf*, flat, + *nick-nack*]. A game played by or with children in Scotland and the north of Ireland. A coin, button, nut, or other small object is concealed in the fist. Both fists tightly closed are whirled round each other, while the rhyme given below is repeated. The object is forfeited to the child who guesses in which fist it is held. [*Scotch*.]

*neive, neive, neive, neive,
Which hand will you take?
Tak' the right, tak' the wrong,
I'll beguile you if I can.* [*Scotch*.]

nekke¹, n. A Middle English form of *neck*.
Nelaton's line, probe. See *line², probe*.

nelavan, n. Same as *negro lethargy* (which see under *lethargy*¹).

neilent, v. See *neill*.

Nelumbium (nē-lum'bi-um), *n.* [*NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < Nelumbo*]. 1. Same as *Nelumbo*.—2. [*I. c.*] In decorative art, the lotus flower represented conventionally, especially when supporting the figure of a divine personage. See *lotus*.

Nelumbo (nē-lum'bō), *n.* [*NL. (Hermann, 1689), < nelumbo*, its name in Ceylon.]. 1. A genus of water-lilies, forming the tribe *Nelumbaceae* in the order *Nymphaeaceae*, known by the broadly obconical receptacle. There are two species, plants with creeping rootstocks in shallow water, the large bluish-green centrally peltate leaves on thick stalks, commonly projecting from the water, the solitary flower



Water chinquapin (*Nelumbo lutea*).
a, the fruiting receptacle; b, a stamen; c, a fruit.

very large. *N. species*, the *nelumbo* of tropical and sub-tropical Asia and Australia, the Pythagorean or sacred bean of the ancients, has the flowers deep rose-colored with white and blue cultivated varieties. (See *lotus*, 1. and *arrowroot*.) *N. lutea*, the American *nelumbo*, water-chinquapin, or *chinquapin*, with leaves of circular outline sometimes 2 feet in diameter, the flowers 5 to 10 inches broad with papery yellowish petals, abounds in the waters of the interior and southern United States. See *water-chinquapin*.

2. [*I. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Nemachilus (nem-a-kī'lus), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. vīpa, a thread (< vīp, spin: see needle), + xīlar, a lip*]. A genus of cobitid fishes or loaches having barbels on the lips and no suborbital spine, as the common European *N. barbatulus*. See cut under *loach*.

Nematan, a. See *Nematan*.

Nemalion (nem-a-lī'ōn), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Nematium + -on*]. A suborder of floridaceous algae, typified by the genus *Nematium*.

Nemalion (nē-mā'lī-on), *n.* [*NL. (Duby, 1830)*, so called from the cylindrical solid fronds; irreg. *< Gr. vīpa, a thread*]. A small genus of marine algae, typical of the suborder *Nemalioeae*, with repeatedly dichotomous gelatinous fronds. *N. multisetum* is the most common and widely diffused species; it has brownish-purple fibrinous fronds, from 2 to 8 inches long.

nemalite (nem-a-līt), *n.* [*< Gr. vīpa, a thread, + lithos, a stone*]. The fibrous variety of brucite, or native hydrate of magnesium. It occurs in slender fibers, which are elastic, sometimes curved, and easily separated; the color is white with a shade of yellow, the luster highly silky.

nemathece (nem-a-thēs), *n.* [*< nemathocium*]. Same as *nemathocium*.

nemathelial (nem-a-thē'si-āl), *a.* [*< nemathocium + -ial*]. Of or pertaining to the nemathocium: as, the *nemathelial* filaments.

nemathocium (nem-a-thē'si-um), *n.*; *pl. nemathocia* (-ē). [*< Gr. vīpa, a thread, + thōlos, dim. of thōra, a case or receptacle: see thōra*]. A wart-like elevation developed on the surface of the thallus of some of the higher algae (*Florideae*), and ordinarily containing clusters of tetraspores mixed with barren hyphae or paraphyses; but in some forms the anthothecia and cystocarps are also produced in similar protuberances.

nematelminth (nem-a-thel-min'th), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *a.* and *n.* Of or pertaining to the *Nematelminthes*. Also *nematelminthia*.]

II. a. A member of the *Nematelminthes*.
Nematelmintha (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n. pl.* Same as *Nematelminthes*.]

Nematelminthes (nem-a-thel-min'thes), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n. pl.* Same as *Nematelminthes*.] A class of *Fermes*, including nematoid worms and certain related forms; the roundworms or threadworms. They are round or cylindrical worms, sometimes extremely slender and filiform or thread-like, from less than an inch to several feet in length, found everywhere, and mostly parasitic (endoparasitic). Those that are never parasitic are generally of very minute size. Some are parasitic in the larval state, and free when adult; in others this is reversed. The body is not truly segmental, though the cuticle may be ringed. The class is chiefly made up of the *Nematodes*: it includes, however, the *Acanthocephala* (*Reinhardtia*), and formerly the *Chaetognaths* (*Sagitta*) were added. The term is sometimes used synonymously with *Nematodes*. See cuts under *Nematodes*, *Acanthocephala*, and *Sagitta*.

nematelminthic (nem-a-thel-min'thik), *a.* [*Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *a.* and *n.* Of or pertaining to the *Nematelminthes*.]

Nematistius (nem-a-tis'ti-us), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n. pl.* Same as *Nematistius*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Nematistius*. The body is oblong, covered with scales, and having a continuous lateral line; the head is compressed, and the mouth obliquely cleft; the eyes are lateral and the opercular bones unarmored; there are 2 dorsal fins, the first with 8 spines, most of which are elongate and filamentous; the anal is moderately long, with 3 spines, the ventrals have a spine with 5 rays, the innermost of which is composed of many parallel branches; and the caudal is furcate.

Nematistius (nem-a-tis'ti-us), *n.* [*NL.*, prop. *Nematistius*, (*Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n.* and *istius*, web; see *histoid*).] The typical genus of *Nematistidae*, so called from the thread-like extension of the spines of the first dorsal fin. There is only one species, *N. pectoralis*.

nematoblast (nem-a-to-blast), *n.* [*Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n.* and *blastos*, a germ.] Same as *spermatoblast*. See *cut*.

nematocalycine (nem-a-to-kal'i-sin), *a.* [*Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n.* and *calyx*, calyx.] Pertaining to or having the character of a nematocalyx.

nematocalyx (nem-a-to-kal'i-sin), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n.* and *calyx*, calyx.] A calyx of some hydrozoans, as *Plumularia*, containing nematocytes.

Nematocera (nem-a-to-s'e-ra), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *nematocerus*; see *nematocerus*.] A suborder or section of *Diptera*, containing the numerous insects known as gnats, midges, mosquitoes, crane-flies, gall-flies, etc.; so called from the long thread-like antennae. These organs are usually many-jointed, with from 6 to 16 joints, 4 of which are alike and often plumose or setose; and the maxillary palpi are often long, 4- or 5-jointed. See *Nematocera*.

nematoceros (nem-a-ton'e-rus), *a.* [*Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n.* and *ceros*, horn.] Having long or thread-like antennae, as a dipterous insect; of or pertaining to the *Nematocera*; nematoceros.

nematocyst (nem-a-to-sist), *n.* [*Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n.* and *cystis*, bladder, bag; see *cyst*.] A thread-cell or lasso-cell; a endocell or endida; one of the organs of offense and defense

nematode (nem-a-to-dē), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n.* and *odē*, thread-like; see *nematoid*.] Same as *nematoid*.

Nematodes (nem-a-to-dē-s), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n. pl.* Same as *Nematodes*.]

Nematodontes (nem-a-to-don'tē-s), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n. pl.* and *odontes*, = *E. tooth*, + *-es*.] A division of mooses in which the teeth of the peristome are not provided with transverse septa; opposed to the *Arthrodonter*, in which the teeth are transversely septate.

nematogen (nem-a-to-jen), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n.* and *genesis*, see *nematogenesis*.] The vermiform embryo of a nematoid worm; one of the phases or stages of nematoid embryos; opposed to *rhombogen*. See *cut* under *Dicyma*.

Nematogena (nem-a-toj'e-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *nematogenus*; see *nematogenesis*.] Those nematogenous *Dicymida* which give rise to vermiform embryos, as distinguished from *Rhombigena*, which produce infusoriform embryos. See *cut* under *Dicyma*.

nematogenic (nem-a-to-jen'ik), *a.* Same as *nematogenous*. See *cut* under *Dicyma*.

nematogenous (nem-a-toj'e-nus), *a.* [*NL.*, *Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n.* and *genesis*, see *nematogenesis*.] Producing vermiform embryos, as a nematoid worm; having the characters of a nematogen.

Thus the nematogenous *Dicyma* gives rise to a gametogenic process to new *Dicyma*.

Nematoglossata (nem-a-to-glo-sā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n. pl.* Same as *Nematoglossata*.]

nematognath (nem-a-to-gnath), *a.* and *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n.* and *gnathos*, jaw.] *I. a.* Having barbels on the jaws, as a catfish; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Nematognathi*.

II. n. A member of the *Nematognathi*; any catfish.

Nematognathi (nem-a-to-gnā-thi), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *nematognathus*; see *nematognath*.] An order of teleost fishes in which the supra-maxillary bones are lateral and short or rudimentary, and covered with skin which forms barbels at each corner of the mouth, whence the name; the nematognaths or catfishes. The intermaxillaries are closely apposed to the ethmoid and immovably fixed; there is no subopercular; the four anterior vertebrae are coalesced into a single piece; and elements are detached to form bones which connect the air bladder with the organ of hearing. *Nematognaths* have no true scales; they are either naked or have appendages developed as plates on all or a part of the body. About 200 species are known; they are especially numerous in tropical waters, both fresh and salt. By some authors all have been referred to one family, *Siluridae*; by others from 8 to 12 families are admitted. They are most closely related to pleurocentrionid fishes, as the characids and cyprinids. The two most prominent families are *Siluridae* proper and *Loricariidae*. See *cut* under *Siluridae* and *Loricariidae*.

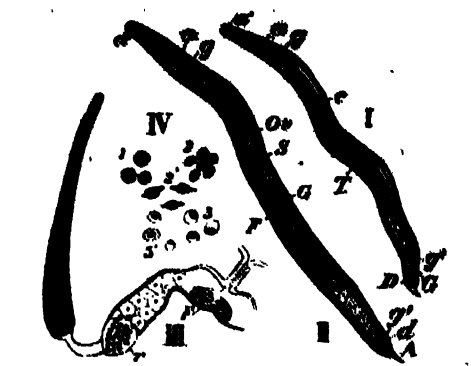
nematognathous (nem-a-to-gnā-thus), *a.* [*NL.*, *Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n.* and *gnathos*, jaw.] Same as *nematognath*.

nematoid (nem-a-toid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n.* and *oides*, contr. *oid*, thread-like, thread-like, fibrous, filamentous.] *I. a.* Thread-like, as a worm. (*a.* In *zool.*, nematoid; of or pertaining to the *Nematodes*. (*b.* In *mycol.*, thread like or filamentous applied to the hypha or mycelium.)

II. n. A threadworm, hairworm, roundworm, or pinworm.

Also *nematode*, *nematodean*.

Nematoides (nem-a-toi-dē-s), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n. pl.* Same as *Nematoides*.] An order of *Nematelminthes*, or class of *Fermes*, having a mouth and an alimentary canal and separate sexes, and being usually parasitic; the nematoid worms; the roundworms and threadworms. The name was introduced by Radophi for worms previously known under the name of *Acanthodes*, a term afterward used in a much restricted sense. Most of these worms are endoparasitic at one or another stage of their life or during the whole of it; those which are not are mostly of minute size. There are several distinct families, and most of them have popular names. Thus the *Ascaridae* contain the roundworms and pinworms of the human rectum. The *Strongylidae* or strongyles are parasites of various parts of the body, like the *Trichostrongylidae* or meadow worms. The *Pharyngidae* are the guinea-worms. The *Gnathostomidae* are the horsehair worms, found in ponds and brooks and in the bodies of insects. *Anguillulidae* are the little creatures known as vinegar-eels. Some nematoids are marine. In Cuvier's system, in which the *Nematodes* are the first order of *Enchytraea*, they included the *Ascaridae*. In a later arrangement they are made the fourth phylum or main division of *Enchytraea*, and divided into three classes, called *Eumematoides*, *Chaetognathia* (with genera *Chaetognathus* and *Rhabdogaster*), and *Chaetognathia* (*Sagitta* and *Spadella*). Also *Nematodes*, *Nematoides*, *Nematodes*, *Nematoides*. See *cut* in next column, and *cut* under *Oxyuris*, *Pilaria*, and *Gordius*.



A Threadworm (*Ascaris*). I, male; II, female; III, female genital organs; IV, seminal vesicle; V, anus; VI, unicellular uterine glands at anal end; VII, fully developed embryo; VIII, seminal aperture; IX, seminal vesicle; X, testis; XI, caudal part of alimentary canal; XII, anterior and posterior thickening with their commissures; XIII, ovary; XIV, dilatation of uterus, serving as a receptacle for ova.

nematodean (nem-a-toi-dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n.* and *odē*, thread-like; see *nematoid*.] Same as *nematoid*.

Nematoneura (nem-a-to-nē-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n. pl.* and *neura*, a nerve; see *neura*.] A division of animals proposed by Owen for the higher *Radiata* of Cuvier, in which a nervous system is apparent. The group included the echinoderms, rotifers, polychaetes, and ctenophores.

nematoneurous (nem-a-to-nē-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nematoneura*.

Nematophora (nem-a-tof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n. pl.* and *phora*, a bearing.] A prime division of *Cnidaria*, containing all those which have thread-cells or stinging-hairs; the nematophorans, nematophorous *Cnidaria*, or *Cnidaria*; distinguished from *Porifera* or sponges. The name is a synonym of *Cnidaria* in the usual and current sense of that term, to cover the *Anthozoa*, *Hydrozoa*, and *Ctenophora*. In some arrangements as that of E. B. Leuckert, *Nematophora* are a prime division or phylum of animals, with four classes: (1) *Hydromedusae*, (2) *Scaphomedusae*, (3) *Actinostele*, and (4) *Ctenophora*. Also called *Cnidaria*, *Radiata*.

nematophoran (nem-a-tof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Same as *nematophorous*.

II. n. A member of the *Nematophora*; a cnidarian or ctenophore having thread-cells or stinging organs.

nematophore (nem-a-to-fōr), *n.* [*Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n.* and *phora*, a bearing.] A cup-shaped cecal appendage of the ctenophore of the polypary of plumedarians, scutellarians, and other hydromedusans, containing numerous thread-cells or nematocytes at its extremity.

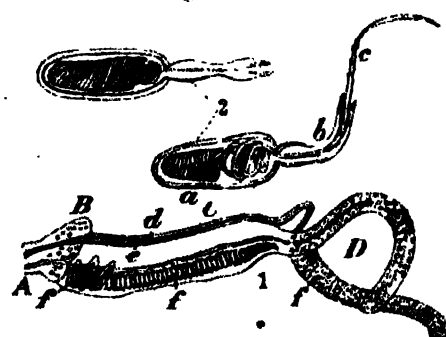
nematophorous (nem-a-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [*Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n.* and *phoros*, a bearing.] *1.* Of or pertaining to a nematophore. — *2.* Pertaining to the *Nematophora*, or having their characters; cnidarian. Also *nematophoran*.

Nematophycus (nem-a-tof'i-kus), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n. pl.* and *phycus*, a seaweed, + *-us*.] An order of multicellular chlorophyllaceous algae, consisting of a single branched or unbranched filament of cells, propagating by means of oöspores or zoögonidia. It contains, according to Hübner, the families *Utracaceae*, *Sphaerocarpaceae*, *Chlorocarpaceae*, *Utracellaceae*, *Utracellaceae*, and *Chlorocarpaceae*. Later algologists have made different disposition of several of these families, placing them in the *Zoogonaceae*.

Nematophyton (nem-a-tof'i-ton), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n.* and *phyton*, a plant.] The name given by Carruthers to a plant first found in the Devonian of Gaspé in Canada, by Dawson, and named by him *Protolaxia* and considered to belong to the *Conferva*, although differing in certain important respects. The name plant, to which Dawson later gave the name of *Nematophyton*, was examined by Carruthers and placed among the *Algae*, he considering it an anomalous alga and one which it was not possible to correlate with certainty with any known alga. Later (in 1875) the same plant was discovered by Hicks much lower in the geological series, namely, in the Devonian shales of a rock occupying a rather uncertain position, but probably near the limit between Upper and Lower Silurian. The specimens from this position have been identified with the *Nematophyton* of Carruthers (the *Protolaxia* of Dawson) by Etheridge, who considers it as unquestionably forming a portion of a colonial seaweed, whose habits resemble those of the North Pacific species of the genus *Nematocystis* and the arborescent *Leanoria*.

Nematophyton (nem-a-tof'i-ton), *n.* See *Nematophyton*.

Nematopoda (nem-a-top'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. nematē* (nem-a-thel-min'th), *n. pl.* and *poda*, a foot.] De Blainville's name (1825) of the cirripeds, as the first class of his *Malacostracia*, contrasted



with a second class *Polyplaxiphora*, containing the chitons: so called from the thready legs of barnacles or acorn-shells. The *Nematopoda* were divided into two families, *Lepadacea* and *Balanacea*, see cuts under *Lepadacea* and *Balanacea*.

Nematoscolices (nem'-a-to-skol'i-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Nematoscolices*, < (Gr. *nēma* (vīpa), thread, + *skolēz*, a worm: see *scolaz*).] A subordinal division, proposed by Huxley for the *Nematoiden* and their allies, which are as remarkable for the general absence of cilia as are the *Trichoscolices* for their presence, and which are further distinguished by the nature of their oesophagus and by the disposition of their nervous, muscular, and water-vascular systems.

nematoscolicine (nem'-a-to-skol'i-sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Nematoscolices*, or having their characters.

nematosoid (nem'-a-to-zo'id), *n.* [< (Gr. *nēma* (vīpa), thread, + *zōōid*, a worm.)] A stinging-tentacle or filament of a siphonophore regarded as a zooid.

Nematura (nem-a-tū-rā), *n.* [NL., < (Gr. *nēma* (vīpa), thread, + *aitē*, tail.)] In *zoöl.*, a name of various genera. (a) In *oroth.*: (1) A genus of sand-grasses: a synonym of *Syntherisma*. Fischer, 1812. (2) A genus of Asiatic warblers, containing such as *N. cyanaura*, *N. rufilata*, etc. In this sense originally *Nemura*. Hodgson, 1841. (b) In *insect.*, a genus of rhinoid gastropods, subsequently named *Stenothra*. Benson, 1836. (c) In *entom.*, a genus of pseudoscorpion insects of the family *Pterid.* The body is depressed, and the abdomen ends in two long filaments, the labial palpi are short and approximate, and the second tarsal joint is very short. The larva is aquatic. The genus is a large one, and the species are widely spread. They are known as *willow-flies*. Originally written *Nemura*. Latreille, 1796. See cut under *Perla*.

nem. con. An abbreviation of *nemine contradicente*.

Nemosa (nō-mē-sā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries), < (Gr. *nēma*, a thread, + *sa*, etc.)] Cryptogams: so called by Fries in allusion to the supposed fact that they germinate by means of a protruded thread, without indications of cotyledons, a character which does not hold good in all. See *Cryptogamia*.

Nemean (nē-mē-an or nē-mō-an), *a.* [< L. *Nemean*, or *Nemeus*, also *Nemeus*, incorrectly *Nemeus*, < (Gr. *Nēma*, *Nēma* (neut. pl. *Nēma*, the Nemean games), also *Nēma*, *Nēma*, pertaining to Nemea, < *Nēma* (> L. *Nēma*), a valley in Argolis in Greece, appar. 'pasture-land,' < *vēma*, a wooded pasture, < *vēma*, pasture.)] Of or pertaining to Nemea, a valley and city situated in the northern part of Argolis, Greece, held by Argos during almost the whole of the historical age of ancient Greece. In the valley was the wood in which, according to tradition, Hercules slew the Nemean lion, which feat accounted one of his twelve labors.

My fate cries out,
And makes each petty artery in this body
As hardy as the Nemean lion's nerve.
Shak., Hamlet, l. 4. 83.

Nemean games, one of the four great national festivals of the ancient Greeks (the others being the Olympian, Pythian, and Isthmian games). These games were celebrated at Nemea in the second and fourth years of each Olympiad, near the temple of the Nemean Zeus, some (Doric) columns of which are still standing. According to the mythological story, the games were instituted in memory of the death of the young hero Archemorus or Opheltes by the bite of a serpent as the expedition of "the Seven against Thebes" was passing through the place. The victor's garland at the Nemean games was made of parsley.

nemeli, *a.* An obsolete form of *nimble*.

Nemertes (nē-mēr'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nemertes*, *q. v.*] A class of *Formes* having a long straight alimentary canal, an anus, a protrusile proboscis, and usually distinct sexes; the nemertean or nemertine worms. They were formerly classed with the platyhelminths, and known as the *rhynchocoelous turbellarians*; but they are more nearly related to annelids. They have well developed muscular, blood-vascular, and nervous systems. Most of the species are dioecious, and some are viviparous. There are commonly villated pits on the head. The object known as a *plutonium* is the free-swimming larva of a nemertean. These worms vary greatly in general outward aspect, in size, and in habits. Some are minute, others very long. (See *Lineidae*.) They live for the most part in the sea, but some live in the mud or on land, and some are parasitic. The *Nemertes* are often divided into two orders, called *Anguila* and *Knopea* according as the proboscis is armed with stylets or unarmed. Of the latter order is the family *Nemertidae* (or *Amphipodidae*); the *Lineidae* and *Cephalothoracidae* are an ophiuran. Another division is into *Hoploneuridae*, *Schizoneuridae*, and *Palaemonidae*. See *Rhynchocoela*, and cuts under *plutonium* and *proctura*. Also written *Nemertea*.

nemertean (nē-mēr'tē-an), *a. and n.* [< *Nemertes* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Nemertes*, or having their characters.

II. n. A worm of the class *Nemertea*.

Nemertes (nē-mēr'tēz), *n.* [NL., < (Gr. *Nēma*, the name of a Nereid, < *nēma*, unerring, infallible, < *nē*, priv. (see *nē*) + *da*, driving, miss. err.)] A genus of nemertean worms, to which

different limits have been given. (a) The genus also called *Borlasi*. (b) The genus also called *Linaea*.

nemertian (nē-mēr'ti-an), *a. and n.* [< *Nemertes* + *-ian*.] Same as *nemertean*.

nemertidan (nē-mēr'ti-dan), *a. and n.* [< *Nemertes* + *-id* + *-an*.] Same as *nemertean*.

nemertine (nē-mēr'tin), *a. and n.* [< *Nemertes* + *-ine*.] Same as *nemertean*.

nemertoid (nē-mēr'toid), *a. and n.* [< *Nemertes* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Resembling a nemertean; pertaining to the *Nemertes*, or having their characters; nemertean; nemertine.

II. n. A nemertean.

Nemesic (nē-mēs'ik), *a.* [< *Nemesia* + *-ic*.] Having or exhibiting the character of Nemesia; fatal, in the sense of necessary; retributive; avenging.

Nemesia (nem'e-sia), *n.* [< L. *Nemesia*, < (Gr. *Nēma*, a goddess of justice and divine retribution, < *nēma*, deal out, distribute, dispense: see *nemē*, *nemē*, etc.)] *1.* In *Gr. myth.*, a goddess personifying allotment, or the divine distribution to every man of his precise share of fortune, good and bad. It was her special function to see that the proper proportion of individual prosperity was preserved, and that any one who became too prosperous or was too much afflicted by his prosperity should be reduced or punished, she thus came to be regarded as the goddess of divine retribution. Sometimes Nemesia was represented as winged and with the wheel of fortune, or borne in a chariot drawn by griffins, and confounded with *Atracata*, the goddess of the inevitable. Hence — *2.* Retributive justice.

In Talbot slain the Frenchman's only scourge.

For kingdom's terror and black Nemesis!

Shak., I Hen. VI., iv. 7. 78.

Against him invoked the terrible Nemesis of wit and satire.

Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., v.

3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of crustaceans.

Roux, 1827. — **4.** The 128th planetoid, discovered by Watson in 1872.

Nemestrinidae (nem-es-trin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nemestrinus* + *-idae*.] A family of dipterous insects founded by Macquart in 1834 upon the genus *Nemestrinus*. They are distinguished by the very numerous cross-veins of the wings, which thus appear almost reticulate. They are medium-sized flies, slightly hairy, of dark brown or black color with lighter bands or spots, and most of them have a very long proboscis. It is a small family of about 100 known species, of which scarcely a dozen inhabit Europe and North America.

Nemestrinus (nem-es-tri'nus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of dipterous insects founded by Latreille in 1803, formerly placed in *Tabanidae*, now made typical of *Nemestrinidae*.

Nemichthyidae (nem-ik-thi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nemichthys* + *-idae*.] A family of deep-sea apodal or muraenoid fishes, typified by the genus *Nemichthys*. The body is much elongated, and scaleless; the head is long with greatly prolonged jaws, like beaks, armed with teeth of various kinds; the branchial apertures are lateral, the anus is near the breast; and the tail is thread-like. The family is composed of 8 or 9 species, represented by 4 genera. All inhabit the deep sea, and with one exception are extremely rare. Some are known as *snipe-fishes*.

nemichthyoid (nē-mik'thi-oid), *a. and n.* [< *Nemichthys* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Of or having the characteristics of the *Nemichthyidae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Nemichthyidae*.

Nemichthys (nē-mik'this), *n.* [NL., < (Gr. *nēma*, thread, + *ichthys*, fish.)] A genus of apodal fishes having a thread-like tail, typical of the family *Nemichthyidae*. *N. scolopaceus* is a deep-sea form known as *snipe-fish*. Richardson, 1848.

nemine contradicente (nem'i-ne kon'trip-dik-sen'te), [*i. e.* *nemine*, abl. of *nemo*, nobody; *contradicente*, ppr. abl. of *contradicere*, contradict.] No one contradicting or dissenting; unanimously. Abbreviated *nem. con.*

nemlyt, *adv.* An obsolete variant of *namely*.

nemnet, *v. t.* See *neren*.

Nemocera (nē-mos'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < (Gr. *nēma*, a thread, + *keras*, horn.)] In Latreille's system, the first family of dipterous insects, represented by the genera *Nipala* and *Culex* of Linnaeus, or the crane-flies, midges, gnats, etc. It is equivalent to the modern suborder *Nematocera*.

nemoceran (nē-mos'e-ran), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Same as *nemocerous*.

II. n. A dipterous insect of the suborder *Nemocera*.

nemocerous (nē-mos'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *nemocera*, < (Gr. *nēma*, a thread, + *keras*, a horn.)] Pertaining to the *Nemocera*, or having their characters; having filamentous antennae; nematoceros.

nemocyst (nem'ō-sist), *n.* Same as *nematocyst*, *q. v.*

Nemoglossata (nem'ō-glos'sā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < (Gr. *nēma*, a thread, + *glossa*, Attic *glōssa*, the tongue.)] A tribe of hymenopterous in-

sects, including those bees which have a long filiform tongue. Also *Nematoglossata*.

nemoglossate (nem'ō-glos'sāt), *a.* [< (Gr. *nēma*, a thread, + *glossa*, tongue.)] Having a thready or filamentous tongue, as a bee.

Nemopanthus (nem'ō-pan'thez), *n.* [NL. (Rasneque, 1819), so called in allusion to the thread-like flower-stalk or "foot-stalk"; irreg. < (Gr. *nēma*, a thread, + *panthos*, = E. *foot*, + *anthos*, flower.)] A genus of shrubs of the dicotyledonous order *Illiciaceae*, known by its one-flowered pedicels; the mountain holly. The single species is common in damp shade in the northern United States and Canada. It bears small greenish flowers with distinct leaves, oblong alternate leaves, and red berry-like drupes.

Nemophila (nē-mof'i-lā), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall), fem. of *nemophilus*: see *nemophilous*.] A genus of ornamental plants of the gamopetalous order *Hydrophyllaceae* and the tribe *Hydrophyllae*, known by the included stamens and the calyx with appendages; the grove-love. There are 7 or 8 species, natives of North America, chiefly of California; they are tender hairy annuals with dissected leaves and blue, white, or spotted bell-shaped flowers. They form beautiful garden-plants, sometimes called *California blue bell*. Among the species is *N. insignis*, with a pure-blue corolla an inch broad.

nemophilous (nē-mof'i-lus), *a.* [NL. *nemophilus*, < (Gr. *nēma*, a wooded pasture, + *philos*, loving.)] Fond of woods and groves; inhabiting woodland, as a bird or an insect.

Nemorea (nem'ō-rē-ā), *n.* [NL. (R. Desvoidy, 1830), prob. < L. *nemus* (nemor-), a grove.] A

genus of parasitic tachinid flies of medium or large size, quite bristly and blackish or gray, sometimes with the tip of the abdomen reddish-yellow. Their flight is remarkably swift. *N. leucania* is an important insect, being the commonest parasite of the destructive army-worm, *Leucania unipuncta*, and often so abundant that scarcely one of these worms can be found unparasitized.



Army-worm Tachinid fly (*Nemorea leucania*). (The fly shows natural size.)

nemoral (nem'ō-rāl), *a.* [= OF. *nemoral*, F. *nemoral* = Sp. *nemoral*, < L. *nemoralis*, woody, sylvan, < *nemus* (nemor-), a wood, grove, prop. a wooded pasture, < (Gr. *nēma*, a pasture, a wooded pasture, < *vēma*, pasture: see *nemē*, *nemē*.)] Of or pertaining to a wood or grove.

Nemorhædinae (nem'ō-rē-dī-ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nemorhædus* + *-inae*.] A group, conventionally regarded as a subfamily, of antelopes, composed of the genera *Nemorhædus* and *Haploceros* (or *Aploceros*); the goat-antelopes. The former is Asiatic. The common Indian goat, *N. goral*, and the cambling-utan of Sumatra, *N. sumatrensis*, are representative species. The Rocky Mountain goat, *Haploceros montanus*, is the corresponding American animal. Also *Nemorhædinae*. See cuts under *goral* and *Haploceros*.

nemorhædine (nem'ō-rē-dīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nemorhædinae*.

Nemorhædus (nem'ō-rē-dus), *n.* [NL., < L. *nemus* (nemor-), a grove, + *hædus*, a kid.] A genus of Asiatic goat-antelopes, typical of the subfamily *Nemorhædinae*; the gorals. The common species is *N. goral* of the Himalayas. The cambling-utan of Sumatra, *N. sumatrensis*, is placed in this genus or separated under *Capricornia*. Also *Nemorhædus*. See cut under *goral*.

nemoricole (nē-mor'i-kōl), *a.* [< L. *nemus*, a grove, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting groves.

nemoricoline (nem'ō-rik'ō-lin), *a.* [As *nemoricole* + *-ine*.] Same as *nemoricole*.

nemorose (nem'ō-rōsā), *a.* [< L. *nemorosus*, woody, abounding in woods, also hushy, < *nemus*, a grove: see *nemoral*.] In *bot.*, growing in groves or woodland.

nemorous (nem'ō-rus), *a.* [= OF. *nemorosus* = Pg. *nemoroso*, < L. *nemorosus*: see *nemorose*.] Woody; pertaining to a wood.

Paradise itself was but a kind of nemorous temple, or sacred grove.

Keats, Sylvia, iv.

Nemours blue. See *blue*.

nempet (nēmp'ne), *v. t.* See *neren*.

nengeta, *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American lepidopterine flycatcher, *Ternstroemia nengeta*. It is of an ashy or cinereous black and white color, about 9 inches long, and inhabits the pampa. See *Ternstroemia*. Also called *nengeta*.

nenia, *nenia* (nē-ni-ā), *n. pl.* *nenia*, *nenia* (-ē). [< L. *nenia*, *nenia*, a dirge, a song of lamentation; according to Cicero (leg. 2, 24), a *Ge* word; but it is found only in L. Gr. *nenia*, which is appar. < L.] A funeral song; an elegy.

Therian class or phylum (*Amphineura*) of worms; and by some writers an order (*Neomeniidae*) of leoporeous gastropods. *N. carinata* is a worm-like organism found on the European coast of the North Atlantic, about an inch long, shaped like a pea-pod, of a grayish color with a rusty tint at one end, covered with small spines which give it a velvety appearance, with a retractile pharynx, a many-toothed lingual ribbon, and the mouth reduced to a small ring around the anus, including paired gills. Also called *Neomenia*.

neomenian (nē-ō-mē-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Neomenia* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Neomenia*, or having their characters; *neomenioid*.

II. n. An animal of the genus *Neomenia*.

Neomeniidae (nē-ō-mē-ni-i-de), *n. pl.* [*Neomenia* + *-idae*.] A family of mollusks, typified by the genus *Neomenia*. There is a second genus, *Proneomenia*, more elongate and vermiform. The family is also raised to ordinal rank, under the names *Neomenia*, *Neomeniaria*, and *Neomenioidae*.

neomenioid (nē-ō-mē-ni-oid), *a.* [*Neomenia* + *-oid*.] Resembling the animals of the genus *Neomenia*; *neomenioid*.

neomorphism (nē-ō-mōr-fizm), *n.* [*Gr. νεω*, new, + *Nl. morphia* + *-ism*.] A new formation; development of a new or different form. *Nature*, XXXIX, 151.

Neomorphus (nē-ō-mōr-fus), *n.* [*Nl.*, (*Gr. νεω*, new, + *μωρφη*, form.) A notable genus of terrestrial cuckoos peculiar to South America, founded by Gloger in 1827. They have the bill and feet about the head crested, the tail long and graduated, the wings short and rounded, and the plumage of brilliant metallic hues. There are several species, about 18 inches long, as *N. geoffroyi*, *N. adriani*, and *N. rufipennis*. Also called *Cultridea*. *Bucheran*, 1861.

neon (nē-on), *n.* [*Gr. νεω*, new.] An elementary substance discovered in liquid argon.

neonism (nē-ō-nizm), *n.* [*Irreg.* (*Gr. νεω*, new, + *-ism*.] A new word, phrase, or idiom. *Worcester*, [*Ware*.]

Neonomian (nē-ō-nō-mi-an), *n.* and *a.* [*Gr. νεω*, new, + *νομος*, law: see *nomos*.] *I. n.* One who holds that the old or Mosiac law is abolished and that the gospel is a new law. See *Neonomianism*.

One that asserts the Old Law is abolished, and therein is a superlative Antinomian, but pleads for a New Law, and justification by the works of it, and therefore is a *Neonomian*. *Neonomianism* (*Unmasked*) (1862), quoted in *Blunt's Dict. of Sects*, p. 305.

II. a. Relating to the Neonomians.

Neonomianism (nē-ō-nō-mi-an-izm), *n.* [*Neonomian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the gospel is a new law, and that faith and a partial obedience are accepted in place of the perfect obedience of the old moral law. These views were held by certain British dissenters about the end of the seventeenth century, and are said to have been held also by the Hopkinsians, etc.

neonomous (nē-on-ō-mus), *a.* [*Gr. νεω*, new, + *νομος*, law.] In *biol.*, having a greatly and lately modified form or structure; new-fashioned, or specialized according to recent conditions of environment; specifically applied by S. Loeb to cephinids of the spalangoid group.

neontologist (nē-on-tol-ō-jist), *n.* [*neontol-ogy* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in neontology.

neontology (nē-on-tol-ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. νεω*, new, + *οντολογία*, being, + *-λογία*, *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The zoology of extant as distinguished from extinct animals; the science of living animals; opposed to *paleontology*.

The division of zoology into paleontology and neontology is one which is, no doubt, logically defensible. *Nature*, XXXIX, 304.

neonym (nē-ō-nim), *n.* [*Gr. νεω*, new, + *ονομα*, name.] A new name. *R. G. Wilder*.

neonymy (nē-on-i-mi), *n.* [*As neonym* + *-y* (cf. *synonymy*).] The coining of names. *R. G. Wilder*, *Jour. Nervous Diseases*, xii, (1885).

neopaganism (nē-ō-pā-gan-izm), *n.* [*Gr. νεω*, new, + *E. paganism*.] A revival or reproduction of paganism.

It [pre-Raphaelism] has got mixed up with esotericism, neo-paganism, and other such fantasies. *J. McCarthy*, *Hist. Own Times*, V, 218.

neopaganize (nē-ō-pā-gan-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *neopaganized*, ppr. *neopaganizing*. [*Gr. νεω*, new, + *E. paganize*.] To imbue with a new or revived paganism. Also *neopaganise*.

neophobia (nē-ō-fō-bi-ā), *n.* [= *Sp. neofobia* = *Fr. neophobie*, (*Gr. νεω*, new, + *φοβία*, *φόβος*, fear.) Fear of novelty; abhorrence of what is new or unaccustomed; dislike of innovation.

In the student, curiosity takes the place of neophobia. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX, 788.

Neophron (nē-ō-fron), *n.* [*Nl.*, (*Gr. νεω*, of childish mind or intelligence, *φρον*, new, young, + *φρον*, mind.) A genus of Old World vultures, technically characterized by the hori-

zontal nostrils, and typified by the Egyptian vulture, *Neophron percnopterus*. This celebrated bird is about 2 feet long, and when adult is white, with black primaries, and rusty-yellowish neck-hackles extending up the occiput; the head is bare, with scanty down on the throat and a few loreal feathers; the bill is horn-



Egyptian Vulture, or Pharaoh's Hen (*Neophron percnopterus*).

brown, the feet are whitish, and the irides reddish. The young are blackish-brown, varied with buff. The bird is widely distributed in countries bordering the Mediterranean, and thence to Persia, India, and South Africa. One of its many names is *rachman*, used by Bruce in 1790, but subsequently applied (in the New Latin form *Rachana*) to the Angola vulture, *Uphefferus angolensis*, which is a very different bird. *N. percnopterus* is a second species of the genus, closely resembling the foregoing, found in India; *N. monachus* and *N. pileatus* are both African and much alike, but quite different from the others.

neophyte (nē-ō-fit), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. néophyte* = *Sp. neofito* = *Fr. neophyte* = *It. neofito*, (*Gr. νεω*, new, + *φυτε*, verbal adj. of *φύω*, produce, bring forth, *οὐρα*, grow, come into being.) *I. a.* Newly entered on some state; having the character of a novice.

It is with your young grammatical courtier, as with your neophyte player, a thing usual to be dainted at the first presence or interval. *H. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, III, 4.

II. n. 1. A new convert; one newly initiated. Specifically (a) In the primitive church, one newly baptized. These formed a distinct class in the church; at first, because of the reference in 1 Tim. III, 6 to a novice, they were regarded as unfit for ecclesiastical office.

After immersion [in baptism in the ancient church] the neophyte partook of milk and honey, to show that he was now the recipient of the gifts of God's grace. *Encyc. Brit.*, III, 351.

(b) In the Rom. Cath. Ch., a converted heathen, heretic, etc. (c) Occasionally in the Rom. Cath. Ch., a novice.

2. A tiro; a beginner in learning.

Jorevin reports that in Charles the Second's time, in Worcestershire, . . . the children were sent to school with pipes in their mouths, and the schoolmaster called a halt in their studies whilst they all smoked - he teaching the neophytes. *J. Ashton*, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I, 207.

= *Syn. 1. Proselyte, Apudate*, etc. See *convert*.

neophytism (nē-ō-fi-tizm), *n.* [*neophyte* + *-ism*.] The condition of a neophyte or novice.

neoplasm (nē-ō-plazm), *n.* [*Nl.*, (*Gr. νεω*, new, + *πλασμα*, anything formed.) A new growth or true tumor; a morbid growth more or less distinct histologically from the tissue in which it occurs.

neoplastic (nē-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [*Gr. νεωπλαστικός*, newly formed, *νεω*, new, + *πλαστικός*, verbal adj. of *πλασσειν*, form, mold: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a neoplasm; newly formed.

Neoplatonic (nē-ō-plā-ton'ik), *a.* [*Gr. νεω*, new, + *E. Platonic*.] Relating to the Neoplatonists or their doctrines.

Neoplatonically (nē-ō-plā-ton'ik-ul-i), *adv.* In accordance with Neoplatonism; in the manner of the Neoplatonists.

The Neoplatonically conceived Fons Vitæ of the Jew Gebirol. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI, 429.

Neoplatonician (nē-ō-plā-tō-ni-sh'an), *n.* [*Gr. νεω*, new, + *E. Platonician*.] Same as *Neoplatonist*. [*Rare*.]

Neoplatonism (nē-ō-plā-tō-nizm), *n.* [*Gr. νεω*, new, + *E. Platonicism*.] A system of philosophical and religious doctrines and principles which originated in Alexandria with Ammonius Saccas in the third century, and was developed by Plotinus, Porphyry, Iamblichus, Hypatia, Proclus, and others in the third, fourth, and fifth centuries. The system was composed of elements of Platonism and Oriental beliefs, and in its later development was influenced by the philosophy

of Plato, by Gnosticism, and by Christianity. Its leading representative was Plotinus. His views were popularized by Porphyry and modified in the direction of mysticism by Iamblichus. Considerable sympathy with Neoplatonism in its earlier stages was shown by several eminent Christian writers, especially in Alexandria, such as St. Clement, Origen, etc. The last Neoplatonic schools were suppressed in the sixth century.

Neoplatonist (nē-ō-plā-tō-nist), *n.* [*Gr. νεω*, new, + *E. Platonist*.] A believer in the doctrines or principles of Neoplatonism.

Neopus (nē-ō-pus), *n.* [*Nl.*, (*Gr. νεω*, young-looking, *πους*, new, + *ωψ* (*ωπ*), face.) An East Indian genus of hawks having the tarai feathered to the toes, the outer toe reduced, the claw of the inner enormous, and all the claws little curved; the kite-eagles. *N. malayensis* is the only species.

Neopythagorean (nē-ō-pi-thag-ō-rē-an), *a.* [*Gr. νεω*, new, + *E. Pythagorean*.] Belonging to the doctrines of the later philosophers calling themselves Pythagoreans, after that school had ceased to exist. The Neopythagoreans flourished chiefly in the first century B. C. and the first and second centuries of the Christian era.

neorama (nē-ō-rā-mā), *n.* [*Gr. νεω*, new, + *οραμα*, a temple, + *ωραμα*, that which is seen, a view, *οραω*, see.] A panorama representing the interior of a large building, in which the spectator appears to be placed. *Imp. Dict.*

Neosorex (nē-ō-so-rēks), *n.* [*Nl.* (Baird, 1857), (*Gr. νεω*, new, + *E. sorex*, a shrew-mouse.) A genus of aquatic fringe-footed American shrews, with 32 teeth, long close-haired tail, and the feet not webbed. The type is *N. neotator*, from the Pacific United States; the best-known species is *N. palustris*, of general distribution in North America, a large silvery-gray shrew, white below, with the tail as long as the body.

neossine (nē-ō-sin), *n.* [*Gr. νεοσσός*, a nest, *νεοσσός*, a young bird, a nestling, *νεω*, young; see *neor*.] The substance of which edible birds'-nests are partly composed; the imprisoned saliva of certain swifts of the genus *Collocalia*.

neossology (nē-ō-sol-ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. νεοσσός*, a young bird (see *neossine*), + *-λογία*, *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of young birds; that part of ornithology which relates to incubation, rearing of the young, etc. Compare *caliology*.

neoteric (nē-ō-ter'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. néotérique* = *Sp. neoterico* = *Fr. neoterico*, (*Gr. νεω*, new, + *τερος*, younger, newer, compar. of *νεω*, young, new; see *neor*.] *I. a.* New; recent in origin; modern.

The neoteric astronomy hath found spots in the sun. *Gloucester*, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, xviii.

Among the educated, and, in especial, among the most highly educated, the same sort of feeling [rather an antipathy than a reasonable dislike] with regard to neoteric expressions seems to be sedulously instilled. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 90.

II. n. A modern.

How much mistaken both the philosophers of old and later neoterics have been, their own ignorance makes manifest. *Ford*, *Honour Triumphant*, I.

neoterical (nē-ō-ter'ik-al), *a.* [*neoteric* + *-al*.] Same as *neoteric*.

neoterism (nē-ō-ter'izm), *n.* [*Gr. νεωτερισμός*, an innovation, *νεωτερίζω*, innovate: see *neoterize*.] 1. Innovation; specifically, the introduction of new words or phrases into a language; neologism. — 2. A word or phrase so introduced; a neologism.

neoterist (nē-ō-ter'ist), *n.* [*neoter(ize)* + *-ist*.] One who invents new words or expressions; an innovator in language; a neologist.

neoteristic (nē-ō-ter'is'tik), *a.* [*neoterist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of neoterism or neoterists.

neoterize (nē-ō-ter'iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *neoterized*, ppr. *neoterizing*. [*Gr. νεωτερίζω*, innovate, *νεωτερος*, compar. of *νεω*, young, new; see *neoteric*.] To innovate; specifically, to coin new words or phrases; neologize.

Our scientists, since they neoterize, would find their account in inventing a few consulting philologists. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 178, note.

Neotoma (nē-ō-tō-mā), *n.* [*Nl.* (Say and Ord, 1825), (*Gr. νεω*, new, + *τομα*, *τομή*, cut.) A genus of very large sigmoidal *Myrica*.

Florida Wood-rat (*Neotoma floridana*).

peculiar to North America; the wood-rats. They have thick soft fur, a long tail either scant-haired or bushy, pointed middle more, large full eyes, large round ears, the feet with four perfect clawed digits and rudimentary thumb, and the hind feet five-toed. *N. floridana* is the common wood-rat of the southern United States. It has white paws and under parts, and is nine inches in length, with a tail about six inches long. *N. fuscipes* is the black-footed wood-rat of California. *N. sonoriensis* is a reddish Mexican species. *N. cinerea* is a very large bushy-tailed wood-rat which inhabits the Rocky Mountains and other mountains of the west.

Neotoma (né-ô-tô-m), *n.* A sigmodont rat of the genus *Neotoma*. *S. G. Goodrich.*

Neotragus (né-ô-trá-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *neot*, new, + *tragos*, a goat.] A genus of pygmy antelopes of Africa; the steinboks. It includes the smallest representatives of the group, as the common steinbok (*N. tragulus*), the gray steinbok (*N. melanotus*), and the madagasc (*N. madagasc*). The genus was established by Hamilton Smith. It has been used with different limits, and *Neotragus* is synonymous.

Neotropical (né-ô-trop-i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *neot*, new, + *E. tropical*.] In zoogeography, belonging to that division of the New World which is not Nearctic; specifically applied by Sclater to one of six prime divisions of the earth's surface, and including all of America which is south of the Nearctic region.

Neottia (né-ô-ti-á), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), so called in allusion to the interwoven fibers of the roots of the plants; < Gr. *neotia*, Attic *neotia*, a nest of young birds, a nest; see *neotia*.] A genus of orchids, type of the tribe *Neottieae*, belonging to the subtribe *Spirantheae*, and known by the long column and leafless habit. There are 3 species, of northern Asia and Europe, supposed parasites, bearing a raceme of short pedicelled flowers on a short stem covered with sheaths and proceeding from a dense cluster of short fleshy roots. *N. vidua* is the bird's-nest orchid. It has also been called *goosefoot*. See *bird's nest*, 1.

Neottia (né-ô-ti-á), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1830), < *Neottia* + *-ae*.] A tribe of endogenous plants of the order *Orchidaceae*, known by the separate and parallel anther-cells and granular pollen. It includes *Neottia* and 31 genera. They are generally terrestrial, with thickened rootstocks or tubers, but without bulbous stems. Of this tribe *Spirantheae*, *Goodyera*, *Archium*, *Calopogon*, and *Pogonia* are well-known orchids of the northern United States, and *Faultia* an important tropical genus.

Neovolcanic (né-ô-vol-can-ik), *a.* A term used by Rosenbusch to designate the modern volcanic rocks, or those more recent than the Cretaceous, while those older than this are called by him *palaeovolcanic*. The older eruptive rocks have as a rule undergone a larger amount of alteration (see *metamorphism*) than the more recent, but this affords no reliable criterion for a general classification.

Neozoic (né-ô-zo-ik), *a.* [< Gr. *neot*, new, + *zoe*, life.] A designation suggested by Edward Forbes, but not generally adopted, for that division of the geological series which includes the Mesozoic and Tertiary. According to this method of nomenclature, the entire sequence of geological fossiliferous rocks would be divided into Paleozoic and Neozoic.

Nept (nep), *n.* [Also dial. *nip*; < ME. *neppe*, *nepte*, *nept*, < AS. *nepte*, *nefte* = MD. *nepte*, *neppe*, *nept*, D. *neppe* = G. *nept* = OF. *nepte* = It. *neputa*, dim. *neputella*, catnip, < L. *neputa*, ML. also *neputa*, Italian catmint; see *Neputa*. Hence, in comp., *catnep*, now *catnip*.] The catnip, *Nepeta Cataria*. Wild nep, the common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*.

Nept (nep), *n.* A variant of *nept*. [Prov. Eng.] **nept** (nep), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *nap* for *knep*.] A knob, swelling, protuberance, or knot which exists in imperfect cotton-fibers as a result either of unsymmetrical growth or of operations (principally ginning) to which the cotton is subjected preparatory to carding or combing.

Nept (nep), *v. t.*; pret. and *p.* *nepped*, *pyr. nepping*. [< *nept*, *n.*] To form knots, knobs, or protuberances in (cotton-fibers) during the processes of ginning, opening, etc., preparatory to carding and combing.

Nepa (né-pá), *n.* [NL., < L. *nepa*, a scorpion (an African word).] The typical genus of bugs of the family *Nepidae*, founded by Linnaeus in 1748; the water-scorpions. They are related to *Ranatra*, but are easily distinguished by the broad flat body and less reptilian form. The genus is wide-spread, though only one species occurs in Europe and one in the United States. All are aquatic and predaceous. The common water scorpion of Europe, *N. cinerea*, is a large bug, an inch long, of an elliptical form. *N. viridula* is a smaller one found in the United States.

Nepal *aconite*, *laburnum*, *piper*, etc. See *aconite*, etc.

Nepalensis (né-pá-lén-s or -lén-), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nepal* (*Nepal*) + *-ensis*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Nepal (*Nepal*, of *Nepaul*), an independent state in the Himalayas, north of Hindustan, and south of Tibet.

Nep (nep), *n.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Nepal.

Nepal, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *nep*. **Nepal**, *n.* An obsolete form of *nep*.

Nepenthes (né-pen-thá-sé-é), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1830), < *Nepenthes* + *-aceae*.] An order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, with numerous ovules in the ovary-cells, dioecious flowers, and fleshy albumen, consisting of the single genus *Nepenthes*.

Nepenthe (né-pen-thé), *n.* [Pronounced as if L.; but the L. form is *nepenthes*; see *nepenthes*.] Same as *nepenthes*, 1.

Nepenthe is a drink of sovereign grace, Divined by the Gods, for to assuage Harsh grief, and bitter gall away to chase. *Symon, F. Q., IV. III. 43.*

Or else *Nepenthe*, enemy to sadness, Repelling sorrow, and repelling gladness. *Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. Eden.*

Quaff, oh, quaff this kind *nepenthe*, and forget this lost Lenore! *Poe, The Raven.* Crown us with *nepenthe* flowers, that are wet with the dew of *nepenthe*. *Longfellow, Evangeline, II. 4.*

Nepenthes (né-pen-thé), *n.* [CF. *Nepenthes* = *Pg. nepenthes* = *D. nepent* = *G. nepenthe*; < L. *nepenthes*, described as a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect; < Gr. *nepe*, removing sorrow, free from sorrow; applied in the Olyssey to an Egyptian drug which lulled sorrow for the day; as a noun, *nepe*, grief, sadness.] 1. A magic potion, mentioned by ancient writers, which was supposed to make persons forget their sorrows and misfortunes. Used poetically, and commonly in the form *nepenthe*, for any draught or drug capable of inducing forgetfulness of pain or care.

Not that *Nepenthes* which the wife of Thone In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena Is of such power to stir up joy as this. *Milton, Comus, I. 675.*

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737).] A genus of pitcher-plants, comprising 31 species, and constituting the order *Nepenthesaceae*, found especially in the Malay archipelago. They are somewhat shrubby leaf-climbers, with the prolonged mid-



a. Pitcher-plant (*Nepenthes distillatoria*), *b.* the Pitcher of *Nepenthes Rafflesiana*.

rib of many of the leaves transformed into pitchers, closed in the bud by a lid, glandular within, and secreting a liquid which aids in the assimilation of insects caught. Their flowers are small and greenish, in racemes, followed by somewhat cubical capsules. See *pitcher-plant*.

Neparian, *a.* Same as *Neparian*.

Nepeta (né-pé-tá), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *neputa*, catmint, catnip; see *nept*.] A genus of labiate plants, type of the tribe *Nepeteae*, known by the tubular calyx and anther-cells diverging or divaricate. There are about 120 species, widely scattered in the northern parts of the Old



Flowering Plant of Catnip (*Nepeta Glehoma*). *a.*, a flower

World, a few in the tropics. They are erect, spreading, or creeping herbs with toothed leaves and many-flowered whorls of bluish or white flowers. Two species are very common, *N. Cataria*, the catmint, and *N. Glehoma*, the ground-ivy.

Nepetes (né-pet-é-é), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1832), < *Nepeta* + *-es*.] A tribe of dicotyledo-

nous plants of the order *Labiata*, typified by the genus *Nepeta*. It is known by the usually five-nerved calyx and the superior stamens longer than the lower pair. It contains 3 genera and about 100 species.

nephalism (néf-á-li-am), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφελισμός*, sobriety, < *νεφελος*, sober, < *νεφειν*, to sober.] The principle or practice of those who abstain from spirituous liquors; total abstinence; teetotalism.

Some figures had been extracted from a report on Intemperance and Disease without the corresponding explanation, and had been misunderstood as implying that *nephalism* was more fatal than tipping. *Lancet, No. 5423, p. 702.*

nephalist (néf-á-list), *n.* [< *nephalism* + *-ist*.] One who practices or advocates *nephalism*, or total abstinence from intoxicating drink; a teetotaler.

nephela (néf-é-lá), *n.*; *pl. nephela* (-lâ). [NL., < Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, a disease of the eyes, = L. *nebula*, a cloud; see *nebula*, *nebule*.] A white spot on the cornea.

nephela (néf-é-lâ), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud; see *nephela*.] In the Gr. Ch., the outermost encharistic veil; same as *aur*, 7.

nephelin, **nepheline** (néf-é-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *-in*, -ine.] A mineral occurring in glassy white or yellowish hexagonal crystals or grains in volcanic rocks, as on Monte Somma, Vesuvius (the variety *schmitze*), and also in masses with greasy luster and a dark greenish or reddish color (the variety *chalcidite*). It is a silicate of aluminium, sodium, and potassium. Also *nephelide*.

nephelin-basalt (néf-é-lin-bá-sált'), *n.* A rock of the basaltic family in which the feldspathic constituent is largely or wholly replaced by nephelin. It is more coarsely crystalline than nephelinite, to which, however, it is closely related, and it contains more augite than that rock, nephelin (which is frequently largely replaced by hauyne) and augite constituting its essential ingredients. Nephelin-basalt is much more common than nephelinite, occurring in many localities in Europe. Like the true basalt, the nephelin-rocks are frequently found to contain various accessory minerals, as olivine, hauyne, apatite, magnetite, etc.

nephelinic (néf-é-lin-ik), *a.* [< *nephelin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of nephelin: as, a *nephelinic* tephrite.

nephelinite (néf-é-lin-ít), *n.* [< *nephelin* + *-ite*.] The name given by Rosenbusch to what had previously been generally designated as "nephelin-dolerite." The difference between this rock and nephelin-basalt is exceedingly slight. See *nephelin-basalt*.

nephelinitoid (néf-é-lin-í-toid), *a.* An epithet applied by Bovey to a rock resembling and passing into nephelin-basalt, but having, in many instances at least, the augite either wholly or in large part replaced by hornblende. The rocks described under this name occur chiefly in Bohemia.

nephelin-rock (néf-é-lin-rok), *n.* A volcanic rock closely allied to the basalt in character, but in which nephelin takes the place of feldspar either wholly or in large part. Nephelin-rocks are almost exclusively of neovolcanic age. See *nephelin-basalt* and *nephelin-tephrite*.

nephelin-tephrite (néf-é-lin-té-frit), *n.* That variety of tephrite (see *tephrite*) which is characterized by the presence of nephelin. Rocks of this character are especially well developed in the Canary Islands. According to Rosenbusch, a rock occurring in the Rhombirge and described by F. Haidinger under the name of *bucholite* belongs to the nephelin-tephrites.

nephelite (néf-é-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *-ite*.] Same as *nephelin*.

Nephelium (né-fé-li-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1757), < L. *nephelium*, a kind of plant, < Gr. *νεφέλη*, a little cloud, < *νεφέλη*, a cloud; see *nephela*.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the polypetalous order *Sapindaceae* and the tribe *Sapindaceae*, known by the regular cup-shaped five-toothed calyx, luteolous warty fruit, and long projecting stamens. There are about 20 species, mostly of the East Indies and Australia, some yielding delicious fruits, of China and the Indian archipelago. They bear axillary and terminal panicles of many small flowers, alternate evergreen abruptly pinnate leaves of a beautiful pink when young, and roundish fruit with an areolated crust partly filled within by a sweet edible pulp enclosing the bitter shining seed. See *drumstick-tree*, *limban*, and *rambutan*. Compare *lich*.

Nephelococcygia (néf-é-ló-kok-sij-í-á), *n.* [< Gr. *Νεφέλοκοκκυγία*, 'Cloud Cuckoo-town' (see *cock*), < *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *κόκυξ*, a cuckoo.] In Aristophanes's comedy "The Birds," an imaginary city built in the clouds by the birds at the instigation of two Athenians, and represented both as a fantastic caricature of Athens in the poet's day and as a sort of Platonic Utopia full of gross enjoyments; hence, in literary allusion, cloudland; fools' paradise.

Nephila (neph'-i-lă, n. [*Nila*, (f), irreg. (< *Gr.* νεφί, spin., + φιλία, loving.)] A genus of spinning-spiders of the family *Epeiridae*, having a long cylindrical abdomen. *N. plumipes* is well known and abundant in the southern United States. *Leach*, 1815.

nephritis (neph'itis), *n.* [NL., < *L. nephritis* = *tr.* "pain," a disease of the kidneys, fem. of *nephe*, pertaining to the kidneys; see *neph-* 1.] In *med.*, inflammation of the kidneys. See *Bright's disease*, under *disease*. **Amyloid nephritis**, the presence of harden in the renal glomeruli. **Dysnephritic nephritis**, see *dysnephritic*. **Dif-**

Nephrops (nef'rops), n. [*Gr. nephros*, a kidney, + *ops*, eye.] A genus of long-tailed ten-footed crustaceans of the family *Homaridae*: so called from the nephroid eyes. *N. norvegicus*, known as the Norway lobster, is found on the Atlantic coasts of Europe, and has commercial value.

nephrorrhagia (nef-rō-rā'j-i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ρῆμα*, a kidney, + *ρῆμα*, < *ρῆμα*, break.] Renal hemorrhage.

nephrorrhaphy (nef-rō-rā'f-i), *n.* [< Gr. *ρῆμα*, a kidney, + *ρῆμα*, a sewing, < *ρῆμα*, sew.] The stitching of a (movable) kidney to the lumbar abdominal parietes.

nephrostoma (nef-rōs'tō-mā), *n.*; pl. *nephrostomata* (nef-rōs'tō-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ρῆμα*, a kidney, + *στόμα*, mouth.] One of the ciliated infundibular orifices of a primitive kidney. See *pronephron*.

nephrostome (nef'rō-stōm), *n.* Same as *nephrostoma*.

nephrostomous (nef-rōs'tō-mus), *a.* (Of or pertaining to a nephrostoma.)

nephrotomy (nef-rōt'ō-mī), *n.* [< Gr. *ρῆμα*, a kidney, + *τομή*, < *τέμνω*, to cut, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of incising the kidney, as for the extraction of a calculus.

nephrosymose (nef-rō-sī'mōs), *n.* [< Gr. *ρῆμα*, kidney, + *συμωσις*, < *σύνωμι*, to unite.] A diastatic ferment occurring in urine.

Nephtyidae (nef-thī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nephtys* + *-idae*.] A family of annelids, typified by the genus *Nephtys*. They have similar rings, a very large proboscis, and the branches in the form of a sickle-shaped process between the foliaceous lobes of the legs. They live chiefly in the sand of the sea-shore.

Nephtys (nef'this), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Nephtyidae*. *N. caeca* is a British species, the white-rag worm, also known as the *lury* and the *hairbit*.

Nepidae (nep'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1818), < *Nepa* + *-idae*.] A family of aquatic heteropterous insects of the order *Hemiptera*, typified by the genus *Nepa*; the water-scorpions. They have a flattened elliptical or oval form and ambulatory as well as natatorial legs, with the fore femora enlarged and channelled to receive the fore tibiae and tarsi, which fold into them. The abdomen ends in a pair of channelled styles which unite to form a respiratory tube. The narrow head bears prominent eyes, and the membranous and coriaceous parts of the wing covers are well distinguished. Three genera are recognized.

ne plus ultra (ne plus ul'trā), [*L.*, no further; *ne*, no, not; *plus*, compar. of *multus*, more; *ultra*, beyond.] Not (anything) more beyond; the extreme or utmost point; completeness; perfection.

nepos, *n.* See *nepus*.

nepotal (nep'ō-tal), *a.* [< *L. nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew; see *nepher*.] Of or pertaining to a nephew or nephews. *Gentleman's Mag.*

nepotic (nep'ō-tik), *a.* [< *L. nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew; see *nepher*. Cf. *nepothism*.] Of or belonging to nepotism; practising; or displaying nepotism.

The *nepotic* ambition of the ruling pontiff. *Milman*.

nepotions (nep'ō-shus), *a.* [< *L. nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew; see *nepotal*, etc.] Overfond of nephews and other relatives; nepotic.

We may use the epithet *nepotions* for those who carry this fondness to the extent of doing, and, as expressing that degree of fondness, it may be applied to William Dove; he was a *nepotions* uncle. *Sadley, The Doctor, x. (Davies)*

nepotism (nep'ō-tizm), *n.* [= *F. nepotisme* = *Sp. Pg. It. nepotismo*, < *NL. nepotismus*, < *L. nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew; see *nepher*.] Favoritism shown to nephews and other relatives; patronage bestowed in consideration of family relationship and not of merit. The word was invented to characterize a propensity of the popes and other high ecclesiastics in the Roman Catholic Church to aggrandize their family by exorbitant grants or favors to nephews or relatives.

To this humour of *Nepotism*, Rome owes its present splendour. *Addison*.

nepotist (nep'ō-tist), *n.* [< *nepotism* + *-ist*.] One who practises nepotism.

Were they to submit . . . to be accused of Nepotism by *Nepotists* . . . The real disgrace would have been to have submitted to this. *Sidney Smith, To Archd. Hingston (Davies)*

neppy (nep'i), *a.* [< *nepp* + *-y*.] Nepped, as cotton-fiber. *Spence Encyc. Manuf., i. 748*.

nepter, *n.* A Middle English form of *nepl*.

Nephtula (nep'tik'ū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Von Heyden, 1842), < *L. nephtula*, granddaughter, dim. of *neptis*, a granddaughter; see *nepce*.] A genus of microlepidopterous moths, giving name to the family *Nephtulidae*. There are several species, as *N. auraria*, *N. splendens*, and *N. macrothelidia*, all among the smallest of the tenebrionids. The larvae, as far as known, are all leaf-miners.

Nephtulidae (nep'tik'ū-lā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nephtula* + *-idae*.] A family of microlepidopterous insects, typified by the genus *Nephtula*.

Neptune (nep'tūn), *n.* [= *F. Neptune* = *Sp. Pg. Neptune* = *It. Nettuno*, < *L. Neptunus*, a sea-god; see *def.*] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the god of the sea, who came to be identified by the Romans themselves with the Greek Poseidon, whose attributes were transferred by the poets to the ancient Latin deity. In art Neptune is usually represented as a bearded man of stately presence, with the trident as his chief attribute, and the horse and the dolphin as symbols.

2. Figuratively, the ocean.

Ye that on the sands with printless foot
Do chase the ebbing *Neptune*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 35.

3. In *her.*, same as *Triton*.—4. The outermost known planet of the solar system, and the third in volume and mass, though quite invisible to the naked eye. It was discovered in the autumn of 1846. Uranus, the planet next to Neptune, revolving about the sun in eighty-four years, was discovered in 1781, but observations of it as a fixed star were scattered through the eighteenth century. In 1821 Bouvard found that the observations of Uranus could not be satisfied by any theory based on the gravitation of known bodies, and hinted at an undiscovered planet. During the following twenty years further observations satisfied astronomers that such a planet must exist. To find where it could be was the problem which two mathematicians, J. C. Adams in England and U. J. J. Leverrier in France, set themselves to solve by mathematics. The calculations of Leverrier assigned the boundaries of a not very large region within which the unknown planet might be. In consequence of the indications of Adams, the astronomer Challis observed the planet Neptune August 4th and 12th, 1846, but, neglecting to work up his observations, failed to recognize it as a planet, while, in consequence of the indications of Leverrier, Galle of Berlin discovered Neptune September 23d, 1846. The orbit of the new planet, having been determined from direct observations, was found to differ excessively from the predictions in all its elements; so much so that Leverrier declared these elements "incompatible with the nature of the irregular perturbations of Uranus." The distance from the sun was 30 times instead of 26 times that of the earth, as predicted; and the orbit, instead of being more elliptical than that of any planet except Mercury, was in fact the most circular of all. When Neptune was discovered by Dr. Galle it was only 1° from the predicted place; but this would not have been so at the epoch to which the calculations referred, and there was nothing in their nature to render them particularly accurate for 1846, so that this coincidence should be regarded as in great measure a happy accident, such as would occur by mere chance once in 180 times. A satellite to Neptune was detected in October, 1846, by Lassell. Its period of revolution is 5 days, 21 hours, and 8 minutes, and its maximum elongation 18". The mass of Neptune, having been calculated from these data, was found to be 1/45th that of the sun, against predicted values nearly twice as great. With the mass so ascertained, the perturbing action upon Uranus was calculated, and found to satisfy the observations of that planet much better than either Leverrier's or Adams's hypothesis had done. This was because the real action of Neptune upon the orbit of Uranus was of a different kind from what it had been assumed to be, those terms of the mathematical expressions which had been assumed to be the principal ones being really insignificant, and those which had been neglected as insignificant being really the controlling ones. The name *Neptune* was conferred by Encke, Leverrier having signified that he wished it called by his own name. The diameter of Neptune is 37,000 miles. Its distance from the sun is about 2,900,000,000 miles, and its period of revolution about 104 years. Neptune's horse, a fish of the family *Hippocampidae*; a sea-horse. Neptune's ruffles, a reticulate. Neptune's spoonworm, a gephyrean, *Thalassidroma neptuni*.

Neptunian (nep'tū-ni-an), *a.* [< *L. Neptunus*, pertaining to Neptune, marine, < *Neptunus*, Neptune; see *Neptune*.] 1. Pertaining to Neptune, the god of the sea, or to the ocean or sea itself.—2. In *geol.*, formed by water or in its presence. The word is used especially to designate an aqueous origin of certain formations, now generally admitted to be volcanic, but which according to the views of Werner were deposited from water. (See *Huttonian* and *Wernerian*.) A most violent discussion in regard to this subject was carried on, during the latter third of the eighteenth century, by geologists and theologians.

Neptunist (nep'tun-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *Neptune* + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* 1. A navigator; a seaman.

Let the brave engineer, fine Daedalus, skillful *Neptunist*, marvelous Vulcanist, and every Mercantile occupationer . . . be respected. *Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation.*

2. In *geol.*, an advocate of or believer in the Neptunian theory; an opponent of the Vulcanist.

Whenever a zealous *Neptunist* wished to draw the old man (Desmarest) into an argument, he was satisfied with replying "Go and see." *Sir C. Lyell, Prin. of Geol. (ed. 1830), i. 67.*

II. *a.* (Of, pertaining to, or advocating the Neptunian theory.)

For the untenable *Neptunist* hypothesis, asserting a once-universal aqueous action unlike the present, Hutton substituted an aqueous action marine and fluviatile, continuously operating as we now see it antagonized by a periodic igneous action.

H. Spencer, Study of Geol., p. 227.

nepus (né'pus), *n.* [Also *nepon*, *nipon*; perhaps < *nip*, or some similar form (cf. *Sw. knäpp*, narrow, scanty; *E. neap*, in orig. sense 'scanty'), + *house* (ME. *hus*, etc.). For the second element, cf. the surnames *Backus*, *Belloc* (Bel-

lus), reduced from *backhouse* and *bellhouse*.] A gable. [Scotch.]

In the title-deeds of an old property in St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, now occupied as an hotel called "His Lordship's Larder," reference is made to the garret room, 10 feet square, in the middle of *nepus* of the story. *N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 61.*

nepus-gable (né'pus-gā'bl), *n.* A gable. [Scotch.]

There being then no rooms to the houses, at every place, especially where the *nepus gables* were towards the streets, the rain came gushing in a spout. *Gall, The Provost, p. 201. (Jennison)*

neri, **neret**, *n.* -Nearer. *Chaucer.*

neret, *adv., prep., and a.* A Middle English form of *near*.

neret, *n.* A Middle English form of *near*.

neret, *n.* A Middle English contraction of *ne were*, were not.

neret, *adv.* An obsolete contracted form of *never*.

Nereid (né'rē-id), *n.* [< *L. Nereis* (*Nereid-*) = *Gr. Νηρηΐς* (*Nērhē-ē*), a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus, < *Νηρηΐς*, Nereus, a sea-god, < *νηρ*, wet.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a sea-nymph, one of the daughters of Nereus and Doris, generally spoken of as fifty in number. The most famous among them were Amphitrite, Thetis, and Galathea. The Nereids were beautiful maidens helpful to voyagers, and constituted the main body of the female, as the Tritons did of the male, followers of Poseidon or Neptune. They were imagined as dancing, singing, playing musical instruments, wooed by the Tritons, and passing in long processions over the sea seated on hippocamps and other monsters. Monuments of ancient art represent them lightly draped or nude, in poses characterized by undulating lines, harmonizing with those of the ocean, and often riding on sea-monsters of fantastic forms.

Her gentlewoman, like the *Nereids*,
So many mermaids, tended her.
Shak., A. and C., II. 1. 21.

2. [*L. c.*] In *zool.*, a sea-centipede; an errant marine worm of the family *Nereidae*; in a wider sense, a marine annelid; applicable to nearly all of the polychaetous worms.—3. [*L. c.*] Some ocean organism that glides by night. See the quotation under *noctiluca*. *Pennant*.

Nereidae (né'rē-idē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nereis* + *-idae*.] A family of annelids, typified by the genus *Nereis*. They have similar rings, a large proboscis, and the branches obsolete or much reduced and combined with the lobes of the legs. The species live mostly along the sea-shore.

Nereides (né'rē-idēs), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Nereis*.] A family of worms, essentially the same as *Nereidae*.

neridian (né'rē-id-i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nereid* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Resembling a nereid; pertaining to the *Nereidae*, or having their characters; nereidous.

II. *n.* A nereid, or sea-worm of the family *Nereidae*.

neroidous (né'rē-id-i-us), *a.* Same as *neridian*.

Nereis (né'rē-is), *n.* [NL., < *L. Nereis*, a Nereid; see *Nereid*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Nereidae*. It was formerly used with great latitude for nearly all of the nereids or errant marine annelids. *N. pelagica* is a well known sea-worm of both coasts of the Atlantic. *N. virens* is a large New England species from 18 to 20 inches long, known as the *chainworm*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner, 1806.*—3. In *bot.*, a systematic account of the algae or seaweeds of a locality or country; as, the *Nereis* Boreali-Americana, by Harvey.

nerite (né'rē-it), *n.* [< *NL. Nereis*, < *L. Nereis*, a Nereid (see *Nereid*), + *-ite*.] A fossil annelid related to the nereids, or supposed to be one of them; a member of a genus *Nereites* of Paleozoic age.

Nereites (né'rē-itēs), *n.* [NL.; see *nerite*.] 1. A generic name of nereites.

A few of these fossils may truly be of a vegetable nature, whilst as to others (such as *Nereites*) no certain conclusion can be arrived at. *H. A. Nicholson, Man. of Palaeontology, 22d.*

2. A genus of mollusks. *Emmons, 1842.*

Nereocystis (né'rē-ō-sīst'is), *n.* [NL., < (*Gr. Νηρηΐς*, a sea-god (see *Nereid*), + *κυστίς*, a bag, a bladder.) A gigantic seaweed of the natural order *Laminaraceae*, having a simple filiform stem, sometimes several hundred feet in length, terminating in a huge club-shaped or spherical bladder, from which springs a tuft of dichotomously dividing fronds. *N. Lutziana*, the only species, is found on the northwestern coast of America and the opposite shores of Asia, where by its tangled stems it fre-



Ball-worm
(*Nereis pelagica*)

by heat, and its pores are thus closed. *Enceph.*
Brit., VI, 402.—**Abdominal nerve.** See *abdominal*.
Aortic nerves. Same as *aortic nerves*.—**Accel-**
erator nerves. Certain nervous filaments passing to
the heart through the sympathetic, and causing on stimulation
an increased pulse-rate. Also called *accelerator nerves*.
Accessory nerve of Willis. the spinal accessory nerve.
Acoustic nerve. Same as *auditory nerve*.—**Alveolar**
nerves, ambulacral nerves. See the adjectives.—**Ante-**
rior cutaneous nerves of the abdomen, two or three
small branches of the abdominal intercostals.—**Anterior**
cutaneous nerves of the thorax, terminal twigs of the
intercostal distributed to the skin over the pectoralis ma-
jor muscle.—**Anterior tibial nerve.** See *tibial*.—**Arn-**
old's nerve, the auricular branch of the vagus nerve.—
Auditory nerve. See *auditory*.—**Axillary nerve.** See
axillary.—**Bell's nerve,** the posterior thoracic nerve, a
branch from the brachial plexus to the serratus magnus
muscle, called by Sir C. Bell the *external respiratory nerve*.
—**Buccal, buccinator, buccobuccal, carotid, cavern-**
ous nerve. See the qualifying words.—**Cardiac nerve.**
(a) Three nerves, superior, middle, and inferior, from the
cervical sympathetic to the superficial and deep cardiac
plexuses. (b) Branches of the pneumogastric to the car-
diac plexus, variable in number. Those arising in the
neck are called *cervical cardiac*; in the thorax, *thoracic*.—
Cerebrospinal nerves, nerves coming directly from the
cerebrospinal axis: in contradistinction to *sympathetic*
nerves.—**Cervicocardiac nerves.** See *cervicocardiac*.—**Cer-**
vico-facial nerve, one of the divisions of the facial nerve,
distributed to the lower face and upper neck.—**Ciliary,**
circumoesophageal, circumflex, cranial, cranial de-
pressor nerve. See the qualifying words.—**Dental**
nerves, branches of the fifth nerve supplying the teeth
and gums. (a) *Anterior dental nerve*, a branch of the su-
perior maxillary supplying the upper front teeth and con-
tiguous part of the antrum. Also called *superior anterior*
alveolar. (b) *Inferior dental nerve*, the largest branch of
the inferior maxillary, running through the inferior den-
tal canal and supplying the teeth of the lower jaw. It
gives off the mylohyoid and mental branches. Also called
inferior alveolar. (c) *Posterior dental nerve*, a branch of
the superior maxillary distributed to the mucous mem-
brane of the cheek and gum and the back teeth of the
upper jaw. Also called *posterior superior alveolar*.—**De-**
sending cervical nerve, a branch of the hypoglossal
in the neck, receiving filaments from the cervical nerves,
and distributed to the omohyoid, sterno- and thyro-hyoid
muscles. Also called *descendens nudi*.—**Digastric nerve,**
dorsal nerves. See the adjectives.—**Eighth nerve.**
(a) The glossopharyngeal. (b) The glossopharyngeal, va-
gus, and spinal accessory nerves.—**Esophageal nerves,**
branches of the vagus that go to form the esophageal
plexus.—**External cutaneous nerve of the arm.** See
musculocutaneous.—**External cutaneous nerve of the**
thigh, a branch from the second and third lumbar nerves
passing under Poupart's ligament to be distributed to the
integument of the outer side of the hip and thigh.—
External sphenous nerve. See *sphenous*.—**Facial**
nerve. See *facial*.—**Fifth nerve,** the trigeminal nerve.
—**Fourth nerve,** the trochlear nerve.—**Frontal, gen-**
ital, glossopharyngeal, gluteal, gustatory, hypo-
glossal nerve. See the adjectives.—**Gastric nerves,**
terminal branches of the vagus, mainly distributed to the
stomach. Those of the left side form the anterior gastric
plexus on the anterior wall, and those of the right side the
posterior gastric plexus on the posterior wall of the stom-
ach. The posterior especially assists in the formation of
the sympathetic plexuses of the other abdominal viscera.
—**Great auricular nerve.** See *auricular*.—**Inferior**
cardiac nerve, a nerve on either side arising from the
inferior cervical or first thoracic ganglion, and passing
down to join the deep cardiac plexus. Also called *nerveus*
cardiacus minor.—**Inferior hemorrhoidal nerve,** a
branch of the pudic distributed to the external sphincter
and the skin of the anus, and in the female to the lower part
of the vagina.—**Inferior pudendal nerve.** See *puden-*
dal.—**Inframaxillary, inhibitory intercostal, inter-**
costohumeral nerve. See the adjectives.—**Internal**
cutaneous nerve of the arm, a branch of the inner
cord of the brachial plexus, distributed to the skin of the
lower inner part of the arm and of the ulnar side of the
forearm.—**Internal cutaneous nerve of the leg,** a
branch of the anterior crural distributed to the skin on
the inner side of the thigh and upper part of the leg.—
Internal sphenous nerve. See *sphenous*.—**Inter-**
osseous nerve. (a) *Anterior*, the longest branch of the
median, arising a little below the elbow, and lying upon
the interosseous membrane. It supplies the flexor longus
pollicis, deep digital flexor, interosseous membrane, fore-
arm-bones, and wrist-joint. (b) *Of the foot*, slender branches
of the anterior tibial to the metatarsal phalangeal articu-
lations. (c) *Posterior*, the larger terminal division of the
musculospiral. It supplies the short supinator and all the
extensor muscles on the back of the arm, except the long
radialis. —**Jacobson's nerve,** the tympanic branch
of the glossopharyngeal nerve.—**Lacrimal nerve,** a
branch of the ophthalmic nerve distributed to the lacry-
mal gland and upper eyelid. Also called *lacrymo-palpe-*
bral.—**Lateral cutaneous nerves,** branches of the in-
tercostal nerves distributed chiefly to the skin of the side
of the chest and abdomen and that over the scapula
and latissimus dorsi muscle.—**Lingual nerve,** lumbal
nerves, median nerve, mental nerve. See the ad-
jectives.—**Masseteric nerve,** a branch from the inferior
maxillary nerves to the masseter muscle.—**Meningeal**
nerve, a small branch of the vagus distributed to the
dura of the cerebellar fossa. Also called *recurrent*.—
Middle cardiac nerve. See *cardiac*.—**Motor oculi**
nerve, the third cranial nerve, supplying all the muscles
of the orbit except the superior oblique and external ro-
tus, and giving motor filaments to the iris and ciliary
muscles. It arises superficially from the inner side of the
crus in front of the pons. Also called *oculomotor*.—**My-**
lohyoid, nasopalatine, etc., nerve. See the adjectives.—
Nasal nerve, a branch of the ophthalmic nerve dis-
tributed to the mucous membrane at the fore part of the
nose, and to the skin of the tip and wing. It gives off
the long ciliary nerves, the infraorbital, and a branch
to the ophthalmic ganglion. Also called *cutaneous*.—
Nerve of Gervinus-Jensen (named after Gervinus, an Italian
anatomist, 1788-1833), the nasopalatine nerve from Meck-

el's ganglion. See *nasopalatine*.—**Nerve of Scarpa.**
Same as *nasopalatine nerve*.—**Nerve of Wrisberg.** (a)
The lesser internal cutaneous nerve of the arm, a branch
of the brachial plexus to the integument on the inner side
of the arm. (b) The pars intermedia of the facial nerve.
—**Nerves of Lancisi,** certain longitudinal striations on
the upper surface of the corpus callosum. Also called
striae longitudinales.—**Ninth nerve.** (a) The glosso-
pharyngeal nerve. (b) The hypoglossal nerve.—**Obtura-**
tor, ophthalmic, optic, orbital, palatine, pathetic,
etc., nerve. See the qualifying words.—**Palmar cuta-**
neous nerves, branches of the median and ulnar to the
integument of the palm of the hand.—**Perforating cuta-**
neous nerves, a slender branch of the fourth sacral
distributed to the skin over the inner and lower part of
the gluteus maximus.—**Perforating nerve of Casser,**
the musculocutaneous nerve from the brachial plexus
which perforates the coracobrachialis muscle.—**Perineal,**
peroneal, petrosal, pharyngeal, phrenic, plantar,
popliteal, pterygoid, pudic, pulmonary, etc., nerve.
See the adjectives.—**Posterior auricular nerve,**
a branch of the facial nerve supplying the postauricular
and occipital muscles.—**Posterior tibial nerve.** See
tibial.—**Radial nerve,** one of the two principal branches
of the musculospiral nerve, running along the radial side
of the forearm in relation with the radial artery.—**Sciatic**
nerve, sensorimotor nerve, sensory nerve. See the
adjectives.—**Seventh nerve.** (a) The facial nerve. (b)
The facial and auditory nerves.—**Sixth nerve,** the abdu-
cent nerve.—**Small internal cutaneous nerve,** a small
branch from the inner cord of the brachial plexus, dis-
tributed to the skin of the inner lower half of the upper
arm. Also called *nerve of Wrisberg*.—**Small occipital**
nerve. See *occipital*.—**Sphenopalatine nerves.** See
sphenopalatine.—**Spinal accessory nerves.** See *access-*
ory.—**Spinal, epianchnic, suboccipital, subscapular**
nerve. See the adjectives.—**Superior, upper, or super-**
ficial cardiac nerve, a nerve arising from the superior
cervical sympathetic ganglion, the right nerve going to
the deep, and the left usually to the superficial cardiac
plexus. Also called *nerveus superficialis cordis*.—**Superior**
maxillary nerve. See *maxillary*.—**Supraclavicular,**
suprascapular, sympathetic, temporofacial, tem-
poromalar, etc., nerve. See the adjectives.—**Third**
nerve, the oculomotor nerve.—**Thoracic, trochlear,**
tympanic, ulnar, etc., nerve. See the adjectives.—
Vidian nerve, a nerve formed by the union of the large
superficial petrosal from the facial nerve and the deep
petrosal from the carotid plexus of the sympathetic, and
passing through the Vidian canal to terminate in Meckel's
ganglion.
nerve (nerv), n. [L. nervus, pret. and pp. nervus, ppr.
nervens. [C. nerve, n.] To give nerve to; supply
strength or vigor to; arm with force, physical
or moral: as, rage nerved his arm.
I thank thee, Roderick, for the word!
It nerved my heart, it steels my sword.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 14.
Didst thou, when nerving thee to this attempt,
Not range thy mind's extent, as some wide hall,
Dazzled by shapes that filled its length with light?
Brownson, Paracelsus.
The song that nerved a nation's heart
Is in itself a deed. Tenopson, Epitaph
Not fumes to slacken thought and will,
But bracing energies that nerve
To wait, to dare, to strive, to serve.
Lowell, To C. F. Bradford.
nerve-aura (nerv'ā'ra), n. Same as *neuraura*.
nerve-broach (nerv'broch), n. A wire instru-
ment, sometimes notched, for extracting the
nerve of a tooth.
nerve-canal (nerv'ka-nal'), n. Same as *pulp-*
canal.
nerve-capping (nerv'kap'ing), n. A cap placed
over a tooth to preserve an exposed nerve.
nerve-cell (nerv'sel), n. 1. Any cell consti-
tuting part of the nervous system.—2. More
particularly, one of the essential cells of the
nervous centers, forming, in its entirety or in
part, the parts along which the nervous im-
pulses are propagated and distributed in the
activity of such centers. These cells have usually
finely branched processes, and from some of them proceed
the fibers of peripheral nerves. Also called *ganglion-cell*.
See cut under cell.
nerve-center (nerv'sen'tér), n. A group of
ganglion-cells closely connected with one an-
other and acting together in the performance
of some function, as the cerebral centers, psy-
chical centers, respiratory or vasomotor cen-
ters.
nerve-chord, n. See *nerve-cord*.
nerve-collar (nerv'kol'ár), n. The nervous
ring or collar around the gullet in many inver-
tebrates.
nerve-cord (nerv'kórd), n. A cord composed
of nervous tissue; a nerve. Also *nerve-chord*.
The tubular condition of the cerebro-spinal nerve-cord
Enceph. Brit., XXIV, 184.
nerve-corpuscle (nerv'kör'pus-l), n. A nerve-
cell.
nerved (nervd), a. [C. nerve + -ed.] 1. Hav-
ing nerves; especially, having nerves of a speci-
fied character. Specifically.—2. In bot., ribbed;
applied to leaves having fibrovascular bundles
ramifying through them, like veins or nerves
in the animal structure. Also *nervous*. See
nervation.—3. In entom., having nervures or

veins: applied to the wings of insects.—4. In
bot., having nerves, as a leaf: said of a leaf
when the nerves and veins are of a different
tinture from the rest of the leaf.
nerve-drill (nerv'drill), n. A dental instrument
for drilling or enlarging a pulp-cavity.
nerve-ending (nerv'en'ding), n. The structure
in which a nerve terminates, as an end-plate in
a muscle.
nerve-fiber (nerv'fī'bér), n. A minute cord
conveying molecular disturbance which serves
as a stimulus to some peripheral active organ
or to some central nervous mechanism. The
nerve fibers may form peripheral nerves, or may constitute
parts of the cerebrospinal axis, or of similar central organs
in invertebrates. Two principal forms are recognized, the
medullated nerve-fibers and the *non-medullated nerve-fibers*
(or fibers of Remak).
nerve-fibril (nerv'fī'bril), n. One of the ex-
ceedingly fine filaments of which the axis-cyl-
inder of a nerve-fiber is composed.
nerve-fibrilla (nerv'fī-bril'lā), n. Same as
nerve-fibril.
nerve-force (nerv'fōrs), n. The energy, actual
or potential, of the nervous system; the capa-
city of the nervous system for work.
nerve-hill (nerv'hil), n. A nerve-hillock or
neuromast. J. A. Ryder.
nerve-hillock (nerv'hil'pk), n. Same as *neuro-*
mast.
nerveless (nerv'los), a. [C. nerve + -less.] With-
out nerve; destitute of strength; weak.
There sunk Thalia, nerveless, cold, and dead.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 41.
His (Peter Angelus's) pencil was easy, bright, and flow-
ing, but his colouring too faint, and nerveless.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, IV, 1.
No doubt we have in Coleridge the most striking exam-
ple in literature of a great genius given in trust to a nerve-
less will and a flaccid purpose.
Lowell, Coleridge.
nervelessness (nerv'los-ness), n. A nerveless
state; lack of vigor; weakness; imbecility.
A pusillanimity and nervelessness utterly unparalleled.
New York Tribune, April 21, 1891.
The "North China Herald" says the quality of *nerveless-*
ness distinguishes the Chinaman from the European.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXX, 198.
nerve-motion (nerv'mō'shon), n. Molecular
movement in nervous substance, constituting
nervous action.
I maintain that feeling is not a product of *nerve-motion*
in anything like the sense that light is sometimes a pro-
duct of heat, or that friction electricity is a product of
scissile motion.
J. Fiske, N. A. Rev., CXXVI, 28.
nerve-needle (nerv'nē'dl), n. In *dentistry*, a
tool used for branching out a pulp-cavity.
nerve-obtundent (nerv'ob-tun'dent), n. A
medicine used to deaden the nerve of a tooth;
more commonly *obdurate*.
nerve-paste (nerv'past), n. A mixture of ar-
senic (generally with creosote or morphine)
used to kill the nerve of a tooth.
nerve-path (nerv'pāth), n. A course, especial-
ly in the central nervous organs, along which a
nervous impulse can propagate itself.
nerve-pentagon (nerv'pun'ta-gon), n. In echi-
noderms, same as *esophageal ring* (which see,
under *esophageal*).
nerve-plate (nerv'plāt), n. A layer or lamina
of nervous tissue which may develop into a
nerve-tube or nerve-cord.
Continuation of dorsal nerve-plate as a nerve-cord.
Enceph. Brit., XXIV, 187.
nerve-ring (nerv'ring), n. The nervous system
of some aculeophs, as the *Medusa*, forming a
fibrous ring round the edge of the disk, with
cellular ganglionic enlargements at regular in-
tervals; a *nerve-collar*.
This *nerve-ring*, which is most accurately known in the
Ceryoides, is supported on the annular cartilage.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 109.
nerve-rudiment (nerv'rō'di-ment), n. The ru-
diment of a nerve.
The original attachment of the *nerve rudiment* to the
medullary wall is not permanent.
Foster and Haffner, Embryology, p. 189.
nerve-shaken (nerv'shā'kn), a. Having the
nervous system weakened or enfeebled.
nerve-storm (nerv'stōrm), n. A paroxysmal
attack of nervous disturbance, as a *megrim*.
nerve-stretching (nerv'strech'ing), n. In
surg., the operation of forcibly stretching a
nerve, as for neuralgia.
nerve-substance (nerv'sub'stāns), n. The sub-
stance of which the essential part of a nerve-
or ganglion-cell and its processes is composed.
nerve-tire (nerv'tir), n. Neurasthenia.
nerve-tissue (nerv'tish'ē), n. The tissue of
which the nervous system is composed, exclu-

nestling² (nest'ling), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. nestling; < nest + -ling*]; due in part to the verb *nestle*: see *nestling*¹.] 1. *n.* 1. A young bird in the nest, or just from the nest.

The pliant bough
That, moving, moves the nest and nestling.
Tennyson, *Sea Drums*.

2. The smallest bird in the nest; the weakest of the brood.

Second brothers, and poor nestlings,
Whom more injurious Nature later brings
Into the naked world. *Sp. Hall, Satires, II. 13.*

II. *a.* Being still a nestling; being yet in the nest.

I have educated nestling finches under the three best singing larks.
Barrington, *Experiments on Singing Birds*. (*Encyc. Brit.*)

Nestor (nes'tor), *n.* [*NL. Nestor, < Gr. Nestor*, in Greek legend a king of Pylos in Greece, the oldest of the chiefs who took part in the siege of Troy.] 1. The oldest and wisest (because most experienced) man of a class or company; in allusion to Nestor in Greek legend. Hence—2. A counselor; an adviser.—3. In ornith., a genus of parrots having a remarkably long beak; named from the gray head. *Nestor notabilis* is the New Zealand kakoi; *N. productus* is another species. There are several others, some recently extinct.

Nestorian (nes-to'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L.L. Nestorianus, < Nestorius, Gr. Nestorikos, Nestorius* (see def.).] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Nestorius (see *Nestorianism*), or the Nestorians or their doctrine.

The people are of sundry kinds, for there are not only Saracens and idolaters but also a few Nestorian Christians.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV, 769.

Nestorian liturgy. See *Liturgy*, 3 (2).
II. *n.* 1. A follower of Nestorius; one who denies the hypostatic union of two natures in one person in Christ, holding that he possesses two distinct personalities, the union between which is merely moral. After the Council of Ephesus the Nestorians obtained possession of the theological schools of Edessa, Sisibis, and Seleucia, and were driven by imperial edicts into Persia, where they finally established themselves. Later they spread to India, Arabia, and as far as China. About 1400 the greater part of their churches perished under the persecutions of Timur, and in the sixteenth century a large part of the remainder joined the Roman Catholics. These are called *Chaldeans*. See def. 2, and *Nestorianism*.

2. One of a modern Christian body in Persia and Turkey, the remnant of the once powerful Nestorian denomination. They number about 140,000, are subject to a patriarch (the patriarch of Urubah) and eighteen bishops, recognize seven sacraments, administer communion in both kinds, and have many facts. Another community of Nestorian origin still exists on the Malabar coast of India, but since the middle of the seventeenth century these are said to have become Monophysites. See *Christians of St. Thomas*, under *Christian*.

The Persian kings were always more favourable to Nestorians, as believing them to deny the True Divinity of our Lord.
J. M. Neale, *Eastern Church*, I, 112.

Nestorianism (nes-to'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< Nestorian + -ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that in the God-man the two natures, the divine and the human, are not united in one person, and that consequently he possesses two distinct personalities. Nestorianism is at the opposite extreme of Christological doctrine from Monophysitism. It derives its name from Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century, who was condemned by the third and fourth oecumenical councils (that of Ephesus in 431 and that of Chalcedon in 451) as promulgating teachings which involved this doctrine and as refusing to assent to the decision of the Ephesine Council. See *Philotheus*.

As Eutychianism is the doctrine that the God-man has only the one nature, so Nestorianism is the doctrine that he has two complete persons. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII, 60.

The celebrated school at Edessa remained firm against the Arian heresy, but gave way to Nestorianism about the time of Zeno.
J. M. Neale, *Eastern Church*, I, 127.

Nestorids (nes-to'ri-ids), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Nestor + -ids*.] A family of parrots represented by the genus *Nestor*, now peculiar to New Zealand. *A. Newton*.

Nestorines (nes-to'ri-nés), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Nestor + -ines*.] A subfamily of *Pteridaceae*, represented by the genus *Nestor*.

nestorine (nes-to'ri-nin), *a.* Of or having the characteristics of the *Nestorina*; pertaining to the genus *Nestor*.

nest-pan (nest'pan), *n.* A moderately deep pan of earthenware, made of convenient size, in common use among pigeon-fanciers as a receptacle for the nests of their breeding birds.

nest-spring (nest'spring), *n.* A spiral spring having one or more coils of springs inclosed.

net¹ (net), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. net, < AS. net, nett* = *OS. netta, net* = *OPries. netta, netta* = *D. net*

= *MLG. netle* = *OHG. nazi, nazi*, *MHG. netze*, *G. netz* = *Isel. net* = *Sw. nät* = *Dan. net* = *Goth. natti*, a net; cf. *Isel. nät*, a large net. Root unknown.] 1. *n.* 1. An open textile fabric, of cotton, linen, hemp, silk, or other material, tied or woven with a mesh of any size, designed or used for catching animals alive, either by inclosing or by entangling them; a netting or net work used as a snare or trap. Nets are of high antiquity, and there are almost as many kinds of them as there are ways in which a piece of netting or a network can be adapted to the capture of animals. It is characteristic of nets to take the game alive, either by surrounding or inclosing it as in a bag or by entangling it in meshes. Many kinds of net are described and named from the nature of the game, as, *bird-net*, *butterfly-net*, *fish-net*; from the way in which the game is taken, as, *gill-net*, *gill net*; from the way in which the net is handled or worked, as, *heating-net*, *drop-net*, *drag-net*, *drift-net*, *drag-net*, *haul-net*, *hand-net*, *net*, *net*, *net*, *net*, *net*, etc.; from the shape of the netting, as, *bag-net*, *purse net*, etc. In the fisheries in which nets are most used, many of them take other names, as *ake*, *poned*, *seine*, *veit*, *trap*. (See these words and the above compounds.) Nets range in size from a few inches to a mile or more; thus, seines have been made reaching with the ropes which haul them 5 miles, and sweeping more than 1,000 acres of water-bottom. The material ranges from the finest silk, muslin, etc., to stout cordage, gut or straw in some instances used. The mesh is always made with a fixed, not running, knot. The appliances of nets are numerous; as, buoys or buoy-lines to float one border of the net or indicate the whereabouts of a net under water, sinkers, leads, or lead-lines to sink one border of the net to the bottom of the water, cords or ropes for setting, stretching, hauling, pursuing, etc., often worked by mechanical contrivances, as a winch used operated by horse or steam power, poles or stakes for setting, etc. In some kinds of nets or weirs the staking or paling is so extensive in comparison with the netting that the contrivance is converted into a wooden trap, and is, in fact, called a *trap*. See *net*, *s. t.*, 2.

But as a bird, which will alight
And as the net, but nought the nettle.
Gower, *Conf. Amant* in
And nets of various sorts, and various snares,
The seine, the cast net, and the wicker maze,
To waste the watery tribes a thousand ways.
Fairfax, *l.*, of *Idylls of Theocritus*, xxi.

2. Figuratively, a snare or device for entrapping or ensnaring in any way; a moral or mental trap or entanglement.

Hue were lapt by the net so bryd is in snare.
Flemish Lamentation (Child's Ballads, VI, 272)
So will I turn her virtue into piteh.
And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall enmesh them all.
Shak., *Othello*, II, 3, 365.
Skill'd to rethe, and in retching draw
Hearts after them tangled in amorous nets.
Milton, *P. R.*, II, 162.

3. A light open woven fabric, as gauze or muslin, worn or used as a protection from annoying insects; as, a mosquito-net spread over a bed.—4. Machine-made lace of many kinds. The varieties of machine net formerly made were *chip-net*, *mind net*, *pat net*, *dry-net*, *spider net*, *balloon net*. The modern varieties named according to the kind of mesh employed, are *carpet-net*, *point net*, and *bobbin net*. *Brood net* is woven as wide as the machine will allow. Quillings are narrow widths, several being made at one time in the breadth of the machine. *Fancy net* has a gump pattern worked in by hand called *lace darning* or by the Jacquard attachment.

Here's a bit o' net then for you to look at before I tie up my pack. . . spotted and speckled, you see, beautiful, but yellow. . . (Shak., *Hamlet*, IV, 1, 170.)
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, v, 2.

5. A light open meshed bag for holding or confining the hair. Some are made of threads so fine that they are called *invisible nets*.

The hair is usually plaited down on each side of the face and inclosed in a net or cowl.
Encyc. Brit., VI, 470.

6. Anything formed with interstices or meshes like a net.

Vote of checker work, and wreaths of chain work, for the chapters.
1 Kl. VII, 17.

Now on some twisted ivy net,
Now on some trailing rivulet,
Her cream white milk his pastern set.
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Guinevere*.

7. In *anat.* and *ool.*, a reticulation or cancellation; a network of anastomosing or inosculating filaments or vessels; a web or mesh; a rete.—8. In *math.*, a retilinear figure drawn as follows. For a plane net, four points in a plane are assumed, and through pairs of them and of points subsequently obtained as intersections of lines straight lines are drawn. For a net in space, five points are assumed, through triads of which, and of points subsequently obtained as intersections of three planes, planes are drawn.

Bag-and-stake net. A kind of net with similar to that form of seine sometimes used to take bluefish. In England the bag and stake nets are included in the law forbidding the use of fixed engines for the capture of salmon. *Massachusetts Report* (1865), p. 28.—**Baird net.** A form of collecting net; named from its designer, Prof. S. F. Baird.—**Bar-net.** That part of a stake-net which is hung on stakes in a bay at right angles with the shore, and with which the fish first come in contact. See *stake-net*, *it* (anad.).—**Brussels net.** (a) The pillow-made ground of Brussels application lace. (b) A machine-made ground

imitating the above.—**Bull-net.** A large dip-net worked from the rigging by block and tackle, and used in hauling a purse-seine.—**Cast-net.** A fishing-net consisting of a circle of netting varying in diameter from 4 feet to 15 or more. To its circumference are attached, at short intervals, leaden weights. There is a central opening, usually constituted by a ferrule of bone or metal. One end of a long rope passes through this ferrule, and to it are attached numerous cords extending to the lead-ropes. The net is used by gathering up the casting-rope in a coil on one arm, and taking the net itself on the other. By a dexterous fling of the arm holding the net, this is thrown in such a way as to spread out completely, and it is sometimes hurled to a distance of many feet, so as to fall flat on the surface of the water. The lead sink immediately forming a circular inclosure, and imprisoning any fish that happen to be under it at the time. The rope is then hauled in from the other end, causing the whole circumference to pucker inwardly, the lead and pucker coming together in a compact mass. These nets are extensively used in the West Indies and the southern United States.—**Cast-net.** A fishing-net that is cast.—**Casting-net.** A net spread over a cherry tree to keep off birds.

To catch a dragon in a cherry net,
To trip a tiger with a gossamer,
Were wisdom to it.
Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

Glue-net. A purse seine. (New Jersey.)—**Collecting-net.** A small seine used for collecting fish for specimens of natural history; a collecting seine.—**Darned net.** A net of any kind, embroidered with either white or colored thread of any material. It differs from *darned embroidery* in giving less solid and uniform opaque surfaces, and in depending more upon the outline formed by a single thread carried through the meshes. See *darned netting* under *netting*.—**Diving-net.** A net arranged somewhat like a fyke, for taking rock fish, perch, etc. (New Jersey.)—**Draft-net.** A haul seine. (New Jersey.)—**Drag-net.** A small seine dragged or hauled in shallow water, one end of the net being fastened in the mud by means of the staff. The drag-net is from 75 to 100 yards long and 25 to 37 inches deep, with a mesh of from 1½ to 2 inches. The lead-line is provided with heavy lead sinkers, the cork line with floats.—**Dredge-net.** See *dredge*.—**Drift-net.** A fishing net which drifts with the tide. Drift nets are arranged on the same principle as gill nets (see *gill net*), except that they are allowed to drift about with the tide instead of being secured to stakes. They are shot or paid out from boats in a straight line, and kept perpendicular by buoys along the top and leads at the bottom, and are drawn out straight across the current by a boat rowed in the proper direction.—**Dutch net.** A pound net. (North Carolina.)—**Gang or hook of nets.** See *gang*.—**Glade net.** See *glade-net*.—**Maltese net.** In *lace making*, a ground or design in which the Maltese cross appears, especially one consisting of octagons, each enclosing a Maltese cross, and alternating with elongated hexagons and small triangles, producing a very complex pattern. Run net, darned netting of a simple sort in which the needlework is not elaborately stitched. A. S. Gode, *Embroidery and Lace*. To run the net, to feel for fish that may have been caught, by handling the cork line of a net without further disturbing its set in the water, run the cork-line hand over hand. The struggling of the fish is readily felt in this way, and they are ungilled as soon as possible that they may not injure themselves nor be devoured by other fish. Water-net, a fresh-water alga, *Hydrodictyon utriculatum*. See *Hydrodictyon*.

II. *a.* 1. Made of netting; as, a net fence.—2. Resembling netting; having a structure which is like netting—that is, one which has open meshes, large in proportion to the thickness of the threads.—3. Caught in a net; netted; as, net fish.—4. Reticulate or cancellate; netted or net-veined, as an insect's wings.—**Net embroidery.** (a) Decorative needlework done upon net as a foundation. (b) Decorative work done upon net, but not strictly needlework, as muslin appliqué (which see, under *muslin*).—**Net-mackerel.** See *mackerel*.

net² (net), *v.*; pret. and pp. *netted*, ppr. *netting*. [*< net*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make as a net; make network of; form into a netting; mesh; knot or weave in meshes.

In medieval times the vestments of the clergy frequently had *netted* coverings of silk.
Drapers' Dict., p. 229.

2. To capture or take with a net, as game; ensnare, entangle, or entrap in or by means of network, as any animal. Quadrupeds are not often netted, traps or snares or guns being commonly used for their capture. Birds are netted in several different ways: by springing a net over them, by driving them into a winged and tunneled net, as ducks, by the use of a hand net on a pole, as in taking insects; and by entangling them in the meshes of a spread net. Fishes, including shell-fish, are netted by every device which can be put into effect by means of network. The use of the net in these cases is, however, in one of two leading methods, entangling and inclosing. In the former of these, the fish swims against a vertical sheet of netting, finds the mesh too small to go through, and is caught by the gills in trying to back out. Insects are netted by collectors in one of two ways: with the butterfly-net, which is a very light bag of silk, gauze, etc., on a frame and pole; and with the beating-net, a bag of stout cloth or light canvas on a frame, with a short handle, used to beat or brush the grass and bushes. See *net*, *n.*

3. To take as if with a net; capture by arts, wiles, or stratagems; entangle in difficulty; beguile.

And now I am here *netted* and in the coils. *Shak.*

4. To put into or surround with a net for protection or safe-keeping; hold in place by means of a net, as one's hair; veil or cover, as

the land with a net; spread a net over or around, as a fruit-tree to keep off the birds, or a bed to keep out mosquitoes.

To leave his favourite tree to strangers, after all the pains he had been at in setting it to keep off the birds.
See Edgewood, Belinda, xii. (Paradise.)

Old Yew, which grasped at the stones
That name the under-lying dead,
Thy fibres net the dreamless head,
Thy roots are wrapt about the bone.
Templeton, In Memoriam, II.

II. intrans. 1. To make nets or form network; be occupied in knotting or weaving a suitable material into netting.

Ideal visits I often pay you, see you posting round your garden walks or sitting *netting* in your parlour, and thinking of your absent friends.
See Ward, (Latham.)

Mrs. Sparat *netting* at the fire-side, in a side saddle attitude, with one foot in a cotton stirrup.
Dickens, Hard Times, I. 11.

2. To use the net in capturing game as an art or industry: as, he *nets* for a living.

net² (net), *a.* [Also *nett*; < F. *net* = It. *netto* (< D. G. Sw. *Dan. netto*), clean, clear, neat, < L. *nitidus*, shining, sleek, neat: see *neat*²; an earlier form from the same source.] 1. Clear; pure; unadulterated; neat: as, *net* (unadulterated) wines.

Ct. Nay, look what a nose he hath.
He. My nose is *net* crimson.
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth.

Nett ivory
Without adorne of gold or silver bright
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 30.

2. Clear of anything extraneous; with all deductions (such as charges, expenses, discounts, commissions, taxes, etc.) made: as, *net* profits or earnings; *net* proceeds; *net* weight.

Aesthetic enjoyment is a *net* addition to the sum of life's pleasures.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 523.

3. Lowest; not subject to further deduction or discount: as, these prices are *net*. — **Net measure**, in architecture, measure in which no allowance is made for finishing. In the work of artificers, measure in which no allowance is made for the waste of materials. — **Net proceeds**, the amount or sum left from the sale of goods after every charge is paid. — **Net profits**, what remains as the clear gain of any business adventure, after deducting the capital invested in the business, the expenses incurred in its management, and the losses sustained by its operation. — **Net stock**, the net proceeds of a fishing trip after all expenses have been deducted. — **Net weight**, the weight of merchandise after allowance has been made for casks, bags, cases, or any inclosing material.

* **net**³ (net), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *netted*, pp. *netting*. [*net*², *a.*] To gain or produce as clear profit: as, to *net* a thousand dollars in a business transaction; the sale *netted* a hundred dollars.

net-berth (net'berth), *n.* The space or room occupied in the water by a net while fishing, equivalent to the superficial extent of the area in which a fish may be taken, and differing somewhat from the whole area represented by the dimensions of the net.

net-braider (net'brä-dër), *n.* One who makes nets.

Net-briders, or those that have no clothes to wrangle their hides in or bread to put in their mouths but what they earn and get by braiding of nets.
See, Leitch Stille.

net-cault (net'käl), *n.* 1. A mode of hair-dressing: same as *crepinin*. — 2. A net.

net-cutter (net'küt-er), *n.* A device attached to the nose of a torpedo for cutting a torpedo-net.

nete¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *neat*¹.
nete², *a.* A Middle English form of *neat*².

nete³ (net'ä), *n.* [*<* Gr. *nete*, contr. of *netar* (see *ropä*, chord), form. of *netar*, last. < **ne*, new; see *new*.] In *anc. Gr. music*, the upper tone of the disjunct tetrachord; so called because it was the last or uppermost tone of the earlier and simpler systems. Its pitch is supposed to have been about equivalent to the modern E next above middle C. See *tetrachord*.

net-fern (net'fern), *n.* A name sometimes applied to species of the genus *Gleichenia*.

net-fish (net'fish), *n.* 1. A fish, as the cod, taken in nets: opposed to *trawl-fish* and *huck-fish* (Gloucester, Massachusetts). — 2. The basket-fish or Medusa's-head, a many-armed cephalopod. *J. Winthrop.*

net-fisherman (net'fish'er-man), *n.* One who fishes with a net, as distinguished from one who uses the line.

net-fishery (net'fish'er-i), *n.* A place where net-fishing is done; also, the business of fishing with a net.

net-fishing (net'fish'ing), *n.* The act, process, or industry of fishing with nets, whether move-

ble or fixed. Net-fishing is regulated, and in some instances prohibited, by legislation.

netheless, *adv.* A variant of *netheless*.

Netheless, let them as Gods name feeds on their own fully, so they needs not to darken the beams of others glow.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Epistle.

nethe-most, *a. superl.* An obsolete variant of *nethermost*.

nether¹ (neth'er), *adv.* [ME. *nether*, *nithur*, < AS. *nithur*, *nithur*, *nithur* = OS. *nithur* = OFries. *nithur*, *neder* = D. *neder* = MLG. *neder* = OHG. *nidar*, MHG. *nider*, G. *nieder* = Icel. *níðr* = Sw. *neder* = Dan. *neder* = Goth. **nithar* (not recorded), downward; with compar. suffix -*ther* = L. -*ter*, -*terus* = Gr. -*τερος*, and connected with several later forms with other suffixes, as AS. *neothan*, down, beneath, from beneath, *neothane*, beneath = OS. *nithana* = MLG. *niden*, *niden* = OHG. *nidana*, MHG. *niden*, *niden*, G. *niden*, below, beneath = Icel. *níðan*, from beneath = Sw. *nedan* = Dan. *neden*, beneath, *ned*, down (see *beneath*, *aneath*, *neath*); from a stem **ni*, Skt. *ni*, downward. The stem occurs in *nest*¹, q. v.] Downward; down.

And nithful neddre, loth an lithur,
Mid gelidon an hise brest nether.
Genesis and Exodus, I. 370.

No warp thu me nait nether into helle.
St. Marthe's (ed. Cockayne), p. 17.

nether¹ (neth'er), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *neather*, *neyther*; < ME. *nethere*, < AS. *nethere*, *neothra* = OS. *nithiri* = OFries. *nithere*, *neder*, *neer* = D. *neder* = MLG. *nederre* = OHG. *nidari*, *nidri*, *nideri*, MHG. *nidere*, *nider*, G. *nieder* = Sw. *nedri*, *neder* = Dan. *neder*, *ndi*, lower; from the adv.: see *nether*¹, *adv.*] 1. Lower; under; opposed to *upper*: as, the *nether* millstone.

Oh, that some drawing in your *nether* lip there
Forechew in goodness, lady!
Fletcher (and another), Nice Valour, I. 1.

Stilenna the Jester sat at the *nether* end of the table.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 70.

These gentlemen and ladies sat on the *nether* part of the rock.
See Hall, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 21.

We were now in the *nether* principality of the kingdom of Naples, and in the ancient Lucania.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 202.

2. Pertaining to the regions here below; earthly.

This shows you are above,
You justify, that these our *nether* crimes
So speedily can venge.
Shak., Lear, IV. 2. 70.

3. Pertaining to the lower regions or hell; infernal.

This *nether* empire: which might rise,
By policy and long process of time,
In emulation opposite to heaven.
Milton, P. L., II. 200.

Nether house, the lower house, as of a parliamentary assembly: opposed to *upper house*. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 100.*

nether² (neth'er), *v. t.* [*<* ME. **nitheren*, *nitheren*, *nith*, *nitheren*, < AS. *nitharian*, *nitharian*, *nitharian*, bring low, humiliate, accuse, condemn (= OHG. *niderran*, bring low, humiliate, condemn = Icel. *nidra*, put down), < *nith*, down, below, *nether*: see *nether*¹, *adv.*] Hence dial. *nidder*, q. v.] To bring low; humiliate.

nether² (neth'er), *n.* A variant of *neder*¹, *neder*, *adder*.

nethermost, *a. superl.* [ME. = OHG. *nidaröst*, MHG. *niderst*, *niderst* = Icel. *níðestr*, *nitr* = Sw. Dan. *nederst*; superl. of *nether*¹, *a.*] Lowest; nethermost.

Pro the *nethermost* (var. *nethermost*) letter to the upper
Chaucer, Boethius, I. prose. 1.

nether-formed (neth'er-förmd), *a.* In *geol.*, hypogene.

Netherlander (neth'er-lan-dër), *n.* [= D. and Flem. *Niederlander* = G. *Niederländer* = Sw. *Nederlander* = Dan. *Nederlander*; see *Netherland* (= D. and Flem. *Nederland* = G. *Niederland* = Sw. Dan. *Nederland*), in pl. *Netherlands*, the Low Countries (see *nether*¹, *a.*, and *land*¹, 4. *cerl.*) A native or an inhabitant of the Netherlands or Holland, a kingdom of Europe situated near the North Sea, west of Germany and north of Belgium; an inhabitant of the Netherlands in an extended sense, including, besides the present kingdom, the former Spanish and Austrian Netherlands (now the kingdom of Belgium).

The *Netherlanders* set balls for the eye: they represent either pleasant objects, or such as are reviled — saints and prophets.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 19.

Netherlandish (neth'er-lan-dish), *a.* [= D. *Niederländisch* = G. *Niederländisch* = Sw. *Nederländsk* = Dan. *Nederlandske*; see *Netherland* (see *Netherlander*) + -ish.] Pertaining to the Netherlands or to the Netherlanders.

netherlings (neth'er-ling), *n. pl.* [*<* *nether*¹ + -ling]. Cf. *nether-stock*.], stockings. *Hickens, [Ludicrous.]*

nethermore (neth'er-môr), *a. compar.* [*<* *nether*¹ + -more]. Lower. [*Rare.*]

For them the *nethermore* abyss receives.
For glory none the damned would have from them.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, III. 41.

nethermost (neth'er-most), *a. superl.* [*<* *nether*¹ + -most]. In ME. *nethermost*, *nethermost*, < AS. *nithmost*, *nithmost*, *nethermost*, lowest, superl. to *nether*, *nether*, *nether*; see *nether*¹. Cf. *nethermore*.] Lowest; undermost: as, the *nethermost* hell.

When I have cut the carls, then mark the *nethermost* of the greatest heap.
Greene, Art of Country Catching.

Thither he flies,
Undaunted to meet there whatever power
Or spirit of the *nethermost* abyss
Might in that noise reside.
Milton, P. L., II. 204.

That he might humble himself to the *nethermost* state of contempt, he chose to descend from the seat of Abraham.
South, Sermons, VIII. 2.

Back to the *nethermost* caves retreated the bellowing ocean.
Longfellow, Evangeline, I. 2.

nether-stock (neth'er-stok), *n.* [*<* *nether*¹ + -stock]. 1. The lower part of the hose or leg-covering, as distinguished from the trunk-hose, or thigh-covering: usually in the plural.

A pleasant old courtier wearing . . . a long beaked doublet hanging down to his thighs, & an high pair of silke *nether-stocks*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 207.

2. The stocking as distinguished from the breeches: usually in the plural.

They are clad in Scale skins, . . . with their breeches and *nether-stocks* of the same. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 401.*

For I lead this life long, I'll see *nether-stocks*, and mend them and look them too.
Shak., I. Ham. IV. 4. 150.

nether-vort (neth'er-vört), *n.* Undergrowth; coppice.

Nether vort, which is properly all manner of underwoods, bushes, thorns, etc.
W. Nelson, Laws concerning Game, p. 231. (Sney's Dict.)

netherward, **netherwards** (neth'er-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [= D. *nederwaerts* = MLG. *nederwaert* = OHG. *nidarwaert*, *nidarwaert*, MHG. *niderwaert*, *niderwaert*, G. *niederwärts*; see *nether*¹ + -ward, -wards.] In a downward direction; downward.

Nethinim (neth'i-nim), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nethinim*, pl. of *nethin*, what is given, a slave of the temple, < *nathan*, give.] Persons employed in menial offices in the ancient Jewish temple service, chiefly in hewing wood and drawing water to be used in the sacrifices.

netify (net'i-fi), *v. t.* [Also *netify*; < OF. *netifier*, make clean or neat, < *net*, neat, + -*fier*, E. -*fy*.] To render neat.

net-loom (net'loom), *n.* A machine for weaving network.

net-maker (net'mä-ker), *n.* [*<* ME. *nette maker*.] One whose business is the making of nets.

Net-makers' knife, a short cutting blade having at place of a handle a ring at the end to fit over one finger.

net-making (net'mä-king), *n.* The net, art, or industry of making nets. Nets were formerly made by the aid of a flat piece of wood and a needle with two eyes and a notch at each end to prevent the twine from slipping as it was looped and knotted around the piece of wood. Most of the nets now used are woven on a net-loom, invented by Paterson of Musselburgh, Scotland, in 1820.

net-masonry (net'mä-sün-ri), *n.* Reticulated bond, the joints of which resemble in appearance the meshes of a net; open reticulation.

net-mender (net'men-dër), *n.* One whose business is the mending of nets.

net-shore (net'shor), *n.* Forks of wood upon which nets are set for game. *Nomenclator.*

net-structure (net'struk-čür), *n.* In *Uthol*, same as *mesh-structure*.

net-suke (net'suk-ä), *n.* [Jap.] A small knob or button, of horn, wood, ivory, or other material, often elaborately carved or inlaid, lacquered, or decorated with enamel, used by the Japanese as a bob or toggle in connection with a cord for suspending a tobacco-pouch, ink, or similar article in the belt or girdle.

Nothing will satisfy the desire for *net-sukes* when it comes to the net.
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1882, p. 20.

Many of the *net-sukes* are real sketches direct from nature and a good ivory carving carries around with him on his daily walks pen and ink and not book, finding subjects in daily life in street or canal to be finished in ivory.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 712.

nett (net), *a.* A former spelling of *net*², still occasionally used.

netted (net'ed), *p. a.* [*<* *net*¹ + -ed².] 1. Made into a net or network; formed of meshes or open stitches; reticulated.

I make the netted sunbeam dance
Against my sandy shallows.

Tennyson, *The Brook*.

*2. Covered or provided with a net: as, a *netted* window.—3. Caught in a net, as fish; kept in a net, as turtles for sale.—4. Covered or marked with a network of intersecting lines; reticulate; cancellated: as, the *netted* wings of a dragon-fly.—5. Forming a network; intersecting: as, the *netted* veins of an insect's wings.

netted-carpet (net'ed-kar'pet), *n.* A moth, *Cutaria reticulata*.

netted-veined (net'ed-vand), *a.* In bot., having a reticulated venation; traversed by fine nerves (nervilles) disposed like the threads of a net, a character common to most dicotyledons and rarely occurring in other plants. See *reticulation*.

netter (net'er), *n.* One who makes or uses nets.
The only persons interested in the trade are the exporters, and the netters and makers employed by them.

Quarterly Rec., CLEVEL., 86.

nettlet, *a.* An obsolete variant of *nettle*.

netting (net'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *net*, *v.*]

1. A net; a piece of network, as of cord or wire; an openwork fabric, as for a hammock, a screen, etc. Specifically: (a) A fine light fabric, as of gauze or muslin; as, mosquito *netting*. (b) *pl. Naut.*: (1) A network of ropes formerly stretched along the upper part of a ship's quarter to hold hammocks when not in use; hence sometimes called *hammock-netting*. The name *hammock-netting* is still applied to the wooden or iron compartments or boxes on the upper railing of a ship, although the nettings have not been used for many years. (2) A sort of network of wire or rope stretched around a ship above the rail during an engagement, to keep off boarders; hence called *boarding-netting*. (3) A network of light rope stretched over a ship's deck during an engagement, to prevent injuries from falling spars, splinters, etc. Specifically called *splinter-netting*.

2. The art or process of making nets or net-work; net-making. **Darned netting**, an imitation of darned lace made by embroidering with a darning-needle upon plain netting, and much used for window-curtains and the like, which are often called *lace curtains*, etc. **Diamond netting**, netting of the plaited kind, in which the meshes are of uniform size and square or lozenge-shaped. **Grecian netting**, a kind of netting used for making small articles of silk, and larger articles, such as curtains, of cotton. It consists of flat meshes of two different sizes. *Diag. Needlework*. **Mignonette netting**. See *mignonette*.

netting-machine (net'ing-ma-shén'), *n.* 1. A net-loom.—2. A machine by means of which the action of the hands in netting is imitated, and a fabric is produced secured by knots at the intersections of the lines. In general, the name *netting-machine* is given to any machine producing the net or background of lace.

netting-needle (net'ing-ne'dl), *n.* A kind of shuttle used in netting.

Nettion (net'-i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *netton*, a duck.]

Ancient Egyptian Netting-needles.

dim. of *netta*, a duck; see *anas*.] A genus of very small and pretty ducks of the family *Anatidae* and the subfamily *Anatinae*, containing such as *N. crecca* of Europe and the similar *N. carolinensis* of North America; the green-winged teal. See *teal*.

nettle¹ (net'l), *n.* [*<* ME. *nettle*, *netle*, < AS. *nettle*, *netle* = D. *netel* = MLG. *netele*, *nettele* = OHG. *netzela*, *netala*, MHG. *netzel*, G. *nessel* = Dan. *netle* (for 'netle') = Sw. *nessla* (after G., the reg. form being 'netla'); with dim. suf-

fix -el (-la), from a simple form seen in OHG. *netza*, a nettle; root unknown; perhaps connected with *netl*. The OPruss. *netlis*, Lith. *netere*, Ir. *netuid*, nettle, appear to be unrelated. Skeat assumes an orig. initial *h*, and compares Gr. *ἄνθη*, a nettle, and E. *netl* (AS. *hnetl*); but if there were an orig. initial *h*, it would appear in OHG. and AS., as in other cases.] 1. A herbaceous plant of the genus *Urtica*, armed with stinging hairs. *U. dioica* is the common, great, or stinging nettle, native in the northern Old World, naturalized in the United States and elsewhere. This plant is now somewhat cultivated in Germany for its fiber, which, properly dressed, is fine and silky. The tender shoots are not infrequently used as a pot herb. This and the small nettle, *U. urens*, were formerly in use as diuretics and acrid agents. The Roman nettle of southern Europe is *U. pilulifera*. *U. cannabina* of Siberia is locally utilized as a fiber plant.

Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower, safety.
Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 3. 10.
The Earth doth not always produce Roses and Lilies,
but she brings forth also Nettles and Thistles.
Howell Letters I. vi. 55.

2. One of several plants of other genera of the nettle family (*Erticaeae*); any nettle-like plant; generally with a qualifying word. **Chill nettle**. See *chill*. **False nettle**, *Lamium cylindricum*. [*U. S.*] **In dock, our nettle**. See *dock*. **Neigherry nettle**, the East Indian *Girardinia (Girardinia) heliophylla*. It yields a fine white and glossy strong fiber, locally important. **Nettle broth**, **nettle porridge**, a dish made with nettles cut early in the season before they show any flowers.

There we did eat some nettle porridge, which was made on purpose to day for some of their coming, and was very good.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 27, 1661.

nettle¹ (net'l), *v. t.* & *pp.* *nettted*, *pp.* *netttling*. [*<* ME. *netten*; < *nettle*, *n.*] To sting; irritate or vex; provoke; pique.

I am whipped and scourged with rods,
Nettled and stung with pines, when I hear
Of this vile pollution, Bolognabrook.

Shak., I Hen. IV., I. 3. 240.

She hath so nettled the King that all the doctors in the country will scarce cure him.

Beau and Fl., Philaster, II. 4.

Nay, I know this nettles you now, but answer me, is it not true?

II. Jonson, Poenaster, I. 1.

She was not a little nettled at this my civility, which passed over her head.

Shaks., Lover, No. 7.

I, tho' nettled that he seemed to stir
With gurgulous eyes and oily countenance
Our formal compact, yet, not less, . . .
Went forth again with both my friends.

Tennyson, Princess, I.

nettle² (net'l), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *knittle*, 2.

nettle-bird (net'l-berd), *n.* A little bird which creeps about hedges among the nettles, as the whitethroat, *Sylvia curruca*, or the blackcap, *S. atricapilla*. [*Local, Eng.*]

nettle-blight (net'l-blit), *n.* The *Ecdium urticae*, a parasitic fungus common on nettles.

nettle-butterfly (net'l-but-er-flī), *n.* A common European butterfly, *Pieris urticae*. The cosmopolitan *Pieris cardui* and *P. atalanta*, whose larvae feed on nettles, are also sometimes known by this name.

nettle-cell (net'l-sel), *n.* A stinging-cell or thread-cell, one of the urticating organs of a nettle-fish; a cnida or nematocyst.

nettle-cloth (net'l-kloth), *n.* A thick cotton cloth which, when jammed, is used instead of leather for waist belts, vizards for caps, etc.

nettle-creeper (net'l-kre-'per), *n.* Same as *nettle-bird*.

nettle-fever (net'l-to-'ver), *n.* Urticaria.

nettle-fish (net'l-fish), *n.* A jelly-fish; a sea-nettle; so called from its stinging or urticating.

nettle-geranium (net'l-jer-á-ni-um), *n.* See *geranium*.

nettle-leaf (net'l-lef), *n.* In bot., a leaf of ordinary rounded form but with the edge very deeply serrated in long sharp points.

nettle-monger (net'l-mung-'ger), *n.* Same as *nettle-bird*.

nettler (net'lér), *n.* [*<* *nettle* + *-er*] One who or that which stings, provokes, or irritates.
These are the nettlers, these are the blabbing Books that tell, though not half so yellow-fac'd.

Milnes, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

nettle-rash (net'l-rash), *n.* An eruption on the skin like that produced by the sting of a nettle; urticaria.

nettle-springs (net'l-sprinj), *n.* The nettle-rash. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

nettle-stuff (net'l-stuf), *n.* *Naut.*, a thin twist of two or three yarns, laid up or twisted by hand, and rubbed smooth. It is used for hammock-chairs and stops.

nettle-tap (net'l-tap), *n.* A moth, *Samolus*.

nettle-thread (net'l-thred), *n.* One of the stinging hairs of aculephs; a eucoel.

nettle-tree (net'l-tre), *n.* 1. A tree of the genus *Celtis* of the nettle family, chiefly the Old World species *C. australis* and the North American *C. occidentalis*; so named from the aspect of the leaves. The former is a desirable shade-tree, and its yellow-tinged wood is hard, dense, and fine-grained, suitable especially for turning and carving. See *hackberry* and *lotus tree*, 2.

2. An Australian tree of the genus *Laportea*. Two species, *L. alba* and *L. photinophylla*, are large trees, more or less stinging; a third, *L. urticoides*, is a small tree, the stinging hairs extremely violent. Also *tree-nettle*.

Jamaica nettle-tree, *Trema (Sponia) micrantha*.

nettlewort (net'l-wert), *n.* [*<* *nettle* + *-wort*.]

A plant of the nettle family (*Erticaeae*).

netting (net'ing), *n.* [*<* *nettle* + *-ing*.] In rope-making: (a) A method of spinning or twisting together the ends of two ropes so as to unite them with a seamless joint. (b) A system of tying in pairs the yarns when they are laid on the posts in a ropewalk, in order to prevent entanglement or confusion.

netty (net'i), *a.* [*<* *net* + *-y*.] Resembling a net; interlaced or interwoven like network; netted.

This reticulate or network was also considerable in the inward parts of man, not only from the first subterfuge, or warp of his formation, but in the netty fibers of the veins and vessels of life.

Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, III.

net-veined (net'vand), *a.* 1. In entom., displaying numerous veins or nervures tending to form a more or less confused network on the surface, the principal longitudinal veins being almost lost, as in the wings of certain *Hemiptera* and many *Orthoptera*; opposed to *parallel-veined*.—2. In bot., same as *reticulate*.

net-winged (net'wingd), *a.* In entom., having netted or net-veined wings; specifically, neuropterous.

network (net'wérk), *n.* 1. Anything formed in the manner of presenting the appearance of a net or of netting; work made of intersecting lines which form meshes or open spaces like those of a net; an openwork or reticulated fabric, structure, or appearance; interlacement; technically, anastomosis; inosculation; rete; as, a *network* of veins or nerves; a *network* of railways. See *ent* under *interlaced*.

Her hair, which is plaited in bands within golden network, is surrounded by a truly beautiful crown.
Eugene, *Brit.*, VI. 460.

The woven leaves

Make network of the dark blue light of day.

Shelley, Alastor.

2. Netting decorated with darned work or other needlework. Compare *net embroidery*, under *net*.—3. Work in metal or other tenacious and ductile material resembling a net in having large openings divided by slender solid parts. Compare *fretwork*.

Beautiful network of perforated steel

Hamilton, *Sole Ent.*, 1882, No. 196.

Darned network. (a) Same as *darned netting*. (b) Ornamental threadwork used as a ground for various kinds of embroidery, especially when a set of parallel threads are made into a netting by other threads worked across them with the needle.

neuetter, *n.* An old spelling of *newt*.

neuf, *n.* An error for *neuf*. See *neuf*.

Neufchâtel cheese. See *cheese*.

neuft, *n.* An obsolete variant of *newt*.

neuk (nük), *n.* A Scotch form of *nook*.

neuma (nu'mä), *n.* [ML.: see *neume*.] Same as *neume*.

neumatic (nü-mat'ik), *a.* [*<* *neume* + *-atic*.] (f. *pneumatic*.) In music, of or pertaining to neumes. See *Neumatic notation*.

neume (nüm), *n.* [*<* ME. *neume*, *norme*, *neume*, < OF. *neume*, "a sound, song, or close of song after an anthem" (Cotgrave), < ML. *pneuma*, also *neupma*, *neuma*, a song, a sign in music, < Gr. *πνευμα*, breath, breathing; see *pneuma*. In the sense of 'sign,' some compare Gr. *σημα*; a nod.] 1. Modulation of the voice in singing. *Nominale M.* (Halliwell.)

Neume (var. *neume*, *norme*) of a song, *neupma*.

Prompt. Par., p. 336.

2. In music: (a) A sign or character used in early medieval music to indicate a tone or a phrase. A large number of these characters were used, more or less complicated in form and meaning. They were first written alone over the text to be sung, but soon one and then two or more horizontal lines were added to indicate some fixed pitch, as F or C. Neumes were in use as early as the eighth century; their origin is obscure. They were the first important step toward a graphic musical notation in which relative pitch should be indicated by relative position on a page. They passed over gradually into the more definite figures and the staff-notation of later times. The earlier examples cannot be deciphered with entire certainty. (b) A melodic phrase or



Upper Part of a Fruiting Stem of Nettle (*Urtica dioica*). a, the male flower; b, the female flower; c, a stinging hair, taken from the leaf, highly magnified.

division, sung to a single syllable, especially at the end of a clause or sentence; a sequence. [In this sense also *pneuma*.]

neumic (nū'mik), *a.* [*neume* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to neumes: as, *neumatic notation*.

neura, *n.* Plural of *neuron*.

neurad (nū'rad), *adv.* [*neur(al)* + *-ad*.] Toward the neural axis or neural side of the body, in direction or relative position: opposed to *hemad*.

neuradynamia (nū'ra-dī-nā'mī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *δύναμις*, weakness: see *odynemia*.] Neurasthenia.

neuradynamic (nū'ra-dī-nā'mī-ik), *a.* [*neuradynamia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or suffering from neuradynamia.

neuramia, **neuramic**. See *neuremia*, *neuremic*.

neural (nū'ral), *a.* [*neuron* (= *L. nervus*), a sinew, nerve (see *neuro*), + *-al*. Cf. *neural*.]

1. Pertaining to nerves or the nervous system at large; nervous.—2. Specifically, of or relating to the cerebrospinal nervous system of a vertebrate. Hence.—3. Situated on that side of the body, with reference to the vertebral axis, on which the brain and spinal cord lie: dorsal or tergal; opposed to *ventral*, *sternal*, *visceral*, or *hemal*.—4. In *physiol.*, done or taking place in the nerves.—**Neural arch**, the arch of a vertebra which incloses and protects the corresponding part of the spinal cord, consisting essentially of a pair of neurapophyses, to which various other apophyses are usually added, as diapophyses, xiphiapophyses, etc.: opposed to *hemal arch*; also extended to a similar segment of the skull by those who hold the vertebrate theory of the skull according to which, for example, the occipital and supraoccipital bones are parts of the neural arch of the hindmost cranial vertebra. See cuts under *endosteolite* and *dermal*.—**Neural axis**, canal, lamina, mollusks, etc. See the nouns.—**Neural spine**, the spinous process of a vertebra, developed at the junction of a pair of neurapophyses, over the neural canal: usually single and median, sometimes paired or bilid; opposed to *hemal spine*. See cuts under *cervical*, *endosteolite*, *lamina*, *ostapace*, *Chelonia*, and *pleurospindula*.—**Neural tremors**, **neural mits**, in *psichol.* See the quotation.

If . . . we . . . confine ourselves to the Nervous System, we may represent the molecular movements of the bioplasm by the *neural tremors* of the psychoplasm: these tremors are what I call *neural mits*, the raw material of Consciousness, its several neural groups formed by these units represent the organized elements of tissues. G. H. Lewis, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I, 108.

neuralgia (nū'ral'jī-ā), *n.* [Also *neuralgia*; = *F. neuralgie* = *Sp. neuralgia* = *Pg. neuralgia* = *It. neuralgia*, < NL. *neuralgia*, < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] A pain, corresponding frequently to the distribution of some one nerve, which is not due immediately and simply to excessive stimulation of the nerve or nerves involved by some gross or extra-neurotic lesion, but to a nutritive or other molecular change in the nerves themselves or their central connections. The pain is usually paroxysmal, varying in intensity, and described as shooting, stabbing, boring, burning, or deep-seated. Neuralgia is largely confined to adult life, is more frequent in women than in men, and is especially apt to occur in neurotic individuals. It is induced by cold, exhaustion from overwork, worry, over-lactation, mental shock, lack of food and rest, anemia, malaria, alcohol, lead, and glycidemia. In addition to this so-called *idiopathic neuralgia*, *symptomatic neuralgia* is sometimes used to designate neuralgiform pains incident to some gross lesion. Ciliary, intercostal, etc., neuralgia. See the adjective.

neuralgic (nū'ral'jīk), *a.* [*neuralgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected by neuralgia: as, *neuralgic pains*; a *neuralgic patient*.

neuralgiform (nū'ral'jī-fōrm), *a.* Resembling or of the nature of neuralgia.

neuralgy (nū'ral'jī), *n.* Same as *neuralgia*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

neuralist (nū'ral-ist), *n.* [*neural* + *-ist*.] A neuropath.

neuramöba (nū'ra-mē'bā), *n.*; pl. *neuramöbæ* (-bē). [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL. *amöba*: see *amöba*, 3.] A nerve-cell regarded as an organism of the morphic valence of an amöba: correlated with *myamöba* and *osteomöba*. *Conus*, 1884.

neuronal (nū'ra-nal), *a.* [*neuron*, nerve, + *L. anus*, anus: see *anal*.] Of or relating to the outlet of the canal of the neural cord of a vertebrate embryo.

A current of water, which escaped by the neuronal canal (as in larval Amphioxus). *Buoy. Brit.*, XXIV, 164.

neurapophyseal (nū'rap-ō-fēz'ī-al), *a.* [*neurapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a neurapophysis.

neurapophysis (nū'ra-pōf'ī-sis), *n.*; pl. *neurapophyses* (-sēz). [*neuron*, nerve, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot, process: see *apophyse*.] In *anat.*, a process or part of a vertebra which,

meeting its fellow in midline over the centrum of the vertebra, constitutes a neural arch and completes a neural canal. A neurapophysis consists essentially of the parts of a vertebra known in human anatomy as the *pedicle* and *lamina*; it usually bears other apophyses, as diapophyses or transverse processes, xiphiapophyses or oblique or articular processes, and is usually surmounted by a neural spine or spinous process. See cut under *cervical*.

neurasthenia (nū'ras-the-nī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἀσθένεια*, weakness: see *asthenia*.] In *med.*, nervous debility; nervous exhaustion.

neurasthenic (nū'ras-the-nīk), *a.* and *n.* [*neurasthenia* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to neurasthenia or nervous debility; affected or characterized by neurasthenia.

II. *n.* A person suffering from nervous debility.

Neurasthenics almost always gain by being a great deal in the open air. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Science*, V, 164.

neurasthenically (nū'ras-the-nī-kal-ī), *adv.* In a neurasthenic manner; as regards neurasthenia.

neuration (nū'ra-shūn), *n.* [*neuron*, a nerve, + *-ation*. Cf. *nerivation*.] 1. In *entom.*, *nervation*; venation, as of an insect's wing.—2. In *anat.*, the way or mode of distribution of nerves; the system of the nerves; *nervation*.

neuratrophia (nū'ra-trōf'ī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἀτροφία*, wasting: see *atrophy*.] Impaired nutrition of the nervous system, or of some part of it.

neuratrophic (nū'ra-trōf'īk), *a.* [*neuratrophia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to neuratrophia.

neurectomy (nū'rek'tō-mī), *n.* [*neuron*, a nerve, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, < *ἐκτείνω*, to extend, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνω*, *temno*, cut.] The operation of excising or cutting out a part of a nerve.

neuremia, **neuramia** (nū'rē-mī-ā), *n.* [NL. *neuremia*, < Gr. *νεῦρον*, a sinew, tendon, nerve, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A purely functional disease of the nerves. *Laycock*.

neuremic, **neuramic** (nū'rē'mīk), *a.* [*neuremia* + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected with neuremia.

neurenteric (nū'ren-ter'īk), *a.* [*neuron*, a nerve, + *ἐντερον*, intestine: see *enteric*.] Pertaining to the neuron and to the enteron; connecting the neural canal with the enteric tube.

Neurenteric canal or passage, the temporary passageway for communication which may persist for a time in vertebrates between the neural and the enteric tube. This connection leads from the hinder end of the neural tube into the enteric cavity, and is said to have been discovered by *Chamer*.

neurepithelial (nū'rep-i-thē'li-āl), *a.* See *neuroepithelial*.

neuriatry (nū'rī-ā-trī), *n.* [*neuron*, nerve, + *ιατρεία*, healing, < *ιατρίαν*, heal, < *ιατρίς*, a physician, see *iatric*.] The treatment of nervous diseases.

neuric (nū'rik), *a.* [*neuron*, a nerve, + *-ic*.] 1. Belonging to a nerve or to the nervous system; nervous.

Dr. Harey . . . has attempted to show that actual "neuric rays" are emitted by eyes and fingers, which are susceptible of reflection from mirrors, concentration by lenses, etc. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, Oct., 1886, p. 113.

2. Having a nervous system.

neuricity (nū'ris'ī-tī), *n.* [*neuric* + *-ity*.] The peculiar or essential properties or functions of nerves collectively; nerve-foren.

Neuricity is not electricity any more than is myocidity. *Owen, Comp. Anat.*, I, iv.

neuridine (nū'ri-dīn), *n.* [*neuron*, nerve, + *-idine* + *-ine*.] A ptomaine (C₁₀H₁₄N₂) commonly produced in the putrefaction of proteids. It forms crystalline salts with gold and platinum chloride, and when pure is not toxic in its effects.

neurilemma (nū'rī-lēm'ā), *n.*; pl. *neurilemmata* (-tā). [NL., prop. "neurilemma", < Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *λίμμα*, a husk, skin, < *λίανω*, strip, peel: see *lepis*.] 1. The delicate structureless sheath of a nerve-fiber; the primitive sheath, the sheath of Schwann.—2. The sheath of a nerve-funiculus; the perineurium.—3. Of the spinal cord, the pia mater.

neurilemmatic (nū'rī-lēm'ā-tīk), *a.* Pertaining to the neurilemma.

neurilemmitis (nū'rī-lēm'ā-mī-tis), *n.* [NL., < *neurilemma* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the neurilemma.

neurility (nū'rī-lī-tī), *n.* [= *F. neurilité*; as Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ίλη* + *-ιτης*.] The specific function of the nervous system—that of conducting stimuli.

We owe to Mr. Lewis our very best thanks for the stream which he has laid on the doctrine that nerve-fibre is ani-

form in structure and function, and for the word *neurility*, which expresses its common properties.

W. A. Osborn, *Lectures*, II, 189.

neurine, **neurin** (nū'rīn), *n.* [= *F. neurine*; as Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ίνη*, *-ίνη*.] 1. A ptomaine, and possibly also a leucocaine, having the formula (C₁₀H₁₄N₂)₂O₂.NOH. It has decided toxic properties.—2. A basic substance having the formula (C₁₀H₁₄N₂)₂O₂.OH.NOH: same as *cho-line*.

neurism (nū'rīzm), *n.* [*neuron*, nerve, + *-ισμός*.] Nerve-force. E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 20. [Rare.]

neuritic (nū'rīt'īk), *a.* [*neuritis* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with neuritis.

neuritis (nū'rīt'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ίτις*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a nerve.

Lipomatous neuritis, the condition of a nerve in which, as the terminal stage of an interstitial neuritis, there is an accumulation of fat in the newly formed connective tissue of the nerve. **Multiple neuritis**. See *multiple*. **Optic neuritis**, inflammation of the optic nerve, especially of its retinal termination, the optic papilla; papillitis.—**Rheumatic neuritis**, neuritis due to exposure to cold.

Neurobranchiata (nū'rō-brang-kī-ā'tā), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL. *branchiata*, having gills: see *branchiate*.] The so-called *Palaemonetes operculata*, or operculate palaemonid crustaceans, as of the families *Cyclostomatidae*, *Leucostomatidae*, and related forms.

neurobranchiate (nū'rō-brang-kī-āt), *a.* Pertaining to the *Neurobranchiata*, or having their characters.

neurocentral (nū'ro-sen'trāl), *a.* [*neuron*, nerve, + *κεντρικός*, center: see *central*.] Relating both to the neural arch and to the centrum of a vertebra. **Neurocentral suture**, the line on each side of the centrum along which a neurapophysis meets and fuses with the centrum. The body of a vertebra may be thus in part neurapophyseal.

neurocele (nū'ro-sēl), *n.* [*neuron*, nerve, + *-cele*, cavity: see *-cele*.] The entire hollow or system of cavities of the cerebrospinal axis.

neurocelian (nū'ro-sēli-ān), *a.* [*neurocele* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the neurocele.

neurocrane (nū'ro-kran), *n.* [*neuron*, nerve, + *κρανίον*, skull, cranium: see *cranium*.] The brain-case; the cranium as distinguished from the facial and chondrocranial parts of the skull.

For the three segments of the cranium, forming a vaulted tubular brain-case, or *neurocrane*, are morphologically complete without the intervention of a chondrocranium. *Conus, Amer. Jour. Otol.*, IV, 19.

neurocranial (nū'ro-kran'ī-āl), *a.* [*neurocrane* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the neurocrane. *Conus*.

neurodeatrophia (nū'rō-de-ā-trōf'ī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, like sinews or nerves (see *neuro*), + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy.] Atrophy of the retina.

neurodynamis (nū'rō-dī-nā'mī-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *δύναμις*, power.] Nervous energy.

neuro-epithelial (nū'ro-ep-i-thē'li-āl), *a.* [*neuron*, nerve, + *E. epithelial*.] Pertaining to the endings of nerves in the skin where special modifications of both the nervous and the epidermal tissues result. Neuroepithelial structures are especially characteristic of the skin of water-breathing vertebrates, and consist of end buds and neurohillocks or neuroamöbæ. Preferably *neuroepithelial*.

neuro-epithelium (nū'ro-ep-i-thē'li-um), *n.* [*neuron*, nerve, + *E. epithelium*.] Neuroepithelial tissue.

neuroglia (nū'ro-glī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *γλία*, glue: see *glue*.] The peculiar sustentacular tissue of the cerebrospinal axis.

neurogliac (nū'ro-glī-āk), *a.* [*neuroglia* + *-ac*.] Having the character of neuroglia.

neurogliar (nū'ro-glī-ār), *a.* [*neuroglia* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to neuroglia.

neurography (nū'ro-grāf'ī-ā), *n.* [*neuron*, nerve, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] Descriptive neurology; a description of or treatment on nerves.

neurohypnologist (nū'rō-hīp-nōl'ō-jist), *n.* [*neurohypnology* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in or who practices induction of the hypnotic state. Also *neurohypnologist*.

neurohypnology (nū'rō-hīp-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*neuron*, nerve, + *ὑπνος*, sleep, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*,



Third Cervical Vertebra of Young *Ichthya*, the pleural slightly separated: *nc*, neurocentral suture; *na*, neural arch; *c*, centrum; *l*, lamina; *sp*, spinous process; *op*, opercular canal.

speak: see -ology.] 1. Knowledge or investigation of hypnolism.—2. The means or process employed for inducing the hypnotic state. See *hypnotism*.

Also *neuryhypnology*.

neurohypnotism (nū-rō-hip'no-tizm), *n.* [*Gr. νευρον, nerve, + E. hypnotism.*] Same as *hypnotism*.

neuroid (nū'roid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. νευροειδής, νευροειδής, like a sinew, sinewy, C. νευρον, sinew, nerve, + ειδής, form.*] 1. *a.* Resembling a nerve, or the substance of the nerves.

II. *n.* One of the pair of distinct neural elements which compose the neural arch of a vertebrate; a neuropophysis; correlated with *pleurod.* *Gr. Haur, Amer. Nat.*, XXI, 945.

neurokeratin (nū-rō-ker'at-in), *n.* [*Gr. νευρον, nerve, + κηρας (keras), horn, + ιν, -in.*] A substance allied to keratin. It forms the sheath of Schwann and the inner sheath about the axis cylinder, as well as the connecting-lamellae traversing the myelin between those, but is found in largest quantity in the white substance of the brain.

neurological (nū-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. νευρολογία, νευρολογία, Of or pertaining to neurology.*]

neurologist (nū-rō-lō'j-ist), *n.* [*Gr. νευρολογία, νευρολογος, One who is versed in neurology.*]

neurology (nū-rō-lō'j-ē), *n.* [*Gr. Νη, νηρολογία (Ngr. νηρολογία), C. Gr. νευρον, nerve, + λογία, C. λογία, speak: see -ology.*] Scientific knowledge or investigation of the form and functions of the nervous system in sickness and in health.

neuroma (nū-rō'mā), *n.*; pl. *neuromata* (-mā-tā). [*NL., C. Gr. νευρον, nerve, + -μα, -ma.*] 1. A tumor formed of nervous tissue.—2. A fibroma developed on a nerve.

neuromalacia (nū-rō-mā-lā-si-ā), *n.* [*NL., C. Gr. νευρον, nerve, + μαλακία, softness.*] Softening of nervous tissue.

neuromast (nū-rō-māst), *n.* [*Gr. νευρον, nerve, + μαστός, a hillock.*] In *zool.*, a neuro-epithelial sense-organ, or modified epidermal tract, specialized as a sensitive surface or area. It may be free on the general surface of the integument, or more or less covered in a special case or invagination of the epidermis, or even entirely withdrawn from the epidermis into canals of the corium, hence called *neuromastoid canals*. These canals may be strengthened by bones or scales developed about the site of the neuro-epithelial tract. Neuromasts are found in all fishes and aquatic amphibians, but not in the higher air-breathing vertebrates. Also called *nerve-hillock*.

neuromastic (nū-rō-māst'ik), *a.* [*Gr. νευρομαστικός, νευρομαστικός, Pertaining to or connected with neuromasts: as, neuromastic canals, into which these structures may be withdrawn; neuromastic bones or scales, developed in connection with neuromasts.*]

neuromata, *n.* Plural of *neuroma*.

neuromatous (nū-rō-mā-tus), *a.* [*Gr. νευροματώδης, νευροματώδης, Pertaining to or of the nature of a neuroma.*]

neuromere (nū-rō-mēr), *n.* [*Gr. νευρον, nerve, with ref. to neuron, + μέρος, a part.*] A segment or division of the neuron.

neuromerous (nū-rō-mēr-us), *a.* [*Gr. νευρομερής, νευρομερής, Segmented, as the neuron of a vertebrate; having or consisting of nervous metameres.*]

neuromimesis (nū-rō-mi-mē-sis), *n.* [*Gr. νευρομιμήσις, νευρομιμήσις, Imitation in neurotic patients of organic disease; nervous mimicry.*]

neuromimetic (nū-rō-mi-mē-tik), *n.* [*Gr. νευρομιμητικός, νευρομιμητικός, Pertaining to or exhibiting neuromimesis.*]

neuromuscular (nū-rō-mūs'ku-lār), *a.* [*Gr. νευρον, nerve, + L. musculus, muscle: see muscular.*] Pertaining to nerve and to muscle; especially, resembling or partaking of the nature both of nervous and of muscular tissue; having a character intermediate between that of muscle and that of nerve; representing or physiologically acting both as a nerve and as a muscle; as, the *neuromuscular cells* of the freshwater polyp (*Hydra*). In these cells, which exhibit the beginnings both of a nervous and of a muscular system in the indifference of such systems is seen; for every single cell is in part nervous, responding to stimuli, and in part muscular, or executive of movements which result from the stimulation of the other part. The middle filaments into which these neuromuscular cells are drawn out are called *fibers of Kienbohn*. The whole complex of the nervous and muscular systems of any animal is to be regarded as based upon and derived from this primitive, simple, and direct continuity of parts of a single neuromuscular form-continuity, one part functioning as a nerve and the other as a muscle. Also *neuromuscular*.

neuromyological (nū-rō-mi-olō'j-i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. νευρομυολογία, νευρομυολογία, Of or pertaining to neuromyology.*]

neuromyology (nū-rō-mi-olō'j-ē), *n.* [*Gr. νευρον, nerve, + μυς, muscle, + λογία, C. λογία, speak: see -ology. Cf. myology.*] A system of classifying and naming muscles with reference to the nerves; myology based upon neurology.

Neurology is the key to myology; and a *neuromyology* is practicable.

Cous and Shute, N. Y. Med. Record, XXXII, 93.

neuron (nū'ron), *n.*; pl. *neura* (-rā). [*NL., C. Gr. νευρον, nerve; see nerve.*] 1. The cerebro-spinal axis in its entirety; the whole of the encephalon and myelon, or brain and spinal cord, considered as one.—2. In *entom.*, a nerve of an insect's wing; a vein or costa.

neuronosis (nū-rō-nō'sis), *n.* [*NL., C. Gr. νευρον, nerve, + νόσος, disease.*] Any disease of the nervous system. Also *neuronous*.

neuropath (nū-rō-pāth), *n.* [*Gr. νευροπάθος, νευροπάθος, One who assigns to the nervous system an excessive if not exclusive responsibility for disease.—2. A person of a nervous organization liable to or exhibiting nervous disease.*]

neuropathic (nū-rō-pāth'ik), *a.* [*Gr. νευροπαθικός, νευροπαθικός, Of or pertaining to neuropathy.*]

neuropathical (nū-rō-pāth'ik-al), *a.* [*Gr. νευροπαθικός, νευροπαθικός, Same as neuropathic.*]

neuropathically (nū-rō-pāth'ik-al-ē), *adv.* In a neuropathic manner.

neuropathological (nū-rō-pāth'ik-al-ē), *a.* [*Gr. νευροπαθολογία, νευροπαθολογία, Pertaining to a diseased condition of the nervous system or some part of it.*]

neuropathologist (nū-rō-pāth'ik-al-ē-jist), *n.* [*Gr. νευροπαθολογία, νευροπαθολογός, One who is skilled in neuropathology.*]

neuropathology (nū-rō-pāth'ik-al-ē), *n.* [*Gr. νευροπαθολογία, νευροπαθολογία, C. νευρον, nerve, + παθος, suffering, + λογία, C. λογία, speak: see -ology. Cf. pathology.*] The sum of human knowledge concerning the diseases of the nervous system.

neuropathy (nū-rō-pā-thē), *n.* [*Gr. νευροπάθεια, νευροπάθεια, C. νευρον, nerve, + παθος, suffering.*] In *pathol.*, a general term for disease of the nervous system.

neurophysiological (nū-rō-fiz'i-olō'j-i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. νευροφυσιολογία, νευροφυσιολογία, Pertaining to neurophysiology.*]

neurophysiology (nū-rō-fiz'i-olō'j-ē), *n.* [*Gr. νευροφυσιολογία, νευροφυσιολογία, C. νευρον, nerve, + φυσιολογία, physiology.*] Physiology of the nervous system.

neuropodial (nū-rō-pōd'ē-al), *a.* [*Gr. νευροποδία, νευροποδία, Pertaining to neuropodia: as, a neuropodial cirrus or filament. See cuts under Polyp, prestomum, and pygidium.*]

neuropodium (nū-rō-pōd'ē-um), *n.*; pl. *neuropodia* (-ē). [*NL., C. Gr. νευρον, nerve, + ποδ- (pod-) = E. foot.*] One of the series of ventral or inferior foot-stumps of a worm; one of the lower parapodia of an annelid; a ventral out: opposed to *notopodium*. See *parapodium*.

neuropore (nū-rō-pōr), *n.* [*Gr. νευροπόρος, νευροπόρος, C. νευρον, nerve, + πόρος, pore.*] An orifice of communication between the neural canal and the exterior in the embryos of some animals. An anterior neuropore, where the brain remained last in connection with the epidermis, may correspond to the pineal body. In the lancelet it is a permanent opening. A posterior neuropore may be a neural orifice, or an occlusion of that orifice may be directed into a ventral canal.

neuropsychology (nū-rō-sī-kolō'j-ē), *n.* [*Gr. νευρον, nerve, + E. psychology.*] Neurology including psychology.

neuropsychopathic (nū-rō-sī-kolō'j-i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. νευροψυχωπάθος, νευροψυχωπάθος, Pertaining to disease of the nervous system, including those parts of it subserving psychic functions. Neuropsychopathic constitution, a permanent condition of irritable weakness of the nerve-centers, especially the higher or psychic ones, exhibiting itself in irregular sleep, exaggerated feeble reactions, liability to delirium and convulsions, headache, susceptibility to alcohol, diminished or exaggerated sexual instinct, self-consciousness, fickleness or emotional lack of determination, insane temperament or diathesis.*]

neuropter (nū-rō-p'tēr), *n.* [*NL.*] A neuropterous insect; a member of the order *Neuroptera*.

Neuroptera (nū-rō-p'tēr-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL., neut. pl. of "neuropterus," C. Gr. νευρον, nerve, + πτερον, a wing.*] An order of the class *Insecta*, founded by Linnaeus in 1748. It was originally composed of the genera *Libellula*, *Ephemer*, *Phanocera*, *Hemerobius*, *Myrmecoleon*, *Panorpia*, and *Raphidia* (*Raphidius*). The winged termite-like insect included in *Hemerobius*. The group thus constituted has suffered many changes, and entomologists are still far from agreed upon its proper definition. Fabricius included a distinct order *Coleoptera* for the Linnaean *Libellula* or dragon-flies. Kirby separated the Linnaean *Phanocera* or scud-like flies under the ordinal name *Trichoptera*. Stålman founded the order *Pseudoneuroptera* for those Linnaean neuropters whose metamorphosis is in-

complete and whose pupae are active. These distinctions left the *Neuroptera* to consist of the families *Scorpion*, *Hemerobidae*, *Hexagenidae*, *Myrmecoleonidae*, and *Panorpidae*. By some authors the *Phryganeidae* (the *Trichoptera* of Kirby) are still assigned to *Neuroptera*, though M. Lachm. Brauer, and others exclude them. The last-named authority has the largest following in restricting the order *Neuroptera* to the four families *Scorpionidae*, *Hemerobidae*, *Hexagenidae*, and *Myrmecoleonidae*, forming a separate order *Neuroptera* for the family *Panorpidae*, and leaving the *Trichoptera* out as a separate order. In this restricted sense the technical characters of the *Neuroptera* are—wings four in number and reticulate; labial palpi three jointed, the joints free, mandibles free; pupae distinctly mandibulate; and larva as in *Myrmecoleon*. These insects are all carnivorous in the larval state, and are either aquatic or terrestrial, the aquatic forms pupating terrestrially. See *cuts* under *Chrysope*, *Mantis*, and *nerure*.

neuropter (nū-rō-p'tēr), *a.* [*Gr. νευροπτερος, νευροπτερος, Same as neuropterous.*]

neuropteran (nū-rō-p'tēr-an), *n.* [*Gr. νευροπτερος, νευροπτερος, A neuropter.*]

Neuropteria (nū-rō-p'tēr-ia), *n.* [*NL., C. Gr. νευρον, nerve, + πτερος, fern.*] A genus of fossil ferns, established by Brongniart in 1828, very widely distributed, especially characteristic of the coal-measures (of Carboniferous age) in different parts of the world, and not passing above the Permian. The fronds are simple, bipinnate or tripinnate, the pinnae rounded, heart-shaped, or articulated at the base, the median nerve sometimes almost entirely wanting, and generally disappearing altogether before the point of the pinnae is reached—the nervation diverging from the base or from the middle nerve, fan-like and curving backward. In several species the main stem bears rounded or kidney-shaped leaflets, which were formerly referred to a distinct genus (*Neuropteris*). The fructification of *Neuropteris* has not yet been clearly made out. The genera *Neuropteris*, *Leclercqia*, *Diatylopteris*, and *Odontopteris* are referred by Lesqueris to the section of *Neuropteris*.

neuropterology (nū-rō-p'tēr-olō'j-ē), *n.* [*NL., C. Gr. νευροπτερολογία, νευροπτερολογία, C. νευρον, nerve, + λογία, C. λογία, speak: see -ology.*] That branch of entomology which treats of neuropterous insects.

neuropteron (nū-rō-p'tēr-on), *n.* [*NL.: see neuropterus.*] An insect of the order *Neuroptera*; a neuropter.

neuropterous (nū-rō-p'tēr-us), *a.* [*NL., C. Gr. νευροπτερος, C. Gr. νευρον, nerve, + πτερον, wing.*] Having conspicuous neurulation of the wings; netted-winged; specifically, pertaining to the *Neuroptera*, or having their characters. Also *neuropterul*. See *cut* under *nerure*.

neuropurpuric (nū-rō-p'p'ur-ik), *a.* [*Gr. νευρον, nerve, + NL. purpura + -ic.*] Pertaining to the nervous system and to purpura.—*Neuropurpuric fever*, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

neuroretinitis (nū-rō-rēt-i-nī'tis), *n.* [*NL., C. Gr. νευρον, nerve, + NL. retina, q. v., + -itis.*] Inflammation of the retina and the optic nerve.

neurothopter (nū-rō-r-thop'tēr), *n.* A member of the order *Neurothoptera*.

Neurothoptera (nū-rō-r-thop'tēr-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL., C. Gr. νευρον, nerve, + NL. Orthoptera.*] An order of fossil insects of the coal period, founded by C. Brongniart for the reception of numerous forms which resemble the modern leaf-insects or *Phasmidae*.

Neurothopterous (nū-rō-r-thop'tēr-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Neurothoptera*.

neurosial (nū-rō-sī-al), *a.* [*Gr. νευροσίαν, νευροσίαν, Of the nature of or pertaining to a neurosis; originating in the nervous system: as, neurosial disorders; the neurosial theory of gout.*]

neurose (nū'rōs), *a.* [*Gr. νευρον, nerve, + -ose, C. Gr. νευρον, nerve, + -ose, C. Gr. νευρον, nerve, + -ose, C. Gr. νευρον, nerve, + -ose.*] 1. In *bot.*, same as *nerred*.—2. In *entom.*, having many nervures or veins; applied specifically to an insect's wing when it has discal as well as marginal nervures. See *cut* under *nerure*.

neurosis (nū-rō'sis), *n.*; pl. *neuroses* (-sēs). [*NL., C. Gr. νευρον, nerve, + -osis.*] 1. A nervous disease without recognizable anatomical lesion, as epilepsy, hysteria, neuralgia, etc.—2. Normal action of a nerve; molecular change in a nerve or nerve-center.

neuroskelatal (nū-rō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [*Gr. νευροσκελετικός, νευροσκελετικός, Of or pertaining to the neuroskelaton: endoskelatal; skelatal, with special reference to the nervous system.*]

neuroskelaton (nū-rō-skel'e-ton), *n.* [*Gr. νευρον, nerve, + σκελετον, a dry body (skeleton): see skeleton.*] The endoskelaton of a vertebrate; the skeleton proper, or, as ordinarily understood, that which consists of the interior bony framework of the body, and is developed in special relation with and upon the pattern of the nervous system, serving to inclose and support the cerebrospinal axis and main nervous trunks; a term introduced by Cuvier in 1800. The term is correlated with *dermatoskelaton*, *myoskelaton*, and *aponeuroskelaton*. All the bones of "the skeleton"

of ordinary language are *neurological*. Compare *neurospastic* (nū-rō-spas'tik), *n.* [*Gr.* *neurospasmos*, drawn or actuated by strings, as a puppet, < *neipov*, a sinew, fiber, string, + *osmos*, verbal adj. of *osav*, draw out or forth; see *osmos*.] A puppet; a little figure put in motion by a string.

That outward form is but a *neurospast*.

Dr. H. More, Psychopathologia, I. II. 24.

neurospastic (nū-rō-spas'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *neurospast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or resembling a *neurospast*.

To those, with subtle wires and *neurospastic* springs, they give, now and then, various motions of head, and eyes, which they have made to weep.

Boslyn, True Religion, II. 261.

neuroterous (nū-rō'te-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Neuroterus*.

Neuroterus (nū-rō'te-rus), *n.* [*NL.* (Hartig, 1840).] A genus of hymenopterous gall-insects of the family *Cynipidae*, exhibiting parthenogenesis. Forms of one of the alternate generations are known as *Spathopoda*. *N. lentidarius* makes oak galls, the insect produced in which in turn makes galls of another kind, which yield *Spathopoda*. The *neuroterous* generation is represented only by females, the *spathegaster* by both sexes.

neurotherapeutics (nū-rō-thor-a-pū'tiks), *n.* [*Gr.* *neipov*, nerve, + *E.* *therapeutics*.] Therapeutics of nervous disease.

neurotherapy (nū-rō'ther-a-pi), *n.* [*Gr.* *neipov*, nerve, + *therapeia*, medical treatment.] Same as *neurotherapeutics*.

neurotic (nū-rō'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *neurosis* (-ot-) + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* 1. Relating to the nervous system or to neuroses; as, a *neurotic* disease.

All of us, in certain *neurotic* crises, hear music or see pictures or receive other striking and mysterious impressions.

New Princeton Rev., II. 156.

2. Prone to the development of neuroses.

The *neurotic* woman is sensitive, zealous, managing, self forgetful, wearing herself for others, the hysteric, whether languid or impulsive, is purposeless, introspective, and selfish. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 162.

3. Capable of acting on the nerves; nervine.

II. n. 1. A disease having its seat in the nerves.—2. A medicine for nervous affections; a nervine.

neurotomic (nū-rō-tom'i-ka), *a.* [*Gr.* *neurotomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to neurotomy.

neurotomy (nū-rō'tō-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* *neipov*, a tendon, sinew, nerve, + *-tōmē*, < *teivōv*, to cut.] In *surg.*, the division of a nerve.

neurotonic (nū-rō-ton'ik), *n.* [*Gr.* *neipov*, a nerve, + *E.* *tonic*.] A medicine employed to strengthen the nervous system.

neurotrophic (nū-rō'trōf'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *neipov*, nerve, + *trope*, nourishment.] Pertaining to or dependent on trophic influences coming through the nerves.

neurypnologist (nū-rip-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*Gr.* *neurypnology* + *-ist*.] Same as *neurypnologist*.

neurypnology (nū-rip-nol'ō-jī), *n.* Same as *neurypnology*. *Brand*.

Neustrian (nūs'tri-an), *a.* [*Gr.* *Neustria* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Neustria, a kingdom of the West Franks in the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries, comprising France north of the Loire, and Flanders; as generally used, opposed to *Austrasian*.

To no small extent the *Neustrian* Franks had lost their old Germanic vigour.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 561.

neut. An abbreviation of *neuter*.

neuter (nū'ter), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *neuter*, neither; in grammatical use, *neuter*, tr. *Gr.* *neutēr-poc*; *neutēr* genus, tr. *Gr.* *neutēr-poc*, *neutēr* gender; < *ne*, not (see *ne*), + *utēr*, either, one of two.] 1. *a.* 1. Neither the one thing nor the other; not adhering to either party; taking no part with either side, as in a contention or discussion; neutral.

The duke and all his country abode as *neuter*, and held with none of both parties.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. celi.

I cannot mend it, I must needs continue.

But since I cannot, be it known to you.

I do remain as *neuter*. *Shak.*, *Rich.* II. 3. 150.

Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, disclaimed her with great ardour; and I stood *neuter*.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xlii.

2. In *gram.*: (a) Of neither gender; neither masculine nor feminine; used when words are grammatically or formally distinguished as *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*—a distinction made in English only in the pronouns *he*, *she*, *it*. (b) Neither active nor passive; intransitive. Abbreviated *n.* and *neut*.—3. In *bot.*, same as *neutal*.—4. In *ant.*, having no fully developed sex; as, *neuter* bees.

II. n. 1. A neutral.

Shall we, that fit the battle side as *neutres*, serve him that's overcome?

Fletcher (and another), False One, I. 1.

Damn'd *neutres*, in their middle way of steering.

Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring.

Dryden, Epilogue to the Duke of Guise, I. 32.

2. An animal of neither sex, and incapable of propagation; one of the imperfectly developed females of certain social insects, as ants and bees, which perform all the labors of the community; a worker. See *ants* under *bee*, *Atta*, and *Termites*.—3. In *bot.*, a plant which has neither stamens nor pistils. See *cut* under *neutal*.—4. In *gram.*, a noun of the neuter gender. Abbreviated *n.* and *neut*.

neutral (nū'trāl), *a.* and *n.* [*Sp.* *neutro*, *neutro* = *It.* *neutrale*, < *L.* *neutrale*, neuter, < *neuter*, neither; see *neuter*.] 1. *a.* 1. In the condition of one who refrains from taking sides in a contest or dispute; taking no active part with either of two contestants or belligerents; not engaged on or interfering with either side.

Who can be wise, unazed, temperate and furious, loyal and *neutral*, in a moment? No man.

Shak., *Macbeth*, II. 3. 115.

He (Temple) was placed in the territory of a great *neutral* power, between the territories of two great powers which were at war with England.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple

A *neutral* State is one which sustains the relations of amity to both the belligerent parties, or, negatively, is a non hostis, . . . one which sides with neither party in a war.

Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 155.

2. Belonging to a neutral state; as, *neutral* ships; a *neutral* flag.—3. Neither one thing nor the other; intermediate; indifferent; mediocre.

Some things good, and some things ill do seem, And *neutral* some, in her fantastic eye.

Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul, xx

I was resolved to assume a look perfectly *neutral*, a complete virginity of face, uncontaminated with the smallest symptom of meaning.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xvi.

4. In *chem.*, exhibiting neither acid nor alkaline qualities; as, *neutral* salts.—5. In *bot.*, sexless; having neither stamens nor pistils, as



Neutral flower of the Snow ball tree (*Viburnum Opulus*). (A) *Scaphis neutroflora* (a) *Scaphis*, (B) *Scaphis* *neutroflora* (a) *Scaphis*.

the ray-flowers of many *Compositae*, the marginal flowers of *Hydrangea*, and the upper flowers of many grasses. See *cut* under *Hydrangea*.

—6. In *elect.* and *magnetism*, not electrified; not magnetized.—7. In *color*, of low chroma; without positive quality of color; grayish. *Neutral* axis, in *mech.* See *axis*. *Neutral* blue, equilibrium. See the nouns. *Neutral* line, an equator of a magnet. See *magnet*. *Neutral* salts, in *chem.*, salts in which all the hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by acid or basic radicals have been so placed, as sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4), distinguished from hydrogen sodium sulphate (NaHSO_4). *Neutral* salts may however react either acid, alkaline, or neutral with test-paper. Also called *normal* salts. *Neutral* vowel, the vowel sound heard in such accented syllables as *but*, *am*, *good*, *truth*, *fern*, *earn*, etc., and very widely in unaccented syllables, so called because of the virtual absence in its utterance of a positive determining position of the organs, it being rather the product of intonation of their indifferent position in breathing, and the form toward which vowels are gradually slighted in pronunciation tend. It is instances also by the French "mute e" (where this is not altogether allowed, by the e of many unaccented syllables in German and so on).

Neutral zone, in *bot.*, in the *Characeae*, the motionless hyaline band of protoplasm, entirely destitute of chlorophyll grains which mark the boundary between two currents of oppositely rotating protoplasm in active growing cells. Also called *indifferent* line.

II. n. A person, party, or nation that takes no part in a contest between others; one who or that which occupies a neutral or indifferent position.

As a painted tyrant, Pyrrhus stood, And like a *neutral* to his will and matter, Did nothing.

Shak., *Hamlet*, II. 2. 508.

The right of blockade is one affecting *neutrals*, and a new kind of exercise of this right cannot be introduced into the law of nations without their consent.

Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, App. III. p. 642.

neutralisation, neutralize, etc. See *neutralkization, etc.*

neutralist (nū'trāl-ist), *n.* [*Gr.* *neutros* + *-ist*.] One who professes neutrality; a neutral. [*Rare*.]

Intrusting of the militia and navy in the hands of *neutrals*, unfaithful and disaffected persons.

Position of the City of London to the House of Commons, 1648, p. 6. (*Latimer*.)

neutrality (nū'trāl-i-ti), *n.* [*Fr.* *neutralté* = *Sp.* *neutralidad* = *It.* *neutralità* = *Port.* *neutralidade* = *Gr.* *neutrotēs* = *Sw.* *neutraltet*, < *ML.* *neutraltas* (-tas), a neutral condition, < *L.* *neutrale*, neuter; see *neutro*.]

1. The state of being neutral or of being unengaged in a dispute or contest between others; the taking of no part on either side; in *international law*, the attitude and condition of a nation or state which does not take part directly or indirectly in a war between other states, but maintains relations of amity with all the contending parties. It is not a departure from neutrality to furnish to either of the contending parties supplies which do not fall within the description of contraband of war—that is, arms and munitions of war, and things out of which munitions of war are made.

Purchase but their *neutrality*, thy sword Will, in despite of oracles, reduce The rest of Greece.

Flower, Athenais, in

Venice, with her usual crafty policy, kept aloof, maintaining a position of *neutrality* between the belligerents.

Prescott, Ford, and *Isa.*, II. 14.

2. Indifference in quality; a state neither very good nor very evil. [*Rare*.]

There is no health; physicians say that we At best enjoy but a *neutrality*.

Donne, Anatomy of the World.

3. The state of being of the neuter gender.

Hence apparently the truth of those words of our *Heaven*, . . . I and the Father are one, where the plurality of the verb, and the *neutrality* of the noun, with the distinction of their persons, speak a perfect identity of their essence.

Byron, Poisson, Explan. of the Creed, II. 2. 22.

4. In *chem.*, the state of being neither acid nor basic; absence of the power to saturate or combine with either an acid or a base.—*Armed neutrality*. See *armed*. *Proclamation of neutrality*, in *U. S. Hist.*, the proclamation by which Washington, in 1793, announced the neutrality of the United States in the war then begun between Great Britain and France.—*Syn* 1. *Neutrality, indifference*. A nation may be very far from viewing or regarding with *indifference* a war between two of its neighbors, and yet it may preserve a strict *neutrality*—that is, it may refrain strictly from helping the one that it wishes to see victorious or hindering the one that it wishes to see defeated.

A state may stipulate to observe perpetual *neutrality* towards some or all of its surrounding neighbors, on condition of having its own *neutrality* respected.

Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 155.

Met

With blank *indifference*, or with blame reproved.

M. Arnold, Buried Life.

neutralization (nū'trāl-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*Fr.* *neutralisation*; as *neutrative* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of neutralizing; specifically, in *chem.*, the process by which an acid and a base are so combined that the resulting compound has neither acid nor basic properties. Thus, if a solution of sodium hydroxide is carefully added to sulphuric acid, the acidity of the mixture grows less and at length quite disappears, leaving the mixture with neither acid nor basic properties. This is the *neutralization* point. If more sodium hydroxide is added, it imparts a basic or alkaline property to the mixture. *Neutralization* can then be brought about only by addition of an acid. In these cases the acid and base are said to *neutralize* each other. The same *neutralization* is also given to the decomposition of alkaline carbonates by the addition of some stronger acid in quantity just sufficient wholly to displace carbonic acid.

There are some cases in which the *neutralization* is effected by the addition of a substance which, even if added in excess, produces a precipitate, and so leaves the solution neutral, so that the addition of an excess of the precipitant is without much importance.

Lea, Photography, p. 428.

2. (a) An act of one or more nations imposing upon one of their number or upon another state a condition of permanent neutrality by ordaining that it shall not take part in any war into which the others may enter, in consideration for which its freedom from attack is usually guaranteed, as in the case of Switzerland in 1815, and Belgium since its separation from the Netherlands in 1830. (b) An act of military powers agreeing that certain persons, property, and places, such as surgeons, chaplains, and the wounded, medical supplies, hospitals, and ambulances, shall be deemed neutral in war, and not subject to capture, etc., as was agreed by the Geneva Convention, 1864. (c) More loosely, the act of securing by convention immunity

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for certain territory or waters from being made the scene of hostilities or of exclusive national maritime jurisdiction, as for the Black Sea, 1856, and for the Congo in Central Africa, 1885. (d) The condition of immunity and restriction resulting from any of such acts.

Also spelled *neutralisation*.

neutralize (nū'tral-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *neutralized*, ppi. *neutralized*. [*= F. neutraliser = Sp. P. g. neutralizar = It. neutralizzare*; *ne* *neutral* + *-ize*.] 1. To render neutral; reduce to a state of neutrality between different parties or opinions. Specifically—(a) To bestow by convention a neutral character upon (states, persons, and things which would or might otherwise bear a belligerent character); declare non belligerent. (b) To prohibit hostilities within the limits of, as territory or waters.

The articles of the treaty which referred to the Black Sea is of especial importance. "The Black Sea is *neutralized*; its waters and its ports, thrown open to the maritime commerce of every nation, are formally and in perpetuity inducted to the flag of war of either of the Powers possessing its coasts or of any other Power." *J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xxviii.*

2. In chem., to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of, by chemical combination. See *neutralization*, 1.

Ammonia *neutralizes* the most powerful acids, and forms a very important class of salts. *W. A. Miller, Mem. of Chem., 4 369.*

3. To render inoperative; invalidate; nullify; counterbalance; as, to *neutralize* opposition.

He acts as Archimedes would have done if he had attempted to move the earth by a lever fixed on the earth. The action and reaction *neutralize* each other.

Macaulay, West. Kowles's Def. of Mill.

As one poison will sometimes *neutralize* another, when wholesome remedies would not avail, so he was restrained by a bad passion from quaffing his full measure of evil. *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xl.*

Also spelled *neutralise*.

-Syn. 3. *Annul, Nullify, Annihilate, Neutralize.* These words agree in meaning the bringing of a thing to nothing, causing it to cease to be absolutely, or as to some special relation. *Annul* represents an official or authoritative act; as, to *annul* an edict. (*See* *abdo*.) *Nullify*, to render invalid or of no avail, is more general and less often official; a law may be *illegally nullified* by inert resistance. To *annihilate* is to reduce to nothing, and should be used only where absolute putting out of existence is meant; such expressions as "his army was *illegally annihilated*" are manifestly improper; "his army was *annihilated*" would be proper by strong hyperbole, if the army was so broken up that no parts of it were ever gathered together again. To *neutralize* is to bring to nothing in respect to some special relation, or to render inoperative or inefficient in respect to certain other agencies or forces, by a contrary or counterbalancing force; as, to *neutralize* an acid, his efforts were *neutralized* by the influence of his opponent. That which is *neutralized* would naturally have force in itself; hence we should not speak of *neutralizing* a law or a command.

neutralizer (nū'tral-iz-er), *n.* [*= neutralize* + *-er*.] One who or that which neutralizes; that which destroys, disguises, or renders inert the peculiar properties of anything. Also spelled *neutraliser*.

This *neutralizer* should be set on a higher level, that no further pumping, to the end of the acetate of lime process, may be necessary. *Spence Knepe, Manuf., 1 13.*

neutrally (nū'tral-ly), *adv.* In a neutral manner; without taking part with either side; as a neutral.

nutria, *n.* See *nutria*.

neutrophile (nū'trō-fil), *a.* [*= L. neuter, neither, + Gr. philo, loving*.] In *histol.* and *bacteriol.*, staining with dyes of neutral reaction.

neuvaine (nū-vān'), *n.* [*F. (= Sp. Pg. It. novena)*, a period of nine days; see *novena*.] Same as *novena*.

nevadite (nē-vā'dit), *n.* [*= Nevada, one of the United States, + -ite*.] See *rhynchite*.

nevel, *n.* [*ME., \langle AS. nefa, nephew; see nephew*.] A nephew.

Vi of Egypte, richo man,
Wente Abrah in to land Canaan;
And loth hie new and Berry
Bulleth bi twen Betel and Ay.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1 798.

Proleth a pater noster priusly this time
For the hand of Herford, sir Humfray de Bowne,
The king Edwardes newe at Glouster that liggis.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1 100.

neve, *n.* [*= L. nepos, a spendthrift, prodigal; see nephew*.] A spendthrift. *Halliwel.*

neve, *n.* A Middle English form of *neuf*.

neve, *n.* See *neve*.

névé (nā-vā'), *n.* [*F., \langle L. nix (nie), snow; see snow*.] Same as *firn*. Also *glacier-snow*.

nevel (nē-vēl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nevelled* or *nevelled*, vi. *neveling* or *neveling*. [*Also spelled, erroneously, nevel; freq., \langle neve, neaf, the fist; see neaf*.] To pommel; beat with the fists. [*Scotch*.]

Two land-loupers . . . got me down, and horelled me
sair enouch. *Scott, Guy Mannering, xiv.*

nevent (nev'en), *v. t.* [*ME. nevenen, nevenen, nevenen, nevenen, \langle AS. nemnian, nemnan (= OS. nemnian = OHG. nemnan, MHG. nemnen; nevenen, G. nevenen = Icel. nefna = Goth. namjan), name, \langle nama (naman-), name; see name, n. \langle F. name, n. To name; call; tell; say.*

He that *nevenes* God and swerks tale dyspyre God.
Hampole, Prime Treatise (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

I wol yow telle, as was me taught also,
The fourre spirites and the bodis sevenne,
By ordre, as ofte I herde my lord here *nevene*.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Canon's Yeman's Tale, l. 298.

never (nev'er), *adv.* [*ME. never, nevere, nevere, nevere, nevere, nevere, etc. (also contr. never, \langle ME. neve, ner), \langle AS. nēfre, never, not ever, \langle ne, not, + \langle afre, over; see ne and ever*.] 1. Not ever; not at any time; at no time, whether past, present, or future.

He answers that he wolde *never* be knyght before that the beste knyght of the world that any man knewe hadde yove hym armes and the mooch.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 520.

One day we shall blessedly meet again, *never* to depart.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

She *never* was to me but all obedience,
Sweetness, and love. *Pletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4.*

Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace
And rest can *never* dwell, hope *never* comes,
That comes to all. *Milton, P. L., l. 63.*

Never did a more gallant and self-confident little army tread the earth.
Ireing, Granada, p. 88.

2. In no degree; not at all; not a whit; not, emphatically.

"Throw down the ba', ye Jew's daughter,
Throw down the ba' to me!"

"*Never* a bit," says the Jew's daughter,
"Till up to me come ye."

Hugh of Lincoln (Child's Ballads, III. 130).

Let it not displease thee, good Blanca,
For I will love thee *never* the less, my girl.
Shak., T. of the S., l. 1 17.

At this rate a head will be reckoned *never* the wiser for being bald.
Steele, Spectator, No. 407.

Never fear, he's the son of an excellent Scottish lawyer;
he'll show blood, I'll warrant him.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvii.

[*Never* in this use, with the following indefinite article *a* is equivalent to *no*, or *none*, and in the contracted form *never's* is the source of the dialectal or slang adjective *never's*.

"Tis no matter; *never's* a fantastical knave of them all shall flout me out of my calling."
Shak., As you like It, III. 3 107.

Never indebted, in law, a plea allowed at common law in actions of debt on simple contracts other than negotiable paper, to the effect that defendant "never was indebted in manner and form as in the declaration alleged," which plea in general put in issue whatever plaintiff might be required to prove under his declaration.—*Never so, never such*, to whatever extent or degree, no matter how (much, great, etc.); as *never before* was.

Though there be *never* so much taken away thereof on the day, at Morve it is as full as on a yore it was.
Manderly, Travels, p. 37.

Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming *never* so wholly. *Pa. lviii. 6.*

But as for the women, poor souls! see they *never* so good, they have the gates shut against them.
Sandys, Travels, p. 40.

[In this idiom there is a suppressed comparison.—*Never* (at any other time) so (great, good, much, etc.) as in the case supposed or considered. *Never*, becoming merely emphatic, is now usually replaced by *ever*.]—**Never the near, never the nearer.** *See near.* (*Never* is much used in composition, as in *never-ending, never-failing, never-dying, never-ceasing, never-failing*.)

nevermore (nev'er-mor'), *adv.* [*ME. nevermore, nevermore; \langle never + more*.] *Never* again; at no future time.

She wandert to the dowie glen,
And wrie woe was sith
Sir James the Rose (Child's Ballads, III. 76).

And my heart from out that shadow, that lies flouting on
the floor,
Shall be lifted—*nevermore.* *For, The Raven.*

never-strike (nev'er-strik), *n.* A man who never yields. [*Rare*.]

So off went Yoo to Plymouth and returned with Drew
and a score of old *never-strikes*.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xvi.

nevertheless, *adv.* [*ME., \langle never + the + later, \langle Icel. heldr (= Sw. heller, heller = Dan. heller, heller = Goth. haldus, more, rather, but*.] None the more; not in a greater degree.

Nawther (nawther) ne fel the fricke *nevertheless* adder.
Bot stithly he start frist upon stuf chonkes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 408.

nevertheless, *conj.* [*Also nevertheless; \langle never + the + later, later*.] Nevertheless.

Nevertheless, many temptations go over his heart, and the law as a right hang-man, tormenteth his conscience.
Tyndale, Ann. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1880), p. 36.

Nevertheless ye shall see the Lord your God then there, and shall fynd hym yf thou seeke hym with all thyne hearts and with all thy soule. *Bible of 1551, Deut. iv. 28.*

nevertheless (nev'er-thē-less'), *conj.* [*ME. never the less, never the less, etc.; \langle never + the + less*.] Not or none the less; notwithstanding.

They (though) that hyt be so, that there been many other wayes that men goon by out of Countrees that they comen from, *never the less* they turne alle us tyllis an ende.
Manderly, Travels, p. 123.

Yet *never the less*, altho I understoode
Your purpose is to depart out of the land,
I wolde fulfill your pleasure in this case.
Geucydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1108.

That which irresistibly strikes us as true, that which seems self-evident, that which commends itself to us, *nevertheless*, we learn, not be true at all.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 3.

nevertheless, *adv.* [*ME. never + the + more*.] None the more.

There is another like law enacted agaynst wearing of Irish apparel, but *nevertheless* it is observed by any.
Spencer, State of Ireland.

newt, newot, newot, *n.* Obsolete forms of *nephew*.

newey, nevy (nev'i), *n.* Dialectal forms of *nephew*.

newot, newot, newot, *n.* Forms of *nephew*.

new (nu), *a.* [*ME. newe, newe, newe, \langle AS. nire, nōwe, nōwe = OS. nira, nūwi = OFries. nīe = D. nieuw = M.H.G. nīe, nīge, nīge, lāt. nī, nīe = OHG. niri, niri, MHG. niri, G. neu = Icel. nyr = Sw. Dan. ny = Goth. nūjis = W. newydd = Ir. Gael. nuadh = Bret. newe (Old Celtic, in place-names, Nove, Nove) = L. novus (\langle It. nuovo = Sp. nuevo = Pg. novo = F. neuf) = O.H.G. nōw, nōw = Russ. novui = Lith. naujas = Gr. nov, orig. *nov = Pers. nau = Skt. nava, nava (\langle Hind. nau), new; cf. Skt. nātana, new; prob. lit. 'that which now is' or has just appeared, \langle Skt., etc., nu, Goth. nu, AS. nū, E. now; see now. From the L. novus are ult. E. novel, novelty, etc., innovate, renovate, etc.] 1. Lately or freshly made, invented, produced, grown, or in any way or by any means come into being or use; novel; recent; having existed a short time only; opposed to old, and used of things: as, a new coat; a new book; a new fashion; a new idea; new wine; new cheese; new potatoes.*

He gan synge this *nyue* song byuore alle that were there
ny. *Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.*

For men seyn alle weya, that *newe* thynges and *newe* tynges ben pleyn to here. *Manderly, Travels, p. 314.*

Hire . . . schow ful myrte and *newe*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 457.

The most calamitous events, either to themselves or others, can bring new affliction.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

The thing that hath ben, it is that which shall be . . . and there is no new thing under the sun. Is there any thing wherof it may be said, See, this is new? it hath ben already of old time, which was before us. *Ecc. l. 9, 10.*

Then a whole new loaf was short: for I know, of course, when our bread goes faster.

Hood, A Kiss at the Father of Angling.

2. Lately introduced to knowledge; not before known; recently discovered: as, a new metal; a new species of animals or plants.

Any alk, any thread,
Any toya for your head,
Of the new'st and finest, finest wear-a?

Shak., W. T., iv. 4 327.

3. Appearing in a changed character or condition, or in a changed aspect of opinion, feeling, or health, resulting from the influence of a change in the dominant idea, principle, or habit; changed from the former state, physical, mental, moral, or spiritual, of the same person.

In our differences with Rome he is strangely *new*, and a new man every day, as his last discourse-books Meditations transport him.

Rp. Earle, Microcosmographic, A Sceptic in Religion.

The full *new* life that feeds thy breath
Throughout my frame

Thompson, In Memoriam, lxxvi.

[In the following extract used substantively:

No in hire wille she changeded for no *newe*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1874.

4. Not habituated; unfamiliar; unaccustomed: as, he is new to his surroundings; a statement new to me.

Twelve young mules, a strong laborious race.
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace.
Poulton, In Pope's Odyssey, iv. 361.

As Mr. Verdant Green was quite new to round bowling, it was rather too quick for him.

Cutburt Bede, Verdant Green, l. 3.

5. Other than the former or the old; different; not the same as before: as, a new horse.

Let us seek and examine more of this newfangled philosophy. *Frith, Works, p. 21.*

For they [charities] are not new-fangled devices of yesterday, whither we have had no knowledge, no experience. *Dr. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xvii.*

newfangledly (nu-fang'gld-li), *adv.* In a new-fangled manner: as, newfangledly dressed.

newfangledness (nu-fang'gld-nes), *n.* The character of being newfangled; novelty.

They began to be true to this conclusion, of removal to some other place, (though) not out of any newfangledness, or other such like glibbe humour. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 22.*

newfangledness (nu-fang'gld-nes), *n.* [*< ME. newfangelich; < newfangle + -ness.*] The character of being newfangled or desirous of novelty; fondness for change; inconstancy.

As doth the tydd, for newfangledness.

Chaucer, Prologue to Good Women, l. 164.

The schools they fill with fond new-fangledness, And away in Court with pride and rashness ride. *Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 327.*

newfangledist (nu-fang'gld-ist), *n.* [*< newfangle + -ist.*] One who is eager for novelty; one given to change.

Learned men . . . have ever resisted the private spirits of these new-fangled, contentious and quarrelous men. *Tucker, Fabric of the Church (1841), p. 90.*

newfangledly (nu-fang'gld-i), *adv.* [*< newfangle + -ly.*] In a newfangled manner; with a disposition for novelty.

Diurnal young scholars the I found properly witted, fastidiously turned, and newfangledly minded. *See T. More, Works, p. 213.*

new-fashion (nu-fash'ion), *n.* [*< new, a. + fashion, n.*] Recently come into fashion; new-fashioned; novel.

Learn all the new-fashion words and oaths. *Shoof.*

new-fashion (nu-fash'ion), *v. t.* [*< new, adv. + fashion, v.*] To modernize; remodel in the latest style.

Had I in place to new-fashion, I should not put myself into the hands of an improver. *Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, vi.*

new-fashioned (nu-fash'iond), *a.* [*< new + fashion + -ed.*] Made in a new form or style, or lately come into fashion.

new-fledged (nu-fledj), *a.* Wearing the first feathers; lately fledged.

And as a bird each fond endearment tries

To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies. *Holdsworth, Dec. VII, l. 108.*

Newfoundland (oftenest nu-found'land; on the island itself generally nu-fund-land; also nu-fund-land), *n.* Same as *Newfoundland dog*.

He . . . Would care no more for Leonin's walking with her

Than for his old Newfoundland's. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.*

Newfoundland cuffs, mittens worn by fishermen. [*Slang.*]

Newfoundland dog. See *dog*.

Newfoundlander (nu-found'lan-dér, etc.; see *Newfoundland*), *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Newfoundland, an island belonging to Great Britain, situated east of Canada.—2. A vessel belonging to Newfoundland.

They got a few [seals] afterwards, which made up 450, and got out of the ice again. Afterwards they fell in with a Newfoundland, and bought 40, and came home. *Fisheries of U. S., V. II, 477.*

Newgate (nu'gät), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Newgated*, ppr. *Newgating*. [*< Newgate, a famous prison in London.*] To imprison.

Soon after this he was taken up and Newgated. *Roger North, Faience, p. 238 (Daries).*

[Nahe, in his "Pierce Penitence," says that *Newgate* is "a common name for all prisons." *Hallivell.*]

Newgate calendar. A list of prisoners confined in Newgate prison, London, setting forth their crimes, etc.

Newgate frill. A beard shaved so as to grow only under the chin and jaw; so called in allusion to the position of the hangman's noose. Also called *Newgate fringe*. [*Slang, Eng.*]

New Haven Divinity. See *divinity*.

newing (nu'ing), *n.* [*< new + -ing.*] Yeast or barm. [*Prov. Eng.*]

newish (nu'ish), *a.* [*< new + -ish.*] Rather new.

New Jersey tea. See *tea*.

new land (nu-land), *n.* Land newly broken up and plowed. [*Prov. Eng.*]

New-light (nu-lit), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. See *New Lights*, under *light*.—2. *Pomoxys annularis*, a centrarchoid fish of the Mississippi river. Also called *campbelite*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to new doctrine or to the New Lights. *New-light Divinity*. See *divinity*.

newly (nu'h), *adv.* [*< ME. newly, newly, nuly, newly, newliche; < AS. nislice (= D. nieuwelyke = MLG. niotik, niotike = MHG. niuweliche, niuliche, G. neulich = Isel. nyliga = Sw. nyligen = Dan. nytig), newly, < niole, new, < nice, new, + -ly, E. -ly; see new, a., and -ly.*] 1. Lately; recently; freshly; just: as, newly wedded; newly painted.

But that myghte not ben to myn avys, that so manye scholers have entred so newly, ne so manye newly slayn, with outen stynkyng and rylng. *Manderly, Travels, p. 264.*

Morning roses newly washed with dew.

Shak., I. of the 8, II. 1. 174.

Are ye my true love, sweet William, From England newly come?

William and Margare Child's Ballads, II. 149.

With such a smile as though the earth Were newly made to give him birth.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 202.

2. Anew; afresh; in a new and different manner or form.

By deed-achieving honour newly named [Coriolanus].

Shak., Cor., II. 1. 100.

Such is the power of that sweet passion, That it all worldly business doth expell, And the refined mynd doth newly fashion Into a fitter forme.

Spenser, Hymn in Honour of Love, l. 192.

newmarket (nu-nair ket), *n.* [Named after Newmarket in England.] 1. A game of cards played by any number of persons with a pack from which the eight of diamonds has been discarded, on a board upon which duplicate ace of spades, king of hearts, queen of clubs, and knave of diamonds have been fastened face up. On these cards are placed bets which are won by the player who can play the corresponding cards in accordance with the rules of the game.

2. Same as *Newmarket coat*.

Newmarket coat. 1. A close-fitting coat, originally worn for riding.

He was dressed in a Newmarket coat and tight-fitting trousers.

Dickens, Hard Times, l. 6.

2. A long close-fitting coat for women's outdoor wear, usually made of broadcloth.

New-Mexican (nu-mek'si-kan), *a.* and *n.* [*< New Mexico (see def.) + -an.*] I. *a.* Of or belonging to New Mexico formerly a part of Mexico, now a territory of the United States.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of New Mexico.

new-model (nu-mod'el), *v. t.* To give a new form to; remodel.

The constitution was new modelled so as to resemble nearly that of this country.

Brougham.

New Model (nu mod'el), *n.* In *Eng. hist.*, the reorganized army of the Parliamentarians, formed 1644-5, largely through the influence of Cromwell.

newness (nu'nes), *n.* [*< ME. newnes, < AS. newnes, newness, < new, new; see new and -ness.*] The state or quality of being new. (a) Lateness of origin, the state of being lately produced, invented, or created: as, the newness of a dress, the newness of a system or a project.

The newness of the undertaking is all the hazard.

Braden, Alban and Albanus, Pref.

They show finely in their first newness, but cannot stand the sun and rain, and assume a very sober aspect after washing day.

Havthorne, Seven Gables, xii.

(b) The state of being newly introduced; novelty.

Newness in great matters was a worthy entertainment for the mind.

South.

And newness of thine art so pleased thee.

Camden, Ode to Memory.

(c) An innovation; a recent change.

Some newnesses of English, translated from the beauties of modern tongues, as well as from the elegancies of the Latin.

Braden, Alban Sebastian, Pref.

(d) Want of practice or familiarity.

His newness shamed most of the others' long exercise.

Sir P. Sidney.

(e) A new condition; reformation or regeneration.

Even so we also should walk in newness of life.

Rom. vi. 4.

The Newness, a name given to New England Transcendentalism at the time of its prevalence.

Next to Brook Farm, Concord was the chief resort of the disciples of the Newness.

The Century, XXXIX. 129.

New Orleans moss. Same as *long-moss*.

New-Platonist (nu-plä'to-nist), *n.* Same as *Neoplatonist*.

news (nüz), *n.* [First in late ME. *newes, newys*; pl. of *new* (early mod. E. *newe*); not a native E. idiom, but a translation of F. *nouvelles*, *news* (see *new*, *a.* 2). The supposition that *news* represents the AS. partitive genitive in *hwet nizes* (= L. *quid novi*), 'what news?' lit. 'what

of new,' lacks the confirmation of ME. examples. That *news* is or was felt to be somewhat out of accord with E. idiom is also indicated by an absurd etymology still sometimes propounded, namely, that *news* is "information from the four quarters of the compass"—N E W S, north, east, west, south. Though plural in form, *news* is singular in use.] 1. A new or uncommon and more or less surprising thing; a new or unexpected event or occurrence.

A case so strange, a *news* so new, a victorie so seldom heard of.

Letters of Sir Antonio of Usciana, p. 3.

The next *news* that happened in this time of case was that, a merry fellow having found some few dollars against the Flemish wracke, the leuit went currant the treasure was found. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 123.*

It was no *news* then [in a time of famine] for a woman to forget her sucking child, so as not to have compassion upon the Son of her Womb. *Stillington, Sermons, I. viii.*

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich.

Sir K. I. Strange.

In Burmarsh you could not cross a road without some one seeing you and making *news* of it.

W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, l. 2.

2. Recent, but not necessarily unexpected, intelligence of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown or imperfectly known; tidings.

And laye in the haunyn where as they were before, of the whiche *newes* our myde company were ryght joyous and thanked Almyghty God.

Sir R. Guyfforde, Pilgrimage, p. 64.

Thus answer I in name of Benedick, But hear these ill *newes* with the care of Claudio.

Shak., Much Ado, II. 1. 180.

He that bath bargains to make, or *news* to tell, should not come to do that at church.

Imme, Sermons, iv.

Although our title, sir, be *News*, We yet adventure here to tell you none.

But shew you common follies.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, Prolog.

There is fearful *News* come from Germany.

Hocclel, Letters, I. II. 4.

The newspaper creates and feeds the appetite for *news*. When we read it, it is not to find what is true, what is important, what we must consider and reflect upon, what we must carry away and remember, but what is new.

J. F. Clarke, Self Culture, p. 310.

3. A newspaper. [Obsolete or provincial.]

So when a child, as playful children use,

Has burnt to tinder a stale last year's *news*.

Courper, On Names of Little Note in Blog. Brit.

4. A messenger with news.

In the mean-time there coming a *News* thither with his horse to go over.

Pepys, Diary, July 31, 1665.

News-link. See *ink*. *Syn. 2. News, Intelligence, Tidings, Adverses.* *News* is the most general word, applying to real information which is or is not important, interesting, or expected, *news* meets especially the desire to know. *Intelligence* is also a general word, applying to news or information of an interesting character, enabling one to understand better the situation of things in the place from which *intelligence* comes: as, *intelligence* from the Sandwich Islands to the lat. ult., *intelligence* of a mutiny. *Tidings* are awaited with anxiety. *Adverses* are items of information sent for the benefit or pleasure of those receiving them. Thus, Philip II. expected no *intelligence* from the Armada for some days after it sailed, soon rumor brought him false *news* of a glorious victory gained over the English; his first reliable *news* of the defeat of the Armada came through *adverses*; he received from time to time *tidings* of uniform disaster.

Beyond it blooms the garden that I love; News from the humming city comes to it.

Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

Prince Eugene afterwards very candidly declared that he had himself given for *intelligence* three times as much as Marlborough was charged with on that head.

Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent., l.

To hear the *tidings* of my friend, Which every hour his couriers bring.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxvii.

At night he retires home, full of the important *adverses* of the day.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, iv.

news (nüz), *v. t.* [*< news, n.; prob. due in part to noise, v.*] To report; rumor: as, it was *newsed* abroad that the bank had failed. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]

new-sad (nüz'sad), *a.* Recently made sad. [*Rare.*]

1. . . entreat, Out of a new-sad soul, that you vouchsafe In your rich wisdom to excuse or hide The liberal opposition of our spirits.

Shak., I. L. L., v. 2. 761.

news-agent (nüz'ä-jent), *n.* A person who deals in newspapers; a news-vender.

news-book (nüz'bük), *n.* A newspaper.

No news from the North at all to-day; and the *news-book* makes the business nothing, but that they are all dispersed.

Pepys, Diary, Nov. 23, 1665.

newsboy (nüz'boi), *n.* A boy who hawks newspapers on the streets or delivers them at houses.

news-house (nüz'hous), *n.* An office for printing newspapers and other periodicals; distinguished from one for book-work and jobbing.

HEART TO HEART OF BETTIE.

in Nick, Old Nick (see *Nick*), and in *nick* and *nix*, borrowed from G., are scant.] A demon of the water; a water-sprite; a nix or nixy. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 358.

"Now tell me, Prince (said the Amal), you are old enough to be our father; and did you ever see a *nix*?" "My brother saw one. In the Northern sea, three fathoms long, with the body of a blue-bull, and the head of a cat, and the beard of a man, and tucks an ell long lying down on its breast, watching for fishermen."

Kingley, Hypatia, xiv.

nick² (nik'ér), *n.* [*Nick* + *-er*]. 1. One who or that which nicks. Specifically—(a) A wood-pecker. See *nick-pecker*. (b) The cutting point at the outer edge of a center-bit, serving to cut the circle of the hole as the tool advances.

2. One of a company of brawlers who in the early part of the eighteenth century roamed about London by night, amusing themselves with breaking people's windows.

Did not Pythagoras stop a company of drunken bullies from storming a civil house; by changing the strain of the pipe to the silver spondulic? And yet your modern musclemen want art to defend their windows from common nickers.

Martinez, Scribner.

Now is the time that Bakes their Revells keep, Kludlers of Riot, Enemies of Sleep. His scatter'd Pence the flying Nicker flings And with the Copper Show'r the Casement rings.

Gay, Trivia, III. 323.

3. A kind of marble for children's play. **nick³** (nik'ér), *v. i.* [Formerly also *nicker*, *neigher*; freq. of *neigh*]. 1. To neigh.

I'll give thee all these milk whet steids,

That prance and nicker at a spear.

John Milton, Paradise Lost, VI. 461.

Mounted on wings that nicker at the clank of a sword as if it were the clank of the lid of a corn chest.

Scott, Monastery, xxxiii.

The horse came to him in a body. One with a small head . . . nickered low and gladly at sight of him.

L. Waller, Ben Hur, p. 28.

2. To laugh with half-suppressed catches of the voice; to snigger. [*Scotch*.]

nicker⁴ (nik'ér), *n.* [*nicker³*, *v.*] A neigh; also, a vulgar laugh.

When she came to the Harper's door,

There she gave many a nicker and sneer.

Lockman, Harper's Child's Ballads, VI. 61.

nicker-nuts (nik'ér-nuts), *n. pl.* Same as *bonduc-seeds*.

nicker-pecker (nik'ér-pek'ér), *n.* A wood-pecker; especially, the green woodpecker, *Geothlypis trichas*. Also called *nitch*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

nicker-tree (nik'ér-tree), *n.* The name of two climbing shrubs, *Cuscuta bursiflora* and *C. bursiflora*, found in the tropics of both hemispheres. Their seeds, called *nicker nuts*, *bonduc seeds*, or *Molucca beans*, are carried by ocean currents to remote parts. In India these seeds, the most, are used as a tonic and febrifuge. See *bonduc-seeds*. Also written *ker-tree*.

nicking-file (nik'ing-fil), *n.* A thin file for making the nicks in screw-heads. *E. H. Knight*.

nicking-saw (nik'ing-sá), *n.* A small circular saw for making the nicks in screw-heads, etc.

nickle (nik'l), *n.* [*Var. of nicker²*]. Same as *nicker-pecker*.

nicknack (nik'nak), *n.* 1. See *knickknack*.

The furniture, the draperies and the hundred and one nicknacks lying around on tables and etagères showed the touch of a tasteful woman's hand.

T. B. Aldrich, Pookajep to Penth, p. 64.

2. A repast to which all present contributed.

James. I am afraid I can't come to cards, but shall be sure to attend the repast. A nick-nack, I suppose?

Chris. Yes, yes, we all contribute as usual.

Fiske, The Nabobs, I.

nicknackery, *n.* See *knickknackery*.

nicknacket (nik'nak-et), *n.* [*Nicknack* + *-et*]. A little knickknack.

This comes of carrying popish nicknackets about you.

Scott, Abbot, xix.

nickname (nik'nám), *n.* [*ME. nickenname*, prop. *ekename* (an *ekename* being misdivided a *nekename*) (= *leol. auknefu* = *Sw. oknamn* = *Dan. øgenavn*; also = *Lat. cōt. eker-name* = *D. oekername* (corrupt form), *Lat.* also as verb, *nickamen*, prob. after *E.*); *Ek* + *name*. In the *F. nom de guerre*, a *nickname*, *nick* is appar. *G. nicker*, *nod*; see *nick²*]. 1. A name given to a person in contempt, derision, or reproach; an opprobrious or contemptuous appellation.

He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a contemptuous nickname.

B. Jonson.

Christian. Is not your name Mr. By ends of Fair speech? By ends. This is not my name, but indeed it is a nickname that is given to me by some that cannot abide me; and I must be content to bear it as a reproach.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, I.

2. A familiar or diminutive name.

From nicknames or surnames came *nick*. It is but my conjecture (Bill and Will for William, Joe for Clement, etc.).

Candor, Remains, Names.

A very good name it [Job] is; only one I know that ain't got a nickname to it.

Dehner, Pickwick, xvi.

nickname (nik'nám), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nicknamed*; ppr. *nicknaming*. [*Nickname*, *n.*] To give a nickname to. (a) To call by an improper or opprobrious appellation.

You *nickname* virtue; vice you should have spoke.

Shak., I. L. 1, v. 2, 349.

And, instructed in the art of display, they after with an air of plausibility this jargon, which they *nickname* metaphysics.

Whitby, Five Points, Advertisement.

(b) To apply a familiar or diminutive name to. as, John, *nickname* Jack.

nick-stick (nik'stik), *n.* A notched stick used as a tally or reckoning. [*Scotch* and *prov. Eng.*]

He was in an *unes* kippage when we sent him a book instead of the *nick-stick*, which, he said, were the true ancient way of counting between tradesmen and customers.

Scott, Antiquary.

nickum (nik'um), *n.* [*Appar. < Nick + -um*, a mere addition.] A rogue; one given to mischievous tricks. [*Scotch*.]

nicol (nik'ol), *n.* [*Short for Nicol prism*; named after the inventor, William Nicol of Edinburgh (died 1851); see *prism*]. A Nicol prism. See *prism*. — **Crossed nicola**. See *polarization*.

Nicolaian (nik-ol-i-án), *n.* [*< Nicolaus + -ian*]. *L. L. Nicolaian*, *G. G. Nicolaian*, *pl.*, a sect prof. so called from a person named Nicolaus, *G. G. Nicolaus*, *L. L. Nicolaus* + *-ian*.] One of an antinomian sect mentioned in Rev. vi. 13, of which little is known.

nicolo (nik'ol-o), *n.* [*It.*] A kind of large bombardon, a reed-instrument used in the seventeenth century, one of the forms from which the oboe and bassoon were developed.

nicort, *n.* See *nicker¹*.

Nicotia (nik-ot-i-á), *n.* [*NL.*] A genus of parasitic siphonostomous crustaceans; lobster-like.

nicotia (nik-ot-i-á), *n.* [*NL.* & *Nicot* (see *Nicotiana*) + *-ia*]. Nicotine.

nicotiana (nik-ot-i-á-ná), *n.* and *a.* [*— It. nicotiana*, *F. nicotiane* (*NL. nicotiana*), tobacco, so called after Jean Nicot, a French ambassador to Portugal, who sent a species of the plant from Lisbon to Catherine de Medici, about 1560.] *L. n.* 14. Tobacco.

To these I may as well add your adulterated *Nicotiana* or tobacco, so called of the knave Nicot that first brought it over, which is the spiritus lucubus that begets many ugly and deformed phantasies in the brain.

Optical Glass of Humeau (1666), (Narc.)

And for your green wound . . . your *Nicotiana* and your St. John's wort are all mere galletries and trash to it, especially your *Trinitado*, your *Nicotiana* is good too.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 2.

2. One who smokes or chews tobacco. [*Rare*.]

It isn't for me to throw stones, though, who have been a *Nicotian* a good deal more than half my days.

W. Holmes, Post at the Breakfast table, v.

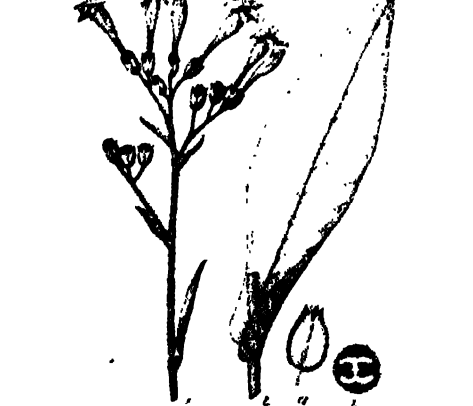
II. *a. i.* . . . tending to or derived from tobacco.

What shall I say more? This gourmand . . . whiffing himself away in *Nicotian* luxury to the field of his vain temperance.

By Hall, St. Paul's combat, 1st sermon.

Nicotiana (nik-ot-i-á-ná), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), *< F. nicotiane*, tobacco; see *Nicotiana*].

A genus of narcotic plants of the order *Solanacea* and the tribe *Cestreeae*, known by the many seeded capsule and chloft calyx. The species are estimated at from 35 to 50, mostly American with a few



1, flowering branch of *Nicotiana glauca*; 2, a leaf from the same; 3, the fruit; 4, transverse section of a fruit.

In Australia and the Pacific islands; they are mainly herbs, a few shrubs, and one a small tree. They have undivided leaves, and white, yellowish, greenish, or purplish flowers in panicles or racemes. This is the tobacco genus, the common species being *N. glauca*. See *tobacco*.

nicotiana (nik-ot-i-á-ná), *n. pl.* [*< Nicotiana* + *-ana*]. The literature of tobacco.

nicotianin (nik-ot-i-á-nín), *n.* [*< Nicotiana* + *-in*]. A concrete oil extracted from the leaves of tobacco. It has the smell of tobacco-smoke, and affords nicotine.

nicotina (nik-ot-i-á-ná), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *nicotine*.

nicotine (nik'ot-in), *n.* [*— F. nicotine*; *Sp. nicotina*, *< NL. nicotina*, tobacco, *< Nicot* (see *Nicotiana*) + *-ina*]. A volatile alkaloid base ($C_{10}H_{14}N_2$) obtained from tobacco. It forms a colorless clear oily liquid, which has a weak odor of tobacco, except when ammonia is present, in which case the smell is powerful. It is highly poisonous, and combines with acids, forming acid and pungent salts.

nicotined (nik'ot-in-d), *a.* [*< nicotine* + *-ed*]. Saturated or poisoned with nicotine.

nicotinism (nik'ot-in-izm), *n.* [*< nicotine* + *-ism*]. The various morbid effects of the excessive use of tobacco.

nicotinise (nik'ot-in-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nicotinised*, ppr. *nicotinizing*. [*< nicotine* + *-ise*]. To impregnate with nicotine.

nicotylia (nik-ot-i-á-lá), *n.* [*< Nicotiana* + *-yl* + *-ia*]. Same as *nicotine*.

nictate (nik'tat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nictated*, ppr. *nictating*. [*< L. nictatus*, pp. of *nictare*, wink; see *nict²*]. To wink; nictate.

Neither is it to be esteemed any defect or imperfection in the eye of man that they want the seventh muscle, or the nictating membrane, which the eyes of many other animals are furnished with.

Ray, Works of Creation, II.

nictation (nik'ta-shon), *n.* [*< L. nictatio* (*n*), a winking, *< nictare*, wink; see *nictate*]. Same as *nictation*.

Not only our *nictations* for the most part when we are awake, but also our nocturnal *nictations* in sleep, are performed with very little or no consciousness.

Cutler, Intellectual System, p. 161.

nictitans (nik'ti-tanz), *n.*; *pl. nictitantes* (nik'ti-tan'tez), [*NL.*, *sc. membrana*; see *nictitate*]. The winking; the third eyelid or nictitating membrane of many animals; more fully called *membrana nictitans*.

nictitant (nik'ti-tant), *n.* [*< L. nictitans* (*t*), *pp. of nictare*, wink; see *nictitate*]. *In oculum*, having the central spot or pupil lunate instead of round; said of an ocellated spot.

nictitate (nik'ti-tat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nictitated*, ppr. *nictitating*. [*< L. nictitatus*, pp. of *nictare*, *v. q. of nictare*, wink; see *nictate*]. To wink.

Nictitating membrane. See *membrana nictitans*.

Nictitating spasm, *in pathol.*, a variety of hysterical spasm consisting in persistent winking or clonic spasm of the orbicular palpebrarum.

nictitation (nik'ti-ta-shon), *n.* [*< nictitate* + *-ion*]. The act of winking. Also *nictation*.

The eye is sensitive even to the near approach of a mist chief, and towards a hostile demonstration, the quickness of *nictitation* exceeding even that of vision itself.

Hutchinson, Scurv, XIV. 18.

nidamental (nid-a-men'tal), *a.* [*< nidamentum* + *-al*].

Protective of eggs, embryos, or young; covering or containing such objects; secreting an egg-case or capsule; thus, a bird's nest is *nidamental* with respect to the eggs and young.

Nidamental capsule. *Nidamental glands*. See *gland*.

Nidamental ribbon, the string of eggs of some mollusks, covered and connected by the secretion of the nidamental gland.

nidamentum (nid-a-men'tum), *n.*; *pl. nidamenta* (-ta). [*L.*, the materials for a nest, a nest, *< nidus*, a nest; see *nide*]. An egg-case; a protective case or covering of an egg.

The eggs . . . are usually deposited in aggregate masses, each enclosed in a common protective envelope or *nidamentum*.

W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 661.

nidary (nid-a-ri), *n.* [*< L. nidus*, a nest, + *-ary*]. A collection of nests.

In this rapidly *nidary* does the female lay eggs and breed.

Reyn.

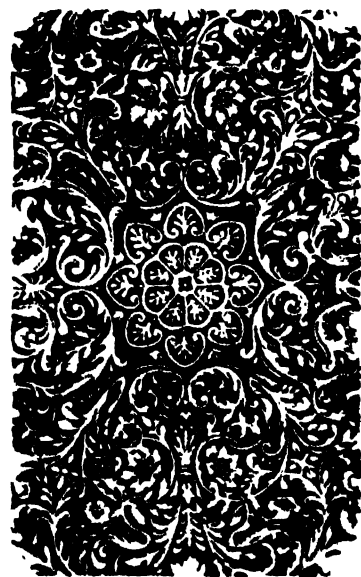
nidation (nid-a-shon), *n.* [*< L. nidus*, a nest (see *nide*, *nida*), + *-ation*]. The development of the endometrial epithelium in the intermenstrual periods.

nidder (nid'ér), *v. t.* [*A dial. form of nether*]. 1. To keep down or under.

But we *nidder'd*. *Rom. Holmors*, p. 61. (*Jamieson*).

2. To press hard upon; straighten; applied to bounds. *Jamieson*. — 3. To pinch or starve with

the modern art of incised engraving on metal is held to have originated in the fifteenth century, in the shop of the Florentine goldsmith Piniguerza.



Shells, from top of stuff-lens.

turrows with an alloy composed of silver, copper, lead, crude sulphur, and borax, thus producing the effect of a black drawing on the bright surface. The process is of Italian origin, and is still extensively practised in Russia, where the finest niello is now produced. In many examples, conversely, the ground is cut out and inlaid with the black alloy, on which the design appears white or bright, as in the cut.—

2. An impression taken from the engraved surface before the incised lines have been filled up. It is from such impressions, accidental or intentional, that the modern art of line-cut engraving on metal is held to have originated in the fifteenth century, in the shop of the Florentine goldsmith Filadelfo.

pecially by youths just come from home, and somewhat intoxicated by sudden power. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 76.

I have no doubt . . . that Karlake and his men had potted niggers in their time.

Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head-Station, p. 122.

The blacks king of *Nougers*.

Dekker, Bankrout's Banquet.

3. A black caterpillar, the larva of *Athalia centifolia*, the turnip saw-fly.—4. A kind of holothurian common off the coast of Cornwall, England; so called by Cornish fishermen.—5. A steam-capstan on some Mississippi river boats, used to haul the boat over bars and snags by a rope fastened to a tree on the bank.—6. A strong iron bound timber with sharp teeth or spikes protruding from its front face, forming part of the machinery of a sawmill, and used in cutting logs, etc.—7. An impurity in the covering of an electrical conductor which serves to make a partial short circuit, and thus becomes sufficiently heated to burn and destroy the insulation. [*Colloq.*]

The consequences of neglect in examining a wire might be that what the workmen call a *nigger* would get into the armature, and burn it so as to destroy its service.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV, 308.

nigger² (nig'ér), *v. t.* [*nigger*², *n.*] The ref. in def. 1 is to the blackened logs; in def. 2 to the imperfect methods of agriculture followed by negroes. 1. To burn (logs already charred or left unconsumed by former fires): with off; also, to burn (a log) in two in the middle. [*Local, U. S. and Canada.*]

They *niggered* the huge logs off with fire, which was kept burning for days.

Stephen Powers, in "Country Gentleman."

2. To exhaust (soil or land) by working it year after year without manure: with out. *S. De Ferre, Americanism*, p. 116. [*Local, U. S.*]

niggerdom (nig'ér-dum), *n.* [*nigger*² + *-dom*.] Niggers collectively.

Swarming with infant *niggerdom*.

W. H. Russell, My Diary, I. 123. [*Encyc. Diet.*]

nigger-fish (nig'ér-fish), *n.* A serranoid fish, *Epiplatys punctatus*, of an olivaceous yellow or red color, relieved by small round blue spots, with one or two dark spots on the tip of the chin and one on the caudal peduncle. It is found in the Caribbean Sea and along the coast of Florida. It is one of the groupers, and is also called *butter fish* and *cong*.

niggerhair (nig'ér-här), *n.* A seaweed, *Polysiphonia Harveyi*.

niggerhead (nig'ér-hed), *n.* 1. An inferior kind of tobacco pressed in a twisted form. — 2. A rounded boulder or rock; especially, a roundish black rock on the coast of Florida, sometimes covered with only a few inches of water.

niggerish (nig'ér-ish), *a.* [*nigger*² + *-ish*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a nigger.

When I say "colored," I mean one thing, respectfully, and when I say *niggerish*, I mean another, disgustfully. *The Atlantic*, XVIII, 70.

nigger-killer (nig'ér-kill'er), *n.* The whip-tailed scorpion: same as *grampus*, 6. [*Florida.*]

niggerling (nig'ér-ling), *n.* [*nigger*² + *-ling*.] A little nigger.

All the little *Niggerlings* emerge

As lil'-white as muscels. *Wood, A Black Job.*

"Oh see!" quoth he, "those *niggerlings* three,

Who have just got emancipation!"

Barham, Ingoldby Legends, II, 306.

niggery (nig'ér-i), *a.* [*nigger*² + *-y*.] Niggerish. [*Colloq.*]

The dialect of the entire population is essentially and unmistakably *niggery*. *New York Tribune*, May, 1862.

nigget, *n.* See *nidget*.

niggiht (nig'ish), *a.* [*nig* + *-ish*.] Niggardly; stingy; mean.

Nothing is distributed after a *niggiht* sort, neither is there any poor man or beggar.

Mr. T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II, 12.

niggle (nig'gl), *v.* [*Appar. freq. of nig², v.*; but cf. *AS. hnyggan, hnyggela*, shreds, parings. As in *nig²*, two or more words may be ult. concerned. The history is scant.] *I. intr.* 1. To eat sparingly; nibble. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*].—2. To act in a mincing manner; work in a finicking, fussy way.—3. To trifle; be employed in trifling or petty carping.

Take heed, daughter,

You *niggle* not with your conscience.

Mansinger, Emperor of the East, v. 3.

Nigging—*niggles*, which enumerate the mistakes and misstatements of a book (ignoring the fact that, with much carelessness of detail the author has shown a great grasp of knowledge of his subject).

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 31.

4. To fret; complain of trifles. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

II. trans. 1. To draw out unwillingly; squeeze out or hand out slyly.

I had but one poor penny, and that I was glad to *niggle* out, and buy a holly-wand to grace him through the streets. *Dekker and Middelton, Honest Whore*, pt. II.

2. To play with contemptuously; make sport or game of; mock; deceive.

I shall so *niggle* you

And juggle you. *Fletcher, Pilgrim*, IV, 3.

3. To fill with excess of details; over-elaborate. **niggle** (nig'gl), *n.* [*niggle*, *v.*] Small cramped handwriting; a scribble; a scrawl.

Sometimes it is a little close *niggle*.

T. Hood, Tynney Hall, Int.

niggler (nig'ler), *n.* [*niggle* + *-er*.] 1. One who niggles or trifles.—2. One who is clever and dexterous. *Grove*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

nigging (nig'ling), *n.* [*Verbal n. of niggle, v.*] Finicking, fussy, or over-elaborate work.

Not a few of us, whatever our code of literary aesthetics, may find delight, fleeting though it be, in the free outline drawing of Cooper, after our eyes are tired by the *nigging* and cross-hatching of many among our contemporary realists. *The Century*, XXXVIII, 790.

nigging (nig'ling), *a.* [*niggle* + *-ing*.] 1. Mean; contemptible. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*].—2. Finicking; fussy.

Titian is said to have painted this highly finished yet not *nigging* picture ("The Tribute-Money") in order to prove to some Germans that the effect of detail could be produced without those extreme minutiae which mark the style of Albert Durer. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII, 416.

nigh (ni), *adv.* and *prep.* [*ME. nigh, nygh, nigh, nig, nyz, nyet, ney, ne, nyz, nych, ny, etc.*; *AS. neah, neh* = *OS. nah* = *OFries. ni, net* = *D. na* = *MLG. na, naye, LG. nyc* = *OHG. nah, naho, MHG. naho, nach, na, G. naho, ndv., nach*, *prep.*; = *Lecl. na* = *Goth. neha, nehca, nigh*, *near*; prob. akin to enough, *AS. g-nah, L. nancis*, *reach*, *Gr. na, naye* (*reach*), *bring* (*bring*), *reaching*, *Skt. na, naye*, *reach*. Hence *nigh, v.* *nigher, near*, *net*, etc.] *I. adv.* 1. Close at hand; not far distant in time or place; at hand; near.

Their hastes trembled, . . . and [they] selde oon to another that the woile was *nigh* at an ende.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III, 320.

There Nestor the noble Duke was *nigh* at his bond, With a company close in his close hold.

Deconstruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 1948.

2. Closely.

The Reye was a selendre colorik man;

His lord was shawe as *nigh* as ever he can.

Chaucer, Gen. Pro., to C. T., I, 588.

3. Near the quick; keenly; bitterly.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,

That dost not bite so *nigh*

As bonifils fogol!

Shak., As you like it, II, 7, 183.

4. Nearly; almost; within a little (of being).

Hue may *nigh* as much do in a mounthe one

As goure secret ned in a vacate dysce.

Piers Plowman (C), IV, 182.

Brother, now hope up lightly, for gride folly haue ye do to go so far oute of our company, for full *nigh* halde ye more longe than woude.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 126.

Was I for this *nigh* week it upon the sea?

Shak., 2 Hen. VI, III, 2, 82.

The rustic who, musing vacantly, seems deeply in thought, is not really thinking, he is pretty *nigh* unconscious, and therefore goes on musing for any length of time without weariness.

Maudsley, Mind, XII, 498.

II. prep. Near to; at no great distance from.

Prose But was not this *nigh* shore?

Are Close by, my master.

Shak., Tempus, I, 2, 216.

The books with that . . . the town stood upon a plain grounds, no ther was nother hill ne mounteyne as it of two myles.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 284.

He woules to *nigh* the ale-wyffe

And he thought for fore to thyffo.

MS. Ashmole 61. (Hallwell)

But no Cristen mye ys not sufferd for to come *nigh* (the gate).

Turkston, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

nigh (ni), *a.* [*ME. niche, nigh, etc.*; *AS. nigh, nych, etc.*] 1. Being close at hand; being near.

She heard a shuffling trumpet sound aloud,

Signe of *nigh* battail, or yet victory.

Spenser, F. Q., III, xii, 1.

2. Near in relationship or interest; closely allied, as by blood.

For this I counseile the for Cristen sake *nigh* as they that shou loue.

Piers Plowman (B), xii, 26.

Whiche two gentylmen be *nigh* as comyn vnto mayster Vaus and to my lady Guyfoure.

Sir R. Gylesford, Pilgrimage, p. 6.

3. Penurious; stingy; close; near; as, a *nigh* customer. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*].—4. On the

left; as, the *nigh* horse. [*Colloq.*].—*Nigh hand*, see *hand*.

nigh (ni), *v.* [*ME. nyghen, neighen, neghen, neigen, nezen, nyen* (= *OS. nahan* = *OHG. nahan, nahan, MHG. nachen, G. nachen* = *Goth. nahan*), come *nigh*; *nigh, adv.*] *I. intr.* To come *nigh*; draw near; approach. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

Yt were better worthy trewely

A worme to *neghen* ner my flour than thou.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Good Women, I, 218.

Love gan *nygh* me nere.

Rom. of the Rose, I, 1775.

The joyous time now *nyghes* fast

That shall allege this bitter blast.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

The liden heart

Is persecuted more, and fever'd more,

When it is *nyghing* to the mournful house

Where other hearts are sick of the same bruis.

Keats, Hyperion, II.

II. trans. To come near to; approach.

The salmes preaced to releve the kynge Sonygreut, but the xlii folowes hem defendend so that thei nyght hym not *nygh*, and so was he soule truden vnder horsen feete.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 218.

nigh-hand (ni'hand), *adv.* [*ME. nighhande, neighand, etc.*; *nigh* + *hand*. Cf. *near-hand*.] Nearly.

The tiding than were tizly to themperour I told, And he than swored for sorwe & well *nigh* hande.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I, 1494.

And whenne that he was come *nygh* hande therate,

A fayre mayde ther oponyd hym the gate.

Georgydes (E. E. T. S.), I, 62.

nighly (ni'li), *adv.* [*ME. "nehtliche," AS. "nehtlice, nehter" (= OHG. nahliche = Irel. nahya), nearly, nigh, near, + -lice, E. -ly².*] Nearly; within a little; almost.

Their weedes bene not so *nighly* wore.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

Suppose a man born blind, and now adult, and taught by his touch to distinguish between a cube and sphere, (suppose) of ivory, *nighly* of the same bigness, so as to tell when he felt one and 't other.

Moliquet, To Locke, March 2, 1692.

nighness (ni'nes), *n.* The state of being *nigh*; nearness; proximity in place, time, or degree.

He could not prevail with her to come back, till about 4 years after, when the Garrison of Oxon was surrendered (the *nighness* of her Father's house to which having for the most part of the mean time hindered any communication between them), she of her own accord returned.

A. Wood, Milton, in East Oxon. (Latham).

night (nit), *n.* [*ME. night, nigt, niht, nyght, etc., nigt, naht, AS. niht, night, niht, naht, naht* = *OS. naht* = *OFries. nacht* = *D. nacht* = *MLG. nacht* = *OHG. naht, MHG. G. nacht* = *Lecl. nait, nait* = *Sw. natt* = *Dan. nat* = *Goth. natts* = *W. nwg* = *Ir. nocht* = *Bret. noz* = *OBulg. nosht* = *Russ. noshu* = *Lith. nakts* = *Let. nakts* = *Lat. nox* (*noct*) > *It. notte* = *Sp. noche* = *Fr. nuit* = *Pr. not, noich, noit* = *OF. nuit, F. nuit* = *Gr. νύξ* (*nox*) = *Skt. nakta, nakti*, night; root uncertain; usually referred to *Skt. na, naye*, vanish, perish. Cf. *Skt. nig, night*, which is doubtfully connected with *L. niger*, black: see *negro*.]

1. The dark half of the day; that part of the complete day during which the sun is below the horizon; the time from sunset to sunrise. See *day*.

Ek wonder last but nine *nyght* never in toun.

Chaucer, Troilus, IV, 568.

God saw the light was good;

And light from darkness by the hemisphere

Divided: light the day, and darkness *night*

He named. *Milton, P. L.*, vii, 251.

2. Evening; nightfall; the end of the day; as, he came home at *night*.—3. Figuratively, a state or time of darkness, depression, misfortune, or the like. (a) A state of ignorance; intellectual darkness; as, the *night* of the middle ages. (b) A state of concealment from the eye or the mind; obscurity.

Nor let thine own inventions hope

Things not reveal'd, which the invisible King,

Only Omniscent, hath suppress'd in *night*.

Milton, P. L., vii, 123.

Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in *night*: God said, "Let Newton be!" and all was light.

Pope, Epitaph intended for Newton.

(c) The darkness of death or the grave.

Bid him bring his power

Before sunrising, lest his son George fall

Into the blind cave of eternal *night*.

Shak., Rich. III, v, 3, 62.

She closed her lids at last in endless *night*.

Dryden, Shad., IV, 282.

(d) A time of sadness or sorrow; a dreary period.

The *night* of sorrow now is turn'd to day.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I, 461.

And all is well, tho' faith and form

Be sander'd in the *night* of fear.

Tempest, II, Memoriam, cxxvii.

(e) Old age

Yet hath my night of life some memory,
My waning lamps some fading glimmer left.
Shak., C. of E. v. 1. 314.

bird of night, the owl.—**Cloud of night**. See *cloud*, 1 (c).—**Fourteenth night**. See *fourteenth*.—**Good night**. See *good day*, under *good*.—**Night blue**, cod, dial, jamaica, etc. See *blue*, etc.—**Woe of night**. See *woe*.

night (nit), *v. i.* [*ME. nighten, nygthen* (= *loel. adta*, become night, pass the night); *< night, n.*] To grow dark; approach toward night.

Into tyme that it gan to nyghte
They spoken of Cryseyde, the lady bryghte.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 615.

night-ape (nit'ap), *n.* A book-name of the South American monkeys of the genus *Nyctipithecus*.

night-bat (nit'bat), *n.* A ghost. *Hallucell, [North. Eng.]*

night-bell (nit'bel), *n.* A bell for use at night, as in rousing a physician or an apothecary.

night-bird (nit'berd), *n.* 1. A bird that flies by night; especially, an owl; in the following quotation, the night-heron.
There be a sort of birds . . . that fly or move only in the night, called from thence *night-birds* and *night-ravens*, which are afraid of light, as . . . an enemy to spy, to assault, or betray them. *Hammond, Works, III. 567.*

2. A bird that sings by night; specifically, the nightingale.
Or when to the lute
She sung, and made the *night-bird* mute,
That still records with moan
Shak., Pericles, iv. Prolog. 1. 36.

3. The Manx shearwater: *Puffinus angulorum*, [Skellig Islands].—4. The gallinule of Europe, *Gallinula chloropus*. [*Prov. Eng.*].—5. One who stays out late at night, or works chiefly by night. [*Collog.*]

night-blindness (nit'blind nes), *n.* Inability to see in a dim light; nyctalopia. Also called *day-sight*. See *nyctalopia* and *hemeralopia*.

night-blooming (nit'blu'ning), *a.* Blooming or blossoming in the night. **Night-blooming cactus**, *cereus*. See *cactus* and *cereus*.

Night-blooming jasmine, a cultivated flower from the West Indies, *Cestrum nocturnum*, extremely fragrant at night.

night-bolt (nit'bolt), *n.* 1. A bolt or bar used to fasten a door at night.
See that your polish'd arms be primed with care;
And drop the *night-bolt*, ruffians are abroad.
Caesar, Task, iv. 308.

2. A spring-bolt in a lock which can be opened by a knob from inside the door, but only by a key from the outside.

night-born (nit'born), *a.* Born in the night; produced in darkness.
And in his mercy did his power app^{ear},
Gainst Envy's *night-born* children
Mrs. for Mass., p. 784. (Latham.)

night-brawler (nit'brä'ler), *n.* One who excites brawls or makes a tumult at night.
What's the matter,
That you unlace your reputation thus
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a *night-brawler*? *Shak., Othello, II. 3. 106.*

night-breeze (nit'bréz), *n.* A breeze blowing in the night.

night-butterfly (nit'but'er-flä), *n.* A nocturnal lepidopterous insect; a moth.

nightcap (nit'kap), *n.* [*< ME. nightcappe; < night + cap*]. 1. A covering for the head intended to be worn in bed. In the time of the Tudors, and down to Queen Anne's reign, night-caps, frequently of very rich material and ornament, were worn by men during the daytime after their wigs were taken off.
They say in Wales, when certain hills have their *night-caps* on, they mean mischief. *Bacon, Nat^l Hist., § 819.*

They put on a damp *nightcap*: it relapses;
They thought they must have died, they were so bad.
Cooper, Conversation, I. 322.

She ties the strings of her *night-cap* in the folds of her double chin
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 301.

Handsomely worked caps—called *night-caps*, although only worn in the daytime; some kind of *night-cap* having been an article of dress ever since the time of Elizabeth.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 196.

2. A potation of spirit or wine taken before going to bed. [*Slang.*].—3. A cap drawn over a criminal's face when he is hanged. Sometimes *horne-nightcap*. [*Slang.*]

He better deserves to *goup* Hollowm in a wooden chariot, and have a *horne-night-cap* put on at the further end.
Dialogue on Oxford Parliament, 1661 (Harl. Misc., II. 125).

I always come on to that scene with a white *night-cap* and a halter on my arm. . . . He (the hangman) then places the white cap over the man's head, and the woe about his neck.

Waynes, London Labour and Low Son Poor, III. 163.

4a. A bully; a night-brawler.

Hear the common people curse you.
Be sure you are taken for one of the prime *night-caps*.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, II. 1.

night-cart (nit'kär't), *n.* A cart used to remove the contents of privies by night.

night-chair (nit'chär), *n.* Same as *night-stool*.

night-charm (nit'chärm), *n.* A charm or spell that works at night.
My grandmother's looks
Have turn'd all air to earth in me, they sit
Upon my heart, like *night-charms*, black and heavy.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, III. 2.

night-churr (nit'cher), *n.* Same as *night-jar*.

night-clothes (nit'klöz), *n. pl.* Garments designed to be worn in bed.

night-cloud (nit'kloud), *n.* The form of cloud called *stratus*, which frequently ascends from the ground after sunset, continues during the night, and disappears with the rise of the morning sun. *W. C. Ley, Modern Metrology, p. 128.*

night-come (nit'kum'er), *n.* [*< ME. nyght comere; < night + comere*]. One who comes in the night, especially with evil intent, as a robber.
Thel . . . called hym on crys-wyas at Caluarny, on a Fryday,
And outthen burlesde hus body and beden that men sholde
Kepen hit fro *nyght comeres* with knyghtes armed.
Piers Plowman (Ch. xii) 144.

night-crake, *n.* [*ME. night-crake; < night + crake*]. Same as *night-crow*.

night-crow (nit'kro), *n.* [*< ME. nightcraue, nyghtcraue; < night + croue*]. 1. Same as *night-crake*.
The *nyght croue* hyghte Metecorax, and bath that name
for he louth the nyghte, and fleeth and seeketh hyx meete
by nyghte. *Quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 256.*

The owl shriek'd at thy birth—'an evil omen,
The *nyght-crow* cried, alouding luckless time.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 46.

Notwithstanding all the dangers I held afore you, in the voice of a *night-crow*.
R. Johnson, Epilogue, III. 2.

2. The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europaeus*. See *jar* under *goatsucker*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

night-dew (nit'du), *n.* The dew formed in the night.
The little birds in dreams their songs repeat,
And sleeping flowers beneath the *night-dew* sweat
Byrden, Indian Emperor, III. 2.

night-doctor (nit'dok'tor), *n.* A surgeon or his agent imagined as prowling the streets or roams at night to catch live subjects to kill for dissection: a hugleer of negroes. [*Southern U. S.*]

night-dog (nit'dog), *n.* A dog that barks in the night, especially one used by poachers.
When *night dogs* run, all sorts of deer are chased
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1. 252.

Let *night dogs* tear me,
And goblins ride me in my sleep to jolly,
Till I forsake my sphere.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, I. 1.

night-dress (nit'dres), *n.* 1. Night clothes.—2. A nightgown.

The fair ones feel such maladies as these,
When each new *night dress* gives a new disease.
Page, R. of the I., v. 38.

nighted (nit'ed), *a.* [*< night + -ed*]. 1. Over-taken by night; belated.
Now to home,
I shall be *nighted*.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, II. 2.

2. Darkened; clouded; blue k. [*Rare.*]
Edmund I think, in *gone*,
In pity of his misery, to dispeach
His *nighted* life. *Shak., Lear, iv. 5. 13.*

nighttalet (nit'ter-tal), *n.* [*< ME. nighttæle, nyghttale, after loel. natfætal, night time; as night + tale*]. Night-time.
So hote he loveth that by *nighttalet*
He sleep no more than doth a *nyghttalet*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. T., 1. 98.

So it be thicke and poured in a pome,
The genus by *nighttalet* on it found
Palladius, Rusticorum (E. E. T.), p. 23.

night-eyed (nit'ed), *a.* Having eyes suited for seeing well at night; sharp-eyed; nyctalopic.
Our *night-eyed* Tibertus doth not see
His minnion drifts.
R. Johnson, Sejanus, I. 1.

nightfall (nit'fai), *n.* [*< night + fall*. Cf. *loel. natfætal, dew*]. The fall of night; the close of the day; evening.
At *nightfall* . . . in a darkness place
Under some mulberry trees I found
A little pool.
M. Arnold, The Ark King in Bokhara.

night-faring (nit'fär'ing), *a.* Traveling in the night.
Will a Wisp misleads *night-faring* chums
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless downs.
Guy, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, 1. 57.

night-feeder (nit'fê'der), *n.* An animal that feeds mostly or entirely by night; specifically applied to the bird *Nyctornis amicetus*. Most fishes are said to be *night-feeders*, yet all of them feed more or less in the daytime.

night-fire (nit'fir), *n.* 1. Fire burning in the night.—2. Ignis fatuus; will-o'-the-wisp.
Foolish *night-fire*, women's and children's wishes,
Chases in arras, gilded emptiness; . . .
These are the pleasures here.
Herbert, Dotage. (Latham.)

night-fish (nit'fish), *n.* A variety of the eel with a dark back, taken on some of the Newfoundland banks, as well as on the east coast of Prince Edward's Island. They are of large size, and will, it is said, take the hook at night only.

night-fishery (nit'fish'eri), *n.* A mode of fishing by night, or a place where fishing is done by night. *Night-fishery* is practiced to some extent by anglers. The best months for it are the latter part of June, and July and August, and the best nights are those that follow a hot day.

night-flier (nit'fli'er), *n.* A bird that flies in the night.

night-flower (nit'flou'ér), *n.* The night-jasmine, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*.

night-fly (nit'fli), *n.* An insect that flies in the night.

Kather, sleep, heat thou in smoky orris,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
And hush'd with bugging *night-flies* to thy slumber,
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 1. 11.

night-foe (nit'fo), *n.* One who attacks by night.
Wherefore else guard we his royal tent,
But to defend his person from *night-foes*?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 72.

night-fossicker (nit'fos'ikér), *n.* In *gold-digging*, one who robs a digging by night.

night-fossicking (nit'fos'ik'ing), *n.* In *gold-digging*, the practice of robbing diggings by night. See *fossick*, *v.* 2.

night-founded (nit'foun'derd), *a.* Lost or distressed in the night.
Either some one like us *night-founded* here,
Or else some neighbour woodman, or, at worst,
Some roving robber calling to his fellows.
Milton, Comus, I. 488.

nightfowl (nit'foul), *n.* [*ME. nihtfoul* (as *loel. natfugl*); *< night + fowl*]. A night-bird.
Upon the middle of the night
Waking, she heard the *night-fowl* crow:
The cock sung out in hoarse clear light.
Templeton, Mariana.

nightgale, *n.* An obsolete form of *nightingale*.

night-glass (nit'gläs), *n.* A telescope (usually binocular) constructed so as to concentrate as much light as possible, and thus adapted for seeing objects at night.
nightgown (nit'goun), *n.* [*< night + gown*]. 1. A loose gown worn in one's chamber, at night or in the daytime; a dressing gown; a robe de chambre; a negligée gown or house-dress, for either men or women.
Get on your *nightgown*, best occasion call us,
And show us to be wick'ers.
Shak., Macbeth, II. 2. 70.

The lady, tho' willing to appear undrest, had put on her best looks, and painted herself for our reception. Her hair appeared in a very nice disorder, as the *Night Gown* which was thrown upon her shoulders was ruffled with great care.
Adams, Spectator, No. 45.

Others come in their *night gowns* to snatched away their time
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

2. A night-dress for women, high in the neck, with long sleeves, and covering the whole person.—3. A night dress for men. [*Collog. or humorous.*]

night-hag (nit'hag), *n.* A witch supposed to wander or fly abroad in the night.
Nor uglier follow the *night-hag*, when, cold'd
In secret, riding through the air she comes,
Milton, P. L., II. 622.

night-hawk (nit'häke), *n.* 1. A caprimulagine bird of the genus *Chordeiles*. The common night-hawk of the United States is *C. capactor* or *C. virginianus*, also called *butler* and in the West Indies *pink* and *paracat*. It flies chiefly towards evening and in cloudy weather, and belongs to the same family (*Caprimulgidae*) as the whippoorwill and chuck will's widow, though it is of a different genus. It is 6 or 10 in. long, 23 in. extent of wings, of a slim form, with very small bill but widely cleft and capacious mouth, long, sharp, thin-bladed wings, forked tail, and small weak feet; the plumage is intricately blended with black, brown, gray, and tawny shades, something like dark veined marble, and the male has a pure white V-shaped mark on the throat, and large white blotches on the wings and tail, which are tawny in the female. It abounds in temperate North America, and is a bird of powerful flight, often seen careering in pursuit of insects, twisting and doubling with great ease and grace, and frequently falling through the air with a hoarse cry. It lays two eggs of elliptical form and dark variegated

Common Night-hawk (*Caprimulgus vociferus*).

color, placing them on the ground with little or no nest. The bird is migratory, and retires beyond the United States in the autumn. There are several other species of the same genus, as *C. henryi* and *C. texensis*.

2. The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europaeus*. [Eng.]—3. One of certain petrels of the genus (*Eschscholus*): as, the white night-hawk or mutton-bird, (*E. leucurus*).

night-heron (nit'her'on), *n.* A heron of crepuscular or somewhat nocturnal habits. There are several species, of most parts of the world, belonging to the family *Ardeidae*, and genera *Nycticorax* or *Nycticorax* and *Nycticorax*. The common European bird to which the name night-heron (and also night-raven) was originally applied is *Nycticorax nycticorax* of the older writers, now *Nycticorax nycticorax*, *N. gardeni*, *Nycticorax nycticorax*.

Night-heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*).

etc. The bird is 2 feet long and 41 inches in extent of wings; the crown and middle of the back are glossy blackish-green, and most other parts are bluish gray with a lilac or lavender tinge, the forehead, throat line, and under parts being whitish. Two or three very long white filamentous feathers spring from the back of the head; the eyes are red, the bill is black, and the legs and feet are greenish. The sexes are alike. The young are very different, being some shade of dingy brown or chocolate-brown, boldly spotted with white. Night-herons nest in heronries, sometimes of vast extent; they build a bulky frail nest of twigs, and lay 3 or 4 eggs of a pale green color, 2 inches long by 1 1/2 in breadth. The common night-heron of the United States is not specifically distinct from the foregoing; it is popularly called *qua-bird* and *squawk*, from its cry. The night-herons of the genus *Nycticorax* are quite different. *N. nycticorax* is the yellow crowned night-heron, common in the southern United States.

night-house (nit'hous), *n.* A tavern or public-house permitted to be open during the night. [Eng.]

The coach-stands in the larger thoroughfares are deserted; the night-houses are closed.

Hickens, Sketches, Scenes, 1

nightingale (ni'tin-gal), *n.* [*<* ME. *nightingale*, *nygtingale*, (*with* unorig. medial *n*), *nygtingale*, *nygtingale*, *<* AS. *nihtegale*, *nihtegala*, *nihtegale* (in old glosses also *nahtegale*, *nehtegale*, *nihtigale*, a nightingale, also rarely a night-raven) (= OS. *nahtigala* = MD. *nachtegal*, D. *nachtegal* = OHG. *nahtigala*, *nahtigala*, MHG. *nahtegale*, *nahtegal*, G. *nachtigall*; cf. mod. Iscl. *nahtgali* = Sw. *näktregal* = Dan. *nattergal*, after G.), a nightingale, *<* niht, gen. *nihte*, night, + **gale*, singer, *<* *gala*, sing; see *gale*.] 1. A small sylviine bird of Europe, Asia, and Africa, belonging to the order *Passeres*, the suborder *Oscines*, the family *Sylviidae*, and the genus *Luscinia*. There are two kinds, formerly regarded as specifically identical, and variously called by ornithologists *Luscinia* or *Sylvia* or *Philomela* or *Lucina* *luscini* or *philomela*, and by other New Latin names. The two kinds are most commonly distinguished as *Luscinia luscinia* or *P. luscinia*, the true nightingale, and *L. philomela*. The former is the one which is common in Great Britain, and to which the name *nightingale* specially pertains. The poets call both birds *philomela* or *Philomela*. The famous song of the nightingale, heard chiefly at night, is the love-song of the male, which commences as soon as his propensities are gratified, as is usual with birds. The nightingale is migratory like nearly all insectivorous birds of the northern hemisphere, extending its migrations far to the north of Europe in the spring. In England, where it appears

about the middle of April and passes the summer, it is quite locally distributed, being very common in some places, and rare in others, and from others apparently equally suited to its habits. It haunts woods, copes, and hedgerows, especially where the soil is rich and moist, and is so

Nightingale (*Luscinia luscinia*).

secretive as to be oftener heard than seen. The favorite food of the nightingale is the larvae of insects, especially the hymenoptera, as wasps and ants. The nest is placed on the ground or near it; the eggs are 4 or 5 in number, pale olive brown, about 1 inch long by a little over 1/2 inch broad. The length of the bird is 6 inches; its extent of wings is 10 1/2 inches. The sexes are alike reddish-brown above, below pale grayish brown, whitening on the throat and belly, the tail being brownish red. This nightingale is sometimes specified as the *brake* nightingale, when the other species (*L. philomela*) is called *thrush* nightingale.

This sooted priest, who was gladder than he?

Was never bird gladder again the day,

No nightingale in the month of May,

Nas never moon that late but to singe.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 382.

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 104.

2. Some bird which sings sweetly and hence is likened to or mistaken for a nightingale. Thus, the bird called Virginia nightingale is a finch, the cardinal grosbeak *Cardinalis virginianus*; that called Indian nightingale is a kind of thrush, *Kittacina macrura*. Persian nightingales are various bulbuls of the family *Pycnonotidae*, (see *Pycnonotus*). The mock nightingale is the black capped warbler, *Sylvia atricapilla*. Irish nightingale, the sedge warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*. Scotch nightingale, the Irish nightingale. [Local, Eng.]

nightingale (ni'tin-gal), *n.* [So called after Florence Nightingale, conspicuous as a hospital nurse in the Crimean war and later. The surname *Nightingale* is derived from the name of the bird: see *nightingale*.] A sort of flannel scarf, with sleeves, designed to be worn by persons confined to bed. It was largely used by the sick and wounded in the Franco-German war, 1870-1. *Imp. Dict.*

nightingalize (ni'tin-gal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nightingalized*, *pp. nightingalizing*. [*<* *nightingale* + *-ize*.] To sing like a nightingale. [Rare.]

He sings like a lark when at morn he arises,

And when evening comes he nightingalizes.

Southey, Sonnets, viii. (Dorcas.)

nightish (ni'tish), *a.* [*<* *night* + *-ish*.] Pertaining to night, or attached to the night.

But if thou chance to fall to check, and force on erie fowle,
Thou shalt be worse debated then than is the nightish
owle.

Turberville, The Lover. (Richardson.)

night-jar (nit'jār), *n.* A bird, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, of the family *Caprimulgidae*. The name

Night-jar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*).

is sometimes extended to all the goatsuckers or birds of the same family. Also called *night-chow*, *night-crow*, *churn-cow*, *fern-cow*, etc.

And with a sudden rush from behind the citron's shade
The night-jar tumbled out upon the evening air.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 68.

night-key (nit'kē), *n.* A key for opening a door that is fitted with a night-latch.

night-lamp (nit'lamp), *n.* A lamp specially adapted to be kept burning during the night in a bedroom.

Thou art staring at the wall,
Where the dying night-lamp flickers, and the shadows rise
and fall.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

night-latch (nit'lach), *n.* A form of door-lock with a spring-latch which may be opened by a knob or handle from the inside, but only by a key from the outside.

nightless (nit'les), *a.* [*<* *night* + *-less*.] Having no night: as, the nightless period in the arctic regions.

night-light (nit'lit), *n.* 1. An artificial light intended to be kept burning all night.

Here the night-light flickering in my eyes

Awake me.

Tennyson, Sea Drums.

Specifically (a) A short thick candle with a wick small in proportion and arranged so as to give a small flame for many hours. (b) A short wick attached to a float which rests on the surface of oil in a vessel.

2. A phosphorescent marine infusorian, *Noctiluca miliaris*.

night-line (nit'lin), *n.* A fish-line set overnight.

The . . . boys . . . look to fishing in all ways, and especially by means of night-lines.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, l. 2.

night-liner (nit'li'ner), *n.* 1. One of a line or class of public vehicles which stand all night in the streets to pick up passengers.—2. The driver of such a conveyance. [Colloq. in both senses.]

night-long (nit'long), *a.* [*<* ME. **nightlong*, *<* AS. *nihtlang*, *nihtlong*, *<* niht, night, + *lang*, long. (cf. *nightlong*, *adr.*) Lasting a night.

Sleep, kinsman thou to death and trance

And madness, thou hast forged at last

A night-long present of the Past

In which we went thro' summer France.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxi.

nightlong (nit'long), *adv.* [*<* ME. *nihtlonge*, *nihtlonge*, *<* AS. *nihtlanges* (= MHG. *nachtlang* = Iscl. *nattlangis*, cf. neut. *nattlangi*), with gen. suffix, *<* *nihtlang*, *adj.*, night-long: see *night-long*, *a.*] Through the night.

nightly (nit'li), *a.* [*<* ME. **nightly*, *nihtlic*, *<* AS. *nihtlic* (= D. *nachtlich* = MLG. *nachtlik* = OHG. *nachtlich*, MHG. *nachtlich*, G. *nächtlich* = Iscl. *nattligr* = Sw. *nattlig* = Dan. *nattlig*), *<* niht, night: see *night* and *-ly*.] 1. Happening or appearing in the night: as, *nightly* dew.

A fortnight hold we this solemnity,

In nightly revels and new jollity.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 376.

A cobweb spread above a blossom is sufficient to protect it from nightly chill.

Tyndall, Radiation, § 16.

2. Taking place or performed every night.

Hell heard her curses from the realms profound,

And the red fiends that walk the nightly round.

Pope, Iliad, ix. 688.

3. Used in the night.

For with the nightly linen that she wears

He pens her piteous clamours in her head.

Shak., Lucius, l. 688.

= *Syn.* *Nightly*, *Nocturnal*. The former is the more familiar. *Nightly* tends to limitation to that which occurs every night (see definition 2), while *nocturnal* tends to cover both that which belongs to the night, as *nocturnal* insects, flowers, vision, and that which exists or occurs, however accidentally, in the night, as a *nocturnal* ramble.

nightly (nit'li), *adv.* [*<* *nightly*, *a.*] 1. By night.

Chain me with roaring bears,

Or shut me nightly in a charnel-house.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 81.

2. Every night.

And nightly to the list'ning earth

Repeats the story of her birth.

Addison, Paraphrase of Ps. xix.

night-magistrate (nit'maj'is-trat), *n.* A constable of the night; the head of a watch-house.

night-man (nit'man), *n.* [= Dan. *nattmand*, a scavenger, = Sw. *nattman*, a headman, executioner.] 1. One who is on duty at night, as a watchman.—2. A scavenger whose business is the cleaning of ash-pits and privies in the night.

It has been frequently observed that *nightmen*, on descending into the pits of privies, have been attacked with serious indisposition on breaking the crust, and not a few have perished. *Dunglison, Elements of Hygiene, l. 2.*

nightmare (nit'när), *n.* [*<* ME. *nightmare*, *nytmare* (not in AS.) (= MD. *nachtmare*, D. *nachtmarie* = MLG. *nachtmar* = G. *nachtmar*); *<* *night* + *mare*.] 1. An incubus or evil spirit that oppresses people during sleep.

A Withold footed thrice the old;

He met the night-mare, and her nine-fold;

Did her sight,

And her truth plight,

And, about thee, witch, about thee!

Shak., Lear, III. 4. 128.

Stars shoot and meteors glare oftener across the valley than in any other part of the country, and the nightmare, with her whole nape fold, seems to make it the favorite scene of her gambols.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 418.

2. An oppressed state during sleep, accompanied by a feeling of intense fear, horror, or anxiety, or of inability to escape from some threatened danger or from pursuing phantoms or monsters. Also called *incubus*.

What natural effects can reasonably be expected, when to prevent the epileptics or night-mare we hang up a hollow stone in our stables? *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, v. 24.

In savage animism, as among the Australians, what we call a nightmare is of course recognized as a demon.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 62.

3. Any overpowering, oppressive, or stupefying influence.

nightmarish (nit'mâr-ish), *a.* [*< nightmare + -ish*]. Like a nightmare.

A Chronicle of Two Months is a somewhat *nightmarish* performance.

The Academy, Oct. 5, 1880, p. 216.

night-mart (nit'märt), *n.* Trading or bargaining carried on at night; concealed or deceitful dealings.

The many many faults (as they report) of Mariners in private truckings & night-marts both with our men and maugos.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 700.

night-monkey (nit'mung'ki), *n.* A night-ape or owl-monkey.

night-moth (nit'môth), *n.* Any moth of the family *Noctuidæ*.

night-old (nit'ôld), *a.* [*< ME. nyght-olde, < AS. niht-olde, a night (or a day) old; see night and old*]. Having happened or been made or gathered yesterday.

Laborers that han no londe to lyuen on bote here handes Deyned nyght to dyne a-day *nyght-olde* wortes.

Piers Plowman (C), l. 332.

night-owl (nit'oul), *n.* [*= D. nachtuil = G. nachteule = Icel. nattugla = Sw. nattugla = Dan. natugle; as night + owl*]. An owl of notably or exclusively nocturnal habits. All owls are nocturnal, but some less so than others, and *night-owl* is used in contrast to *day-owl*.

Night owls shriek where mountain larks should sing.

Shak., Rich. III. III. 3. 188.

night-palsy (nit'päl'zi), *n.* Numbness of the extremities coming on at night; it occurs sometimes in women at the menopause.

night-parrot (nit'par'ôf), *n.* The kukapo or owl-parrot of New Zealand, *Strigops habroptilus*.

night-partridge (nit'par'trij), *n.* The American woodcock, *Phalotula minor*. [Maryland and Virginia.]

night-peck (nit'pek), *n.* The American woodcock, *Phalotula minor*. [North Carolina.]

night-piece (nit'pis), *n.* 1. A picture representing some night-scene; a nocturne; also, a picture so painted as to show to the best advantage by artificial light.

He hung a great part of the wall with night-pieces, that seemed to show themselves by the candle which were lighted up, and were so inflamed by the sun shine which fell upon them that I could scarce forbear crying out fire.

Adrian, Latham.

2. A piece of literary composition descriptive of a scene by night.

His [Parnell's] "Night-piece on Death" was indirectly preferred by Goldsmith to Gray's celebrated Elegy.

Chambers's Eng. Lit., Parnell.

night-porter (nit'pôr'ter), *n.* A porter or an attendant who is on duty at night in a hotel, infirmary, etc.

night-rail (nit'räl), *n.* [*< night + rail*]. 1. A nightgown.

• Sickness being'd,
That your night-rails of forty pounds apiece
Might be seen with every c. the visitants.

Manning, City Madam, IV. 4.

Four striped muslin night-rails very little frayed

Steele, Tatler, No. 246.

I could wager a rose-noble from the posture she stands in that she has clean head gear and a willed night-rail.

Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xvii.

2. A head-dress, apparently a kind of cap or veil, worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

night-raven (nit'rä'vn), *n.* [*< ME. nyghte raven, < AS. nihttrafn, nihttrafen, nihttrafn, naehttrafn, nihttrafn, nihttrafn, nihttrafn, etc. (= D. nachtraaf = M.G. nachtraven = O.H.G. nihttraban, M.H.G. G. nachtrabe = Icel. nátttrafn = Dan. natteravn), < niht, night, + raven*]. A bird that cries in the night; the night-heron. Also called *night-crow*.

The *Night-crow* or *Crow* is of the same manner of life that the *Owl* is, for that she only comes abroad in the dark night, being the daylight and haunts.

Hagel, A Greene Forest, p. 44. [Coth. Ang.]

I pray God his bad voice bode no mischief. I had as lief have heard the night-raven, come what plague could have come after it.

Shak., Much Ado, II. 2. 84.

night-robe (nit'rôb), *n.* A nightgown.

All in her night-robe hose she lay reclined,
And, pensive, read from tablet charming
Some strain that seemed her inmost soul to find.

Shak., I. of L. M., VI. 10.

night-ruet (nit'röl), *n.* A night revel; a tumult or frolic in the night.

How now, mad spirit!
What night-ruet now about this haunted grove?

Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 5.

nights (nits), *adv.* [*< ME. nightes, < AS. nihtes (= OS. nahtes = OFries. nachtes = O.H.G. nahtes, M.H.G. nachtes, G. nachts, at night, adverbial gen. of niht, night; see night*]. At night; by night. [Obsolete, or colloq., U. S.]

Bitterliche shalton hange thanne bothe dayes and nights
Coutyao-of-eyghe that enere thow hir knewe

Piers Plowman (B), xl. 30.

"So thievish they be to take in their stone walls nights." And, by the way, the Yankee never says "no nights," but uses the older adverbial form, analogous to the German *nachts*.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

night-school (nit'aköl), *n.* A school which is held at night, especially for those who cannot attend a day-school.

night-season (nit'és'zu), *n.* The time of night.

nightshade (nit'shäd), *n.* [*< ME. *nightshade, < AS. nihtscadu (= D. nachtschade = M.G. nachtschaden, nacht-schaden = O.H.G. niht-seato, M.H.G. naht-schate, G. nachtschatten, a plant), < niht, night, + scadu, shade*]. The lit. sense is modern.]

1. A plant of the genus *Solanum*, or of the *Solanaceæ* or nightshade family. (a) Chiefly, *S. nigrum*, the common or black nightshade, a homely weed of shady places, or *S. Dulcamara*, the bitterweed or woody nightshade. See *bitterweed*. (b) The belladonna or deadly nightshade. See *Atropa*, *atropin*, and *belladonna*. (c) The herbaceous or stinking nightshade. See *herbane* and *Hymenopus*. 2. The name of a few plants of other orders, as below.

Here and there some sprigs of mountain mint,
Of nightshade, or valerian, grace the well
He cultivates.

Cowper, Task, IV. 167.

3. The darkness of the night.

Through the dark night-shade herself she drew from night.

Phaer, tr of Enchiridion, II. (Latham)

4. A prostitute. [Can.]

Here comes a night shade
Bana and Pl., Coxcomb, II. 2.

Deadly nightshade, a poisonous plant, *Atropa belladonna*. See *belladonna*. **Enchanter's nightshade**. See *enchanter*. **Malabar nightshade**, a plant of the *Chenopodiaceæ*, *Banella rubra*, the only species of its genus, found in tropical Asia and Africa. It is a much-branched twining herb, trained over trellises and native houses in India, aromatic, and used as a pot herb. **Stinking nightshade**. Same as *herbane*. **Three-leaved nightshade**, a plant of the genus *Trilobium*.

night-shirt (nit'shért), *n.* A plain loose shirt for sleeping in.

night-shoot (nit'shüt), *n.* A place for casting night-soil.

night-side (nit'sid), *n.* The side or aspect presented by night; the dark, mysterious, ominous, or gloomy side.

night-sight (nit'sit), *n.* Same as *day-blindness*.

night-singer (nit'sing'er), *n.* A bird that sings by night, as the nightingale; specifically, in Ireland, the wedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*, sometimes called the *Irish nightingale*.

night-snap (nit'snap), *n.* A night-thief.

Duke. What let you look for, sir? have you lost any thing?
John. Only my hat! the scuffle: sure, these fellows were night-snaps.

Fletcher, The Chances, II. 1.

night-soil (nit'soil), *n.* The contents of privies, etc. (generally removed in the night), employed as a manure.

night-sparrow (nit'spar'ô), *n.* The chip-bird, which often trills a few notes at intervals during the night. [Rare.]

And the night sparrow trills her song
All night, with none to hear.

Bryant, The Hunter's Serenade.

night-spell (nit'spel), *n.* [*< ME. nyght-spel; < night + spell*]. A night-charm; a charm or spell against accidents at night; a charm against the nightmare.

Ther-with the *nyghtspel* seyde he anon righten,
On foure halves of the buss aboute,
And on the threshold of the dore with-out.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale (ed. Gilman, 1. 2480 of C. T.)

Spell is a kind of verse or charm that in elder times they used often to say over everything that they would have preserved, as the *Nyghtspel* for thieves, and the wood-spell.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., March (Glosses).

night-stood (nit'stôd), *n.* One of the harness represented as harnessed to the chariot of Night.

The yellow skirted Faye

Fly after the night steeds, leaving their moon-lov'd mane.

Milton, Nativity, l. 393.

night-stool (nit'stöl), *n.* [*= G. nachtsstuhl = Sw. nattstol = Dan. natstol; as night + stool*]. A commode or close-stool for use at night, as in a bedroom.

night-swallow (nit'swal'ô), *n.* The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*; so called from its nocturnal habits and its mode of flight in catching insects on the wing.

night-sweat (nit'swet), *n.* Profuse sweating at night, as in phthisis.

night-taper (nit'tä'për), *n.* A taper made to burn slowly, for use as a night-light.

The honey-bugs staid from the humble-bees,
And for night tapers crop their waxen thighs
And light them at the fiery glow worm's eyes.

Shak., M. N. D., III. 1. 172.

night-terrors (nit'ter'grä), *n. pl.* Sudden and incomplete waking from sleep (on the part of young children) in a state of confusion and terror.

night-time (nit'tim), *n.* [*= Icel. náttartími, natitími; as night + time*]. The period of the night.

night-trader (nit'trä'dër), *n.* A prostitute.

All kinds of females, from the night-trader, in the street.

Wassinger, The Picture, l. 2.

night-tripping (nit'trip'ing), *a.* Tripping about in the night.

O that it could be proved
That some night tripping lady had exchanged
In cradle clothes our children when they lay!

Shak., I. Hen. IV., I. 1. 87.

night-waker (nit'wak), *n.* [*< ME. nighte wake, < AS. nihtwacu (= D. nachtwak, nachtwake = O.H.G. nachtwaka = Icel. nattvaka; cf. D. nachtwacht = M.H.G. nachtwacht = M.H.G. nachtwacht, G. nachtwacht = Sw. nattvakt = Dan. nattvagt), < niht, night, + wacu, wake, watch; see night and wake*]. *n.* Cf. *night-watcher*.] A night-watch.

night-waker (nit'wak'er), *n.* [*< ME. nighte-waker; < night + waker*]. A night-watcher.

night-waking (nit'wak'ing), *a.* Watching in the night.

Yet, foul night-awake cat, he doth but dally,
While in his hold fast foot the weak mouse panteth.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 664.

night-walk (nit'wak), *n.* A walk in the evening or night.

If in his night walk he met with irregular scholars . . . he did usually take their names, and a promise to appear before him, unmet for, next morning.

L. Walton, Life of Sanderson.

night-walker (nit'wä'kër), *n.* 1. One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist. — 2. One who roves about in the night for evil purposes; a nocturnal vagrant.

Men that hunt so be either ignorant persons, praiseworthy, or night-walkers.

Aeschylus, The Schemer, p. 63.

Night-walkers are such persons as sleep by day and walk by night, being oftentimes pillowers or disturbers of the peace.

Jacob, Law Dictionary (Latham).

3. A prostitute who walks the streets at night.

night-walking (nit'wä'king), *n.* 1. Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism. — 2. A roving in the streets at night with evil designs.

night-walking (nit'wä'king), *a.* Walking about at night.

Night-walking horrida

Shak., Rich. III., I. 1. 72.

They shall not need heretofore in old Chunks, and tales heard, to stand to the courtesy of a night walking out geller for eavendropping.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst

night-wanderer (nit'won'dër-er), *n.* One who wanders by night; a nocturnal traveler.

(or staid) as night-wanderers often are,

Their light blown out in some misty wood.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 925.

night-wandering (nit'won'dër-ing), *a.* Wandering or roaming by night.

Night-wandering wench shreek to see him there,
They tript him yet he still pursued his fear.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 207.

night-warbling (nit'wä'r'bling), *a.* Singing in the night.

Flowers yields

To the night-warbling bird.

Milton, P. L., v. 40.



Woody Nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*)

short little-curved horns, a blackish mane, and a bunch of hair on the throat.

Nilio (nil'i-dō), *n.* [*N.L.*] The typical genus of *Nilionidae*, founded by Latreille in 1802. These insects resemble *Coccinellids*; they are of mediocre size and reddish-yellow color, sometimes blackish. About 20 species are known, all of which are from Mexico and South America. Also *Nilio*.

Nilionidae (nil-i-on'i-dō), *n. pl.* [*< Nilio(n-) + -idae*] A family of trachelate heteromericous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Nilio*, erected by Lacordaire in 1859. It is a family of rather uncertain relationships, but is customarily placed after the *Tenebrionidae*. It consists of three genera, two of which are confined to Mexico and South America, and the third to Java. The beetles are of medium or small size, and are found motionless or slowly walking on the trunks of trees, simulating death when touched, but not falling.

nil (nil), *v.* [*Also nil; < ME. nillen, nellen, < AS. nillan, nellan, contr. of ne willan, will not; see ne and will; cf. willy-nilly.*] *1. trans.* Will not; wish not; refuse; reject.

Cortes, said he, I will thine offer'd grace. *Spenser.*
An. Unite our appetites, and make them calm.
Er. To will and nil one thing.
An. And so to move
Affection of our wills as in our love
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

II. intrans. Will not; be unwilling. [*Obsolete except in the phrase will you (he, etc.), nil you (he, etc.).*]

Neth woman lebane to muche I-bese. I nule come neth hire no more!
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

And yf thaire huske of easly nyl goone,
Ley hem in chaf, and it wol of amonee.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

For who nil bide the burden of distresse
Must not here thynke to fyve
Spenser, F. Q., III. xl. 14.

And will you, nil you, I will marry you.
Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 273.

Will we nil us, we must drink God's cup if he have appointed it for us.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1865), II. 30.

nil (nil), *n.* [*< nil, v.*] Negative volition; a "will not." [*Rare.*]

It shall be their misery semper velle quod nunquam est, semper nolle quod nunquam non est - to have a will never satisfied, a nil never gratified.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 230.

nil (nil), *n.* A dialectal form of *needle*. *Hallivell.*

nil (nil), *n.* A dialectal form of *nil*. *Hallivell.*

nil (nil), *n.* [*Perhaps a use of nil (v.).*] 1. The shining sparks of brass given off in trying and melting the ore. *Bailey.*—2. Scales of hot iron from the forge. *E. H. Knight.*

nilly-willy (nil'i-wil'i), *adv.* See *willy-nilly*.

Nilometer (ni-lom'et-er), *n.* [= *F. nilomètre* = *Sp. Pg. Il. nilómetro*, < *Gr. Nilos*, the river Nile, + *metron*, measure; see *meter*.] 1. A gage or measure of depth or height of the flow of the river Nile. A flood gage of this nature is mentioned by Herodotus; and ancient records of inundations have reference to the old Nilometer on the western bank at Memphis. Modern records are officially tabulated from the Nilometer on the island of El-Rodah, near Cairo, which consists of a pit or well in communication with the Nile in the middle of which stands a marble column inscribed with height-indications in cubits. The rise of the water at Cairo during a favorable inundation is about 25 feet.

2. [*1 c.*] Hence, any instrument for making a continuous and automatic register of river-heights.

Niloscope (ni'lō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. Niloskōpiou, a Niloscope, < Nilos, the river Nile, + skōpiō, view.*] Same as *Nilometer*.

Nilotic (ni-lō'tik), *a.* [*< L. Niloticus, < Gr. Nilos, the river Nile, < Nilos, the river Nile.*] Of or pertaining to the river Nile in Africa: as, *Nilotic sediment*; the *Nilotic* delta.

Some from farthest south,
Syene, and where the shadow both way falls,
Meroe, Nilotic isle. *Milton, P. R., IV. 71.*

nilpotent (nil'pō-tent), *a.* [*< L. nil, nothing, + potens (-tis), powerful; see 1. potent.*] In *math.*, vanishing on being raised to a certain power. Thus, if *i* be such an expression in multiple algebra that *i* × *i* × *i* = 0, *i* is nilpotent.—*Nilpotent algebra.*

nil. A contracted form of *ne will*, will not. *Chaucer.*

nil (nim), *v.* [*< ME. nimen, nemen (pret. nam, nom. pl. nome, pp. nimen, nomen, neme), < AS. niman (pret. nam, nom. pl. nāmon, pp. nimen) = OS. niman, neman = OFries. nima, nema = D. nimen = M.G. LG. nimen = O.H.G. neman, MHG. nemen, G. nēmen = Icel. nēma, take, = Dan. nēme, apprehend, learn, = Goth. nīman, take; perhaps = Gr. nēmei, deal out, distribute,*

dispense, assign, also, as in mid. *veprodi*, take as one's own, have, hold, possess, manage, sway, rule, etc., also pasture, graze, feed, etc. (*> vepos*, a wooded pasture, = *L. nemus*, a grove, wood, etc.; *vepos*, a pasture, *vamos*, law, etc.; see *nomos*, *nomos*, etc.). Connection with *L. emerere*, take, buy (*> E. emption, exempt, redeem, redemption*, etc.), and *Ir. em*, take, is improbable. The verb *nim*, formerly the usual word for 'take,' has in most senses become obsolete (being displaced by *take*), but its derivatives, *numb* (orig. pp.) and *nimble*, are in common use.] *I. trans.*

1. To take; take in the hands; lay hold of, in order to move, carry, or use. In the general sense 'take,' and in the various particular senses exhibited below and in the principal uses of *take*, *nim* was formerly in very common use, being the general Teutonic term for 'take.' In Middle English *nim* was gradually superseded by *take*, which is properly Scandinavian.

The Claret to the piler com,
And the basin of golde nom.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

This chaumon it in his bondes nam,
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 286.

2. To seize; seize upon; take away; remove; take unlawfully; fitch; steal.

thoules angules the soule nam,
And bare hyt unto the bosom of Abraham.
MS. Hart. 1701, l. 44. (Halliwell)

Men reden not that folk han gretter witte
Than they that han ben most with love gonne.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 247.

Nimming away Jewels and favours from gentlemen
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, l. 1.

They'll question Mars, and, by his look
Detect who 'twas that nimmed a cloak.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. 1. 608.

3. To conduct; lead.

To the temple he bare nam
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

4. To take to one's self; receive; accept; have.

The Admiral hire nam to quene
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

Judas nam cristendom, and the he cristened was,
He let him nempe quitha that he helthe Judas.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

5. To take; used in phrases corresponding in sense and nearly in form to 'take the road,' 'take leave,' 'take advice,' 'take care,' etc.

To London-brugges hee nam the way.
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 282).

Sir Gawen his true com nyne,
A to his bed him dnyht.
Sir Gawen and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1001.

Among that folk by speek his deth and heere red (count-
sell) therof nam.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

The most needy aren oure neighbors, and (if) we nyne
good hede.
Piers Plowman (C), l. 71.

6. To begin.

Then boldly blow the prize therat,
Your play for to nime or ye come in.
The Book of Hunting (1566) (Halliwell).

II. intrans. 1. To take; betake one's self; go.

This wip nam to the fode
With me and Horn the gode.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1188.

2. To walk with short quick steps. *Halliwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. To steal.

nim (nim), *n.* [*Ind. nim.*] The margosa. See *Mela*. Also spelled *neem*. *Nim-bark*. See *margosa bark*, under *bark*.—*Nim-tree*. Same as *margosa*.

nimb (nim'b), *n.* [= *F. nimbe* = *Sp. Pg. Il. nimbo*, < *L. nimbus*, a nimbus; see *nimbus*.] A nimbus or halo.

The nimbo or circle, betokening endless heavenly happiness, about the head of St. Dunstan.
Lock, Church of our Fathers, II. 98, note.

nimbed (nim'b), *a.* [*< nimbe + -ed*.] Having a nimbus; surrounded (especially, having the head surrounded) by a nimbus.

In the middle of the furthest border stands a nimbed
lamb, upholding with its right leg a flag.
Lock, Church of our Fathers, l. 250.

nimber (nim'bér), *a.* [*A var. of nimble.*] Active.

The boy beinge but a xj. yere old fust at the death of
his father, yet having reasonable wit and discretion, and
being nymber spirited and apte to anything
MS. Ashmole 206. (Halliwell).

nimbiferous (nim-bif'ē-rus), *a.* [= *It. nimbi-fero*, < *L. nimifer*, storm-bringing, stormy, < *nimbus*, a rain-storm, a black rain-cloud, + *ferre*, bring, = *E. bear*.] Bringing black clouds, rain, or storms.

nimble (nim'bl), *a.* [*With unorig. b as in hum-ble, number, etc.; < ME. nimmed, nimel, nymel, nymel, nymil, nymyl, < AS. numol, numol, taking, quick at taking, < niman, pp. nimen, take; see nim.*] 1. Light and quick in motion; active; moving with ease and celerity; marked by ease and rapidity of motion; lively; swift.

His clothis he lost, al bot his serke,
To make him need vn-to his werke.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

A hungry hunter that holdyth the hym a hiche
Nymel of monthes for to merylye a hare.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 28.

You nimble lightning, dart your blinding flames
Into her scornful eyes!
Shak., Lear, II. 4. 167.

Most trusted Frappatore, is my hand the weaker because
It is divided into many fingers? Nay, 'tis the more strongly
nimble
Marston, The Pawn, l. 2.

And nimble Wit bestride
Upon the backs of thousand shapes did ride.
J. Beaumont, Pyche, l. 103.

Nimble in vengeance, I forgive thee.
Ford, Broken Heart, IV. 4.

He was tall of stature and well proportioned; fair, and
comely of face; of hair bright about, of long Anna, and
nimble in all his joints.
Raker, Chivalries, p. 27.

He bid the nimble Hours without delay
Bring forth the steeds
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., II.

The nimble air, so soft, so clear,
Hardly can stir a ringle here.
P. Locker, Rotten Row.

2. Keen; sharp.

A fire so great
Could not true flame-less long - nor would God let
So noble a spirit's nimble edge to rust
In shepherds' idle and ignoble dust.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Works, II., The Trophies.

3. Quick to apprehend; apprehensive; acute; penetrating.

His ear most nimble where doat it should be,
His eye most blind where most it ought to see.
Quarles, Emblems, II. 3.

There was there for the Queen (tilpin, as *nimble* a Man
as Soderman, and he had the Chancellor of Knibden to
second and countenance him.
Howell, Letters, l. vi. 3.

a *Syn.* 1. Light, brisk, expeditious, speedy, spry; *Nimble*,
Agile. The last two words express lightness and quick-
ness in motion, the former being more suggestive of the
use of the feet, the latter of that of the whole lower limbs.

nimble-fingered (nim'bl-fing'gērd), *a.* Quick
or skillful in the use of the fingers; hence, pilfer-
ing; as, the *nimble-fingered* gentry (that is,
pickpockets).

nimble-footed (nim'bl-fūt'ed), *a.* Running
with speed; light of foot.

Being nimble footed, he hath outrun us.
Shak., T. of V., v. 3. 7.

nimbleness (nim'bl-nēs), *n.* The quality of
being nimble; lightness and agility in motion;
quickness; celerity; speed; swiftness.

'Tis better that the enemy seek us:
Whilist we, lying still,
Are full of rest, defence, and nimbleness.
Shak., J. C., IV. 3. 202.

nimble-pinioned (nim'bl-pin'yōnd), *a.* Of swift
flight.

Nimble-pinioned doves. *Shak., R. and J., II. 6. 7.*

nimbleaset (nim'blēs), *n.* [*Irreg. < nimble +*
-aset, as in *nobleaset*, etc.] *Nimbleness.* [*Rare.*]

He . . . with such nimbleness sly
Could wield about, that, ere it were capd,
The wicked stroke did wound his enemy
Behind, beside, before.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xl. 6.

nimble-Will (nim'bl-wil'), *n.* A kind of grass,
Muhlenbergia diffusa.

nimble-witted (nim'bl-wit'ed), *a.* Quick-
witted. *Baron, Apophthegms, § 124.*

nimbly (nim'blī), *adv.* In a nimble manner;
with agility; with light, quick motion.

He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber.
Shak., Rich. III., l. 1. 12.

She's 'a'on her young son in her arms,
And nimbly walk'd by you was strand.
The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, l. 210).

nimbous (nim'būs), *a.* [*< L. nimbosus*, stormy,
rainy, < *nimbus*, a rain-storm, a cloud; see
nimbus.] Cloudy; stormy; tempestuous. *Arch.*
[*Rare.*]

nimbus (nim'būs), *n.* [*< L. nimbus*, a rain-
cloud, a rain-storm, a cloud, a bright cloud
fringed to surround the gods when they ap-
peared on the earth, hence in later use the
halo of saints; cf. *L. nubes*, a cloud, *nebula*,
a mist, *Gr. νέφος, νέφης*, a cloud, a mist; see *neb-ula*, *nebula*.] 1. A cloud or system of
clouds from which rain is falling; a rain-cloud.
See *cloud* (g).—2. In art and *Christian archi-*
tect., a halo or disk of light surrounding the
head in representations of divine or sacred
personages; also, a disk or circle sometimes dis-
played in early times round the heads of emper-
ors and other great men. The nimbus of God the
Father is represented as of triangular form, with rays di-
verging from it on all sides, or in the form of two super-
posed triangles, or in the same form (inscribed with the
cross) as that of Christ. The nimbus of Christ contains a
cross more or less enriched, that of the Virgin Mary is a
plain circle, or occasionally a circle of small stars, and that
of angels and saints is often a circle of small rays. When
the nimbus is depicted of a square form, it is supposed to



The Nimbuses as variously represented in the 14th and 15th Century Art. 1, the Father; 2 and 3, Christ; 4, Christ, as Emperor Henry II.

Indicate that the person was alive at the time of delirium. *Nimbus* is to be distinguished from *aureola* and *glory*. 3. In *her.*, a circle formed of a single line, drawn around the head and disappearing where it seems to go behind it.

nimety (ni-mé-ti), *n.* [*=* Sp. *nimiedad* = Pg. *nimiedad* = It. *nimidia*, < It. *nimidia* (t-s), a superfluity, an excess, < L. *nimius*, too much, excessive, < *nimis*, too much, overmuch, excessively.] 'The state of being too much; redundancy; excess. [Rare.]

There is a *nimety*, a too muchness, in all Germans. Coleridge, *Table Talk*.

The lines to the memory of Victor Hugo are finely expressed, though they err in respect of *nimety* of sentiment and adulation. Westminster Rev., CXV. 584.

nimini-pimini, niminy-piminy (ni-mi-ni-pi-mi-ni), *a.* and *n.* [Imitative of a weak minced pronunciation, the form being prob. suggested by similar but unmeaning syllables in nursery rhymes and play-rhymes, and perhaps also by *nimby-pimby*.] 1. *a.* Affectedly fine or delicate; mincing.

There is a return to Angelica's hackneyed, vapid pink and blues and lilacs, and a return also to his *niminy-piminy* lines, to all the wax-doll world of the musical painter. Contemporary Rev., LI. 513.

II. n. Affectedly fineness or delicacy; mincingness.

nimious (ni-mi-ús), *a.* [*=* ME. *nymios*, < OF. *nymios* = Sp. Pg. *nimio*, < L. *nimius*, too much, excessive, beyond measure, < *nimis*, overmuch, too much, excessively.] Overmuch; excessive; extravagant; very great.

Now, gracious Lord, of your *nymios* charity, With bow-bell harts to th' present companyne. Digby Mysteries, p. 115. (Halliwell.)

nimmert (nim-ér), *n.* [*=* *nim* + *-ert*.] A thief; a pickpocket.

Met you with Rome? 'tis the cunningst *nimmert* Of the whole company of cut-purse hall. T. Tomkis (?), *Albuzazar*, III. 7.

Nimravidae (nim-rav-i-de), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Nimravus* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil feline quadrupeds, connecting the modern cats or *Felidae* with more generalized types of the *Carnivora*, and differing from the *Felidae* proper in certain cranial and dental characters. They are chiefly differentiated by the development of the alisphenoid canal and the postglenoid foramen. In the typical forms the dentition is essentially similar to that of the cats. *Nimravus* is the typical genus.

Nimravus (nim-rá-vus), *n.* [NL. < *Nimr* (cat), hunter, + *L. arvus*, ancestor.] A genus of fossil American cats, typical of the family *Nimravidae*, having a lower tubercular behind the sectorial molar tooth.

nin¹, [A contracted form of *ne in*.] Not in; nor in.

nin² (nin), *a.* and *pron.* A dialectal form of *non*. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

nincompoop (ning-kom-póp), *n.* [Also *nincumpoop*; a variation, wrested to give it a slang aspect (and then explained as "a person nine times worse than a fool," as if connected with *nine*), of the L. *non compos*, so, *mentis*, not in possession of his mind: see *non compos mentis*.] A fool; a blockhead; a simpleton.

An old ninnyhammer, a doltard, a *nincompoop*, is the best language she can afford me. Addison.

Ackerman would have called him a "Snob," and Buck, and a *Nincompoop*. Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 367.

nine (nin), *a.* and *n.* [*=* ME. *nine*, *nyne*, *nene*, *nyen*, *nyphen*, *nyphen*, and, with loss of final *n*, *nee*, *nige*, *neve*, < AS. *nygn*; < OS. *nygn* = OFries.

nygn, *nygun*, *nygun*, *nygn*, *nygn* = D. MLG. LG. *nygn* = OHG. *nyun*, MHG. *nyun*, *nyun*, G. *nyun* = Icel. *niú* = Sw. *nió* = Dan. *ni* = Goth. *niun* = Ir. *niú* = W. *naw* = L. *novem* (> It. *nove* = Sp. *nuove* = Pg. *nove* = Pr. *nou* = F. *neuf*) = Gr. *énvta* (for *énvta*, with unorig. initial *v*) = Skt. *navan*, *niue*.] 1. *a.* One more than eight, or one less than ten; thrice three; a cardinal numeral.

Ten is nine to many, be sure, Where men be fewer and fell. Luther Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

Nine days' wonder. See *wonder*. - **Nine men's morris.** See *morris*. The nine worthies, famous personages, often referred to by old writers and classed together, like the seven wonders of the world, etc. They have been reckoned up in the following manner: three Gentiles (Hector, Alexander, Julius Caesar), three Jews (Joshua, David, Judas Maccabaeus), and three Christians (King Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon). They were often introduced in comparisons as to bravery.

At, there were some present that were the *nine worthies* to him. B. Jonson.

To look nine ways, to squint very much.

Squinted he was, and looked *nine ways*. Uddall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 278, note.

II. n. 1. The number consisting of the sum of one and eight; the number less by unity than ten; three times three. - 2. A symbol representing nine units, as 9, or IX, or ix. - 3. The body of players, nine in number, composing one side in a game of base-ball. - 4. A playing-card with nine spots or pips on it. The Nine, the nine Muses.

Ye sacred nine, celestial Muses' fell, Who fed him first, and by his prowess fell. Pope, *Iliad*, xi. 281.

To the nines, to perfection fully, elaborately; generally applied to dress, and sometimes implying excess in dressing: as, she was dressed up to the nines. [Colloq.] [The phrase is perhaps derived from an old or dialectal form of *to then eye*, i. e. to the eyes. The form to the nines in the second quotation is probably sophisticated.]

Thou paints and nature to the nines In thy sweet Chalcidian lines. Burns, *Pastoral Poetry*.

He then put his hand in his pockets, and produced four beautiful sets of handkerchiefs, bran new polished to the nines. C. Reade, *Never too Late to Mend*, lxx. (Davies.)

ninebark (nin-bürk), *n.* An American shrub, *Neillia* (*Spiraea*) *opulifolia*, sometimes planted. It is so named on account of the numerous layers of the loose bark. See *cut* under *Neillia*.

nine-eyed (nin'id), *a.* Having nine—that is, many—eyes; hence, spying; prying.

A damnable, prying *nine-eyed* witch. Plantas made *English* (1644), Pref. (Davies.)

nine-eyes (nin'iz), *n.* [*=* MD. *neghenoghe*, D. *neghenog* = MLG. *neghenog* = OHG. *niunouga*, *niunoga*, *niunug*, MHG. *niunouga*, G. *neunauge* = Sw. *nejonaga* = Dan. *nejonag*, a lamprey; as *nine* + *eyes*.] 1. The river-lamprey, *Petromyzon* or *Ammocetes fluvialis*. [Prov. Eng.]-2. The butter-fish, *Muraenoxagunnellus*: so called with reference to the presence of nine or more round black ocelli or eye-like spots along the dorsal fin. [Cornwall, Eng.]

ninefold (nin'föld), *a.* [*=* ME. **nigenfold*, < AS. *nygnfold*, < *nygn*, nine, + *-fold*, = E. *-fold*; see *nine* and *-fold*.] Nine times repeated.

This huge convex of fire Outragious to devour, immures us round. Ninefold. Milton, P. L., II. 436. [In the following nonsense passage *ninefold* seems to be used elliptically for *ninefold offspring* or *ninefold company*:]

He met the night mare, and her *nine-fold*; Hid her slight, And her tooth plight, And, ardent thee, witch, ardent thee! Shak., *Lear*, III. 4. 126.]

nine-holes (nin'hóiz), *n.* 1. A game in which nine holes are made in a board or the ground, at which the players roll small balls.

Th' unhappy wags which let their cattle stray, At *Nine-holes* on the heath while they together play. Denham, *Polydiction*, xiv. 22.

Some say the game of *nine-holes* was called 'Bubble-the-Justice,' on the supposition that it could not be set aside by the Justices. Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 388.

2. Same as *nine-eyes*.

nine-killer (nin'kil'er), *n.* [*=* *nine* + *killer*; also called *nine-murder* (see *nine-murder*), and in Gt. New-Orleans, 'nine-killer,' from the common belief that these shrieks were wont to kill just nine birds a day.] A shriek or butcher-bird. The term was originally applied to certain European species, as *Lanius excubitor* and *Lanius* (or *Empidonax*) *colurio*, and subsequently extended to others, as *L. borealis* of the United States.

nine-lived (nin'liv'd), *a.* Having nine lives, as the cat is humorously said to have; hence, not easy to kill; escaping great perils or surviving

grave wounds or hurts: as, a reckless *nine-lived* fellow.

nine-murder (nin'mér'dér), *n.* [Also *ninemurder* = L.G. *negemürder* = G. *neunmürder*, formerly *nünmürder* (Gessner)]; < *nine* + *murder* (for *murderer*); equiv. to *nine-killer*, q. v.] Same as *nine-killer*.

Esquiers (F. L. *Pic esquier*). The ravenous bird called a shriek, *Ninemurder*, Warbling. Bayard. Coleridge.

ninepegs (niu'pegz), *n.* Same as *ninepins*.

Playing at *nine-pegs* with such heat That mighty Jupiter did sweat. Cotton, *Burlesque upon Burlesque*, p. 192. (Davies.)

ninence (nin'pens), *n.* [Orig. two words, *nine* + *penec*.] 1. The sum of nine pennies. No English coin of this face-value has ever been issued; but the silver 'shillings' issued by Elizabeth for Ireland in 1561 passed current in England for *ninence*.

Henceforth the "harpers" (i. e., Irish shillings), for his sake, shall stand But for plain *nine-pence* throughout all the land. Webster and Dekker, *Sir Thomas Wyatt*.

The *nine-pence* was a coin formerly much favoured by faithful lovers in humble life as a token of their mutual affection. It was for this purpose broken into two pieces, and each party preserved with care one portion until, on their meeting again, they hastened to renew their vows. J. G. Nichols, in *Nunsmatic Chronicle* (1840), II. 84.

2. In New England, a Spanish silver coin, the real (of Mexican plate), about equal in value to 9 pence of New England currency, or 12½ cents. The word is still occasionally used in reckoning.—**Commendation ninence.** See *commendation*.

To bring a noble to *ninence*. See *noble*.

ninepins (nin'pinz), *n.* 1. The game of bowls played in an alley with nine men or pins.—2. *pl.* [As if with a singular *ninepin* (which is in colloquial use).] The pins with which this game is played. See *tempins*.

His *Nine-pins* made of myrtle wood. Prior, *Cupid and Ganymede*.

Ninepin block. See *block*.

nineteen (nin'tén'), *a.* and *n.* [*=* ME. *ninethene*, *neuteyne*, *negentene*, *negentene*, < AS. *nygentyne*, OS. *nygenten* = OFries. *niogentena*, *nygenten* = D. *negentien* = MLG. *negentien* = OHG. *niunzehan*, MHG. *niunzechen*, G. *neunzehn* = Icel. *nitján* = Sw. *nittan* = Dan. *nitten* = Goth. **niun-taihun* (not recorded) = L. *novendecim*, *novemdecim* = Gr. *énvakaída* (see *and*) = Skt. *navadaga*, *nineteen*; as *nine* + *ten* (see *-teen*).] 1. *a.* Nine more than ten, or one less than twenty: a cardinal numeral.

II. n. 1. A number equal to the sum of nine and ten, or one less than twenty.—2. A symbol representing nineteen units, as 19, or XIX, or xix. **nineteenth** (nin'tenth'), *a.* and *n.* [*=* ME. *niuenth*, *niuenth*, *neogenthe*, < AS. *nygentoitha* = OFries. *niugentinda*, *niugentendesta* = D. *negentende* = OHG. *niunzazehende*, MHG. *niunzehende*, *niunzehende*, G. *neunzehnte*, *neunzehnteste* = Icel. *nitjándi* = Sw. *nittande* = Dan. *nittende* = Goth. **niun-taihunda* (not recorded), *nineteenth*; as *nine* + *-th*.] 1. *a.* 1. Next in order or rank after the eighteenth: an ordinal numeral; as, the *nineteenth* time.—2. Refuging one of nineteen: as, a *nineteenth* part.

II. n. 1. A nineteenth part; the quotient of unity divided by nineteen.—2. In music, the interval, whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone two octaves and a fifth distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone.

ninetieth (nin'ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME. (cf. D. *neg-tigste* = MLG. *negentigste* = OHG. *niunzigasta*, *niunzigasta*, MHG. *niunzigste*, G. *neunzigste*; Icel. *nitugtí* = Sw. *nittiende* = Dan. *nittiende*, *ninetieth*); < *nine* + *-eth*.] 1. *a.* 1. Next in order or rank after the eighty-ninth or before the ninety-first: an ordinal numeral; as, the *ninetieth* man.—2. Being one of ninety: as, a *ninetieth* part.

II. n. A ninetieth part; the quotient of unity divided by ninety: as, two *ninetieths*.

ninety (nin'ti), *a.* and *n.* [*=* ME. **ninety*, *neuty*, *nyenti*, < AS. (*hund*-) *nygentig* = OFries. *niandich* = D. *negentig* = MLG. *negentich*, LG. *negentig* = OHG. *niunzig*, *niunzoy*, MHG. *niunzer*, *niunzic*, G. *neunzig* = Icel. *nitjgir* = Sw. *nittio* = Dan. *nitti* (usually *hairsfundtigr*) = Goth. *niunthund* = L. *nonaginta*, *ninety*; as *nine* + *-ty*.] 1. *a.* Nine times ten; one more than eighty-nine, or ten less than a hundred: a cardinal numeral.

II. n. pl. *nineties* (-tiz). 1. The sum of ten nines, or nine tens; nine times ten.—2. A symbol representing ninety units, as 90, or XC, or xc. **ninety-knot** (nin'ti-not), *n.* A plant, *Polygnum arifolium*. See *knot-grass*, I.

Ninewah (nin'e-vg), *n.* [So called in ref. to *Ninewah* in the story of Jonah; < LL. *Ninive*, < Gr. *Nēvēt*, *Nēvēt*, usually *Nīvēr* or *Nīvēr*, *Nīvēh*.] A kind of "motion" or puppet-show, representing the story of Jonah and the whale.

Cham. May, by your leave, Nell, *Ninewah* was better. *W. G.* . . . Oh, that was the story of Jone and the wall [Jonah and the whale]; was it not, George?

Benn. and Pl., Knight of Burning Pestle, III. 2.

Ninevite (nin'e-vit), *n.* [< LL. *Ninivita*, < Gr. *Ninivita*, pl.; as *Ninereh* (see def.) + -ite².] An inhabitant of Nineveh, the ancient capital of Assyria.

The *Ninevites* and the Babylonians *Academy*, April 7, 1888, p. 245.

Ninevite fast. See *fast*.
Ninevitical (nin'e-vit'i-kal), *a.* [< **Ninivitic* (< LL. *Niniviticus*, < *Ninivita*, *Ninevites*; see *Ninevite*) + -al.] 1. Of or pertaining to Nineveh, the ancient capital of Assyria.—2. Of or pertaining to the old popular puppet-show called *Ninereh*.

From the masks and triumphs at court and the houses of the nobility, . . . down even to the brief but thrilling theatrical excitements of Bartholomew Fair and the "Ninevitical" motions of the puppets, . . . the various sections of the theatrical public were tempted aside.

Engic. Brit., VII. 433.

nineworthiness (nin'wér'i-nes), *n.* A mock title applied to a person as if he was one of, or deserved to be ranked along with, the celebrated nine worthies. See *nine*. [Rare.]

The foe, for dread

Of your *nineworthiness*, is fled.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. II. 991

Ningala bamboo. A Himalayan bamboo-plant, *Arundinaria filicata*. It grows 40 feet high, is variously useful to the natives, and is hardly enough to bear the winters of southern England.

ninglet, *n.* [A form of *inglet*², with initial *n*-, due to misdividing *nine* *inglet* as *my* *inglet*.] 1. A familiar friend, whether male or female; a favorite or friend. See *inglet*².

Send me and my *ninglet* (Hahlo) to the wars.

Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, IV. 3.

O sweet *ninglet*, the next once again; friends must part for a time. *Ford and Decker*, Witch of Edmonton, III. 1.

2. In a bad sense, a male paramour.

When his purse gings a

Boaring boys follow at a tail, lancers and *ninglets*.

Middleton and Decker, Boaring Girl, III. 3.

ninny (nin'i), *n.*; pl. *innies* (-iz). [Prob. of spontaneous origin, as a vaguely descriptive term. Cf. It. *nonno* = Sp. *niño*, a child, It. *minna*, *minna*, a lullaby.] A fool; a simpleton.

What a pled *minny*'s this! Thou scurvy patch!

Shak., Tempest, III. 2. 71.

Some say, compar'd to Beconchick

That Mynheer Handel's but a *minny*.

Byrom, On the Feuds between Handel and Buononcini

ninny-broth, *n.* Coffee. [Slang.]

How to make coffee, alias *minny* broth.

Poor Robin (1845). (Vares.)

ninnyhammer (nin'i-ham-er), *n.* [< *minny* + *hammer*, perhaps a vague use of *hammer*³, or a mere extension.] A simpleton.

Have you no more manners than to call at Hocus, that has saved that clock pasted, non-skilled, *minnyhammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family!

Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull. (Latham)

ninnyhammering (nin'i-ham-er-ing), *n.* Foolishness. *Slang.*

Ninox (ni'noks), *n.* [NL.] A large genus of Old World owls, of the family *Strigidae*, mostly of the Indian, Indomalayan, and Australian region, having bristly feet and long pointed wings. The Indian *N. scutulata*, and the Australian *N. strenua* and *N. congensis*, are examples.

ninsi, **ninsin** (nin'si, -sin), *n.* A Korean umbelliferous plant, a variety of *Pimpinella Sium*, formerly called *Sium Ninsi*, whose root has properties similar to those of ginseng, though weaker. It is sometimes substituted for the latter, with which it has been confounded. Also *ninsin*.

ninth (ninth), *a.* and *n.* * [< ME. *nynt*, *neynt*, *nieth*, < AS. *niogtha* = OS. *niugundo*, *niugudho* = OFries. *niugunda*, *niugenda*, *niogenda* = D. *negende* = ML^{ti}. *negende*, *negede*, LG. *negende* = OHG. *niugudo*, MHG. *niugude*, G. *niugude* = Icel. *niugudi* = Sw. *niugud* = Dan. *niugde* = Goth. *niuguda* = Gr. *enagor*, ninth; as *nine* + -th².] 1. *a.* 1. Next in order or rank after the eighth, or in fore the tenth; an ordinal numeral: as, the ninth row; the ninth regiment.—2. Being one of nine; as, a ninth part.—**Ninth nerve**. See *nerve*.—**Ninth part of a man**, a tailor: from the saying that nine tailors make a man. [Jocular.]

II. *n.* 1. A ninth part; the quotient of unity divided by nine.—2. In music, the interval,

whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone one octave and one degree distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone; a compound second.—**Chord of the ninth**, a chord consisting in its full form of a root with its third, fifth, seventh, and ninth.

ninthly (ninth'li), *adv.* In the ninth place.

ninsin, *n.* See *ninsi*.

niobate (ni'ô-bât), *n.* [< *niobium* + -ate.] A salt of niobic acid.

Niobe (ni'ô-bê), *n.* [L. *Nioba* and *Niobe*, < Gr. *Niôbê* (see def. 1).] 1. In Gr. myth., the daughter of Tantalus, married to Amphion, king of Thebes. Proud of her numerous progeny, she provoked the anger of Apollo and Artemis (Diana) by boasting over their mother Leto (Latona) who had but those two children. She was punished by seeing all her children die by the arrows of the two light-deities. She herself was metamorphosed by Zeus (Jupiter) into a stone which it is still sought to identify on the slope of Mount Siplyna, near Smyrna. This legend has afforded a fruitful subject for art, and was notably represented in a group attributed to Scopas, now lost known from copies in the Uffizi at Florence.

2. In Zool.: (a) A genus of trilobites. (b) A genus of mollusks. (c) A genus of African weaver-birds of the subfamily *Iduninae*. *N. ardens* and *N. concolor* are examples.

Niobeon (ni'ô-bê-on), *a.* [< L. *Niobeus*, pertaining to Niobe, < *Niobe*, *Niobe*; see *Niobe*.] Of or pertaining to Niobe; resembling Niobe.

A *Niobeon* daughter, one arm out,

Appealing to the bolts of Heaven.

Tempean, Princess, IV.

niobic (ni'ô-bik), *a.* [< *niobium* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to niobium. — **Niobic acid**, an acid formed by the hydration of niobium pentoxide.

Niobid (ni'ô-bid), *n.* [< Gr. *Niôbidês*, a son of Niobe, pl. *Niôbides*, the children of Niobe, < *Niôbê*, *Niobe*; see *Niobe* and -id².] One of the children of Niobe.

Of the *Niobides* at Florence, besides the mother with the youngest daughter, ten figures may be held as genuine.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 120.

Niobite¹ (ni'ô-bit), *n.* [< LGr. *Niôbitis*, pl., < *Niôbê*, *Niobe* (see def. 1).] One of a branch of Monophysites, founded by Stephanus Niobes in the sixth century, who opposed the views of the Severians (see *Severian*). Niobes taught that, according to strict Monophysite doctrine, the qualities of Christ's human nature were lost by its absorption into his divine nature. The Niobites gradually modified their views and returned to the orthodox church.

niobite² (ni'ô-bit), *n.* [< *niobium* + -ite².] Same as *columbite*.

niobium (ni'ô-bi-um), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to tantalum, which it closely resembles, and with which it occurs associated in various rare minerals, especially in the so-called columbite (the name *tantalum* being derived from that of Tantalus, the father of Niobe); < *Niôbê* + -ium.] Chemical symbol, Nb; atomic weight, 94. A metal of steel-gray color and brilliant luster. It was first discovered by Hatchett, in 1801, in a mineral of found at Haddam, Connecticut. This metal, however, which Hatchett called *columbium*, was re-examined by Wollaston and pronounced identical with tantalum. Forty years later it was again discovered by H. Rose, who gave it the name of *niobium*, which is now generally adopted. Rose for some time believed that with the niobium another new metal (pelopium) was associated, but later he recognized the fact that the two were one and the same thing. Niobium has a specific gravity of about 4.7 (Rose). When heated in the air it takes fire at a low temperature and burns with a vivid light. The chemical relations of the metal are akin to those of tantalum and antimony. See *tantalite*, *columbite*, and *pelopite*.

niopo-anuf (ni'ô-po-anuf), *n.* See *nipo-tree*.

niopo-tree (ni'ô-pô-trê), *n.* [< S. Amer. *nipo* + E. *tree*.] A tall leguminous tree, *Pyralidna peregrina*, of tropical America. The natives prepare an intoxicating snuff from the seeds by roasting and powdering them and adding lime.

niots-bark (ni'ô-tâ-bârk), *n.* Same as *nipo-bark*.

nip¹ (nip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nipped*, *pp. nipped*. [< ME. *nippen*, appar. for orig. *knippen* = D. *knippen*, *nip*, *clip*, *snip* (> G. *knippen*, *snip*, *filip*), = Dan. *nippe*, *twit*; a secondary form of D. *knippen*, *nippen* = LG. *knipen* = G. *knipfen*, *knipfen* = Sw. *knipa* = Dan. *knibe*, *pinch*; cf. Lith. *chnybt*, *chnypti*, *nip*. Hence *nib*², *nibble*.]

1. To press sharply and tightly between two surfaces or points, as of the fingers; pinch.

John *nipped* the dam, and made him to rore.

Little John and the Poor Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 37);

May this hard earth cleave to the Sady ball,

Down, down, and cleave again, and *nip* me flat,

If I be such a traitor.

Tempean, Merlin and Vivien.

The whole body of ice had commenced moving southward toward the head of the ford, and the launch, not being turned back quick enough, was *nipped* between two faces of last year's growth.

A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 72.

2. Figuratively, to press closely upon; affect; concern.

London, look on, this matter *nips* thee near.

Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng. Not a word can be spoke but *nips* him somewhere.

Sp. Earle, Micro-camographie, A Suspicious or Jealous Man.

3. To sever or break the edge or end of by pinching; pinch (off) with the ends of the fingers or with pincers or nippers; with *off*.

He [a trench] will bite . . . at a . . . worm with his head *nip'd off*.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 178.

4. To blast, as by frost; destroy; check the growth or vigor of.

I observed that Cypress are the only trees that grow towards the top which, being *nipped* by the cold, do not grow spirally, but like small oaks.

Paroche, Description of the East, II. 1. 108.

Is it that the bleak sea gale . . .

Nips too keenly the sweet flower?

M. Arnold, Triadram and Iscut.

5. To affect with a sharp tingling sensation; benumb.

When blood is *nipp'd* and ways be foul.

Shak., I. I. 1., v. 2. 232.

Though tempests howl,

Or *nipping* frost remind thee snow are here.

Wagstaff, Cuckoo-clock.

6. To bite; sting.

And sharp remorse his hart did prick and *nip*.

Sponser.

7. To satirize keenly; taunt sarcastically; vex.

But the right gentle munde would bite his lip

To leave the Jewell so good men to *nip*.

Sponser, Mother Hub. Tale, I. 712.

Mrs. Hart . . . *nipped* and beaked her husband, drank, and smoked.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 8.

8. To steal, pilfer; purloin. [Old cant.]—9.

To snatch up hastily. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

An authentic gyp, that *nips* your bung with a canting outdancer.

Chesland's Works. (Narrow.)

To *nip* in the blossom. Same as to *nip* in the bud.

Marvell. To *nip* in the bud, to kill or destroy in the first stage of growth; cut off before development.

Yet I can grow, and *nip* a passion

Even in the bud.

Beau and Pl., Woman-Hater, III. 1.

To *nip* the cable (naut.), to tie or secure a cable with nippers to the messenger.

nip¹ (nip), *n.* [= D. *knip* = G. *kniff*; from the verb.] 1. The act of compressing between two opposing surfaces or points, as in seizing and compressing a bit of the skin between the fingers; a pinch.

I am . . . sharply taunted, . . . yes, . . . some times with pinches, *nippes*, and lubbers.

Lady Jane Grey, in Archibald's Schoolmaster (ed. Arber),

[p. 47.]

Think not that I will be afraid

For thy *nip* crooked tree.

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 191).

2. A closing in of ice about a vessel so as to press upon or crush her.

The *nip* began about three o'clock. At half-past four the starboard rail was crushed in.

Schlegel and Soley, Rescues of Greely, p. 70.

3. A pinch which severs or removes a part; a snipping, biting, or pinching off.

What's this? a sleeve? . . . carved like an apple-tree?

Here's *nip* and *nip* and cut and slash and slash

Shak., T. of the K., IV. 3. 20.

4. A small bit of anything; as much as may be nipped off by the finger and thumb. [Slang.]

If thou hadst not laboured, . . . looks that thou put not a *nip* in thy mouth; for there is an inhibition, let him not eat that labours not.

Jobbick, Comment. on 2 Thes., p. 140. (Jantzen.)

5. A check to growth from a sudden blasting or attack from frost or cold; a sharp frost-bite which kills the tips or ends of a plant or leaf.

—6. A biting sarcasm; a taunt.

The manner of Poets by which they uttered their bitter taunts and play *nips*, of witty scold and other merry conceits.

Pattenham, Art of Eng. Poets, p. 48.

So many *nips*, such bitter glides, such disdainful glances.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 221.

A dry-hob, joust, or *nip*.

Outgrass.

7. A thief; a pickpocket. [Old cant.]

One of them is a *nip*. I took him once 't the two-penny gallery at the Fortune.

Middleton and Decker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

He learned the legitimate use of *nips*.

Greene, Gleanings of Wit.

8. In coal-mining, a thinning of a bed of coal by a gradual depression of the roof, so that the seam sometimes almost entirely disappears for a certain distance, while the beds above and below are only slightly, or not at all, affected in a similar manner. Also called a *want*.—9. Naut.: (a) A short turn in a rope. (b) The part of a rope at the place bound by a seizing or

caught by jamming.—10. In the wool-combing machine, a mechanism the action of which is closely analogous to that of the human hand in grasping. Its function is to draw the wool in bunches from the fallers and present it to the comb.—**Nip and tuck**, a close approach to equality in racing or any competition; neck and neck. [C. S.]

nip² (nip), *v. t.* [*← nip¹*, *nippen* = *MLG.* *lāi*, *nippen* (*← G.* *nippen*, *nippen*, *nipfen* = *Dan.* *nippen*, *sip*, *nip*.) To take a drink or nip. See *nip¹*, *n*.

In the homes alike of rich and poor the women have learned the fatal habit of *nipping*, and slowly but surely become confirmed dipsomaniacs. *Lancet*, No. 3152, p. 803.

nip² (nip), *n.* [*← nip¹*, *v.*] A sip or small draught, especially of some strong spirituous beverage; as, a *nip* of brandy. [Slang.]

He . . . asked for a last little drop of comfort out of the Dutch bottle. Mrs. Yolland sat down opposite to him, and gave him his *nip*. *W. Collins, The Moonstone*, l. 15. (*Dublin*.)

nip³ (nip), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a var., through **nup*, of *knup²*.] 1. A short steep ascent.—2. A hill or mountain.

nip⁴ (nip), *n.* [Var. of *nep²*, *nep²*.] A turnip. *Hallwell*, [*Prov. Eng.*]

nip⁵, *n.* [*ME.* *nippe*, *nipe*; perhaps *← AS.* *genip*, *mist*, *cloud*, *darkness*, *← gēpan* (*pret.* *gēnāp*), *become dark*.] Mist; darkness. This appears to be the same in the following passage: "Skeat takes it as a particular use of *nip⁵*, 'putting or biting cold' with a secondary chance for the explanation 'a hill or peak.' See *nip⁴*."

Ich see, as me thinketh,
Out of the *nippety* *nippety* of the north nat ful fer honnes,
Myghtwyllesse come remynge. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 108.

Nipa (nī'pā), *n.* [*NL.* (Wurm, 1779); from a native name in the Moluccas.] An aberrant genus of low palms of the tribe *Phytelephantaceae*, characterized by the one-celled carpels and roughened pollen-grains. The single species, *N. fruticosa*, the nipa or nipah palm, is found at mouths of rivers from Ceylon to Australia and the Philippines. Its elongated horizontal stems produce from the apex a short spongy trunk with terminal pinnately divided leaves sometimes a foot long. They are much used in thatching and in making cigarettes and mats. Its drupes are borne in a mass of the size of the human head, and their kernels are edible. The spathe yields a toddy.

nipcheese (nīp'cheez), *n.* [*← nip¹*, *v.*, + *obj. cheese*.] A person of cheese-paring habits; a skinflint; a niggardly person. [Slang.]

nipfarthing (nīp'fā'ring), *n.* [*← nip¹*, *v.*, + *obj. farthing*.] A niggardly person; a nip-cheese.

niphalepsia (nīf'ā-blep'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *← Gk.* *nīphā*, *snow*, + *alepsia*, *blindness*; see *ablepsia*.] Snow-blindness.

niphotyphlosis (nīf'ō-tī-flo'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *← Gk.* *nīphā*, *snow*, + *typhlos*, *blindness*, *typhlos*, *blind*.] Snow-blindness.

nipitator, *n.* See *nippitatum*.

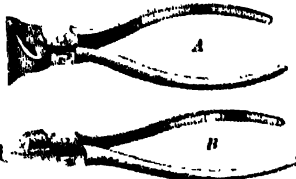
nipos, *n.* [*Heb.*] A variant of *nepus*.

nippe (nīp), *n.* [*E.*] Among the voyageurs of the Northwest, a square piece cut from an old blanket and used especially to protect the feet when snow-shoes are worn, being wrapped in several thicknesses around the foot before the moccasin is put on.

nipper¹ (nīp'ēr), *n.* [*← nip¹* + *-er¹*.] 1. One who nips.—2. A satirist.

Ready backbiters, sore *nippers*, and spiteful reporters privily of good men. *Ascham, The Scholemaster*, p. 88.

Sp. A thief; a pickpocket; a cutpurse. *Dekker*.—4. A boy who waits on a gang of navvies, to fetch them water, carry their tools to the smithy, etc.; also, a boy who goes about with and assists a costermonger. [*Eng.*]—5. One of various tools or implements like pincers or tongs; generally in the plural. (a) A form of grasping-tool or pincers with cutting jaws, used by carpenters, metal workers, etc. (b) Mechanical forceps of different forms, used by dentists for cutting out or bending plates, punching rivet-holes, etc. (c) In *prothier*. (d) Broad faced tweezer, or bands of iron, attached to a plate in printing-presses which clasp a sheet of paper and carry it to the form to be printed. (e) Tweezers used by compositors to draw types out of a form in the operation of correcting. (f) In *wire-drawing*, a tool used to pull the wire through the plate. (g) In *hydrod.* *engin*, two serrated jaws attached to geared sectors, used to cut off piles under water by a reciprocating movement. (h) An instrument for squeezing and twisting the nose of a refractory horse or mule. (i) A latch to hold lines in fishing. (j) Hyacinth tongs with few teeth or only



Nippers. A, cutting nippers or pliers; B, combined cutting pliers and ordinary flat-tipped pliers, the cutting bits being turned on the side of the flat bits.

one, used in picking up single oysters. (Chesapeake Bay.) (k) An instrument used by fish-culturists for removing dead eggs from hatching-troughs. It is made of wire bent into the shape of the letter U, and flattened at the ends so that the extremities may be about an eighth of an inch wide, and rounded off at the corners. (l) Handcuffs or leg-shackles; police-nippers. (m) In *rope-making*, a machine for pressing the tar from the yarn. It consists of two steel plates, with a semi oval hole in each, one sliding over the other so as to enlarge or contract the aperture according to the amount of tar to be left in the yarn. (n) An incisor tooth; especially, one of the incisors or fore teeth of a horse.—7. One of the great claws or chelae of a crustacean, as a crab or lobster.—8. *Naut.*, a short piece of rope or salvage used to bind the cable to the messenger in heaving up an anchor. Iron clamps have been used for the same purpose with chain cables. Nippers are now no longer used, the chain cable being applied directly to the capstan. (o) A hammock with so little bedding as to be unfit for stowing in the nettles. [*Eng.*]—10. The summer, *Chenobius aspersus*; so called from the way in which it nips or nibbles the hook. Also *nibbler*. See *cut under canner*. [*New Eng.*]—11. The young bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*; so called by fishermen because it bites or nips pieces out of the menhaden, in the schools of which it is often found.

nipper¹ (nīp'ēr), *v. t.* [*← nipper¹*, *n*.] *Naut.*, to fasten two parts of (a rope) together, in order to prevent it from rendering; also, to fasten nippers to. **Nipper the cable**, fastening the nippers to the cable. See *nipper¹*, *n*.

nipper² (nīp'ēr), *n.* [*← nip²*, *v.*, or allied to *nipperkin* (n).] A drum; nip. [*Slang*, U. S.] *Master Swin, sir, you're muddling well now, be ye? Step up an' take a nipper, sh!* I'm duffed glad to see ye. *Lowell, Biglow Papers*, 1st ser., ll.

nipper-crab (nīp'ēr-krah), *n.* A crab of the family *Porcellanidae*, *Polychaeta hendersoni*. **nipper-gage** (nīp'ēr-gāj), *n.* In a power printing-press, an adjustable ledge on the tongue of the feed-board, for insuring the uniformity of the margin.

nipperkin (nīp'ēr-kin), *n.* [*Appar.* *← nip²*, with term, as in *kidderkin*.] A small measure or quantity of beer or liquor.

[Beer] was of different qualities, from the "penny Nipperkin of Molasses Ale" to "a pint of Ale cost me five pence."

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, l. 197. William III., who only snored over a nipperkin of Schiedam with a few Dutch favourites.

Notes Ambrosianae, Sept., 1832. **nipper-men** (nīp'ēr-men), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, persons formerly employed to bind the nippers about the cable and messenger.

nippetty-tippetty (nīp'ēr-tī-tīp'ēr-tī), *n.* [*A* varied redupl. of syllables vaguely descriptive of lightness. Cf. *niminy-piminy*.] Light-headed; silly; foolish; frivolous. [*Scotch*.]

He's crack-brained and cockle-headed about his nipetty tippetty poetry nonsense. *Scott*

nippettingly (nīp'ing-lī), *adv.* [*← nipping*, *ppr.* of *nip²*, + *-ly²*.] In a nipping manner; with bitter sarcasm; sarcastically. *Johnson*

nippitate (nīp'ī-tāt), *v.* [*Appar.* irreg. *← nip-²*, *nip¹*, *v.*, + *-at-²*.] Good and strong: applied to ale or other liquors.

'Twill make a cup of wine taste nippitate. *Chapman*, *Alphonsus Emperor of Germany*, III. 1.

Well farew England, where the poor may have a pot of ale for a penny. fresh ale, firm ale, nappy ale, nippitate ale.

Dekker and Webster (?). *Weakest* (tooth to the Wall, l. 2. **nippitatum, nipitator** (nīp'ī-tā'tum, -tā'tō), *n.* [*Also nippitate, nipitator*, a quasi L. or Sp. form of *nippitate*.] Nippitate liquor; strong liquor.

Pomp. My father off will tell me of a drink In England found, and *nippitate* called. Which driveth all the sorrow from your hearts.

Ralph. Lady, tis true, you need not lay your lips To better *nippitate*; than there is.

Brown and F.T., *Knight of Burning Pestle*, IV. 2.

nipple (nīp'l), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* *neple*, *nypil*, *nibbl*; origin uncertain; referred by some to *nibbl*, *nibbl*.] 1. A protuberance of the breast where, in the female, the galactophorous ducts discharge; a pap; a teat.—2. The papilla by which any animal secretion is discharged.

In most other birds (except geese) . . . there is only one gland; in which are divers little cells, ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the nipple of the bill bag.

Derham, Physico-Theology, VII. l. 2. 3. Anything that projects like a nipple, as the projecting piece in a gun or a cartridge upon

which the percussion-cap is placed to be struck by the hammer, the mouthpiece of a nursing-bottle, a nipple-shield, etc.

A little cocke, end, or nipple perced, or that hath an hole after the manner of a breast, which is put at the end of the channels of a fontaine, wher-through the water runneth forth. *Baret*, 1580. (*Holländ.*)

A nipple for attachment (of the button) to the garment is made by a press. *Spence Kneec. Massy*, l. 150.

4. A reducing-coupling for hose or for joining a hose to a pipe. It is often threaded or grooved on the outside to facilitate the making of a tight joint by means of a wire binding, compressing the hose into the indentations.

5. A hollow piece projecting from and forming a passage connecting with the interior of a metal pipe, used for the attachment of a faucet or cock.—**Soldering nipple**, a nipple for the attachment of a faucet, cock, or other appliance to a pipe by soldering.

nipple (nīp'l), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *nipped*, *ppr.* *nipping*. [*← nipple*, *n*.] To furnish with a nipple or nipples; cover with nipple-like protuberances.

nipple-cactus (nīp'l-kak'tus), *n.* A cactus of the genus *Mammillaria*. These cactuses are common in hothouses.

nippleless (nīp'l-less), *a.* [*← nipple* + *-less*.] Having no nipples; amastous; specifically said of the monotremes or *Amastus*.

nipple-line (nīp'l-līn), *n.* A vertical line drawn on the surface of the chest through the nipple.

nipple-piece (nīp'l-pēs), *n.* A supporting piece into which a nipple is screwed or riveted, or upon which (in a single piece) the nipple is formed.

nipple-pin (nīp'l-pīn), *n.* A pin the outer end of which is left projecting, after the pin has been inserted, to form a nipple for the attachment of another part, or for some other purpose. The nipple is commonly provided with a male-screw thread.

nipple-seat (nīp'l-sēt), *n.* A perforated protuberance or hump on the barrel of a firearm, upon which the nipple is screwed.

nipple-shield (nīp'l-shīld), *n.* A defense for the nipple worn by nursing women.

nipplewort (nīp'l-wērt), *n.* [*← nipple* + *wort¹*.] A plant, *Lapsana communis*; so called from its remedial use. See *Lapsana* and *cress*.—**Dwarf nipplewort**. Same as *swine's necessity* (which see, under *succoria*).

nippy (nīp'i), *a.* [*← nip¹* + *-y¹*.] 1. Biting; sharp; acid; as, ginger has a *nippy* taste.—2. Curt in manner; snappy or snappish. [*Colloq.* in both senses.].—3. Parsimonious; niggardly. [*Scotch*.]

I'll get but little penny-fee, for his uncle, said Nippie Milwood, has as close a grip as the devil himself.

Scott, Old Mortality, VII.

nipster (nīp'tēr), *n.* [*← Gk.* *nippō*, a wash-basin, in *Met.* the washing of the feet of the disciples, the pedilavium, *← nippō*, wash.] *Eccles.*, the ceremony of washing the feet, practised in the Greek Church and some other churches on Thursday of Holy Week. Equivalent to *maundy* or *feet-washing*.

nirls, nirls (nēr'iz), *n.* [*Origin obscure*.] A variety of skin-disease; herpes.

Yes, mem, I've had the sma' pox, the nirls, the blabs, the scaw, etc.

E. B. Ramsay, Scottish Life and Character, p. 115.

nirt, *n.* [*ME.*; origin obscure.] A cut; a wound; a hurt.

The nirt in the nek he naked hem schewed. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. F. T. S.), l. 2489.

Nirvana (nīr-vā'nā), *n.* [*Skt.*, blowing out (as of a light), extinction, *← nīr*, out, + *vaṇa*, blowing, *← vā*, blow, with abstr. noun-suffix *-ana*.] In *Buddhism*, the condition of a Buddha; the state to which the Buddhist saint is to aspire as the highest aim and highest good. Originally, doubtless, this was extinction of existence, Buddha's attempt being to show the way of escape from the miseries inseparably attached to life, and especially to life everlastingly renewed by transmigration, as held in India. But in later times this negation has naturally taken on other forms, and is explained as extinction of desire, passion, unrest, etc.

What then is Nirvana, which means simply going out, extinction: it being quite clear, from what has gone before, that this cannot be the extinction of a soul? It is the extinction of that sinful, grasping condition of mind and heart which would otherwise, according to the great mystery of Karma, be the cause of renewed individual existence. That extinction is to be brought about by, and runs parallel with, the growth of the opposite condition of mind and heart; and it is complete when that opposite condition of mind and heart is reached. Nirvana is therefore the same thing as a sinless, calm state of mind; and, if translated at all, may best, perhaps, be rendered *holiness*—holiness, that is, in the Buddhist sense, perfect peace, goodness, and wisdom. *Rhys Davids*.

Buddhism does not acknowledge the existence of a soul as a thing distinct from the parts and powers of man which are dissolved at death, and the *Nirvana* of Buddhism is simply extinction. *Buddhism*, *Brill.*, IV, 324.

nir¹ (nir), *n.* [C. Dan. *nisse*, a hobgoblin, a brownie; see *nir¹*.] Same as *nir¹*.

In vain he called on the Elfe-maiden shy,
And the Neek and the Nis gave no reply.

Whittier, *Kallundborg Church*.
An echo of the song of *nyssa* and water-falls we seem
to hear again in this dingle of dreams and regrets.

Westminster Rev., CXXV, 417.

Nisaman (ni-sa'man), *a.* and *n.* [C. Gr. *Nisamios*, the Nisaman Plain; *Nisamios* (or *Nisamios*) error, a Nisaman horse; see *def.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to a plain located in Media or Khurasan, formerly noted for its choice breed of horses.

II. *n.* A horse reared in the Nisaman Plain.

A charming team of white Nisamans.

Kingsley, *Hypatia*, vii.

Nisatetus (ni-sa'te-tus), *n.* [NL., < *Nisus*, *q. v.*, + Gr. *aitos*, eagle.] A genus of diurnal birds of prey of the family *Falconidae*, containing such as Bonelli's eagle, *N. fasciatus*. Also *Nisatetus*. *B. R. Hodgson*, 1836.

Nisan (ni'san), *n.* [IL. *Nisan*, < Gr. *Nisios*, *Nisios* = Turk. Ar. *Nisan* = Pers. *Nisān*, < Heb. *Nisan*, for *Nisan*, < *nisa*, a flower.] The month of Abib: so named by the Jews after the Babylonian captivity. See *Abib*.

niseberry (ni'se-ber'i), *n.* Same as *naseberry*.

nisey (ni'se-i), *n.* [Also *nisey*, *nizy*, *nizy*; appar. dim. of *nice*, foolish; see *nice*.] A fool; a simpleton.

So our zealots who put on most sanctify'd phyzes,
That their looks may deceive the more credulous nises.

The Tallypenny (1710), p. 1. (*Nares*.)

nisi (ni'si), *conj.* [L., < *ni*, not, + *si*, if.] Un-

less. *Decree nisi*, in law. See *decree*.

nisi prius (ni'si pri'us), *l.* [L., unless before; nisi, unless (see *nisi*); prius, before, acc. of prius, neut. of prior, before; see *prior*.] A phrase occurring originally in a writ by which the sheriff of a county was commanded to bring the men impeached as jurors in a civil action to the court at Westminster on a certain day, 'unless before' that day the justices came to the county in question to hold the assizes, which they were always sure to do. From this writ, as well as the commission, received the name of *nisi prius*; and the judges of assize were said to sit at *nisi prius*, and the courts were called courts of *nisi prius*, or *nisi prius courts*. *Trial at nisi prius* is hence a common phrase for a trial before a judge and jury of a civil action in a court of record. *Nisi prius record*, a document containing the pleadings that have taken place in a civil action for the use of the judge who is to try the case.

nistot. Contracted from *ne wiste*, knew not. Also *neiste*. *Chaucer*.

nistest. A contraction of *ne wistest*, knewest not. **nissus** (ni'sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *nissus*, effort, < *niti*, pp. *nissus*, *nissus*, strive.] 1. Effort; endeavor; conatus.

The same phenomenon had manifested itself, and more than once, in the history of Roman intellect, the same strong *nissus* of great wits to gather and crystallize about a common nucleus. *De Quincy*, *Style*, iii.

The follicular center of Theobromine is itself conditioned by the same *nissus* to ascend which marks the whole group. *E. Tuckerm.*, *Genera Libanum*, p. 20.

Nissus formativus, in bot., formative effort; the tendency of a germ to assume a given form in developing, supposed to be a matter of strife, stress, or effort on the part of the incipient individual.

Nissus (ni'sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *Nissus*, < Gr. *Nissos*, father of Scylla, changed into a sparrow-hawk.] A genus of small hawks of the family *Falconidae*, containing such as are called in Great Britain sparrow-hawks. See *Accipiter*.

nit¹ (nit), *n.* [Early *n* of *n*, also *neet*; < ME. *nitte*, *nite*, *nate*, < AS. *nitta* = D. *neet* = MLG. *nete*, *nit* = OHG. *niht*, *niht*, *niht*, *niht* = Russ. *nit* = Pol. *nit* = Bohem. *nit* = (prob.) Gr. *nit* (noid), a nit; prob. < AS. *nit* (= leel. *nit*), gore, strike. The leel. *nit*, mod. *nit* = Norw. *nit* = Sw. *nit* = Dan. *nit*, nit, seem to depend rather on the form cognate with E. *gnit*.] 1. The egg of a louse or some similar insect.

Scache [It.], *nits* (var. *nits*) in the ele lida. Also *flits* that breed in dogs. *Florio*, 1598 (ed. 1611).

2. A small spot, speck, or protuberance.

nit², *n.* In mining. See *knit*, 3.

nitch (nich), *n.* Same as *knitch*.

nivet, *c. f.* [C. ME. *niten*, *nyten*, < leel. *nita*, deny; cf. *nita*, deny; see *nit*.] To refuse; deny.

A-nother kinge gaue the sal rise,
that sal make the to grieve,
and do the suffer as myllid-hame,
At thou sal these name.
Holy Rood (R. E. 1. 3.), p. 121.

Nitella (ni-tel'la), *n.* [NL. (C. A. Agardh, 1824), < L. *nitere*, shine.] A genus of cellular cryptogamous aquatic plants, of the class *Characeae* and type of the order *Nitellales*. They are delicate plants, growing like those of the genus *Chara*, in ponds and streams, and are rarely more than a few centimeters in height. About 30 species are known, of which number more than 30 are North American.

Nitellales (ni-tel'la-les), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nitella* + *-ales*.] An order of cellular cryptogamous plants belonging to the class *Characeae*, typified by the genus *Nitella*. They are characterized by having the stem and leaves always naked, the leaves in whorls of five or six, developing from one to three nodes bearing leaflets. The sporophylls arise directly from the nodes of the leaves, and are often clustered; the corolla is ten-lobed, small, and colorless, and the spore-capsule without inner calcareous layer. The order contains 2 genera, *Nitella* with 30 species, and *Tolypella* with 13 species.

nitency (ni'ten-si), *n.* [C. *nitent* (< L. *niten* (t)-s, pp. of *nitere*, shine) + *-cy*.] Brightness; luster. [Rare.]

nitency (ni'ten-si), *n.* [C. *nitent* (< L. *niten* (t)-s, pp. of *niti*, strive) + *-cy*.] Endeavor; effort; tendency. [Rare.]

These zones will have a strong nitency to fly wider open. *Hoppe*, *Works*, I, 179.

niter, **nitre** (ni'ter), *n.* [C. F. *nitre* = Sp. *Fig.* It. *nitro*, < NL. *nitrum*, niter, sulphate, < L. *nitrum*, < Gr. *νιτρον*, in Herodotus and in Attic use *νιτρον*, native soda, natron: of Eastern origin (Heb. *nether*), but the Ar. *nitrum*, *natrum*, natron, is from the Gr. *νιτρον*; see *natron*.] A salt (KNO₃), also called *sulphate*, and in the nomenclature of chemistry *potassium nitrate*.

It is formed in the soil from nitrogenous organic bodies by the action of microbes, and crystallizes upon the surface in several parts of the world, and especially in the East Indies. In some localities where the conditions are favorable it is prepared artificially from a mixture of common mold, or porous calcareous earth containing potash, with animal and vegetable remains containing nitrogen. Under proper conditions of heat and moisture the nitrogen of the decaying organic matter is oxidized to nitric acid, which combines with potash and lime, forming niter and calcium nitrate. This is afterward dissolved in water and purified. At present it is chiefly prepared from sodium nitrate and potassium chloride by double decomposition. It is a colorless salt, with a saline taste, and crystallizes in six-sided prisms. It is used somewhat as an antiseptic and as an oxidizing agent, but its most common use in the arts is in the making of gunpowder. It also enters into the composition of dyes, is extensively employed in metallurgy, and is used in dyeing. In medicine it is prescribed as a diaphoretic and diuretic. The substance called *niter* by the ancients was not potassium nitrate, but either sodium carbonate, more or less mixed with salt and other impurities, or potassium carbonate, chiefly the former, since *niter* is usually spoken of as having been obtained from the beds of salt lakes, where the alkali must have been soda, this being a mode of occurrence peculiar to soda and not to potash. But the *niter* which the ancients speak of as having been obtained by leaching wood ashes was more or less pure potassium carbonate. It was not until the early part of the eighteenth century that soda and potash began to be clearly recognized as distinct substances; and it was considerably later in the century before the chemical relations of the two alkalis were understood. See *sulphate*, *soda*, and *potash*.—**Cubic niter**. Same as *sodium nitrate*. Sweet sp. nit of niter. See *sulphate of nitrous ether*, under *nitrous*.

niter-bush (ni'ter-bush), *n.* Any shrub of the genus *Nitraria*.

niter-cake (ni'ter-kak), *n.* Crude sodium sulphate, a by-product in the manufacture of nitric acid from sodium nitrate, the main feature of which is the reaction of sulphuric acid upon crude sodium nitrate, wherein nitric acid is set free and sodium sulphate is produced.

nitery, **nitry** (ni'ter-i, -tri), *a.* [C. *niter*, *nitre*, + *-y*.] Nitrous; producing niter.

Winter my theme confines; whose nitry wind
shall crust the slabby mire. *Gay*, *Trivia*, II, 318.

nit-grass (ni'ter-gras), *n.* An annual grass, *Gastridium australe*.

nither, *n.* [ME., < AS. *nith* = OH. *nith*, *nith* = OFries. *nith*, *nid* = MD. *nid*, *D. nid* = MLG. *nit* = OHG. *nid*, MHG. *nit*, G. *neid* = leel. *nith* = Sw. Dan. *nid* = Goth. *neith*, hatred, envy.] Wickedness.

In pride and treachery,

In *nythe* and *ondo* and lechery.

Carver Mundt. (*Hallwell*.)

nithert, *adv.*, *a.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *nether*.

nothing (ni'thing), *n.* and *a.* [Also *niding*, < ME. *nihting*, < AS. *nihting* (= MHG. *nihting*, *nihting*, G. *nihting* = leel. *nihting* = Sw. Dan. *niding*), a wicked person, a villain, < *nith*, envy, hatred; see *nith*. Hence *niderling*, *nidering*.] I. *n.* A wicked man.

Thanne spek the gode kyng.

I-wis he has no Nithing.

King Ihera (E. F. T. 8.), I, 192.

He is worthy to be called a *niding*, the pulse of whose soul beats but faintly towards heaven, . . . who will not run and reach his hand to bear up his (God's) temple. *Mosell*, *Ferrine Travel*, p. 79.

II. *a.* Wicked; mean; sparing; parsimonious.

The King and the army publicly declared the murderer to be *Nithing*. *E. A. Freeman*, *Norman Conquest*, II, 67.

nithedale (ni'the-dal), *n.* [So called in allusion to the escape of the Earl of *Nithsdale* from the Tower of London about 1715 in a woman's



Nithsdale.

(From "A Harlot's Progress—Morning," by William Hogarth.)

cloak and hood brought by his wife.] A hood made so that it can cover and conceal the face. *Fairholt*.

nitid (ni'tid), *a.* [= Sp. *nitido*, < Fig. It. *nitido*, < L. *nitidus*, shining, bright, < *nitere*, shine. Cf. *neat* and *neat*, ult. < L. *nitidus*.] 1. Bright; lustrous; shining. [Rare.]

We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and nitid yellow. *Hoppe*, *Works*, I, 682.

2. Gay; spruce; fine; applied to persons. [Rare.]—3. In bot., having a smooth, shining, polished surface, as many leaves and seeds.

nitidiflorous (ni'ti-di-flō'rus), *a.* [C. L. *nitidus*, shining, + *flor* (flōr), flower.] Having brilliant flowers; characterized by the luster of polished appearance of its flowers, as a plant.

nitidifolious (ni'ti-di-fō'li-us), *a.* [C. L. *nitidus*, shining, + *folium*, leaf; see *folious*.] Having shining leaves; characterized by lustrous or polished leaves.

nitidous (ni'ti-dus), *a.* [C. L. *nitidus*, shining, bright; see *nitid*.] In soil, and bot., having a smooth and polished surface; nitid.

Nitidula (ni'ti-dū'la), *n.* [NL., < L. *nitidulus*, somewhat spruce, rather trim, dim. of L. *nitidus*, bright, spruce, trim; see *nitid*.] 1. In entom., the typical genus of the family *Nitidulidae*, established by Fabricius in 1775. The species are wide spread, but not numerous, and are found chiefly on carrion.—2. In ornith., a genus of Indian flycatchers, containing *N. hodgsoni*. *E. Blyth*, 1861.

Nitidulidae (ni'ti-dū'li-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nitidula* + *-idae*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Nitidula*. The family was founded by Leach in 1817. These beetles and their larvae feed on decomposing animal and vegetable substances, and are found in rotten wood, on fungi, and in various other situations, as on pollen, and an Australian species eats wax in bees' nests. The family is a large and wide spread one. More than 30 genera and upward of 100 species are North American. They are popularly known as *sap beetles*, and sometimes as *hone beetles*.

Nitidula (ni'ti-dū'la), *n. pl.* [NL., contr. < L. *nitidus*, bright, + *-ula*, a web.] A group of spiders, so called from the glistening silken web they throw out from their nests to entangle their prey. Also *Nitidularia*.

nititelous (ni'ti-tē'lus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nitidula*.

nititor (ni'tor), *n.* [Formerly *nitour*; < L. *nititor*, < *nitere*, shine; see *nitid*.] Brightness.

That nitour and shining beauty which we find to be in it (amber). *Topsell's Beasts* (1597), p. 681. (*Hallwell*.)

nitro. See *nitro*.

nitramidin (ni'tram-i-din), *n.* [C. *nitric* + *amidin*.] An explosive substance produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch.

nitran (ni'tran), *n.* [C. *nitric* + *-an*.] Graham's name for the radical NO₂, which must be supposed to exist in the nitrates, when they are regarded as formed on the type of the chlorides as nitric acid (NO₃H). *Watts*.

Nitraria (ni'trā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1741) < L. *nitraria*, a place where natron was found see *nitrary*.] A genus of dicotyledonous shrub of the polypetalous order *Zygophyllales*, known by the single ovules; the niter-bush. There are 6 species, of northern Africa, western Asia, and Australia. They are rigid, sometimes thorny bushes, with alternate or clustered somewhat fleshy leaves, white flowers.

cymes, black or red drupes, and seeds sometimes with three seed-leaves. See *damous* and *locus-tree*, s.

nitrate (nī'trāt), *n.* [*< NL. nitratum, nitrate* (prop. neut. of *nitratus*), *< L. nitratus*, mixed with *natron*, *< nitrum, natron*, *NL. niter*: see *niter, nitric*.] A salt of nitric acid. The nitrates are generally soluble in water, and easily decomposed by heat. They are much employed as oxidizing agents and may be prepared by the action of nitric acid on metals or on metallic oxides. — **Barium nitrate**. See *barium*.

Glycerol nitrate. Same as *nitroglycerin*. **Nitrate of potash**, *niter*. **Nitrate of silver**, silver oxidized and dissolved by nitric acid diluted with two or three times its weight of water, forming a solution which yields transparent tabular crystals on cooling, these crystals constituting the ordinary commercial silver nitrate. When fused the nitrate is of a grayish-brown color, and may be cast into small sticks in a mold, these sticks form the *lapis infernalis* or *lunar caustic* employed by surgeons as a cauterizer. It is sometimes employed for giving a black color to the hair, and in the hands of the indelible ink used for marking linen. It is also very largely used in photography. Also called *argentic nitrate*. **Nitrate of soda**, sodium nitrate, a salt analogous in its chemical properties to potassium nitrate or *niter*. It commonly crystallizes in obtuse rhombohedrons. It is found native in enormous quantities in the rainbow district on the borders of a hill, whence the world's supply is obtained. The chief uses are as a fertilizer, and for the production of nitric acid and saltpeter (potassium nitrate). It cannot be directly used for the manufacture of gunpowder, on account of its hygroscopic quality. See *saltpeter*.

nitrate (nī'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nitrated*, pp. *nitrating*. [*< nitrate, n.*] 1. To treat or prepare with nitric acid; as, *nitrated gun-cotton*. — 2. To convert (a base) into a salt by combination with nitric acid.

nitratin (nī'trā-tin), *n.* [*< nitrate + -in*.] Native sodium nitrate. Also called *soda niter*. See *niter* and *nitrate*.

nitration (nī-trā'shōn), *n.* The process or act of introducing into a compound by substitution the radical nitryl, NO₂.

nitre, *n.* See *niter*.

Nitrian (nī'trī-an), *a.* [*< Gr. Nitria, a town in Lower Egypt, pl. Nitriai, Nitriai, Nitriai, the Natron Lakes, < Nitria, a place where natron was dug, < Nitria, nitron*: see *niter, natron*.] Of or pertaining to the valley of the Natron Lakes (Nitria), southwest of the delta of the Nile, at one time a chief seat of the worship of Serapis and afterward celebrated for its Christian monasteries and ascetics.

Those fierce bands of Nitrian and Syrian ascetics who, roared in the narrowest of schools, treated any divergence from their own standard of opinion as a crime which they were entitled to punish in their own riotous fashion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 701.

nitriary (nī'trī-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *nitriaries* (-rī-z). [*Irreg. for "nitriary," < L. nitriaria, a place where natron was found (cf. Gr. Nitria, in same sense), < nitrum, natron*: see *niter*.] An artificial bed of animal matter for the formation of niter; a place where niter is refined.

nitric (nī'trik), *a.* [= *F. nitrique* = *Sp. nitrico* = *It. nitrico*, *< NL. nitricus, < nitrum, niter*: see *niter*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from niter; applied in chemistry to oxygen compounds of nitrogen which contain more oxygen than those other compounds to which the epithet *nitrous* is applied. See *nitrous*. **Nitric acid**, HNO₃, an acid prepared by distilling a mixture of sulphuric acid and sodium nitrate. When pure it is a colorless liquid, but it is usually yellowish, owing to a small admixture of oxides of nitrogen. It is small, is very strong and disagreeable, and it is intensely acidic. Applied to the skin it cauterizes and destroys it. It is a powerful oxidizing agent, and acts with great energy on most combustible substances, simple or compound, and upon most of the metals. It exists in combination with the bases potash, soda, lime, and magnesia, in both the vegetable and the mineral kingdom. It is employed in etching on steel or copper; as a solvent of tin to form with that metal a mordant for some of the finest dyes; in metallurgy and assaying; also in medicine, in a diluted state, as a tonic, and in affections of the alimentary tract and of the liver; and in concentrated form as a caustic. In the arts it is known by the name of *aqua fortis*. Also called *azotic acid*. **Nitric-acid furnace**, in acid-works, a small furnace where sodium nitrate and sulphuric acid are roasted to supply nitrous fumes for the oxidation of sulphurous acid to sulphuric acid. — **Nitric oxide**, N₂O, or NO, a gaseous compound of nitrogen and oxygen, produced by the action of dilute nitric acid upon copper.

nitride (nī'trid or -trīd), *n.* [*< niter (NL. nitrum) + -ide*.] A compound of nitrogen with any other element or radical, particularly a compound of nitrogen with phosphorus, boron, silicon, or a metal.

nitriferous (nī'trī-fē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. nitrum, niter, + L. ferre = F. bear*.] Niter-bearing; as, *nitriferous strata*.

nitriifiable (nī'trī-fī-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of nitri-fication. See *nitrication*.

nitrication (nī'trī-fī-kā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. nitrication* = *It. nitrication*, *< NL. nitrum, niter, + -ficatio(n)*: see *fection*.] The process, induced by certain microbes, by which the nitro-

gen of organic material in the soil is oxidized to nitric acid. A certain degree of heat and the presence of moisture, air, and a base which may combine with the acid are necessary conditions of nitrification.

The presence of water may indeed be considered as one of the conditions essential to nitrification.

Playfair, tr. of Liebig's Chemistry, II. 2. (*Latham*.)

nitryl (nī'trī-l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nitryled*, pp. *nitryling*. [= *F. nitryler* = *It. nitricar*, *< NL. nitrum, niter, + L. facere, make*.] 1. *trans*. To convert into niter.

Nitrogen that may be present (in germinating plants) in a nitryled form, or in a form easily nitryled, may escape assimilation by being set free by the denitrifying ferment described by Gayon and Dupetit and Springer. *Science*, IX. 111.

II. intrans. To be converted into niter.

nitrine (nī'trin), *n.* [*< nitrum + -ine*.] A kind of nitroglycerin patented by Nobel, a Swedish engineer, in 1866.

nitrite (nī'trit), *n.* [= *F. nitrite*; as *nitrum + -ite*.] A salt of nitrous acid. *Azotite* is a synonym. — **Nitrite of amyl**. See *amyl*.

nitro-, **nitro-**. [*< NL. nitrum, niter* (see *niter*); in comp. referring to *nitryl, nitric*, or *nitrogen*.] An element in some compounds, meaning 'niter,' and usually implying 'nitrogen' or 'nitric acid'; specifically, as a prefix in chemical words, indicating the presence of the radical nitryl (NO₂) in certain compounds: as, *nitro-aniline*, *nitranisic acid*, *nitro-benzamide*, *nitro-benzole acid*.

nitro-aerial (nī-trō-ā-ē-ri-āl), *a.* Consisting of or containing niter and air. *Ray*.

nitrobarite (nī-trō-bar'it), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + barium + -ite*.] Native barium nitrate.

nitrobenzene (nī-trō-ben'zen), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + benzene*.] Same as *nitrobenzol*.

nitrobenzol, **nitrobenzole** (nī-trō-ben'zōl), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + benzol*.] A liquid (C₆H₅NO₂) prepared by adding benzol drop by drop to fuming nitric acid. It closely resembles oil of bitter almonds in flavor, and though it has taken a prominent place among the narcotic poisons, it is largely employed, as a substitute for that oil, in the manufacture of confectionery and in the preparation of perfumery. It is important as a source of aniline in the manufacture of dyes. It is known also as *essence of nitrobenz*, a fancy name given to it by M. Collas of Paris. See *aniline*. Also, more properly, called *nitrobenzene*.

nitrocalcite (nī-trō-kāl'sit), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + calcite*.] Native nitrate of calcium. It occurs as a pulverulent efflorescence on old walls and limestone rocks, has a sharp bitter taste, and is of a grayish-white color.

nitrocellulose (nī-trō-sel'yū-lōs), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + cellulose*.] A cellulose ether; a compound of nitric acid and cellulose. The name is given both to gun-cotton and to the substance from which collodion is made. See *gun-cotton* and *collodion*.

nitrochloroform (nī-trō-klo'rō-fōrm), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + chloroform*.] Same as *chloro-perin*.

nitro-compound (nī'trō-kom'pound), *n.* A carbon compound which is formed from another by the substitution of the monatomic radical NO₂ for hydrogen, and in which the nitrogen atom is regarded as directly joined to a carbon atom.

nitrogelatin (nī-trō-jel'ā-tin), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + gelatin*.] An explosive consisting largely of nitroglycerin with smaller proportions of gun-cotton and camphor. At ordinary temperatures it is a thick semi-transparent jelly. It is less sensitive to percussion than dynamite, and is less altered by submergence.

nitrogen (nī'trō-jen), *n.* [= *F. nitrogène* = *Sp. nitrogeno* = *It. nitrogeno*, *< NL. nitrogenum, < nitrum, niter* (with ref. to nitric acid), + *-gen*, producing: see *-gen*.] Chemical symbol, N; atomic weight, 14.04. An element existing in nature as a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas, reducible to a liquid under extreme pressure and cold. Its specific gravity is .967. It is neither combustible nor a supporter of combustion, nor does it enter readily into combination with any other element. At a high temperature it unites directly with magnesium, silicon, chromium, and other metals. It forms about 77 per cent of the weight of the atmosphere, and is a necessary constituent of all animal and vegetable tissues. In combination with hydrogen it forms the strong base ammonia, and with hydrogen and oxygen a series of acids of which nitric acid is commercially the most important. It may be most readily prepared from atmospheric air. There are five known compounds of nitrogen and oxygen, viz.: nitrous oxide or nitrogen monoxide, N₂O; nitric oxide, N₂O₂; nitrous trioxide, N₂O₃; nitric trioxide, N₂O₄; nitrogen pentoxide, N₂O₅. Formerly called *azote*.

nitrogenous (nī'trō-jē'n-sus), *a.* [*< nitrogen + -ous*.] Same as *nitrogenous*. *Smart*.

nitrogenic (nī'trō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< nitrogen + -ic*.] Same as *nitrogenous*.

He spoke further of the action of nitric acid on carbonic and nitrogenous compounds. *Nature*, XL. 312.

nitrogenize (nī-trōj'e-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nitrogenized*, pp. *nitrogenizing*. [*< nitrogen + -ize*.] To impregnate or imbue with nitrogen. *Hoblyn*. Also spelled *nitrogenise*. — **Nitrogenized foods**, nutritive substances containing nitrogen — principally proteins. — **Non-nitrogenized foods**, such foods as contain no nitrogen — principally carbohydrates and fats. **Nitrogenous** (nī-trōj'e-nus), *a.* [*< nitrogen + -ous*.] Pertaining to or containing nitrogen. Also *nitrogenic*.

A little meat, fish, eggs, milk, beans, pease, or other nitrogenous food. *The Century*, XXXVI. 260.

nitroglucose (nī-trō-glū'kōs), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + glucose*.] An organic substance produced by acting on finely powdered cane-sugar with nitrosulphuric acid. In photography it has been added in very small quantities to collodion, with the view of increasing the density of the negative. It renders the sensitized film less sensitive to light.

nitroglycerin, **nitroglycerine** (nī-trō-glī'sē-rin), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + glycerin*.] A compound (C₃H₅N₃O₉) produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerin at low temperatures. It is a light-yellow, oily liquid, of specific gravity 1.6, and is a most powerful explosive agent, detonating when struck, or when heated quickly to 266° F. For use in blasting it is mixed with one-fourth its weight of silicious earth, and is then called *dynamite*. Taken internally, it is a violent poison, but in minute doses is used in medicine in the treatment of angina pectoris and heart-failure. Also called *glonin*, *nitrosum*, *blasting-oil*, *glyceryl nitrate*, *trinitrate of glyceryl*, and *trinitrin*.

nitrohydrochloric (nī-trō-hī-drō-klo'rik), *a.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + hydrochloric*.] A term used only in the following phrase. — **Nitrohydrochloric acid**, an acid composed of a mixture of concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids, used for the solution of many substances, more especially of the noble metals. Also called *nitromuriatic acid* and *aqua regia*.

nitrolean (nī-trō'le-an), *n.* [*< NL. nitrum, niter, + L. oleum = Gr. ἔλαιον, oil*.] Same as *nitroglycerin*. *E. H. Knight*.

nitromagnesite (nī-trō-mag'ne-sīt), *n.* [*< NL. nitrum + magnesia + -ite*.] A native hydrated nitrate of magnesium found as an efflorescence with nitrocalcite in limestone caves.

nitrometer (nī-trōm'e-ter), *n.* [*< NL. nitrum, niter, + Gr. μέτρον, a measure*.] An apparatus used for collecting and measuring nitrogen gas, or for decomposing nitrogen oxides and subsequently measuring the residual or resulting gases.

nitromuriatic (nī-trō-mu-ri-ā't'ik), *a.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + muriatic*.] The older term for *nitrohydrochloric*.

nitronaphthalene (nī-trō-naf'thā-lēn), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + naphthalene*.] A derivative from naphthalene produced by nitric acid. There are three of these nitronaphthalenes, arising from one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen being replaced by a corresponding quantity of nitryl.

nitroso-. A prefix denoting that the compound to which it is attached contains the univalent compound radical NO, or nitrosyl.

nitro-substitution (nī-trō-sab-stī-tū'shōn), *n.* The act of displacing an atom or a radical in a complex body by substituting for it the univalent radical nitryl, NO₂.

nitrosulphuric (nī-trō-sul'fū-rik), *a.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + sulphuric*.] Consisting of a mixture of sulphuric acid and some nitrogen oxide; as, *nitrosulphuric acid*, formed by mixing one part of niter with eight or ten parts of sulphuric acid; a useful agent for separating the silver from the copper of old plated goods.

nitrosyl (nī-trō-sil), *n.* [*< NL. nitrosus, nitrous, + -yl*.] A univalent radical consisting of an atom of nitrogen combined with one of oxygen. It cannot exist in the free state, but its bromide and chloride have been isolated, and the radical exists in many complex substances forming the so-called *nitroso compounds*.

Nitrous (nī'trus), *a.* [= *F. nitreux* = *Sp. Pg. It. nitroso*, *< NL. nitrosus, nitrous, < L. nitrosus, full of natron, < nitrum, natron* (NL. niter): see *niter*.] In chem., of, pertaining to, or derived from niter; applied to an oxygen compound which contains less oxygen than those in which the epithet *nitric* is used: thus, *nitrous oxide* (N₂O), *nitric oxide* (N₂O₂); *nitrous acid* (HNO₂), *nitric acid* (HNO₃), etc. — **Nitrous acid**, HNO₂, an acid produced by decomposing nitrites: it very readily becomes oxidized to nitric acid. — **Nitrous ether**, ethyl nitrite, C₂H₅NO, a derivative of alcohol in which hydroxyl (OH) is replaced by the group NO. It is a very volatile liquid. When inhaled it acts very much as amyl nitrite does. — **Nitrous oxide gas**, N₂O, a combination of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called the *dephlogisticated nitrous gas*. Under ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure this substance is gaseous: it has a sweet taste and a faint agreeable odor. When inhaled it produces unconsciousness and insensibility to pain; hence it is used as an anesthetic during short surgical operations. When it is breathed, diluted with air an exhilarating or intoxicating effect is produced, under the influence of which the

nitro is irresistibly impelled to do all kinds of silly and extravagant acts; hence the old name of laughing-gas. Also called *nitrogen monoxide*. — **Spirit of nitrous ether**, an alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite containing about 5 per cent. of the crude ether. It is diaphoretic, diuretic, and antispasmodic. Also called *sweet spirit of nitre*.

nitram (ni'trum), *n.* [*L.* *nitron*, *Nit.* *niter*; see *niter*.] 1. Nitron. — 2. Niter. — **Nitrum sammarum**, ammonium nitrate; so named from its property of exploding when heated to 600° F.

nitry, *a.* See *nitery*.

nitryl (ni'tril), *n.* [*< nitrum (nitric) + -yl.*] Nitric peroxide (NO₂), a univalent radical assumed to exist in nitric acid and in the so-called nitro-compounds.

nitta-tree (nit'tā-trē), *n.* [*< African nitta*, also *natta*, + *E. tree*.] A leguminous tree, *Parkia biglandulosa* (*P. africana*), native in western Africa and parts of India. Its clustered pods contain an edible mealy pulp of which the negroes are fond; and in the Sudan the seeds (about fourteen in a pod) after a process of roasting, fermenting in water, etc., are made into a cake which serves as a sauce, though of offensive odor. The name *nitta tree* perhaps covers more than one species. Also called *African locust*.

nitter (nit'ter), *n.* [*< nit + -er*.] An insect which deposits its nits on animals, as an ostrich or bot-fly. See *cut under bot-fly*.

nittily (nit'ti-li), *adv.* Lousily; with lice; filthily.

He was a man *nittily* needy, and therefore adventurous. *St. J. Hayward.*

nittings (nit'ingz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] Small particles of lead ore. [North. Eng.]

nitty (nit'ti), *a.* [*< nit + -y*.] Full of nits; abounding with nits.

I'll know the poor, egregious, *nitty* rascal. *R. Johnson, Postmaster, III. 1.*

nitty (nit'ti), *a.* [A var. of *netty*, now *natty*, perhaps simulating *nitid*, *< L. nitidus*, the ult. source of all these forms.] Shining; elegant; spruce.

O dapper, rare, complicate, sweet *nitty* youth! *Morton, Matros, III.*

nival (ni'val), *a.* [*< L. nivalis*, snowy, *< nix (nix-, orig. "night-"), snow*; see *smut*.] 1. Abounding with snow; snowy. *Bailey*. — 2. Growing amid snow, or flowering during winter: as, *nival* plants.

Monte Rosa contains the richest *nival* flora, although most of the species are distributed through the whole Alpine region. *Science, IV. 476.*

nivell (niv'el), *v. t.* See *niffel*. *Prompt. Parr.*
nivellator (niv'el-ā-tor), *n.* [= *F. nivellur* = *Sp. nivelador*; as *F. niveler* (= *Sp. nivelar*), level (*< nivel*, level; see *level*), + *-ator*.] A leveler.

There are in the *Compte Rendus* of the French Academy later papers containing developments of various points of the theory — the conception of *nivellators* may be referred to. *Nature, XXXIX. 218.*

nivellization (niv'el-iz-ā'shon), *n.* [*< F. niveler*, level (see *nivellator*), + *-ize* + *-ation*.] A leveling; a reduction to uniformity, as of originally different vowels or inflections. *Ferguson and Powell, Icelandic Reader, p. 480.*

nivenite (niv'en-it), *n.* [Named after William Niven of New York.] A hydrated uranate of thorium, yttrium, and lead, occurring in massive forms with a velvet-black color and high specific gravity. It is found in Llano county, Texas, associated with gadolinite, ferugonite, and other rare species.

niveous (ni've-us), *a.* [*< L. nixus*, snowy, *< nix (nix-, orig. "night-"), snow*; see *nival*.] Snowy; partaking of the qualities of snow; resembling snow; pure and brilliant white, as the wings of certain moths.

Cinnabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of sulphur, which otherwise presents a pure and *niveous* white. *Mr. T. Browne, Vulg. Err. vi. 12.*

Nivernois hat. [*F. Nivernois*, now *Nivernais*, *< Nereis*, a city in France.] A hat worn in England by young men of fashion about 1765.

What with my *Nivernois* hat can compare? *C. Anley, New Bath Guide, p. 73.*

nivicolous (ni-vik'ō-lus), *a.* [*< L. nix (nix-, snow, + colere*, inhabit.] Living in the snow; especially, living on mountains at or above the snow-line. [Rare.]

Nivose (né-vōz), *n.* [*< L. nixus*, abounding in snow, *< nix (nix-, snow)*.] The fourth month of the French revolutionary calendar, beginning (in 1793-4) December 21st and ending January 19th.

nix (niks), *n.* [*< G. nix (MHG. nix, nixen, OHG. nixus, nixhu)*, a water-spirit (= Dan. *nixe*, a hobgoblin, brownie); see *nix*, *erl*. Cf. *nixy* and *nix*.] In *Test. myth.*, a water-spirit,

good or bad. The Scotch water-kelpie is a wicked *nix*. Also written *nix*.

nix (niks), *n.* [*< G. nixus* (= *D. nixus*), nothing, prop. adv., orig. gen. of *nixt*, not, naught; see *naught*, *not*.] 1. Nothing; as an answer, nothing; also, by extension, as adverb, no. [Colloq., U. S.] — 2. See the quotation.

Nix is a term used in the railway mail service to denote matter of domestic origin, chiefly of the first and second class, which is unmailable because addressed to places which are not post-offices, or to States, etc., in which there is no such post-office as that indicated in the address. *U. S. Official P. O. Guide, Jan., 1884, p. 685.*

nix (niks), *interj.* [Prob. another application of *nix*, 1.] An exclamation of alarm used by thieves, street Arabs, and others: as, *nix*, the bobby! (policeman). [Slang, Eng.]

nixie, **nixy** (nik'si), *n.*; *pl. nixes* (-siz). [Dim. of *nix*, or directly *< G. nix* (OHG. *nixhusen*), fem. of *nix*, a water-spirit; see *nix*.] Same as *nix*.

She who sits by haunted well
Is subject to the *Nixie's* spell. *Scott, Pirate, xiv.*

nixy (nik'si), *n.* Same as *nix*, 2.

Nizam (ni-zam'), *n.* [Hind. *nizam*, *< Ar. nizam*, regulator, governor, *< nuzama*, arrange, govern.] 1. The hereditary title of the rulers of Hyderabad, India, derived from Asaf Jah, the founder of the dynasty, who had been appointed by the Mogul emperor as Nizam-ul-Mulk (Regulator of the State), and subahdar of the Deccan in 1713, but who ultimately became independent.

I ceased in Asia the *Nizam*
Of a monstrous brood of vampire-bats. *Browning, The Pied Piper of Hamelin, vi.*

2. *sing.* and *pl.* A soldier or the soldiers of the Turkish regular army.

The *Nizams*, or Regulars, had not been paid for seven months, and the Arnauts could scarcely sun up what was owing to them. *R. F. Burton, El Medinah, p. 487.*

nizey, **nizy**, *n.* Same as *nixy*.

Nizzard (ni-zard'), *n.* [*< It. Nizza*, = *F. Nice*, Nice (see *def.*), + *-ard*.] An inhabitant of the city of Nice, or its territory, which formerly belonged to the kingdom of Sardinia, but was ceded in 1860 to France.

As it was both Savoyards and *Nizzards* had no choice except to submit to the inevitable. *E. Dore, Victor Emmanuel, p. 201.*

nizzy, *n.* Same as *nixy*.

N. L. An abbreviation of *New Latin*.

N. N. E. An abbreviation of *north-e-nth-east*.

N. N. W. An abbreviation of *north-north-west*.

no (no), *adv.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *na*, in emphatic use; *< ME. no, na*, *< AS. nā, nō* (= *level, na*), not ever, *< ne*, not, + *a*, *aye*, ever; see *ay*.] 1. Not ever; never; not at all; not.

Th' were that wounded so strong,

That that no might done long. *Arthur and Merlin, p. 360.*

No gift thou of the self on tale,

But bring the sweet out of bale. *Eng. Met. Housden (ed. Small), p. 161.*

[In this sense *no* is now confined to provincial use, in the form *no* or *na*, the Scottish form *na* being especially used emphatically, as *nauna, nauna, naunna, naunna*, etc.]

2. Not so; nay; not; with implied, but not expressed, repetition of a preceding (or succeeding) statement denied or question answered in the negative, with change of person if necessary. This is practically equivalent to a complete sentence with its affirmation denied: as, "Was he here yesterday?" "No," that is, "he was not here yesterday." It is therefore the negative categorical particle, equivalent to *no*, and opposed to *yes* or *yea*, the affirmative categorical particle. The fine distinction alleged to have formerly existed between *no* and *nay* according to which no answered questions negatively framed, as, "Will he not come?" *Nay*, while *nay* answered those not including a negative as, "Will he come?" *Nay* is hardly borne out by the records. *Nay* and *no* are ultimately identical in origin, and their differences of use (*nay* being restricted in use and now largely superseded by *no*) are accidental: (a) in answer to a question, whether by another person or asked (in echo or argument) by one self.

Shall it avail that man to say he honours the Martyrs
memory and trades in their steps? *No*; the Pharisees con-
test as much of the holy Prophets. *Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.*

(b) In answer to a request (expressed or anticipated); in this use often repeated for emphasis: as, *no, no, do not ask me*. (c) Used parenthetically in iteration of another negative.

There is none righteous, *no, not one*. *Rom. III. 10.*

And thus I leave it as a declared truth, that neither the
fears of sects, *no, nor* rebellion, can be a fit plea to stay
reformation. *Milton, Church-Government, l. 7.*

(d) Used continuously, in iteration and amplification of a previous negative, expressed or understood.

Ye. Sir. The devil himself could not pronounce a title
more hateful to mine ear. *Shak., Macbeth, v. 7. 9.*

Macb. *No, nor more fearful.*
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7. 9.

Loss of thee

Would never from my heart; *no, no!* I feel

The link of nature draw me. *Milton, P. L., l. 914.*

No, not the bow, which so adorns the skies,

No glorious is, or boasts so many dyes,

Waller, On a Bundle of Divers Colours.

No in old England nothing can be won

Without a Faction (good or ill) be done.

Steele, Brief A la Mode, Prolog.

3. Not; used after *or*, at the end of a sentence or clause, as the representative of an independent negative sentence or clause, the first clause being often introduced by *whether* or *if*; as, he is uncertain *whether* to accept it or *no*; he may take it or *no*, as he pleases.

"I will," she says, "do as ye counsel me;

Comfort or *no*, or though that ever it be."

Geoffrey Hamlyn (E. E. T. S.), l. 208.

Is it lawful for us to give tribute unto Caesar, or *no*?

Luke x. 22.

Whether they had their Charges born by the Church or *no*, it need not be recorded. *Milton, Touching Heresies.*

It is hard, indeed, to say *whether* he (Shakespeare) had any religious belief or *no*. *J. R. Green, Hist. Eng. People, vi. 7.*

4. See *no*, *adv.* — **Mo! No!** (*mo!*), the answer to a country's call, to indicate that a warrant officer is in the boat halled.

Whether or *no*, in any case; certainly; surely; as, he will do it *whether* or *no*. [Colloq.]

no (no), *n.*; *pl. noes* (noez). [*< no*, *adv.*] 1.

A denial; the word of denial.

Henceforth my willing mind shall be express'd

In rusest *yeas* and honest *noes*. *Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 418.*

I'm patience its very self! . . . but I do hate a *No* that

means *Yes*. *J. H. Ewing, A Very Ill Tempered Family, IV.*

2. A negative vote, or a person who votes in the negative; as, the *noes* have it.

The division was taken on the question whether Mid-

dleton's motion should be put. The *noes* were ordered

by the speaker to go forth into the lobby. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

The ayes and noes. See *ayes*.

no (no), *conj.* [*< ME. no*, *adv.*; partly as a

var. of *ne*, by confusion with *no*, *adv.*] *Nor*.

Norther Oldha, no Bode, no Henry of Huntington,

No William of Malmebury, no Per of Brillington,

Writes not in their books of no kying Athelweald. *Rob. of Brunne, p. 23.*

The office in the ritho side was first wrote, and yit he

tokeneth no change, no the secunde, no the thridde, but

thet maken that figure of the more signyficant that com-

th after here. *Baro Mathematico, p. 20. (Hullivell.)*

no (no), *a.* [*< ME. no*, an abbr. form, by min-

taking the final *n* for an inflective suffix, of *non*,

non, earlier *nan*, *< AS. nan*, *no*, none; see *name*,

which is the full form of *no*. *No* is to name as

a (*ME. a, o*) to one.] Not any; not one; none.

As for the land of Persie, this will I say,

It ought to paye *an* tribute in *no* wile. *Geoffrey Hamlyn (E. E. T. S.), l. 2004.*

Then shalt worship no other god. *Ex. xxxiv. 14.*

My cause is no man's but mine own.

Pletcher and another, Love's Pilgrimage, II. 1.

I lastly proceed from the *no* good it can do to the mani-

fest hurt it causes. *Milton, Arcopagitica, p. 22.*

By Heaven! if [a battle] is a splendid sight to see

(for one who hath no friend, no brother there), *Byron, Child Harold, l. 40.*

There were no houses inviting to repose, no fields rip-

ening with corn; no cheerful hearths; no welcoming

friends; no common altars. *Stacy, Discourse, Sept. 18, 1822.*

No doubt, end, go, joke, etc. See the nouns. [Like

other negatives, *no* is often used ironically, to suggest the

opposite of what the negative expresses.

Here's *no* knavery! See, to beguile the old folks, how

the young folks lay their heads together! *Shak., T. of the A., l. 2. 120.*

This is *no* cunning queen! 'twight, she will make him

To think that, like a stag, he has cast his horns.

And is grown young again! *Massey, Bondman, l. 2.*

No is used, like *not* in similar constructions, with a word of

depreciation or diminution, to denote a certain degree of

excellence, small or great according to circumstances.

But Paul said, I am . . . a Jew of Tarsus, a city in Cil-

icia, a citizen of *no* mean city. *Acts xii. 20.*

I can avouch that half a century ago the beer of Flanders

was no bad tap. *N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 200.*

no (no), *adv.* [*< ME. no*; a reduced form of

none, *adv.*, as *no*, *a.*, is of *none*, *a.*. It is there-

fore different from *no*, *adv.*, from which it is

not distinguishable in form, and which it repre-

sents in all uses other than those given under

no, *adv.*, 1, 2, 3.] Not in any degree; not at

all; in no respect; not; used with a compara-

tive: as, *no* longer; *no* shorter; *no* more; *no*

less.

No sooner met, but they looked; *no* sooner looked, but

they loved; *no* sooner loved, but they sighed; *no* sooner

sighed, but they asked one another the reason. *Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. 20.*

But how compels he? doubtless no otherwise then he draws, without which no man can come to him.

Milton, Civil Power.

No. An abbreviation of the Latin *numero*, ablative of *numerus*, number: used for English number, and so as a plural *Nos*: as, *No.* 2, and *Nos.* 9 and 10.

no-account (no'-a-kount'), *a.* [A reduction of the phrase of *no account*.] Worthless. [Southern U. S.]

Noachian (no-ä'-ki-an), *a.* [*< Noah* ("Noah") (*Ab. Noa, Noe, < Or. Nör, < Heb. Noach*) + *-ian*.] Of or relating to Noah the patriarch or his time: as, the *Noachian deluge*; *Noachian laws* or precepts.

Noachian (no-ä'-ki-an), *a.* [*< Noah* ("Noah"; see *Noachian*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Noah; *Noachian*.—**Noachic Laws**, or *Law of Holiness*, in early Jewish hist., a code of laws relating to blasphemy, idolatry, etc., enforced on Israelites and foreigners dwelling in Palestine.

Noachid (no-ä'-kid), *n.* One of the Noachidae.

In the tenth chapter of the book of Genesis, in the list of *Noachidae*.

Noachidae (no-ä'-ki-de), *n. pl.* [*< Noah* ("Noah") + *-idae*.] The descendants of Noah, especially as enumerated in the table of nations given in Gen. x.

Noah's ark. 1. The ark in which, according to the account in Genesis, Noah and his family, with many animals, were saved in the deluge.—2. A child's toy representing this ark with its occupants.

Noah's Arks, in which the birds and beasts were uncommonly light. *Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth*, II.

3. Parallel streaks of cirrus cloud, appearing by the effect of perspective to converge toward the horizon: in some countries a sign of rain. Also called *polar bands*.—4. A bivalve mollusk, *Arca* na, an ark-shell: so named by Linnaeus.—5. In bot., the larger yellow lady's-slipper, *Cypripedium pubescens*.

Noah's gourd or bottle. See *gourd*.

no¹ (nob), *n.* [A simplified spelling of *knob*, in various dial. or slang applications not recognized in literary use. Cf. *no²*.] 1. The head. [Humorous.]

The *no¹* of Charles the Fifth acted seldomer under a monk's cowl than under the diadem.

Lamb, To Barton, Dec. 8, 1823.

2. In *gun.*, the plate under the swing-bed for the head of an elevating-screw. *E. H. Knight*.—3. Same as *knobstick*. 2. **Black nob**, the bullfinch. **One for his nob**. (a) A blow on the head delivered in a pugilistic fight. [Slang.] (b) A point counted in the game of cribbage for holding the knave of trumps.

no² (nob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nobbed*, ppr. *nobbing*. [*Prob. < nob* (*n.* Cf. *join*, *v.* Cf. *join*, *n.*) To beat; strike. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

no³ (nob), *n.* [Said to be an abbr. of *noble lord* or *nobleman*.] A member of the aristocracy; a swell. [Slang.]

"There's not any public dog fights," I was told, and "very seldom any in a pit at a public house, but there's a good deal of it, I know, at the private houses of the nob." . . . a common designation for the rich among these sporting people.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 64.

no⁴. An abbreviation of *nobis*.

nobbly (nob'-li), *adv.* In a nobby manner; showily; smartly. [Slang.]

nobble (nob'-li), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nobbled*, ppr. *nobbling*. [Freq. of *no²*.] In sense 2 perhaps for *nabble*, freq. of *nab*. 1. To strike; nob. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To get hold of dishonestly; nab; fleck. [Slang.]

The old chap has *nobbled* the young fellow's money, almost every shilling of it, I hear. *Thackeray, Phillips*, xvi.

3. To frustrate; circumvent; get the better of; outdo. [Slang.]

It was never quite certain whether he (Palmerston) was going to *nobble* the Tories or "square" the Radicals. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX, 130.

4. To injure; destroy the chances of winning, as by maiming or poisoning; said of a horse. [Racing slang.]—5. To shingle. See *shingle* and *puddle*.

nobbler (nob'-ler), *n.* [Also *knobbler*; *< nobble* + *-er*.] 1. A finishing stroke; a blow on the head. [Slang.]—2. A thimble-rigger's confederate. [Slang.]—3. A dram of spirits. [Australia.]

He must drink a *nobbler* with Tom, and be prepared to shoot for all hands at least once a day.

A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 243.

4. A shingler. See *puddle* and *puddler*. Sometimes spelled *knobbler*.

nobblin (nob'-lin), *n.* [A dial. form of *nobbling*, verbal *n.* of *nobble*, *v.*, 5.] In certain furnaces

of Yorkshire, England, plates of puddled iron as produced by the shingler or nobbler in a convenient form to be broken up so that the pieces may be carefully sorted for further treatment. The object is to produce a superior quality of manufactured iron, this superiority depending on the quality of the ore and fuel as well as on certain peculiarities in the methods of working. Also spelled *noblin*.

nobbut (nob'-ut), *adv.* [A dial. fusion of *not but, none but*.] Only; no one but; nothing but. [Prov. Eng.]

nobby (nob'-i), *a.* [*< nob* + *-y*.] 1. Having an aristocratic appearance; showy; elegant; fashionable; smart. [Slang.]—2. Good; capital. [Slang.]

I'll come back in the course of the evening. If agreeable to you, and endeavor to meet your wishes respecting this unfortunate family matter, and the *nobbut* way of keeping it quiet.

Dickens, Bleak House, II.

nobile officium (nob'-i-le o'-fish'-i-um), [*L.*, lit. 'noble office': *nobile*, neut. of *nobilis*, noble; *officium*, office: see *office*.] In Scotland, an exceptional power possessed by the Court of Session to interpose in questions of equity, so as to modify or abate the rigor of the law, and to a certain extent to give aid where no strictly legal remedy can be obtained.

nobiliary (no-bil'-i-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. nobiliare* = Sp. *Pg. nobiliario*, *< L. nobilis*, noble: see *noble*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the nobility.

Nobiliary, in such a phrase as "*nobiliary roll*," or "*nobiliary element of Parliament*," is a term of patent utility, and one to which we should try to habituate ourselves.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 377.

II. *n.*; pl. *nobiliaries* (-riz). A history of noble families.

nobilify (no-bil'-i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nobilified*, ppr. *nobilizing*. [*< L. nobilis*, noble, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] To nobilitate. *Holland*.

Nobill's rings. See *ring*.

noblitate (no-bil'-i-tat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *noblitated*, ppr. *noblitating*. [*< L. nobilitatus*, pp. of *noblitare*, make known, render famous, render excellent, make noble, ennoble, *< nobilis*, known, famous, noble: see *noble*.] To make noble; ennoble; dignify; exalt.

That, being nobly born, he might persevere, hath not'd by fame, *noblitated* ever.

Ford, Fane's Memorial.

noblitate (no-bil'-i-tat), *a.* [*< L. nobilitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Ennobled.

The branches of the principal family of Douglas which were *noblitate*.

Nisbet, Heraldry (1816), I. 74.

noblitation (no-bil'-i-ta'-shun), *n.* [= OF. *noblitation*, *< L.* as if **noblitatio(n)*, *< nobilitare*, make noble: see *noblitate*.] The act of noblitating or making noble.

Both the prerogatives and rights of the divine majesty are concerned, and also the perfection, *noblitation*, and salvation of the souls of men.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, II.

nobility (no-bil'-i-ti), *n.* [*< OF. nobilité, nobilité, nobilité, also nobilité, nobilité, F. nobilité* = Pr. *noblitat*, *noblitat* = It. *nobilità*, *< L. nobilitas* (t-), celebrity, excellence, nobility, *< nobilis*, known, celebrated, noble: see *noble*. The older nouns in E. are *noblesse* and *nobley*.] 1. The character of being noble; nobleness; dignity of mind; that elevation of soul which comprehends bravery, generosity, magnanimity, intrepidity, and contempt of everything that dishonors character; loftiness of tone; greatness; grandeur.

Though she hated Amphidius, yet the nobility of her courage prevailed over it.

Sir P. Sidney.

Sweet mercy is a *nobility's* true badge.

Shak. Tit. And., I. 1. 118.

There is a nobility without heraldry a natural dignity.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 1.

2. Social or political preëminence, usually accompanied by special hereditary privileges, founded on hereditary succession or descent; eminence or dignity derived by inheritance from illustrious ancestors, or specially conferred by sovereign authority. The Constitution of the United States provides art. I, sec. IX, "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States."

He call'd them untaught knaves, unmanly, To bring a slovenly unhandsome carriage betwixt the wind and his nobility.

Shak. Hen. IV., I. 2. 43.

New nobility is but the act of power, but ancient nobility is the act of time.

Du-Roi, Nobility.

Nobility without an estate is as ridiculous as gold lace on a frayed coat.

Sheridan, The Duenna, II. 3.

The great peculiarity of the baronial estate in England as compared with the continent is the absence of the idea of caste: the English lords do not answer to the nobles of France or to the princes and counts of Germany, because in our system the theory of nobility of blood as conveying

political privilege has no legal recognition. English nobility is merely the nobility of the hereditary councillors of the crown, the right to give counsel being involved at one time in the tenure of land, at another in the fact of summons, at another in the terms of a patent; it is the result rather than the cause of peerage. The noblesman is the person who for his life holds the hereditary office denoted or implied by his title. The law gives to his children and kinsmen no privilege which it does not give to the ordinary freeman, unless we regard certain acts of courtesy, which the law has recognized, as implying privilege. Such legal nobility does not of course preclude the existence of real nobility, socially privileged and defined by ancient purity of descent or even by connexion with the legal nobility of the peerage; but the English law does not regard the man of most ancient and purest descent as entitled thereby to any right or privilege which is not shared by every freeman. . . . Nobility of blood—that is, nobility which was shared by the whole kin alike—was a very ancient principle among the Germans, and was clearly recognized by the Anglo-Saxons in the common institution of wergild.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., I. 188.

In England there is no nobility. The so-called noble family is not noble in the continental sense, privilege does not go on from generation to generation, titles and precedence are lost in the second or third generation.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 303.

3. A body of persons enjoying the privileges of nobility. Specifically—(a) In Great Britain and Ireland, the body of persons holding titles in virtue of which they are members of the peerage. See *peerage*; see also quotations from *Stubbs* and *Freeman* under def. 2. (b) In some European countries, as in Russia, a class holding a high rank and enjoying, besides social distinction, special privileges; the noblesse. = Syn. 1. Nobility, Noblesse, elevation, loftiness, dignity. In application to things nobleness is rather more appropriate than nobility, as the nobleness of architecture or one's English, while nobility is more likely to be applied to persons and their belongings, as nobility of character or of rank, but this distinction is not more than a tendency as yet. See *noble*.

nobis (no'-bis), [*L.*, dat. of *nos*, we; see *nos-trum*.] With us; for or on our part: in zoölogy affixed to the name of an animal to show that such name is that which the author himself has given or by which he calls the object. The plural form is like the editorial "we." The singular *nobis*, sometimes used, has the same signification. Usually abbreviated *nob*.

noble (no'-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. nobil*, *< OF. noble*, also *noble*, *F. noble* = Pr. Sp. *noble* = Pg. *nobre* = It. *nobile*, *< L. nobilis* (OL. *gnobilis*), knowable, known, well-known, famous, celebrated, high-born, of noble birth, excellent, *< noscere, gnoscere*, know (= Gr. γινώσκω), know: see *know*.] I. *a.* 1. Possessing or characterized by hereditary social or political preëminence, or belonging to the class which possesses such preëminence or dignity; distinguished by birth, rank, or title; of ancient and honorable lineage; illustrious: as, a noble personage; noble birth.

He was a noble knight and so hardy.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 164.

Come they of noble family?

Why, so didst thou, *Shak.*, Hen. V., II. 2. 129.

The patricians of a Latin town admitted to the Roman franchise became plebeians at Rome. Thus, from the beginning, the Roman plebs contained families which, if the word *noble* has any real meaning, were fully as noble as any house of the three elder tribes.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 292.

2. High in excellence or worth.

The noble army of Martyrs praise thee.

Book of Common Prayer, Tr. Deum.

The noblest mind the best contentment has.

Symonds, F. Q., I. 1. 35.

(a) Great or lofty in character, or in the nature of one's achievements, magnanimous; above everything that is mean or dishonorable: applied to persons or the mind.

Nobler of men, would'st die? *Shak.*, A. and C., IV. 15. 50.

He was my friend.

My noble friend; I will bewail his ashes.

Fletcher (and Massinger), *Lovers' Progress*, IV. 2.

Though King John had the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of his Enemy, yet he had the Happiness to fall into the Hands of a noble Enemy.

Baker, Chronicle, p. 124.

Statues, with winding ivy crowned, belong

To nobler poets, for a nobler song.

Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, I. 1. 101.

(b) Proceeding from or characteristic or indicative of greatness of mind: as, noble character; noble sentiments; noble thoughts.

Thus checked, the Bishop, looking round with a noble air, cried out, "We commit our cause then to Almighty God."

Lutimer, Life and Writings, p. xxxix.

For his entertainment,

Leave that to me; he shall find noble usage,

And from me a free welcome.

Brown and P., Knight of Malta, III. 2.

The noblest service comes from nameless hands,

And the best servant does his work unseen.

O. W. Holmes, Ambition.

(c) Of the best kind; choice; excellent.

And amongst them, Oyle of Olive is full dera: for the hidden it for full noble medicine.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 242.

Yet I had planted thee a noble vine,

Jas., II. 21.

His garden of nobles like they were.

Thomas of Brimstone (Child's Ballads, l. 30).

My wife, who, poor wretch! sat . . . all day, till ten at night, altering and lacing of a noble petticoat.

Pope's Diary, Dec. 25, 1668.

See that there be a noble supper provided in the saloon to-night—serve up my best wines, and let me have music, d'ye hear?

Sheridan, The Duenna, III. 1.

(4) In mineral, excellent; pure in the highest degree: as, noble opal; noble hornblende; noble tourmaline. (5) Precious; valuable: applied to those metals which are not altered on exposure to the air, or which do not easily rust, and which are much scarcer and more valuable than the so-called base metals. Though the epithet is applied chiefly to gold and silver, and sometimes to quicksilver, it might also with propriety be made use of in reference to platinum and the group of metals associated with it, since these are scarce and valuable, and are little acted on by ordinary reagents. (6) In falconry, noting long-winged falcons which swoop down upon the quarry.

3. Of magnificent proportions or appearance; magnificent; stately; splendid: as, a noble edifice.

Vine upon the Anter was amyt to stond
An ymage full noble in the wome of god.
Sytene cubettes by course all of elene leight,
Shynnyng of shene gold & of shap nobill.

Instruction of Troy (R. E. T. 8.), l. 1081.

It is very well built, and has many noble rooms, but they are not very convenient. Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 26, 1672.

A noble library . . . looks down upon us with its ponderous and speaking volumes.

Sory, Misc. Writings, p. 551.

Most noble, the style of a duke. — Noble hawk, in falconry. See hawk. — Noble laurel, the bay tree, *Laurus nobilis*. See bay. 2. and laurel. 1. — Noble liverwort, the common hepatica or liverleaf, *Ajacium Hepatica*. See *Hepatica*. — Noble metals. See def. 2 (6). — Noble parts of the body, the vital parts, as the heart, liver, lungs, brain, etc. — *Dumplings*. — The noble art, the art of self-defense, boxing. — Syn. 2. *Noble, Generous, Magnanimous*, honorable, elevated, exalted, illustrious, eminent, grand, worthy. *Noble* and *generous* start from the idea of being high born in character and conduct they express that which is appropriate to exalted place. *Noble* is an absolute word in excluding its opposite completely; it admits no degree of the petty, mean, base, or dishonorable. It is one of the words selected for the expression of loftiness in spirit and life. With *generous* the idea of liberality in giving has somewhat overshadowed the earlier meaning, that of a noble nature and a free, warm heart going forth toward others as a generous foe disdains to take an unfair advantage. *Magnanimous* comes nearer to the meaning of *noble*, it notes or describes that largeness of mind that has breadth enough and height enough to take in large views, broad sympathies, exalted standards, etc. (See definition of *magnanimity*.) It generally implies superiority of position as a nation so great as the United States or Great Britain can afford to be *magnanimous* in its treatment of injuries or affronts from nations comparatively weak.

II. n. 1. A person of acknowledged social or political preeminence; a person of rank above a commoner; a nobleman; specifically, in Great Britain and Ireland, a peer; a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron. See nobility and peerage.

I come to thee for charitable license . . .
To sort our nobles from our common men.
For many of our princes' woe the while
Lie drownd and souk'd in mercenary blood.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7. 77.

Let us see these handsome houses,
Where the wealthy nobles dwell.

Tennens, Lord of Burleigh.

2. An old English gold coin, current for the 8d., first minted by Edward III., and afterward by

Richard II., Henry IV., V., and VI., and also by Edward IV., under whom one variety of the noble was called the *ryal* or *rose noble* (see *ryal*). The obverse type of all these nobles was the king in a ship. The reverse inscription, "Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum stat" (Luke iv. 30), was probably a charm against thieves. Badling conjectures, though not with much probability, that the coins derived their name from the noble nature of the metal of which they were composed. The coin was much imitated in the Low Countries. See *George-noble*, *quarter-noble*.

See tolde him a tale
and tok him a noble,
For to ben hire becomen
and hire laude after.

Piers Plowman (A),
[B. 10.]



Revers of Noble of Edward III. (See the obverse.)

Fal brighter was the shynnyng of his hewe

Than in the Tour the noble yforned newe.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 70.

Serth master money-taker, greved I th' st.
"And if thou comest in danger, for a noble
I'll stand thy friend, & heelp thee out of trouble."

Times' Whistle (R. E. T. 8.), p. 48.

3. The poggie, *Agonius cataphractus*. [Scotch.]

—4t. pl. In *entom.*, the *Papilionidae*. — *Parthing noble*. See *farthing*. — *Lion noble*. See *lion*, 2. — *Mail noble*. See *mail*. — To bring a noble to ninespence, to decay or degenerate.

Ha. Have you given over study then?
Po. Altogether; I have brought a noble to ninespence, and of a master of seven arts I am become a workman of but one art. N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus, l. 348.

noblet (nô'bl), r. t. [*ME. noblen*; *< noble*, a. *CL. ennoble*.] To ennoble.

Thou nobledst so forforth our nature,
That no deadlyn the maker hadde of kynde.

Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 40.

noble-ending (nô'bl-en'ding), a. Making a noble end. [Rare.]

And so, espoused to death, with blood he seal'd
A testament of noble-ending love.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6. 27.

noble-finch (nô'bl-finch), n. A book-name of the chaffinch, *Fringilla caerulea*, translating the German *edelfink*. See *edelfink* under *chaffinch*.

noblelet, n. See *nobley*.

nobleman (nô'bl-man), n.; pl. *noblemen* (-men). [*< noble + man*.] One of the nobility; a noble; a peer.

If I blush,

It is to see a nobleman want manners.

Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2. 308.

Thus has it been said does society naturally divide it: self into four classes — noblemen, gentlemen, gentlemen, and men.

Carlyle.

noble-minded (nô'bl-min'ded), a. Possessed of a noble mind; magnanimous.

The frond of England, not the torse of France,
Hath now entrapp'd the noble-minded Talbot.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 37.

nobleness (nô'bl-ness), n. The state or quality of being noble. (a) Preeminence or distinction obtained by birth, or derived from a noble ancestry; distinguished lineage or rank; nobility.

I hold it ever

Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than nobleness and riches. Shak., Pericles III. 2. 26.

(b) Greatness of excellence or worth; loftiness, excellence; magnanimity; elevation of mind; nobility.

The Body of K. Harold his Mother Thora: Acord a great sum to have it delivered to her; but the Duke, out of the Nobleness of his Mind, would take no Mores, but delivered it freely.

Baker, Chronicle, p. 23.

Greatness of mind, and nobleness, their merit

Build in her loveliest. Milton, P. L., VIII. 657.

The king of nobleness gave charge unto the friers of Leicester to see an honourable interment to be given to it.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 2.

(c) State of ease; grandeur; magnificence.

For nobles of structure, and riches, it (the abbey of Reading) was equal to most in England.

Ashmole, Berkshire, II. 341 (Latham.)

(d) Excellence; choiceness of quality.

We ate and drank,

And might the wines being of such nobleness

Have jested also. Pennyman, Love's Tale, Golden Supper

(e) Of metals, freedom from liability to rust. — Syn. See nobility and noble.

noblesse (no-bl'es'), n. [Early mod. E. also *noblisse* (now *noblisse*, spelled and accented after mod. F.); *< ME. noblesse, noblisse, < OF. noblesse, nobleser, nobles, noblesse, F. noblesse = Pr. noblez, noblesse = Sp. nobles = Pg. nobreza, < ML. nobilitas, nobilitas* (pl. *nobilitates*, privileges of nobility), *< L. nobilis, noble*; see *noble*.] 1. Noble birth or condition; nobility; greatness; nobleness. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Tullius Hostilius,

That out of poverty rose to beigh noblesse

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 211

"Griffid," quod he, "that day

That I you took out of your poverte herky,
And putte you in estat of beigh noblesse,
Ye have nat it at forgotten, as I kenne."

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 612.

As a Husbanda Nobles doth Illustre

A mean-born wife. Sylvester, tr. of The Barons's Wars, l. 4

All the bounds

Of manhood, noblesse, and religion

Chapman, Bussy d'Amboise, v. 1.

2. The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively; specifically, same as nobility, 3 (b).

It was evening, and the cannal where the Noblesse go to take the air, as in our Hidepark, was full of ladies and gentlemen.

Evelyn, Diary, June, 1665.

He has plainly enough pointed out the faults even of the French noblesse.

Brougham.

Noblesse oblige (F.), literally, nobility obliges; noble birth or rank compels to noble acts; hence, the obligation of noble conduct imposed by nobility.

noblewoman (nô'bl-wim'en), n.; pl. *noblewomen* (-wim'en). [*< noble + woman*.] A woman of noble rank.

These noblewomen maskers spake good French unto th. Frenchmen. U. Cressidish, Wolsey. (Shaks. Diet.

nobley, n. [*ME. also noblere, < OF. nobler, nobleness, < noble, noble*; see *noble*.] 1. Noble birth; rank; state; dignity.

Why! that this king at thus in his nobley.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 60.

No pomp, array, nobley, or ek richesesse,
No made me to rewe on youre distresse,
But moral vertu, grounded upon troutha.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1870.

2. The body of nobles; the nobility.

Your princers erren, as your nobley doth.

Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 448.

noblin, n. See *nobblin*.

nobly (nô'bli), adv. [*< noble + -ly*.] In a noble manner. (a) Of ancient or noble lineage; from noble ancestors; as, nobly born or descended. (b) In a manner befitting a noble.

A gentleman of noble parentage,

Of fair domesce, youthfull, and nobly train'd.

Shak., R. and J., III. 4. 182.

(c) With magnanimity, bravery, generosity, etc.; heroically.

Was not that nobly done? Shak., Macbeth, III. 6. 14

Well beat, O my immortal indignation!

Thou nobly swell'st my boldd'nt soul.

J. Beaumont, Psycho, l. 20

(d) Splendidly; magnificently; as, he was nobly entertained.

In that Rome ben faire men, and thel gay full nobly arrayed in clothes of gold. Manderly, Travels, p. 152

Behold!

Where on the Egean shore a city stands,
Built nobly; pure the air, and light the soil;
Athens, the eye of Greece. Milton, P. R., iv. 230.

— Syn. Illustrations, honorably, magnanimously, grandly, superbly, sublimely.

nobody (no'body), n.; pl. *nobodies* (-dies). [*< ME. no body; rare in ME. (where, besides the ordinary none, no man, no man, and no weight were used); < nol + body*.] 1. No person; no one.

This is the time of our catch, plaid by the picture of No body.

Shak., Tempest (folio 1623), III. 2. 194

I care for nobody, no, not I,

If no one cares for me.

Bocherdoff, Love in a Village, l. 2 (song)

Hence — 2. An unimportant or insignificant person; one who is not in fashionable society.

Oh, Mrs. Benson, the Peabodys were nobodies only a few years ago. — I remember when they used to stay at one of the smaller hotels. C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 92

nobstick, n. See *nobstick*.

nob-thatcher (nob'thach'er), n. A wig-maker. [Humorous.]

nocake (no'kak), n. [An accom., simulating *E cake*, of the earlier *nokchick*, *< Amer. Ind. noc* (lik. meal).] Parched maize pounded into meal formerly much used by the Indians of North America, especially when on the march. It was mixed with a little water when prepared for use. The article, usually with the addition of sugar, is still much used in Spanish American countries under the name *u pañado*.

Nokchick, parch'd meal, which is a ready very whole some food, which they eat with a little water.

Roger Williams, Key (1643) (Coll. R. I. Hist. Soc., l. 38)

A little pounded parched corn or *u cake* sufficed then [the Indians] on the march.

Kneass, Hist. Discourse at Concord

nocent (nô'sent), a. and n. [*< L. nocent (t)u* (pp. of *nocere*, harm, hurt, injure).] I. a. 1. Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; doing hurt or, nocent qualities.

The Earle of Devonshire, being interested in the blis of York, that was rather feared than nocent.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 218

The baneful schedule of her nocent charms

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, II. 1

2. Guilty; criminal.

God made us naked and innocent, yet we presently make ourselves nocent.

Hevel, Sermons (1648), Christmas Day, p. 74. (Latham.

Afflicta both nocent and the innocent.

Greene, James IV., 1

The innocent might have been apprehended for the nocent.

Charnock, Attributes, p. 60

II. n. One who is guilty; one who is not in nocent.

An innocent with a nocent, a man unguilty with a guilt; was powdered in an equal balance.

Hall, 1548, Hen. IV., l. 14. (Halliwell

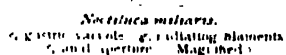
No nocent is absolved by the verdict of himself.

See T. Browne, Christ. Mor., l. 2

nocently (nô'sent-li), adv. In a nocent manner; hurtfully; injuriously. [Rare.]

noctambulo (nok-tam'bu-lō), *n.* [*Sp. noctambululo* = *Pg. noctambulo* = *It. nottambulo* = *R. noctambul*.] *noctambulo*, a sleep-walker, < *L. nox* (*noct-*), night, + *ambulare*, walk. | A sleep-walker; a somnambulist.

lunar, that which shines by light (the moon, a lantern), < *nox* (*noct-*), night, +



activagation, (ɹɪk'ʰti-və-gə'shən), *n.* [*< L. activatio (noct-), night, + vagatio(n-), a wandering, vagari, wander: see vagrant.*] **Rambling or wandering in the night.**

Noctuary (nok'tu-ri), *n.*; *pl.* **nocturnies** (-riz).
1. 1. noc (noc) i (w)ellet, form of nobl noctu

., < OF. nocturne, F. nocturne = Sp. Pg. nocturno = It. notturno, < L. nocturnus, pertaining

night, noddy, by night; see night. Cf. diurnal.
[E. a. Of the night; nightly. See noddy.]

N. p. 1. In the early *Christmas* ch., one of several services recited at midnight or between midnight and dawn, and consisting chiefly of psalms and prayers. Later, in both the Greek and Latin churches, these were said just before daybreak, as one service, including both matins and lauds. In the Roman Catholic Church, matins consist sometimes of only one nocturn, and sometimes of three. See *matins*, 2.

2. The part of the psalter used at nocturns, or the division used at each nocturn.—**3.** Same as *nocturn*, 1.

Nocturnus (nok-tér'nú), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. nocturnus*, pertaining to night, of the night: see *nocturn*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the nocturnal lepidoptera proper, or the moths corresponding to the Linnean genus *Phalaena*, or to the modern *Lepidoptera noctuella* exclusive of the sphinxes and symmids (or *Trypoculidae*). The group was divided into six sections, *Bombyloidea*, *Nectro-Bombyloidea*, *Noctuella*, *Phalaenoidea*, *Pyrastelloidea*, and *Phosphoroptera*.

Nocturnus (nok-tér'nú), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *L. nocturnus*, pertaining to night: see *nocturn*.] A section of raptorial birds, including but one family, the *Strigidae*, or owls: contrasted with *diurnal*.

nocturnal (nok-tér'nál), *a.* [= *Sp. nocturnal*, < *LL. nocturnalis*, < *L. nocturnus*, of the night: see *nocturn*. Cf. *diurnal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the night; belonging to the night; used, done, or occurring at night: as, *nocturnal cold*; a *nocturnal visit*: opposed to *diurnal*.

The virtuous Youth, of this Commission glad,
Thought the nocturnal hours all clogg'd with lead.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, l. 124.

2. Of or pertaining to a nocturn.—**3.** In *zool.*, active by night: as, *nocturnal lepidopter*.—**Nocturnal arc.** See *arc*.—**Nocturnal birds of prey**, the owls. See *Nocturnus*.—**Nocturnal cognition**, dial. etc. See the noun.—**Nocturnal flowers**, flowers which open only in the night or twilight.—**Nocturnal Lepidoptera**, moths. See *Nocturnus*.—**Nocturnal night**, same as *day-blindness*.—*Syn.* 1 and 3. See *nightly*.

nocturnally (nok-tér'nál-i), *adv.* By night; nightly.

nocturne (nok-tér'n), *n.* [Also *nocturn*; < *F. nocturne* = *Pr. nocturn* = *Sp. Pg. nocturno* = *It. notturno*, < *L. nocturnus*, of the night: see *nocturn*.] 1. In *painting*, a night-piece; a painting exhibiting some of the characteristic effects of night-light.

The illumination of a nocturne differs in no respect from that of a day scene.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII, 111.

2. In *music*, a composition, properly instrumental, which is intended to embody the dreamy sentiments appropriate to the evening or the night; a pensive and sentimental melody; a reverie; a serenade. The style of composition and the terms are peculiar to the romantic school. Also *nocturno*.

nocturnograph (nok-tér'nó-gráf), *n.* [< *L. nocturnus*, of the night, + *Gr. γράφω*, write.] An instrument employed in factories, mines, etc., for recording events occurring in the night, such as the firing of boilers, opening and shutting of gates and doors, times of beginning or ending certain operations, etc., or as a check upon the performance of duty by watchmen or operatives left in charge of work. *The Engineer*, LXV, 207.

Nocua (nok-ú-á), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. nocuus*, noxious: see *noxious*.] Noxious serpents as a division of *Ophidia*: contrasted with *Inocua*. Also called *Thanatophidia*.

nocuenti (nok-ú-ment), *n.* [< *ML. nocuentum*, < *L. nocere*, harm, hurt: see *nocent*. For the form, cf. *document*.] Harm injury. *Bp. Bale*.

That he himself had no power to avert or alter, not to speak of his enigmatical answers, stares, not instructions, *nocuenti*, not *documenta* unto him.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 350.

noxious (nok-ú-us), *a.* [= *It. nocuo*, < *L. nocuus*, injurious, noxious, < *nocere*, harm, hurt: see *nocent*.] 1. Noxious; harmful.

Though the basilisk be a noxious creature,
Sua, *Speculum Mundi*, p. 487.

2. Specifically, venomous or poisonous, as a serpent; thanatophidian; of or pertaining to the *Nocua*.

noxiously (nok-ú-us-ly), *adv.* In a noxious manner; hurtfully; injuriously.

nod (nod), *v.* pret. and pp. *noddled*, ppr. *noddling*. [< *ME. nadden* (not in AS.); cf. *G. dial. freg. noddeln*, shake, wag, jog, skip to OHG. *nodōn*, *nodōn*, shake. Hence *nodd*. The root seen in *L. nectere* (pp. *nexus*), *nod* (in comp. *obnexus*, etc.), is appar. unrelated: see *nectere*.]

1. Intrans. 1. To incline or droop the head forward with a short, quick, involuntary motion, as when drowsy or sleepy; specifically, in *bot.*, to droop or curve downward by a short bend in the peduncle: said of flowers. See *noddling*, *p. a.*

It is but dull business for a handsome elderly man like me to be nodding, by the hour together, with no company but his air-tight stove.
Bretshorne, *Seven Tables*, iv.

2. Figuratively, to be guilty of a lapse or inadvertence, as when nodding with drowsiness.

Nor is it Homer *nod*, but we that dream.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 180.
Scientific reason, like Homer, sometimes *nod*.
Bunsley, *Nineteenth Century*, XXI, 180.

3. To salute, beckon, or express assent by a slight, quick inclination of the head.

Cassius is
A wretched creature, and must bend his body
If Caesar carelessly but nod on him.

Shak., *J. C.*, l. 2, 118.

Nod to him, alive, and do him courtesy.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, iii. 1, 177.

4. To bend or incline the top or part corresponding to the head with a quick jerky motion, simulating the nodding of a drowsy person.

Sometimes we see a . . . blue promontory
With trees upon 't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air.

Shak., *A. and C.*, iv. 1, 6, 4.

The affrighted hills from their foundations nod,
And blaze beneath the lightnings of the god.

Pope, *Iliad*, xvii, 672.

Green hazels o'er his banner nod. Scott, *L. of L. M.*, l. 26.

II. trans. 1. To incline or bend, as the head or top.—**2.** To signify by a nod: as, to *nod* assent.

Craggy cliffs, that strike the right with pain,
And nod impending Terrors o'er the plain.

Congress, *Taking of Nature*.

3. To affect by a nod or nods in a manner expressed by a word or words connected: as, to *nod* one out of the room; to *nod* one's head off.

Cleopatra
Hath noddled him to her.

Shak., *A. and C.*, iii. 6, 60.

nod (nod), *n.* [< *nod*, *v.*] 1. A short, quick, forward and downward motion of the head, either voluntary, as when used as a familiar salutation, a sign of assent or approbation, or given as a signal, command, etc., or involuntary, as when one is drowsy or sleepy.

They sometimes, from the private *nod* and ambiguous orders of their prince, perform some odious or execrable action.
Baum, *Political Fables*, vi, Expt.

A look or a nod only ought to correct them, when they do amiss.
Locke, *Education*, § 77.

A mighty King I am, an earthly God;
Nations obey my Word, and wait my Nod.

Psalm, Solomon, ii.

With a nod of his handsome head and a shake of the reins on black Bob, he is gone.
W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 202.

2. A quick forward or downward inclination of the upper part or top of anything.

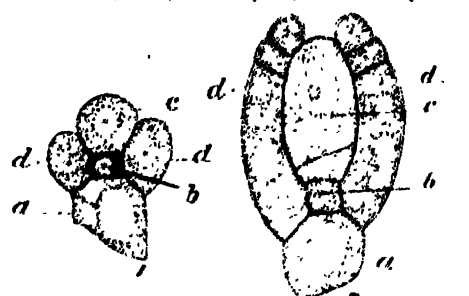
Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready, with every nod, to tumble down.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iii. 4, 102.

The land of nod, the state of sleep: a humorous allusion to "the land of Nod on the east of Eden" (Gen. iv. 16). [Colloq.]

Noda (nó-dá), *n.* [NL. (Schellenberg, 1803), < *Gr. nodē*, toothless, < *ν-* priv. + *δοῖς* = *E. tooth*.] In *entom.*: (a) Same as *Phora*. (b) A wide-spread and important genus of *Chrysomelidae*, characterized by the shape of the scutellum, which is as broad as it is long and very obtuse, becoming almost circular.

nodal (nó-dál), *a.* [< *noda* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a node or to nodes; *nodated*. **Nodal cell**, in the *Chorax*, the lowest of an axile row of three cells of which the organum, at an early stage of its development



Nodal Cell.—Vertical sections of developing carapace of *Notella flexilis*, at different stages.

1. Very early stage. a, supporting cell; b, nodal cell; c, central cell; d, e, rudimentary supporting cells. 2. Later stage (shown as above). In fig. 2 the supporting cells d, e have almost completely inclosed the central cell c.

and fertilization, consists.—**Nodal cone**, the tangent cone of a surface, at a node.—**Nodal curve**, in math., a curve upon a surface, upon which curve every section of the surface has a node, so that the surface has more than one tangent plane at every point of the nodal curve; a curve along which the surface cuts itself.—**Nodal figure**, a curve formed by the nodal lines of a plate.

—**Nodal lines**, lines of absolute or comparative rest which exist on the surface of an elastic body, as a plate or membrane, whose parts are in a state of vibration. Their existence is shown by sprinkling sand on the vibrating plate. During its motion the sand is thrown off the vibrating parts and accumulates in the nodal lines. The figures thus produced were discovered and studied by Chladni, and are hence called *Chladni's figures*; they are always highly symmetrical, and the variety, according to the shape of the plate, the way it is supported and set vibrating, etc., is very great.—**Nodal locus**. See *locus*.—**Nodal points**, those points in a vibrating body (as a string



Nodal lines.

extended between two fixed objects) which remain absolute or comparative rest during the vibration, the portions lying between the nodes being called *loops*.

nodated (nó-dá-ted), *a.* [< *L. nodatus*, pp. of *nodare*, fill with knots, tie in knots, < *nodus*, a knot: see *node*, *knob*.] Knotted. **Nodated hyperbola**, in geom., a hyperbola of the third or a higher order with a node.

nodation (nó-dá-shn), *n.* [< *L. nodatio(n)*, knottiness, < *nodare*, fill with knots, tie in knots: see *nodate*.] The act of making a knot; the state of being knotted. [Rare.]

noddary, *n.* [Appar. for *noddery*, < *nod* (or *noddy*) + *-ery*.] Foolishness. [Rare.]

Peoples prostrations of [self] libertas, . . . when they may lawfully help it, are prophane productions; ignorant identitances, under natural nodaries.

N. Ward, *Simple Cobler*, p. 51.

noddy (nod-dy), *n.* [Irreg. < *nod* + *-dy*; prop. *noddled*.] Bent; inclined.

They neither plough nor sow; no, fit for fall,
E'er to the barn the noddy sheaves they drove.
Thomson, *Cattle of Indolence*, l. 10.

nodder (nod-ér), *n.* [< *nod* + *-er*.] One who nods, in any sense of that word.

A set of nodders, winkers, and whippers.
Pope.

noddling (nod-ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *nod*, *v.*] The act of one who nods; also used attributively: as, a *noddling acquaintance* (an acquaintance involving no recognition other than a nod).

I have met him out at dinner, and have a *noddling* acquaintance with him.
R. Yates, *Cassaway*, II, 274.

noddling (nod-ding), *p. a.* Having a drooping position; bending with a quick motion: as, a *noddling plume*; specifically, in *bot.*, having a short bend in the peduncle below the flower, causing the latter to face downward; *cernuous*.

noddlingly (nod-ding-ly), *adv.* In a noddling manner; with a nod or nodes.

noddipoll, *n.* See *noddly-poll*.

noddle (nod-dl), *n.* [< *ME. noddle*, *nodyl*, prob. for orig. *knoddle*, dim. of **knod* = *MD. knode*, a knot, knob, D. *knod*, a club, cudgel, = *G. kneten*, a knot, knob: see *knob*.] Cf. *knob* = *nobl*, the head.] 1. The back part of the head or neck; also, the cerebellum.

Of that which ordereth done proceede. Imagination in the forche, Reason in the backe, Remembrance in the nodle.
Mr. T. Rhyet.

After that fasten capping glasses to the nodde of the necke.
Borough's *Method of Phisick* (1624). (Nerve.)

Occasion . . . turneth a bald nodde after she hath presented her locks in front, and no hold taken.
Bacon, *Devises* (ed. 1807).

2. The head.

I could tell you how, not long before her death, the late Queen of Spain took off one of her Chaplains, and showed Olivares about the Nodde with it.
Howell, *Letters*, ii, 48.

Come, master, I have a project in my nodde.

Mr. R. L. Exton.

These reflections, in the writers of the transactions of the times, viz. the noddles of such as were not born to have thoughts of their own.
Steele, *Tatler*, No. 179.

noddle (nod-dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *noddled*, ppr. *noddling*. [Freq. and dim. form of *nod*. Cf. *niddle-nodde*.] 1. *Intrans.* To make light and frequent nods.

He walked spiny, stooping and noddling.
Roger North, *Lord Gifford*, p. 124. (Anecd.)

II. trans. To nod or cause to nod frequently.
She *nodded* her head, was saucy, and said rude things to one's face. [*Grass, Spiritual Quixote, v. 10.*]

noddockt (nod'ok), *n.* [Also *nodlock*; appar. the same, with diff. dim. suffix -ock, as *noddle*.] Same as *noddle*.

noddy¹ (nod'i), *n.*; pl. *noddies* (-iz). [Prob. < nod + -y, as if 'sleepy-head'; cf. *noddy-poll*. Cf. also *noddle*.] 1. A simpleton; a fool.

Hum. What do you think I am?

Jasp. An arrant *noddy*.

Beau. and Fl. Knight of Burning Peatle, II. 1

Nay, see; she will not understand him! gull, *noddy*.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 2.

2. A large dark-colored tern or sea-swallow of the subfamily *Merninae* and the group *Anous* or genus *Anous*, found on most tropical and warm-temperate sea-coasts: so called from their apparent stupidity. The several species are much alike, having a sooty-brown or fuliginous plumage, with the top of the head white, the bill and feet black, large pointed wings, and long graduated tail. The common *noddy* is *Anous stolidus*, which abounds on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States and elsewhere. See cut under *Anous*.

3. The murro, *Lamprolaima*. [*Local, Mammochusnotia*.]—4. The ruddy duck, *Erythraea rubida*. [*New Bern, North Carolina*.]—5. An old game of cards, supposed to have been played like cribbage.

I left her at cards: she'll sit up till you come, because she'll have you play a game at *noddy*.

Middleton, Blurt, Master Constable, III. 2.

Gran. Gentlemen, what shall our game be?

Wend. Master Frankfort, you play best at *Noddy*.

Haywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

6. The knave in this game.—7. A kind of four-wheeled eel with the door at the back, formerly in use.

One morning early, Jean Marie led forth the Doctor's *noddy*, opened the gate, and mounted to the driving-seat. [*L. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.*]

noddy² (nod'i), *v. t.* [*< noddy*¹, *n.*] To make a fool of. [*Darwin.*]

If such an uno be *noddied* for the nonce,

I say but this to help his idle fit.

Let him but thank himself for lack of wit.

Heaton, Pasquill's Foolish cappe, p. 24.

noddy² (nod'i), *n.* [*< noddy*¹ + -y, cf. *noddy*¹.] A device designed to show the oscillation of the support of a pendulum. It consists of an inverted pendulum held in a vertical position by a reed or spring connecting it with its support. The force tending to restore the *noddy* to the vertical is the excess of the force of the spring over the moment of gravity, and its oscillation is therefore generally slow.

noddy-poll, *n.* [Also *noddypoll*, *noddipoll*, *noddy-poll*; < *noddy*¹ + *poll*.] A simpleton.

Or else so foolishly, that a very *noddypoll* nydyote might be ashamed to say it. [*Sir T. More, Works, p. 709.*]

noddy-tern (nod'i-tern), *n.* Same as *noddy*¹. 2. **node** (nód), *n.* [*< F. node*, in vernacular uses *nod*, *OF. nod*, *no*, *non* = *Sp. nodo*, in vernacular uses *nudo* = *Pg. It. nodo*, < *L. nodus*, for **nodus*, a knot = *E. knot*; see *knot*.] 1. A knot, or what resembles one; a knob; a protuberance. Hence.—2. In *pathol.* (a) A hard swelling on a ligament, tendon, or bone. (b) A hard concretion or incrustation on a joint affected with gout or rheumatism. Specifically.—3. In *anat.*, a joint, articulation, or condyle, as one of the knuckles of the hand, bones being usually enlarged at their articular ends, thus constituting nodes or knotted parts between slender portions technically called *internodes*.—4. In *entom.*, any knot-like part or organ. Specifically (a) The basal segment of an insect's abdomen when it is short and strongly constricted before and behind, so as to be distinctly separated, not only from the thorax, but from the rest of the abdomen. The term is especially used in describing ants, some species of which have the second abdominal ring constricted in the same manner, forming a second node behind the first. (b) A notch in the anterior margin of the wing of a dragon-fly where the marginal and costal veins meet and appear to be knotted together.

5. In *bot.*, the definite part of a stem which normally bears a leaf, or a whorl of leaves, or in cryptogams, such as *Equisetum* and *Chara*, the points on the stem at which foliar organs of various kinds are borne. See cut in next column.—6. In *astron.*, one of the points in which two great circles of the celestial sphere, such as the ecliptic and equator, or the orbit of a planet and the ecliptic, intersect each other; especially, one of the points at which a celestial orbit cuts the plane of the ecliptic. The node at which a heavenly body passes or appears to pass to the north of the plane of the orbit or great circle with which its own orbit or apparent orbit is compared is called the *ascending node*; that where it descends to the south is called the *descending node*. (See *dragon's head and tail*, under *dragon*.) At the vernal equinox the sun is in its *ascending node*, at the autumnal equinox in its *descending*



Stems, showing the nodes: (1) *Lotus perenne*; (2) *Equisetum arvense*; (3) *Polygonum nodatum*; (4) *Sesuvium portulacastrum*.

node. The straight line joining the nodes is called the *line of nodes*.

7. In *acoustics*, a point or line in a vibratile body, whether a stretched string or membrane, a solid rod, plate, or bell, or a column of air, which, when the body is thrown into vibration, remains either absolutely or relatively at rest: opposed to *loop*.—8. Figuratively, a knot; an entanglement. [*Rare.*]

There are characters which are continually creating collisions and *nodes* for themselves in dramas which nobody is prepared to act with them.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xix.

9. In *dialing*, a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial, by the shadow of or light through which either the hour of the day in dials without furniture, or the parallels of the sun's declination and his place in the ecliptic, etc., in dials with furniture, are shown.—10. In *geom.*: (a) A point upon a curve such that any line passing through it cuts the curve at fewer distinct points than lines in general do. At a node a curve has two or more distinct tangents. If two of these are real, the curve appears to cross itself at this point; if they are all imaginary, the point is isolated from the rest of the real part of the curve. (b) A double point of a surface; a point where there is more than one tangent plane; especially, a conical point where the form of the surface in the infinitesimally distant neighborhood is that of a double cone of any order. But there are other kinds of nodes of surfaces, as *triple nodes*, *cuspidal nodes* (see these words), as well as nodal curves. See *nodal*. (c) A point of a surface: so called because it is a node of the curve of intersection of the surface with the tangent-plane at that point. [*Cayley.*] **Lunar nodes**, the points at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic. **Nodes of Ranvier**, apparent constrictions in the peripheral medullated nerve-fibers, at regular intervals, where the white substance is interrupted.

node-and-flecnode (nod'and-flek'nód), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting of a double tangent-plane which intersects the surface in a curve having a flecnode at one of the points of tangency.

node-and-spinode (nod'and-spi'nód), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting of a double tangent-plane having a parabolic contact at one of the points of tangency.

node-couple (nod'kup'li), *n.* A pair of points on a surface at which one plane is tangent: so called because a point of tangency of two surfaces is always a node of their curve of intersection. **Node-couple curve**, a curve on a surface the locus of all its node-couples.

node-cusp (nod'kusp), *n.* A singularity of a plane curve produced by the union of a node, a cusp, an inflection, and a tangent; a ramphoid cusp.

node-plane (nod'plan), *n.* A tangent-plane to a surface. [*Cayley.*]

node-triplet (nod'trip'let), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting of a plane which touches the surface in three points.

nodii, *n.* Plural of *nodus*.

nodik (nod'ik), *n.* [*Native name.*] The Papuan spiny ant-eater, *Reithrodon* or *Acanthophloeus brevipes*. It is of more robust form than the common Australian echidna, with a much longer curved snout, three-clawed feet, and spiny tongue: the color is blackish with white spines. The animal lives in burrows, and subsists on insects. See cut under *Reithrodon*.

nodical (nod'ik-ál), *a.* [*< node* + -ical.] In *astron.*, of or pertaining to the nodes: applied

to a revelation from a node to the same node again: as, the nodical revolutions of the moon. **nodicorn** (nod'ik-orn), *a.* [*< L. nodus, knot, cornu = E. horn.*] Having nodose antennae, as certain hemipterous insects.

nodiferous (nod'if-er-us), *a.* [*< L. nodus, knot, ferre = E. bear.*] In *bot.*, bearing nodes.

nodiform (nod'if-orm), *a.* [*< L. nodus, knot, forma, form.*] In *entom.*, having the form of a knot or little swelling: specifically said of a tarsal joint when it is small and partly concealed by the contiguous joints.

Nodosaria (nó-dó-sá'-ri-á), *n.* [*NL., < L. nodosus, knotty (see nodose), + -aria.*] A genus of polythalamie or multilocular foraminifera, typical of the *Nodosariidae*. The cells are thrown out from the primitive spherule in linear series so as to form a shell composed of numerous chambers arranged in a straight or curved line. They occur fossil in Chalk, Tertiary, and recent formations.

nodosarian (nó-dó-sá'-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. nodosus, knotty (see nodose), + -arian.*] A genus of foraminifera pertaining to the genus *Nodosaria*: applied especially to a stage of development resembling *Nodosaria*.

II. n. A member of the genus *Nodosaria*.

Nodosariidae (nó-dó-sá'-ri-i-á-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Nodosaria + -idae.*] A family of perforate *Foraminifera*, typified by the genus *Nodosaria*.

nodosarine (nó-dó-sá'-rin), *a.* [*< Nodosaria + -ine.*] Pertaining to *Nodosaria* or the *Nodosariidae*, or having their characters.

nodose (nó-dó-sé), *a.* [*= Pg. It. nodoso, < L. nodosus, knotty, < nodus, a knot; see node.*] 1. In *bot.*, knotty or knobby; provided with knots or internal transverse partitions, as the leaves of some species of *Juncus*.—2. In *zool.*: (a) Having a node or nodes: said of a longitudinal body which is swollen or dilated at one or more points. (b) Having knot-like swellings on the surface.—**Nodose antennae**, in *entom.*, antennae having one, two, or more enlarged and knot-like joints, the others being slender.

nodosity (nó-dó-si-ti), *n.*; pl. *nodosities* (-tiz). [*= F. nodosité = It. nodosità, < L. nodositas, nodosity, < L. nodosus, knotty; see nodose.*] 1. The state or quality of being nodose or knotty; knottiness.—2. A knotty swelling or protuberance; a knot.

No, no . . . it [Croft's Life of Young] is not a good imitation of Johnson: it has all his pomp without his force, it has all the *nodosities* of the oak without its strength, it has all the contortions of the shyl without the inspiration. [*Burke, in Prior, xvi.*]

nodous (nó-dús), *a.* [*< L. nodosus, knotty; see nodose.*] Knotty; full of knots. [*Rare.*]

This [the ring-finger] is seldom or not at all affected with the gout, and when that is cometh *nodous*, men continue not long after. [*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.*]

nodular (nod'ú-lar), *a.* [*< nodulus + -ar.*] Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule or knot; consisting of nodules.—**Nodular iron ore**. Same as *caplet ore*.

nodularious (nod'ú-lar-i-us), *a.* [*< nodulus + -arius.*] Having nodules; characterized by small knots or lumps.

nodulated (nod'ú-lá-téd), *a.* [*< nodulus + -ated + -ed.*] Having nodules; nodulose.

On the hard palate . . . was an irregularly raised patch of *nodulated* character. [*Lancet, No. 3457, p. 1119.*]

nodulation (nod'ú-lá-shon), *n.* [*< nodulus + -ation.*] The state of being nodulated; also, the process of becoming nodulated.

The nodulation of the material may go on in that position. [*Science, XIII. 169.*]

nodule (nod'ú), *n.* [*< L. nodulus, a little knot, dim. of nodus, a knot; see node.*] A little knot or lump. Specifically.—(a) In *anat.*, the anterior end of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, projecting into the fourth ventricle, in front of the uvula. Also called *laminated tubercle* and *nodulus*. (b) In *entom.*, a small rounded elevation on a surface; a tubercle. (c) In *bot.*, the strongly refractive thickening to be observed on the valvular side of many diatom frustules, occurring in the middle and at the end of the central clear space not occupied by the transverse striae. (d) In *geom.*, a rounded, variously shaped mineral mass: a form of concretionary structure frequently seen, especially in clay and argillaceous limestones. The earthy carbonate of iron (siderite), an important ore, very commonly occurs in the nodular form. The common clay-stones called *nodules* in Scotland furnish a good illustration of this mode of occurrence of mineral matter. The nucleus of all these is generally some organized substance, as a piece of sponge, a shell, a leaf, a fish, or the excrement of fishes or other animals; but sometimes an inorganic fragment serves as the center. Nodules, as of trochile, granitic, etc., often occur in masses of metastatic iron. See *metastatic*.—**Lymphoid nodules**. See *lymphoid*.—**Nodules of Arantius**. See *corpora Arantii*, under *corpus*.

noduled (nod'úld), *a.* [*< nodule + -ed.*] Having little knots or lumps.

Direct with hammer from

The granite rock, the nodules of that calcine.

Dr. E. Darwin, Botanical Garden, I. 2. 128. (Linnæus)

nodular (nôd'ul-er), *a.* [*L. nodulus*, a little knot, + *form* = *form*.] Having a bearing nodules.

noduliform (nôd'ul-i-fôr-m), *a.* [*L. nodulus*, a little knot, + *forma*, form.] In the form of a nodule; bearing nodules or knots.

nodulous, **nodulous** (nôd'ul-ô-lus), *a.* [*NL. nodulosus*, *L. nodulus*, a little knot: see *nodule*.] In bot., having little knots; knotty.

nodulus (nôd'ul-us), *n.*; pl. *noduli* (-i). [*NL.*, *L. nodulus*, a little knot: see *nodule*.] In anat., a nodule. For specific use as the name of part of the cerebellum, see *nodule* (*a*).

nodus (nôd'us), *n.*; pl. *nodus* (-i). [*L.*, a knot, note: see *node*.] 1. A knot.—2. In music, an enigmatical canon.—*Nodus carceris*, a name given by Nothmargi to a part of the caudate nucleus lying at about the middle of its length. The mechanical or chemical stimulation of this point is stated by him to produce forced movements of leaping and running either straight forward or in a circle.

Noeggerathia (nô-gê-râ-thi-â), *n.* [*NL.*, named after J. Noeggerath, a German mining engineer and geologist (1788-1877).] A genus of fossil plants described by Sternberg (1820), found in the European coal-measures, but only rarely, and in regard to the affinities of which there have been much doubt and discussion. Some of the latest authorities place it among the *Cynodactyls*. The nervation of the leaves bears considerable resemblance to that of the gingko tree, a conifer. Lesqueroux describes certain fossil plants occurring in the coal-measures of Ohio and Alabama, which more nearly resemble *Noeggerathia* than do any others found in the United States, under the generic name of *Whitlockia*.

Noël, *n.* See *Noel*.

noematic (nô-ê-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. noēma*, a perception, a thought, understanding, *< noia*, see, perceive, *< noia*, perception, mind: see *noia*.] (Of or pertaining to the understanding; mental; intellectual.

noematical (nô-ê-mat'ik-al), *a.* [*noematic* + *-al*.] Name as *noematic*. *Cudworth*, *Morality*, iv. 3.

noematically (nô-ê-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the understanding or mind. *Dr. H. Morv*, *Immortality of the Soul*, i. 2.

noemics (nô-ê-miks), *n.* [*Gr. noēma*, a perception (see *noematic*), + *-ics*.] The science of the understanding; intellectual science. [Rare.]

Noëtian (nô-ê-shian), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. Noëtus*, Noëtus (see def.), + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Noëtus or Noëtianism.

II. *n.* A follower of Noëtus of Smyrna in Asia Minor, who about A. D. 200 founded a Monarchian sect or school, and taught a form of Patripassianism.

Noëtianism (nô-ê-shian-izm), *n.* [*Gr. Noëtian* + *-ism*.] The teachings of Noëtus or of the Noëtians. See *Noëtian*.

noëtic (nô-ê-tik), *a.* [*Gr. noëtikos*, quick of perception, *< noia*, a perception, *noia*, perceivable, also perceiving, *< noia*, perceive, see, *< noia*, perception, understanding, mind: see *noia*.] Relating to, performed by, or originating in the intellect.

I would employ the word *noëtic* . . . to express all those cognitions that originate in the mind itself. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Metaph.*, xxxvii.

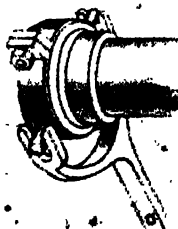
Noëtic world, the archetypal world of Plato.

noëtical (nô-ê-tik-al), *a.* [*noëtic* + *-al*.] Same as *noëtic*.

no-eye pea (nô'î pē). A variety of pulse produced by the shrub *Cajanus indicus*. [Jamaica.]

noel. A contraction of *noel*, not of or nor of.

noel (nôl), *n.* [A var. of *knag*; cf. *knag*, a knot, *knag* = Dan. *knag* = *knag*, a knot, a wooden peg, the cog of a wheel: see *knag*.] 1. A wooden pin; specifically, in *ship-carp.*, a treenail driven through the heel of each shore that supports the ship on the slip.—2. One of the pins or combinations of pins and antifriction rollers in the lever of a clutch-coupling, attached to the inner sides of the bifurcations of the clutch-lever, and working in a groove turned in and entirely around the movable part of the clutch, for affixing the latter along the feather of the rotating shaft to engage it with its counterpart on the shaft to be rotated.—3. A brick-shaped



piece of wood inserted in an internal wall; a timber-brick.—4. In mining, a cog; a square block of wood used to build up a shock or cog-peg for supporting the roof in a coal-mine.—5. pl. The shank-bones. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

noel (nôl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *noegled*, ppr. *noegging*. [*< noel*, *n.*] 1. In *ship-carp.*, to secure by a noel or treenail.—2. To fill with brick-work. See *noegging*.

noel (nôl), *n.* [Abbr. of *noeggin*.] 1. A little pot; a mug; a noeggin.—2. A kind of strong ale.

Dog Walpole laid a quart of noel on 't
He'd either make a hog or dog on 't.
She'll, upon the Horrid Plot,
Norfolk noel, a strong kind of ale brewed in Norfolk, England.

Here's Norfolk noel to be had at next door
Fendburgh, Journey to London 1. 2.

noeggin (nôg'gin), *n.* [*< noel* + *-gin*.] 1. Made of noels or hemp. Hence—2. Thick; clumsy; rough. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

noeggin (nôg'gin), *n.* [Also *noeggin*, formerly sometimes *knoggin*; *< Ir. noigín* = Gael. *noigín*, a wooden cup; cf. Gael. *enagán*, an earthen pipkin; *Ir. enagáir*, a noeggin; *< Ir. Gael. enag*, a knob, peg, knock, etc.: see *knag*.] 1. A vessel of wood; also, a mug or similar vessel of any material.

The furniture of this Caravansera consisted of a large iron pot, two oaken tables, two benches, two chairs, and a Potheen Noeggin. *Carlyle*, *Sartor Resartus*, p. 100.

2. The contents of such a vessel; a small amount of liquor, as much as might suffice for one person.

The sergeant . . . brought up his own mug of beer, into which a noeggin of gin had been put.
Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xxv.

3. One end of a keg that has been sawn into halves, used for various purposes on shipboard.—4. The head; the noddle. [Colloq.]

noegging (nôg'ging), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *noel*, *v.*] 1. In building, brickwork serving to fill the interstices between wooden quarters, especially in partitions.—2. In *ship-carp.*, the act of securing the heels of the shores with treenails.

See *noel*. **Noegging-pieces**, horizontal pieces of timber fitting in between the quarters in bulk noegging and nailed to them, for the purpose of strengthening the brick work. Also *noeggin*.

noeggle (nôg'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *noegged*, ppr. *noegging*. [*< noeggle*.] To walk awkwardly. [Prov. Eng.]

noegler (nôg'gl-er), *n.* An awkward or bungling person. [Prov. Eng.]

noeggy (nôg'gi), *a.* [Appar. *< noel* + *-gy*.] Tipsy; intoxicated. [Prov. Eng.]

noeght, *adv.* A Middle English form of *naught*, *naught*.

noel (nôl), *n.* [Origin obscure. Hence *noeggin*.] Hemp. [Prov. Eng.]

nobow (nô'bow), *adv.* [*< noel*, *adv.*, + *how*.] 1. In no manner; not in any way; not at all. [Colloq.]—2. Out of one's ordinary way; out of sorts. [Slang.] To look nobow, to be out of countenance or embarrassed. *Darwin*, *Slang*.

I could not speak a word; I dare say I looked no how.
Mrs. D. Arday, *Diary*, 1. 161.

Then, struck with the peculiar expression of the young man's face, she added "Ain't Mr. B. so well this morning? you look all nobow."

In *Hickens*, Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions.

noisance, *n.* See *noisance*.

noisier, *v.* and *n.* See *noy*.

noil (noil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *noyle*; *< OF. noel*, *noel*, *noel*, *noel*, *noel*, a button, buckle; appar. name as *noil*, etc., a kerne] (see *noel*), *noel* (2), but perhaps dim. of *noel*, *< L. nodus*, a knot: see *node*.] One of the short pieces and knots of wool taken from the long staple in the process of combing. These are used for filling purposes, or are made into inferior yarns, which are put into cloth to increase its thickness. The name is also given to waste silk.

No person shall put any noiles, thrums, etc., or other doable thing, into any broad woven cloth.
Stat. Jas. I., c. 13, quoted in *Notes and Queries*, 6th ser., ix. 30.

It is the function of the various forms of combing machine now in use to separate the "top" or long fibre from the noil or short and broken wool. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV 650.

noil-yarn (noil'yâr-n), *n.* An inferior quality of yarn spun from the combings of waste silk or wool.

noisier (noisier), *v. t.* [Also dial. *nint*; *< ME. noisier*, by spherism from *nois*: see *nois*.] Same as *nois*.

Noisier than their wryth as when they may.
Poetical Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 212.

She fetched to us
Ambrosia, that an aloe most odorous
Beats about it; which she noised round
Our either nostrils, and in it quite drowned
The native whale-snell. *Chapman*, *Odyssey*, iv. 583.

noisance (noiz'ans), *n.* An obsolete form of *noisance*.
And yet ye take any of ourre, that shall helpe you to cure noisance.
Martin (B. E. T. A.), ii. 466.

Much noisance they have every where by wolves.
Holland, tr. of *Anden*, ii. 68. (*Darwin*.)

noisanti (noiz'anti), *a.* [*ME. noisanti*, *< OF. noisant*, ppr. of *noiser*, *F. noiser*, *< L. noisere*, hurt, harm: see *nois*.] Harmful; troublesome.

If it be ye shall have greatly to do
Huge noisanti pannes with silverite,
And doleful to be wretchedly also.
Rom. of Parthenay (B. E. T. A.), i. 1048.

noise (noiz), *n.* [*< ME. nois*, *noyse*, *< OF. nois*, *noyer*, *noisse*, *noye*, *noze*, *noye*, *F. nois* = *Pr. noia*, *noia*, *noia*, *noia* = *Orsp. noia*, a dispute, wrangle, strife, noise; origin uncertain; according to some, *< L. noia*, disgust, nausea (see *nausea*); according to others, *< L. noia*, hurt, harm, damage, injury (see *nois*); but neither explanation is satisfactory in regard to either form or sense. Confusion of form and sense with some other words, as those represented by *noisance*, *noisant*, and *noisy*, *noisome*, *noisome*, etc., seems to have occurred.] 1. A sound of any kind and proceeding from any source; especially, an annoying or disagreeable sound, or a mixture of confused sounds; a din; as, the noise of falling water; the noise of battle. In acoustics a noise, as opposed to a tone, is a sound produced by confused, irregular, and practically unanalyzable vibrations.

There should ye have heard gracie breakings of spores, and gracie noise of swerd upon helmes and upon sheldes, that the sworde was hode in to the Chace clearly.

Martin (B. E. T. A.), ii. 207.

There is very little noise in this City of Publike Crises of things to be sold, or any disturbance from Paupers and Hawkers.

Standing on the polished marble floor,
Leave all the noise of the square behind.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 4.

2. Outcry, clamor; loud, importunate, or continued talk; as, to make a great noise about trifles.—3. Frequent talk; much public conversation or discussion; stir.

Though there were a noise among the press,
Yet wold he wile as for foyre Carlismus,
That he was no thing gilly in that cast.
Geoffrey (B. E. T. A.), i. 1517.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague which has made so much noise in all ages, and never caught the least infection.

Adventurers, like prophets, though they make great noise abroad, have seldom much celebrity in their own countries.
Young, *Kilnckerbocker*, p. 106.

4. Report; rumor.

Cleopatra, catching but the least noise of this, died instantly.
Shak., *A. and C.*, l. 2. 145.

They say you are beautiful;
I like the noise well, and I come to try it.
Fletcher (and *Massinger*), *Lover's Progress*, l. 2.

But, in pure earnest,
How trolls the common noise!
Ford, *Lady's Trial*, l. 1.

5. A set or company of musicians; a band.

And so if thou canst find out Sneak's noise; Mistrum Trenchard would fain hear some music.

Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4. 12.

Proclaim his idol lordship,
More than ten crims, or six noise of trumpet!
H. James, *Sejanus*, v. 8.

Were 't not a rare jest, if they should come sneaking upon us, like a horrible noise of addlers?
Decker and *Webster*, *Westward Ho*, ii. 3.

Canst thou hear this stuff, Foreman? I could as soon suffer a whole Noise of Platters at a great Man's Levee in a Morning.
Wycherley, *Plain Dealer*, l. 1.

6. Offense; offensive savor.

He enters the Armament with his felle noise.
Destruction of Troy (B. E. T. A.), l. 600.

To make a noise in the world, to be much talked of; attain much notoriety or renown; as to be a subject of frequent talk or of public comment or discussion.

The mighty Empires which have made the greatest noise in the world have taken up but an inconsiderable part of the whole earth.
Stillington, *Sermons*, l. xli.

—*Syn.* 1. Tone, etc. (see *nois*, *n.*, 2 and 3); din, clatter, blare, hubbub, racket, uproar.

noise (noiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *noised*, ppr. *noising*. [*< ME. noisen*, *noysen*; from the noun.] 1. *tr. intrans.* To sound.

Other harm
Those terrours which thou speak'st of did we none;
I never heard they could, through noising loud.
Milton, *P. E.*, [v. 488.]

II. *trans.* 1. To spread by rumor or report; report: often with *abroad*.

Right thus the people merely lying

As off the good rule unper of thaim to.

Rom. of Partray (E. E. T. S.), I. 1558.

All these sayings were noised abroad.

Luke I. 60.

It is noised he had a mass of treasure.

Shak., T. of A., IV. 3. 404.

24. To report of; spread rumors concerning; accuse publicly.

The widow *noiseth* you, Sir Thomas, that ye sold a way mill but for xx. that she might have had xis for every way; I pray you answer that for your requytable.

Padon Letters, I. 222.

And for as much as I am credyblly informed how that Sir Myle Stapilton, knyght, with other yll disposed persons, defame and falsly *noyse* me in morderynge of Thomas Denys, the Crowner, . . . and the seyd Stapilton further more *noiseth* me with gret roboris.

Padon Letters, II. 7.

34. To disturb with noise.

Dryden.

noiseful (noiz'fūl), *a.* [*< noise + ful*.] Noisy;

loud; clamorous; making much noise or talk.

He sought for quiet, and content of mind,

Which *noiseful* towns and courts can never know.

Dryden, *Epl.* Spoken at Oxford (1674), I. 5.

noiseless (noiz'les), *a.* [*< noise + less*.] Mak-

ing no noise or bustle; silent.

On our quick-footed deers

The inaudible and *noiseless* foot of Time

Steals ere we can effect them.

Shak., *All's Well*, v. 3. 41.

Along the cool sequestered vale of life

They kept the *noiseless* tenor of their way.

Gray, *Elegy*.

noiselessly (noiz'les-li), *adv.* In a noiseless

manner; without noise; silently.

noiselessness (noiz'les-nes), *n.* The state of

being noiseless or silent; absence of noise;

silence.

noisette (nwoi-zet'), *n.* [*F.*, *< Noisette*, a proper

name, *< noisette*, dim. of *noiz*, a nut, *< L. nuc*,

a nut; see *nucleus*.] A variety of rose.

The great yellow *noisette* swings its canes across the

window.

Kingsey.

noisily (noi'zi-li), *adv.* In a noisy manner;

with noise; with noisiness.

noisiness (noi'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being

noisy; loudness of sound; clamorousness.

noisome (noi'sum), *a.* [Formerly also *noysome*,

noisom; *< noy + some*.] Not connected with

noise. 1. Hurtful; mischievous; noxious;

as, a *noisome* pestilence.

I send my four sore judgments upon Jerusalem, the

sword and the famine, and the *noisome* beast, and the

pestilence.

Ezek. xiv. 21.

Mr John Forster, I dare well say,

Made us this *noisome* afternoon.

Ballad of the Heideauke (Child's Ballads, VI. 139)

They became *noisome* even to the very persons of men.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 140.

2. Offensive to sight or smell, especially to

the latter; producing loathing or disgust; dis-

gusting; specifically, ill-smelling.

Foul words, but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul

breath, and foul breath is *noisome*.

Shak., *Much Ado*, v. 2. 63.

I under the Conventicle Act his goods had been distrain-

ed, and he had been flung into our *noisome* jail after an-

other, among highwaymen and housebreakers.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

3. Disagreeable, in a general sense; extreme-

ly offensive. [Rare.]

She was a horrid little girl, . . . and had a slow, crab-

blike way of going along, without looking at what she was

about, which was very *noisome* and detestable.

Dickens, *Message from the Sea*, III.

-Syn. 3. *Pernicious*, etc. See *noxious*.

noisomely (noi'sum-li), *adv.* Offensively to

sight or smell; with noxious or offensive odors.

noisomeness (noi'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of

being noisome, hurtful, unwholesome, or offen-

sive; noxiousness; offensiveness.

Foggy *noisomeness* from fens or marshes

Sir H. Bolton, *Elem. of Architecture*.

There was not a touch of anything wholesome, or pleas-

ant, or attractive, to relieve the *noisome* noise of the ghetto

to its visitors.

Havelly, *Venetian Life*, xiv.

noisy (noi'zi), *a.* [*< noise + y*.] 1. Making

a loud noise or sound; clamorous; turbulent.

Although he employs his talents wholly in his closet, he

is sure to raise the hatred of the *noisy* crowd.

Swift.

2. Full of noise; characterized by noise; at-

tended with noise; as, a *noisy* place; a *noisy*

quarrel.

Observe the *noisy* town! O come and see

Our country cots and live content with me!

Dryden, *tr.* of *Virgil's Eclogues*, II. 30.

Noisy duck. See *duck*. **-Syn.** *Vociferous*, *blatant*, *braw-*

ling, *uproarious*, *boisterous*.

noke, *n.* A Middle English form of *noek*.

noke, *n.* A Middle English form of *noek*.

nokes (nōks), *n.* [Prob. from the surname

Nōkes, which is due to ME. *okes*, *oaks*.] A

minny; a smugletton.

noke, *n.* [A dim. of *noek*, *noek*.] A nook of

ground. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

noke (nōk'th), *n.* A rhomboidal mark in a

table of logarithms to mark a change of the

figure in a certain place of decimals.

Nola (nō'la), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Nolidae*, founded by Leach in 1819, by him placed in *Pyralis*, by others referred to *Bombyces*. The fore wings are short, much widened behind, with moderately pointed tips and a slightly curved hind border; there are patches of raised scales below the costa, in variable number; the hind wings are short, rounded, and unmarked; nervures 2 and 4 a and 7 rise on long stalks, or 4 is wanting; and the male antennae are strongly ciliated or pectinated. The larvae are broad and flat, with 11 legs and hairy warts. It is a wide spread genus, rather northern. *N. argyrella* feeds on sorghum in the United States.

Nolana (nō-lā'nā), *n.* [NL. *Linnaeus*, 1767], *< L. nola*, a little bell (for a dog); a doubtful

word, occurring but once, with a var. *nola*, a

mark, sign, prob. the right form. A genus of

plants of the order *Convolvutaceae*, type of the tribe *Nolaneae*, and known by the broadly bell-shaped angled corolla and basilar style. There are about 7 species, of Chili and Peru, mainly maritime. They are prostrate or spreading plants with undivided leaves and bluish flowers in the axils. They are some times called *Chilian bell-flowers*. *N. striatigloba*, with sky-blue flowers having white and yellow center, is the most frequently cultivated.

Nolanus (nō-lā'nōs), *n. pl.* [NL. (*G. Don*, 1838), *< Nolana + -us*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous

gamopetalous plants of the order *Convolvutaceae*, typified by the genus *Nolana*, and distinguished by the plicate corolla and fruit divided into nutlet-like lobes. Five genera and 26 species are known, all natives of South America. They are herbs or shrubs with alternate leaves without stipules. Lindley gave to the group the rank of an order (*Nolanaceae*).

nol'd. A contraction of *ne wolde*, would not.

nol't, *n.* See *nol*.

nolens volens (nō'lens vō'lens), [*L.*: *nolens*,

ppr. of *nolle*, be unwilling (see *nolition*); *volens*,

ppr. of *velle*, be willing; see *volition*.] Unwill-

ing (or) willing; willy-nilly.

Nolidae (nō'lī-de), *n. pl.* [NL. *< Nola + -idae*.] A

family of moths named from the genus *Nola*.

noli-me-tangere (nō'lī-me-tan-jy-er), *n.* [*< L. noli*

me tangere, touch me not; *noli*, 2d pers. impv. of *nolle*, not wish, be unwilling (see *nolition*);

me = *I*, *me*; *tangere*, touch (see *tangere*).] 1. In bot.: (a) A plant, *Impatiens noli-me-tangere*. (b) A plant of the genus *Echallium*, the wild or squiring cucumber.

—2. In med., a lupus or epithelioma or other

eroding ulcer of the face; more especially, lupus of the nose. —3. A picture representing Jesus

appearing to St. Mary Magdalene after his

resurrection, as related in John xx.

nolition (nō-lish'yon), *n.* [*= F. nolition* = Sp. *nolición*

= Pg. *nolición*; *< L. nolle* (1st pers. sing. pres. ind. *nolo*), be unwilling (*< ne*, not, + *velle*,

will), + *-ition*. Cf. *colition*. Cf. *L. volentia*, unwillingness.] Unwillingness; the opposite

of *volition*. [Rare.]

There are many that pray against a temptation for a

month together, and so long as the prayer is fervent, so

long the man hath a *nolition*, and a direct enmity against

the lust. [*J. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 149.]

nol't (nol'), *n.* [Also *nole*, *nol*, *nol*, *nole*; *< ME. nol*,

nol, *nol*, the head, neck, *< AS. hnol*, (*hnoll*) = OHG. *hnol*, *nol* = MHG. *nol*, the top

of the head.] 1. The head.

Though this be decked out for a dull *nol*,

Headsheild left not to mow there on

It hard the Reddeem I 20.

Then came October full of merry glee;

For yet his *nole* was worthy of the mout

Which he was treading in the wine futs see

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vii. 38.

2. Head-work; hard study.

Then I would desire Mr Dean and Mr Leaver to re-

nated part thereof (*Bishop*). Abbreviated *see*

pros.

nolo contendere (nō'lō kōn-tēn'de-rē), [*L. nolo*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *nolle*, be unwilling

contendere, contend; see *contend*.] In criminal

law, a plea equivalent, as against the prosecu-

tion, to that of "guilty." It submits to the

punishment, but does not admit the facts al-

leged.

nolpet, *v.* [*ME.*; origin obscure.] I. *trans*

To strike.

And another, anon, he *nolpet* to ground,

Shent of the shalkes, shudrit hom Itwyn.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6999.

II. *intrans*. To strike.

nolpet, *n.* [*ME.*, *< nolpe*, *v.*] A blow.

Eneas also anntid to sle

Amphytrak the tourse, with a fyne speire,

And Neron the noble with a *nolpe* also.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 14097.

nol. pros. An abbreviation of *nolle prosequi*.

nol't (nōlt'), *n.* A variant of *nol*, *nol't*.

noltherd (nōlt'hērd), *n.* [A var. of *noltherd*

neatherd.] A neatherd. [Prov. Eng.]

The *Noltherds* attend to the cows on the Town Moore, as

which the freemen and their widows have a right of

pasturing cattle. *Municip. Corp. Report* (1835), p. 1446.

nom'. A preterit of *nimi*.

nom' (nōn'), *n.* [*F.*, *< L. nomen*, a name; see

nomen.] Name. — *Nom de guerre*. [*F.*, lit. a war

name.] (a) Formerly, in France, a name taken by a sol-

dier on entering the service. Hence: (b) A fictitious name

temporarily assumed for any purpose.

Jane Clifford was her name, as books aver;

Fair Rosamond was but her *nom de guerre*.

Dryden, *Epl.* to Henry II., I. 6.

Nom de plume. [*F.*, lit. a pen-name; a phrase invented

in England, in imitation of *nom de guerre*, and not used in

France.] A pseudonym used by a writer instead of his

real name; a signature assumed by an author.

nom. An abbreviation of *nominative*.

nomā (nō'mā), *n.*: pl. *nomā* (-mē). [NL. *< Gr. nomā*, a spreading, a corroding sore; see *nomē*.]

In med., a gangrenous ulceration of the mouth

or of the pudendal labia in children; when af-

fecting the mouth, called also *gangrenous stomatilis*, or *cancerum oris*. Also *nomē*.

nomad (nom'ad), *a.* and *n.* [Also *nomade*; =

G. Dan. *nomade* = Sw. *nomad* = F. *nomade* =

Sp. *nomada*, *nomade* = Pg. *li. nomade*, *< L. nomas*

(*nomad-*), *< Gr. nomas* (*nomas*), roaming or

roving (like herds of cattle), grazing, feeding,

< voviv, pasture, drive to pasture, distribute

see *nomē*.] I. *a.* Wandering; same as *no-*

madic.

II. *a.* A wanderer; specifically, one of a wan-

dering tribe; one of a pastoral tribe of people

who have no fixed place of abode, but move

about from place to place according to the state

of the pasturage; hence, a member of any roving

race.

The Numidian *nomades*, so named of changing their

pasture, who carry their cottages or sheds (and those

are all their dwelling houses) about with them upon wains.

Holland, *tr.* of *Pliny*, v. 3.

nomadism (nom'á-diz-izm), *n.* [= F. *nomadisme*; as *nomad + -ism*.] The state of being a nomad; nomadic habits or tendencies.

The struggles which anciently arose between nomadism and the immature civilisations exposed to its encroachments. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I, 17.

nomadism (nom'á-diz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nomadised*, ppr. *nomadizing*. [= F. *nomadiser*; as *nomad + -ize*.] To live a nomadic life; wander about from place to place with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasturage; subsist by the grazing of herds on herbage of natural growth. Also spelled *nomadise*.

The Vogulic *nomadism* chiefly about the rivers Irtysh, Ob, Kama, and Volga. *Trav.*

A separate tribe, the Filman, I. a. Flannan, *nomadism* about the Pazyrya, Mofet, and Petchenga tundras. *Ensay. Brit.*, XIV, 306.

nomancy (nó'mán-si), *n.* [*cf.* F. *nomancie* (= Sp. *nomancia*), abbr. from *onomancie* (see *onomancy*), appar. by confusion with F. *nom*, name.] The art or practice of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names. *Johnson*.

no-man's-land (nó'mánz-land), *n.* 1. A tract or district to which no one can lay a recognized or established claim; a region which is the subject of dispute between two parties; debatable land. See *debatable*.

Some observers have established an intermediate kingdom, a sort of *no-man's-land*, for the reception of those debatable organisms which cannot be definitely and positively classed either amongst vegetables or amongst animals. *H. A. Nicholson*.

2. Same as *Jack's land* (which see, under *Jack*). —3. A fog-bank.

nomarch (nom'árk), *n.* [= F. *nomarque*, < Gr. *νόμαρχος*, the chief or governor of a province, < *νόμος*, a province, + *ἀρχή*, rule.] The governor or prefect of a nome or department in modern Greece.

nomarchy (nom'ár-ki), *n.*; pl. *nomarchies* (-kiz). [*cf.* Gr. *νομάρχεια*, the office or government of a nomarch, < *νομάρχης*, a nomarch; see *nomarch*.] A government or department under a nomarch, as in modern Greece; the jurisdiction of a nomarch.

nomarthral (nó-már'thral), *a.* [*cf.* Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *άρθρον*, a joint; see *arthral*.] Normally articulated; not having the dorsolumbar vertebral joint peculiarly applied to the edentates of the Old World, in distinction from those of the New World, which are *venarthral*. *T. Gill, Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V, 66.

nomblet, *n.* See *nomble*.

nomble, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *number*.

nombril (nom'bril), *n.* [*cf.* F. *nombril*, L. *umbilicus*, navel; see *umbilical* and *umbilicus*.] In *her.*, same as *navel point* (which see, under *navel*).

nome, *n.* An obsolete form of *name*.

nome, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *numb* (original past participle of *num*).

nome, *n.* [*cf.* F. *nome* (in *alg.*), < L. *numen*, a name; see *numen*, *name*.] In *alg.*, a term.

nome, *n.* [*cf.* F. *nome* = Pg. *nome*, < L. *numus*, *numos*, < Gr. *νόμος*, a district, department, province, < *νόμος*, deal out, distribute, have and hold, use, dwell in, pasture, graze, etc.; see *num*.] A province or other political division of a country, especially of modern Greece and ancient Egypt.

Coins of the *nomos* of Egypt were struck by Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius. *Ensay. Brit.*, XVII, 361.

nome, *n.* [*cf.* F. *nome* = Pg. *nome*; < Gr. *νόμος*, a usage, custom, law, ordinance, a musical strain, a kind of song or ode, < *νόμος*, distribute, have and hold, possess, use, etc.; see *num*.] In *anc. Gr.*, *νόμος*, a rule or form of melodic composition; hence, a song or melody conforming to such an artistic standard. Also *nomos*.

Of the choric songs Westphal held that the real model was the old Terpandrian *nomos*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII, 162.

nome, *n.* [*cf.* L. *nome*, usually in pl. *nomina*, < Gr. *νόμος*, spreading, < *νόμος*, graze; see *num*.] In *pathol.*, same as *numa*.

nomina (nó'mi-ná), *n.*; pl. *nomina* (nó'mi-ná). [L., a name; see *name*.] A name; specifically, a name distinguishing the genus or class, being the middle one of the three names generally borne by an ancient Roman of good birth: as,

Caius Julius Caesar, of the gens of the Julii; Marcus Tullius Cicero, of the gens of the Tullii. See *nume*. In natural history *nomina* has specific uses: (a) The technical name of any organism—that is, the name which is tenable according to recognised laws of nomenclature and botanical nomenclature; an *onym*. (See *onym*.) (b) Any word which enters into the usual binomial designation of a species of animals or plants; a generic or specific name. In the Linnean nomenclature, the basis of the present systematic nomenclature in zoology and botany, *nomina* were distinguished as the *nomina generum* and the *nomina specierum*.—*Nomen genericum*, the generic name. See *genus*.—*Nomen nudum*, a bare or more name, unaccompanied by any description, and therefore not entitled to recognition.—*Nomen specificum*, *nomen triviale*, the specific or trivial name which, coupled with and following the *nomen genericum*, completes the technical designation of an animal or a plant. See *species*.

nomenclative (nó'men-klá-tív), *a.* [*cf.* *nomenclature* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to naming. *Whitney*.

nomenclator (nó'men-klá-tór), *n.* [= F. *nomencateur* = Sp. *nomenculador* = Pg. *nomenculador* = It. *nomenculatore*, < L. *nomenculator*, sometimes *nomenculor*, one who calls by name, < *numen*, a name, + *calare*, call; see *calends*.] 1. A person who calls things or persons by their names. In ancient Rome candidates canvassing for office when appearing in public, were attended each by a nomenclator, who informed the candidate of the names of the persons they met, thus enabling him to address them by name.

What, will Cupid turn nomenclator, and cry them? *R. Johnson, Cynthia's Revels*, v, 3.

Their names are known to the all-knowing power above, and in the mean while doubtless they were not whether you or your Nomenclator know them or not. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remont.*

2. One who or that which gives names, or applies individual or technical names.

Needs must that Name infallible Success Assert, where God the Nomenclator is. *J. Beaumont, Psyche*, III, 80.

3. A list of names arranged alphabetically or in some other system; a glossary; a vocabulary; especially, a list of scientific names so arranged.

nomenclatorial (nó'men-klá-tó-ri-ál), *a.* [*cf.* *nomenclator* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a nomenclator or to the act of naming; nomenclatory.

It may be advisable to remark that *nomenclatorial* purists, objecting to the names *Philippa* and *Philippa* as "barbarous," call the former *Colubaria* and the latter *Falcatia*. *A. Nelson, Ensay. Brit.*, XIX, 149.

nomenclatory (nó'men-klá-tó-ri), *a.* [*cf.* *nomenclator* + *-y*.] Of or pertaining to naming; naming.

Every conceptual act is so immediately followed as to seem accompanied by a *nomenclatory* one. *Walter, Life and Growth of Language*, p. 139.

nomenculatrix (nó'men-klá-tres), *n.* [*cf.* *nomenculator* + *-ess*.] A female nomenclator.

I have a wife who is a *Nomenculatrix*, and will be ready, on any occasion, to attend the ladies. *Quintus, Nat. Hist.*

nomenculatural (nó'men-klá-tj-ú-ral), *a.* [*cf.* *nomenculature* + *-al*.] Pertaining or according to a nomenculature.

nomenculature (nó'men-klá-tj-ú-ral), *n.* [= F. *nomenculature* = Sp. Pg. It. *nomenculatura*, < L. *nomenculatura*, a calling by name, a list of names, < *numen*, name, + *calare*, call; see *nomenculature*.] 1. A name.

To say where notions cannot fully be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or *nomenculature* for it, is but a shift of ignorance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. A system of names; the systematic naming of things; specifically, the names of things in any art or science, or the whole vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any particular branch of science; as, the *nomenculature* of botany or of chemistry. Compare *terminology*.

If I could envy any man for successful ill nature, I should envy Lord Byron for his skill in satirical *nomenculature*. *Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland*.

The purposes of natural science require that its *nomenculature* shall be capable of exact definition, and that every descriptive technical term be rigorously limited to the expression of the precise quality or mode of action to the designation of which it is applied. *Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, v, 65.

3. A glossary, vocabulary, or dictionary.

There was at the end of the grammar a little *nomenculature*, called "The Christian Man's Vocabulary," which gave new appellations or (if you will) Christian names to almost everything in life. *Addison, Religions in War*.

Binary, binomial, polynomial, nomenclature. See the adjectives. = Syn. 1. *Dictionary, Glossary, etc.* See *vocabulary*.

Nomis (nó'mi-s), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804). < Gr. *νόμος*, of shepherds, *pastoral*, < *ποιμαίνω*, a

shepherd, < *ποιμαίνω*, pasture; see *nomos*, *nomad*.] 1. A genus of bees of the family *Andrena*. The second submarginal cell is quadrate or nearly so, and not narrow toward the marginal cell; the body is large; the hind legs of the male are more or less deformed; and the apical antennal joint of the male is elongate and not dilated. The curious curvature, dilatation, and epinotus of the male's hind legs distinguish this genus and *Andrena* from all other *Andrena*. There are two North American species, from Nevada and Texas.

2. A genus of tined moths founded by Clemens in May, 1860, and changed in August of that year to *Chrysopora*, the only species being now called *C. hirsuticella*.

nomial (nó'mi-ál), *n.* [*cf.* *nomos* + *-ial*.] In *alg.*, a single name or term.

nomical (nó'mi-kál), *a.* and *n.* [*cf.* Gr. *νόμος*, pertaining to the law, conventional, < *νόμος*, a law, usage, custom; see *nomos*.] 1. *a.* Customary or conventional; applied to the present mode of English spelling; opposed to *classical* or *phonetic*. *A. J. Ellis*.

II. *n.* [*cf.* *nomos*.] The customary or conventional English spelling. See *Glossic*, *A. J. Ellis*. **nomical** (nó'mi-kál), *a.* [*cf.* *nomos* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to a nome. See *nomos*.

Prof. Meeger has pointed out many cases in which Plutarch thus employs a recurrent word to guide the hearer to the proper apprehension of the *nomos* which is his theme. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII, 167.

nomina, *n.* Plural of *numen*.

nominal (nom'i-nál), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *nominal* = Sp. Pg. *nominal* = It. *nominale*, < L. *nominalis*, pertaining to a name or to names, < *numen*, a name; see *numen*, *name*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a name or term; giving the meaning of a word; verbal; as, a *nominal* definition.

The *nominal* definition or derivation of a word is not sufficient to describe the nature of it. *Sp. Pearson*.

2. Of or pertaining to a noun or substantive. —3. Existing in name only; not real; ostensible; merely so-called; as, a *nominal* distinction or difference; a *nominal* Christian; *nominal* assets; a *nominal* price.

Thus the mind has three sorts of abstract ideas, or *nominal* concepts. *Locke, Human Understanding*, II, sect. 12.

You must have been long enough in this house to see that I am but a *nominal* mistress of it, that my real power is nothing. *John Austen, Northanger Abbey*, p. 138.

In numerous cases where the judicial function of the chief does not exist, it is *nominal*. *H. Spencer, Man vs. State*, p. 66.

4. **Nominalist**. **Nominal consideration**, a consideration as trivial in comparison with the real value as to be substantially equivalent to nothing, and usually named only as a form without intending payment, as a consideration of one dollar in a deed of land. **Nominal damages**, *see* *damages*. **Nominal division**, *exchange*, *horse-power*, *mode*, etc. See the nouns. **Nominal party**, in law, one named as a party on the record of an action, but having no interest in the action.

II. *n.* 1. A nominalist.

Thomson, *Reals, Nominals*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 677.

2. A verb formed from a noun; a denominative.

nominalism (nom'i-nál-izm), *n.* [= F. *nominalisme*, as *nominal + -ism*.] The doctrine that nothing is general but names; more specifically, the doctrine that common nouns, as *man*, *horse*, represent in their generality nothing in the real things, but are mere conveniences for speaking of many things at once, or at most necessities of human thought; individualism. Medieval thinkers, especially those of the twelfth century, are classified as being either nominalists or realists; modern philosophers have generally joined in the condemnation of medieval realism, but have nevertheless been mostly rather realists than nominalists. The following are the most important varieties of nominalism: (a) That of the school, who held that the only sort of thing that is not universal, and indeed the only sort that is not corporeal, is the meaning of a word (Gr. *νόμος*, *νόμος*, *νόμος*, something different from the actual thing and distinct for each language). (b) That of Roscelin, condemned by the Church in 1092 which, though regarded as a novel doctrine by his contemporaries, as that he has often been called the founder of nominalism, had in substance been taught for two hundred years without attracting any particular attention. His views, so far as we can gather them from the reports of malicious adversaries, in the light of other nominalist texts, were as follows. Various relations, usually considered as real, such as the relation of a wall to a house as a part of it, have no existence in the things themselves, but are due to the way we think about the things. Colors are nothing over and above the colored bodies. He held that nothing exists but individuals, and according to St. Anselm was "buried in corporeal images." His opinion concerning universals was not called *nominalism*, but the *verbalis* *verum*, or *verbalis*. Anselm states that he held universals to be nothing but the breath of the voice (*sermo verus*). This statement should not be hastily put aside as an enemy's misrepresentation, for the authorities agree that he made universals to be not words, but vocal sounds, and since the breath was in his time and long after hardly regarded as a material thing, he may quite probably have been so "buried in corporeal images" as to have confounded the breath of the voice with an incorporeal form, which agrees with a report that he was a follower of the pantheist

2. Possessing a *nomen juris* or legal name or designation; characterized or distinguished by a particular name. **Nominate right**, in *Socis lex*, a right that is known and recognized in law, or possesses a *nomen juris*, which serves to determine its legal character and consequences. Of this sort are those contracts termed *donum, commodatum, depositum, pignus, ante*, etc. **Nominate rights**

With regard to the ethical religions the question has been mooted and a rather puzzling question it is -- What right have we to divide them into *nomistic* or *nomothetic* communities, founded on a law or Holy Scripture, and *universal* or *world religions*, which start from principles and maxims, the latter being only three -- Buddhism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism?

nomophylax (nō-mōf'i-laks, *n.*; pl. *nomophylaxes* (nō-mō-phil'f-nēz). [*G. nomophylax*, a guardian of the laws, *νόμος*, law, + *φυλάξ*, a guardian.] In *Gr. Antig.*, a guardian of the laws; specifically, one of a board of seven magistrates which, during the age of Pericles, sat in presence of the popular assembly of Athens, and adjourned the meeting if it appeared that the

people were about to be carried away into taking unlawful action, and also watched the observance and enforcement of the laws. There were magistrates bearing the same name at Sparta also; and in other Greek states.

nomos¹ (nó'mos), *n.* [*Gr. νόμος*, a district, name: see *nomos*.] In modern Greece, a nome; a nomarchy.

It (Ithaca) forms an eparchy of the *nomos* of Cephalonia in the kingdom of Greece. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII, 517.

nomos² (nó'mos), *n.* [*Gr. νόμος*, usage, custom, law, a musical mode or strain: see *nomos*.] In *anc. Gr.* music, same as *nomos*.

nomotheta (nom-ō-thē'ti-ā), *n.* [*NL.*: see *nomotheta*.] 1. Law-giving; legislation; a code of laws.—2. The institution, functions, authority, etc., of the nomothetae.

If the foregoing hypotheses be sound, then the permanent institution of the *Nomotheta* in the archonship of Eukleides was an innovation of cardinal significance. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X, 82.

nomotheta (nom-ō-thē'ti-ā), *n.* [*NL.* *nomotheta*, *Gr. νομοθέτης*, lawgiver, legislation (cf. *νόμος*, law, + *θετός*, verbal adj. of *τίθημι*, put: see *thesis*).] Same as *nomotheta*. [*Rare.*]

nomotheta (nō-mōth-ē'ti-ā), *n.*: pl. *nomothetae* (-tē). [*NL.*: see *nomotheta*.] Same as *nomotheta*.

If one should choose to suppose that the first and second of the measures just cited were formally ratified by the *Nomotheta*, it would be hard to disprove it, though there is nothing in the record to favor the supposition. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X, 83.

nomotheta (nom-ō-thē'ti-ā), *n.* [*NL.* *nomotheta*, *Gr. νομοθέτης*, a lawgiver, *νόμος*, usage, custom, law, + *θετός*, place, set, cause: see *thesis*.] In ancient Athens, after the archonship of Eukleides (403-2 B. C.), one of a panel of heliasts or jurors intrusted with the decision as to any proposed change in legislation. It was provided that all motions to repeal or amend an existing law should be brought before the *nomotheta* or general meeting of citizens, at the beginning of the year. They might be then and there rejected, but if a motion was rejected favorably, the *nomotheta* appointed a body of *nomothetai*, sometimes as many as a thousand in number, before whom the proposal was put on trial according to the regular forms of Athenian judicial procedure. A majority vote of the *nomothetai* was decisive for acceptance or rejection. See quotation under *nomotheta*.

nomothetic (nom-ō-thē'ti-ik), *a.* [*Gr. νομοθετικός*, pertaining to a lawgiver or to legislation, *νόμος*, a lawgiver: see *nomotheta*.] 1. Legislative; enacting laws.—2. Pertaining to a *nomotheta*, or to the body of *nomothetai*.—3. Founded on a system of law or by a lawgiver; nomistic; as, *nomothetic* religions.

nomothetical (nom-ō-thē'ti-kal), *a.* [*Gr. νομοθετικός*, + *-αλ*.] Same as *nomothetic*.

A supreme *nomothetical* power to make a law. *By. Burdow, Kemulus*, p. 128.

nomperer, *n.* Same as *unperer*.

non¹, *a.*, *pron.*, and *adv.* A Middle English form of *none*¹.

non², *a.* A Middle English form of *noon*¹.

non³, *adv.* [*ME.* *non*, *noon*, *< OF.* (and *F.*) *non* = *Sp.* *no* = *Pg.* *não* = *It.* *no*, *< L.* *non*, *OL.* *nenim*, *nenum*, *noenim*, *noenim*, *not*, *orig. ne oinom* (*ne unum*), *< ne*, *not*, + *oinom*, *unum*, *acc.* of *oinos*, *unus* = *E. one*. See *none*, which is cognate with *L.* *non*, and with which rare *ME.* *non*, *adv.*, seems to have merged.] *Not*.

Lerneth to suffer, or elles so most I goun, Ye shal I lerne, where ye wole or noon. *Chaucer, Franklin's Tale*, l. 50.

non-. [*L.* *not*; see *non*.] *Not*: a prefix freely used in English to give a negative sense to words. It is applicable to any word. It differs from *un-* in that it denotes negation or absence of the thing or quality, while *un-* often denotes the opposite of the thing or quality. Examples are *non-residence*, *non-performance*, *non-existence*, *non-payment*, *non-concurrence*, *non-admission*, *non-contagious*, *non-complacent*, *non-familious*. The compounds with this prefix are often arbitrary and as a rule self-explaining. Only the most important of them are given below.

non-ability (non-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* A want of ability; in law, an exception taken against a plaintiff that he has not legal capacity to commence a suit.

non-acceptance (non-ak-sep'tans), *n.* Refusal to accept.

non-access (non-ak'ses), *n.* In law, impossibility of access for sexual intercourse, as in the case of a husband at sea or in a foreign country. A child born under such circumstances is a bastard. *Wharton*.

non-admission (non-ad-mish'on), *n.* The refusal of admission.

The reason of this non-admission is its great uncertainty. *Adolph, Paragon*.

non-adult (non-a-dult'), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Not arrived at adult age; in a state of pupillage; immature.

II. *n.* One who has not arrived at adult age; a youth.

nonage¹ (non'āj), *n.* [*< ME.* **nonage*, *nounage*, *< OF.* (AF.) *nonage*, *nounage*, minority, *< non*, *not*, + *age*, *age*: see *non* and *age*.] 1. The period of legal infancy, during which a person is, in the eyes of the law, unable to manage his own affairs; minority. See *age*, *n.*, 3.

A toy of mine own, in my nonage; the infancy of my muses. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, l. 4.

You were a young sinner, and in your nonage. *Shirley, Grateful Servant*, III, 4.

2. The period of immaturity in general.

Ne the nonage that newed him ever. *Richard the Redeless*, IV, 6.

It is without Controversy that in the *nonage* of the World Men and Beasts had but one Buttery, which was the Fountain and River. *Howell, Letters*, II, 54.

We may congratulate ourselves that the period of nonage, of follies, of blunders, and of shame, is passed in solitude. *Emerson, Essays*, 1st ser., p. 190.

nonage² (nō'nāj), *n.* [*< OF.* *nonage*, *nonage* (ML. *nonagium*), a ninth part, the sum of nine, *< L.* *nonus*, ninth: see *non* and *age*.] A ninth part of movables, which in former times was paid to the English clergy on the death of persons in their parish, and claimed on pretense of being devoted to pious uses. *Imp. Dict.*

nonaged (non'ājd), *a.* [*< nonage*¹ + *-ed*.] Pertaining to nonage or minority; immature.

My non-ājd day already points to noon. *Quarles, Emblems*, III, 13.

nonagenarian (non'ā-jē-nā'ri-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*Also nonagenarian*; = *F.* *nonagénaire* = *Sp.* *Nonagenario*, *< L.* *nonagenarius*, containing or consisting of ninety; as a noun, a commander of ninety men; *< nonagēni*, ninety each, *< nonaginta*, ninety: see *non* and *age*.] I. *a.* Containing or pertaining to ninety.

II. *n.* A person who is ninety years old.

nonagesimal (non-ā-jē'si-mal), *a.* and *n.* [*< L.* *nonagesimus*, ninetieth, *< nonaginta*, ninety: see *nonagenarian*.] I. *a.* Belonging to the number 90; pertaining to a nonagesimal.

II. *n.* In *astron.*, one (generally the upper) of the two points on the ecliptic which are 90 degrees from the intersections of that circle by the horizon.

nonagon (non'ā-gon), *n.* [*Perag* = *L.* *nonus*, ninth, + *Gr.* *γωνία*, a corner, an angle. The proper form (*Gr.*) is *enneagon*.] A figure having nine sides and nine angles.

non-alienation (non-ā-lē-nā'shon), *n.* 1. The state of not being alienated.—2. Failure to alienate. *Blackstone*.

nonan (nō'nān), *n.* [*< L.* *nonus*, ninth, + *-an*.] Occurring on the ninth day.—*Nonan fever*. See *fever*.

non-appearance (non-ā-pē'r-āns), *n.* Failure or neglect to make an appearance; default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend.

non-assumpsit (non-a-ump'sit), [*L.*, he did not undertake: *non*, *not*; *assumpsit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *assumere*, accept, undertake: see *assume*.] In law, a general plea in a personal action, by which a man denies that he has made any promise.

non-attendance (non-a-ten'dāns), *n.* A failure to attend; omission of attendance; personal absence.

Non-attendance in former parliaments ought to be a bar against the choice of men who have been guilty of it. *Lord Halifax*.

non-attention (non-a-ten'shun), *n.* Inattention.

The consequence of non-attention is total. *Scott*.

nonce (nons), *adv.* [Only in the phrases for the nonce, *< ME.* for the nonce, for the nonce, prop. for then once, lit. for the once, i. e. for that (time) only; and *ME.* with the nonce, prop. with then once, lit. with the once, i. e. on that condition only: for, for; with, with; then, *< AS.* *tham*, dat. of *se*, neut. *that*, the, that; *once*, *once*, *< AS.* *ānes*, adv. gen. of *do*, once: see *once*.] The initial *n* in *nonce* thus arose by misdivision, as in *nale*, *naut*, *neat*, etc.] A word of no independent status, used only in the following phrases.—For the nonce, for once: for the one time; for the occasion; for the present or immediate purpose.

Who now most may bore on his back at one (the cloth and furrow, half a fathom round); He is "a lusty man" clepyd for the nonce. *Book of Proverbs* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 107.

I have messengers with me, made for the nonce, That for perchance or purpose shall pass us between. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 680.

And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepared him A challice for the nonce. *Shak., Hamlet*, IV, 7, 101.

I think that the New England of the seventeenth century can afford to allow me, for the nonce at least, to extend its name to all the independent English-speaking lands on its own side of Ocean.

K. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 9.

With the nones that, on condition that; provided that.

Here I will ensure thee With the nones that thou wilt do so, That I shall never for the go. *Chaucer, House of Fame*, l. 2000.

non cepit (non se'pit), [*L.*, he took not; *non*, *not*; *cepit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *capere*: see *capable*.] At common law, a plea by way of traverse used in the action of replevin.

nonce-word (non's-wōrd), *n.* A word coined and used only for the nonce, or for the particular occasion. Nonce-words, suggested by the context or arising out of momentary caprice, are numerous in English. They are usually indicated as such by the context. Some are admitted into this dictionary for historical or literary reasons, but most of them require or deserve no serious notice.

Words apparently employed only for the nonce and when inserted in the Dictionary, marked *nonce-word*. J. A. H. Murray, *New Eng. Dict.* (General Explanations), p. 3.

nonchalance (non'sha-lāns; *F.* pron. non-sha-lōns'), *n.* [*< F.* *nonchalance*, *< nonchalant*, careless, nonchalant: see *nonchalant*.] Coolness; indifference; unconcern; as, he heard of his loss with great nonchalance.

The nonchalance of boys who are sure of a dinner, and would disdain as much as a lord to do or say ought to condescend on, is the healthy attitude of human nature. *Emerson, Essays*, 1st ser., p. 62.

He reviews with as much nonchalance as he whistles. *Lowell, Fable for Critics*.

nonchalant (non'sha-lānt; *F.* pron. non-sha-lōn'), *a.* [*< F.* *nonchalant*, careless, indifferent, ppr. of *OF.* *nonchaloir*, *nonchaler*, care little about, neglect, *< non*, *not*, + *chaloir*, ppr. *chaloier*, care for, concern oneself with, *< L.* *calere*, be warm: see *calid*.] Indifferent; unconcerned; careless; cool; as, he replied with a nonchalant air.

The nonchalant merchants that went with faction, scarce knowing why. *Roger North, Examens*, p. 463. (*Devon*.)

The old soldiers were as merry, nonchalant, and indifferent to the coming fight as if it was a daily occupation. *The Century*, XXXVII, 666.

nonchalantly (non'sha-lānt-lī), *adv.* In a nonchalant manner; with apparent coolness or unconcern; with indifference; as, to answer an accusation nonchalantly.

non-claim (non'klām), *n.* A failure to make claim within the time limited by law; omission of claim. *Warton*. Plea of non-claim, in *old Eng. law*, a plea setting up in defense against the levy of a fine that the year allowed in which to make it had elapsed. Statute of non-claim, an English statute of 1300, which declared that a plea of non-claim should not bar times thereafter levied.

non-com. An abbreviation of *non-commissioned*. **non-combatant** (non-kom'bat-ant), *n.* 1. One who is connected with a military or naval force in some other capacity than that of a fighter, as surgeons and their assistants, chaplains, members of the commissariat department, etc.—2. A civilian in time of war.

Yet any act of cruelty to the innocent, any act, especially, by which non-combatants are made to feel the strain of war, is what have men shrink from, although they may feel obliged to threaten it. *Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law*, § 124.

Non-combatant officers. See *officer*, 3.

non-commissioned (non-kom-mish'and), *a.* Not having a commission. Abbreviated *non-com*.

Non-commissioned officer. See *officer*, 1.

non-committal (non-kom-mit'ul), *a.* [*< non* + *commit* + *-al*.] 1. Disinclined to express an opinion one way or the other; unwilling to commit one's self to any particular view or course; as, he was entirely non-committal.—2. That does not commit or pledge one to any particular view or course; not involving an expression of opinion or preference for any particular course of action; free from pledge or entanglement of any kind; as, a non-committal answer or statement; non-committal behavior.

non-communicant (non-kom-mu'n-i-kant), *n.* 1. One who does not receive the holy communion; one who habitually refrains from communicating, or who is present at a celebration of the eucharist without communing.—2. One who has never communicated; one who has not made his first communion.

non-communion (non-kom-mu'n-yon), *n.* Failure or neglect of communion.

non compos mentis (non kom'pos men'tis), [*L.*: *non*, *not*; *compos*, having power (*< com-*

together, + *-polis*, powerful); *mentis*, of the mind, gen. of *mens* (i.e., mind; see *mind*). Not capable, mentally, of managing one's own affairs; not of sound mind; not having the normal use of reason. Often abbreviated *non compos* and *non comp.* See *insane*.

III. *Non* is *Non compos mentis*, and thereby incapable of making any conveyance in law, so that all his measures are disappointed. *Congress, Love for Love*, iv. 17.

noncompounder (non-kon-poun'dér), *n.* One who does not compound; specifically [*esp.*] in *Eng. hist.*, a member of that one of the two sections into which the Jacobite party divided shortly after the Revolution which desired the restoration of the king without binding him to any conditions as to amnesty, guarantees of civil or religious liberty, etc. See *Compounder* (q).
non-con (non'kon), *n.* 1. An abbreviation of *non-conformist*.

One Roswell, a *Non-Con* teacher convicted of high treason. *Roger North, Examen*, p. 646. (Davies.)

*2. An abbreviation of *non-concurrence*.
non-concur (non-kon-kér'), *v. i.* To dissent or refuse to concur or to agree.

non-concurrence (non-kon-kur'ens), *n.* A refusal to concur.

non-condensing (non-kon-den'sing), *n.* Not condensing. **Non-condensing engine**, a steam engine, usually high pressure, in which the steam on the non-effective side of the piston is allowed to escape into the atmosphere, in contradistinction to a condensing engine, in which the steam in advance of the piston is condensed to create a partial vacuum, and thus add to the mean effective pressure of the steam which impels it.

non-conducting (non-kon-duk'ting), *n.* Not conducting; not transmitting; thus, with respect to electricity, wax is a *non-conducting* substance.

non-conduction (non-kon-duk'shon), *n.* The quality of not conducting or transmitting; absence of conducting or transmitting qualities; failure to conduct or transmit; as, the *non-conduction* of heat.

non-conductor (non-kon-duk'tér), *n.* A substance which does not conduct or transmit a particular form of energy (specifically, heat or electricity), or which transmits it with difficulty; thus, wool is a *non-conductor* of heat; glass and dry wood are *non-conductors* of electricity. See *conductor*, 6, *electricity*, and *heat*.

nonconforming (non-kon-fór'ming), *n.* [*< non- + conforming.*] Failing or refusing to conform; specifically, refusing to comply with the regulations of the Act of Uniformity, or to conform to the forms and regulations of the Church of England. See *nonconformist*.

The *non-conforming* ministers were prohibited, upon a penalty of forty pounds for every offence, to come, unless only in passing upon the road, within five miles of any city, corporation, . . . or place where they had been ministers, or had preached after the act of uniformity. *Locke, Letter from a Person of Quality*.

nonconformist (non-kon-fór'mist), *n.* [*< non- + conformist.*] 1. One who does not conform to some law or usage, especially to some ecclesiastical law.

Whose would be a man must be a *nonconformist*. *Emerson, Essays*, 1st ser., p. 43.

2. Specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of those clergymen who refused to subscribe the Act of Uniformity passed in 1662, demanding "assent and consent" to everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and by extension any one who refuses to conform to the order and liturgy of the Church of England. See *dissenter*, 2.

On his death-bed he declared himself a *Non conformist*, and had a fanatic preacher to be his spiritual guide. *Smyth*.

A *Nonconformist*, from the first, was not an opponent of the general system of Uniformity. He was a churchman who differed from other churchmen on certain matters touching Order, though agreeing with them in the rest of the discipline and government of the Church. . . . In the following generation it took a wider ground, and came to involve the whole of Church government, and the difference between prelacy and presbyterianism. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, xvii.

3. In *entom.*, the noctuid moth *Agrotis cunctator*; an English collectors' name, applied in distinction from *A. conformis*. *Syn. 2, Dissenter*, etc. See *heretic*.

non-conformitancy (non-kon-fór'mi-tan-si), *n.* [*< non-conformity* (q) + *-y*.] Nonconformity.

Officers of the general assembly did prosecute presentments, rather against *non-conformity* of ministers and people. *Ep. Hist.*, Abp. Williams, ii. 44. (Davies.)

non-conformitant (non-kon-fór'mi-tant), *n.* [*< nonconformity* (q) + *-ant*.] A nonconformist.

They were of the old stock of *non-conformitancy*, and among the seniors of his college. *Ep. Hist.*, Abp. Williams, i. 9. (Davies.)

nonconformity (non-kon-fór'mi-ti), *n.* [*< non- + conformity.*] 1. Neglect or failure to conform, especially to some ecclesiastical law or requirement.

A conformity or nonconformity to it [the will of our Maker] determines their actions to be morally good or evil. *Watts*.

Wherever there is disagreement with a current belief, no matter what its nature, there is *nonconformity*. *H. Spencer, Study of Sociol.*, ix.

2. Specifically, in *eccl'es.* usage: (a) The refusal to conform to the rites, tenets, or polity of an established or state church, and especially of the Church of England.

Happy will be that reader whose mind is disposed by his [Watts's] verses or his prose to imitate him in all but his *non-conformity*. *Johnson, Watts*.

His scruples have gained for Hooper the title of father of *Nonconformity*. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, xvii.

(b) The doctrines or usages of those English Protestants who do not conform to or unite with the Church of England.

The grand pillar and buttress of *nonconformity*. *South*.

To the notions and practice of America, springing out of the ideas of *Nonconformity*, religious establishments are unfamiliar. *M. Arnold, Nineteenth Century*, XIX, 660.

non constat (non-kon'stat), [*L.*: *non*, not; *constat*, 3d pers. sing. ind. pres. of *constare*, stand together, agree; see *constant*.] It does not appear; it is not clear or plain: a phrase used in legal language by way of answer to or comment on a statement or an argument.

non-contagionist (non-kon-ta'jon-ist), *n.* One who holds that a disease is not propagated by contagion.

non-content (non-kon-tent'), *n.* In the House of Lords, one who gives a negative vote, as not being satisfied with the measure.

non-contradiction (non-kon-tra-dik'shon), *n.* The absence of contradiction.

The highest of all logical laws is what is called the principle of contradiction, or more correctly the principle of *non-contradiction*. *Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph.*, xxxviii.

nonda (non'dá), *n.* [Australian.] A roseaceous tree, *Parinari nonda*, of northeastern Australia, which yields an edible mealy plum-like fruit.

Non-deciduata (non-de-sid-ú-a'tá), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. non- + deciduata*.] One of the major divisions (the other being *Deciduata*) into which monodelphous mammals have been divided. See *Deciduata*.

non-deciduate (non-dé-sid-ú-át), *a.* Same as *non-deciduata*.

non decimando (non-desi-man'dó), [*L.*: *non*, not; *decimando*, dat. ger. of *decimare*, tithe, decimate; see *decimate*.] In law, a custom or prescription to be discharged of all tithes, etc.

non-delivery (non-de-liv'ér-á), *n.* Neglect or failure to deliver.

non demisit (non-dé-mi'sit), [*L.*: *non*, not; *demisit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *demittere*, put down, let fall, demise; see *demise*.] In law: (a) A plea formerly resorted to where a plaintiff declared upon a demise without stating the indenture in an action of debt for rent. (b) A plea in bar, in replevin, to an avowry for arrears of rent, that the avowant did not demise.

non-descript (non-dé-skrípt), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. non*, not, + *descriptus*, pp. of *describere*, describe; see *describe*.] 1. Not hitherto described or classed. 2. Not easily described; abnormal or amorphous; of no particular kind; odd; unclassifiable; indescribable.

We were just finishing a *non-descript* pastry which Franciscans found at a baker's. *R. Tustler, Legends of the Sahara*, p. 197.

He [the winged lion] fresh again over a baggia by the seashore, one of those buildings with *non-descript* columns, which may be of any date. *F. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 211.

II. *n.* 1. Anything that has not been described. 2. A person or thing not easily described or classed; usually applied disparagingly.

A few cutlers and stable *non-descripts* were standing round. *Dickens, Sketches*.

The convent was a union of intelligent and high-minded men, with a fringe of *non-descripts* and adventurers. *G. S. Verrill, S. Rowley*, II, 181.

non detinet (non-det'i-net), [*L.*: *non*, not; *detinet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *detinere*, detain; see *detain*.] In law, a plea, in the action of detinue, denying the alleged detainer.

non distringendo (non-dis-trin-jen'dó), [*L.*: *non*, not; *distringendo*, dat. ger. of *distringere*, distrain; see *distrain*.] In law, a writ not to distrain.

nondo (non'dó), *n.* The plant *Ligusticum actae-folium*. See *angelico*.

none¹ (nun), *a.* and *pron.* [*< ME. non*, *noon*, *none*, earlier *nan* (*> Sc. naner*), *< AS. nán*, not one, not a, none, no, in pl. *nāne* (= *OS. nān* = *OFries. nēn* = *D. neen* = *MLat. nēn*, *nein*, *LG. nen*, *neen* = *OHG. MHG. G. nein* = *L. non* (for *ne unum*, *ne oinom*; see *non*²), acc. neut. *as* adv., not, no; *< ne*, not, *< ān*, one; see *ne* and *one*, *an*, *a*, 2. *None* is thus the negative of *one* and of *an*, *a*, 2. The final consonant became lost (as in the form *an*, *on*, reduced to *a*) before a following noun, the reduced form *no* (*no*²) being now used exclusively in that position; see *no*².] I. *a.* Not one; not any; not an; not a; no.

Yet is there a way, alle by lande, unto Jerusalem, and passe noon See; that ys from France or Flaunders. *Manderile, Travels*, p. 128.

Thou shalt four day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. *Dent, xxviii. 66.*

He thought it would be laid to his charge that he had made the cross of Christ to be of none effect. *Milton, Church-Government*, II, 1.

II. *pron.* 1. Not one; no one; often as a plural, no persons or no things.

I hydde thee awayte hem wele; let non of hem escape. *Piers Plowman* (A), II, 182.

In al Rom that riche stede, such he was ther nan. *Legend of St. Alexander, MS. (Halliwell.)*

There is none that doeth good; no, not one. *Pa. xiv. 3.*

None of these things move me. *Acts xx. 24.*

Thou shalt get kings, though thou be none. *Shak., Macbeth*, I, 3, 67.

That which is a law to day is none to-morrow. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 65.

None but the brave deserves the fair. *Dryden, Alexander's Feast*, l. 15.

2. Not any; not a part; not the least portion.

Catalonia is fed with Money from France, but for Portugal, she hath little or none. *Hemsted, Letters*, II, 18.

He had none of the vulgar pride founded on wealth or station. *Lysons, Ford and Inn*, II, 25.

Oh come, I say now, none of that; that won't do; let's take a glass together. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV, 728.

3f. Nothing.

True eloquence I find to be none but the serious and hearty love of truth. *Milton, Apology for Smectymnua*.

none² (nun), *adv.* [*< ME. non*, *noon*, *none*, etc.; orig. acc. or instr. of the adj. *none*; see *none*¹, *a.* Cf. *no*², *adv.*] In no respect or degree; to no extent; not a whit; not; no; as, *none the better*. *None the more, none the less, not the more or not the less on that account.

His eager eye scanned Mr. D.'s downcast face none the less closely. *Dickens, Dombey and Son*, xiii.

none³, *n.* A Middle English form of *noon*¹.

non-effective (non-e-fek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Having no power to produce an effect; causing no effect. 2. Unfitted for active service; applied to that portion of the personnel of an army or a navy that is not in a condition for active service, as supernumerary and half-pay officers, pensioners, and the like. 3. Connected with non-effectives, their maintenance, etc.

The *non-effective* charge, which is now a heavy part of our public burdens, can hardly be said to have existed. *Macaulay*.

II. *n.* A member of a military force who is not in condition for active service, as through age, illness, etc.

non-efficient (non-e-fish'ent), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Not efficient, effectual, or competent.

II. *n.* One who is not efficient; specifically, in Great Britain, a volunteer who has not attended a prescribed number of drills and shown a requisite degree of proficiency in shooting.

non-ego (non-é'gô), *n.* In *metaph.*, all that is not the conscious self or ego; the object as opposed to the subject.

The ego, as the subject of thought and knowledge, is now commonly styled by philosophers the subject; and subjective is a familiar expression for what pertains to the mind or thinking principle. In contrast and correlation to these, the terms object and objective are, in like manner, now in general use to denote the *non-ego*, its affections and properties, and to general the really existent, as opposed to the ideally known. *Sir W. Hamilton (in Reid), Supplementary Dissertations*, (note B, § 1, 6.)

non-egoistical (non-é-gô-is'ti-kál), *a.* Pertaining to the non-ego.

This cruder form of egoistical representation coincides with that finer form of the *non-egoistical* which views the vicarious object as spiritual. *Sir W. Hamilton (in Reid), Supplementary Dissertations*, (note C, § 1.)

non-agonistic (*non-ə-gōn-ist-ik*), *a.* An idea which has a substantial existence distinct from its existence as a mode of the mind. — **Non-agonistic idealism**, the doctrine that non-agonistic ideas are concerned in external perception.

non-elastic (*non-ē-lās'tik*), *a.* Not elastic; without the property of elasticity. Liquids were formerly termed *non-elastic fluids*, because they differ from gases in being non-expandable and nearly incompressible.

non-elect (*non-ē-lect'*), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Not elected or chosen.

II. *n.* One who is not elected or chosen; specifically, in *theol.*, a person not chosen or predestined to eternal life.

non-election (*non-ē-lek'shon*), *n.* The state of not being elected.

non-electric (*non-ē-lek'trik*), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Not electric; conducting electricity: now disused.

II. *n.* A substance that is not an electric, or one that transmits electricity, as metals.

non-electrical (*non-ē-lek'tri-kul*), *a.* Same as *non-electric*.

non-empirical (*non-em-pir'i-ka-l*), *a.* Not empirical; not presented in experience; transcendental.

nonentity (*non-en'ti-ti*), *n.* pl. *nonentities* (-tiz). [*< non- + entity*.] 1. Non-existence; the negation of being. — 2. [Tr. of *ML.* *non-ens*.] A thing between being and nothing; a negation, relation, or evanescence.

There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil when evil was a non-entity. South.

3. A figment; a nothing.

We are aware that mermaids do not exist: why speak of them as if they did? How can you find interest in speaking of a nonentity? Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xiii.

4. Nothingness; insignificance; futility.

Armies in the West were paralyzed by the inaction of a captain who would hardly take the pains of writing a despatch to chronicle the nonentity of his operations. Birmingham.

5. A person or thing of no consequence or importance: as, he is a mere nonentity.

I mentally resolved to reduce myself to a nonentity, to go out of existence, as it were, to be nobody and nowhere, if only I might escape making trouble. H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 28.

non-entry (*non-en'tri*), *n.* In *Scots law*, the casualty or advantage which formerly fell to the superior when the heir of a deceased vassal failed to renew the investiture, the superior being then entitled to the rent of the feu.

nonpower, *n.* See *non-power*.

nones¹, *n.* See *nonce*.

nones² (*nōnz*), *n.* pl. [*< F. nones = Sp. Pg. nonas = It. nona, < L. nona, acc. nonas, the nones, so called because it was the ninth day before the ides, fem. pl. of nonus, ninth, for nonus, < nonum = F. nonne: see nonce. Cf. nonal.*] 1. In the Roman calendar, the ninth day before the ides, both days included: being in March, May, July, and October the 7th day of the month, and in the other months the 5th. See *ides*.

Given at Lincoln, on the Nones of September, A. D. 1337. English title: E. F. T. 8, p. 181.

2. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, in religious houses, and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the office of the ninth hour, originally said at the ninth hour of the day (about 3 P. M.), or between midday and that hour. See *canonical hours*, under *canonical*.

3. The ninth hour after sunrise; about three o'clock in the afternoon; the hour of dinner. Chaucer.

Over-sop'd at my sopor and non tym at nones
More than my kynde myghte wel defyce
Piers Plowman, i, vii, 429

none-so-pretty (*nun's-prai*), *n.* See *London-pride*, and *St. Patrick's cabbage* (under *cabbage*).

none-sparing (*nun'spār'ing*), *a.* Sparing nobody or nothing; all-destroying. [Rare.]

That chase thee from thy country, and expulse
Those tender limbs of thine to the event
Of the none-sparing war
Shak., *All's Well*, iii, 2, 108

non-essential (*non-ē-sen'shal*), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Not essential or necessary; not absolutely necessary.

II. *n.* A thing that is not essential, absolutely necessary, or of the utmost consequence.

non est (*non est*). An abbreviation of the legal phrase *non est inventus*; used adjectively, not there; absent; as, they found him *non est*; he was *non est*. [Colloq.]

non est factum (*non est fak'tum*). [*L.*, it was not done: *non*, not; *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *esse*, be; *factum*, neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere*,

make, do.] At common law, a plea denying that a bond or other deed sued on was made by the defendant.

non est inventus (*non est in-ven'tus*). [*L.*, he has not been found: *non*, not; *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *esse*, be; *inventus*, pp. of *invenire*, find, invent; see *invent*.] In law, the answer made by the sheriff in the return of the writ when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick. Wharton.

nonesuch (*nun'such*), *n.* [*< none + such*.] Formerly, a person or thing such as to have no parallel; an extraordinary thing; a thing that has not its equal.

Therefore did Plato from his *Non-such* bandish
Base Postasters. Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi, 42.

The Scripture . . . presenteth Solomon's temple as a *non-such* or peerless structure, admitting no equal, much less a superior. Fuller, *Pious Knight*, III, viii, 1. (Anon.)

Specifically — (a) See *blackwood, meadow, and Medway*. (b) *Lychnis Chalcidensis*. (c) A variety of apple. Also spelled *non-such*. **Non-such pottery**, pottery made within the bounds of Non-such Park at Ewell in Surrey, England; heavy, hard and durable architectural ornaments and the like made of recent years.

nonet (*no-net'*), *n.* [*< L. nonus, ninth, + -et, as in duet, etc.*] In music, a composition for nine voices or instruments. Also *nonetto*.

nonette (*non'et*), *n.* [*< OF. and F. nonette, a titmouse, also lit. a young nun, dim. of nonna, nun; see nun.*] The titmouse. Holland.

nonetto (*no-net'ō*), *n.* Same as *nonet*.

non-existence (*non-eg-zis'ten-s*), *n.* 1. Absence of existence; the negation of being.

How uncomfortable would it be to be down in a temporary state of non-existence? A. Baxter, *Human Soul*, I, 40.

2. A thing that has no existence or being.

Not only real virtues, but non-existences
Sir F. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

non-existent (*non-eg-zis'tent*), *a.* Not having existence.

nonfeasance (*non-fe-zans*), *n.* The omission of some act which ought to have been performed by the party; distinguished from *misfeasance*.

non-folium (*non-fō'li-um*), *n.* An oval having no depression in its contour and no bifurgent.

non-forfeiting (*non-fōr'fit-ing*), *a.* Not liable to forfeiture; applied to a life-insurance policy which does not fail because of default in payment.

non-fulfilment (*non-ful-fl'ment*), *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfill; as, the *non-fulfilment* of a promise or bargain.

nonillion (*non-il'yōn*), *n.* [*< L. nonus, ninth, + (my)llion*.] The number produced by multiplying a million to the ninth power, denoted by unity with fifty-four ciphers annexed; or, according to the French and American system of nomenclature, the number denoted by unity with thirty-one ciphers annexed.

non-importation (*non-im-pōr-tā'shon*), *n.* A refraining from importing, or a failure to import. **Non-importation agreement**, in Amer. hist. See *agreement*.

nonino, *n.* [Like *nonny*, repeated *nonny nonny*, a penningless refrain, which was often used as a cover for obscene terms or allusions; see *nonny*.] A refrain in old songs and ballads.

With a hey, and a ho, and a hey nonino,
Shak., *As you like it*, v, 3 (song).

These *nonnos* of beastly thought.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, (Sares.)

non-intercourse (*non-in'ter-kōrs*), *n.* A refraining from intercourse. **Non-intercourse Act**, an act of the United States Congress of 1809 passed in retaliation for claims made by France and Great Britain affecting the commerce of the United States, and particularly the personal rights of United States citizens, contained 1809 and 1810, and against Great Britain, 1809. It prohibited the entry of merchant vessels belonging to those countries into the ports of the United States, and the importation of goods grown or manufactured in those countries.

non-intervention (*non-in-tēr-ven'shon*), *n.* The act or policy of not intervening or not interfering; specifically, systematic non-interference by a nation in the affairs of other nations, or in the affairs of its own states, territories, or other parts.

Non-intervention with "Popular Sovereignty" was the original and established Democratic doctrine with regard to slavery in the Territories.

H. Greeley, *Amer. Conflict*, I, 317.

non-intrusionist (*non-in-trū-zhōn-ist*), *n.* In Scottish eccles. hist., one who was opposed to the forcible intrusion, by patrons, of unacceptable clergymen upon objecting congregations. The non-intrusionists formulated their doctrine in a resolution presented by Thomas Chalmers to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1825, and in 1843 withdrew in a

body from the established church and founded the Free Church of Scotland. See *disruption*.

non-issuable (*non-ish'p-ū-ā-ble*), *a.* 1. Not capable of being issued. — 2. Not admitting of issue being taken upon it. **Non-issuable plea**, in law, a plea which does not raise or allow an issue on the merits of the case. Wharton.

nonius (*no-ni-us*), *n.* [A Latinized form of *Nuvus*, the name of a Portuguese mathematician (1492-1577), the inventor of an instrument of the principle of the vernier.] Same as *vernier*.

non-joinder (*non-jōin'der*), *n.* In law, the omission to join, as of a person as party to an action.

nonjurable (*non-jō-rā-ū-ā-ble*), *a.* [*< L. non, not; + jurabilis, < jurare, swear; see jurant*.] Incapable of being sworn; unfit to take an oath; incapacitated from being a witness on oath.

A nonjurable rogue.
Roger North, *Examiner*, p. 204. (Dorset.)

nonjurant (*non-jō-rant*), *n.* [*< non- + jurant*.] One of a faction in the Church of Scotland, about 1712, which refused to take the oath of abjuration pledging them to the support of the house of Hanover.

nonjuring (*non-jō-ring*), *a.* [*< nonjur(ant) + -ing*.] Not swearing allegiance; an epithet applied to those clergymen and prelates in England who would not swear allegiance to the government after the revolution of 1688.

This objection was offered me by a very plain, learned and worthy gentleman of the nonjuring party. Swift.

nonjuror (*non-jō-ror*), *n.* [*< non- + juror*.] In Eng. hist., one who refuses to swear allegiance to the sovereign; specifically, one of those clergymen of the Church of England who in 1689 refused to swear allegiance to William Prince of Orange, and the Princess Mary, as king and queen of England, holding that they were still bound by the former oath to King James II., his heirs and successors. Dr. Sancroft Archbishop of Canterbury, six bishops (among them Blaise Kent), and about four hundred other clergymen were deprived of their sees and livings by the new civil authority and others put in their places. An episcopal succession was kept up by the nonjurors in both England and Scotland, but the numbers rapidly diminished, and their last bishop died in 1846. Part of the nonjuring bishops retained the use of the Prayer-book of 1662, others restored the communion office of 1549, and afterwards (in 1718) introduced one founded on this, but largely conformed to primitive and Oriental rites. This created a strong influence, the various forms of the Scottish communion office till that of 1764, from which the prayer of consecration in the American Prayer-book is derived. According to their acceptance or rejection of certain ceremonies called the *nonces*, the nonjurors were divided into two parties, called *nonces* and *non-nonces*. In the year 1717 the nonjurors made an attempt to establish in communion with the Orthodox Eastern Church, but without success. The nonjurors are noted for the gross lewdness and perversity of some of their leaders, such as Ken (collier), Latt, Nelson, Lee, etc. Among the Presbyterians of Scotland there was also a party known as *nonjurors* or *nonjurants*, who refused the oath of abjuration (afterward altered) as involving recognition of episcopacy.

Every person refusing the same oath of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration who is properly called a *non juror* shall be adjudged a papist recusant convict. Blackstone, *Comm.*, IV, 18.

nonjurorism (*non-jō-rōr-iz-m*), *n.* [*< nonjuror + -ism*.] The principles or practices of non-jurors.

non liquet (*non li-kwet*). [*L.*, non, not; *liquet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *liquere*, be clear or apparent; see *liquid*.] In law, a verdict given by a jury in cases of doubt, deferring the matter to another day of trial.

non-luminous (*non-lū-mi-nus*), *a.* Not luminous; not accompanied by or not producing incandescence.

In this case we found that, with *non-luminous* heat, an even with water below the boiling point, the polarizing effect was evident. Whewell.

non-marrying (*non-mar'ing*), *a.* Not disposed to marry; not matrimonially inclined.

A non-marrying man, as the slang goes. Kingsley.

non-metallic (*non-me-tal'ik*), *a.* Not metallic.

non-moral (*non-mōr'al*), *a.* Unconnected with morals; having no relation to ethics or morals not involving ethical or moral considerations.

For morality the world and the self remained both *non-moral* and *immoral*, yet each was real; for religion (the world) was abated from God, and the self was sunk in sin and that means that, against the whole reality, they are felt or known as what is not and is contrary to the all on the only real, and yet as things that exist.

F. H. Bradley, *Ethical Studies*, p. 26.

non-mutual (*non-mū'tū-ā-ā*), *a.* Not mutual.

Non-mutual essential distinction, a distinction between whole and part, originally a Platonic term.

nonnat (*non'at*), *n.* A fish, *Aphia minuta* or *pellucida*, of the family *Gobiidae*, distinguished

by a diaphanous body covered with large and thin deciduous scales, common on some parts of the European coast, especially in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. It lives in innumerable schools and serves as food for many fishes and sea-birds as well as other animals, and on the borders of the Mediterranean is largely used by man. In the vicinity of Nice it is the object of a special fishery, particularly during the month of March, the small fishes being considered a very dainty dish. The fish rarely exceeds an inch and a half in length. It is believed to complete its cycle of life within a year. Under the name *nonnat* the young of other fishes, especially of the families *Clupeidae* and *Atherinidae*, are liable to be confounded.

non-natural (non-nat'ū-rəl), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Not natural; unnatural; strained or forced.

I refer to the doctrine there promulgated touching the subscription of religious articles in a *non-natural* sense. Sir W. Hamilton.

II. n. That which is not natural; specifically, something which does not enter into the composition of the body, but which is essential to animal life and health, and by accident or abuse often becomes a cause of disease. See the quotation.

The *non-natural*, as he [Dr. Jackson] would sometimes call them, after the old physicians—namely, air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind. O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 307.

nonnet, *n.* A Middle-English form of *nun*.

non-necessity (non-ne-ses'it-i), *n.* Absence of necessity; the state or property of being unnecessary.

non-noble (non-no'bl), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Not noble; not of the nobility.

To levy from the *non-noble* class, as well as from the knights. Hewitt.

II. n. A person not of noble birth; a citizen or peasant.

nonnock (non'ŋk), *n.* [*nonn(y)* + *-ock*.] A whim. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

nonnock (non'ŋk), *v. t.* [*nonnock*, *n.*] To trifle; idle away the time. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

nonny (non'i), *n.*; pl. *nonnies* (-iz). [An unmeaning refrain repeated *nonny-nunny, nonny-nunny*, which was also used (like other orig. unmeaning syllables) as a cover for indelicate allusions. Cf. *nunny*.] 1. A meaningless burden in old English ballads and glees, generally "hey, *nonny*." It was similar to the *fu, lu* of madrigals.

They bore him barefaced on the bier;
Hey non *nonny, nonny, hey nonny.* Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5, 166.

2. A whim. [Prov. Eng.]

nonny (non'i), *n.* [Cf. *nunny*.] A ninny; a simpleton.

non-obedience (non-ŏ-bē-di-ens), *n.* Neglect of obedience.

non-observance (non-ŏ-zēr'vāns), *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfill.

non obstante (non-ŏ-bstan'te), [*L.*: *non*, not; *obstante*, abl. of *obstante*], *ppr.* of *obstante*, stand in the way, oppose; see *obstacle*.] Notwithstanding; in opposition to what has been stated or admitted or is to be stated or admitted. The most common use of the words is to denote a clause, formerly frequent in English statutes and letters patent, importing a license from the sovereign to do a thing which at common law might be lawfully done, but being restrained by act of Parliament could not be done without such license. *Non obstante veredicto*, a judgment sometimes entered by order of the court for the plaintiff notwithstanding the verdict for the defendant, or vice versa. See *judgment*.

nonogenarian, *a.* and *n.* See *nonagenarian*.

non-oscine (non-ŏs'in), *a.* Not oscine; not belonging to the *Oscines*, or not conforming to normal oscine characters.

nonpareil, *a.* See *unpareil*.

Non-pallata (non-pal-ta'tā), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*: *non*, + *Pallata*.] A suborder of opisthobranchiate euthyneural gastropods having no mantle-flap nor shell in the adult; contrasted with *Pallata*; synonymous with *Nudibranchiata*.

nonpareil (non-pa-rel'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *nonparell*; = *Sp.* *nonparell*, *n.*; *C.F.* *unpareil*, *unparell*, not equal (fem. *nonpareille*, a kind of type, ribbon, pear, etc.), *C.F.* *non*, not (see *non*), + *pareil*, equal; see *pareil*.] *I. a.* Having no equal; peerless.

The most *nonpareil* beauty of the world, beautiful knowledge, standth unregarded, or clustered up in mere speculation. Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People.

II. n. A person or thing of peerless excellence; a nonentity; something regarded as unique in its kind.

O, such love
Could be but recompensed, though you were crown'd
The *nonpareil* of beauty! Shak., T. N., i. 1, 373.

The paragon, the *nonpareil*
Of Seville, the most wealthy mine of Spain
For beauty and perfection.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, III, 2.

Specifically.—(a) In ornith.: (1) The painted finch or painted bunting, *Passerinus or Cyanopopaea cyra*, so called from its beauty. The top and sides of the head and neck are rich blue, the back golden-green, the rump and under parts vermilion-red. The female is greenish above, yellowish below. The bird is about 5½ inches long, and common in the South Atlantic and Gulf states, especially Louisiana, where it is sometimes called *pape* or *pope*. It is a near relative of the indigo bird and the lazuli finch. Also called *uncomparable*.

A *nonpareil* hidden in the branches sat whistling plaintively to its mate. P. R. Goulting, Young Marooners, xxxvi.

(2) The rose or rosella parakeet, *Platycercus eximius*: so called from its beauty. See cut under *rosella*. (b) In conch., a gastropod of the genus *Flasidia*. (c) In printing, a size of type, forming about 12 lines to the inch. In the American system of sizes it is intermediate between a million (larger) and agate (smaller). In the English system it is between the sizes emerald (larger) and ruby (smaller). (The type of this paragraph is *nonpareil*.)

non-payment (non-pā'ment), *n.* Neglect or failure of payment.

non-performance (non-pēr-fōr'māns), *n.* A failure or neglect to perform.

They were justly charged with an actual *non-performance* of what the law requires. South.

non-placental (non-plā-sen'tal), *a.* Not having a placenta; aplacental, as the marsupials and monotremes. See *aplacental*.

nonplus (non'plus), *n.* [*L.* *non plus*, not more; *non*, not; *plus*, more; see *non* and *plus*.] A state in which one is unable to proceed or decide; a state of perplexity; a puzzled condition; inability to say or do more; puzzle; usually in the phrase *at or to a nonplus*.

If *perdit am Latin*: He was there gravelled, plunged, or at a *Non plus*, he knew not what to make of or what to say unto it. Colgrace.

If he chance to be at a *nonplus*, he may help himself with his beard and handkerchief. Shuteau, Love Tricks, III, 5.

They could not if they would, undertake such a business, without danger of being questioned upon their lives the next parliament. This did put the lords to a great *nonplus*. Court and Times of Charles I., I, 118.

nonplus (non'plus), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *non-plussed*, *ppr.* *nonplussing*. [*C.F.* *nonplus*, *n.*] To perplex; puzzle; confound; put to a standstill; stop by embarrassment.

Now *non plus*, if to re-inforce thy Camp
Thou fly for succour to thine Ajary Camp
Sulvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Ark.

In the Becket correspondence the reader is often *non-plussed* by finding a provoking eclestia, which marks the point at which the gospel, or even the serious news, was expunged by the editor. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 128.

non possumus (non-pow'sū-mus), [*L.*, we cannot; *non*, not; *possumus*, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *posse*, can.] A plea of inability (to consider or do something); as, he simply interposed a *non possumus*; a pupal *non possumus*.

non-power (non-pow'ər), *n.* [*ME.* *nonpower*, *nonpower*, *C.F.* *nonpouir*, *nonpouir*, lack of power, *C.F.* *non*, not, + *pouir*, etc., power; see *power*.] Lack of power; impotence.

And nat of the *nonpower* of god that he nysful of myghte. Piers Plowman (C), xx, 292.

Upon thilke side that power fayeth which that make th folk byzful, right on that same side *nonpower* encreth undyrneath that maketh hem wretched. Chaucer, Boethius, III, prose v.

non-professional (non-prō-fesh'ŋn-əl), *a.* 1. Not belonging to a profession; not done by or proceeding from professional men.—2. Hence, not proper to be done by a member of the profession concerned; unprofessional.

non-prodient (non-prō-fesh'ent), *n.* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit.

non pros. (non pros). An abbreviation of *non prosecutor*; sometimes used as a verb: to fail to prosecute; let drop; said of a suit.

non prosecutor (non-prō-sek-witer), [*L.*, he does not prosecute; *non*, not; *prosecutor*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *prosequi*, follow up, prosecute; see *prosecute*.] In law, a common-law judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not prosecute his action.

non-recurrent (non-rē-kūr'ent), *a.* 1. Not occurring again.—2. Not turning back; as, the recurrent and *non-recurrent* branches of the pneumogastric nerve.

non-recurring (non-rē-ker'ing), *a.* Non-recurrent.

non-regardance (non-rē-gār'dāns), *n.* Want of due regard; slight; disregard. Shak., T. N., v. 1, 124.

non-regent (non-rē'jēnt), *n.* In a medieval university, a master of arts whose regency has ceased.—House of non-regents. See *Acad.*

non-residence (non-rēz'i-dēns), *n.* 1. The fact of not residing or having one's abode within a particular jurisdiction: as, *non-residence* stands in the way of his appointment.—2. Failure to reside where official duties require one to reside; a residing away from the place in which one is required by law or the duties of his office or station to reside, as a clergyman's living away from his pastorate or charge, or a landlord's not living on his own estate or in his own country, etc.

Hating that they who have preach'd out Bishops, Prelates, and Canonists, should, in what serves their own ends, retain their full Opinions, their Pharisaical Leven, their Avarice, and closely, their Ambition, their Parallities, their *Non-residence*, their odious Fees. Milton, Touching Heresies.

If the character of persons chosen into the Church had been regarded, there would be fewer complaints of *non-residence*. S. G.

non-resident (non-rēz'i-dēnt), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* 1. Not residing within the jurisdiction.—2. Not residing on one's own estate, in one's pastorate, or in one's proper place; as, a *non-resident* clergyman or land-owner.

II. n. 1. One who does not reside within the jurisdiction.—2. One who does not reside on his own lands or in the place where his official duties require, as a clergyman who lives away from his cure.

As soon as the Bishops, and those Clergymen whom they daily inveighed against, and branded with the odious Names of Pluralists and *Non-residents*, were taken out of their way, they presently jump, some into two, some into three of their best Benefices. Milton, Answer to Salmasius, I, 22.

There are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who . . . can be termed *non-residents*. Nicoll, Against the Bishops.

non-resistance (non-rē-zis'tāns), *n.* The absence of resistance; passive obedience; submission to authority, even if unjustly exercised, without physical opposition. In English history, this principle was strenuously upheld by many of the Tory and High-church party about the end of the seventeenth century.

The slavish principles of passive obedience and *non-resistance*, which had skulked perhaps in some old homely before King James the first. Didingbrooke, Parties, viii.

The church might be awed or cajoled into any practical acceptance of its favourite doctrine of *non-resistance*. C. Knight.

non-resistant (non-rē-zis'tānt), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression; passively obedient.

This is that (Edipus whose wisdom can reconcile inconsistent opposites, and teach passive obedience and *non-resistant* principles to despotic government, and to fly in the face of sovereign authority. Aristophanes.

II. n. 1. One who maintains that no resistance should be made to sovereign authority, even when unjustly exercised.—2. One who holds that violence should never be resisted by force.

non-resisting (non-rē-zis'ting), *a.* Making no resistance; offering no obstruction; as, a *non-resisting* medium.

Non-ruminantia (non-rō-mi-nān'shi-ā), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, *non* + *ruminantia*.] Those artiodactyl quadrupeds which do not chew the cud, as swine and hippopotamuses.

non-sane (non-sān'), *a.* Unsound; not perfect; as, a person of *non-sane* memory. Blackstone.

nonsense (non'sens), *n.* [*C.F.* *non* + *sens*.] 1. Not sense; that which makes no sense or is lacking in sense; language or words without meaning, or conveying absurd or ridiculous ideas; absurd talk or senseless actions.

Away with it rather, because it will be hardly supply'd with a more unprofitable *nonsense* than is in some passages of it to be seen. Milton, Animadversions.

I try'd if Books would cure my Love, but found Love made them *Nonsense* all. Cowley, The Mistress, The Incurable.

If a Man must endure the noise of Words without Sense, I think the Women have more Musical Voices, and become *Nonsense* better. Congreve, Double-Dealer, I, 1.

None but a man of extraordinary talents can write *fast-rate nonsense*. De Quinoy, Secret Societies, I.

2. Trifles; things of no importance.

What royal *Nonsense* is a Diadem Abroad, for One who's met at home supreme! J. Remondet, Pyrrhus, v, 1.

You sham stuff, there is an end of you—you must pack off, along with plenty of other *nonsense*. W. Black.

= *Syn.* Folly, stuff, twaddle, balderdash.

non-sense-name (non'sens-nām), *n.* A name having no meaning in itself; a "made" word having no etymology. The number of such words in zoology is very considerable, since many animals have

named numerous arbitrary new combinations of letters as names of powers which must be adopted according to accepted rules of nomenclature. Anagrams, as *Parade from Alamo*, and *Wishes from London*, are a class of nonsense-anagrams, though they have a sort of etymology.

nonsense-verse (non-sen-sen-*ver*'saz), *n. pl.* Verses made by taking any words which may occur without reference to forming any connected sense—correct meter, pleasing rhythm, or a grotesque effect being all that is aimed at. In English schools Latin verse-composition often begins with nonsense verses, the object being to familiarize the pupil with the quantity of syllables and the metrical forms on their mechanical side before aiming at expression of thought.

nonsensical (non-sen-si-kal'), *a.* [Irreg. < *nonsense* + *-ical*.] Of the nature of nonsense; having no sense; unmeaning; absurd; foolish.

This was the second time we had been left together by a parcel of nonsensical contingencies.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 27.

nonsensicality (non-sen-si-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*< nonsensical* + *-ity*.] The quality of being nonsensical or without sense or meaning.

nonsensically (non-sen-si-kal-i), *adv.* In a nonsensical manner; absurdly; without meaning.

nonsensicalness (non-sen-si-kal-ness), *n.* Lack of meaning; absurdity; that which conveys no proper ideas.

non-sensitive (non-sen-si-tiv'), *a. and n.* I. *a.* 1. Not sensitive; not keenly alive to impressions from external objects.—2. Wanting sense or perception.

II. *n.* One having no sense or perception.

Undoubtedly, whatever we preach of contentedness in want, no precepts can so gain upon nature as to make her a non-sensitive.

Feltham, Resolves, l. 14.

non seq. An abbreviation of Latin *non sequitur*.
non sequitur (non sek-'wi-tér), [*L.*, it does not follow: *non*, not; *sequitur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sequi*, follow: see *sequitur*, *sequent*.] In *law* or *logic*, an inference or a conclusion which does not follow from the premises.—*Fallacy of non sequitur*. See *fallacies in things* (4), under *fallacy*.

non-sexual (non-sek-'su-al'), *a.* 1. Having no sex; sexless; asexual.—2. Done by or characteristic of sexless animals; as, the non-sexual conjugation of protozoans.

non-society (non-so-si-'e-ti), *a.* Not belonging to or connected with a society; specifically applied to a workman who is not a member of a trades-society or trades-union, or to an establishment in which such men are employed; as, a non-society man; a non-society workshop.

non-striated (non-strí-'á-ted'), *a.* Not striate; unstriped, as muscular fiber. See *fiber*.

nonsubstantialism (non-sub-'stan-'sá-l-izm'), *n.* The denial of substantial existence to phenomena; nihilism.

nonsubstantialist (non-sub-'stan-'shul-ist'), *n.* A believer in nonsubstantialism.

Philosophers, as they affirm or deny the authority of consciousness in ascertaining a substratum or substance to the manifestations of the ego and non-ego, are divided into realists or substantialists and nihilists or nonsubstantialists.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xvi.

non-sucht (non-'such'), *n.* See *non-such*.
non-suctor (non-suk-'tór-ri-á), *n. pl.* [*NI*... < *non* + *Suctor*.] Those tentaculiferous infusorians which are not suctorial, having filiform prehensile tentacles not provided with suckers.

nonsuit (non-'sút'), *n.* [*< OF. non suit* (< *L. non sequitur*), he does not follow: *non*, not; *suit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sequi*, < *L. sequi*, follow: see *non* and *suit*.] 1. A judgment or decision against a plaintiff when he fails to show a cause of action at the trial; now often called *dismissal of complaint*. See *calling of the plaintiff answer*. The chief characteristic of this judgment is that it does not usually bar a new action on the same matter.

2. A judgment ordered for neglect to prosecute; a non pros.

nonsuit (non-'sút'), *r. t.* [*< nonsuit, n.*] In *law*, to subject to a nonsuit; deprive of the benefit of a legal process, owing to failure to appear in court when called upon, or to prove a case.

This joy, when God speaks peace to the soul, . . . overcomes the world, conquers the devil, and makes a man keep his term all his life.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, l. 36.

Is it too much to tell the proponent of this project that he shall make out his necessity, or he shall be nonsuited on his own case?

R. Chouteau, Addresses, p. 455.

nonsuit (non-'sút'), *a.* [*< OF. non suit*: see *non-suit, n.*] Nonsuited.

If either party neglects to put in his declaration, plea, replication, rejoinder, and the like, within the times allotted by the standing rules of the court, the plaintiff, if the defendant be not to be nonsuited, or not to follow and permit his complaint, and shall keep the record of his case.

Blackstone, Comm., III. xxi.

non-surety (non-shúr-'ti), *n.* Absence of surety; want of safety; insecurity.

non tenet (non ten-'t-ét'), [*L.*, he did not hold: *non*, not; *tenet*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *tenere*, hold.] In *law*, a plea in bar to replevin to avowry for arrears of rent, that the plaintiff did not hold in manner and form as the avowry alleged. *Wharton*.

non-tenure (non-ten-'úr), *n.* In *law*, an obsolete plea in bar to a real action, by saying that he (the defendant) held not the land mentioned in the plaintiff's count or declaration, or at least some part thereof. *Wharton*.

non-term (non-'tér-m), *n.* In *law*, a vacation between two terms of a court.

nontronite (non-'trí-nít'), *n.* [*< Nontron* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] Hydrated silicate of iron; a variety of chloropal occurring in small yellow nodules embedded in an ore of manganese. It is found in France in the arrondissement of Nontron, department of Dordogne.

non-union (non-'ú-ni-un), *a.* Not belonging to a trades-union; as, a non-union man.

nonuplet (non-'ú-plet'), *n.* [*< F. nonuple* (< *L. nonus*, ninth (see *nonus*), *nonus*), + *-uple* as in *duplet*, *quadruplet* + *-et*.] In *music*, a group of nine notes intended to take the place of six or eight.

non-usager (non-'ú-sá-j-ér), *n.* One of those nonjurors who opposed the revival of the forms in the administration of the communion known as *the usages*. See *usager*.

non-usance (non-'ú-zans), *n.* Neglect of use. *Sir T. Browne*.

non-user (non-'ú-zér), *n.* In *law*: (a) Neglect or omission to use an easement or other right; as, the non-user of a corporate franchise. (b) Neglect of official duty; default of performing the duties and services required of an officer.

An officer, either public or private, may be forfeited by his user or non-user.

Blackstone, Com., II. x.

non-viable (non-ví-'á-bil'), *a.* Not viable; applied to a fetus too young to maintain independent life.

noodle (nú-'dl'), *n.* [Origin obscure: cf. *noddly*.] A simploton. [*Colloq.*]

The whole of these fallacies may be gathered together in a little oration, which we will denominate the *noodle's oration*. *Sydney Smith, Review of Bentham on Fallacies*.

noodle (nú-'dl'), *n.* [Usually or always in plural, *noodles* (= *F. nouilles*), < *G. nudel*, macaroni, vermicelli; origin obscure.] Dough formed into long and thin narrow strips, or, sometimes, into other shapes, dried, and used in soup.

noodledom (nú-'dl-dum'), *n.* [*< noodle* + *-dom*.] The region of simplotons; noodles or simplotons collectively.

noodle-soup (nú-'dl-sóp'), *n.* [*< noodle* + *soup*.] Soup prepared from meat-stock with noodles.

noogenesis (nó-'oj-'e-nizm'), *n.* [*< Gr. nóos*, mind (see *noos*), + *gênos*, race, stock, family: see *genus*.] That which is generated or originated in the mind; a fact, theory, deduction, etc., springing from the mind.

But we are compelled, in order to save circumlocution to coin a word to express those facts which spring from Mind, whether, as to moral philosophy, purely metaphysical, or, as in natural philosophy, generated by Mind from Matter, by Reason from Experience. Such facts we could best call *noogeneses* (nóos, mens, cogitatio, and *gênos*, natus, progenies); therein including all mental offspring of deductions, whether called hypotheses, theories, systems, sciences, axioms, aphorisms, etc.

Eden Warwick, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 274.

nook (núk'), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *noek*; < *ME. noke*, *nuk*, *nok*; < *Ir. Gael. níoc*, a corner, nook.] 1. A corner. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

In every hand he took a nook
(Of that great leather wall [mural bag].)

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 20)

2. A narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies; a recess; a secluded retreat.

Safely in harbour

In the king's ship; in the deep nook, where once
Thou hadst set me up

Shak., *Tempest*, I. 2. 227

This dark sequester'd nook.

Milton, Comm., l. 500.

Thou shalt live with me,
Retired in some solitary nook,
The comfort of my age.

Beau and Fl. Laws of Candy, II. 1.

For many a lein nook in many a brow house has been offered to my linny Willie.

Scott, Redgauntlet, letter x.

There is scarcely a nook of our ancient and medieval history which the Germans are not now exploring.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 62.

Nook of land, a lot, piece, or parcel of land; the quarter of a yard-land. *Balliol*. [Rare.]

Nook (núk'), *v. i.* [*< nook, n.*] To betake one's self to a recess or corner; ensconce one's self. [Rare.]

nooning
Heng. Shall the ambassador be in one place?
O'er. No; wait thou yonder.

Middleton and De Witt, Boaring Girl, III. 2.

nook-shottent (nuk-'shot-'n), *a.* Having many nooks and corners; having a coast indented with gulfs, bays, friths, etc.

I will sell my dukedom,
To buy a shobbery and a dirty farm
In that nook-shotted tale of Albion.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, III. 2. 14.

nooky (núk-'i), *a.* [*< nook* + *-y*.] Being a nook; nook-like; full of nooks.

John has placed herself in a little nooky recess by an open window.

R. Broughton, Joan, xxi.

noological (nó-'oj-'i-kal'), *a.* [*< noology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to noology. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

noologist (nó-'oj-'i-jist'), *n.* [*< noology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in noology.

noology (nó-'oj-'i-jí), *n.* [*< Gr. nóos*, Attic *nóos*, the mind, the understanding (see *noos*), + *lógos*, < *lógos*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the understanding. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

noon (nún'), *n. and a.* [*< ME. noon*; *noon*, *nowon*, *noyne*, *non*, < *AS. nōn*, *noon*, *noones* (service), = *OS. nōn*, *noon*, *nonn* = *D. noon* = *MLG. none* = *OHG. nōna*, *Mitt. none* = *Isael. non*, *noones*, = *F. none* = *Sp. Ig. It. aqua*, < *L. nona*, the ninth hour of the day, lit. ninth (see *hora*, hour), fem. of *nonus*, ninth; see *nonus*.] Applied orig. to the ninth hour, and later to the service then performed (noones), it came to mean loosely 'midday,' and, in exact use, 'twelve o'clock.' I. *n.* 1. The ninth hour of the day according to Roman and ecclesiastical reckoning, namely the ninth hour from sunrise, or the middle hour between midday and sunset—that is, about 3 p. m.; later, the ecclesiastical hour of noones, at any time from midday till the ninth hour.—2. Midday; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock in the daytime.

The begone in Chyvat the hyle above,
Velly on a Monyn day:

Be that it drew to the owate off none

A hundred fat barbed deer they lay.

Ancient Ballad of Chevy Chase, Percy's *Reliques*, p. 58.

And hit myhede by the noon and with Noodels lete mette,
That stroude me foule and foulour me calde.

Piers Plowman (C), xlii. c.

Passion Sunday, the xlii day of Marche, shewte none,
I departed from Farys.

Turkington, Memoirs of Eng. Travell, p. 2.

Who loves not more the night of June

Than dull December's gloomy noon?

Scott, Marmion, v. lnt.

3. The middle or culminating point of any course; the time of greatest brilliancy or power; the prime.

I walk unseen
On the dry smooth shaven green,
To behold the wandering moon

Riding near her highest noon.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 66.

4. *pl.* The noonday meal. Compare *nonna*.
Piers Plowman. Apparent or real noon. See *apparent*. Mean noon. See *mean*. Noon of night, midnight.

Full before him at the noon of night
(The moon was up, and shod a gleamy light)
He saw a quire of ladies.

Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 212.

II. *a.* Meridional. Young.

noon (nún'), *v. t.* [*< noon*, *n.*] To rest at noon or during the warm part of the day.

The third day of the journey the party nooned by the river Jabok.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 450.

noon², *a. and pron.* A Middle English form of *noon*.

noonday (nún-'da), *n. and a.* [*< noon* + *day*.] 1. *n.* Midday; twelve o'clock in the day.

And yesterday the bird of night did sit
Even at noon-day upon the market place.

Shak., *J. C.*, I. 2. 27

II. *a.* Pertaining to midday; meridional; as, the noonday heat.

Mean-draped live oaks, their noonday shadows a hush
And feet were warm

The Century, XXXV, 2

noon-flower (non-'flou-'er), *n.* The goat's-beard *Tragopogon pratensis*. Also *noontide* and *noon-day-flower*. See *go-to-bed-at-noon*.

nooning (nú-'ning'), *n.* [*< noon* + *-ing*.] He pence at noon; rest at noon or during the heat of the day; sometimes, a repast at noon.

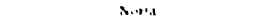
Is this none pleasant to you than the whir
Of new-lark, and her sweet roadelay,
On twitter of little bird-fares, as you take
Your nooning in the shade of bush and brake?

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingworth

The men that mend our village ways,
Vexing Macadam's ghost with piousd slake,
Their nooning take.

Lowell, Under the Willow

Waltney, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 771.



2. In *biol.*, a typical structural unit; a type.

Every living creature is formed in an egg, and grows up according to a pattern and a mode of development common to its type, and of these embryonic norms there are but four. *Agassiz.*

norma (nôr'mă), *n.*; pl. **normae** (-mê). [*L.*: see **norm**.] 1. A rule, measure, or norm.

There is no uniformity, no *norma*, principle, or rule, perceptible in the distribution of the primeval natural agents through the universe. *J. S. Mill.*

2. A square for measuring right angles, used by carpenters, masons, and other artificers to make their work rectangular.—**3.** A pattern; a gage; a templet; a model. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** [*cap.*] The Square, a small southern constellation, introduced by Lacaille in the middle of the eighteenth century, between Vulpes and Ara. It was at first called *Norma et regula*; but the name is now abridged.—**Norma verticalis**, a line drawn from above perpendicular to the horizontal plane of the skull.

normal (nôr'mal), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *Sp.* *Pg.* *norm* = *It.* *normale*, < *L.* *normalis*, according to the carpenter's square or rule, < *norma*, a carpenter's square, a rule, a pattern; see **norm**.] **1.** *a.* 1. According to a rule, principle, or norm; conforming to established law, order, habit, or usage; conforming with a certain type or standard; not abnormal; regular; natural.

The deviations from the normal type of decayable line would not justify us in concluding that it (rhythmic cadence) was disregarded. *Hallow.*

Class affords us an instance in which the dispersion of colour thus obtained is normal: that is, in the order of wave-lengths. *J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal.*, p. 32

Headship of the conquering chief has been a normal accompaniment of that political integration without which any high degree of social evolution would probably have been impossible. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, § 492.

2. Serving to fix a standard; intended to set the standard; as, a normal school (see below).—**3.** In *music*, standard or typical; as, normal pitch or tone, a pitch or tone of absolute acoustical value, which is used as a standard of comparison. See *key*, 7, and *natural key* (under *key*).—**4.** In *geom.*, perpendicular: noting the position of a straight line drawn at right angles to the tangent-line of a curve, or to the tangent-plane of a surface, at the point of contact. The section of a surface by a plane containing a normal drawn from any point is called the *normal section* at that point. **Diapason normal**. See *diapason*. **Normal angle**, in *crystal*, the angle between the normals to two poles of two planes of a crystal. It is the supplement of the actual interfacial angle. **Normal equation**, function, pitch, price, etc. See the nouns. **Normal school**, a school in which teachers are instructed in the principles of their profession and trained in the practice of it, a training-college for teachers. **Syn.** 1. *Regular*, *Ordinary*, *Normal*. That which is regular conforms to rule or habit, and is opposed to that which is irregular, fitful, or exceptional. That which is ordinary is of the usual sort and excites no surprise; it is opposed to the uncommon or the extraordinary. That which is normal conforms to or may be figuratively viewed as conforming to nature or the prime plan of its own constitution, as, the normal action of the heart; the normal operation of social influences, the normal state of the market.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, a perpendicular; the straight line drawn from any point in a curve in its plane at right angles to the tangent at that point; or the straight line drawn from any point in a surface at right angles to the tangent-plane at that point. See *cut* under *bi-normal*.

***normalcy** (nôr'mal-si), *n.* [*<* **normal** + *-cy*.] In *geom.*, the state or fact of being normal. [*Rare*.]

The co-ordinates of the point of contact, and *normalcy*. *Davies and Peck, Math. Dict. (Encyc. Dict.)*

Normales (nôr-mă'lez), *n.* pl. [*NL.* pl. of *L.* *normalis*, normal; see *norm*.] 1. In *Garrod's* and *Forbes's* classification of birds, a division of *Passeres* including all *Oscines* or *Acrocoraciids* excepting the genera *Ardea* and *Morone*, which are *Abnormales*.—**2.** One of several groups of macrurous crustaceans, exhibiting normal or typical structural characteristics.

normality (nôr-mal'i-ti), *n.* [*<* **normal** + *-ity*.] 1. The character or state of being normal, or in accord with a rule or standard.

In a condition of positive normality or rightfulness. *Proc. Works* (ed. 1904), II, 153.

2. In *geom.*, the property of being normal; normality.

normalization (nôr'mal-i-ză'shon), *n.* [*<* **normal** + *-ization*.] The act or process of making normal; in *biol.*, any process by which modified or morphologically abnormal for- and relations may be reduced, either actually or ideally, to their known primitive and presumed normal conditions; morphological rectification.

normalize (nôr'mal-iz), *v.* *t.*; pret. and pp. **normalized**, ppr. **normalizing**. [*<* **normal** + *-ize*.] To render normal; reduce to a standard; cause to conform to a standard.

For reasons which will appear in the preface, a *normalized* text, differing from any yet in use among P. G. (Pennsylvania German) writers, has been adopted. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX, 179.

normally (nôr'mal-i), *adv.* 1. As a rule; regularly; according to a rule, general custom, etc.

Mucous surfaces, normally kept covered, become skin-like if exposed to the air. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol.*, § 206.

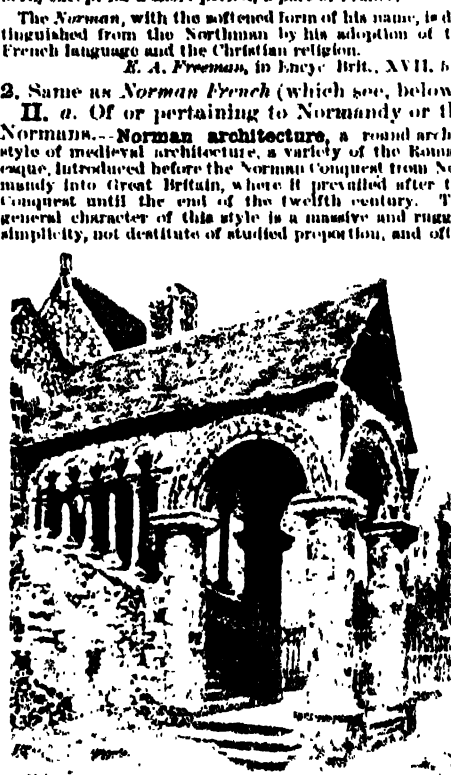
2. In a normal manner; having the usual form, position, etc.; as, organs normally situated.

Norman (nôr'man), *n.* and *a.* [*<* *ME.* *Norman* = *D.* *Noorman* = *G.* *Normanne*, < *OF.* *Norman*, *Normand*, < *Dan.* *Normand* = *Sw.* *Norman* = *Icel.* *Northmaðr*, *Northman*; see *Northman*.] **1.** *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Normandy, a duchy and later a province of northern France bordering on the English Channel; a member of that branch of the Northmen or Scandinavians who in the beginning of the tenth century settled in northern France and founded the duchy of Normandy. They adopted to a large extent the customs and language of the French. In the eleventh century their duke conquered England (see *Norman Conquest*), and about the same time Norman adventurers established themselves in southern Italy and Sicily. Since the reign of John (1199-1216) the duchy of Normandy has been, except for a short period, a part of France.

The *Norman*, with the softened form of his name, is distinguished from the *Northman* by his adoption of the French language and the Christian religion. *E. A. Freeman, in Encyc. Brit.*, XVII, 500.

2. Same as *Norman French* (which see, below).

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Normandy or the Normans.—**Norman architecture**, a round arched style of medieval architecture, a variety of the Romanesque, introduced before the Norman Conquest from Normandy into Great Britain, where it prevailed after the Conquest until the end of the twelfth century. The general character of this style is a massive and rugged simplicity, not destitute of studied proportion, and often



Norman Church and Stairway in the town of Caen, France (see *cut*).

with the grandeur attendant upon great size and solidity. The more specific characteristics are: churches cruciform with apse and apsidal chapels, and a great tower rising from the intersection of nave and transept; vaults plain and semi-cylindrical; doorways, the glory of the style, deeply recessed, often with rich moldings covered with surface sculpture, sometimes continuous around both jamb and arch, but more usually springing from a series of shafts, with plain or enriched capitals; windows small, round-headed, placed high in the wall, and opening inward with a wide splay; piers massive, cylindrical, octagonal, square, or with engaged shafts; capitals cushion, bell, or lily-shaped, sometimes plain, more frequently sculptured in fanciful forms or in a reminiscence of the Corinthian or Ionic; buttresses broad, with but small projection; walls frequently decorated with bands of arcades of which the arches are single or interlaced. Toward the close of the twelfth century the style became much modified. The arches began to assume the pointed form, the vaults to be groin-vaulted or formed by the intersection of two subsidiary vaults at right angles; the piers, walls, etc., to become less heavy; the towers to be developed into spires; and the style, having assumed in every particular a more delicate and refined character, passed gradually into a new style, the early pointed. Besides ecclesiastical buildings, the Normans reared many noble and powerful fortresses and castellated structures, the best remaining specimen of which in England is the White Tower of Keep of the Tower of London.—**Norman Conquest**, or simply *the Conquest*, in *Eng. hist.* the conquest of England by William, Duke of Normandy (William the Conqueror). It was begun by and is usually dated from his victory at Bosham (Hastings), in 1066. The leading results were the

downtail of the native English dynasty, the union of England, Normandy, etc., for a time under one sovereignty, and the introduction into England of Norman-French customs, language, etc.—**Norman embroidery**, a kind of embroidery consisting of crewel-work which is picked out or heightened by other embroidery stitches. *Dict. of Needlework.* **Norman French**, a form of French spoken by the Normans, which became upon the Conquest the official language of the court and of legal procedure, undergoing in England a further development (Anglo-French), until its final absorption in English. (See *English*, 2.) **Norman French** was the language of legal procedure until the reign of Edward III. Many isolated phrases and formulas in this language (Law French) remain unassimilated in archaic use.—**Norman thrush**. See *thrush*.

norman (nôr'man), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] **Naut.**: (a) A short, heavy iron pin put into a hole in the windlass or lifts, to keep the chain-cable in place while veering. (b) A pin through the rudder-head.

Normandy cress. See *cress*.

Normanize (nôr'man-iz), *v.* *t.*; pret. and pp. **Normanized**, ppr. **Normanizing**. [*<* **Norman** + *-ize*.] To make Norman or like the Normans; give a Norman character to.

Had the *Normanizing* schemes of the Conqueror been carried out, the ancient freedom would have been undiminished rather than overthrown. *Keble, Hist.*, VIII, 229.

normative (nôr'ma-tiv), *a.* [*<* *L.* *normare*, *pnormatus*, set by the square, < *norma*, a square, *norm*; see **norm**.] Establishing or setting up a norm, or standard which ought to be conformed to.

The third assumption is that there are *normative* laws of reason, through which all that is real is knowable, and all that is willed is good.

O. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 188.

This [Firstly] Code, incorporated in the Pentateuch and forming the *normative* part of its legislation, became the definitive Mosaic law. *Keble, Hist.*, XVIII, 514.

There can be no doubt that logic, conceived as the normative science of subjective thought, has a place and function of its own. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX, 444.

Normative law. See *law*.

norm (nôr'm), *v.* [*ME.* *normen*, *nurmen*, < *AE.* *normian*, *normian*, also *normian* (see *OE.* *normian*, *normian*, *normian*), mourn, grieve, be sad, complain, lament; cf. *gnorn*, also *gnorn*, sadness, sorrow, *gnora*, sad, sorrowful, *gnornung*, *gnornung*, mourning, lamentation. The form of the root is uncertain. For the development of the later senses (for which no other explanation appears), cf. *moan*, 'moan,' 'complain,' also 'speak,' 'tell,' a var. of *moan*.] **I.** *intrans.* To mourn; complain.

Ande they thay drunken, & dalten, & demed oft nwe, To *norme* on the same note, on newe gages quen. *Sir Iamund and the Green Knight* (E. K. T. S.), I, 1000.

II. *trans.* 1. To say; speak; tell.

Another mayed also & *normed* this sawe. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II, 66.

2. To call.

How *norme* ye yowre ryght nome, & thewe ye more? *Sir Iamund and the Green Knight* (E. K. T. S.), I, 2443.

Norn (nôr'm), *n.* [= *G.* *Norne* (*NL.* *Norna*); < *Icel.* *norn* = *Sw.* *norma* = *Dan.* *norme*, a *Norn* (see *def.*)] In *Scand. myth.*, one of the three Fates, whose decrees were irrevocable. They were represented as three young women, named respectively Urd, Verdandi, and Skuld. There were numerous inferior Norns, every individual having one who determined his fate.

Norremberg doubler. See *doubler*.

Norroy (nôr'oi), *n.* [*<* *AF.* *norroy*, < *nord*, north, + *roy*, king; see *roy*.] The title of the third of the three English kings-at-arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent. See *king-at-arms*.

norroy, *n.* A variant of *nurry*.

Norse (nôr's), *a.* and *n.* [*<* A reduced form of **Norsk*, < *Icel.* *Norskr* = *Norw.* *Sw.* *Dan.* *Norsk*, Norwegian or Icelandic, lit. (like *Sw.* *Dan.* *nordisk* = *G.* *nordisch* = *D.* *nordisch*), of the north, < *north*, north, + *-sk* = *I.* *-isk*; see *north* and *-isk*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the North—that is, to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and their dependencies, including Iceland, etc., comprehended under the name of Scandinavia; pertaining to the language of Scandinavia.

II. *n.* The language of the North—that is, of Norway, Iceland, etc., specifically (as *Old Norwegian*, practically identical with *Old Icelandic*, and called especially *Old Norse*, *Old Icelandic* generally called, as in this dictionary, simply *Icelandic* except when distinguished from modern Icelandic, represents the ancient Scandinavian tongue. *Old Norwegian*, as distinguished in some particulars from the language as developed in Iceland, see *Modern Norwegian*.

Norseman (nôr's-man), *n.*; pl. **Norsemen** (-men). A native of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman.

Norsk (nôr'sk), *a.* Norse.

norcery, *n.* [*ME.*: see *nurture*.] Education. *His norcery*. *Chaucer, Reeve's Tale*, I, 47.

north (nôth), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. north, northe, n., north (see. north as adv.), < AS. north, adv., orig. the acc. or dat. (locative) of the noun, used adverbially (never otherwise as a noun, and never as an adj., except in compar. northra, northerra, superl. northmost, the form north, as an adj., given in the dictionaries being simply the adv. (north or northan) alone or in comp., to the north, in the north, north; in comp. north-, a quasi-adj., as north-dak, the northern region, the north, etc. (< E. north, a.); = OFries. north, nord = D. noord = Mlt. nort, nort, Lat. nord = OHG. nord, nort, G. nord = Icel. norðr = Sw. Dan. nord, north; as a noun, in other than adverbial uses, developed from the older adverbial uses (cf. F. nord = Sp. N. norte, from the E.); (1) AS. north = OS. north = OFries. north, nord = D. noord = Sw. norr = Dan. nord, adv., to the north, in the north, north; (2) AS. northan = Mlt. norden = OHG. nordana, nordene, Mlt. norden = Icel. norðana = Sw. nordan, adv., prop. 'from the north,' but in Mlt. and MltG. also 'in the north, north'; hence the noun, D. noorden = Mlt. norden, norden = OHG. norden, Mlt. G. norden = Dan. norden, the north (cf. also northerly, northern, etc.); root unknown. The Gr. *νότος*, below, and the Umbrian *norro*, to the left, are phonetically near to the Teut. word, but no proof of connection exists.] *I. n.* 1. That one of the cardinal points which is on the right hand when one faces in the direction of the setting sun (west); that intersection of the horizon with the meridian which is on the right hand when one is in this position.*

Send danger from the east into the west,
No honour cross it from the north to south.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., 1.3. 186.

2. A region, tract, or country, or a part of such, lying toward the north pole from some other region or point of reckoning.

More uneven and unwelcome now
Came from the north. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., 1.1. 51.*

The false North displays
Her broken league to lisp their serpent wings.
Milton, Sonnets, x

Specifically—3. [*cap.*] With the definite article: In U. S. hist. and politics, those States and Territories which lie north of Maryland, the Ohio river, and Missouri.

The Northern man who set up his family altar at the South stood, by natural and almost necessary synecdoche, for the North. *Touss., Fool's Errand, xviii.*

4. The north wind.

No, I will speak as liberal as the north.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 220.

The stream is fleet the north breathes steadily
Beneath the stars. *Shelley, Revolt of Islam, viii. 1.*

5. Eccles., the side of a church that is on the left hand of one who faces the altar or high altar. See east, 1. Magnetic north. See magnetic.

II. a. 1. Being in the north; northern.

Tho that noble haugen the some and sitten in the north half.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 60.

If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; she would infect to the north star. *Shak., Much Ado, II. 1. 258.*

2. Eccles., situated at or near that side of a church which is to the left of one facing the altar or high altar. Abbreviated *N.* North dial. See dial. — North end of an altar, the end of an altar at the left hand of the priest as he stands facing the middle of the altar from the front. North following, in astron., in or toward that quadrant of the heavens situated between the north and east points. North pole, star, wind. See the nouns. — North preceding, in or toward the quadrant between the north and west points. North side of an altar, that part of the front or western side of an altar which intervenes between the middle and the north end, the gospel side. — North water, among whalers, the space of open sea left by the winter pack of ice moving southward.

north (nôth), *adv.* [*< ME. north nort, < AS. north, adv.; see north, n.*] To the north; in the north.

And west, nort, & south,
Every man, bothe freynd & kouth,
Nul (shall) comyn with outlay.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall) p. 249.

Our army is dispersed already:

Like youthful steers unyoked, they take their courses
East, west, north, south. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 104.*

north (nôth), *v. i.* [*< north, n. and adv.*] Naut., to move or veer toward the north. [*Rare.*]

North-Carolinian (nôth'kar-sil'in-i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< North Carolina (see def.) + -ian.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the State of North Carolina, one of the southern United States, lying south of Virginia.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina.

north-cock (nôth'kok), *n.* The snow-bunting, *Plectrophenax nivalis*. [*Local, Scotland.*]

northeast (nôth'est'), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. north-east, < AS. north-east, in comp., northan-edstan, from the northeast (= D. noordoost = MltG. norioster = OHG. nordostan, G. nordosten = Sw. Dan. nordant, northeast; cf. D. noordoostelyk = G. nordöstlich = Sw. Dan. nordostlig, adv.), < north, north, + east, east: see north and east.*] *I. n.* That point on the horizon between north and east which is equally distant from them; N. 45° E., or E. 45° N.

II. a. Pertaining to the northeast; proceeding from or directed toward that point; north-eastern: as, a northeast wind; to hold a north-east course. Abbreviated *N. E.* Northeast passage, a passage for ships along the northern coast of Europe and Asia to the Pacific ocean. The first to make the complete voyage by this passage was the Swedish explorer Nordenskiöld in 1878-9, after it had been from time to time attempted in vain for upward of three centuries.

northeast (nôth'est'), *adv.* To or from the northeast.

northeaster (nôth'es'ter), *n.* [*< northeast + -er.*] 1. A wind or gale from the northeast.

Welcome, wild Northeaster!
Shame it is to see
Odes to every zephyr,
Never a verse to thee.
Knapley, Ode to the North-East Wind.

2. The silver shilling or sixpence of New England in the reign of Charles I.: so called from their having the letters N. E. (meaning 'New England,' but assumed to mean 'northeast') impressed on one of their faces.

northeasterly (nôth'es'ter-li), *a.* [*< northeast, after easterly.*] Going toward or coming from the northeast, or the general direction of northeast: as, a northeasterly course; a northeasterly wind.

northeasterly (nôth'es'ter-li), *adv.* [*< northeasterly, a.*] Toward or from the northeast, or a general northeast direction.

northeastern (nôth'es'tern), *a.* [= OHG. nordostan] < northeast, after easterly.] Pertaining to or being in the northeast, or in the direction of the northeast.

northeastward (nôth'es't-wârd), *adv.* [*< northeast + -ward.*] Toward the northeast.

northeastwardly (nôth'es't-wârd-li), *adv.* [*< northeastward + -ly.*] Same as northeastward.

norther (nôr'ther), *n.* [*< north + -er.*] 1.

A strong or cold northerly wind. — 2. A violent cold north wind blowing, mainly in winter, over Texas and the Gulf of Mexico. Another is always preceded by the passage of a cyclone, of which, in fact, it is the rear part. On the east side of a cyclone prevail warm, moist, southerly winds, while on the west side the winds are northerly. In the winter, when the temperature gradient from the Gulf of Mexico northward over Texas is very steep, the northerly winds following the passage of the center of a cyclone at times blow over this region with great fury, producing a very sudden and great fall of temperature. Over the Gulf, northers often cause wrecks in the Bay of Campeche on a lee shore.

Sometimes a instead of changing the prevailing wind dies entirely away and a dead, oppressive, suffocating calm ensues, to be broken in a few hours by the wild bursts of the descending Norther.

Proc. Amer. Ass. Adv. Sci., XIX. 80.

This storm may be known as the Blizzard of the North-west, the Chinko of the Northern Plateau, the Norther of the Southern Slope and Texas, or the Simon of the Desert. *Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 247.*

northering (nôr'ther-ing), *a.* [*< norther + -ing.*] Wild; incoherent. *Hall's Ill.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

northerliness (nôr'ther-li-ness), *n.* The state of being northerly.

northerly (nôr'ther-li), *a.* [*< north, after easterly.*] Cf. D. noordelyk = G. nordlich = Sw. Dan. nordlig.] 1. Pertaining to or being in or toward the north; northern.

As Superstition, the daughter of Barbarism and Ignorance, so amongst those northerly nations, like as in America, magic was most esteemed.

Selden, Illustrations of Bayton's Polydibion, note 7.

2. Proceeding from the north.

Well he wist and remembered that he was false to stay
till he had a Western wind, and somewhat Northery.
Lockhart's Voyages, p. 4.

northerly (nôr'ther-li), *adv.* [*< northerly, a.*] Toward the north: as, to sail northerly.

northern (nôr'thern), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. northen, northern < AS. northene = OHG. norðrân, nordrân = Icel. norðrân, northern. < north, north. Cf. eastern, western, southern.*]

I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to a region, place, or point which is nearer the north than some other region, place, or point mentioned or indicated: as, the northern States; the northern part of Michigan; northern people. Abbreviated *N.*

*Like a streamer of the northern morn,
Seen where the moving lines of winter sweep
By night, with noises of the northern sea.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.*

2. Directed or leading toward the north or a point near it: as, to steer a northern course.

3. Proceeding from the north.

The angry northern wind
Will blow these sands, like Sibyl's leaves, abroad.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1. 108.

Great northern diver, falcons, etc. See the nouns. — Northern crow. Same as hooded crow. See hooded. — Northern Crown. See Corona borealis, under crown. — Northern drab, a moth, *Tendocampa cyana*. — Northern drift. See drift. — Northern fur-seal, *Callorhinus ursinus*. — Northern grape-fern, the grape-fern *Betula borealis*. — Northern hare, *Lepus variabilis*. — Northern hemisphere. See hemisphere. — Northern lights, the aurora borealis. — Northern node. Same as ascending node (see node, 6). — Northern oyster, rustle, sea-cow, etc. See the nouns. — Northern signs, those signs of the zodiac that are on the north side of the equator, namely Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo. — Northern staff, a quarter-staff. — Northern swift, wasp, etc. See the nouns. — The Northern Star. See star.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of the north, of a northern country, or of the northern part of a country. *Hallam.*

northerner (nôr'thern-er), *n.* A native of or a resident in the north, or in the northern part of any country, especially of a country divided into two distinct sections, a northern and a southern; specifically, a citizen of the north or northern United States.

I must say, as being myself a northerner, it is least where it ought to be largest. *Gladstone.*

The condition of "dead drunkenness," which few even of drinking Northerners enjoy, is to them [Asiatics] delightful. *Contemporary Rev., 1.11. 169.*

"In other words, your parents object to an alliance with my family because we are of Northern birth," said the Fool. "Not exactly; not so much because you are Northerners, as because you are not Southerners."
Touss., Fool's Errand, xliii.

northerly (nôr'thern-li), *adv.* Toward the north.

These [constellations] Northerly are scarce.
Pur has, Pilgrimage, p. 60.

northernmost (nôr'thern-most), *a.* [*< northern + -most.*] Situated at the point furthest north.

northern-spell (nôr'thern-spel), *n.* A corruption of *nur-and-spell*.

nothing (nôr'thing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of north, v.*] 1. The distance of a planet from the equator northward; north declination. — 2. In *nac.* and *surr.*, the distance of latitude reckoned northward from the last point of reckoning; opposed to *southing*. — 3. Deviation toward the north. When a wind blows from a direction to the northward of east or west, it is said to have *nothing* in it.

northland (nôr'th-land), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. northland, < AS. northland, < north, north, + land, land.*] *I. n.* The land in the north: the north.

II. a. Of or pertaining to a land in the north. **Northman** (nôr'th-man), *n.*; pl. *Northmen* (-men). [*< ME. Northman, < AS. Northman (= OHG. Nordman = MltG. Nortman, Northman, Norman, G. Nordmann = Icel. Nordmannr (pl. Nordmenn) = Dan. Normand, a Northman (Norwegian, etc.), < north, north, + man, man. Hence Norman.*] An inhabitant of the north—that is, of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, etc.; a Scandinavian; in a restricted sense, an inhabitant of Norway. The Northmen were noted for their skill and daring on the sea, and for their expeditions against Great Britain and other parts of northern and western Europe from the eighth to the eleventh century. They founded permanent settlements in some places, as the Orkneys, Hebrides, etc., and in northern France, where they were called *Normans*. According to the Icelandic sagas (whose historical value is, however, disputed), a Northman, Leif Eriksson, visited the shores of Nova Scotia and New England about A. D. 1000.

northmost (nôr'th-most), *a. superl.* [*< ME. northmost, < AS. northmost, < north, north, + -most, a double superl. suffix: see -most.*] Situated furthest to the north; northernmost. *Before.*

northernness (nôr'th-ness), *n.* [*< north + -ness.*] The tendency in the end of a magnetic needle to point to the north. *Frayday.* [*Rare.*]

Northumbrian (nôr'th-umb'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Northumbria (see def.) + -an.*] The ME. adj. was *Northumbrisc*, < AS. *Northhymbrisc*, < *North-hymbr*, *Northanhymbr*, the people north of the Humber. < north, north, + Humber, the Humber river. — *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Northumbria or Northumberland, an old English kingdom which at its maximum power and extent

reached from the river Humber northward to the Firth of Forth. It was the leading power in Great Britain during part of the seventh and eighth centuries.—2. Of or pertaining to the modern county of Northumberland, occupying part of the old Northumbria.

II. a. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Northumberland.—2. The form of the Anglo-Saxon or English language spoken in Northumbria between the invasion of Britain in the fifth century and the Conquest. It differs from the dialect usually called *Anglo-Saxon* or *West Saxon* chiefly in a greater degree of reduction of consonants in inflectional endings, in the retention of certain cumbious spellings, and in the greater admixture of Scandinavian words. The remains of Northumbrian (in this sense usually called *Old Northumbrian*) are comparatively scanty. See *Anglo-Saxon*, 2.

northward (nôth'wârd), *adv.* [*< ME. northward, < AS. norðweard, also norðanweard, to the north, < north, < -weard, E. -ward.*] Toward the north, or toward a point nearer to the north than the east and west points. Also *northwards*.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
Where Phoebus' fire scarce thaws the icicles.
Shak., M. of V., II. 1. 4.

He fell into a fantasy and desire to pry and know
how far that land stretched northward.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 4.

northward (nôth'wârd), *adj.* and *n.* [*< ME. northward, < AS. norðweard, adj., < norðanweard, adv.; see northward, adv.*] *I. a.* Directed or leading toward the north.

The time was . . . when my heart's dear Harry
Threw many a northward look to see his father
Bring up his powers.
Shak., 7 Hen. IV., II. 3. 13.

II. n. The northern part; the north end or side.

The tall pines
That darken'd all the northward of her Hall.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

northwardly (nôth'wârd-lî), *adj.* [*< northward + -ly.*] Having a northern direction.

northwardly (nôth'wârd-lî), *adv.* [*< northwardly, a.*] In a northern direction.

northwards (nôth'wârdz), *adv.* [*< ME. northwardes, < AS. norðweards (= D. noordwaarts = G. nordwärts); with adv. gen. suffix, < northward, northward; see northward, adv.*] Same as *northward*.

northwest (nôth'west'), *n.* and *adj.* [*< ME. northwest, < AS. northvest, to the northwest, northvestan, from the northwest (= D. noordwest = OHG. nordwestan, MHG. nordwesten, G. nordwest, nordwesten = Sw. Dan. nordvest, adv.) (cf. D. noordwestelîk = G. nordwestlich = Sw. Dan. nordvestlig) (used as a noun only as north, east, west, south were used), < north, north, + west, west; see north and west.*] *I. n.* 1. That point on the horizon which lies between the north and west and is equidistant from them.—2. With the definite article, a region or locality lying in the northwestern part of a country, etc., or in a direction bearing northwest from some point or place indicated; specifically [*cap.*], in the United States, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, etc. [It is a rather vague phrase; sometimes other States or Territories may be included.]

II. a. 1. Pertaining to the point or being in the direction between the north and west; northwesterly.—2. Proceeding from the northwest: as, a *northwest* wind.

Abbreviated *N. W.*

Northwest ordinance. See *ordinance*.—**Northwest passage,** a passage for ships from the Atlantic Ocean into the Pacific by the northern coasts of the American continent long sought for and in part found by Henry and others. Sir Robert McClure, in his expedition of 1850-4, was the first to achieve the passage, although his ship was abandoned, and the journey was completed partly on ice and partly on the relieving vessel. The discovery is not one of practical utility, being merely the solution of a scientific problem. Its honor is sometimes claimed for Sir John Franklin.

northwest (nôth'west'), *adv.* [*< ME. north-west, < AS. northvest, adv.; see northwest, n. and a.*] To or from the northwest.

northwester (nôth'west'îr), *n.* [*< northwest + -er.*] A wind or gale from the northwest.

northwesterly (nôth'west'îr-lî), *adj.* [*< northwester, a.*] 1. Situated toward the northwest.—2. Coming from the northwest: as, a *northwesterly* wind.

northwesterly (nôth'west'îr-lî), *adv.* [*< northwesterly, a.*] Toward or from the northwest, or a general northwest direction.

Northwestern (nôth'west'îrn), *adj.* [= OHG. *nordwesten*; *< northwest, after western.*] Pertaining to or situated in the northwest: lying in

or toward the northwest: as, the *Northwestern* Provinces of British India.

northwestward (nôth'west'wârd), *adv.* [*< northwest + -ward.*] Toward the northwest.

northern, *n.* An obsolete form of *nature*.

Norw. An abbreviation of *Norwegian*.

norward (nôr'wârd), *adv.* A reduced form of *northward*.

Stately, lightly, went she Norward
Till she saw'd the foe.
Tennyson, The Captain.

Norwegian, *a.* [*< Norway (*Norwery) + -an.*] Norwegian.

He finds thee in the stout Norwegian ranks,
Nothing afraid of what thyself shalt make,
Strange images of death.
Shak., Macbeth, I. 3. 85.

Norway crow. Same as *hooded crow* (which see, under *hooded*).

Norway gerfalcon. The gerfalcon of northern continental Europe, *Falco* or *Hierofalco gyrfalco*. It is of a darker color than the corresponding gerfalcon of Greenland and Iceland. See *cut under falcon*.

Norway haddock, lemming, lobster, maple, pine, etc. See *haddock, etc.*

Norway spruce. See *fir and spruce*.

Norwegian (nôr-wè'jîan), *a.* and *n.* [*< Norway (ML. Norvegia, Norvegia) + -an.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Norway; belonging to, found in, or derived from Norway.—**Norwegian carp, haddock, stove, yarn, etc.** See the nouns.

II. n. 1. A native of Norway, a kingdom of Europe in the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula, which since 1814 has been united with Sweden under a common sovereign, but has a separate parliament and administration.—2. The language of Norway. It is a Scandinavian language, nearly allied to Icelandic, Danish on the one side and to Swedish on the other. Abbreviated *Norc.* 3. A kind of fishing-boat used on the Great Lakes. It is a huge unwieldy boat, 35 or 40 feet in length, with flaring bows, great sheer, and high sides, and is sloop-rigged. It is dry in all weathers, but is used only by the Scandinavian fishermen, most other fishermen objecting to the slowness of its motion and the great labor of rowing in a calm.

At Milwaukee the *Norwegians* were abandoned and the square stern adopted.
J. W. Alder.

norwegium (nôr-wè'jî-um), *n.* [NL., *< ML. Norvegius, Norvegius, Norway; see Norwegian.*] Chemical symbol, Ng. A supposed metallic element closely related to bismuth. Its properties have not been fully investigated nor its elementary nature fully established.

Norwich crag. See *crag*, 2.

noryt, *n.* A variant of *narry*.

nost. A Middle English contraction of *nomes*, the genitive of *nom*. See *nom*, 1.

Do not kynes labour. *Chaucer, House of Fame I. 1704*

nose¹ (noz), *n.* [*< ME. nose, nos, nosse, nose, < AS. nasa, in comp. noma- and non-, also nasa (in comp. n- + -), the nose, also a point of land, = OFries. nasa, nasa, nos = D. nasa = MLG. nasa, nasa, nasa, LAt. nasa = OHG. nasa, nasa, MHG. G. nase = Icel. nos = Sw. nasa = Dan. nase, nose = L. nasa (> It. naso = Pr. nas, nar = F. nez); cf. nars (> Sp. Ig. nariz), nostrils; = OHG. nasa = Serv. Bohem. Pol. nos = Russ. nosa = Lith. nosis = OPruss. nazy = Skt. nasa, nasa, nasa, nose; root unknown.*] The Gr. word is different: *rhîs* (rhîs-), nose. (Cf. *nose, na. c.* Hence *nagle, nozzle, nuzzle*.) 1. The special organ of the sense of smell, formed by modifications of certain bones and fleshy parts of the face, its cavities, or fossæ, freely communicable with the cavities of the mouth and lungs, and hence also concerned in respiration, the utterance of words or vocal sounds, and taste. It is lined throughout by a highly vascular mucous membrane called the *parietal* or *Schneiderian*, continuous with the skin through the nostrils, the conjunctiva of the eye, and the mucous membrane of the pharynx and sinuses. It is in this membrane that the fine filaments of the olfactory nerves terminate, and over it the inspired air containing odorous substances passes. The olfactory region, or that region to which the olfactory nerves are distributed, however, includes only the upper and middle turbinate parts of the nasal bones and the upper part of the septum; the lower part of the cavity has nothing to do with olfaction. Externally the nose commonly forms a prominent feature of the face or facial region of the head, when very long it becomes a *proboscis*, and may acquire a tactile or manual function, as in the elephant, hog, mole, etc. The nose of an animal when moderately prominent is usually called a *snout, muzzle, or snuff*. The *bridge* of the nose is a notch of its external prominence as it is bridged over by a bone in the nasal bones. The external opening of the nose is the *nostril*, usually paired, right and left, and technically called *nares*. The inner passages or cavities of the nose are the *nasal fossæ* or *sinus*, they open in series into the upper part of the pharynx, by orifices called the *posterior nares* or *choanae*, above the soft palate. The animal whose nose most resembles man's in size and shape is the proboscis-monkey, *Nasalis larvatus*, whose nose is

more prominent than that of most men. Prominence of the nose is to some extent an indication of ascent in the scale of human development, the nose being flattest in the lowest or negroed races. A large nose is commonly supposed to indicate strength of character, and thin clean-cut nostrils are generally a sign of high nervous organization. Besides its special function of smelling, the nose has in all animals a respiratory office, being, rather than the mouth, the usual passageway for air in both inspiration and expiration; it also serves to modify or modulate the voice, and to discharge the secretion from several cavities of the head, as the frontal and other sinuses, and the tears from the eyes. See *cuts under mouth, nasal, Nasalis, and Comptulura*.

The 12th battle leide Geringe poire nede, that was a noble knight of his body, but he hadde no greater nose than a cat.
Melton (L. E. T. 8.), II. 221.

The big round tears
Coursed one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chace.
Shak., As you like it, II. 1. 22.
Wise Nature likewise, they suppose,
Has drawn two Comditts down our Nose.
Prior, Alma, I.

Hence—2. The sense of smell; the faculty of smelling, or the exercise of that faculty; scent; olfaction.

Wightly the werwolf than went hi nose
Eneue to the herde house.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. 8.), I. 20.

You shall often see among the Dogs a loud babbler, with a bad nose, lead the unskilful.
Rp. Berkeley, Minute Philosopher.

3. Something supposed to resemble a nose. (a) A pointed or tapering projection or part in front of an object, as of a ship or a plunger.

The steamship Thingvalla's nose was ripped completely off, clear back to the first bulkhead.
See Amer., v. 8, LIX. 212.

(b) A nose, as of a hollow; a pipe.

By means of a plug and seat arranged just below the outlet pipe, or nose, communication with the neighbouring tank or settlers can be made or cut off at will.
Spon's Knave, Manuf., 3. 220.

(c) The beak or rostrum of a still. (d) The end of a mandrel on which the chuck of a lathe is secured. (e) In metal, an accumulation of chilled material around the end of the tool in the last furnace. (f) In glass blowing, the round opening or neck left when the blow pipe is separated from the glass in blowing. (g) The small marginal plate of the upper shell of the hawkbill turtle. *same as foot, 14.* (h) In *torulus shell* *same as foot, 15.* (i) In *entom.*, a name, sometimes given to the front part of an insect's head comprising the clypeus and labrum; these, however, have nothing in common with the nose of vertebrate animals. (j) In *arch.* (1) A drip, a downward projection from a cornice or molding, designed to throw off rain-water. (2) A thin projection, or keel characterizing any member, as a mullion or purling.

The face on what the workmen call the nose of the mullion.
Knave, Brit., IV. 476.

(k) A point of land. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. An informer. [*Thieves' cant.*]

Nose Bill

Was a "regular trump" did not like to turn Nose.
Burham, English Legends, II. 181.

People might think I was a nose if anybody came after me, and they would grab me.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 381.

Aquiline nose, a high or prominent nose, convex in profile, with a pointed tip, likened to an eagle's beak; a *Roman nose*. As plain as the nose on one's face, very easy to be seen or understood. [*Colloq.*]

These fears and jealousies appeared after wards to every common man as plain as the nose on his face to be but never forgotten and unpropitious things.
Havel, Parly of Reads, p. 35. (Davies.)

Bottle nose. See *battlement*. **Bridge of the nose.** See *det. 1.* **Bull nose.** See *bullnose*. **Column of the nose.** See *column*. **Nose helve.** See *helve*. **Nose of wax,** a pliable, yielding person or thing.

But woe with you being like
To your religion, a nose of wax,
To be turned every way.
Mansper, Unnatural Combat, v. 2.

Pug nose, a tip-titled or turned up nose; the opposite of the *aquiline nose*. **Roman nose,** an *aquiline nose*. **Skull of the nose** the bony capsule of the nose; the *nasoboneal* and *ethmoidal* bones, upon which the *olfactory nerves* chiefly ramify. To be bored through the nose, to be cheated. [*Prov.*]

I have known divers Dutch Gentlemen growly gild by this heat, and some English men it also through the nose this way.
Havel, Fortunate Travell, p. 46.

To bring, keep, put, or hold one's nose to the grindstone. See *grindstone*. To cast in the nose, to twist; fling to the face.

A fellow had cut him in the nose that he gave no large moun to see he a naughty drabbe.
Edall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 66.

To follow one's nose, to go straight ahead. To hold one's nose. See *hold*. To lead by the nose. See *lead*. To put one's nose out of joint. See *joint*. To take pepper in the nose, to take offense.

A man is to let, and not to wrinkle his nose, such a map takes pepper in the nose.
Optick Glass of Humours (1730). (Nares.)

To tell or count noses, to count the number of persons present. [*Colloq.*]

The police and number of the names . . . I think to be but the number of the head, if we only tell noses, and not consider reasons.
Rp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 105. (Davies.)

Nor think yourself secure in doing wrong
By telling noses with a party strong. *Swift, To Gay.*

To thrust one's nose into, to meddle officiously with.
To turn up the nose, to express scorn or contempt
by a toss of the head with a slight drawing up of the nostrils.

To turn up his nose at his father's customers, and be a
fine gentleman. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II. 5.*

To wipe another's nose, to cheat or defraud him.

A. What had thou done?

B. I have wiped the old man's nose of the money.

Terence in English (1611). (Surrey)

Under one's nose, under the immediate range of one's
observation, before one's very face.

I am not ignorant how hazardous it will be to do this
under the nose of the envious.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

none (nôz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *noset*, ppr. *nosing*.
[*< none*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To smell; scent.

You smell now him as you go up the stairs.

Shak., Hamlet, IV. 3. 36.

During the song, one Robert Munday and his son, rural
fiddlers, who by instinct nosed festively appeared at the
gate. *C. Bende, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 8.*

2. To face; oppose to the face.

I must tell you you're an earnest cockcomb.

To tell me no. My daughter nosed by a snit!
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, I. 4.

If we peddle out y' time of our trade, others will step in
and nose us.
Shakley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 256.

**3. To utter in a nasal manner; twang through
the nose.** *Conley.*—**4.** To touch, feel, or ex-
amine with the nose; toss or rub with the nose.

Lamb is glad

Nosing the mother's udder.

Tennyson, Lucretius.

The shaggy, mouse-colored donkey, nosing the turf with
his mild and huge proboscis.

H. James, Jr., Pass Pilgrims, p. 43.

The viper then returns to it (its prey) with a slow glid-
ing motion, nose the entire body, and finally seizes the
latter by the head and swallows it.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 262.

To nose out, to find or find out by or as if by smelling

about.

II. intrans. 1. To smell; sniff.

Mothers I see one (an openmouth) . . . nosing as it goes
for the face its ravenous appetite prefers. *Audubon.*

2. To pry curiously or in a meddlesome way.

Perpetual nosing after snobbery at least suggests the
snob.

R. L. Stevenson, Some Gentlemen in Fiction.

To nose in, to coal mining, said of a stratum when it dips
beneath the ground. (Eng.) **To nose out**, (a) In the
fisheries, to swim high, with the nose out of water, as a
fish. (b) In coal mining. See the quotation.

In advancing southwards along the synclinal axis, he
[the observer] loses stratum after stratum and gets into
lower portions of the series. When a fold diminishes in
this way it is said to nose out.

A. Geikie, Encyc. Brit., V. 301.

noset, *n.* A Middle English form of *nose*.

noson (no'-ze-on), *n.* [Named after K. W. *Nose*, a
German geologist (1753-1835).] A
mineral occurring in dodecahedral crystals,
also granular-massive, with a grayish, bluish,
or brownish color. It is a silicate of aluminum and
sodium containing also sodium sulphate, and is closely
related to leucite, but contains little or no calcium. It
occurs in volcanic rocks, especially near Andersen on
the Rhine. Also called *noson*.

nose-ape (noz'-ap), *n.* The proboscis-monkey.
See *out at Arsalia*.

nose-bag (noz'-bag), *n.* A bag to contain feed
for a horse, having straps at its open end, by
which it may be fastened on the horse's head.

Calan as a hackney coach horse on the Strand,

Tossing about his nose-bag and his oats.

Wolcott (Peter Pinch), p. 265. (Davies.)

nose-band (noz'-band), *n.* That part of a brid-
dle which comes over the nose and is attached to
the cheek-straps. Also called *nose-piece*. See
out under harness.

nose-bit (noz'-bit), *n.* In block-making, a bit
similar to a gouge-bit, having a cutting edge
on one side of its end. Also called *dit nose bit*, *shell-
anvil*, and *pump bit*, because used to bore out timbers for
pump-stocks or wooden pipes.

nosoblood (noz'-blôd), *n.* [*< ME. nosblode; < nose + blood.*] 1. A hemorrhage or bleeding
at the nose; epistaxis. 2. The common var-
row or milfoil. It was once reputed to cause bleed-
ing when placed at the nose and in love divinations that
etc. it procured successful courtship.

nose-brain (noz'-brân), *n.* The olfactory lobes
of the brain; the rhinencephalon. See *second
out under brain*.

noseburn (noz'-bûrn), *n.* A pungent Jamaica
tree, *Dryinopsis bupleioides* of the *Phymataraceæ*.

nosed (noz'd), *v.* [*< nose + -ed.*] Having a
nose; especially, having a nose of a certain
kind specified by a qualifying word: as, long-
nosed, hook-nosed.

The slaves are nos'd like vultures; how wild they look!
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, v. 2.

nose-fish (noz'-fish), *n.* The bat-fish, *Mallo
respirtilio*. See *cut under bat-fish*.

nose-flute (noz'-flût), *n.* See *flute*.

nose-fly (noz'-fli), *n.* The bot-fly, *Exorus ovis*,
which infests the nostrils of sheep, in which
are deposited its living larvae. See *cut under
sheep-bot*.

nosegay (noz'-gä), *n.* [Lit. 'a pretty thing to
smell'; *< nose + gay*, *n.*] A bunch of flowers
used to regulate the sense of smell; a posy; a
bouquet.

She hath made me four and twenty nosegays for the
sheepers. *Shak., W. T., IV. 3. 44.*

Two priests of the convent of Arcell came to us, and af-
terwards the steward of the pasha upell, who brought
me a present of a nosegay and a watermelon.
Forster, Description of the East, II. 1. 220.

nosegay-tree (noz'-ga-tree), *n.* A low tree of
tropical America and the West Indies, in two
species, *Plumeria rubra*, the red, and *P. alba*,
the white nosegay-tree. See *frangipani* and
Plumeria.

nose-glasses (noz'-gläs'-ez), *n. pl.* Eye-glasses
connected by a spring by which they are held
on the nose, one eyepiece being so adjusted as
to fold back on the other when not in use; a
pince-nez.

nose-herb (noz'-êrb), *n.* An herb fit for a nose-
gay; a flower. *Shak., All's Well, IV. 5. 20.*

nose-hole (noz'-hol), *n.* 1. In glass-making, the
open mouth of a furnace at which a globe of
crown-glass is exposed during the progress of
manufacture in order to soften the thick part
at the neck which has just been detached from
the blowing-tube. 2. In zoöl., a nostril.

nose-horn (noz'-horn), *n.* 1. The horn of a
rhinoceros. 2. The nasicorn or rhinotheca of
a bird.

nose-key (noz'-kô), *n.* In carp., same as *for-
wedge*. *E. H. Knight.*

nosel, *n.* An obsolete form of *nozzle*.

nosel, *v.* An obsolete form of *nozzle*.

nose-leaf (noz'-lof), *n.* A peculiar appendage
of the snout of many bats, as the rhinolophine
and phyllostomine forms, consisting partly of
foliaceous extension and complication of the
integument, partly of modified glandular struc-
tures (of the same character as those in which
the vibrissae of other bats are inserted) well sup-
plied with nerves, the whole forming a delicate
and highly sensitive tactile organ. See *cut
under Phyllorhina*.

Bats have the sense of touch strongly developed in the
wings and external ears, and in some species in the flaps
of skin found near the nose. These *nose-leaves* and expan-
sions frequently show vibratile movements, like the an-
tennæ of insects, enabling the animal to detect slight at-
mospheric impulses. *Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 479.*

nose-led (noz'-led), *n.* Led by the nose; dic-
tated to; dominated over.

I will not thus be nose-led by him. I'll even brusque it
a little, if he goes on at this rate. *Scott, Woodstock, VII.*

noseless (noz'-les), *a.* [*< nose + -less.*] Den-
titute or deprived of a nose.

Mangled Myrmidons,

That noseless and handless, hack'd and clip'd, come to him.
Shak., T. and C., V. 5. 34.

noselings (noz'-ling), *adv.* [*ME., < nose + -ling.*] On the nose.

Folle donne noselings.

Morte d'Arthur, II. 240. (Halliwell.)

noselings (noz'-lingz), *adv.* [*ME. noselings; noselings; as nose + -lings.*] Same as *noselings*.

nose-ornament (noz'-ôr'-ment), *n.* An orna-
ment inserted in some part of the nose, as a
nose-ring. The nose-ornaments represented in
Aztec sculpture are often of other than ring
form.

nose-piece (noz'-pês), *n.* 1. The nozzle of a hose
or pipe. 2. In optics, the extremity of the tube
of a microscope to which the objective is at-
tached; the double (triple, quadruple) nose-
piece carries two (three, four) objectives,
any one of which may be quickly brought
into position by turning the arm on a pivot. 3. A nose-band. 4. In armor, same as *nasal*.

nose-pipe (noz'-pip), *n.* A blast-pipe nozzle in-
side the twyer of a blast-furnace.

nose-ring (noz'-ring), *n.* 1. A circular ornament
worn in the septum of the nose or in either of
its wings. This ornament has been worn in the East
from very ancient times, and is still in use among the more
primitive peoples of the Levant and in India and many
parts of Africa. In the Levant it is commonly passed
through one of the wings of the nose, but the older

fashion of passing it through the septum is still found
in India.

The Torres another Nelligerry Hill tribe, worship
especially a gold nose-ring, which probably once belonged to
one of their women.

Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilization, p. 117.

2. A ring for the nose of an animal, as a bull
or a pig.

nosethrill, **nosethurl**, **nosethrill**, *n.* Obso-
lete forms of *nostril*.

nosy, *a.* See *nosy*.

nosil, *v.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle*.

nosling (nô'-zing), *n.* [*< nose + -ling.*] 1. In

arch., the projecting
edge of a molding or
drip; the projecting
molding on the edge
of a step in a stair.—

2. In a lock, the keep-
er which engages the
latch or bolt.—3. A

metal or rubber shield
formed to fit the projecting edge of a tread or
step of a stairway to protect it from wear. Such

nosings are frequently extended to cover or partly cover
the tread also, and roughened or embossed to prevent the
feet from slipping upon them. Also called *stair-nosing*.

nosling-motion (nô'-zing-mô'-shon), *n.* In *spin-
ning*, a system of mechanism whereby the ta-
pered part, apex, or nose of a cup is wound as

tightly and uniformly as the body.

nosling-plane (nô'-zing-plân), *n.* A plane with
a rounded concave sole, used for dressing the
front edges of stair-treads and for similar work.

nosite (nô'-zit), *n.* [Named after K. W. *Nose*:
see *noson*.] Same as *noson*.

noslet, *n.* An obsolete form of *nozzle*.

nosocomet (nos'-ô-kom), *n.* [*< OF. nosocomie, < LL. nosocomium, < Gr. nosokômion, an infirmary, a hospital, < nosos, disease, take care of the sick, < nosos, sick-ness, disease, < kômi, take care of, attend to.*] A hospital.

The wounded should be . . . had care of in his great
hospital or nosocomie.

Cyrus, tr. of Rabelais, I. 51. (Davies.)

nosocomial (nos'-ô-kô'-mi-âl), *a.* [*< nosocomie + -ial.*] Relating to a hospital; as, a *nosocomial*
fever. See *fever*. **Nosocomial gangrene.** Same
as *hospital gangrene* (which see under *gangrene*).

Nosodendron (nos'-ô-den'-dron), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. nosos, disease, < dëndron, tree.*] A genus of the
coleopterous family *Burderia*, erected by La-
treille in 1807. Two North American species are
known, others are found in the West Indies and Cayman.
It is considered by Latreille and others as worthy of
tribal rank, and the tribal name *Nosodendridæ* is in use.
The principal characters are as follows: head inclined,
not engaged in the thorax in repose, mentum covering
the entire buccal cavity, labrum distinct, antennæ eleven-
jointed, inserted under a reflected edge of the head.

nosogenesis (nos'-ô-jen'-e-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. nosos, disease, < genesis, production; see gene-
sis.*] Same as *pathogenesis*.

nosogeny (nos'-ô-jen'-e-ni), *n.* [*< NL. nosogenia, < Gr. nosos, disease, < -genesis, < -gignai, producing; see -geny.*] Same as *pathogenesis*.

nosographic (nos'-ô-graf'-ik), *a.* [*< nosography + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to nosography or the
description of disease.

Thus Charcot's famous three states of *nosographic groups*
were formulated in 1882 and have been much further
studied by his pupils. *Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 497.*

nosographical (nos'-ô-graf'-i-kal), *a.* [*< nosog-
raphic + -al.*] Same as *nosographic*.

nosographically (nos'-ô-graf'-i-kal), *adv.* With
reference to nosography.

nosography (nô'-sog'-ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *nosogra-
phie* = Sp. *nosografía* = Pg. *nosographia*, *< Gr. nosos, sickness, disease, < -yphos, < -yphos, speak; see -ology.*] The description of diseases.

nosological (nos'-ô-lôj'-i-kal), *a.* [*< nosology + -ic.*] Pertaining to nosology, or a systematic
classification of diseases.

nosologist (nô'-sôl'-ô-jist), *n.* [*< nosology + -ist.*] One who is versed in nosology; one who
classifies diseases.

nosology (nô'-sôl'-ô-jî), *n.* [= F. *nosologie* =
Sp. *nosología* = Pg. *nosologia*, *< Gr. nosos, sick-
ness, disease, < -logia, < -logos, speak; see -ology.*] A systematic arrangement or classi-
fication of diseases; that branch of medical
science which treats of the classification of
diseases.

nosomycosis (nos'-ô-mî-kô'-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. nosos, disease, < NL. mycosis, q. v.*] A disease
produced by parasitic fungi.

nosonomy (nô'-son'-ô-mî), *n.* [*< Gr. nosos, sick-
ness, disease, < -nomy, name; see name.*] The
classification and nomenclature of diseases.

I need not enumerate the celebrated literary personages and other notabilities whom Emerson met.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, vii.

notable (nô'ta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. notable, < OF. notable, F. notable = Pr. Sp. notable = Pg. notável; < L. notabilis, noteworthy, extraordinary, < notare, mark, note; see note¹, v.* In def. 4 also pronounced nô't-ə-bl, and by some referred unnecessarily to *note²*, *use, etc.*, but *notable* in this sense is the same word.] *I, a. 1.* Worthy of notice; noteworthy; memorable; remarkable; noted or distinguished; great; considerable; important; also, such as to attract notice; conspicuous; manifest.

Vinto this boat: came barons full many,
Which *notable* were and right full bonnets,
Their way among the Erie of Forrester.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. T. S.), i. 2741.

They [the French] confess our landing was a *notable* piece of courage.

Howell, Letters, i. v. 3.

In September, by the special Motion of the Lord Cromwell, all the *notable* images, unto which were made any special pilgrimages and offerings, were taken down and burnt.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 266.

The goat had a *notable* horn between his eyes.

Dan. viii. 5.

Mark the fleers, the gibes, and *notable* scorn,
That dwell in every region of his face.

Shak., Othello, iv. i. 83.

This was likely to create a *notable* disturbance.

Eclipse, Diary, June 2, 1875.

They [Bavarians] prepare an intoxicating drink from milk, which they consume in *notable* quantity.

Science, v. 39.

2. Notorious; well or publicly known.

This is no fable,

But known for historical thing *notable*.

Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 156.

They had then a *notable* prisoner, called Barabbas.

Mat. xxvii. 16.

A most *notable* coward, and infinite and endless liar.

Shak., All's Well, iii. 6. 10.

34. Useful; profitable.

Your honourable Uncle Sir Robert Munnell, who is now in the Mediterranean, hath been very *notable* to me, and I shall ever acknowledge a good part of my Education from him.

Howell, Letters, i. ii. 6.

4. (Usually not 'a-bl). Prudent; clever; capable; industrious: as, a *notable* housekeeper.

Heater looked busy and *notable* with her gown pinned up behind her, and her hair all tucked away under a clean linen cap.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xiii.

Notable people complain, very properly, of thriftiness and untidy ones, but they sometimes agree better with them than with rival notabilities.

Mrs. J. H. Esling, Lob Lie-by the Fire, p. 34.

He never would have thought of marrying her, though the young woman was both handsome and *notable*. If he hadn't discovered that his partner loved her.

L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 157.

5. *Syn. Noted, Notorious, etc.* (see *known*). signal, extra ordinary.

II. 4. A person or thing of note, importance, or distinction.

Varro's aviary is still so famous that it is reckoned for one of those *notables* which foreign nations record.

Addison.

The tribunal of commerce, composed of business men elected by the *notables* of their order, deals with cases arising out of commercial transactions.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 280.

Assembly of Notables, in French hist., a council of prominent persons from the three classes of the state, convoked by the kings on extraordinary occasions. The institution can be traced to the reign of Charles V. (fourteenth century), but the two most famous assemblies were those of 1787 and 1788, summoned by Louis XVI. in view of the impending crisis.

notableness (nô'ta-bl-nēs), *n.* The state or character of being notable, in any sense of that word.

notably (nô'ta-bli), *adv.* In a notable manner.

(a) Memorably; remarkably; eminently.

[The Britons] repuls'd by the Roman Cavalrie give back into the Woods to a place *notably* made strong both by art and Nature.

Milton, Hist. Eng. ii.

(b) Notoriously; conspicuously.

They both founde at length howe *notably* they had been abused.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

(c) With show of consequence or importance.

Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably*; but if you go out of the Gazette, you drop him.

Addison.

(d) (not 'a-bl). With prudence or thrift; industriously; carefully; prudently; cleverly.

notacanth (nô'ta-kanth), *n.* Any fish of the genus *Notacanthus*.

Notacantha (nô'ta-kan'thi), *n. pl.* [NL., *nent. pl. of Notacanthus*; see *notacanthous*.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, the fourth family of *Diptera*, divided into *Mydasini*, *Presbitini*, and *Stratiomyini*, corresponding to the three modern families *Milidae*, *Boridae*, and *Stratiomyidae*.—2. The *Stratiomyidae* alone.

Notacanthi (nô'ta-kan'thi), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of Notacanthus*; see *notacanthous*.] A family of acanthopterygians: same as *Notacanthidae*. *Günther*.

Notacanthidae (nô'ta-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Notacanthus + -idae*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Notacanthus*; the spine-backs. They are of elongate form; the dorsal spine is short and free behind; there is one (or two) soft ray. The anal fin is very long and composed of spines and rays, and the abdominal ventral fins have several inarticulate and more than five soft rays. They are marine and live in cold deep water. About 10 species of 2 genera are known.

notacanthine (nô'ta-kan'thin), *a. 1.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Notacanthus*.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Notacantha*.

notacanthoid (nô'ta-kan'thoid), *a.* and *n. 1.* a. Of or pertaining to the *Notacantha*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Notacanthidae*.

notacanthous (nô'ta-kan'thus), *a.* [*< NL. Notacanthus, < Gr. notos, the back, + aktha, a spine*.] In *zool.*, having spines upon the back: as, a *notacanthous* insect.

Notacanthus (nô'ta-kan'thus), *n.* [NL.; see *notacanthous*.] The typical genus of *Notacanthidae*, having a series of spines along the back in place of a fin.

notal (nô'tal), *a.* [*< notum + -al*.] Of or pertaining to the notum.

notaeum (nô'tō'm), *n.* [*< pl. notra (-i)*.] [NL., *< Gr. notos, for notum, of the back, < notos, the back*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the entire upper surface of a bird's trunk; opposed to *gastrum*. See *cut under bird¹*.—2. In *conch.*, a dorsal buckler, analogous to the mantle, developed in opisthobranchiate gastropods.

Also *notum*.

notal¹ (nô'tal), *a.* [*< Gr. notos, notos, the back, + -al*.] 1. Pertaining to the back; dorsal; tergal. —2. Specifically, in *entom.*, pertaining to a notum.

notal² (nô'tal), *a.* [*< not¹ + -al*.] Pertaining to notes or the tones which they represent.

notalgia (nô'tal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. notos, notos, the back, + algos, pain, grief, distress*.] In *pathol.*, pain in the back; rheumatism.

notalgic (nô'tal'jik), *a.* [*< notalgia + -ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with notalgia.

Notalia (nô'ta'li-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. notos, the south (see Notus), + alia, the sea*.] In *zool.*, the south temperate marine realm or zoogeographical division of the waters of the globe, extending from the southern isocrymal of 68° to that of 41°. *F. Gill, 1863.*

Notallan (nô'ta'li-an), *a.* [*< Notalia + -an*.] Of or pertaining to Notalia.

notancephalia (nô'ta-nen-se-fa'li-ä), *n.* [*< Gr. notos, the back, + enkephalos, without brain*; see *encephalia*.] Congenital absence of the back part of the cranium.

notar (nô'tar), *n.* [*< OF. notaire; see notary¹*.] A notary. [*Scotch*.]

notarial (nô'ta'ri-äl), *a.* [*< OF. notarial, F. notariot; as notary (1. notarius) + -al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a notary: as, a *notarial* seal; *notarial* evidence or attestation; *notarial* fees.

Several pairs were kept waiting by the *notarial* table while the commandant was served.

The Century, XXXVII. 84.

2. Done or taken by a notary.

Mrs. de Launay, we know by *notarial* records, was in Mandeville ten days after, when she executed a power of attorney in favor of her New Orleans business agent.

The Century, XXXVIII. 367.

Notarial act, (a) The act of authenticating or certifying some document or circumstance by a written instrument under the signature and official seal of a notary, or of an authenticating or certifying on a notary some fact or circumstance by a written instrument, under his signature only. *R. Knowl.* (b) An act before a notary so authenticated by him. **Notarial instruments**, in *Scotch law*, instruments of some, of resignation, of intimation, of an resignation, of premonition of protest, and the like, drawn up by a notary. *Imp. Inst.*

notarially (nô'ta'ri-ä), *adv.* In a notarial manner. [*Imp. Inst.*]

notary¹ (nô'ta'ri), *n. pl. notaries (-iz)*. [= *1. notarius*.] *Pr. notarius*. *Sp. Pg. II. notario* = AS. *notor*, a writer, notary, s. *L. notarius*, a stenographer, clerk, secretary, writer. *< nota*, a mark, a sign; see *note¹*.] 1. In the earlier history of writing, a person whose vocation it was to make notes or memoranda of acts of others who wished to preserve evidence of them, and to reduce to writing deeds and contracts. —2. A public officer authorized by law to perform similar functions, and to authenticate the execution of deeds and contracts, and the accuracy of copies of documents, and to take affidavits and administer oaths. Such an officer, although now commonly spoken of as a *notary*, is more formally designated

as a *notary public*, or *public notary*. In England these officers are appointed by the Court of Faculties of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the office having arisen under the civil and ecclesiastical law. In France they are appointed by the government, although the power of appointment was formerly claimed by the Pope. In the United States they are appointed in the several States usually by the governor, the power of appointment being defined by the law of the State. The general powers of notaries are not defined by statute, being derived from the civil law and the law merchant; and their official acts, attested by signature and official seal, are generally received in evidence in whatever country they are offered, while similar acts of commissioners and other purely statutory officers are generally receivable only in the jurisdiction for which the officer was appointed, unless specially authenticated by some judicial authority. In various jurisdictions some special powers have been conferred upon notaries besides those derived from the origin and nature of their office. — **Apotolical notary**, an official charged with despatching the orders of the papal see. — **Ecclesiastical notary**, in the early church, a clerk or secretary, especially a shorthand-writer, employed to record the proceedings of councils and tribunals, report sermons, take notes, and prepare papers for bishops and abbots. — **Notary public**. See *def. 2*, above.

notary², notaryet, a. Corrupt forms of *notary*. **Notaspidae** (nô'tas-pid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Notaspis + -idae*.] A primary group of tectibranchiate gastropods, characterized by the development of either a large notaeum or a true mantle, secreting a small external discoid shell. It includes the families *Pleurobranchidae*, *Runcinidae*, and *Umbrellidae*.

notaspis (nô'tas'pis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. notos, the back, + aspis, shield*.] 1. The first well-defined central dorsal area of the embryo. It is the outward appearance of the germ-disk or germinative heap of endoderm and mesoderm-cells within the blastodermic layer of cells of the ectoderm, at first circular, then elongated, oval, sole-shaped, slipper-shaped, canoe-shaped, etc., and along its long axis soon appears the primitive furrow or primitive groove, in which the epial column and apical cord are to be laid down after this groove has turned into a tube. Also called *germ shield*.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*: (a) Same as *Orthates*. (b) A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, founded by Walker in 1834. They have the abdomen almost sessile, middle tibiae spurred, ovipositor short, hind femora with a single large tooth and the mesocostellum large and acuminate. *N. formiciformis* of St. Vincent's Island, the only species known, is no doubt parasitic.

notate (nô'tat), *a.* [*< L. notatus, pp. of notare, mark; see note¹, v.*] In *zool.* and *bot.*, marked with spots or lines; variegated.

notation (nô'ta'shon), *n.* [= *F. notation* = *Sp. notacion* = *Pg. notação* = *It. notazione*, *< L. notatio(n-)*, a marking, a designation, an observation, the designation of the meaning and derivation of a word, etymology, *< notare, mark, designate; see note¹, v.*] 1. The act of noting, in any sense. —2. A system of written signs of things and relations (not of significant sounds or letters), used in place of language on account of its superior clearness and brevity. Notations are employed to advantage in every branch of mathematics, in logic, in astronomy, in chemistry, in music, in proof-reading, etc. (a) Two systems of arithmetical notation are now in use, the Roman and the Arabic. The Roman system is employed for numbering books and their parts. In monumental inscriptions, and in marking timber and other objects with the chisel. A large number in this system is written as follows: As many thousands as possible being taken from the number (without a negative remainder), an M is written for every thousand five hundred is then taken, if possible, and D is written for it; as many hundreds as possible are next taken, and a C written for each; fifty is next taken, if possible, and L is written for it; as many tens as possible are next taken, and an X written for each; five is then taken, if possible, and V is written for it; and finally an I is written for every unit remaining. But usually instead of IIII is written IV, in place of VIIII, IX, in place of XXXX, XL, in place of LXXXX, XC, etc. Anciently, there were other extensions of this system. The Arabic notation consists in the use of the Arabic figures and decimal places. See *Arabic* and *decimal*. (b) In the algebraic notation employed in all branches of mathematical analysis all objects upon which the operations of addition, multiplication, etc., are performed are denoted by letters. These objects are generally quantities (and are so called in describing the notation), though they may be operations, as in the calculus of functions, etc., geometrical conditions, as in enumerative geometry, or propositions, as in the calculus of logic. It is usual to give certain letters certain significations (for which see the letters). Furthermore, ∞ denotes infinite magnitude, $\frac{a}{b}$ the ratio of the circumference to the diameter, or $\frac{1}{\pi}$, the Napierian base, or 2.71828...; \angle , a right angle, etc. The sign \approx placed between two quantities states their equality, as, sp or mercury = 13.5. In like manner, $>$ means "greater than," $<$ "less than," " \leq " is as small as," " \geq " is as great as," " \neq " is smaller than or equal to," " \equiv " is greater than or equal to," " \neq " is not equal to," " \leq " is not smaller than," " \geq " is not greater than," " \propto " is proportional to, " \cong " is congruent to, in the theory of numbers. The last sign is also used to mean "is identically equal to," thus stating two relations, one mathematical, the other logical. The sum of two quantities is denoted by writing them with the sign $+$, called *plus*, between them; as, $3 + 2 = 5$. The difference of two quantities is denoted by writing first the minuend, then the sign $-$, called *minus*, then the subtrahend; as, $5 - 3 = 2$. When $+$ or $-$ occurs with no quantity before it, it is to be supplied; thus, $5 - 5 = 0$ means that 5 is less than 5 is 2 below zero. But when a value has $+$ or $-$ before it and no quantity following, what is meant is that

something further is to be added or subtracted. The sign \pm , called *plus* or *minus*, is ordinarily used in a disjunctive sense in writing the root of a quadratic equation. Thus, if $x^2 + x = 1$, we write $x = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}}$, meaning that the equation is satisfied only by the two values $x = -\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}}$ and $x = -\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}}$. The sign \pm is also used in astronomy, geodesy, etc., after a value determined by observation, to introduce the probable error of that determination. Summation is also signified by the letter Σ .

Thus, $\Sigma \frac{1}{i}$ means that in the expression $1 + \frac{1}{i}$ all the whole numbers from 1 to n inclusive are to be successively substituted for i and the resulting values added together to give the quantity denoted by the expression. When the limits are not indicated, the lower one is to be understood as constant, and generally zero, and the upper one as one less than the actual value of the variable. For example, if we write $\Sigma (2x + 1) = x^2$, this signifies

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (2i + 1) = x^2.$$

In like manner, Δ is used to signify the difference, or the amount by which the quantity written after it would be increased by increasing the variable by unity. The variable may be indicated by a subjunctive letter; thus, $\Delta x = (x + 1) - x = 1$, but $\Delta x^2 = (x + 1)^2 - x^2 = (x^2 + 2x + 1) - x^2 = 2x + 1$. The product of two quantities is denoted by writing them in their order, either directly, or with an interposed cross (\times) or dot (\cdot); thus, $3 \times 5 = 15$, $3 \cdot 5 = 15$. A quotient is usually denoted by one of the signs $-$ or $/$, with the dividend before it and the divisor after it, or by a horizontal line with the dividend above and the divisor below. A continued product is also written with Π , just as a summation is written with Σ ; but when the limits are not indicated, the lower one is constant, and generally unity, and the upper one the actual value of the variable. A positive whole number with the mark of admiration (!) after it denotes the continued product of all numbers from 1 up to that number inclusive; thus, $4! = 24$. Instead of the mark of admiration, a right-angled line beneath and at the left of the number is sometimes used; as, $4_!$. A power of a quantity is denoted by writing the exponent to the right and above the base; thus, $x^3 = x \cdot x \cdot x$. This notation is extended to symbols of operation. Thus, $\Delta u = \Delta x u$ and $\Delta^2 u = \Delta(\Delta u)$. If the exponent is included in parentheses, the quantity denoted is the continued product of a number of factors equal to the exponent, one factor being the base, and the others the results of successive subtractions of 1 from the base; thus, $x^{(3)} = x(x-1)(x-2)$. A root is denoted either by a fractional exponent, or by the sign $\sqrt[n]{}$ written before the base, with the index above and to the left; thus, $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$. If the index is omitted, it is understood to be 2. One of the most important parts of algebraical notation is the use of parentheses, $()$, square brackets, $[\]$, braces, $\{ \}$, and vincula or horizontal lines above the expressions, to signify that the symbols so included are to be treated as signifying one quantity. Thus, $(3 + 2) \times 5 = 25$, but $3 \times (2 \times 5) = 30$. Functions are usually denoted by operative symbols, especially f , F , ϕ , ψ , written before the variable, the latter being often included in parentheses. If there are several variables, these are included in one parenthesis and separated by commas, as $F(x, y)$. Various special functions have special abbreviations, as \log for logarithm, \sin for sine, \cos for cosine, \tan for tangent, \cot for cotangent, \sec for secant, \csc for cosecant, \sin for versed sine, \sinh for hyperbolic sine, \cosh for hyperbolic cosine, and so on. (For the special notation of matrices, determinants, groups, and groups, see those words.) A differential is expressed by d before the function, and a partial differential is now generally written with ∂ instead of d ; the variable is indicated, if necessary, by a subjunctive letter. A variation is expressed by a δ before the varying quantity. A differential coefficient is most frequently expressed fractionally as a ratio of differentials, or by $\frac{d}{dx}$, etc., written before the function. But the capital D is often used; thus, $Dx^2 = 2x$, and $D \log x = \frac{1}{x}$. Differentiation relatively to the time is frequently expressed by accents; thus, $\dot{x} = \frac{dx}{dt}$ and $\ddot{x} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$. Dots over the letters are also used instead of the accents, this being the original functional notation of Newton. The differential coefficients of a function are frequently denoted by accents attached to the operational symbols; thus, $f'x = Df(x)$. A number of other differential operations are indicated by special operational symbols, as ∇ for Laplace's operator. The integral of an expression is written with the sign \int , introduced by Leibniz, before the differential. The limits of a definite integral are written above and below this sign. Besides these notations, there are many others peculiar to different branches of mathematics.

3. Etymological signification; etymology.

The notation of a word is in the original thereof is sought out, and constituted in two things: the kind and the figure.

Conscience is a Latin word, and according to the very notation of it, imports a double or joint knowledge. South.

4. In music, the act, process, or result of indicating musical facts by written or printed characters. As a process and a series, musical notation is a branch of acoustics or semi-acoustics in general. Notation is also used as a collective term for all the signs or musical facts taken together. Notation, whether regarded as a science or as a body of visible characters, may be divided into notation of pitch, of duration, of force of style, etc. The various historic systems of notation are noted particularly about pitch than the other matters. (a) The absolute and relative pitch of tones has been represented by letters, by numbers, by syllables, by numerals by a staff, and by more than one of these methods at once. The ancient Greeks and Romans used their alphabets, assigning sometimes a separate letter or similar character to each tone of their tonal systems and sometimes using only seven letters, which were repeated for successive octaves. The medieval notation, which included all the different methods, used both separately and in conjunction, letters, names being derived from the ancient notations, were appearing

early from an unknown source, and solmization and the staff system being invented and developed from about the eighth or ninth century. Modern notations include all varieties except neumes. See letter names, neume, solmization, numerical, keyboard, scale, staff, etc. (b) The absolute and relative duration of tones has been much less fully indicated than pitch. The ancient and medieval systems were decidedly defective in this regard. The appearance about the twelfth century of measurable music necessitated the use of characters having a definite metrical value, hence came the note-system, which was combined with the staff, and also the various systems of tablature. In modern music two methods are used: notes whose shape indicates relative time-value, and a kind of tablature peculiar to the tonic sol-fa system. (See note, tabulation, tonic sol-fa (under tonic), etc.) Furthermore, the general tempo of a piece or passage is indicated by such Italian terms as *grave*, *adagio*, *crescendo*, *moderato*, *allegro*, *ritardando*, *presto*, etc. Alterations of tempo during a piece are indicated by *accelerando*, *piu mosso*, *trappando*, *ritardando*, *rit. ant.*, *rit. cresc.*, etc. The metrical treatment of individual tones is marked by *staccato*, *legato*, etc. (c) The absolute and relative force or accent of tones is still less fully indicated than pitch or duration. Vertical lines called bars have been used since medieval times to indicate rhythmic and metrical sections or measures, each of which begins with a primary accent. In modern music various words and arbitrary signs are used, as *forte*, *piano*, *crescendo*, *diminuendo*, *marcato*, etc. (d) Other signs of various practical import are the *brace*, *repeat*, *da capo*, *double bar*, *diver*, etc. See those words. (e) The general style of a piece or passage is often indicated in modern music by such terms as *ad libitum*, *capitolo*, *arpeggio*, *cantabile*, *crescendo*, *moderato*, *can. br.* (f) Specific directions about performance by the voice or an instrument also occur, as *mezzo voce*, *arato*, *portamento*, *divisi*, *meno mosso*, *pizzicato*, *sea (cello)*, *pedal*, and many others. All these verbal marks are translated into different languages, and are subject to modification for particular effects. (g) Modern music, following the later medieval music, also employs to some extent a kind of numerical shorthand for harmonic facts. See thorough bass, and figured bass (under bass).

Alphabetic notation, in music. See def. 4 (a). **Architectural notation, in music.** A method adopted of placing signs to figures when marking dimensions on drawings, as for feet, for inches, and for parts, etc. **Chemical notation, in music.** A system of abbreviating and condensing statements of the chemical composition of bodies, and of their changes and transformations, by means of symbols. See chemical formula, under chemical. **Decimal notation, in music.** See decimal. **Neumatic notation, in music.** See def. 4 (a) above, and also neume. **Numerical notation, in music.** See def. 4 (a) above, and numerical. **Staff notation, in music.** See def. 4 (a) and (d) above, and also staff and note. **Tonic sol-fa notation, in music.** See tonic notator (nô-tâ-tôr), n. [*ML. notator*, *< L. notare*, note; see note, v.] An annotator. [Rare.]

The notator Dr. Potter in his epistle before it to the reader saith thus, Totum opus, &c. Wood, Athenae Oxon.

notch (noch), n. [An assimilated form of *nook*.]

1. A nick or indentation; a small hollow or nick cut or sunk in anything, as in the end of an arrow for the reception of the fletching.

From his rag the skewer he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes.
Swift, Miscellaneous

The indented stick that bore day by day
Notch after notch, till all are smooth away.
Cooper, The Ironing

2. In carp., a hollow cut in the face of a piece of timber for the reception of another piece. — 3. A narrow defile or passage between mountains; or, more properly, the entrance to such a defile, when it is nearly closed by precipices or walls of rock on either hand. The word is apparently limited in use to the region of the White Mountains in New Hampshire and of the Adirondacks, and has only the same meaning as gap in the central parts of the Appalachian range. [R.]

They landed and struck through the wilderness to a gap or notch of the mountains. Irving

4. A step or degree; a grade. [Colloq.] — 5. A point in the game of cricket. [Rare.]

A match at cricket between the gentlemen of Hampshire and Kent on the one side and All England on the other (1788). The former won, says the "Annual Register" by "twenty four notches." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII, 577.

6. In *cool.* and *anat.*, an incision or incisure; an emargination; as, the interlobular notch, the depression over the breast-bone between the prominent ends of the clavicles. — 7. In *armor*, the boughs of a shield. **Anterior notch of the liver,** a deep angular incision in the front border of the liver, between the right and left lobes. Also called *umbilical* or *interlobular incisure* of notch. **Clavicular notch,** one of the superior lateral depressed surfaces of the sternum, for articulation with the clavicle. **Cotyloid, craniofacial, dirotic notch.** See the adjective. **Emmottal notch,** the small excavation between the orbital plates of the frontal bone for the reception of the ethmoid bone. **Great scapular notch,** the notch formed by the neck of the scapula and the acromion process. **Intercondylar notch,** the notch or fossa between the femoral condyles behind. **Interlobular notch,** a concavity on the upper and lower borders of the p-delta, forming, when in apposition with those of the contiguous vertebrae, the intervertebral foramina. **Jugular notch,** a notch in front of the jugular process of the occipital bone, which contributes, with one on the temporal bone, to form the jugular foramen. **Lacrimal notch,** an excavation on the internal border of the orbital surface of the maxilla for the reception of the lacrimal bone. **Nasal notch.** (a) A serrated surface of the frontal bone, in ar-

tification of the nasal and superior maxillary bones. (b) The large notch of the maxilla that forms the lateral and lower boundary of the entrance to the nasal cavity. — **Notch of Rivini,** a small notch in the upper anterior part of the bony ring to which the tympanic membrane is attached. Also called *tympanic notch*. **Notch of the occipital,** the incision in the occipital bone, or notch between the tragus and the auricular. **Notch of the kidney,** the hilum or porta renalis. **Popliteal notch,** a shallow depression between the tibial tuberosities behind. **Posterior notch of the liver,** a wide concave recess between the right and left lobes of the liver, embracing the crura of the diaphragm, the vena, the aorta, and the esophagus. **Pterygoid notch,** the angular left between the two plates of the pterygoid process, closed by the palate bone. Also called *incisive pterygoid notch*. **Sciatic notch,** one of two notches on the posterior border of the hip bone, the great (or ilio-sciatic) and the small. The great sciatic notch is between the posterior inferior spine of the ilium and the spine of the ischium, and is converted into the great sciatic foramen by the sacrotuberous ligaments; the small sciatic notch is between the spine and the tuberosity of the ischium, and is converted into a foramen by the same ligaments. **Sigmoid notch,** the excavation between the condyle and the coronoid process of the mandible. **Sphenopalatine notch,** a notch between the sphenoidal and orbital processes of the palate bone, converted into the foramen of the same name by the sphenoidal bone. **Supra-orbital notch,** a notch at the inner part of the orbital arch, transmitting the supraorbital nerve and artery. It is called a foramen. **Suprascapular notch,** the notch on the superior border of the scapula, at the base of the coracoid process, converted into a foramen by a ligament or a spiculum of bone. **Suprasternal notch,** the notch or depression at the upper end of the sternum, between the sternal ends of the sternocleidomastoid muscles. — **The top notch,** the highest grade or degree of anything; as, the top notch of fashion or elegance. [Colloq.] — **Tympanic notch.** Same as notch of Rivini. **Umbilical notch.** See anterior notch of the liver.

notch (noch), v. t. [*< notch, n.* (*< notch, v.*)] 1. To cut a notch or notches in; indent; nick; huck: as, to notch a stick.

Before Catull he notched him and notched him like a carbonado
Shak., Cor., iv. 5, 100.

2. To place in a notch; fit to a string by the notch, as an arrow.

Mark how the ready hands of Death prepare;
His bow is bent, and he hath notch'd his dart.
Quarles, Emblems, l. 7

3. In *cricket*, to mark or score; have as score the number of. [Slang.]

In short when Bunkins was caught out, and Padder stamped out, All Wingham had notched some fifty four, while the score of the Dingley batters was as blank as their faces.
Dickens, Pickwick, vii.

notch-block (noch'block), n. Same as *snatch-block*.

notch-board (noch'board), n. In carp., same as *bridge-board*.

notch-eared (noch'erd), n. Having emarginate ears; as, the notch-eared bat, *Vesperugo emarginatus*.

notched (nocht), a. 1. Having a notch or notches; notched; indented.

The middle claw of the heron and cormorant is toothed and notched like a saw.
Paley, Nat. Theol., III.

2. Closely cut; cropped, as hair, applied by the Cavaliers to the Roundheads.

She had no resemblance to the rest of the notched rascals.
Sir R. Howard, The Committee, I. (Paris.)

3. In *cool.*, having one or more angular incisions in the margin; emarginate. — 4. In *bot.*, very coarsely dentate, the upper side of the teeth being nearly horizontal, as in the leaves of *Ilex torreadentron*. **Notched falcon.** See *falcon*.

notchel (nocht'el), v. t. See *notched*.

notching (nocht'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *notch*, v.] 1. A notch or series of notches. — 2. In carp., same as *gullethug*. — 3. In carp., a simple method of joining timbers in a frame, either by dovetails or by square joints or lap-joints. Chinking, halving, and scarfing are forms of it.

notching-adz (nocht'ing-adz), n. A light adz with a bit either of large curvature or nearly straight, used for notching timbers in making gams, etc. E. H. Knight.

notching-machine (nocht'ing-ma-shen'), n. 1. In *sheet-metal working*, a form of stamping-press for cutting the center notches in making boxes, hinges, and other shapes of sheet metal. **notchweed** (nocht'wee), n. An ill-smelling herb, *Chenopodium tuberosum*, of the northern parts of the Old World. Also called *stinking quackroot* and *dog's-tail*.

notchwing (nocht'wing), n. A European tortricid moth, *Rhodesia vandana*; an English collectors' name.

note (not), n. [*Early mod. E. also noat, < ME. nota, note*, a note, mark, point (and from the rare AS. *not*, a mark, note, < OE. *note*, F. *note*; Sp. Pg. *nota*, < L. *nota*, a mark, sign, critical mark or remark, note, < *nosere*, pp. *notus*, know; see *know*). Hence *note*, v., *notary*, etc. Cf. *note*, v.] 1. A mark or token by

which a thing may be known; a sign; stamp; badge; symbol; in *logic*, a character or quality.

Patience and perseverance be the proper *notes* whereby God's children are known from counterfeit.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1857), II, 1.

Thus difference we do lyne, not as doth the Latines and the Greeks be to combinations, but with *notes*, after the manner of the Hebrews, which they call parables.

A. Ham, Orthographs (E. F. T., 1800), p. 29.

Some natural *notes* about her body,
Above ten thousand manner moveables
Would testify, to enrich mine inventory
Shak., Cymbeline, II, 1, 24.

It is a *note*
Of upstart greatness, to observe and watch
For these poor trifles *H. Jonson, Sejanus, V, 8.*

2. Significance; consequence; distinction; reputation.

To be adored
With the continued style and note of gods
Through all the provinces, were wild ambition.
H. Jonson, Sejanus, I, 2.

Add not only to the number, but the *note* of thy generation.

Sir T. Brown, Christ. Mor., I, 32.
Except Lord Robert Kerr, we lost nobody of note.

3. Notice; observation; heed.

Give order to my servants that they take
No *note* at all of our being absent hence
Shak., M. of V., V, 1, 120.

I have made some extracts and borrowed such facts as seemed especially worthy of note.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, I.

4. Notice; information; intelligence.

She that from Naples
Can have no *note*, unless the sun were past
The moon and the moon's slow
Shak., Tempest, II, 1, 248.

5. A mark on the margin of a book drawing attention to something in the text; hence, a statement subsidiary to the text of a book elucidating or adding something; an explanatory or critical comment; an annotation. In *printing*: (a) An explanatory statement, or reference to authority quoted, appended to textual matter and set in smaller type than the text. Notes are of several kinds. A *cut in note* is set in a space left in the text, near the outer margin, and as nearly as possible in line with the matter referred to. A *center note* is placed between two columns, as in cross-references in some editions of the Bible. A *side note* or *marginal note* is placed in the outer margin of the page, parallel with the lines of the text. A *foot note*, or *bottom note*, follows the text at the foot of the page, but does not encroach on the margin, as *side notes* do. A *shoulder-note* is one at the upper inner corner of a page. In some countries, as China and Japan, all notes are placed at the top of the page. (b) One of the marks used in punctuating the text, as, the note of admiration or of exclamation (!), the note of interrogation (?).

6. A minute or memorandum, intended to assist the memory, or for after use or reference; as, I made a *note* of the circumstance; generally in the plural; as, to take *notes* of a sermon or speech; to speak from *notes*.

To confer all the observations and *notes* of the said ships, to the intent it may appear wherein the *notes* do agree and wherein they dissent.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 276.

Mr. L. I was so kind as to accede to my desire that he would take *notes* of all that occurred.

Poe, Tales, I, 121.

7. *pl.* A report (verbal or more or less condensed) of a speech, discourse, statement, testimony, or the like.—8. A list of items; an inventory; a catalogue; a bill; an account; a reckoning.

Here is now the smith's *note*, for shoeing and plough from.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., V, 1, 19.
(Give me a *note* of all your things, sweet mistress;
You shall not lose a hair.)

Middleton (and others), The Widow, V, 1.

9. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; as, a promissory *note*; a bank-*note*; a *note* of hand (that is, a signed promise to pay a sum of money); a negotiable *note*.

He sends me a twenty-pound *note* every Christmas, and that is all I know about him.

Danach, Sybil, p. 187.

10. A short letter; a billet.

She sent a *note*, the real one "Elle vous suit,"
The close, "Your Laffy, only yours."
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

11. A diplomatic or official communication in writing. A *note* is, in a strict sense, an official communication in writing from the Department of Foreign Affairs of one of the states to a foreign diplomatic representative, or vice versa. It is distinguished from an *instruction* sent by the department to one of its own diplomatic or consular representatives abroad, and from a *dispatch* sent by the representative abroad to his own department at home.

Mrs. [Giving a paper.] My lord hath sent you this *note*, and by me this further charge, that you answer me from the smallest article of it.

Shak., M. of V., IV, 2, 103.

If indeed the Great Powers are really agreed, there can be no doubt that the pacification of Eastern Europe, for

which they have expressed their desire in their Collective Note, will be effected and maintained.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX, 262.

12. A small size of paper used for writing letters or notes.—13. In *music*: (a) In the staff-notation, a character or sign by which a tone is recorded and represented to the eye. A note consists of from one to three parts: the head, the stem or tail, and one or more penman's flags, or hooks, as *♩*, *♪*, *♫*, which are often extended from one note to another in the form of bars, when two or more notes of the same denomination are grouped together. The pitch of the tone is indicated by the position of the note on the staff relative to the clef and the key-signature. (See *staff*, *clef*, *signature*, *key*.) The relative duration of the tone is indicated by the shape of the note. The system of notes now in use includes the following: the *breve*, *♭*; the *semi-breve* or *whole note*, *♩*; the *minim* or *half-note*, *♪*; the *crotchet* or *quarter note*, *♫*; the *quaver* or *eighth note*, *♬*; the *semiquaver* or *sixteenth-note*, *♭*; the *demisemiquaver* or *thirty-second-note*, *♮*; and the *hexadesimsemiquaver* or *sixty-fourth note*, *♭*.

Each of these notes may be placed upon any staff-degree, and thus may signify a tone of any pitch whatever. Each of them, also, may have any time value whatever, but when in a particular piece or passage a definite time value is assumed for any one of them, a breve is then regarded equal in that piece or passage to two semibreves, a semibreve to two minims, a minim to two crotchets, etc. In other words, as a metrical notation, this system of notes is relative to an assumed value for one species, but absolute and definite after such an assumption. The pitch value of a note may be modified by an *accidental* (which see), though the latter may also be regarded as changing the staff rather than the note. The time value of a note may be modified by various marks, such as a dot after it (as *♩* or *♫*), which lengthens the note by one-half its original value, the *tie* (*♭* or *♮*), which binds two notes on the same pitch together and adds their respective values together; the *pause*, *hold*, or *fermata* (*♭* or *♮*), which lengthens the value of the note indefinitely according to the will of the performer; the *staccato* (*♭* or *♮*), which shortens the actual duration of the note and supplies the deficiency by a silence or rest. (See the various words.) This system is derived from the medieval system, though with important changes. The Gregorian system of notes, which is still in use, is much nearer to the medieval system. It includes the following notes: the *lance*, *♭*; the *long*, *♮*; the *breve*, *♭*; and the *semibreve*, *♮*. These in turn were derived from the early neumes. They were first used merely as indications of pitch, their time-value being indefinite, and dependent wholly upon the text sung to them, but they acquired a definite metrical significance under mensural music. In modern usage they are generally treated as metrical. A special development of the ordinary system of notes is that of *character-notes*, which are varied in shape so as to indicate not only various time values but also the scale value and characteristic qualities of the tones indicated. Thus the tone or *do* is always represented by one shape, the dominant *sol* by another, the subdominant *fa* by a third, etc. The system thus aims to secure at once the utility of the staff and of a reference to the abstract scale. (b) A musical sound or tone, in general or particular; as, the *note* of a bird; the first *note* of a song, etc. (This use of the word, as applied to musical tones, is very common, but is confusing and inaccurate.)

Under lynde is a launde tenech, heli a stounde,
To litten here lates and here lonelich *notes*
Piers Plouman (C), XI, 63.

My uncle Toby, sinking his voice, a *note*, resumed the discourse as follows.

Steele, Tristram Shandy, V, 21.

(c) A digital or key of the keyboard; as, the white and black *notes* of the pianoforte. [This usage is also common, but very objectionable.]—14. Harmonious or melodious sound; air; tune; voice; tone.

Thence pipede Poes of poetes a *note*.

Piers Plouman (C), XXI, 64.

I made this duty, and the *note* to it.

H. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, IV, 1.

If his worship was here, you dare not say so. Here he comes, here he comes. Now you'll change your *note*.

Shroton, The Camp, I, 1.

15. A point marked; a degree.

His is sylvan by mouth the same reigneth
Than in the earth by many *note*.

Piers Plouman (C), II, 118.

Accented note, a note representing an accented or emphatic tone, as on the first beat of a measure. **Accessory, ornamental, or subsidiary note**, a note representing a tone supplemental or subordinate to a principal tone, as an appoggiatura or one of the subordinate tones of a turn, etc. See *embellishment*.—**Accidental or chromatic note**, a note effected by an accidental, and thus representing a tone foreign to the tonality of a piece. **Accommodation, adjunct, allotment note**. See the qualifying words.—**Approved note**. See *approval*. **Banker's note**. See *banknote*.—**Bath note**, a writing paper measuring unfolded by 14 inches.—**Black note**. (a)

A note with a solid head, as *♩*. (b) A black digital on the keyboard.—**Bought note**, a written memorandum of a

sale, delivered to the buyer by the broker who effects the sale. *Bought and sold notes* are made out usually at the same time, the former being delivered to the buyer and the latter to the seller. "In American exchanges they have fallen into disuse, and generally no written contracts of sale are made between brokers. The practice is for each broker or commission man merely to jot down the transaction on a card or tablet, reporting it at his office, where the matter is subsequently compared and confirmed pursuant to the rules and customs of each exchange." (*Globe and Standard, Law of the Produce Exchange*).—**Broker's note**, see *broker*.—**Character-note**, see *def. 13*. (a) Choral, circular, collective, commercial, decorative, demand note. See the qualifying words.—**Chromatic note**. See *accidental note*.—**Crowned note**, a note with a hold or pause upon it, as *♩*.—**Dotted note**, a note whose time value is increased one half by a dot placed

after it, as *♩*. (*♩*)—**Double-dotted note**, a note with two dots after it, making its time-value three quarters longer than it would be without the dots.—**Double note**, in musical notation, a note equivalent to two whole notes; a breve.—**Essential note**, a note essential to a chord; opposed to a passing or decorative note.—**False flash, forwarding note**. See the adjective. **Fundamental note**. Same as *fundamental base* (which see, under *fundamental*).—**Goldsmith's notes**. See *goldsmith*.—**Grace-note**. See *grace*, *G*, and *embellishment*.—**Harmonic note**. See *harmonic*.—**Holding note**, a note or tone maintained in one part while the other parts progress. **Identical note**. See *identical*.—**Imperfect note**, in medieval mensural music, a note equal to two short ones; opposed to a perfect note, which was equal to three short ones.—**Leading note, master note**. See *leading*.—**Mensural note**. See *mensural*.—**Note against note**, that species of counterpoint in which the cantus firmus and the accompanying voice-parts have tones of the same time-value with each other; opposed to *two notes against one* or *four notes against one*, etc.—**Note of admiration**. See *admiration*.—**Note of hand**. See *def. 9*.—**Note of issue**. See *issue*.—**Note of modulation**. See *modulation*.—**Note under hand**, a receipt.

There are in it two reasonable faire publick libraries, whence one may borrow a booke to one's chamber, giving but a *note under hand*. *Evelyn, Diary, April 21, 1644.*

Open note. (a) A note with an open head as *♩*. (b) A tone produced from an open string of a stringed instrument or a note representing such a tone.—**Passing note**. See *passing-note*.—**Perfect note**, in medieval mensural music, a note equal to three short ones; opposed to *imperfect note*.—**Reciting note**, in chanting, a note or tone upon which several syllables are recited or intoned in monotone.—**Reclaiming note**, in *Scott law*, a notice of appeal.—**Slurred note**, a note connected with another note by a slur, indicating that both are to be sung to a single syllable, or to be played by one motion of the violin-bow.—**Stopped note**, a tone produced from a stopped string of a stringed instrument, or a note representing such a tone.—**Suspended note**. See *suspension*.—**Tied note**, a note connected with another note by a tie, indicating that the time-values of the two are to be added together without repetition.—**Tironian notes**. See *Tironian*.—**To sound a note of warning**, to give a caution or admonition.

The *note* of warning has been sounded none than one. *The Nation, XLIII, 34.*

Triple-dotted note, a note with three dots after it, making its time-value seven eighths longer than it would be without the dots. **White note**. (a) Same as *open note*. (b) A white digital on the keyboard. See *Syn. 5*. **Annotation**, etc. See *remark*.

note (nôt), *n.*; pret. and pp. *noted*, pp. *noting*. [Early mod. E. also *noat*; < ME. *noten*, < OF. *noter*, F. *noter* = Sp. Pg. *notar* = It. *notare*, < L. *notare*, mark, write, write in cipher or shorthand, make remarks or notes on, note, < *nota*, a mark, note; see *note*, *n*. Hence *annotation*, etc., *connote*, *denote*.] **I. trans. 1.** To distinguish with a mark; set a mark upon; mark.

Can we once imagine that Christ's body . . . was ever afflicted with malady, or enfeebled with infirmity, or *noted* with deformity? *Walsh, Life of Christ (1815), sig. B 2.*

2. To observe carefully; notice particularly.

And *note* so well that therefore the element of water is put together to draw out from either the fier and eyr.

Book of Quinte Essences (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

One special Virtue may be noted in him, that he was not noted for any special Vice. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 51.*

You are to *note* that we Anglers all have one another.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 22.

Let us first *note* how wide-spread is the presence of the family-cluster, considered as a component of the political society.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 511.

3. To set down in writing; make a memorandum of.

To see a letter ill written (composed), and worse *noted* (penned), neither is it to be taken in good parts, neither may we leave to murmur thereat.

Guesard, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1877), p. 87.

Now go, write it before them in a table, and *note* it in a book, that it may be for the time to come for ever and ever.

Isa. XLII, 8.

Every unguarded word uttered by him was *noted* down.

Macaulay.

4. To set down in musical character; furnish with musical notes.

The *noted* and illuminated leaves of [an antiphoner].

Rock, Church of our Fathers, II, 202.

5. To furnish with marginal notes; annotate.—6. To denote; point out; indicate.

There ye as they say yt the synger of Seynt John Baptiste
whych he notyd or shewyd (rist Jhu whanne he seyde Ecce
Agnus Dei, ther I offerd.

Tornton, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 2.

Time is an affection of the very noting the difference
of time, and is either present, past, or to cum.

A. Hume, *Orthographie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Black ashes note where their proud city stood

Shelley, *Queen Mab*, iv.

71. To put a mark upon; brand; stigmatize.

You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Fella
For taking bribes here of the Sardians.

Shak., *J. C.*, iv. 2, 2.

To note a bill of exchange, to get a notary public to
record upon the back of the bill the fact of its being dis-
honored, along with the date, and the reason. If as-
signed, of non-payment, the record being initialed by the
notary. — To note an exception, to enter in the minutes
of the judge or court the fact that a ruling was excepted
to, the object being to preserve the right to raise the ob-
jection in an appellate court. — Syn. 3. To record, register,
minute, set down. — 4. Note, Denote, Connote (see the defi-
nitions of these words), mark.

II. *trans.* To sing.

O! thou Mynstrall, that canst so note and pipe
Unto folks for to do plessaunce.

Lydgate, *Dance of Macabres*.

note¹ (nót), *a.* and *n.* 2. [*L. notus*, known, pp.
of *nocere*, know: see *note*, *n.*] I. *a.* Known;
well-known.

Now nar ge not for fro that noble place

That ge han spild & spured so specially after.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 202.

II. *a.* A well-known or famous place or city.

In Judea hit is that noble note

Alfred's Poema (E. E. T. S.), i. 921.

note² (nót), *n.* [*ME. note*, *noute*, *AS. nota*,
use, profit, advantage, employment, office, busi-
ness (= *OFries. not*, use; cf. *Ice. not*, pl.
use) (cf. also *ngt*, *nytt*, use, = *OHG. nutz* =
Ice. ngt, use, enjoyment), *AS. notan*, use, = *OS.
notan* = *OFries. nota* = *D. ge-noten* = *MLG.
ge-noten* = *OHG. notan*, *MLG. noten*, *G. not-
en*, also *OHG. gi-notan*, *MLG. ge-noten*, *G. ge-
noten* = *Ice. ngt* = *Sw. njuta* = *Dan. nyde*,
use, enjoy, = *Goth. nutan*, take part in, obtain,
ganutan, take (with a net); cf. *lath. nuta*, use-
fulness. From the same verb are derived *E.
nut* and *nutl.*] 1. Use; employment. [Now
only prov. Eng.]

A graue haue I garte here be ordeide,
That neuer was in *note*, it is newe

York Plays, p. 671.

But thete serveth of wykked *note*,
Hyt hangeth bys myster by the throte

MS. Hall, 1701, l. 11. (*Hallwell*)

24. Utility; profit; advantage.

And than bakeward as borne all the bold Troians,
With myche noys for the note of thow noble orins

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 820.

34. Affair; matter; business; concern; event;
occasion.

My lorie ther is some note that is needfull to terven you of
new.

York Plays, p. 395.

This millere gooth agayn, no word he seyde
But dooth his *note*. — *Chaucer, Reeve's Tale*, l. 148.

To note hym, nowe is your *note*.

But gyt the lawe lyes in my lorte

York Plays, p. 222.

The chief *note* of a scholar you say is to govere his
passions; whenfore I d. take all patiently

Beau. and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, v. 3.

44. Expedition; undertaking; enterprise; con-
flict; fray.

The nowmber of the noble shippes that to the *note* yode,
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 412.

Then Synobar forthe with a sad pepull,

Neght to the *note*

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 650.

note³ (nót), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *noted*, [*noting*,
[*ME. noten*, *noten*, *AS. notan*, enjoy, *AS. notan*,
use; see *note*, *n.*] 1. To use; make use of;
enjoy.

Scheug me myn hach

And I schal *note* hit to day, my strength is so weold
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

2. To use for food; eat; as, he *noted* very little.
— 3. To need; have occasion for.

Tylers that tylden the erthe tolden here mayntes
By the seed that thei sowe what thei shoulde *note*,
And what they be and leue the looke was so true.

Piers Plowman (v. 1), viii. 101.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.]

note⁴, *n.* A dialectal variant of *note*¹.

A great number of cattle, both *note* and sheep

Adventures against the Scots (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 126).

note⁵ (nót), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of
nut.

note⁶, *v. t.* [Cf. *AS. nutan*, then with the
horns.] To butt; push with the horns; gore.
[Prov. Eng.]

note-book (nót'bhók), *n.* A book in which notes
or memoranda are or may be entered.

All his faults observed,
Set in a *note-book*, learn'd, and could by rote,
To cast into my teeth. — *Shak., J. C.*, iv. 2, 28.

noted (nót'ed), *p. a.* [*AS. not* + *-ed*.] 14.
Marked; observed.

I do not like examinations;
We shall find out the truth more easily
Some other way less *noted*.

Beau. and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, ii. 1.

2. Conspicuous; remarkable; distinguished;
celebrated; eminent; famous; well-known; as,
a *noted* traveler; a *noted* commander.

She is a holy bruid,

A woman *noted* for that faith, that piety,
Belov'd of Heaven.

Fletcher (and another), *Prophets*, i. 3.

It [Tyre] is not at present *noted* for the Tyrian purple.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, ii. l. 83.

There are two brothers of his William and Walter Blunt,
Esquires, both members of parliament, and *noted* speakers.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 1.

Not to draw our philosophy from too profound a source,
we shall have recourse to a *noted* story in Don Quixote

Hume, *Essays*, i. 23.

34. Notorious; of evil reputation.

Neither is it for your credit to walk the streets with a
woman so *noted*.

Beau. and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, v. 2.

— Syn. 2. Celebrated, Notable, etc. (see *famous*), well known,
conspicuous, famed.

notedly (nót'ed-ly), *adv.* With particular no-
tice; exactly; accurately.

Lazio. Do you remember what you said of the duke?

Duke. Most *notedly*, sir. — *Shak., M. for M.*, v. l. 330.

notedness (nót'ed-ness), *n.* The state or quality
of being noted; distinction; eminence; celeb-
rity.

noteful (nót'fúl), *a.* [*ME.*, *note* + *-ful*.] Use-
ful; serviceable.

Suffice this man to be cured and healed by myne Muses,
that is to say by *noteful* science

Chaucer, *Boethius*, i. prose 1.

notefulhead, *n.* [*ME.* *noteful*; *noteful* +
-head.] Utility; service; profit.

Notelza (not'el-za), *n.* [*NL.* (Ventenat, 1803),
cf. *Gr. noton*, the south or southwest, + *laza*,
the olive-tree; see *olive*.] A genus of shrubs
or trees of the order *theaceae* and the tribe *the-
aceae*, known by the broad distinct petals and
fleshy albumen. — There are 8 species, mostly Aus-
tralian. They bear opposite leaves, small flowers in axillary
clusters and terminal drooping. *N. laevis* is the Tas-
manian ironwood, found also in southeastern Australia, a
bush or small tree with extremely hard and close grained
wood, mottled at the center like olive, used for pulley
blocks, turnery, etc. *N. longifolia* is another ironwood
or neck olive of Norfolk Island and parts of Australia.
N. ovata is the dumpy ranga of New South Wales.

noteless (not'les), *a.* [*note*, *n.*, + *-less*.] 1.
Not attracting notice; unnoticed; unheeded.

A courtesan,
Let her walk saint like, *noteless* and unknown,
Yet she is betray'd by some trick of her own

F. and M., *Middleton*, *Honest Whore*, ii. iv. 1.

Thou a *noteless* blot on a remembered name!

Shelley, *Adonais*, xxxv.

2. Unmanned. [Rare.]

Parish Clerk with *noteless* tone

D. Prynne, *Two Queens of Brentford*, i. (*Daniel*)

notelessness (not'les-ness), *n.* The state of be-
ing noteless, unmarked, unnoticed or insignifi-
cant.

notelet (not'let), *n.* [*note*, *n.*, + *-let*.] A
little note. [Rare.]

A single epigram or a *notelet* to a voluminous work

Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 477.

Notemigonus (nót'e-mí-gó-nus), *n.* [*NL.*, *in-
teg.* *Gr. noton*, the back, + *gonos*, half, + *gonos*,
angle.] A genus of American breams having
a compressed and almost carinated back, as
N. chrysolaemus, which abounds in the eastern
and northern United States, and is known as
the shiner or shinerfish. See *cut* under *shiner*.

notemug, *n.* A Middle English form of *not-
mug*. *Chaucer*.

notencephalocoele (nót'en-sé-fá-ló-sé), *n.* [*Gr.*
noton, the back, + *encephalon*, brain, + *coele*,
a tumor.] In *brachy*, protrusion of the brain
from a cleft in the back of the head.

notencephalus (nót'en-sé-fá-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr.*
noton, the back, + *encephalon*, brain.] In *brachy*,
a monster exhibiting *noto* and *encephalocoele*.

note-paper (nót'pá-pér), *n.* Folded writing-
paper of small sizes, definitely described by spe-
cific names. One leaf of common note is 5 x 8 inches;
octavo note, 4 x 7 inches; billet note, 4 x 6 inches;
queen note, 3 1/2 x 6 inches; Folio of Wales note, 3 x 4 1/2
inches; packet note, 3 1/2 x 9 inches; Bath note, 7 x 9 inches.

notary (nót'ér), *n.* [*note*, *n.*, + *-ary*.] Cf. *no-
tary*, *notator*.] 1. One who notes, observes,
or takes notice. — 2. An annotator.

Postellus, and the *notary* upon him, Severinus, have much
admired this manner. — *Gregory*, *Posthumus*, p. 308.

3. A note-book. [Colloq. and local.]

noterary, *n.* An obsolete variant of *notary*.

notesum, *n.* See *notarium*.

noteworthy (nót'wér'thi-ly), *adv.* In a man-
ner worthy of being noted; noticeably.

noteworthiness (nót'wér'thi-ness), *n.* The
state or fact of being noteworthy.

noteworthy (nót'wér'thi), *a.* [*note* +
worthy.] Worthy of being noted or carefully
observed; remarkable; worthy of observation
or notice.

This by way is *noteworthy* that the Danes had an im-
perfect or rather a lame and limping rule in this land.

Holme's, *Hist. Eng.*, vii. 1.

Think on thy Proteus, when thou haply seest
some rare *note-worthy* object in thy travel.

Shak., T. of V., i. l. 13.

not-for-that, *conj.* [*ME.* *not* (might) for *that*,
etc.; prop. as three words.] Notwithstanding;
nevertheless.

And yet *not for that* Gaffray tumbled there,
Anon reeling in wighty manner.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 4708.

nothagi, nothaki, *n.* Obsolete forms of *nut-
hatch*.

not-headed (not'héd'ed), *a.* Having a not
or close cropped head. Also *not-headed*. See
not, *a.*

Your *not-headed* country gentleman.

Chapman, *V. Mow's Tears*, l. 4.

nothet, *a.*, *pron.*, and *conj.* Same as *nothet*.

nothing (nuth'ing), *n.* [*ME.* *no thing*, *no
thing*, *AS. nan thing*, no thing; see *none*, *na*,
and *thing*.] 1. No thing; not anything; not
something; something that is not anything.
The conception of nothing is reached by reflecting that a
noun, or name, in form, may fall to have any correspond-
ing object, and *nothing* is the noun which by its very defi-
nition is of that sort. (a) The non-existent.

Surely [that force and violence] was very great which
consumed four cities to *nothing* in so short a time.

Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, i. 1.

(b) A non-existent something, spoken of positively, so that
the literal meaning is absurd.

The poet's pen

Given to *nothing* and a name.

Shak., M. for M., v. l. 16.

Oh! No, then *Nothing's* younger Brother!

So like, that one might take one for the other!

Carley, *Phidias*, *Ode*, l. 1.

Nothing must always be less than being.

Fitch, *Intro. to Descartes Method*, p. cxvii.

(c) Not something. — In this sense the word is more di-
rectly *no thing*; and the sentence containing *nothing*
merely contradicts a corresponding sentence containing
something in place of *nothing*.

And from hence what low here *no thing*, but as thou
wert born naked, right so all naked shallst thou
be turned in to earth, that thou wert made of.

Mundeville, *Travels*, p. 206.

A man by *nothing* is so well bewrayed

As by his manners. — *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, vi. iii. 1.

You plead so well, I can do you *nothing*.

Fletcher, *Sea Voyage*, ii. 2.

I can alledge *nothing* against your Practices

But your ill success.

Wychley, *Love in a Wood*, l. 1.

I am under the misfortune of having *nothing* to do, but
it is a misfortune which, thank my stars, I can pretty well
bear.

Gray, *Letters*, l. 11.

2. A cipher; naught. — 3. A thing of no conse-
quence, consideration, or importance; a trifle.

All that he speaks is *nothing*, we are resolved.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 206.

I had rather from an enemy, my brother,

Learn worthy distances and mod'ed difference

Than from a crew of empty friends but *nothing*.

Fletcher and Rowden, *Maid in the Mill*, l. 1.

I said, what a *nothing* is this little span

We call a Man! — *Quarles*, *Emblems*, ii. 14.

I will tell you my good sh. In confidence, what he has
done for me has been a mere *nothing*.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, v. 1.

We debated the social *nothing*.

We have ourselves so to do time.

Lowell, *Ember Picture*.

Dance upon *nothing*. See *dance*. Neck or *nothing*.
See *neck*. Negative *nothing*, the absence of being.

Next to *nothing*, almost *nothing*.

Laws was laws in the year ten, and they screwed chaps
next for *next to nothing*. — *Thackeray*, *Yellowplush Papers*, i.

Nothing but, only, no more than.

Tell th hym that I wol hym visite,

Have I *nothing* but rated me a lye.

Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 602.

"O Earl Brand, I see your heart's blood!"

"It's *nothing* but the gleat and my scallit hood."

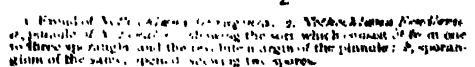
The Brave Earl Brand and the King of England

[*Daughter* (Child's Ballads, ii. 301)]

Nothing less than, fully equal to; quite the same as.

Notidariidae

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26



as where proof of due mailing of a letter justifies the inference that he to whom it was addressed became cognizant of its contents: but he may disprove the fact and

Notidanidae (nō-ti-dan'i-dē)* *n. pl.* [NL., *Nōtidanus* + *-idae*.] A small family of large ophi-

thartrous sharks, represented by the genus *Notidanus*; the cow-sharks. These selachians have six or seven gill-slits, spiracles, one dorsal fin, no winker or third eyelid, and differentiated teeth, the lower being mostly broad and with an oblique dentate border, while the upper areawl-shaped or paucidentate. Some attain a length of 15 feet, and range widely in tropical and warm temperate seas. See *Heptranchus* and *Hexanchus*. Also called *Notidanus*, *Notidanoides*, and *Hexanchus*.

notidanidan (nō-ti-dan-i-dan), *n.* [*< Notidanida + -an.*] A cow-shark. *Richardson*.

Notidanus (nō-tid-'g-nus), *n.* [*NL., < (Gr. notidōv, with sharp-pointed dorsal fin (applied to a shark), < notōv, the back, + idanōv, fair, comely, < idōv, see.)*] The typical genus of *Notidanida*. Also called *Hexanchus* (which see for cut).

notifiable (nō-ti-fi-ā-bl), *a.* [*< notify + -able.*] That must be made known, as to a board of health or some other authority.

The death-rates from notifiable diseases being respectively 1.05 and 1.01.

Lancet, No. 3446, p. 366.

notification (nō-ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. notification* = *Sp. notificación* = *Pg. notificação* = *It. notificazione*, *< ML. notificatio(n-)*, *< L. notificare*, make known: see *notify*.] 1. The act of notifying or giving notice; the act of making known, publishing, or proclaiming.

God, in the notification of this name, sends us sufficiently instructed to establish you in the assurance of an ever-living and an ever-ready God.

Donne, Sermons, v.

2. Specifically, the act of giving official notice or information by writing, or by other means: as, the notification must take place in three days.—3. Notice given in words or writing, or by signs: intimation.

Four or five torches . . . elevated or depressed out of their order, either in breadth or longways, may, by agreement, give great variety of a notification.

Holzer, Elements of Speech, p. 4. (*Latham*)

4. The writing which communicates information: an advertisement, citation, etc.

notify (nō-ti-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *notified*, ppr. *notifying*. [*< ME. notificen*, *< OF. notifier*, *notifier*, *F. notifier*, make known, = *Sp. Pg. notificar* = *It. notificare*, *< L. notificare*, make known, *< notus*, pp. of *noscere*, know, + *ficere*, do, make: see *note*, *n.*, and *-fy*.] 1. To publish; proclaim; give notice or information of; make known.

For Scripture is not the only law whereby God hath opened his will to all things that may be done, but there are other kinds of laws which notify the will of God.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, II. 2

Good and evil operate upon the mind of man, by those respective appellations by which they are notified and conveyed to the mind.

Sandys, Sermons

When he [Jesus] healed any person in private, without thus directing him to notify the cure, he thus enjoined secrecy to him on purpose to obviate all . . . stable suspicion of art or contrivance. *Ep. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. 1

2. To make note of; observe.

Herdeal this thyng Cravelede wel ynogh.

And every word kan for to notice.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1501.

3. To give notice to; inform by words or writing, in person or by message, or by any signs which are understood: as, the public are hereby notified.

notion (nō'shon), *n.* [*< OF. notion*, *F. notion* = *Pr. notio* = *Sp. notio* = *Pg. noção* = *It. nozione*, *< L. notio(n-)*, a becoming acquainted, a taking cognizance, an examination, an investigation, a conception, idea, notion, *< noscere*, pp. *nōtus*, know: see *note*.] 1. A general concept; a mental representation of a state of things. Thus, the general enunciation of a geometrical theorem is comprehended by means of notions, and only in that way can the property to be proved be firmly seized by the mind, and kept distinct from . . . properties of the same figure; but one . . . to prove the theorem a construction or diagram is requisite, involving a representation in the imagination capable of being studied so as to observe hitherto unknown relations in it.

A completion of notions is nothing else but an affirmation or negation in the understanding or speech.

Burgesius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. II. 1

Concept or notion are terms employed as convertible, but while they denote the same thing, they denote it in a different point of view. . . . Conception, the act of which concept is the result, expresses the act of comprehending or grasping up into unity the various qualities by which an object is characterized; notion, again, signifies either the act of apprehending, signifying, that is, the remarking or taking note of the various notes, marks, or characters of an object which its qualities afford, or the result of that act. . . . The term notion, like conception, expresses both act and its product.

Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, vii.

He had scarce any other notion of religion, but that it consisted in hating Presbyterians.

Addison, *ry Foxhunter*

A notion may be inaccurate by being too wide.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 302.

Our notions of things are never simply commensurate with the things themselves; they are aspects of them, more or less exact, and sometimes a mistake as to the thing.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, iv.

2. A thought; a cognition.

Conception and notion Reid seems to employ, at least sometimes, for cognition in general.

Sir W. Hamilton, in Reid, Supplementary Dissertations, [note C.]

When God intended to reveal any future events or high notions to his prophets, he then carried them either to the deserts or the sea shore.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 40.

Per. It seems, sir, you know all

Sir P. Not all, sir, but

I have some general notions.

B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 1.

Still did the Nations throng

About his [Harvey's] eloquent Tongue.

Cowley, Death of Harvey.

We have more words than notions, half a dozen words for the same thing.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 63.

3. In the Lockian philos., a complex idea.

The mind often exercises an active power in making these several combinations; for, it being once furnished with simple ideas, it can put them together in several compositions, and so make variety of complex ideas, without examining whether they exist so in nature. And hence I think it is that these ideas are called notions, as if they had their original and constant existence more in the thoughts of men than in the reality of things.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. § 2.

4. [Trans. of G. Hegel.] In the Hegelian philos., that comprehensive conception in which conflicting elements are recognized as mere factors of the whole truth.—5. An opinion; a sentiment; a view; especially, a somewhat vague belief, hastily caught up or founded on insufficient evidence and slight knowledge of the subject.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence.

And without method talks us into sense;

Will, like a friend, familiarly convey

The truest notions in the easiest way.

Pope, Essay on Criticism

Yet I cannot think but that these people, who have such notions of a supreme Deity, might by the industry and example of good men be brought to embrace the Christian Faith.

Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 100

They are for holding their notions, though all men be against them.

Rugby, Pilgrims Progress, p. 103.

After travelling three or four miles in this valley, we came to a road that leads eastward to Moses's mosque where the Arabs have a notion that Moses was buried, and some of the Mahometans went to it.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 30

Now I've a notion, if a poet

But up for them, his verse will do wot

Lowell, Epistle to a Friend

I believe that the great mass of mankind have not the faintest notion that slavery was an ancient English institution.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Facts, p. 150

6. A desire, inclination, intention, or sentiment, generally not very deep nor rational; a caprice; a whim.

I have no notion of going to anybody's house, and have the next day look on the arms of the chair to find out one's own.

Walspole, Letters II. 23.

They talk of principles, but notions prize.

And all to one loved folly sacrifice.

Pope

The boy might get a notion into him,

The girl might be entangled or she knew

Templeton, Aylmer's Field

There was tobacco, too, planted like the cotton where it was hoped it would take a notion to grow.

C. E. Craddock, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, II.

7. The mind; the power of knowledge; the understanding.

His notion weakens, his discernings

Are lethargied.

Shak, Lear, I. 4. 247

The acts of God . . . to human ears

Cannot without process of speech be told,

So told as earthly notion can receive.

Milton, P. L., vii. 173

8. In a concrete sense, a small article of convenience; a utensil; some small useful article involving ingenuity or inventiveness in its conception or manufacture; commonly in the plural.

And other worlds send odious wares and wares,

And robes, and notions framed in foreign looms.

Yamou

They [the Yankees] continued to throng to New Amsterdam with the most important commodities, bringing the market with their wares being as ready to trade with the Dutch as ever.

Jerome, Kutchuk's Book, p. 77

Cognate, common, complex notion. See the adjectives.

First notion, a concept formed by direct generalization and abstraction from the particular coming under that concept.—**Involution of notions**, see evolution.

Second notion, a notion formed by reflection upon other notions or symbols, with generalization and abstraction from them.—**Under the notion**, under the concept, class, category, designation.

What hath been generally agreed on I content myself to assume under the notion of principles.

Newton, Opticks.

The Franciscans of the convent of Jerusalem have a small place here, coming under the notion of physicians, tho' they wear their habit.

Parsons, Description of the East, I. 58.

Yankee notions, small or inexpensive miscellaneous articles such as are produced by Yankee inventiveness. See def. 8.

American goods of all kinds, brought from California, suddenly made their appearance in the village shops; and . . . I saw the American tin ware, lanterns, and "Yankee notions."

G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVIII. 82.

-syn. 1 and 2. Impression, fancy.

notional (nō'shon-ā-l), *a.* [= *OF. notional* = *Sp. Pg. notional*; as *notion* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or expressing a notion or general conception; formed by abstraction and generalization; also, produced by metaphysical or logical reflection.

Let us . . . resolve to render our actions and opinions perfectly consistent, that so our religion may appear to be, not a notional system, but a vital and fruitful principle of holiness.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

Who can say that he has any real, nay, any notional apprehension of a billion or a trillion?

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, iv.

2. Imaginary; ideal; existing in idea only; visionary; fantastical.

All devotion being now plac'd in hearing sermons and discourses of speculative and notional things.

Walsley, Diary, Sept. 10, 1686.

Fugitive Theme [happiness]

Of my pursuing Verse, ideal shade,

Notional Good, by Fancy only made.

Prior, Solomon, I.

We must be wary lest we ascribe any real substance or personality to this nature or chance; for it is merely a notional and imaginary thing.

Hendley.

3. Dealing in imaginary things; whimsical; fanciful; as, a notional man.

I have premised these particulars before I enter on the main design of this paper, because I would not be thought altogether notional in what I have to say, and pass only for a projector in morality.

Steele, Letter No. 126.

Notional attribute or problem, an attribute or problem relating to second notions. The phrase is a substitute for the scholastic categorical term.

notionality (nō'shon-ā-l-ē-tē), *n.* [*< notional* + *-ity*.] The quality or condition of being merely notional or fanciful; empty, ungrounded opinion.

I aimed at the advance of science by discrediting empty and talkative notionality.

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xvii.

notionally (nō'shon-ā-l-ē), *adv.* In a notional manner; in mental apprehension; in conception; hence, not in reality.

Two faculties . . . notionally or really distinct.

Norris, Miscellanies.

notionate (nō'shon-āt), *a.* [*< notion* + *-ate*.] Notional; fanciful. *Monthly Rev.* [Rare.]

notionist (nō'shon-ist), *n.* [*< notion* + *-ist*.] One who holds fanciful or ungrounded opinions.

Ep. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer.

notist (nō'tist), *n.* [*< note* + *-ist*.] An annotator. *Webster*. [Rare.]

notitia (nō-tish'it), *n.* [*L.*; see *notice*.] A register or roll; a list, as of gifts to a monastery; under the Roman empire, an official list of localities and government functionaries divided according to the provinces, the dioceses, or groups of provinces, etc., of the Roman empire; hence, *notitia*, a list of episcopal sees, arranged according to the corresponding ecclesiastical divisions of provinces, etc.

I procured, through the kindness of a Jacobite Priest, . . . an official notitia of the bees which belong to the Coptic Community in Egypt.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, Pret.

notitious, *a.* [*< OF. notitiom*, irreg. *< L. notitia*, knowledge; see *notice*.] Knowledge; information. *Fabian*.

Notherian (nōt-ke'-ri-an), *n.* [*< Nokter* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to one of several monks named Nokter, belonging to the monastery of St. Gall in Switzerland. The best known of these is Nokter Bahulus (about 840-912), celebrated for his services to church music and hymnody, especially for his invention of square neumes and prose. See *sequence*. *Engle Hist.* XII. 573.

Notobranchia (nō-to-brang'-ki-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. notos*, also *notos*, the back, + *brankia*, the gills.] Same as *Notobranchiata*, 2.

Notobranchiata (nō-to-brang'-ki-ā'th), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; see *notobranchiate*.] 1. The current marine annulids, an order of worms having gills along the back. Also called *Dorsobranchiata*.

2. In conch., a group of nudibranchiate gastropods having the gills on the back. These organs are diversified, and according to their form or arrangement the nudibranchiata have been divided into *Cerato-branchiata*, *Glabrobranchiata*, and *Pygobranchiata*.

notobranchiate (nō-to-brang'-ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. notobranchiatus*, *< Gr. notos*, the back, +

βράχιν, gills: see *branchiate*.] I. a. Having notal branchiae, or dorsal gills. Specifically—(a) Of or pertaining to the *Notobranchiata*, an order of worms; dorsibranchiate. (b) Of or pertaining to the *Notobranchiata*, a group of gastropods; nudibranchiate.

II. n. A member of the *Notobranchia* or *Notobranchiata*; a dorsibranchiate or a nudibranchiate.

notochord (nō'tō-kōrd), n. [*Gr. νότος*, the back, + *χρῶν*, a string.] The chorda dorsalis or primitive backbone: a fibrocellular or cartilaginous rod-like structure which is developed in vertebrates as the basis of the future spinal column, and about which the bodies of the future vertebrae are formed. It is one of the earliest embryonic structures, and persists throughout life in many of the lower vertebrates, which are on this account called *notochordal*; but in most cases it is soon absorbed and replaced by a definite cartilaginous or bony spinal column. The soft pulpy substance which may be seen filling in the cupped ends of the vertebrae of a fish, as brought to the table, is a part of the remains of the notochord. Anteriorly, in skullless vertebrates, the notochord runs into the base of the skull as far as the pituitary fossa. (See *paranotochord*.) The caudal division of a notochord is often called *urochord*. Such a structure is characteristic of tunicates or ascidians, called on this account *Urochorda*, and approximated to or included among vertebrates. (See *Appendicularia*.) A sort of notochord occurring in the acorn-worms has caused them to be named *Hemichorda*. (See *Halarglossus* and *Heteropneusta*.) The lancelets are named *Cephalochorda* with reference to the extension of this structure into the head. See *Chordata*, and cuts under *Pharyngobranchii*, *Chondrocranius*, *Lepidosteus*, and *visceral*.

notochordal (nō'tō-kōrd-dl), a. [*Gr. νότος*, the back, + *χρῶν*, a string.] 1. Of or pertaining to the notochord; provided with a notochord.—2. Specifically, retaining the notochord in adult life: as, a *notochordal* fish.

Notodelphyidae (nō'tō-del-fī'dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, *Notodelphus* + *-idae*.] A family of entomotracheous crustaceans of the order *Copepoda*, typified by the genus *Notodelphus*. Though parasitic, they are gnathostomous (not alphonostomous), and have a segmented body, resembling that of the *Cyclopidae*, but the last two thoracic segments of the female are fused into a brood-pouch, whence the name. The posterior antennae are modified for attachment, and the creature lives in the branchial cavity of ascidians.

Notodelphus (nō'tō-del'fī's), n. [*NL.*, *Gr. νότος*, the back, + *δελφίς*, the womb.] A genus of parasitic copepod crustaceans, resembling ordinary copepods, but carrying their ova in a cavity upon the back of the carapace. *N. agilis* is a common parasite of the branchial chamber of ascidians.

Notodontia (nō'tō-don'tī), n. [*NL.* (Oshae-helmer, 1810), *Gr. νότος*, the back, + *δόντις* (dōn'ti-s) = *N. tooth*.] The typical genus of *Notodontidae*. The genus is wide spread, being represented in Europe, Africa, and North and South America. A com-



Red-humped Caterpillar and Moth. (*Notodonta cuneata*) a, imago; b, larva

mon North American species is *N. cuneata*, whose larva eats the leaves of the apple, plum, etc., and is known as the red-humped caterpillar. *N. cuneata* is a large moth called by the British collectors the *pebble*, prominent, or *toothback*.

Notodontidae (nō'tō-don'tī-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, *Gr. Notodonta* + *-idae*.] A family of bombycoid lepidoptera recognized by some entomologists, and named from the genus *Notodonta* by Stephens in 1829. The habit is not geometrid; the body is unusually stout; the proboscis is very short, if it appears at all; the palpi are usually of moderate length; the antennae are moderate, setaceous in the male, usually pectinate and rarely simple, in the female usually simple and rarely subpectinate; and the wings are developed, entire, and usually long, with the submedian vein of the hind ones overcurving to the anal angle. It is a large family of nearly 100 genera. The larvae are naked, often curiously ornamented or armed, and they pupate either under or above ground. Some of them are known as *pebbles*, *promenades*, and *toothbacks*.

notodontiform (nō'tō-don'tī-fōrm), a. [*NL.* *Notodonta*, q. v., + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling a toothback or moth of the family *Notodontidae*.

Notogaea (nō'tō-jē'a), n. [*NL.*, *Gr. νότος*, the south, + *γῆα*, the earth.] In *zoogeog.*, a great

zoological division of the earth's land area, comprising the Austro-Columbian, Australasian, and Novo-Zelanian regions: opposed to *Arctogaea*. It corresponds to the Neotropical and Australian regions of Selater. *Huxley*.

Notogal (nō'tō-jē'gal), a. [*Gr. Notogaea* + *-al*.] Name as *Notogaea*.

Notogman (nō'tō-jē'gan), a. [*Gr. Notogaea* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to *Notogaea*.

notograph (nō'tō-gráf), n. Same as *melograph*.

Notonecta (nō'tō-nek'tē), n. pl. [*NL.*, *Gr. νότος*, the back, + *νέκτω*, a swimmer, *κνέκτω*, swim.] The typical genus of *Notonectidae*, founded by Linnaeus in 1748. The membrane is distinctly marked, the body is broad, the scutellum is about as wide as the pronotum, and the front is narrow and curved without swelling or protuberance. These insects are all aquatic and predaceous and swim about on their backs, whence the name *Notonecta* and also *back-swimmer* and *water-batman*. The genus is wide-spread, being represented almost everywhere. *N. undulata* is the commonest species in the United States; it is half an inch long, and varies in color from an ivory-white to a dusky hue. *N. mexicana* is the handsome one, being brightly colored with red and yellow. See cut at *water-batman*.

notonectal (nō'tō-nek'tē), a. [*Gr. Notonecta* + *-al*.] In *zool.*, swimming on the back, as certain insects; belonging or related to the *Notonectidae*.

Notonectidae (nō'tō-nek'tē-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, *Gr. Notonecta* + *-idae*.] A family of aquatic bugs of the group *Hydrocoris* and suborder *Heteroptera*, typified by the genus *Notonecta*, founded by Stephens in 1829; the boat-floos or water-batmen. They are deeper bodied than related bugs, and their convexity is above, so that they swim on their backs. The eyes are large, reniform, doubly sinuate, and slightly projecting; there are no ocelli; the rostrum is long, sharp, caudal, and four-jointed; the antennae are four-jointed; the tarsi are three-jointed; the hind legs are longest and fitted for rowing the body like oars, being thickly fringed with silky hairs, and the venter is keeled and hairy. All the *Notonectidae* are aquatic and predaceous. The genera *Notonecta* and *Ranatra* are represented in the United States.

Notopoda (nō'tō-pō'dā), n. pl. [*NL.*, *Gr. νότος*, the back, + *πῶς* (pō's) = *E. foot*.] 1. In Latreille's system, a tribe or section of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, containing crabs of the genera *Homola*, *Dorippe*, *Bromia*, *Thymene*, and *Ranina*—that is, most of the anomalous decapods. By recent writers they are referred to four different families. The group is sometimes retained in a modified sense, as including transitional forms between the brachyurous and the macrurous decapods, as *Dromidula*, *Edithula*, and *Porcellanula*. One or two pairs of legs are articulated higher up than the rest, whence the name. 2. In *entom.*, a name of the elaters, or skip-jacks. See *Elatridae*.

notopodal (nō'tō-pō'dā), a. [*As Notopoda* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Notopoda*, as a crab.

notopodial (nō'tō-pō'di-āl), a. [*As notopodia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the notopodia of a worm. See cuts under *Polynoe*, *præstomium*, and *pygidium*.

The lateral fins are formed from notopodial elements.

Jour. Roy. Micro. Soc., 2d ser., VI, 41.

notopodium (nō'tō-pō'di-um), n.; pl. *notopodia* (-i). [*NL.*, *Gr. νότος*, the back, + *πῶς* (pō's) = *E. foot*.] One of the series of dorsal divisions of the parapodia of an annelid; a dorsal oar. The double foot stumps in a double row along the sides of many worms are the parapodia; and these are divided into an upper or notopodium and a lower or neuropodium series, also called the *dorsal* and *ventral oars* respectively. See *parapodium*.

notopodous (nō'tō-pō'dus), a. [*As Notopoda* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Notopoda*.

notopsyche (nō'tō-psī'ke), n. [*Gr. νότος*, the back, + *ψυχή*, soul.] The spinal cord. *Huxley*. See *Psychic*.

Notopteridae (nō'tō-ter'ī-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, *Gr. Notopterus* + *-idae*.] A family of malacocephalygian fishes, typified by the genus *Notopterus*. The head and body are scaly, the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries mesally and by the maxillaries laterally, the opercular apparatus is incomplete, the tail is long, the dorsal fin is short and far back, and the



Notopterus Aspidot

anal fin is very long. On each side of the skull is a parieto-mastoid cavity leading into the interior. The ova fall into the abdominal cavity before they are extruded.

notopteroid (nō'tō-ter'ī-dē), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the *Notopteridae*, or having their characters.

II. n. A fish of the family *Notopteridae*.

Notopterus (nō'tō-ter'us), n. [*NL.*, *Gr. νότος*, the back, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = *E. feather*.] The typical genus of *Notopteridae*, having a small dorsal fin. *Lacépède*. See cut under *Notopteridae*.

notorhizal (nō'tō-rī'zāl), a. [*Gr. νότος*, the back, + *ρίζα*, a root.] In bot., applied to the back of one of the cotyledons: said of the radicle of the embryo in the seed of certain cruciferous plants, and of the plants themselves. In modern usage such plants are said to have the cotyledons incumbent.

notoriet, a. See *notory*.

notoriety (nō'tō-rī'ē-ti), n.; pl. *notorieties* (-tēz).

[*E. notoriété* = *Sp. notoriedad* = *Fr. notoriété* = *It. notorieta*, *ML. notorieta* (-tē), the condition of being well-known, *L. notorius*, making known, *ML.* also well-known: see *notorious*.]

1. The state or character of being notorious; the character of being publicly or generally, and especially unfavorably, known; notoriousness: as, the *notoriety* of a crime.

They were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to notoriety.

Addison, *Def. of Christian Religion*.

One celebrated measure of Henry VIII.'s reign, the Statute of Uses, was passed in order to restore the ancient simplicity and notoriety of titles to land.

P. Pollock, *Land Law*, p. 2.

2. One who is notorious or well-known.

Most prominent among the public notoriety of Fiji is the Vasa. The word means a nephew or niece, but becomes a title of office in the case of the male.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV, 304.

Proof by notoriety, in *Scho. law*, same as *judicial notice*.

notorious (nō'tō-ri-us), a. [*Formerly notory*, q. v.; = *F. notoire* = *Sp. It. notorio*, *L. notorius*, making known, *ML.* well-known, public, *Gr. notor*, one who knows, *κνoscere*, pp. *nōtus*, know: see *not*.] Publicly or generally known and spoken of; manifest to the world: in this sense generally used predicatively: when used attributively, the word now commonly implies some circumstance of disadvantage or discredit; hence, notable in a bad sense; widely or well but not favorably known.

Of Cham is the name Chemis in Egypt; and Aumon the Idol and oracle so notorious.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 44.

Rutilus is now *notorious* grown.

And proves the common Theme of all the Town.

Congree, tr. of Juvenal's *Satires*, xi.

It is notorious that Machiavelli was through life a real republican.

Macaulay, *Machiavelli*.

= *Syn. Noted*, *Notable*, etc. (see *famous*): patent, manifest, evident.

notoriously (nō'tō-ri-us-lī), adv. In a notorious manner; publicly; openly; plainly; recognizedly; to the knowledge of all.

For evermore this word (alas) is accented upon the last, & that lowly & notoriously, as appeareth by all our exclamation used under that term.

Pultenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetic*, p. 108.

Fool, there was never man so notoriously abused.

Shak., *T. N.*, iv, 2, 94.

The imagination is notoriously most active when the external world is shut out.

Macaulay, *John Dryden*.

notoriousness (nō'tō-ri-us-nēs), n. The state of being notorious; the state of being open or known; notoriety.

Notornis (nō'tō-rī's), n. [*NL.*, *Gr. νότος*, the south or southwest, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of gigantic ralline birds of New Zealand and some other islands, with rudimentary wings, related to the gallinules of the genus *Porphyrio*, supposed to have become extinct within a few years. *N. mantelli* is the type-species. *Owen*, 1848.

A second species now referred to *Notornis* is the *Gallinula alba* of Latham, which lived on Lord Howe's (and probably Norfolk) Island. No specimen is known to have been brought to Europe for more than eighty years, and only one is believed to exist—namely, in the museum at Vienna.

A. Newton, *Encyc. Brit.*, III, 732, note.

notory, a. [*ME. notorie*; *Gr. OF. notoire*, *L. notorius*, making known, *ML.* notorious: see *notorious*.] Notable.

Atwens when [the French and English] were dayly skirmishes & small bykrynges without any notory [read notory] batayll.

Polyana, *Chron.*, an. 1320.

Nototheria (nō'tō-thē'ni-ā), n. [*NL.*, *Gr. νότος*, from the south, *Gr. νότος*, the south or southwest, + *θηρ*, adv. suffix, from.] The typical genus of *Nototheriidae*, species of which inhabit southern seas, whence the name. *Richardson*, 1844.

Nototheriidae (nō'tō-thē'ni-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, *Gr. Nototheria* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Nototheria*, including those which have a short spinous dorsal, an elongate body, blunt head of norgal aspect, otenoid scales, and the lateral line in-

to repair the waste accompanying the vital pro

cesser and to promote growth; supply with nutriment.

At the ends of 3 Weeks or of a Month, that common assen and taken here (chicken and *nourish* here and bryngen here forth. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 49.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. *Isa. xiv. 14*

3. To promote the growth or development of in any way; foster; cherish.

Yet doth it not *nourish* such monstrous shapes of men as fabulous Antiquities fained.

Purshas, Pilgrimage, p. 51.

This nymph, to the destruction of mankind, *Nourished* two locks, which graceful hung behind In equal curls. *Pope, R. of the L.*, ll. 29.

Wern you to stand upon the mountain slopes which *nourish* the glacier, you would see thence also the widening of the streak of rubbish. *Tyndall, Forms of Water*, p. 96.

4. To support; maintain, in a general sense; supply the means of support and increase to; encourage.

Whiles I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band, I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI.*, III. 1. 348.

Then may we . . . make a comfortable guess at the goodness of our condition in this world, and *nourish* very promising hopes to ourselves of being happy in another. *Ips. Atterbury Sermons*, II. xii.

Men failed, betrayed him, but his zeal seemed *nourished* By failure and by fall. *Whittier, Remembrance of Joseph Sturge*.

5. To bring up; educate; instruct.

For Symkyn wold no wyf, as he sayde, But if she were wel *nourished* and a mayte. *Chaucer, Reeve's Tale*, l. 28.

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourished* up in the words of faith. *1 Tim. iv. 6*

Here about the beach I wander'd *nourishing* a youth sublime With the fabled tales of science, and the long result of Time. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To serve to promote growth; be nutritious.

Grains and roots *nourish* more than leaves. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 45.

2. To gain nourishment. [Rare.]

In clay grounds all fruit trees grow full of moss, . . . which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 545.

The greatest losses do *nourish* most fast, for as much as the fire hath not exhausted the moisture of them. *Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health*, II.

nourishable (nur-'ish-ə-bəl), *a.* [*< nourish + -able*]. 1. Capable of being nourished; as, the *nourishable* parts of the body.—2. Capable of giving nourishment; nutritious.

Those are the bitter herbs, wherewith if we shall eat this passover, we shall find it most wholesome and *nourishable* unto us to eternal life. *Ips. Hall, Romans*, p. 197. (*Latham*.)

nourisher (nur-'ish-ər), *n.* One who or that which nourishes.

Great . . . great nature's second course, *Nourisher* in life's feast. *Shak., Macbeth*, II. 2. 38.

nourishing (nur-'ish-ing), *p. a.* [*Pr. of nourish + -ing*]. Promoting strength or growth; nutritious; as, a *nourishing* diet.

No want was there of human sustenance, Soft fruitage, mighty nuts, and *nourishing* roots. *Tennyson, Kneeh Arden*.

Syn. Strengthening, invigorating, wholesome.

nourishment (nur-'ish-ment), *n.* [*< nourish + -ment*]. 1. The act of nourishing, or the state of being nourished; nutrition.

No sight of nature, which doth little need Of foreign helps to life doth *nourishment*; The fields my food, my flock my payment breed. *Spenser, F. Q.*, VI. ix. 20.

2. That which, taken into the system, serves to nourish; food; sustenance; nutriment.

About the sixth hour, when beasts most grave, birds best peck, and men sit down to that *nourishment* which is called supper. *Shak., 1. L. L.*, I. 1. 39.

3. Figuratively, that which promotes growth or development of any kind.

No *nourishment* to feed his growing mind But conjugated verbs, and nouns declined. *Carpenter, Theocritum*, l. 45.

nouriture, *n.* An obsolete form of *nurture*.

nourset, *n.* An obsolete form of *nurse*.

nourset, *n.* An obsolete variant of *nucle*.

nouraling, *n.* An obsolete form of *nursing*.

nous (nūs or nous), *n.* [*Also nous; < Gr. nous, contr. of nous, the mind, intelligence, perception, sense, in Attic philosophy the perceptive and intelligent faculty; prob. orig. *nūs, < √ nūs, in *nūs-ōn, known; see gnosis, knowl.* The word, picked up at classical schools and the universities, passed into common humorous use, and even into provincial speech.] 1. In Pla-

tonism and the Neoplatonic philosophy, reason, the highest kind of thought; especially, that reason which made the world (though other elements contributed to it). The later Neoplatonists made the nous a kind of living being.

The original Being (in the philosophy of Plotinus) first of all throws out the nous, which is a perfect image of the One, and the archetype of all existing things. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 526.

Hence—2. Wit; cleverness; smartness. [*Colloquial, cant, and slang.*]

Isn't . . . fancy, because a man nous seems to lack, That, whenever you please, you can "give him the sack." *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 249.

The literal Germans call it "Mutterwis." The Yankoes "gumption," and the Grecians nous. A useful thing to have about the house. *J. G. Saxe, The Wife's Revenge*.

nouslet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *nucle*.

nout (nout), *n.* [*Also nout, erroneously nolt; < ME. nout, < Lat. naut, cattle, = AS. neāt, E. neat; see neat.*] Cattle; same as *neat*. [*Obsolete or Scotch.*]

Or by Madrid he takes the rout, To thrum guitars, an' lecht w' nout. *Burns, The Two Dogs*, l. 181.

nouthet, nowthet, ad. [*ME. < now, now, now.*] Now; just now.

It all hire wel right nouthet A worthy knight to love and cherish. *Chaucer, Troilus*, l. 186.

nouthet, a., pron., and conj. A Middle English form of *neither*.

nouveau riche (nō-vō-'rēsh), *pl. nouveaux riches*. [*F.: nouveau, new; riche, rich; see novel and rich.*] One who has recently acquired wealth; one newly enriched; hence, a wealthy upstart; a parvenu.

This same *nouveau riche* used to serve gold dust, says Herrera, instead of salt, at his entertainments. *Prescott, Fern. and Is.*, II. 24, note.

Nov. An abbreviation of *November*.

novaculite (nō-vak-'u-lit), *n.* [*< L. novacula, a sharp knife, a razor (< novare, renew, make fresh; see novation), + -ite*]. A very hard, fine-grained rock, used for hones; same as *horn stone*. It is a very siliceous variety of clay slate.

novalla (nō-vā-'li-g), *n. pl.* [*L. neut. pl. of novalis, plowed anew or for the first time, < novus, new; see novel.*] In *Scots law*, lands newly improved or cultivated, and in particular those lands which, having lain waste from time immemorial, were brought into cultivation by monks. *Imp. Dict.*

novargent (nō var-'jənt), *n.* [*< L. novus, new, + argent, silver; see new and argent.*] A substance used for resilvering plated articles, and prepared by moistening chalk with a solution of oxid of silver in a solution of cyanide of potassium. *Imp. Dict.*

Nova-Scotian (nō-vā-skō-'shian), *a. and n.* [*< Nova Scotia, lit. 'New Scotland,' + -an*]. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Nova Scotia.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Nova Scotia, a maritime province of the Dominion of Canada.

Novatian (nō-vā-'shian), *a. and n.* [*< L. Novatianus, pl. (Gr. Novatianus, Novatianus, also Novatius), followers of Novatians or Novatus, < Novatius (Gr. Novatius, also Novatius), a proper name (see def.), < novare, renew; see novation.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Novatianus and his followers, or their doctrines.

II. *n.* In church hist., one of a sect founded in the middle of the third century by Novatianus (also called Novatus), a presbyter of Rome, who had himself consecrated bishop of Rome in opposition to Cornelius in 251. Another Novatus (of Carthage) was joint founder of the sect. Novatianus denied that the church had power to absolve or restore to communion those who after Christian baptism had lapsed or fallen into idolatry in time of persecution, and his followers appear to have refused the grant of forgiveness to all grave post-baptismal sin and denied the validity of (atholic baptism, considering themselves the true church. They assumed the name of *Cathari*, 'the Pure' on the strength of their severity of discipline. In other respects than these mentioned the Novatians differed very little from the Catholics, and they were generally received back into communion on comparatively favorable terms. The sect continued to the sixth century. See *Subversion*.

The Novatians called the Catholics "Traditors." *Jos. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1854) I. 480.

Novatianism (nō-vā-'shian-izm), *n.* [*< Novatian + -ism*]. The doctrines of the Novatians.

Novatianist (nō-vā-'shian-ist), *n.* [*< Novatian + -ist*]. A Novatian.

The Novatianists denied the power of the Church of God in curing sin after baptism. *Bozser, Fern. and Is.*, VI. 1.

novation (nō-vā-'shion), *n.* [= *F. novation = Sp. novación = Pg. novação = It. novazione, <*

L. novatio (n-), a making new, renovation, *< novare, pp. novatus, make new, renew, make fresh, < novus, new, = E. new; see new.*] 1. The introduction of something new; innovation.

Novations in religion are a main cause of disturbance in commonwealths. *Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Troubles*, II. 24.

A revolution.

CA. What news?

CI. Strange ones, and fit for a novation.

Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, III. 1.

3. In law, the substitution of a new obligation for an old one, usually by the substitution of a new debtor or of a new creditor. The term, however, is sometimes used of the substitution of a new obligation between the original parties, as the substitution of a bill of exchange for a right of action arising out of a contract of sale, though this is more commonly called *novation* or *novation*. While in an assignment the old claim merely passes into other hands, in a novation there is a new claim substituted for it. The term is derived from the Roman law, where it was of great importance, because assignment of claims did not exist. It is possible by one novation to extinguish several obligations; as, if A owes a debt to B, B to C, and C to D, and it is agreed that A shall pay D in satisfaction of all, this promise, if consented to by all parties, extinguishes all the other claims, even though not performed.

novator (nō-vā-'tor), *n.* [= *F. novateur = Sp. Pg. novador = It. novatore, < L. novator, < novare, pp. novatus, renew; see novation.*] An innovator. *Bailey*, 1731.

Novoboracensian (nō-vō-bō-ra-sen-'gian), *a.* [*< NL. Novoboracensis, < Novum Eboracum, New York: L. novum, neut. of novus, new; LL. Eboracum (AS. Eborisc), York.*] Of or pertaining to New York.

novel (nov'el), *a. and n.* [*I. a. < ME. novel, novel, < OF. novel, nourel, nouveau, new, fresh, recent, recently made or done, strange, rare, F. nouveau, new, recent, = Sp. novel, new, inexperienced, = Pg. novel, new, newly come, = It. novello, new, fresh, young, modern, < L. novellus, new, young, recent, dim. of novus, new, = E. new; see new.* II. *n.* [*< ME. novel (in pl. novella, news), < OF. novelle, novelle, F. novelle, news, a tale, story, = Sp. novela = Pg. novella, a novel, = It. novella, news, message, a tale, novel, < L. novella, fem. (cf. L. pl. novella, n. constitution), the new constitutions or novels of the Roman emperors) of novellus, new, recent; see above.* A novel in the present sense (II. 4) is thus lit. a 'new' tale—i. e. one not told before.] I. *a.* 1. Of recent origin or introduction; not old or established; new.

For men had him told off this straight novel. *Hom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.)*, l. 5307.

I must beg not to have it supposed that I am setting up any novel pretensions for the honour of my own country. *Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting*, II. 11.

Men, thro' novel spheres of thought Still moving after truth long sought, Will learn new things when I am not. *Tennyson, Two Voices*.

2. Previously unknown; new and striking; unusual; strange; as, a novel contrivance; a novel feature of the entertainment.

I thoroughly know all thee novel tidings Full good and fair ben vnto vs this hour. *Hom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.)*, l. 2006.

Thy pyramids built up with newer might To me are nothing novel, nothing strange. *Shak., Sonnets*, cxviii.

The sheep recumbent, and the sheep that graze, All huddling into phalanx, stood and gazed, Admiring, terrified, the novel strain. *Carpenter, Needless Alarm*.

3. Young.

A novel vine up goeth by diligence As fast as it goeth down by negligence. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 2.

Novel of novel dissimulation. See *dissimulation*.—**Novel assignment.** Same as *new assignment* (which see, under *assignment*).—**Syn.** 1. *Novel*, *Recent*, etc. See *new*.

II. *n.* 1. Something new; a novelty.

Who (the French) loving novelties, full of affectation, Receive the Manners of each other Nation. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 2.

I have shook off My thraldom, lady, and have made discoveries Of famous secrets. *Ford, Fancies*, IV. 2.

Perhaps I might have talk'd as of a third Person—or have introduc'd an Amour of my own, in conversation, by way of Novel, But never have explain'd Particulars. *Compton, Love for Love*, III. 2.

2. A piece of news; news; tidings; usually in the plural.

Off novelties anon gan hym to enquire; Where-hens he cam, and fro what place that day. *Hom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.)*, l. 5302.

Instead of other novelties, I sende you my opinion, in a plaine but true manner, upon the famous new worke intituled A Quippe for an Vpstart Courtier. *C. Bird, To R. Demetrius* (1592).

Count F. What! peasants purchase lordships?
Jen. Is that any news, sir?

E. Jenson, *Case is Altered*, v. 4.

You look sprightly, friend.

And promise in your clear aspect some novel
That may delight us.

Managers, Great Duke of Florence, l. 2.

3. In civil law, a new or supplemental constitution or decree; one of the novel constitutions of certain Roman emperors, so called because they appeared after the authentic publications of law made by these emperors. Those of Justinian (A. D. 527-66) are the best-known, and are commonly understood when the term is used. The *Novels*, together with the *Institute*, *Code*, and *Digest*, form the body of law which passes under the name of Justinian. Also *novella*.

By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a presbyter till he was thirty-five years of age, though by a later novel it was sufficient if he was above thirty.

The famous decision which Glanville quotes about legitimation is embodied in what then was an Extravagant of Alexander III., delivered to the bishop of Exeter in 1172, founded no doubt on a Novel of Justinian, but not till now distinctly made a part of church law.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 306.

4. A fictitious prose narrative or tale, involving some plot of more or less intricacy, and aiming to present a picture of real life in the historical period and society to which the persons, manners, and modes of speech, as well as the scenery and surroundings, are supposed to belong. Its method is dramatic, and the novel may be regarded as a narrative play to the extent that the various persons or characters, upon whose qualities and actions the development and consummation of the plot or motive depend, are brought upon the scene to play their several parts according to their different personalities, disclosing, with the aid of the author's delineation and analysis, diverse aspects of passion and purpose, and contributing their various parts to the machinery of the drama to be enacted among them. The novel may be regarded as representing the third stage of transition in the evolution of fictitious narrative, of which the epic was the first and the romance the second. The novel in its most recent form may be divided, according to its dominant theme or motive, into the philosophical, the political, the historical, the descriptive, the social, and the sentimental novel; to which may be added, as special forms, the novel of adventure, the novel of society, the novel of character, the novel of criticism and satire, the novel of reform, and the military, the nautical, and the sporting novel.

Our Amours can't furnish out a Romance, they'll make a very pretty Novel.

Shaks., *Tender Husband*, iv. 1.

The novel—what we call the novel—is a new invention. It is customary to date the first English novel with Richardson in 1740.

S. Lamer, *The English Novel*, p. 3.

Dime novel. See *dime*.—*Novels* (or *Novellae*) of Justinian. See *def. 3*.—*Syn. 4*. *Tale*, *Romance Novel*. *Tale* was at one time a favorite word for what would now be called a novel, as the *tales* of Miss Austen, and it is still used for a fiction whose chief interest lies in its events as Maryat's sea tales. "Works of fiction may be divided into romances and novels. . . . The romance chooses the characters from remote, unfamiliar quarters, gives them a fanciful elevation in power and prowess, surrounds them by novel circumstances, verges on the supernatural, does possess its life, and makes much of fictitious sentiments, such as those which characterized chivalry. The poor sensation novel has points of close union with the earlier romance. . . . The novel, so far as it adheres to truth, and treats of life broadly, descending to the lowest in grade, deeply and with spiritual forecast, seeing to the bottom, is not only not open to those objections, but rather calls for commendation." (*J. Bacon*, *Phil. Eng. Lit.*, p. 371.)

novelant (nov'el-ant), n. [*novel* + *-ant*.] A recorder of recent or current events. Also *novellant*.

Our news is but small, our novellants being out of the way.

Coast and Times of Charles I., l. 214.

novelert, novellert (nov'el-ert), n. [*novel* + *-ert*.] 1. An innovator; a dealer in new things.

They ought to keep that day which these novellerters teach us to contain.

Sp. Hall, *Remains*, p. 391.

2. A novelist or writer of novels.

novelert (nov'el-ert), n. [*OF. "novelert, novellert, new, dim. of novel, new; see novel"*. Cf. *novellert*.] 1. A small new book. *G. Harvey*.—2. Same as *novellert*.

novelleto (nov'el-et'), n. [*novel* + *-etto*. Cf. *novellet*.] 1. A short novel.

The classical translations and Italian novelleto of the age of Elizabeth.

J. R. Green.

2. In music, an instrumental piece of a free and romantic character, in which many themes are treated with more or less capricious variety; a romance or ballade. The term was first used by Schumann.

novellism (nov'el-izm), n. [*novel* + *-ism*.] Innovation; novelty; preference for novelty.

The other three positions are disciplinarian in the present way of novellism.

Sir E. Dering, *Speeches*, p. 44.

novellist (nov'el-ist), n. (= *F. novelliste*, a newsmonger, quidnunc, = *Sp. novelista* = *Pg. It. novellista*, a novelist (def. 3); as *novel* + *-ist*.) 1. An innovator; a promoter of novelty.

Talento who has renewed the philosophy of Parmenides. . . . is the best of novellists.

Bacon, *Br. Hist.*, 1609

24. A writer of news.

The novellists have, for the better spinning out of paragraphs, and working down to the end of their column, a most happy art of saying and unsaying, giving hints of intelligence, and interpretations of different actions.

Shaks., *Tuller*, No. 178.

3. A writer of novels.

The best stories of the early and original Italian novellists appeared in an English dress before the close of the reign of Elizabeth.

T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III. 487.

Ye writers of what none with safety reads,
Footling it in the dance that Fancy leads;
Ye novellists, who mar what ye would mend.

Campbell, *Prag. of Err.*, l. 308.

41. A novice.

There is nothing so easy that doth not hurt and hinder us, if we be but novellists therein.

Leonard, *Of Wisdom*, II. 7. § 18. (*Shaks. Hist.*)

novellistic (nov-el-ist'ik), a. [*novellist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or found in novels or fictitious narratives.

It is manifestly improbable that in all this galaxy of novellistic talent there should be no genius.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 681.

Will the future historian of the novellistic literature of the nineteenth century cease his study with a review of the author of "Romola" and "Middlemarch"?

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 771.

novelize (nov'el-iz), v.; pret. and pp. *novellized*, pp. *novellizing*. [*novel* + *-ize*.] 1. trans. 1. To change by introducing novelties; bring into a new or novel condition.

How affections do stand to be novellized by the mutability of the present times.

Sir E. Dering, *Speeches*, p. 44.

2. To put into the form of a novel.

The desperate attempt to novelize history.

Sir J. Herchel.

II. intrans. To innovate; cultivate novelty; seek new things.

The novellizing spirit of man lives by variety and the new faces of things.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, l. 26.

novella (nô-vel'la), n.; pl. *novellae* (-e). [*It.*] 1. see *novel*.] An imperial ordinance. See *novel*, 3.

novelly (nov'el-li), adv. In a novel manner, or by a new method.

A peculiar phase of hereditary insanity, which in Europe has always been considered incurable, but which I had treated novelly and successfully in the East.

Scrivener's Mag., IV. 744.

novelry (nov'el-ri), n. [*ME. noveldrie, novellerie*, *OF. novellerie*, *AF. novellrie*, *novelly*, a quarrel, *novel*, *novel*; see *novel*.] 1. Novelty; new things.

There was a knyght that loved novelry,
As many one haunte now that folke.

MS. Harl. 1701. f. 23. (*Hall's Id.*)

Either they (husbands) be full of jealousy,
Or maysterful, or loven noveldrie

Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 716.

2. A quarrel.

No discordes and no jealousies.

No murmurings and no noveldries.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 966.

novellet, n. A Middle English form of *novelly*.
novelly (nov'el-li), n.; pl. *novellies* (-lies). [*ME. novelle, OF. novelle, novellat, novellat, novellat, F. novellat* = *Pr. novellat, novellat*, *LL. novellat(-a)*, newness, novelty, *LL. novellus*, new; see *novel*.] 1. The quality of being novel; newness; freshness; recentness of origin or introduction.

Novelly is the great parent of pleasure

South.

Scenes must be beautiful which daily view'd,
Please daily, and whose novelly survives

Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years.

Campbell, *Tusk*, l. 178.

2. Unaccustomedness; strangeness; novel or unusual character or appearance; as, the novelly of one's surroundings.

Novelly is only in request; and it is as dangerous to be aged in any kind of course, as it is virtuous to be constant in any undertaking.

Shaks. *M. for M.* II. 5. 227.

In fashion, Novelly is supreme. . . . the greater the novelly the greater the pleasure.

A. Ross, *Emotions and Will*, p. 45.

3. Something new or strange; a novel thing; as, to hunt after novellies.

Welcome Porter! what novelly

Tell us this morn'g

Locke, *Play*, p. 361.

What's the news?

The town was never empty of novelly.

Fletcher (and another) *Noble Gentleman*, l. 2.

I must needs confess to (Paris) to be one of the most beautiful and magnificent cities in Europe, and in which a Traveller might find Novellies enough for a Month's daily Entertainment.

Latter, *Journey to Paris*, p. 5.

Especially—4. A new article of trade; an article of novel design or new use. [Trade use.]

—5. An innovation.

Printed books he consumes, as a necessity of this latter age.

Sp. Barre, *Microcosmographie*, An Antiquary.

6. In patent law, the quality of being substantially different from any previous invention.

novelwright (nov'el-rit), n. A novelist; a manufacturer of novels. [*Carlyle*.] [Contemptuous.]

novem (nô'vem), n. [Also *novum*; *LL. novem*, nine; see *nov*.] An old game at dice played by five or six persons, in which the two principal throws were nine and five.

The pedant, the braggart, the hedge-priest, the fool, and the boy:

Abate throw at novem, and the whole world again
Cannot pick out five such.

Shaks., *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 347.

November (nô'vem'bër), n. [*ME. November*, *OF. (and F.) Novembre* = *Sp. Noviembre* = *Pg. Novembro* = *It. Novembre* = *D. Nov.*, *Dan. November* = *Gr. Νοβέμβριος*, *LL. November*, also *Novembria* (see *mensis*, month), the ninth month (see from March), *Novem*, nine; see *nine*.] The eleventh month of the year, containing 30 days. Abbreviated *Nov*.

Novemberish (nô'vem'bër-ish), a. [*November* + *-ish*.] Like or characteristic of November; as, a Novemberish day.

November-moth (nô'vem'bër-môth), n. A British moth, *Oporobia dilutata*.

Novempennate (nô'vem-pe-nâ'te), n. pl. [*NL.*; see *novempennate*.] In Sundaevall's system of classification: (a) A group of dextrorotational oscine passerine birds with only nine primaries (whence the name), forming the second phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphae*, and including the pints and wagtails (*Motacillidae*), the American warblers (*Mniotiltidae*), and the Australian diamond-birds (*Pardalotus*). (b) A group of entorotational oscine passerine birds, composed of the American grackles; equivalent to the family *Icteridae* of other authors.

novempennate (nô'vem-pe-nâ'te), a. [*LL. novem*, nine, + *penna*, feather.] In ornith., having nine primaries upon the manus or pteron-bone. The large flight feathers or remiges of a bird which pertain to the manus are generally either nine or ten in number, and this difference of one feather marks many of the families of the order *Passeræ*.

novena (nô-ve'nâ), n. [*ML.*, noun, pl. of *novena*, nine each; see *novena*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a devotion consisting of prayers said during nine consecutive days, for the purpose of obtaining, through the intercession of the Virgin or of the particular saint to whom the prayers are addressed, some special blessing or mercy. Also called by the French name *novena*.

novenary (nov'e-nê-ri), a. and n. [*LL. novennarius*, consisting of nine; *novennus*, nine each; see *novena*.] 1. a. Pertaining to the number nine.

II. n.; pl. *novennaries* (-ries). An aggregate of nine; nine collectively.

He implicitly climacterical years, that is septennaries, and novennaries set down by the late observation of numbers.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, IV. 11.

novendial (nô-ven'di-âl), a. [*LL. novendialis*, of nine days, *novem*, nine, + *diēs*, day; see *nine* and *diel*.] Lasting nine days; occurring on the ninth day; as, a novendial holiday.

novene (nô'ven'), a. [*LL. novenus*, nine each, nine, *novem*, nine; see *nine*.] Relating to or depending on the number nine; proceeding by nines.

The triple and novene division run throughout.

Mûman.

novennial (nô-ven'i-âl), a. [*LL. novennalis*, of nine years, *novem*, nine, + *annus*, a year; see *annual*.] Done or recurring every ninth year.

A novennial festival celebrated by the Boeotians in honour of Apollo.

Abp. Potter, *Antiquities of Greece*, II. 30.

novernal (nô-ve'r-nâl), a. [*LL. novercalis*, pertaining to a stepmother, *LL. noverca*, a stepmother, lit. a 'new' mother = *Gr. ανήτ'ερα*, *novēra*, new, + *ερα*, *LL. -era*; see *nov*.] *novus* (= *Gr. νέος*), new; see *nov*.] Pertaining to a stepmother; suitable to a stepmother; step-motherly.

When almost the whole tribe of birds do thus by incubation produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation that some few families only should do it in a more novel way.

Berham, *Physiol. Theology*, VII. 4.

The doleful crime,
Shew to acknowledge carter, and abdicate,
Was recognized of true novernal type,
Dragon and devil.

Browning, *Klug and Book*, I. 66.

novermint (nov'e-rint), n. [So called as beginning with the words *novem* *novem* *novem*, 'let all men know'; *novem*, 3d pers. pl. perf. subj. of

noverint, know (see *know*); *universi*, nom. pl. of *universus*, all together. A writ.

Yet was not the father altogether vblotted, for hee had good experience in a *Noverint*, and, by the vniuersall tourment then contained had driuen many Gentlewomen to seek unknown countries. (*Ureana*, *Ureana* worth of Wit.

novice (nō'vī-s, n. and a. [*ME. novice*, < *OF. (and F.) novit* (= *Sp. novicio* = *Pg. novico* = *It. novizio*), m., *novice* (= *Sp. novicia* = *Pg. novicia*), f., a novice, < *L. novicius*, later *novitius*, new, newly arrived, in ML as a noun, *novicius*, m., *novicia*, f., one who has newly entered a monastery or a convent, < *novus*, new: see *novel*, *new*.] *I. n. 1.* One who is new to the circumstances in which he or she is placed; a beginner in anything; an inexperienced or untried person.

To children and novices in religion they [holmen] minister the first occasions to ask and inquire of God.

Hooker, *Eccl. Polity*, v. 71

I am young, a novice in the trade
Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, III. 320.

Specifically—2. A monk or nun who has newly entered one of the orders, and is still in a state of probation, subject to the superior of the convent and the discipline of the house, but bound by no permanent monastic vows; a probationer. The term of probation differs in different religious communities, but is regularly at least one year.

Thou art a novice when thou art at home;
No pourer cloisterer, no no *novice*.
Chaucer, *Prolog. to Monk's Tale*.

One hundred years ago,
When I was a novice in this place,
There was here a monk, full of God's grace,
Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, II.

II. a. Having the character of a beginner, or one new to the practice of anything; inexperienced; also, characteristic of or befitting a novice.

These novice lovers at their first arrive
Are bashful both
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II. The Magnificence.
The wisest, inexperienced, will be over-
Timorous and loath with novice modesty.
Milton, *P. R.*, II. 241.

noviceship (nō'vī-s-ship), n. [*novice* + *-ship*.]
The state of being a novice. [*Rare.*]

noviciate, a. and n. See *novitiate*.

novi homines. Plural of *novus homo*.

novilant, n. See *novelant*.

novilunar (nō-vī-lū'nār), a. [*OF. L. novilunum*, new moon; < *L. novus*, new, + *luna*, the moon: see *new* and *lunar*.] Pertaining to the new moon. [*Rare.*]

novitiate, **novitiate** (nō-vīsh'iat), n. [*ML. *novitatus*, m.], < *L. (ML.) novicius*, *novitius*, a novice: see *novice* and *-ate*.] Inexperienced; unpractised.

I discipline my young novice thought
In ministeries of heart string song.
Cockridge, *Religious Musings*.

At this season the forest along the slowly passing shores
and below was in the full burst of spring, when it wears in
the morning light its most charming aspect, of surpassing
beauty to my novice eyes.
H. O. Forbes, *Eastern Archipelago*, p. 11.

novitiate, **novitiate** (nō-vīsh'iat), n. [= *F. noviciat* = *Sp. Pg. noviciado* = *It. noviziato*, < *ML. novitatus* (*novitatus*), n. novitiate, < *L. (ML.) novicius*, *novitius*, a novice: see *novice* and *-ate*.] 1. The state or time of being a novice; time of initiation; apprenticeship.

He must have passed his trinitium or novitiate in abiding before he come to this, be he never so quick or proficient.
South.

For most men, at all events, even the ablest, a novitiate of silence, so to call it, is profitable before they enter on the business of life. *R. N. Orendam*, *Short Studies*, p. 77.

Specifically—2. The period of probation of a young monk or nun before finally taking the monastic vows. See *novice*, 2.

I am he who was the Abbot Boniface at Kenmurehair,
hunted round to the place in which I served my novitiate.
Scott, *Abbot*, xxxviii.

3. A novice or probationer.

The abbess had been informed the night before of all that had passed between her novice and Father Francis.
Addison, *Spectator*, No. 164.

4. The house or separate building, in connection with a convent, in which the novices pass their time of probation.

novitious (nō-vīsh'us), a. [*L. novicius*, *novitius*, new, newly arrived: see *novice*.] Newly invented.

What is now taught by the church of Rome is as [and] unwarrantable, as a novitious interpretation.
Bp. Pearson, *Expans. of Creed*, II.

novity (nōv'it), n. [*OF. novite*, *novit* = *Sp. novidad* = *Pg. novidade* = *It. novità*, < *L.*

novitas (t-s), *novit*, *novity*, < *novus*, new: see *new*.] *Novit*; *novity*.

The novelty of the world, and that it had a beginning, is another proof of a Deity, and his being author and maker of it.
Kestyn, *True Religion*, I. 57.

novodamus (nō-vō-dā'mus), n. [*L. de novo damus*, we give a grant anew: *de novo*, anew (see *de novo*); *damus*, lat. pers. pl. pres. ind. of *dare*, give: see *dare*.] In *Scots law*, a clause subjoined to the dispositive clause in some charters, whereby the superior, whether the crown or a subject, grants *de novo* (anew) the subjects, rights, or privileges therein described. Such a charter may be granted where a vassal believes his right defective, but, notwithstanding its name, it may also be a first grant. *Imp. Diet.*

Novo-Zelandia (nō'vō-zē-lā'ni-a), n. [*NL. < F. New Zealand*.] In zoology, a faunal area of the earth's land surface coincident in extent with the islands of New Zealand.

Novo-Zelandian (nō'vō-zē-lā'ni-an), a. [*NL. Novo-Zelandia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to New Zealand; as, "the Novo-Zelandian provinces," *Huxley*.

novum (nō'vum), n. See *novum*.

novus homo (nō'vus hō'mō), n.; pl. *novi homines* (nō'vī hōm'ī-nēz). [*L.*, a new man: see *novus* and *homo*.] Among the ancient Romans, one who had raised himself from obscurity to distinction without the aid of family connections.

now (nou), *adv.* and *conj.* [*ME. now*, *now*, *nu*, < *AS. nū* = *OS. OFries. nu* = *D. nu* = *MLG. nu* = *OHG. MHG. nu*, *nu*, *G. nu* = *lecl. nu* = *Sw. Dan. nu* = *Goth. nu* = *Gr. ν* = *Skt. nu*, *nū*, *now*; also, with adverbial addition, *MHG. nuon*, *G. nun* = *OHG. nune* = *L. nunc* for **nunc* (< **nun* + *-ce*, demonstrative suffix) = *Gr. νῦν*, *now*.] *I. adv.* 1. At the present point of time; at the present time; at this juncture.

Now this grace begeth for to frame.
Chaucer, *Boke of the Doynter*, I. 3.

Eldure, after many years imprisonment, is now the third time seated on the Throne.
Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, I.

Then, nothing but rushes upon the ground, and every thing else mean; now, all otherwise.
Pope, *Diary*, III. 62.

I have a patient now living at an advanced age, who discharged blood from his lungs thirty years ago. *Arbuthnot*.

The sunny gardens . . . opened their flowers . . . in the places now occupied by great warehouses and other massive edifices.
O. W. Holmes, *Emerson*, I.

2. In these present times; nowadays.

Before this world's great frame, in which all things
Are now confined, found any being place.
Spenser, *Hymn of Heavenly Love*, I. 23.

3. But lately; a little while ago.

As loved he that lily lord of his light,
That yet thus mightily has made, that now was lighted night.
York Plays, p. 3.

They that but now, for honour and for plate,
Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate.
Waller, *Late War with Spain*.

4. At or by that past time (in vivid narration); at this (or that) particular point in the course of events; thereupon; then.

Now was she just before him as he sat.
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, I. 349.

The walls being cleared, those two kindred cavaliers now hastened with their forces in pursuit of the seventy Moors.
Irving, *Granada*, p. 55.

5. Things being so; as the case stands; after what has been said or done.

Being mad before, how dost she now for wits?
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, I. 249.

How shall any man distinguish now between a parasite and a man of honour, where hypocrisy and flattery look so like duty and affection?
Sir R. L. Estcourt.

6. Used as an emphatic expletive in cases of command, entreaty, remonstrance, and the like: as, come, now, stop that!

"Now, truly," said she, "that lady were nothing wise that ther-of you requested."
Milton, *E. E. T. S.*, III. 501.

Now, good angels, preserve the king!
Shak., *Tempest*, II. 1. 306.

By now, by this time Every now and then. See *every*.—For now, for the present.

No word of visitation, as ye love me,
And so for now I leave ye.
Pope, *Monsieur Thomas*, I. 3.

From now, from now on, from this time—Just now. See *just*. Now and again. See *again*.—Now and now, again and again.

She avoweth now and now for lakke of blood.
Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, I. 422.

To wattle hem eke now and now offences
Wot make hem sure.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

Now and then, at one time and another; occasionally; at intervals; here and there.

And if a stranger yet nears thee, ever among now and then
Reward thou him with some dainties: show thy self a Gentleman.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

A mead here, there a heath, and now and then a wood.
Dryden.

When I am now and then alone, and look back upon my past life, from my earliest infancy to this time, there are many faults which I committed that did not appear to me, even until I myself became a father.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 308.

Now at first. See *at first* (b), under *erst*.—Now . . . now, at one time . . . at another time; sometimes . . . sometimes, alternately or successively.

Now up, now down, as buket in a walla.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 67A.

Thus like the rage of fire the combat burns,
And now it rises, now it sinks by turns.
Pope, *Ilad*, xviii. 2.

While the writers of most other European countries have had their periods and their schools, when now classic, now romantic, now Gothic, and now Gothic influences predominated, . . . the literature of England has never submitted itself to any such trammels, but has always maintained a self-guided, if not a wholly self-inspired existence.
G. P. Marsh, *Hist. Eng. Lang.*, I.

[Similarly now . . . then.

Now weep for him, then spit at him.

Shak., *As you Like It*, III. 2. 437.]

Now that, seeing that; since.—Till now, until the present time.

II. conj. 1. A continuative, usually introducing an inference from or an explanation of what precedes.

Since every words and sentence hath greet cure.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Not this man, but Barabbas. See *Barabbas* was a robber.
John xviii. 40.

2. Equivalent to *now that*, with omission of *that*.

Now persons have perceived that forces parte with hem,
These possessions preche and deprave freres.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 143.

Why should he live, now Nature bankrupt is?
Shak., *Sonnets*, lxxvii.

now (nou), n. [*ME. now*, *now*, *nu*, < *AS. nū* = *OS. OFries. nu* = *D. nu* = *MLG. nu* = *OHG. MHG. nu*, *nu*, *G. nu* = *lecl. nu* = *Sw. Dan. nu* = *Goth. nu* = *Gr. ν* = *Skt. nu*, *nū*, *now*; also, with adverbial addition, *MHG. nuon*, *G. nun* = *OHG. nune* = *L. nunc* for **nunc* (< **nun* + *-ce*, demonstrative suffix) = *Gr. νῦν*, *now*.] *I. adv.* 1. At the present point of time; at the present time; at this juncture.

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Are now confined, found any being place.
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That yet thus mightily has made, that now was lighted night.
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Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, I. 422.

To wattle hem eke now and now offences
Wot make hem sure.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

Now and then, at one time and another; occasionally; at intervals; here and there.

Nowel¹, Noel (nō'el), n. [*ME. novel*, *novelle*, < *OF. novel*, *novel*, *F. noel*, the Nativity of Christ, Christmas, a Christmas carol. = *Sp. natal*, *OSp. nadai* = *Pg. natal* = *It. natale*, birthday, esp. the birthday of Christ, the Nativity, Christmas, < *ML. natale*, a birthday, anniversary, esp. the Nativity of Christ, neut. of *L.*

Howel, of one's birth, < *nasus*, born: see *natal*.] Christmas: a word often used as a burden or an exclamation in Christmas songs; hence, a Christmas carol, properly one written polyphonically.

Janus sit by the fyr with double berd,
And drynketh of his bugle born the wyn;
Biforn hym want brawn of the tusked swyn,
And Nowel crieth every lusty man.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 537.

The first Nowell the Angel did say
Was to three poor shepherds in the fields as they lay;
In fields where they lay keeping their sheep
In a cold winter's night that was so deep.
*Nowell, Nowell, Nowell, Nowell,
Born is the King of Israel.*
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 291.

We have no English *Nowls* like those of Rastache du Courroy.
Grove's Dict. Music, II. 463.

nowel (nou'el or nō'el), *n.* [Var. of *newell*.] 1. An obsolete form of *newell*.—2. In foundry, the inner part of the mold for castings of large hollow articles, such as tanks, cylinders, and steam-engine cylinders of large size. It answers to the core of smaller castings.

nowhere (nō'hwēr), *adv.* [ME. *no where*, *no whar*, *no war*, *no hwer*, < AS. *nawher*, < *nā*, *no*, + *hwer*, where: see *not* and *where*.] Not in any situation or state; in no place; not anywhere; by extension, at no time.

They holde of the Voweyans, and I trowe they haue *now* where so stronge a place.
Sir R. Gygford, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

True pleasure and perfect freedom are *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue.
Tillotson.

Though the art of alphabetic writing was known in the east in the time of the Trojan war, it is *nowhere* mentioned by Homer, who is so exact and full in describing all the arts he knew.
Ames, Works, II. 430.

Such idea or presentation of sense is *nowhere*, for it does not exist in any sense of the word whatever.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 646.

nowhither (nō'hwith'ēr), *adv.* [ME. *no whider*, *now whider*, < AS. *nā*, *no*, + *whider*, whither.] Not any whither; in no direction, or to no place; nowhere.

Thy servant went *nowhither*.
De Quincey.

nowise (nō'wiz), *adv.* [By ellipsis from *in no wise*.] In no way, manner, or degree; in no respect.

He will have fifty deviations from a straight line to make with this or that party, as he goes along which he can no wise avoid.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, I. 14.

In whom too was the eye that saw, not dith,
The natural force to do the thing he saw
Nowise abated.
Browning, King and Book, II. 324.

nowl, *n.* An obsolete form of *noil*.

nowt, *n.* See *not*.

nowther, *adv.* See *noth*.

nowy (nou'yi), *a.* [OF. *nowé* (< *L. nodatus*), knotted, < *now*, a knot: see *node*.] In her, having a projection or small convex curvature near the middle; said of a heraldic line, or of an ordinary or subsidiary bounded by such a line or lines. — **Crossowy**. See *cross*. — **Crossowy quadrant**. See *quadrant*. — **Fesseowy**. Same as *fesse* *bottom* (which see, under *fesse*).

nowyed (nou'yd), *a.* [Irreg. < *nowy* + *-ed*. Cf. *nowed*.] In her, having a small convex projection, but elsewhere than in the middle. **Crossowyed**. See *cross*.

noxal (nok'sal), *a.* [= *F. noxal*, < *L. noxalis*, relating to injury. < *nox*, harm, injury: see *noxious*.] In *Rom. law*, relating to wrongful injury or nuisance.

The vendor at the same time and in the body of the same stipulation guaranteed that the sheep or cattle he was selling were healthy and of a healthy stock and free from faults, and that the latter had not done any mischief for which their owner could be held liable in a *noxal* action.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 701.

Noxal action, an action to recover damages to compensate the plaintiff for injury done to him by the defendant, or more usually by the property of the slave or other subordinate of the defendant. — **Noxal surrender**. (a) The transfer to the injured person of the slave or the thing by which the injury was done as compensation therefor. Hence—(b) The right, which came to be acknowledged, of making such a surrender in full satisfaction, and the consequent limitation of the right to recover damages done by a slave to the amount of the value of the slave.

nocturnal, *a.* [ME., erroneously for *noctalle* (< *noctial*), cf. *ML. nocturnus*, of the night, < *L. nox* (< *noct*) = *E. night*: see *night*.] Nightly; nocturnal.

When rente and slepe y shulde haue *noctalle*,
As requereth bothe nature and kynde,
Than troublede are my wittes alle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. J. G. Wall), p. 42.

noxious (nok'shu s), *a.* [= *Fg. noxus*, < *L. noxius*, hurtful, injurious. < *noxa*, hurt, injury, for **noceus*, < *nocere*, hurt, injure: see *nocent*. Cf.

obnoxious.] 1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious; as, *noxious vapors*; *noxious animals*.

Melancholy is a black *noxious* Humour, and much annoys the whole inward Man.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 48.

Kill *noxious* creatures, where 'tis sin to save:
This only just prerogative we have.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xv.

In the physical sciences authority has greatly lost its *noxious* influence.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 260.

The strong smell of sulphur, and a choking sensation of the lungs, indicated the presence of *noxious* gases.
Science, XIII. 131.

2d. Guilty; criminal.

Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law are justly punished by them to whom the execution of the law is committed.
Adp. Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.

—**3d. 1. Noxious, Pericious, Noxious**, pestiferous, pestilent, poisonous, mischievous, corrupting. That which is *noxious* is actively and energetically harmful. That which is *pericious* is an actively destructive. *Noxious* and *pericious* were once essentially the same (see *Joh. viii. 40* margin; *Pa. xvi. 3*; *Isak. xiv. 21*), but *noxious* now suggests primarily foulness of odor, with a secondary reference to health. Unwholesome vapors that do not offend the sense of smell would now hardly be called *noxious*.

Winds from all quarters agitate the air,
And fit the limpid element for use.
Elao noxious.
Copier, Task, l.

Little by little he had indulged in this *pericious* habit, until he had become a confirmed opium eater and smoker.
O'Donovan, Merv, xlii.

Immediately a place
Before his eyes appear'd, sad, *noxious*, dark;
A laser-house it seem'd.
Milton, P. L., xl. 478

noxiously (nok'shu-si), *adv.* In a noxious manner; hurtfully; perniciously.

noxiousness (nok'shu-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being noxious or hurtful; harmfulness; perniciousness; as, the *noxiousness* of foul air.

The unlawfulness of their intermeddling in secular affairs and using civil power, and the *noxiousness* of their sitting as members in the lords' house, and judges in that high court, etc.
Wood, Athol's Oxon, II. 48.

noy (noi), *v. t.* [ME. *noyen*, *noyen*, *noyen*; by aphoresis from *annoy*, *v.*] To annoy; trouble; vex; afflict; hurt; damage.

I am *noyed* of news,
That blithe may I not be.
Ford Plays, p. 147.

By mean whereof the people and countie was sore vexed and *noyed* under v. kynnes.
Fabyan, Chron., I. xvi.

All that *noyed* his heavy plight
Well searcht, oftentimes he can apply relief
Of salve and medicine.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 24

In Denmark were full noble conquerours
In time past, full worthy warriors;
Which when they had their marchants destroyed,
To poverty they fell, thus were they *noyed*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 196.

noy (noi), *n.* [ME. *noy*, *noy*, *noy*, *noy*, *noy*; by aphoresis from *annoy*, *n.*] That which annoys or vexes; trouble; affliction; vexation.

That myne anguillie and my *noyes*
Are nere at an ende.
Ford Plays, p. 216.

Now to d in *noy* to See can speke,
Wyle takful wordes in his wille greued.
Alliterative Poem, ed. Morris, II. 300.

Not fruitless breed of lambs procure my *noy*.
Lodge, Foxboldus and Phebe, (Naves)

noyade (nwo-yad'), *n.* [F., < *noyer*, OF. *noier*, *noier* = *Pr. noyer*, < *ML. noxare*, drown, a particular use of *L. nocere*, kill.] The act of putting to death by drowning; specifically, a mode of executing persons during the reign of terror in France, practised by the revolutionary agent Carrier at Nantes toward the close of 1793 and the beginning of 1794. The prisoners, having been bound, were embarked in a vessel with a movable bottom, which was suddenly opened when the vessel reached the middle of the Loire, thus precipitating the condemned persons into the water.

That unnatural way which leaves human *noyades* and fustilades far behind in ingrained cruelty.
G. Allen, Collin Clout, a slender p. 150

noyancer (noi'ans), *n.* [Also *noyancer*; by aphoresis from *annoyance*.] Annoyance; trouble.

The single and peculiar life is bound
To keep itself from *noyancer*.
Shak, *Hamlet*, III. 2. 18.

noyan (nwo-yō'), *n.* [F., a kernel, nucleus; see *noye*.] A cordial made by redistilling spirit in which have been macerated orange-peel and the kernels of fruits, such as peaches and apricots, the product of distillation being sweetened and diluted.

noyer, *n.* [By *noy* + *-er*; or by aphoresis from *annoyer*.] An annoyer; an injurer.

The north is a *noyer* to grass of all colors
The east a destroyer to herb and all fruits
Tamer, Properties of Winds.

noyful, *a.* [By *noy* + *-ful*.] Annoying; hurtful.

Thus do ye reckon; but I feare ye are of clerus,
A very *noyful* worme, as Aristotle sheweth us.
Bale, Kyngs Johan, p. 80. (*Hallwell*.)

Abandon it or eschuse it, if it be *noyful*.
Sir T. Alton, The Governour, I. 24.

noying, *n.* [ME. *noying*, *noying*, verbal *n.* of *noy*, *v.*] Annoyance; harm; hurt.

And who so enur beryth of the same erthe vpon hym
Is safely assur'd from *noying* of any bestie.
Sir R. Gygford, Pylgrymage, p. 64.

noyingly, *adv.* [ME., < *noying*, *ppr.* of *noy*, *v.*, + *-ly*.] In an annoying manner; annoyingly.

I have thought trespass'd upon noon of these thy, God knowing, and yet I am foule and *noyingly* (read *noyingly*) vexed with him, to my gret unwease.
Paston Letters, I. 20.

noylet, *n.* See *noil*.

noymenit, *n.* [By aphoresis from *annoyment*.] Annoyance. *Arnold*, (*Chron.*), p. 211.

noyous (noi'us), *a.* [ME. *noyous*, *noyous*; by aphoresis from *annoyous*.] Causing annoyance; annoying; troublesome; grievous.

Thou art *noyous* for to carye.
Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 676.

Ne man nor best may rest, or take repast,
For their sharpe wounds and *noyous* injuries.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 16.

noysauncet, *n.* A Middle English form of *noysance*.

noyingly, *adv.* Same as *noyingly*.

nozie, nozzle (noz'li), *n.* [Formerly also *nozie*; dim. of *noze*. Cf. *nuzzle*.] 1. The nose. [*Prov. Eng.*].—2. The projecting spout or ventage of something; a terminal pipe or part of a pipe; as, the *nozie* of a bellows.—3. Same as *socket*, as of a candlestick.—4. *Nozie of a steam-engine*. (a) The steam port of a cylinder. (b) That part in which are placed the valves that open and close the communication between the cylinder and the boiler and condenser in low-pressure or condensing engines, and between the cylinder and boiler and atmosphere in high-pressure engines.

nozie-block (noz'li blok), *n.* A block in which two bellows nozles unite. *E. H. Knight*.

nozie-mouth (noz'li-mouth), *n.* The aperture or opening of a nozie; a twyer in a forge or melting-furnace.

nozie-plate (noz'li-plat), *n.* In a steam-engine, a seat for a slide valve. *E. H. Knight*.

nozzle, *n.* See *nozie*.

nozzle, *v.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle*.

N. S. An abbreviation (a) of *New Style*, and (b) of *New Series*.

nachiego, *n.* [African.] A kind of ape resembling the chimpanzee, by some considered a distinct species, but probably a mere variety of the latter.

naunnu, *n.* [Native name.] A kind of kob or water-antelope of Africa, *Kobus leucotis*. See *Kob*.

N. T. An abbreviation of *New Testament*.

nut, *adv.* An early Middle English form of *now*.

nu (nu), *n.* The Greek letter ν, corresponding to the English *n*.

nuance (nū-on'), *n.* [F., shading, shade, < *nuer*, shade, < *nuc*, a cloud, < *L. nubes*, a cloud.] 1. Any one of the different gradations by which a color passes from its lightest to its darkest shade; a shade of difference or variation in a color.—2. A delicate degree of difference in anything, as perceived by any of the senses or by the intellect; as, *nuances* of sound or of expression.

He has the enviable gift of expressing his exact thoughts even to the finest nuance, and always in a manner that charms a critical reader.
Westminster Rev., CXV. 202.

Both excel in the fine *nuances* of social distinction.
Contemporary Rev., L. 300.

3. In music: (a) A shading or coloring of a phrase or passage by variations either of tempo or of force. Such effects are often indicated by various arbitrary marks or by Italian or other terms, called *marks of expression*, but the more delicate are left to the taste and skill of the performer. The treatment of subtle *nuances* is the test of executive and artistic power. (b) A florid vocal passage; floritura. [An unwarranted use.]

nub (nub), *n.* [A simplified spelling of *knub*, var. of *knob*.] 1. A knob; a protuberance. [*Colloq.*].—2. In *colloq.* and *scot-cording*, a snarl; an entanglement; a knot; a knob.—3. Point; pith; gist.

nub (nub), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *nubbed*, *ppr.* *nubbing*. [For **nub*, var. of *knob*, < *knub*, *nub*, *n.*] 1. To push.—2. To beckon. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*].—3. To hang (harven); nab. [*Thieves' slang*.]

All the comfort I shall have when you are *nubbed* is that I gave you good advice. *Fiddling, Jonathan Wild*, IV. 2.

nubbin (nub'in), *n.* [For **nubbing*, dim. of *nub*.] A small or imperfect ear of maize. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

Little *nubbins* (of early corn), with not more than a dozen grains to the ear.
Mrs. Terhune, The Hidden Path.

nubble (nub'l), *n.* [A var. of *nubble*, dim. of *nub*, *nub*.] A nub. The name *nubble* is applied to a rocky promontory on the coast of Maine, at York.

nubble (nub'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *nub*, "knub, v.": see *nub*, *v.* Cf. *L.G. nubbun*, knock.] To beat or bruise with the fist.

I nubbled him so well favourably with my right, that you could see no eyes he had for the Swellings.

N. Bailey in *tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus*, Notes, II. 454.

nubbly (nub'li), *a.* [*nubble* + *-yl*.] Full of nubs, knots, or protuberances.

Ungulity, nubbly fruit it was.

R. B. Blackmore, *Christowell*, xxxvi. (*Knave*, *Met.*)

nubby (nub'i), *a.* [*nub* + *-y*.] (*Cf. Knobby*.) Full of entanglements or imperfections; lumpy; as, dirty, nubby cotton.

nubecula (nū-bē-kū-lā), *n.*; pl. *nubeculae* (lā). [*N.L.*, *< L. nubecula*, a little cloud, dim. of *nubes*, a cloud; see *nubulous*.] 1. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, one of two remarkable clusters of nebulae in the southern hemisphere, Nubecula Major and Nubecula Minor, also known as the *Magellanic clouds* (which see, under *Magellanic*).—2. In *pathol.*: (a) A speck or cloud in the eye. (b) A cloudy appearance in urine as it cools; cloudy matter suspended in urine.

nubecule (nū-bē-kū-l), *n.* [= *F. nubécule* = *It. nubecula*, *< L. nubecula*, dim. of *nubes*, a cloud.] An isolated diminutive mass of clouds; a cloudlet.

nubia (nū-bi-ā), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. nubes*, a cloud.] A wrap of soft fleecy material worn about the head and neck; a cloud.

Nubian (nū-bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< M.L. Nubia*, Nubia, *< L. Nubia*, (fr. *Nubia*, the Nubians).] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Nubia, a region of Africa, bordering on the Red Sea, and south of Egypt proper. The name is merely geographical, Nubia never having existed as a distinct country.

M. Eugène Revillout has been reading the Nubian inscriptions of Philæ.

Contemporary *Rev.*, I. II. 902.

II. *n.* 1. One of a race inhabiting Nubia, of mixed descent.—2. In the Nile valley, a negro slave: from the large number of slaves at one time brought from Nubia.

nubiferous (nū-bif'ē-rus), *a.* [= *Fr. It. nubifero*, *< L. nubifer*, cloud-bearing, cloud-capped, *< nubes*, a cloud, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bringing or producing clouds.

nubigenous (nū-bij'ē-nus), *a.* [= *Fr. nubigena*, *< L. nubigena*, cloud-born, *< nubes*, a cloud, + *genus*, born: see *genous*.] Produced by clouds.

nubilator (nū-bi-lā-tor), *v. t.* [*< L. nubilare*, pp. *nubilatus*, make cloudy, be cloudy, *< nubilus*, cloudy, overcast: see *nubulous*.] To cloud.

nubile (nū-bil), *a.* [= *F. nubile* = *Sp. nubil* = *Fr. nubil* = *It. nubile*, *< L. nubilus*, marriageable, *< nubes*, cover, veil oneself, as a bride, hence *wed*, marry.] Of an age suitable for marriage; marriageable.

The Countess smiles, in brighter yellow dress'd Than that which veils the subtle Virgin's Breast.

Prior, *Solomon*, I.

nubility (nū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. nubilité* = *Fr. nubilité*; as *nubile* + *-ity*.] The state of being nubile or marriageable. [*Rare*.]

Unhealthy conditions force the young into premature nubility; marriage takes place between mere lads and lasses.

Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 213.

nubiloset (nū-bi-lōs), *a.* [*< L. nubilosus*, cloudy: see *nubulous*.] Cloudy; abounding in clouds.

nubulous (nū-bi-lus), *a.* [*< F. nubileus* = *Sp. nubioso* = *Fr. It. nubilosus*, *< L. nubilus*, cloudy, a cloud, = *Skt. nabhas*, a cloud, akin to *nebula*, mist, cloud: see *nebula*.] Cloudy; overcast; gloomy. [*Bailey*.]

nucament (nū'ka-mēt), *n.* [*< L. nucamentum*, anything shaped like a nut, hence a fir-cone, *< nux* (nuc-), a nut: see *nucleus*.] In *bot.*, an ament; a catkin.

nucamentaceous (nū'ka-men-tā'shi-us), *a.* [*< nucament* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*: (a) Pertaining to a nucament or catkin. (b) Nut-like in character.

nucellus (nū-sel'us), *n.*; pl. *nucelli* (-i). [*N.L.*, *< L. nucella*, a little nut, dim. of *nux* (nuc-), nut: see *nucleus*.] In *bot.*, the body of the ovule containing the embryo-sac; the nucleus of the ovule. The nucellus is minute protuberance at definite points upon the wall of the ovary, and ommatid, in the center of the elevation, of a conical or spheroidal mass of cells, called the *nucellus*. This is afterward surrounded by the two integuments of the seed. Also *nuculus*.

nucha (nū'kā), *n.*; pl. *nuchae* (-kē). [*M.L.*: see *nake*.] 1. The nape or upper hind part of the neck, next to the hind-head.—2. In *entom.*, the

neck of the metanotum; the part of the thorax to which is joined the petiole of the abdomen.—*Facia nucha*. See *facia*.—*Ligamentum nucha*. See *ligamentum*.

nuchadiform (nū'ka-di-fōrm), *a.* [*Irreg. < M.L. nucha*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, having the body largest at the nape; deep or high just behind the head. It is exemplified in a fish of the genus *Equula* and in the *Agriopodidae*. [*Gill*.]

nuchal (nū'kal), *a.* [*< nucha* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the nucha or nape: as, the *nuchal muscles*.—2. In *entom.*: (a) Situated superiorly, just behind the head: said especially of ornaments, processes, etc., on an insect-larva. (b) Of or pertaining to the metanotal nucha.—*Nuchal ligament*. See *ligamentum nucha*, under *ligamentum*.—*Nuchal tentacles*, thread-like organs which can be protruded from the neck, found in certain caterpillars. They often emit a disagreeable scent, and are supposed to serve for driving away ichneumonids or other enemies.

nuchicartilage (nū-kī-kār'ti-lāj), *n.* [*< M.L. nucha*, *q. v.*, + *F. cartilage*.] The nuchal cartilage, lamella, or plate of many cephalopods, as *Nautilus* and *Sepia*, a hard formation of the integument in the middle of the nuchal region.

nuciferous (nū-sif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. nux* (nuc-), a nut, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing or producing nuts. [*Bailey*, 1731.]

nuciform (nū-si-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. nux* (nuc-), a nut, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, resembling a nut; nut-shaped.

Nucifraga (nū-sif'ra-gā), *n.* [*N.L.*, fem. of *nucifragus*: see *nucifragus*.] A genus of corvine



European Nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*).

birds, or *Corvidae*, intermediate in some respects between crows and jays; the nutcrackers. There are several species, of Europe and Asia, the best-known of which is *N. caryocatactes*. See *nutcracker*.

nucifrage (nū-si-fraj), *n.* The nutcracker, *Nucifraga caryocatactes*.

nucifragous (nū-sif'ra-gus), *a.* [*< N.L. nucifragus*, *< L. nux* (nuc-), a nut, + *frangere* (v. *frag*), break: see *fragile*.] Having the habit of cracking nuts, as a bird.

nuclear (nū'klē-āl), *a.* [*< nucleus* + *-al*.] Same as *nucleus*. [*Rare*.]

nuclear (nū'klē-āl), *n.* [*< nucleus* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to a nucleus; having the character of a nucleus; constituted by or constituting a nucleus; endoplasmic. Nuclear matrix or fluid, the homogeneous amorphous substance occupying the interior of the nucleus. Also called *nucleoplasm*. See *cytoplasm*.—*Nuclear membrane*, network. See *nucleus*, 1 (b).

nucleate (nū'klē-āt), *v.* [*pret.* and *pp. nucleated*, *pp. nucleating*.] [*< L. nucleatus*, *pp. of (L.L.) nucleare*, become like a kernel, become hard, *< nucleus*, a little nut, a kernel: see *nucleus*.] I. *trans.* To form into or about a nucleus.

II. *intrans.* To form a nucleus; gather about a nucleus or center.

nucleate (nū'klē-āt), *a.* [*< L. nucleatus*, having a kernel: see the verb.]. Having a nucleus: as, a nucleate cell; nucleate protoplasm.

nucleated (nū'klē-āt), *a.* [*< nucleate* + *-ed*.] Same as *nucleate*.

Protoplasm, simple or nucleated, is the formal basis of all life.

The nucleated cell in which all life originates.

Portmably Rev., N. A., XXXIX. 91.

nuclei, *n.* Plural of *nucleus*.

nucleiferous (nū'klē-if'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. nucleus*, a nut, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing or containing a nucleus or nuclei.

nucleiform (nū'klē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. nucleus*, a kernel, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zool.*: (a)

Formed like a nucleus. (b) In the shape of a rounded tubercle: applied in botany to the apothecia of certain lichens. Also *nucleoid*.

nuclein (nū'klē-in), *n.* [*< L. nucleus*, a nucleus, + *-in*.] The phosphorized nitrogenous constituent of cell-nuclei. It is found in two modifications, the one soluble in alkali carbonates and hydrazine, the other insoluble in carbonates and only slowly soluble in hydrazine. It is probably a mixture of organic phosphorus compounds with various proteins.

nucleobranche (nū'klē-ō-brang), *a.* and *n.* [*Cf. Nucleobranchiata*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Nucleobranchiata*, or having their characters; heteropodous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nucleobranchiata*: a heteropod.

Nucleobranchiata (nū'klē-ō-brang-kī-ā'tā), *n.* [*N.L.*: see *nucleobranchiata*.] A group of mollusks: used with various senses. (a) In De Blainville's classification (1824), the last one of five orders of the second section of his *Paracephala* monodon, divided into two families, *Nectopoda* and *Pteropoda*. The term is generally held to be a synonym of *Pteropoda*, but it is partly a synonym of *Pteropoda*, and these two groups are not exactly distinguished in the two families into which the author divides his *nucleobranchiata*. Moreover, the order does not contain the genus *Ctenodonta*, which is pteropodous, and does contain the genus *Argonauta*, which is cephalopodous. It therefore corresponds to no natural group, and is disused. See *Nectopoda* and *Pteropoda*. (b) By some recent conchologists used as a substitute for *Pteropoda*.

nucleobranchiolate (nū'klē-ō-brang-kī-āt), *a.* [*< N.L. nucleobranchiatus*, *< L. nucleus*, a little nut, a kernel, + *Gr. phia*, gills.] Having the gills or branches massed in the shell like the kernel of a nut; nucleobranche.

Nucleobranchidae (nū'klē-ō-brang-kī-dē), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Nucleobranchiata* + *-idae*.] A family of mollusks, practically equivalent to the order *Heteropoda*, but containing also the genus *Sagitta*.

nucleochylema (nū'klē-ō-kī-lē-mā), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< L. nucleus*, a kernel, + *Gr. chyle*, juice.] The nuclear sap which fills the spaces in nucleohyaloplasm. [*Micro. Science*, XXX. ii. 211.]

nucleohyaloplasm (nū'klē-ō-kī-lē-plazm), *n.* [*< L. nucleus*, a kernel, + *F. hyaline* + *(proto)-plasm*.] That feebly staining intermediate substance which with chromatin forms the threads of the nuclear network; parachromatin; linin.

The author prefers to speak of the *Nucleohyaloplasm*, with Schwarz, as *Linin*.

Nature, XXXIX. 5.

nucleoid (nū'klē-oid), *a.* [*< L. nucleus*, a kernel, + *-oid*.] Same as *nucleiform*.

nucleolar (nū'klē-ō-lār), *a.* [*< nucleolus* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a nucleolus; forming or formed by a nucleolus; endoplasmic.

However, the ultimate fate of these diverticula containing nucleolar portions is to become cells of the follicular epithelium.

R. Scharf, *Micro. Science*, XXVIII. 60.

nucleolate (nū'klē-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< nucleolus* + *-ate*.] Having a nucleolus or nucleoli.

nucleolated (nū'klē-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< nucleolate* + *-ed*.] Same as *nucleolate*.

nucleole (nū'klē-ō-l), *n.* [= *F. nucléole*, *< L. nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*, a little nut, kernel: see *nucleus*.] A nucleolus.

nucleoli, *n.* Plural of *nucleolus*.

nucleolid (nū'klē-ō-lid), *n.* [*< nucleolus* + *-id*.] A corpuscle which resembles a nucleolus.

The typical nuclear network of the mid-gut epithelium is frequently exhibited: often complicated, however, by the presence of nucleolids or nucleolus-like bodies.

Jour. Roy. Micro. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 232.

nucleoline (nū'klē-ō-lin), *a.* and *n.* [*< N.L. nucleolinus*, *q. v.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to a nucleolinus.

II. *n.* A nucleolinus.

nucleolinus (nū'klē-ō-lī-nus), *n.*; pl. *nucleolini* (-ni). [*N.L.*, *< nucleolus*, *q. v.*] The nucleus of a nucleolus; the germinal point observable in some egg-cells within the germinal spot, which is itself contained in the proper nucleus of such an ovum.

nucleolite (nū'klē-ō-lit), *n.* A fossil sea-urchin of the genus *Nucleolites*.

Nucleolites (nū'klē-ō-lī'tez), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< L. nucleolus*, a little nut (see *nucleole*), + *-ites*, *E. -ites*.] A genus of nucleolites or fossil sea-urchins of the family *Cassidulidae*, chiefly of Oolitic age.

nucleolus (nū'klē-ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *nucleoli* (-li). [*N.L.*, *< L. nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*, a little nut: see *nucleole*.] 1. In *zool.*, the nucleus of a nucleus: one of the rounded deeply staining structures found in the nucleus of a cell. The relation they bear to the nuclear network is still uncertain. Some consider them as distinct from the nuclear network (*chromatin*); others consider them as merely thickened knots of

the network (Klein). The nucleolus of the human ovum was discovered by Wagner in 1836, and hence is sometimes called the *spot of Wagner* in anatomical text-books. See *cut under cell*, 5.

A large, clear, spherical nucleus is seen in the interior of the nerve-cell; and in the centre of this is a well-defined small round particle, the nucleolus.

Huxley, Crayfish, p. 187.

24. Specifically, in *Infusoria*, a minute particle attached to the exterior of the nucleus (or "ovary"), supposed to function as a testicle. But since it is the essential characteristic of a nucleolus to be contained within a nucleus, these so-called nucleoli of protozoans are now differently interpreted, and called *paranucleoli*. See *paranucleolus*.

3. In *bot.*, a small solid rounded granule or particle in the interior of the nucleus. There may be several nucleoli in each nucleus.

nucleoplasm (nū'klē-ō-plazm), *n.* [*L. nucleus*, a kernel, + *NL. plasma* = *E. plasma*.] The more fluid part of the nucleus, found between the nuclear threads. See *nucleus*, 1 (a).

nucleoplasmic (nū'klē-ō-plaz-mik), *a.* [*nucleoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of nucleoplasm.

nucleospindle (nū'klē-ō-spin'dl), *n.* [*L. nucleus*, a kernel, + *E. spindle*.] The nucleospindle; a fusiform figure occurring in karyokinesis, formed of striated achromatin figures, and often bearing pole-stars at each pole.

nucleus (nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *nuclei* (-ī). [*L. nucleus*, a little nut, a kernel, the stone of a fruit, for *nuculus* (cf. equiv. *nucula*), dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut. Not related to *E. nut*.] 1. A kernel; hence, a central mass about which matter is collected, or to which accretion is made; any body or thing that serves as a center of aggregation or assemblage; figuratively, something existing as an initial or focal point or aggregate; as, a nucleus of truth; a nucleus of civilization.

Then, such stories get to be true in a certain sense, and indeed in that sense may be called true throughout; for the very nucleus, the fiction in them, seems to have come out of the heart of man in a way that cannot be imitated of malice.

The regimental fashions by his (Cromwell's) master hand, steady, perfectly ordered, and enthusiastic in their cause, became the nucleus of the far-famed Ironsides.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXV, 403.

(a) In *bot.*, the kernel of a cell, in general, a central or interior differentiated mass of protoplasm, found in nearly all cells, vegetable or animal, and consisting of an oval or rounded body composed of (1) a nuclear membrane, (2) nuclear network, and (3) nucleoplasm, and containing nucleoli. The nuclear network is made up of threads or fibrils which are composed of a deeply staining part, "chromatin," and a feebly staining intermediate substance, "linin" or "parachromatin" (nucleohyaloplasm). In the meshes of the network is found the more fluid part of the nucleus, the nucleoplasm (achromatin, *hazy hyaline*, paralinin). Nucleoplasm, according to Carney, consists of a plastin network and a granular fluid, "enchelyma." The nuclear membrane is considered by some observers to be an inner limiting layer of cell-protoplasm surrounding the nucleus, by others to be a condensation of the peripheral portion of the nuclear network. There may be but one nucleus or several nuclei in one cell, and a nucleus may be nucleolate or not. Nuclei are generally proportionate in size to the cell containing them. In some instances, however, they form almost the entire cell mass. A structural difference between the nucleus and the rest of the cell-protoplasm is indicated by its greater resistance to powerful reagents, and by its varied reaction with stains. Functionally, the nucleus is the most important portion of the cell, as it is here that the complex series of changes known as karyokinesis take place, resulting in the division of the nucleus and followed by the division of the cell. This process of mitotic or indirect cell-division is found in all varieties of cells, whether vegetable or animal, fetal or adult, normal or pathological. Instances of cell-division not mitotic have, however, been noted. The nucleus of the human ovum was discovered by Purkinje in 1825, and hence is often called the *spot of Purkinje*. Its usual name in text-books of anatomy is *germinal vesicle*. See *cut under cell*, 5. (b) In *zool.* (1) In *amphibia*, the alimentary and reproductive vial, collectively, when these are aggregated into a mass, as in the *salpa*. (2) In *protozoans*, a solid rod like or trap shaped body, having in many cases the functions of an ovary in connection with a nucleolus (see *nucleolus*, 2). (3) In *echinoderms* the madreporiform body. (c) In *anat.* a collection of ganglion-cells in the brain or other portion of the cerebrospinal axis. (d) In *conch.*, the embryonic shell which remains at the apex of the mature shell, as of a gastropod; also, the initial point from which the operculum of a gastropod grows. See *præconch*. (e) A body having a stronger or weaker attraction for the gas, vapor or salt of a solution than for the liquid part of it and therefore modifying by its presence the freezing- and boiling-points. *Biemer*. (f) In *astron.*, the bright central point usually present in the head of a comet and often in a nebula.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of gastropoda: same as *Colymbella*. Fabricius, 1822. **Accessory auditory nucleus**, the group of ganglion-cells situated at the junction of the lateral and median roots of the auditory nerve. Also called *anterior auditory nucleus*, *lateral nucleus of the medial root*, *ganglion of the auditory nerve*, *lateral accessory nucleus*, and *nucleus medialis*. — **Amphiboid nucleus**. Same as *embryonic*, 6. — **Caudate nucleus**. See *nucleus*, 1. — **Cervical nucleus**, a group of 800 cells opposite the origin of the roots of the third and fourth

cervical nerves, and corresponding in position to Clarke's column. — **Clavate nucleus**. See *clavate*. — **External accessory olivary nucleus**, a short band of gray matter in the reticularis grisea, just dorsal of the nucleus olivaris. Also called *superior or lateral accessory olivary nucleus*.

Inferior auditory nucleus, that part of the accessory nucleus which lies between the two auditory roots.

Inner accessory olivary nucleus, an elongated collection of gray matter lying just behind the pyramid and to the inner ventral side of the (lower) olive. Also called *anterior accessory olivary nucleus* and *pyramidal nucleus*. — **Lenticular nucleus**. See *lenticular*.

Nuclei aruati, small collections of gray matter near the ventral surface of the pyramid, beneath and among the external arcuate fibers. The largest group forms the *nucleus arcuatus triangularis*, or *nucleus arcuatus*, or *nucleus pyramidalis anterior*. Also called *nuclei of the superficial arcuate fibers*. — **Nuclei lenticuli medialis**, small groups of ganglion-cells in the immediate vicinity of the lenticular medialis. — **Nucleus abducens**, the nucleus of origin of the abducens nerve, a round mass of gray matter in the lower part of the pons, near the floor of the fourth ventricle and not far from the middle line. — **Nucleus ambiguus**, a tract of large ganglion cells in the substantia reticularis grisea of the oblongata. It furnishes fibers to the vagus and glossopharyngeal; other fibers from it turn toward the raphe. It is continued upward as the facial nucleus. Also called *nucleus lateralis medialis*. — **Nucleus amygdalis**, a rounded gray mass continuous with the cortex of the tip of the gyrus hippocampi, projecting into the end of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. Also called *amygdala* and *amygdaloid tubercle*. — **Nucleus anterior thalami**, the gray matter of the thalamus corresponding to the anterior tubercle, separated from the inner and outer nuclei by septa of white matter. Also called *nucleus superior thalami*, *nucleus of the anterior tubercle*, and *nucleus caudatus thalami*.

Nucleus bulbi formica, the gray matter within a corpus albicans. — **Nucleus caudatus**, the caudate nucleus, the upper ganglion of the corpus striatum, separated from the lenticular nucleus by the internal capsule. Also called the *intracapsular ganglion of the striate body*.

Nucleus centralis inferior, a group of ganglion cells in the substantia alba of the upper part of the oblongata and lower part of the pons, between the lenticulus and the posterior longitudinal fasciculus, on both sides of the middle line. Also called *nucleus centralis of Köster*. — **Nucleus centralis superior**, a collection of ganglion cells in the tegmentum of the upper part of the pons, on either side of the middle line and between the posterior longitudinal fasciculus and the decussation of the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. — **Nucleus cuneatus externus**, a small separate gray mass external to the principal nucleus funiculi cuneati. — **Nucleus dentatus**. Same as *corpus dentatum* (a) (which see, under *corpus*). — **Nucleus dentatus cerebelli**, the convoluted shell of gray matter lying in the white substance of either hemisphere of the cerebellum, and open on its median side. Also called *corpus dentatum cerebelli*, *nucleus dentatus*, *nucleus fimbriatus*, *nucleus lobatus*, *corpus calcar*, *corpus rhomboides*, and *corpus rhomboidale*. — **Nucleus emboliformis**, a clavate mass of gray substance lying medially to and partially covering the hilum of the nucleus dentatus cerebelli. Also called *embolus*. — **Nucleus externus thalami**, the gray matter of the outer part of the thalamus, extending posteriorly into the pulvinar and separated from the inner nucleus by the lamina medialis medialis. Also called *nucleus lateralis thalami*. — **Nucleus funiculi anterioris**, a group of large ganglion-cells lying on the median side of the hypoglossal roots, at about the middle of their course through the oblongata. Also called *nucleus of anterior root-soma*. — **Nucleus funiculi cuneati**, the body of gray matter with ganglion-cells in the upper end of the cuneate funiculus. Also called *cuneate nucleus* and *restiform nucleus*. — **Nucleus funiculi lateralis**, the separated part of the anterior cornu of the spinal cord continued into the oblongata, lying in the lateral column near the surface, behind the olivary nucleus. Also called *nucleus anterolateralis*, *nucleus lateralis*. — **Nucleus funiculi lateralis**, a tract of fusiform ganglion-cells lying close to the middle line and close to the surface in the funiculus torus of the floor of the fourth ventricle. Also called *nucleus medialis*. — **Nucleus globosus**, a small round mass of gray matter between the nucleus emboliformis and the nucleus tecti. — **Nucleus internus thalami**, the gray matter of the inner part of the thalamus, separated from the outer and anterior nuclei by septa of white matter. The internal nuclei of the two sides are united by the middle commissure. Also called *nucleus medialis thalami*. — **Nucleus lateralis**. (a) The nucleus funiculi lateralis. (b) Same as *dentatus*, 1. — **Nucleus lenticuli lateralis**, a collection of ganglion-cells in the tegmental region of the upper part of the pons, close to the lateral surface, giving fibers to the lateral lemniscus. — **Nucleus lenticularis**, the lenticular nucleus, the lower layer nucleus of the corpus striatum, divided by medullary laminae into three zones, the outer of which is called the *putamen* while the two inner are called the *globus pallidus*. Also called the *extracapsular ganglion of the striate body* and *nucleus lentiformis*. — **Nucleus of Bechterew**, the ill defined group of ganglion cells lying dorsal of Deiters's nucleus, from which it is claimed by Bechterew that some of the fibers of the medial root of the auditory nerve arise. Also called *nucleus angularis*, *principal nucleus of the nervous vestibularis*, and *nucleus vestibularis*. — **Nucleus of Deiters**, a mass of gray matter containing large cells lying on the inner side of the restiform body, and giving origin to the medial root of the auditory nerve. Also called *outer auditory nucleus*, *ascending root*, *medial nucleus of the medial root*, and *lateral part of the nucleus superior*. — **Nucleus of Lays**, an almond-shaped gray mass with pigmented ganglion-cells in the regio subthalamica. Also called *corpus subthalamica*, *Lays's body*, *nucleus amygdaliformis*, and *nucleus postuncus cerebri*. — **Nucleus of Fander**, the expanded extremity of the white yolk of an egg, beneath the blastoderm. — **Nucleus olivaris superior**, a convoluted pine of gray matter lying dorsal of the trapezium, not prominent in man. It appears to be connected with the accessory auditory nucleus of the opposite and to a less degree of the same side through the trapezium, with the posterior quadrigeminal body of the same side through the lateral lemniscus, and also with the subnucleus nucleus of the same side. Also called *nucleus dentatus partis communis*.

red nucleus, or *superior olivary body* or *olive*. — **Nucleus pontis**, or, in the plural, *nuclei pontis*, gray matter with numerous small nerve-cells included between the fibers of the ventral or crurated part of the pons. — **Nucleus reticularis tegmenti pontis**, an assemblage of matter of ganglion cells in the pons, on both sides of the raphe, between the lenticulus and the posterior longitudinal fasciculus, and cerebrotal from the nucleus centralis inferior. — **Nucleus tecti**, a small mass of gray matter in the white center of the anterior part of the vermis of the cerebellum, close to the median line on either side. Also called *roof nucleus*, *nucleus fastigi*, and *nucleus vermis superior*. — **Nucleus trapezii**, ganglion cells scattered among the fibers of the trapezium. Also called *nucleus trapezoides*. — **Principal auditory nucleus**, a gray mass of triangular cross-section, forming a prominence on the floor of the fourth ventricle (subiculum acusticum). The stria medullaris pass over it. Also called *central*, *inner*, or *posterior nucleus*, *median nucleus of the lateral root*, and *median portion of the nucleus superior*. — **Pyramidal nucleus**, the inner accessory olivary nucleus. — **Red nucleus**, a mass of gray matter with numerous large pigmented cells in the tegmentum of the crus cerebri. To it the superior cerebellar peduncle of the opposite side proceeds. Also called *nucleus of the tegmentum*, *nucleus tegmenti*, and *tegmental nucleus*. — **Restiform nucleus. Same as *nucleus funiculi cuneati*.**

Nucula (nū'ky-ū), *n.* [*NL.* *< L. nucula*, a little nut, dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut.] A genus of acapellous or coneiferous mollusks, formerly referred to the *Arca* or ark-shells, now made type of the family *Nuculidae*. The size is small, and the shape resembles that of a beech-nut, whence the name. There are about 70 living species, of which *N. nucleus* is typical, and numerous extinct ones, among which is *N. obsoletus* of the English crag.



Nucula nucleus.

Nuculacea (nū'ky-lā-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *< Nucula* + *-acea*.] A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, including the families *Nuculidae* and *Lediidae*.

nuculanium (nu-ky-lā'ni-um), *n. pl.* [*nuculanus* (n).] [*NL.* *< L. nucula*, a little nut; see *nucule*.] In *bot.*, a superior indehiscent fleshy fruit, containing two or more cells and several seeds, as the grape.

nucule (nū'kūl), *n.* [*L. nucula*, a little nut, dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut; see *nucleus*.] In *Characeae*, the female sexual organ.

In *Characeae* the female organ has a peculiar structure, and is termed a *nucule*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV, 186.

Nuculidae (nu-ky-lā-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *< Nucula* + *-idae*.] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Nucula*; the nutshells. The shell is of small size and angular trigonal form. The carillage is internal, in a pit, and the hinge has two rows of diverging compressed teeth. The animal has a large discoidal foot, with a transverse separate periphery; the mantle flaps are freely open and asphionate; the gills are small and plumiform. They are found in all seas, and have great geological antiquity. The family is used with varying limits, and sometimes extended to include the *Lediidae* and various extinct relatives.

Nuda (nu'di-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* neut. pl. of *L. nudus*, naked; see *nudi*.] A name that has been variously used as that of an order or group of naked animals. (a) Naked reptiles, or batrachians, the third order of reptiles, corresponding to the modern *Amphibia*, *Opel*, 1-11. (b) The "naked mollusks" of Cuvier, that is, the tunicates, as *Ascidia*, or sea squirts. (c) Naked lobes protozoans, having no test, as ordinary *Amoeba*. The genera *Amoeba*, *Thuramoeba*, *Idamoeba*, *Idamoeba*, and others are *Nuda*. (d) The term is also repetitively applied to several different groups of Infusorians, members of each of which are classified as either *Nuda* or *Loricata*.

nudation (nu-dā'shon), *n.* [*L. nudatio* (n), a stripping naked, nakedness, *< nudare*, pp. *nudatus*, make naked, bare, *< nudus*, naked; see *nude*.] The act of making bare or naked. *Johnson*.

nuddle (nud'l), *n.* [*Var. of noddle*.] The nape of the neck. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

nuddle (nud'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nuddled*, pp. *nuddling*. [*Origin obscure*.] To stoop in walking; look downward. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whether this proverb may have any further reflection on the people of this country, as therein taxed for covetousness and constant nudding on the earth, I think not worth the enquiry. *Bay, Proverbs* (1676), p. 810.

nude (nud), *a.* [*Fr. nu* = *Sp. nudo* = *It. nudo* = *It. nudo*, *< L. nudus*, naked, bare, exposed; see *naked*.] 1. Naked; bare; uncovered; specifically, in art, undraped; not covered with drapery; as, a nude statue.

We shift and bedeck and bedrage us;

Thus at noble and nude and antique.

A. C. Forster, *Dolores*.

2. In *law*, naked; made without consideration; said of contracts and agreements in which a consideration is wholly lacking. — 3. In *bot.* and *zool.*: (a) Bare; destitute of leaves, hairs, bristles, feathers, scales, or other exterior outgrowth or covering. (b) Not supported by diagnosis or description; mere; bare; said of ge-

private nuisance, and he may sue.

nuisance (nū'sən-ē), *n.* [*< nuisance + -er*]. One who causes an injury or nuisance. *Blackstone*.

nujab (nu-jāb'), *n.* [*Hind. najib, < Ar. najib, noble*]. In India, a kind of half-disciplined infantry soldiers under some of the native governments; also, at one time, a kind of militia under the British. *Yule and Burnell, Anglo-Indian Glossary*.

nape (nāp), *n.* [*< F. nuque, < ML. nucha, the nape of the neck*]. The nape of the neck. *Colgrare*.

nape-bone (nāp'bōn), *n.* The occipital bone; especially, the basioccipital.

Os basioccip. (*F.*) The Nape or Nape-bone. The bone whereby all the parts of the head are supported; some call it the occipal bone, because it is wedgelike, thrust in between the bones of the head and the upper jaw.

Colgrare.

null (nul), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. nul, nullo = Sp. nulo = Pg. It. nullo, not any, < L. nullus, not any, none, no (fem. nulla (ec. res), > It. nulla, > O. null, nullo = leel. nul = Sw. noll, nulla = Dan. nul, n., zero, cipher, naught), < no, not, + ullus, any, for "nullus, dim. (with indef. effect) of unus, one; see one, and cf. E. any, ult. < one*]. *L. a.* 1. Not any; wanting; non-existent.

That wholesome majority of our people whose experience of more metropolitan glories is small or null.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 303.

2. Void; of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid.

Archbishop Saneroff . . . was fully convinced that the court was illegal, that all its judgments would be null, and that by sitting in it he should incur a serious responsibility. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

Any such presumption which can be grounded on their having voluntarily entered into the contract is commonly next to null. *J. N. M.*

The acts of the Protectorate were held to be null alike by the partisans of the King and by the partisans of the Parliament. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 193.*

3. Of no account or significance; having no character or expression; negative.

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null. *Tennyson, Maud, II.*

II. n. 1. Something that has no force or meaning; that which is of a negative or meaningless character; a cipher, literally or figuratively.

Complications have been introduced into ciphers (cryptographic systems) by the employment of "dummy" letters,—"nulls and insignificants," as Bacon terms them. *Encyc. Brit., VI. 671.*

The danger is lost, in seeking to draw the normal, a man should draw the null, and write the novel of society in stead of the romance of man.

R. L. Stevenson, A Humble Remonstrance.

Specifically—2. In musical notation, a character 0, denoting—(a) in thorough-bass, that the bass note over which it is placed is to be played alone, the other parts resting; (b) in the fingering for stringed instruments, that the note over which it is placed is to be played on an open string.—3. The raised part in nulling or nulled work. This when small resembles a bead; when longer, a spindle. *Null method. See method.*

null (nul), *v.* [*< ML. nullare, make null, < L. nullus, not any, none; see null, n. Cf. annul*]. *Lt trans.* To annul; deprive of validity; destroy; nullify. [*Rare*].

Thy fair enchanted cup, and warbling charms,
No more on me have power; their force is null'd. *Milton, N. A., I. 323.*

II. intrans. [*< null, n. 3.*] 1. To form nulls, or into nulls, as in a lathe. *See nulling.*—2. To kink; said of a whelmen's line as it goes from the line-tub.—*Null'd work.* In wood turning, pieces of wood turned to form a series of connected knobs or protuberances resembling in general contour a straight string

of beads; much used for rounds of chairs, bedsteads of the chamber sort, etc. In operation, the lever is lifted by the left hand, while the right hand grasps the upwardly extending handle of the carriage. This brings the knife into action, and by moving the carriage longitudinally the stick is turned round. Next the lever is lowered into the position shown, and by moving it up and down the arm engages the teeth of the rack & successively, bringing the knives held in b, b into action, which form the beads one after another.

nullah (nul'ā), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] In the East Indies, a watercourse; commonly used for the dry bed of a stream.

nulla-nulla (nul'ā-nul'ā), *n.* [*Also nullah-nullah; a native name*]. A club made of hard wood, used by the aborigines of Australia.

nuller (nul'er), *n.* [*< null, v., + -er*]. One who annuls; a nullifier.

As for example, if the generality of the guides of Christendom should be gross idolaters, bold nullers or abrogators of the indispensable laws of Christ by their corrupt institutions. *Dr. H. More, Let. of Moral Cabbala, III.*

nullibet (nul-i-bē't), *n.* [*< L. nullibi, nowhere (< L. nullus, not any, + ibi, there, thither), + -et*]. The state or condition of being nowhere. *Hailey.*

nullibet (nul'i-bē't), *n.* [*As L. nullibi + -ist; see nullibet*]. One who advocated the principles of nullibet or nowhere-ness; applied to the Cartesian. *Krauth-Fleming.*

nullification (nul'i-fī-kā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. nullificatione*], a despising, contempt, lit. a making as nothing, *< nullificare, despise, lit. make nothing; see nullify*. The act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect; specifically, in U. S. hist., the action of a State intended to abrogate within its limits the operation of a federal law, under the assumption of absolute State sovereignty. The doctrine of nullification—that is, the doctrine that the power of a State to nullify acts of Congress is an integral feature of American constitutional law, and not revolutionary—was elaborated by John C. Calhoun, and applied by South Carolina in 1832. *See below.*

But the topic which became the leading feature of the whole debate, and gave it an interest which cannot die, was that of nullification—the assumed right of a state to annul an act of Congress.

T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 138.

The difficult part for our government is how to nullify nullification and yet to avoid a civil war.

H. Adams, Gallatin, p. 639.

Ordinance of Nullification. an ordinance passed by a State convention of South Carolina, November 24th, 1862, declaring void certain acts of the United States Congress laying duties and imposts on imports, and threatening that any attempt to enforce those acts, except through the courts in that State, would be followed by the secession of South Carolina from the Union. It was repealed by the State convention which met on March 16th, 1863.

nullifidian (nul-i-fī'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. nullus, not any, none, + fides, faith, trust; see faith*]. *I. a.* Of no faith or religion.

A self-declared Christian is a nullifidian pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand. *Fitzham, Resolves, II. 47.*

II. n. One who has no faith; an unbeliever; an infidel.

I am a Nullifidian, if there be not three-thirds of a scruple more of sanctimoniousness in this confession than ever I put in any. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.*

Cells was no longer the eternal cherub, but a thorn in her spirit, a pink and white nullifidian, worse than any discouraging presence in the "Pilgrim's Progress." *George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 4.*

nullifier (nul'i-fī-er), *n.* [*< nullify + -er*]. 1. One who nullifies or makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.—2. In U. S. hist., an adherent of the doctrine of nullification.

Hundreds of eyes closely scrutinized the face of the "great nullifier" as he took the oath to support the constitution. *H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun, p. 104.*

nullify (nul'i-fī), *v. t.* [*< null + -ify*]. To nullify, ppr. nullifying. [*< L. nullificare, despise, contempt, lit. make nothing or null, < L. nullus, none, + facere, make, do; see -fy*]. To annul; make void; render invalid; deprive of force or efficacy.

It is to pull Christ down from the cross, to degrade him from his mediocrity, and, in a word, to nullify and enslave the whole work of man's redemption. *Smith, Sermons, II. xiv.*

His pride got into an uneasy condition which quite nullified his boyish satisfaction.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II. 1.

He will endeavor to evade and nullify the laws in all ways which will not expose him to immediate criticism or condemnation. *The Nation, XLVIII. 226.*

—*Byz. Annul, Annihilate, etc. See neutralize.*

nulling (nul'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of null, v.*] The act or process of forming nulls: as, a nulling-lathe; a nulling-tool.

nullipara (nu-lip'a-rā), *n.* [*pl. nulliparae (-rā)*]. [*NL.: see nulliparous*]. A woman, especially

one not a virgin, who has never had a child; correlated with *primipara, multipara*.

nulliparous (nu-lip'a-rus), *a.* [*< NL. nullipara, < L. nullus, none, + parere, bring forth*]. Of the condition of a nullipara.

nullipennate (nul-i-pen'āt), *a.* [*< L. nullus, none, + pennatus, winged; see pennate*]. Having no flight-feathers, as a penguin; correlated with *longipennate, brevipennate, etc.*

Nullipennes (nul-i-pen'ēs), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. nullus, none, + penna, wing; see pen*]. The penguins, as having no flight-feathers.

nullipore (nul'i-pōr), *n.* [*< L. nullus, none, + porus, a passage, pore; see pore*]. A little coral-like seaweed, particularly *Corallina officinalis*. *See* *cut* under *Corallina*.

nulliporous (nul'i-pōr-us), *a.* [*< nullipore + -ous*]. Consisting of or resembling a nullipore.

nullity (nul'i-ti), *n.* [*pl. nullities (-tī)*]. [*< F. nullité = Pr. nullitat = Sp. nulidad = Pg. nulidade = It. nullità, < L. nullus, not any, none; see null, a., and -ity*]. 1. The state or quality of being null or void; want of force or efficacy; insignificance; nothingness. In law, nullity exists when the instrument or act has a material but not a legal existence. (*Goulden*). In civil law, a distinction is made between *absolute* and *relative nullity*. In the former, the act has no effect whatever, and anybody affected by the act might invoke the nullity of it. Such an act is said to be void. In the latter, the nullity could be invoked only by the particular persons in whose favor it is established, as where a contract is made by an infant. Such an act is said to be voidable. It is not null until so declared.

And have kept
But what is worse than nullity, a mere
Capacity calamities to bear. *J. Beaumont, Psycho, v. 30.*

The old Academy of Sciences wasted thirty years of collective efforts in the chemical study of plants by dry distillation before it perceived the nullity of its method. *Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 303.*

2. That which is null, void, invalid, or of no force or efficacy; a nonentity.

This charge, sir, I maintain, is wholly and entirely insufficient. It is a mere nullity.

D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1814.

The Declaration was, in the eye of the law, a nullity.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

The ultimate, aggregate, or absolute effect of even the best epic under the sun is a nullity.

Poe, The Poetic Principle.

Action of nullity, in civil law, an action instituted to set aside a contract, conveyance, judgment, or judicial act, because void or voidable.

null-line (nul'lin), *n.* A line such that the perpendiculars from any point of it on the sides of a given triangle add up to zero, with certain conventions as to their forms.

Num., Numb. Abbreviations of *Numbers*, a book of the Old Testament.

numb (num), *a.* [*Early mod. E. num (the b in numb, as in lumb), being excrement), < ME. num, nomen, nomen, taken, seized, deprived of sensation, < AS. nūman, pp. of nīman, take; cf. bentman, ppr. benūmen, take away, deprive of sensation, benūmb; see nim*]. 1. Taken; seized.

Thou art num'd that y-wis! *Shakespeare, Hamlet, p. 73. (Hollivell.)*

2. Deprived of the power of sensation, as from a stoppage of the circulation; torpid; hence, stupefied; powerless to feel or act: as, fingers numb with cold; numb senses.

Leaning long upon any part maketh it numb and asleep. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Struck pale and bloodless,
Even like a stony image, cold and numb. *Shak., Tit. And., III. 1. 259.*

3. Producing numbness; benumbing.

He did lap me
Even in his own garments, and gave himself,
All thin and naked, to the numb cold night. *Shak., Rich. III., II. 1. 117.*

—*Byz. 2.* Benumbed, deadened, paralyzed, insensible. **numb** (num), *v. t.* [*Early mod. E. num; < ME. nomen, make numb, < nomen, numb; see numb, a.*] 1. To deprive of the power of sensation; dull the sense of feeling in; benumb; render torpid.

Eternal Winter should his Horror shed.
Thou' all thy Senses were numb'd with endless Frost. *Compre, Tears of Amaryllis.*

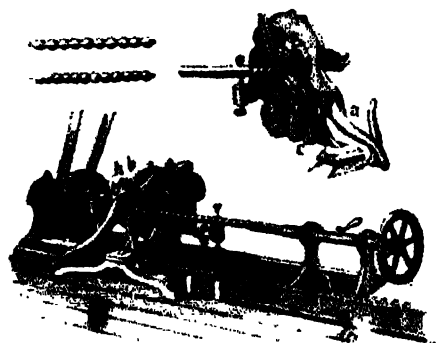
While the freezing blast numbed our joints, how warmly would he press me to pity his flame, and glow with mutual ardour! *Herford, The Rivals, v. 1.*

2. To render dull; deaden; stupefy.

Like lyf full heat to numb'd senses brought,
And life to feel that long for death had wrought. *Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 46.*

With a military numb'd to virtue's right. *B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.*

The and mechanic exercise,
Like dull sarcoides, numbing pain. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, v.*



Null. Work and Lathe.
a, lever; A, adjustable knife-holder; c, arm; d, g; e, rest;
f, rest; h, head-stock.

numberedness (num'd'nes), *n.* [*<* *numbered*, pp. of *numb*, + *-ness*.] Numberiness.

Narcissus flowers . . . have their name from *numberedness* or stupefaction. Bacon, *Physical Fables*, xl, Expl.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little - only a kind of stupor or *numberedness*. Walsman, *Surgery*.

number (num'bér), *n.* [Also dial. *nummer*; *<* ME. *numbre*, *numbre*, *numbre*, *numbre*, *<* (OF. *numbre*, *numbre* = Sp. *numero* = Pg. It. *numero* = D. *nummer* = G. Dan. Sw. *nummer*, *<* L. *numeros*, a number, a quantity, in pl. numbers, mathematics, in gram. number, etc.; akin to Gr. *arithmos*, law, custom, etc., a number in music, etc., *<* *arithmos*, distribute, apportion; see *numeral*, *numeral*.] 1. That character of a collection or plurality by virtue of which, when the individuals constituting it are counted, the count ends at a certain point - that is, with a certain numeral; also, the point (or numeral) at which the count ends. See def. 3.

It is said that before the Turkish capture of *Oranto* numbered twenty two thousand inhabitants, it has now hardly above a tenth of that number. E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 323.

2. Quantity or amount considered as an aggregate of the individuals composing it; aggregate. For the they was a tale in the forest Which of children had a huge number great. *Rime of Parvaneh* (E. E. T. S.), l. 37.

The number of the dead long exceedeth all that shall live. Sir T. Browne, *Urn-burial*.

3. A numeral, or word used in counting; otherwise called a *cardinal number*: as, the number that comes after 4 is 5; also, in a wider sense, any numerical expression denoting a quantity, magnitude, or measure. Euclid does not consider one as a number, Ramanus makes it the lowest number, and modern mathematicians treat not only 1, but also 0, as a number.

Yet so cometh cure Kynde wol gow telle, That in measure God made alle manere thynges, And sette hit at a certayn and at a nyke number, And compeide hem names and nombred the sterres. *Piers Plowman* (C), xlii. 2-5

Numbers are so much the measure of every thing that is valuable that it is not possible to demonstrate the success of any action or the prudence of any undertaking without them. Steele, *Spectator*, No. 174.

4. A written arithmetical figure or series of figures signifying a numeral. - 5. A collection; a lot; a class.

Let thy spirit bear witness with my spirit, that I am of the number of thine elect, because I love the beauty of thy house, because I captivate mine understanding to thine ordinances. Donne, *Sermons*, vi.

Let it be allowed that Nature is merely the collective name of a number of co-existences and sequences, and that God is merely a synonym for Nature. J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 43.

6. A considerable collection; a large class. [Often in the plural.]

After men began to grow to a number, the first thing we read they gave themselves unto was the tilling of the earth and the tilling of cattle. Hooker, *Eccl. Polity*, l. 10.

Be the disorder never so desperate or radical, you will find numbers in every street who . . . promise a certain cure. Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xxiv.

7. The capacity of being counted; used especially in the hyperbolic phrase *without number*.

There is so me he multitude of that folk, that thei ben withouten number. Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 64.

8. A numeral of a series affixed in regular order to a series of things: as, the number of a house in a street. - 9. One of a series of things distinguished by consecutive numerals; used especially of serial publications.

There was a number in the hawk's collection called *Concerta Francata*, which may rank among the most dissuasive war-lyrics on record. R. L. Stevenson, *Inland Voyage*, p. 137.

10. The doctrine and properties of numerals and their relations.

The knowledge of number as such is gained by means of a series of perceptions and an exercise of the powers of comparison and abstraction. J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychology*, p. 100.

11. Numberousness; the character of being a large collection; used in this sense both in the singular and in the plural.

Number itself importeth not much in armies, where the men are of weak courage. Bacon.

In numbers confident, you Chief shall baulk His Lord's imperial thrust for spoil and blood. Scott, *Don Roderick*, Conclusion, st. 4.

12. In gram., that distinctive form which a word assumes according as it is said of or possesses one individual or more than one. The form which denotes one or an individual is the *numeral number*; the form that is set apart for two individuals (as in Greek and Sanskrit) is the *dual number*; while that which refers to more than two or indifferently to two or more individuals or units, constitutes the *plural number*.

Hence we say a noun, an adjective, a pronoun, or a verb is in the *singular* or the *plural number*.

13. In phren., one of the perceptive faculties, whose alleged organ is situated a little to the side of the outer angle of the eye, and whose function is to give a talent for calculation in general. - 14. Metrical sound or utterance; measured or harmonic expression; rhythm.

I love measure in the feet, and number in the voice; they are gentlenesses that oftentimes draw no less than the face. B. Jonson, *Epicoene*, iv. 1.

It is obvious that there is nothing in musical elements beyond the mere aspects of number and rapidly which directly imitates thought. J. Sully, *Sensation and Intuition*, p. 235.

15. pl. A succession of metrical syllables; poetical measure; poetry; verse.

I hap'd in numbers, for the numbers came. Pope, *Prod. to Satires*, l. 129.

Divine melodious truth; Philosophic numbers smooth. Keats, *Ode*.

16. In music: (a) One of the principal sections or movements of an extended musical work, as of an oratorio. Usually the overture in such a case is not counted. (b) Same as *opus-number*. - Abundant number. See *abundant*. - Algebraic number, a root of an algebraic equation with whole numbers for its coefficients. Alternate, amicable, apocalyptic, applicative, artificial numbers. See the adjectives. - A number of, several, sometimes, many: as, I have still a number of letters to write. Articulate number, a power of ten so called because signified by a joint in finger-counting. Bernoullian numbers. See *Bernoullian*. - Binary, cardinal, characteristic, circular, complex, composite numbers. See the adjectives. Compound number. (a) A number consisting of an article and a digit. (b) The expression of a quantity in mixed denominations. Cubic number. Same as *cube*. 2. Deficient, diametral, enneagonal number. See the adjectives. - Euler's numbers, the numbers E_0, E_1, E_2, \dots which occur in the development of $\sec x$ by MacLaurin's theorem, namely, $\sec x = 1 + \frac{1}{2}E_2x^2 + \frac{5}{24}E_4x^4 + \dots$. Even number. See *even*. - Feminine, figurate, Gallean, golden, etc. number. See the adjectives. Gradual number, the ordinal number of a term after the first in a geometrical progression. Hankel's numbers, certain algebraical symbols which are not, properly speaking, numbers, but are units of multiple algebra. They possess the property that the value of the product of any two of them has its sign reversed when the order of the factors is reversed. They are named after Hankel, who wrote a book about them; but they had previously been employed by Grassmann and by Cauchy. Otherwise called *alternants*. Height of an algebraic number, the place of the number in a certain linear arrangement of all such numbers. - Hendecagonal, heptagonal, heterogeneal, heterogeneous numbers. See the adjectives. Homogeneous number, a multiple of a single unit. Icosahedral, ideal, imperfect number. See the adjectives. Incomposite numbers. Same as *prime numbers*. - Linear numbers. See *linear*. Line of numbers. Same as *Gunter's line* (q. v.). Ludolphian number, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter, or π , 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numb-fish (num'fish), *n.* The electric ray or torpedo: so called from its power of benumbing. Also called *cramp-fish*. See *torpedo*.

numbles (num'blz), *n. pl.* [*ME. nombles, nonmbles, novembles, novembles*, *OF. nombles, numbles* (of a deer, etc.), *pl. of nomble* (*ML. reflex num-bilis, numbile, nebulus*, etc.), the parts of a deer between the thighs, a loin of veal or pork, a chine of beef, also dim. *nomblet, numblet, nomblet, non-bled*, in like senses, *lit. navel* (in this sense also *nembre, nembre, nembre*), *cf. dim. nombril, F. nombril, navel*, var. (with initial *n* for *l*, as also in *nivel, nureau*, for *lirel, level*: see *level*) of *lumb-le, lumbie, lumbie, lumbie, lumbie, lumbie, navel*, *pl. kidneys*, prop. *lumbie*, etc., *< l*, the def. art., + *ombil* (*F. ombilic*) = *Pr. ombilic* = *Sp. ombligo* = *Pg. umbigo, embigo* = *It. ombelico, bellico, bilico* = *Wall. buric, navel*, *< L. umbilicus, navel*: see *umbilicus* and *navel*. In the particular sense 'loin' (of veal, etc.), *OF. lombke, lombre*, etc. was prob. confused with *lombke, longe*, *< L. lumbus* (dim. *lumbulus*), loin: see *loin*. The *E. form numbles*, by loss of initial *n* (as also in *unpire*, etc.) became *numbles*, sometimes written *humble*, whence *humble-pie*, now associated with *humble*, *a.*] The entrails of a deer.

Then he fette to Lyell Johan

The numbles of a doe.

Lyell Gode of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 74).

Some, as it is reported, lay a part of the Numbles on the are.

Peregrine, Pilgrimage, p. 371.

numbness (num'nes), *n.* The state of being numb; that state of a living body in which it has not the power of feeling, as when paralytic or chilled by cold: torpidity; torpor.

Come away;

Bequeath to death your numbness.

Shak., W. T., v. 2. 102.

My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains

My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk.

Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

numbrous (num'brus), *a.* See *numerous*.

num-campus (num-kum'pus), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *non compos*.] A fool; one who is non compos mentis. *Darwin*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

nume (nu'me), *n.* See *nume*.

numen (nu'men), *n.* [*pl. numina* (nu'mi-ni).] *L.*, divinity, godhead, deity, a god or goddess, the divine will, divine sway, lit. a nod, for 'numen', *< *numen*, in comp. *numen, innumen* (= *Gr. νῦν*), nod: see *nutation*.] Divinity; deity; godhead.

The Divine presence hath made all places holy and every place hath a Numen in it, even the eternal fire.

Jer. Taylor, Works, 1656, I. 112.

Numenius (nu'mi-ni-us), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. νῦν*, a kind of curlew, perhaps so called from its crescent-shaped beak, *< νῦν*, of the new moon, contr. of *νῦν*, *< νῦν*, new, + *μῦν*, moon: see *new* and *moon*.] A genus of the snipe family, *Sceloporus*, the curlews. The bill is very long, slender, and decurved, with the tip of the upper mandible knobbed, the toes are semipalmate, the hallux is present, small, and elevated, the tarsus is much longer than the middle toe, scutate only in front, elsewhere reticulate. There are about 15 species found all over the world. See *curlew*, *numbird*, and *cut under a rough bird*.

numerable (nu'me-rab-ill), *a.* [= *OF. numbreble, numbrable* = *Sp. numerable* = *Pg. numerabile* = *It. numerabile*, *< L. numerabilis*, that can be numbered or counted, *< numerare*, count, number: see *numerate*.] Capable of being numbered, counted, or reckoned.

In regard to God they are *numerable*, but in regard to us they are multiplied above the sand of the shore, in as much as we cannot comprehend their number.

Hall, ill. Apology, IV. iv. 8.

One of those rare men, *numerable*, unfortunately, but as units in this world.

The Century, XXXI. 464.

numeral (nu'me-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. numeral* (*OF. nombal*) = *Sp. numeral* = *It. numerale*, *< L. numeralis*, pertaining to number, *< numerus*, a number: see *number*.] *I.* *a.* 1. Pertaining to number; consisting of numbers.

The dependance of a long train of numeral progression.

Locke.

2. Expressing number; representing number; as, numeral letters or characters, such as V or 5 for five.—**Numeral equation.** See *equation*. *Syn.* *Numeral*. *Numeral* is more concrete than *numerical*: as, numeral adjectives or letters, numerical value, difference, equality, or equation.

II. *a.* 1. One of the series of words used in counting; a cardinal number.—*2.* A figure or character used to express a number: *c.* as, the Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, etc., or the Roman numerals, I, V, X, L, C, D, M.

There is something in numerals, in the process of calculation, extremely frosty and petrifying to a man.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 160.

3. In gram., a word expressing a number or some relation of a number. Numerals are especially the cardinals—one, two, three, etc., which are used both substantively and adjectively, and, by adjective derivation from these, the ordinals—third, fourth, fifth, etc.—also used substantively, especially as fractions. *Numeral* adjectives are such as *trifold, tenfold*, etc., and *adverbial*, answering to our *two by two*, etc., are found in some languages. Such words as *many, all*, are often called *indefinite numerals*. *Numerical adjectives* are such as *once, twice, thrice*, and *firstly, secondly, thirdly*, etc.

4. In musical notation: (*a.*) An Arabic or Roman figure indicating a tone of the scale, as 1 for the tonic or *do*, 2 for *re*, 3 for *mi*, etc. The extended use of this notation is best exemplified by the Chord system, which much resembles the tonic sol fa notation, except in its use of Arabic figures instead of letters and syllables. (*b.*) One of the figures used in thorough-bass, by which the constitution of a chord is indicated with reference to the bass tone or to the key-chord.—*5.* In the *Anglo-Saxon* (*Ch.*), a calendar or directory telling the variations in the canonical hours and the mass caused by saints' days and festivals. *Rock*.

numerality (nu'me-ral'i-ti), *n.* [*< ML. numeralitas*, number, *< L. numeralis*, numeral: see *numeral*.] Numerable state or condition; capability of being numbered; numeration.

Yet are they not applicable unto precise numerality, nor strictly to be drawn unto the rigid test of numbers.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., IV. 12.

numeraly (nu'me-ral-i), *adv.* As regards number; according to number; in number.

numeraunt (nu'me-rant), *a.* [*< L. numerant(-is)*, pp. of *numerare*, numerate, number: see *numerate*.] Counting. **Numerant number**, a numeral word used in counting; also, abstract number.

numery (nu'me-rä-ri), *a.* [*< L. numerarius*, an arithmetician, an accountant, prop. adj., *< numerus*, a number: see *number*.] *1.* Of or pertaining to number or numbers; reckoned by or according to number; numerical.

It was always found that the augmenting of the numeral value did not produce a proportional rise to the price, at least for some time.

Hume, Essays, II. 8.

2. Belonging to a certain number; included or reckoned within the proper or fixed number.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, he comes a *numery* canon.

Ashmole, Catalogue.

numerate (nu'me-rat), *v. t.* and *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *numerated*, *pp.* *numerating*. [*< L. numeratus*, pp. of *numerare*, count, reckon, number, *< numerus*, a number: see *number*.] To count; reckon; read (an expression in figures) according to the rules of numeration; enumerate.

numerate (nu'me-rat), *a.* [*< L. numeratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Counted.—**Numerate number**, concrete number.

numeration (nu'me-rä-shun), *n.* [= *F. numération* = *Sp. numeración* = *Pg. numeración* = *It. numerazione* = *L. numeration(-e)*, a counting out, paying, payment, *< numerari*, pp. *numeratus*, count, reckon, number: see *numerate*.] *1.* The act of numbering.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign.

Locke.

2. In arith., the art of counting; the art of forming numeral words for use in counting; the system of numeral words in use in any language; the art of expressing in words any number proposed in figures; the art or act of reading numbers. See *notation*. **Decimal numeration.** See *decimal*.

numeration (nu'me-rä-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. numération* = *It. numerazione*; as *numerate* + *-iv*.] *I.* *a.* Pertaining to numeration or to numbering.

II. *n.* Same as *classification*.

numerator (nu'me-rä-tor), *n.* [= *F. numérateur* = *Sp. Pg. numerador* = *It. numeratore*, *< L. numerator*, a counter, a reckoner, *< L. numerare*, pp. *numeratus*, count, number: see *numerate*.] *1.* One who numbers.—*2.* In arith., the number in a vulgar fraction which shows how many parts of a unit are taken. Thus, when a unit is divided into 5 equal parts, and 3 are taken to form the fraction, it is expressed thus, $\frac{3}{5}$, that is, five parts 5 being the denominator and 3 the numerator.

numerick (nu'mer-ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. numérigue* = *Sp. numérico* = *Pg. It. numerico*, *< L. numerus*, a number: see *number*.] *I.* *a.* Same as *numerical*.

II. *n.* An abbreviated form of *numerical expression*.

numerical (nu'mer-i-kal), *a.* [*< numeric* + *-al*.] *1.* Belonging to or denoting number; consist-

ing of or represented by numbers or figures, as in arithmetic, and not by letters, as in algebra;

as, a *numerical quantity*; *numerical equations*; a *numerical majority*. In algebra, *numerical*, as opposed to *literal*, applies to an expression in which numbers have the place of letters; thus, a *numerical equation* is one in which all the quantities except the unknown are expressed in numbers. The *numerical solution* of equations is the assignment of the numbers which, substituted for the unknowns, satisfy the equations; opposed to an *algebraic solution*. As opposed to *algebraical*, it also applies to the magnitude of a quantity considered independently of its sign. Thus, the *numerical value* of -10 is said to be greater than that of -5 , though it is algebraically less.

2. The same in number; hence, the same in details; identical. [*Rare*.]

So that I make a Question whether, by reason of those perpetual Preparations and Accretions, the Body of Man may be said to be the same numerical Body in his old Age that he had in his Manhood.

Hawth. Letters, I. 1. 21.

Would to God that all my fellow brethren which with me bemoan the loss of their books, with me might rejoice for the recovery thereof, though not the same numerical volumes.

Parker.

Numerical aperture of an objective. See *objective*.

Numerical difference, equation, notation, etc. See the nouns. **Numerical unity or identity**, that of an individual or singular. *Syn.* *1.* See *numeral*.

numerically (nu'mer-i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards number; in point of numbers; in numbers or figures; with respect to numerical quantity; as, the party in opposition is *numerically* stronger than the other; parts of a thing *numerically* expressed; an algebraic expression *numerically* greater than another.

The total amount of energy in the Universe is invariable, and is *numerically* constant.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 40.

numeriist (nu'me-ris-t), *n.* [*< L. numerus*, a number, + *-ist*.] One who deals with numbers.

We . . . should rather assign a respective fatality unto each which is concordant unto the doctrine of the *numeriist*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., IV. 12.

numero (nu'me-rö), *n.* [= *F. numéro*, *< L. numero*, abl. of *numerus*, number: see *number*.] Number; the figure or mark by which any number of things is distinguished; abbreviated *No.*: as, he lives at *No. 7* (usually read or spoken "number 7").

numerosity (nu'me-rös-i-ti), *n.* [= *Sp. numerosidad* = *Pg. numerosidade* = *It. numerosità*, *< L. numerositas*], a great number, a multitude, *< numerus*, a number: see *number*.] *1.* The state of being numerous; numerousness; large number. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, IV. 12.

Marching to a circle with the choppy *numerosity* of a stage-army.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 22.

Your fellow mortals are too numerous. *Numerosity* as it were, swallows up quality.

H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 106.

2. Harmonious flow; poetical rhythm; harmony.

I have set down an example to let you perceive what pleasant *numerosity* in the measure and disposition of your words in a motto may be contrived.

Pultenham, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 108.

Melody is rather *numerosity*, a blending murmur, than one full concordance.

F. Wadham, Eng. Versification, p. 114.

numerotage (nu'me-rö-taj'), *n.* [*< F. numérotage*, a numbering, *< numeroter*, number, *< numerer*, *< L. numerus*, a number: see *numero*, *number*.] The numbering or system of numbering yarns according to fineness.

numerous (nu'me-rus), *a.* [= *F. nombreux* = *Sp. Pg. It. numeroso*, *< L. numerosus*, consisting of a great number, manifold, *< numerus*, a number: see *number*.] *1.* Consisting of a great number of individuals; as, a *numerous* army.

Such and so numerous was their chivalry.

Milton, P. R., III. 344.

I have contracted a *numerous* acquaintance among the best sort of people.

Steele, Spectator, No. 26.

We had an immense party the most *numerous* ever known there.

Gordie, Memoirs, Aug. 30, 1819.

2. A great many; not a few; forming a great number; as, *numerous* objects attract the attention; attacked by *numerous* enemies.

Numerous laws of transition, connection, preparation, are different for a writer in verse and a writer in prose.

De Quincey, Herodotus.

These passages who reside where water abounds, with the same industry kill the hippopotamus, or river horses, which are exceedingly numerous in the pools of the stagnant rivers.

Bruce, Sources of the Nile, II. 547.

3. Consisting of poetic numbers; rhythmical; melodious; musical.

And the Greek and Latin Poets was by verse *numerous* and metrical, running upon pleasant feet, sometimes swift, sometimes slow.

Pultenham, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 7.

Such prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips, in prose or numerous verse,
More tunable than needful lute or harp
To add more sweetness.
Milton, P. L., v. 156.

4. In descriptive bot., indefinite in number, usually any number above twenty, as stamens in a flower.

numerously (nu'me-rus-ly), *adv.* 1. In or with great numbers; as, a meeting *numerously* attended.—2. Harmoniously; musically. See *numerous*, 3.

The smooth pace of Hours of ev'ry day
Glided *numerously* away.
Cowley, Elegy upon Anacreon.

numerousness (nu'me-rus-ness), *n.* 1. The state of being numerous or many; the condition of consisting of a great number of individuals.

The *numerousness* of these holy houses may easily be granted, seeing that a very few make up a Jewish congregation.
L. Addison, State of Jews, p. 30 (Latham.)

2. Poetic quality; melodiousness; musicalness.

That which will distinguish his style is the *numerousness* of his verse.
Dryden.

He had rather chosen to neglect the *numerousness* of his Verse than to deviate from those speeches which are recorded on this great occasion.
Addison, Spectator, No. 367.

Numida (nu'mi-dä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Numida*, a Numidian; see *Numidian*.] The typical genus



Common Guinea fowl. *Numida meleagris*.

of *Numida*: the guinea-fowls. The common guinea-hen is *N. meleagris*, a native of Africa, now everywhere domesticated. See *guinea-fowl*.

Numidian (nu'mi-d'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Numidianus*, pertaining to Numidia, < *Numidia* (see def.), < *Numida*, a Numid, a Numidian, < Gr. *νομάς* (*nomás*), a nomad, *Numídēs*, Numidian; see *nomad*.] *a.* Pertaining to Numidia, an ancient kingdom of northern Africa, corresponding generally to the modern Algeria. Later it formed a Roman province, or was divided among Roman provinces. **Numidian crane**, the demigrey *Anthropoides verna*, a large wading bird noted for the elegance of its form and its graceful deportment. It is a native of Africa, and may be seen in most zoological gardens. See *cut* under *demigrey*. **Numidian marble**. See *marble*, 1.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Numidia. The original Numidians constituted several nomadic tribes, whence the name.

Calpurnius both in it an Ancient Temple, and College of Priests. Hither the great men among the Moors and Numidians are brought to be buried, hoping by the prayers of those Priests to elude to Heaven.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 403.

Numididae (nu'mi-d'i-de), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Numida* + *-idae*.] A family of raptorial birds of the order *Gallina*, peculiar to Africa; the guinea-fowls.

Numidinae (nu'mi-d'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Numida* + *-inae*.] The guinea-fowls regarded as the African subfamily of *Phasianidae*.

numismatic (nu'mis-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *numismatique* = Sp. *numismático* = Pg. It. *numismatico*, numismatic (F. *numismatique* = Sp. *numismático*) = Pg. It. *numismatico*, numismatic], < NL. *numismatics* (Gr. *νομισματική*), pertaining to money or coin, < L. *numisma*, *numisma*, prop. *nomisma* (*numisma*), a coin, a medal, stamp on a coin, < Gr. *νόμισμα*, a coin, a piece of money, anything sanctioned by usage, < *νομίζω*, own as a custom, use customarily, < *νομός*, custom, law; see *nomos*. Cf. L. *nummus*, *nummus*, a coin; see *nummular*.] Of or pertaining to coins or medals; relating to or versed in numismatics.

numismatical (nu'mis-mat'ik-al), *a.* [< *numismatic* + *-al*.] Same as *numismatic*. [Rare.]

numismatically (nu'mis-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a numismatic manner or sense.

numismatist (nu'mis-mat'ik-an), *n.* [more than + *-ist*.] A numismaticist. [Rare.]

numismatics (nū-mis-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *numismatic*; see *-ics*.] The science that treats

of coins and medals, with especial reference to their history, artistic quality, description, and classification. The name even is in modern numismatics given to pieces of metal impressed for the purpose of circulation as money, while the name *medal* is applied to impressed pieces of similar character to coins, but not intended for circulation as money, which are designed and distributed in commemoration of some person or event. Ancient coins, however, are by collectors often called *medals*. The parts of a coin or medal are the obverse or face, containing generally the head, bust, or figure of the sovereign or person in whose honor the medal was struck, or some emblematic figure relating to the person or country, etc., and the reverse, containing various designs or words. The lettering around the border forms the *legend*, that in the middle or field, the *inscription*. The lower part of the coin, often separated by a line from the design of the inscription, is the *base* or *exergue*, and commonly contains the date, the place where the piece was struck, the emblem or signature of the artist or of some official, etc.

numismatist (nu'mis-mat'ist), *n.* [= F. *numismatiste* = Sp. *numismatista*; < L. *numisma* (*numisma*), a coin, a piece of money (see *numismatic*), + *-ist*.] One who is versed in numismatics; a student of coins and medals.

numismatography (nu'mis-mat'og-rä-fi), *n.* [= F. *numismatographie* = Sp. *numismatografía* = Pg. *numismatographia*, *numismatografía*, < L. *numisma* (*numisma*), a coin, a piece of money (see *numismatic*), + (Gr. *-γραφία*, *-gráphē*, write.) The science that treats of coins and medals; numismatics. [Rare.]

numismatologist (nu'mis-mat'ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *numismatography* + *-ist*.] One versed in numismatology; a numismatist. [Rare.]

numismatology (nu'mis-mat'ol'ō-jī), *n.* [< L. *numisma* (*numisma*), a coin, a piece of money, + (Gr. *-λογία*, *-logia*, speak; see *-ology*).] Same as *numismatography*. [Rare.]

nummarius (num'n-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *numario* = It. *numario*, < L. *nummarius*, *numarius*, pertaining to money, < *nummus*, *nummus*, Italic Gr. *νόμισμα*, *nomisma*, a coin, a piece of money, akin to Gr. *νόμος*, a custom, law (*nomos*, a coin); see *nomos*, *numismatic*.] Relating to coins or money.

They borrowed their money pound from the Greeks, and their *nummarius* language from the Romans.
Bulfinch, Coinage of Great Britain, I. 309, note.

nummiform (num'n-i-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *nummus*, a coin, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a coin; nummular.

Nummulacea (num'n-lā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nummulites* + *-acea*.] A family of foraminifera represented by *Nummulites* and genera resembling it in the discoidal form of the shell.

nummulacean (num'n-lā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Resembling a nummulate; belonging to the *Nummulacea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nummulacea*.

nummular (num'n-lār), *a.* [< L. *nummularius*; see *nummular*.] Same as *nummular*: applied in medicine to the apura or expectorations in phthisis, when on falling they flatten like a piece of money.

nummular (num'n-lār), *a.* [= Sp. *nummulario* = It. *nummulario*, < L. *nummularius*, pertaining to money-changing, < *nummulus*, some money, money, dim. of *nummus*, a coin, a piece of money; see *nummular*.] 1. Of or pertaining to coins or money.

The *nummular* talent which was in common use by the Greeks.
Bulfinch, Coinage of Great Britain, I. 102.

2. Resembling a coin; in med., see *nummular*. **nummulated** (num'n-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *nummus*, money (see *nummular*), + *-atus* + *-ed*.] Nummular; nummiform.

nummuliform (num'n-lī-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *nummus*, dim. of *nummus*, a coin, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a nummulate; resembling nummulites.

Nummulina (num'n-lī-nā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *nummulinus*, coin-like; see *nummuline*.] A genus of living nummuline foraminifera, giving name to the family *Nummulinida*. D'Orbigny. **nummuline** (num'n-līn), *a.* [< NL. *nummulinus*, < L. *nummus*, dim. of *nummus*, a coin.] Shaped like a coin; resembling a nummulate in structural characters; nummulitic.

Each layer of shell consists of two finely-tubulated or nummuline lamellae.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 494.

Nummulinidae (num'n-lī-nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nummulina* + *-idae*.] A family of perforate foraminifera, typified by the genus *Nummulina*. The test is calcareous and finely tubulated, typically free, polythalamous, and asymmetrically spiral; the higher forms all possess a supplemental skeleton and a canal-system of greater or less complexity. Also *Nummulitidae*.

Nummulinidea (num'n-lī-nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; see *Nummulinida*.] The *Nummulinida* regarded as an order of perforate foraminifera.

nummulite (num'n-līt), *n.* [< NL. *nummulites*, < L. *nummus*, dim. of *nummus*, a coin, a piece of money; see *nummular*.] A member of the genus *Nummulites* or family *Nummulitidae*; used in a broad sense, generally in the plural, for a fossil nummuline shell of almost any kind. Nummulites comprise a great variety of fossil foraminifera having externally somewhat the appearance of a piece of money (thence their name), without any apparent opening, and internally a spiral cavity, divided by partitions into numerous chambers communicating with each other by means of small openings. They vary in size from less than 1 inch to 14 inches in diameter. Nummulites occupy an important place in the history of fossil shells. See *nummulite*.

Nummulites (num'n-līt'ēz), *n.* [NL.; see *nummulite*.] The leading genus of fossil foraminifera of the family *Nummulitidae*, or typical of a family *Nummulitidae*.

nummulitic (num'n-līt'ik), *a.* [< *nummulite* + *-ic*.] Containing or characterized by nummulites.—**Nummulitic series**, an important group of strata belonging to the Eocene Tertiary, extending from the Pyrenees east to the eastern confines of Asia; so called from the prolific numbers of nummulites contained in them. The series varies considerably in lithological character, but limestone usually predominates, and not infrequently this passes into a crystalline marble. The thickness of the group is also variable, reaching in places several thousand feet. The nummulitic rocks are largely developed in the Himalayas, where they have been raised by the mountain building processes to more than 15,000 feet above the sea-level.

Nummulitidae (num'n-līt'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nummulites* + *-idae*.] A family of perforate Foraminifera, named from the genus *Nummulites*; same as *Nummulinidae*.

numpt (numps), *n.* [< *numb*, with formative *-s*, as in *marks*, *minx*, etc. Cf. *numskull*.] A dolt; a blockhead.

Take heart, numps! here is not a word of the stocks.
Sp. Parker, Reprint of Rehearsal Trans. (1673), p. 85.

numskull (num'skul), *n.* [Formerly also *numskull*; < *num*, now usually *numb*, + *skull*.] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

They have talked like *numskulls*.
Arbutnot.

You *numskulls*! and so, while, like your betters, you are quarrelling for places, the guests must be starved!
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, II.

numskulled (num'skuld), *a.* [< *numskull* + *-ed*.] Dull in intellect; stupid; doltish.

Have you no more manners than to rail at Horus, that saved that clodpated numskull'd dunghammer of yours from ruin and all his family?
Arbutnot, Hist. John Bull, xli.

numud (num'ud), *n.* [Also *nummad*; < Pers. *namad*, felt, coarse cloth.] A thick carpeting of felt made in Persia, inlaid with designs in different colors felted into the body of the material. This material is often an inch or more in thickness.

nun (nun), *n.* [ME. *nunne*, *nonne*, < AS. *nunne* = MD. *nonne*, D. *non* = MLG. *Li. nonne* = OHG. *nunne*, MHG. *nunne*, G. *nonne* = Sw. *nunna* = Dan. *nonne* = F. *nonne*, < LL. *nonna*, ML. also *nunna* (IAir. *nonna*), a nun, orig. a title of respect, 'mother' (> It. *nonna*, grandmother) (cf. masc. LL. *nonnus*, LGr. *nonnos*, a monk, 'father,' > It. *nonno*, grandfather). = Skt. *nand*, mother, used familiarly like E., etc., *mama*, and of like imitative origin.] 1. A woman devoted to a religious life, under a vow of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior; correlative to monk.

There with inne ben Monkes and Nonnes were.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 134.
Whereas these Nuns of yore
Gave answers from their caves, and took what shapes they pleased
Dryden, Polydorus, I. 61.

2. A female recluse. [Rare.]

Hail, thou Goddess, sage and holy,
Hail, divinest Melancholy!
Come, goddess Nuns, devout and pure,
Sober, immaculate, and demure,
Whom, Il Penseroso, I. 31.

3. A name of several different birds. (a) The *mouse*, *Mergulus albellus*, more fully called *white nun*. (b) The blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*: so called from the white fillet on the head. (c) A nun-bird. (d) A variety of the domestic pigeon, of a white color with a veiled head.

4. A child's top.

nun (nun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nunned*, ppr. *nunning*. [*nun*, *n.*] To cloister up as a nun; confine in or as if in a nunnery.

If you are as very heavenly-minded, . . . I will have you to town, and *nun* you up with Aunt Nell.
Richardson, *Sir Charles Grandison*, V. 50.

nunatak, *n.* [Eskimo.] A crest or ridge of rock appearing above the surface of the inland ice in Greenland.

Here camp was made at an elevation of 4,000 feet, and at the foot of a *nunatak*, the summit of which was 4,900 feet above the sea-level.

J. D. Whitney, *Climatic Changes*, p. 308.

nunnation, *n.* See *nunnation*.

nun-bird (nun'bôrd), *n.* A South American barbet or puff-bird of the family *Bucconidae* and



Nun-bird, *Micropus peruviana*

genus *Monasa* (or *Monacha*), so called from the somber coloration, relieved by white on the head or wings. *P. L. Selater*.

nun-buoy (nun'boi), *n.* A buoy large in the middle and tapering toward each end. See *buoy*.

nunc (nunk), *n.* [Prop. *nunk*, unless it is an error for *nunch*: see *nunch*.] A lary-jump or thick piece of anything. *Halliwel* [Prov. Eng.]

Nunc Dimittis (nunk di-mit'is). [So named from the first two words in the Latin version, *nunc dimittis servum tuum, Domine*, . . . in pace, 'now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace': *L. nunc*, now (see *now*); *dimittis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *dimittere*, send forth, send away, dismiss: see *dimiss*.] The canticle of Simeon (Luke ii. 29-32). The *Nunc Dimittis* forms part of the private thanksgiving of the priest after the liturgy in the Greek Church, and is frequently sung by the choir after celebration of the eucharist in Anglican churches. It forms part of the office of complin as used in the Roman Catholic Church or in religious communities in the Anglican Church. It is contained in the vesper office of the Greek Church, and is one of the canticles at evening prayer in the Anglican Church.

nunch (nunch), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *lunch* or *hunch*, the form *nunc*, so spelled in Halliwel, being either for *nuck* (cf. *hunk*) or for *nunch*. The variation of the initial consonant in such homely monosyllables is not extraordinary. The same or like words vary also terminally: cf. *hunk*¹, *hunch*, *bump*, *lunch*, *lump*¹, *bunch*, *bump*², etc. But *nunch* may arise from *nunchoon*, if that is of ME. origin: see *nunchoon*.] 1. A lump or piece. Compare *nunc*.—2. A slight repast: a lunch or luncheon. Compare *nunchoon*. *Halliwel* [Prov. Eng.]

nunchoon (nun'chun), *n.* [Formerly also *nunchion*, *nunchin*, *nunchon*, *nunchon*, *nunchon*; appar. for *nunching* (as *lunchon* for *lunching*), *nunch*, a piece, + *ing*¹. As with the equiv. *lunchon*, also orig. dial., the termination lost meaning, and the word was altered by popular etym. to *nunchion*, and even in one case to *nunchoon*, as if a repast taken when the laborers 'shun' the heat of 'noon.' (*noon* + *shun*; the association with *noon* being either a coincidental, or else due to the origination of *nunchoon*, as Skeat claims, in the rare ME *noneschenche* for *noneschenche*, a donation for drink, lit. 'noon-

drink,' < *none*, noon, + *schenche*, a cup (hence 'drink'), < *schenchen*, *schenken*, *schenken*, *schenken*, give to drink: see *noon*¹ and *skink*. The reduction of ME. *noneschenche* to *nunchoon* is irregular, but is possible, the form *noneschenche* being awkward and unstable. Cf. *nomenclature* and *bever*.] A light meal taken in the middle of the day; a luncheon.

A repast between dinner and supper, a *nunchin*, a *houer* and *underment*.

Breakfast, dinner, *nunchion*, supper, and *bever*.
Middleton, *Inner-Temple Masque*

Harvest folks . . .

On sheaves of corn were at their *nunchion*'s close,
Whilst by them merrily the bag pipe goes.

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, II. 1.

I left London this morning at eight o'clock, and the only ten minutes I have spent out of my chaise since that time procured me a *nunchion* at Marlborough.

Jane Austen, *Sense and Sensibility*, xlv. (*Jurist*)

Oh rats, rejoice!

So much on *crunch* on, take your *nunchion*,

Breakfast, supper, dinner, *lunchion*!

Browning, *Pied Piper of Hamelin*.

nunciate (nun'shi-ât), *v.* [*L. nuntiatus*, pp. of *nuntiare*, announce, declare, make known: see *nuncio*.] One who announces; a messenger; a nuncio.

All the *nunciators* of th' ethereal reign,
Who testified the glorious death to man,
Hoole, tr. of *Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered*, xl.

nunciature (nun'shi-â-tür), *n.* [= *F. nunciature* = *Sp. Pg. nunciatura* = *It. nunciatura*, < *L. nuntiare*, pp. *nuntius*, announce: see *nuncio*.] The office or term of service of a nuncio.

The princes of Germany, who had known him [Pope Alexander] during his *nunciature*, were exceedingly pleased with his promotion. *Clarendon*, *Papal Corruption*, ix.

nuncio (nun'shi-ô), *n.* [*It. nuncio*, now *nuncio* = *Sp. Pg. nuncio* = *F. nuncio*, < *L. nuntius*, improp. *nuncius*, one who brings intelligence, a messenger; perhaps contr. of *nuntiatus*, < *nunciare*, ppr. *nuncio* (t-), be new, < *novus*, new: see *new*.] Hence *nunciate*, announce, denounce, etc.] 1. A messenger; one who brings intelligence.

It shall become thee well to act my woe;

She will attend it better in thy youth

Than in a *nuncio*'s of more grave aspect.

Shak, *T. N.*, I. 4. 28.

They [swallows] were honoured antiently as the *Nuncios* of the spring.

Bourne's Pop. Anth. (1777), p. 62.

Specifically—2. A papal messenger; a permanent diplomatic agent of the first rank, representing the Pope at the capital of a country entitled to that distinction. A papal ambassador of the first rank sent on a special temporary mission is styled a *legate*. (See *legate*.) Nuncios formerly acted as judges of appeal. In Roman Catholic kingdoms and states holding the *ius cunctarum* independent of the court of Rome in matters of discipline the nuncio has merely a diplomatic character, like the minister of any other foreign power.

A certain constraint was given out, charging his *nuncios* and legates whom he had sent for the gathering of the first fruits of the benefices vacant within the realm, etc.

Foss, *Malays*, p. 417.

nuncius, **nuntius** (nun'shi-ni), *n.*; pl. *nuncios*, *nuntii* (-i). [*L.*: see *nuncio*.] 1. A messenger.

As early as the middle of the 18th century entries occur in the wardrobe accounts of the kings of England of payments to royal messengers variously designated "*cokinus*," "*nuncios*," or "*garbis*"—for the conveyance of letters to various parts of the country. *Engle. Hist.*, XIX. 167.

2. A papal messenger; a nuncio. — **Nuncios apostolicus**. Same as *nuncio*, 2.

nunclet (nunk'let), *n.* [A corrupt form for *uncle*, due to misdivision of *nunc* *nucle*, thine *uncle*, etc. Cf. equiv. *neam* for *cam*; also *naut* for *unt*.] *Uncle*. This was the licensed appellation given by a lord to his master or superior, the lords themselves calling one another *cousin*.

How now, *nunclet*!

Shak, *Lea*, I. 4. 117.

His name is Don Tomazo Portacarrero, *nunclet* to young Don Hortado de Mendonza.

Middleton, *Spanish Gypsy*, II. 1.

nuncle (nunk'let), *v.* [*nuncle*, *n.* Cf. *cozen*², *cousin*², *cheat*, *cousin*¹.] To cheat; deceive. *Halliwel* [Prov. Eng.]

nuncupate (nung'kū-pāt), *v. t.* [*L. nuncupare*, pp. *nuncupatus*, call by name, < *nomen*, a name, + *capere*, take: see *nomen* and *capable*.] 1. To vow publicly and solemnly.

The Gentiles *nuncupated* vows to them [idols].

Westfield, *Sermons* (1646), p. 65.

2. To dedicate; inscribe.

If I had been acquainted with your designs, you should on my advice have *nuncupated* this handsome monument of your skill and dexterity to some great one.

Rowley, *To Mr. F. Barlow*.

3. To declare orally (a will or testament).

But how doth that will [Saint Peter's] appear? in what tables was it written? in what registers is it extant? in

whose presence did he *nuncupate* it? It is no where to be seen or heard of.

Barrow, *Pope's Supremacy*.

nuncupation (nung'kū-pā'shun), *n.* [*ME. nuncupation* = *F. nuncupation*, < *ML. nuncupatio* (n-), < *L. nuncupare*, call by name: see *nuncupate*.] 1. The act of nuncupating, naming, dedicating, or declaring. *Chaucer*.—2. The oral declaration of a will.

nuncupative (nung'kū-pā-tiv), *a.* [= *OF. nuncupativ*, *nuncupativ*, *F. nuncupatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. nuncupativo*, < *L. nuncupativus*, nominal, so-called, < *L. nuncupare*, pp. *nuncupatus*, call by name: see *nuncupate*.] 1. Pertaining to naming, nominating, vowing, or dedicating.

The same appellation by that *nuncupative* (title) wherewith both Heathens and Christians have honoured their gods, in calling their sacrifices an oath of God.

Petherby, *Atheomastix*, p. 41. (*Latham*.)

2. In the law of wills, oral; not written; made or declared by word of mouth. A nuncupative will is made by the verbal declaration of the testator, and usually depends merely on oral testimony for proof. Nuncupative wills are now sanctioned when made by soldiers in actual military service, or mariners or seamen at sea. In Scots law, a nuncupative legacy is good to the extent of great Scots, or 25 lb. sd. sterling. If it exceed that sum it will be effectual to that extent, if the legatee chooses so to restrict it, but ineffectual as to the rest. A nuncupative or verbal nomination of an executor is ineffectual.

He left me a small legacy in a *nuncupative* will, as a token of his kindness for me.

Franklin, *Autobiography*, p. 88.

Our ancestors in old times very frequently put off the making of their wills until warned by vermin sickness that their end was near, and such hasty instruments, often *nuncupative* and not certain, led to frequent disputes in law.

Record Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, XII. 9.

nuncupatory (nung'kū-pā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. nuncupatorio*, < *L. nuncupativus*, nominal, so-called, < *L. nuncupare*, pp. *nuncupatus*, call by name: see *nuncupate*.] Nuncupative; oral.

By his [Griffith Powell's] *nuncupatory* will he left all his estate to that [Jesus] 'till, amounting to 68d. 17s. 2d.

Wood, *Atheum Orem*, I. 462.

Wills . . . *nuncupatory* and scriptory.

Scott, *Tale of a Tub*, II.

nundinal (nun'di-nal), *a.* and *n.* [*L. nundinalis* (once, in a doubtful reading), pertaining to a fair, < *nundina*, pl. of *nundinus*, a ninth day (because the market-day fell upon such days), hence trade, sale, *feem* of *nundinus*, of the ninth day, < *novem*, nine, + *diem*, a day: see *nine* and *diel*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to a fair or to a market-day. **Nundinal letter**, among the ancient Romans, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year. One of these always expressed the market day, which was the ninth day from the market-day preceding (both inclusive).

II. *n.* A nundinal letter.

nundinary (nun'di-nā-ri), *a.* [*L. nundinarius*, of or belonging to the market, < *nundina*, market: see *nundinal*.] Same as *nundinal*.

nundinate (nun'di-nāt), *v. t.* [*L. nundinatus*, pp. of *nundinari*, hold market, trade, < *nundina*, market-day, market: see *nundinal*.] To buy and sell at fairs. *Cockeram*.

nundination (nun'di-nā'shun), *n.* [*L. nundinatio* (n-), the holding of a market or fair, a trafficking, < *nundinari*, hold market: see *nundinate*.] Traffic at fairs.

Withness . . . their common *nundination* of pardons.

Alp. Branshall, *Schlamm Guarded*, p. 149.

nunmetel, **nunmetel**, *n.* See *nomenclature*.

nunnari-root (nun'a-ri-rôt), *n.* [*E. Ind. nunnari* + *E. root*.] A plant, *Hemidecmanus Indicus*. See *Hemidecmanus* and *saraparilla*.

nunnation (nun-nā'shun), *n.* [*Ar. (S) Pers. Turk. Hind. nūn*, the name of the letter *n*, + *ation*. Cf. *minimation*.] The frequent use of the letter *n*; specifically, the addition of *n* to a final vowel. Also *nunation*.

The *on* in *Madaloon* apparently represents the Arabic *nunation*.

Engle. Hist., XV. 478, note.

nunnery (nun'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *nunneries* (-iz). [*E. ME. nunnerie*, *nunry*, < *OF. nunnery*, a nunnery, < *nonne*, a nun: see *nun*.] 1. A convent or cloister for the exclusive use of nuns.

Mante there were which sent their daughters oner to be professed nuns within the *nunneries* there.

Hidwashed, *Hist. Eng.*, v. 29.

Get thee to a nunnery; why wouldst thou be a breeder of sinners?

Shak, *Hamlet*, III. 1. 122.

2. Nuns collectively, or the institution or system of conventual life for women.

Nicholas Lyra in locum, with most Roman commentators since his time, in hope to found *nunnery* thereupon.

Fuller, *Plough Right*, II. III. 11. (*Doyle*.)

3. A name sometimes given to the triforium of a medieval church, since in some churches this gallery was set apart for the use of nuns attending them.

nunnish (nun'ish), *n.* [*< nun + -ish*]. Pertaining to or characteristic of nuns: as, *nunnish* apparel.

All three daughters of Morwaldus, king of Westmerland, entered the profession and vow of *nunnish* virginity. *Foss, Martyrs*, p. 120.

nunnishness (nun'ish-ness), *n.* Nunnish character or habits.

nunryet, *n.* A Middle English form of *nunnery*. **nun's-cloth** (nunz'kloth), *n.* One of several varieties of bunting used for women's gowns.

nun's-collar (nunz'kol'lar), *n.* An implement of penance. See *penance instruments*, under *penance*.

nun's-cotton (nunz'kot'n), *n.* A designation applied to all fine white embroidery-cotton, from its use in embroidery on linen by nuns in convents. It is marked on the labels with a cross, and is sometimes called *cross-cotton*.

nun's-thread (nunz'thred), *n.* In the sixteenth century and later, fine white linen thread such as was fit for lace-making.

nun's-veiling (nunz'vu'ling), *n.* An untwisted woolen fabric, very soft, fine, and thin, used by women for veils, and also for dresses, etc.

nuntius, *n.* See *nuncios*.

nup (nup), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *nopr*. Cf. *nupson*.] A simploton; a fool.

'Tis he indeed, the vilest nup! yet the fool loves me exceedingly. *A Brewer, Lingua*, II. 1.

Nuphar (nu'fir), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1866), *< Gr. nuphar*, a water-lily. Cf. *nenuphar*.] A genus of yellow water-lilies, now known as *Nymphaea*.

nupson (nup'son), *n.* [Appar. *< nup + -son*.] A fool; a simploton.

O that I were so happy as to light on a nupson now. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, IV. 4.

nuptial (nup'shul), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *nuptial* = Sp. Pg. *nupcial* = It. *nuziale*, *< L. nuptialis*, pertaining to marriage, *< nuptia*, a marriage, *< nupta*, a bride, a wife, *< nubere*, pp. *nuptus*, marry; see *nubile*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to marriage, or to the marriage ceremony; connected with or used at a wedding.

Now, fair Hippolyta, our nuptial hour draws on apace. *Shak., M. N. D.*, I. 1. 1.
They light the nuptial torch, and bid invoke Hymen, then first to marriage rites invoked. *Milton, P. L.*, XI. 600.

Nuptial benediction. See *benediction*, 2 (c). - **Nuptial number**, a number obscurely described at the beginning of the eighth book of the "Republic" of Plato, and said to preside over the generation of men. The number meant may be 804. **Nuptial plumage**, in ornith., the set of feathers peculiar to the breeding season of any bird. In all birds the plumage is at its best at this time; it is generally followed and may be preceded by a molt, and in very many cases the male assumes a particular feathering not shared by the female. - **Nuptial song**, a marriage-song: as *Anthalamum*. = *Syn. Hymeneal*, etc. (see *matrimonial*, below).

II. n. Marriage; now always in the plural.

This looks not like a nuptial. *Shak., Much Ado*, IV. 1. 20.
She should this Angelo have married; was affianced to her by oath, and the nuptial appointed. *Shak., M. for M.*, III. 1. 222.

Beside their received fitness, at all prizes, they [gloves] are here properly accommodate to the nuptials of my scholar's favour to the lady Countess. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

= *Syn. Wedding, Matrimony*, etc. See *marriage*.

nuptially (nup'shul-i), *adv.* As regards marriage; with respect to marriage or the marriage ceremony.

nur, nurr (nér), *n.* [A simplified spelling of *nurr*.] A hard knot in wood; a knob; a wooden ball used in the game of hockey and that of *nur-and-spell*.

nur-and-spell (nér'and-spel'), *n.* A game like trap-ball, played in the north of England with a wooden ball called a *nur*. The ball is released by means of a spring from a little cup at the end of a tongue of steel called a *spell* or *spill*. The object of each player is to knock it with a bat or pummel as far as possible. See *trap*, *n.* Also *nurspell*, and corruptly *northern spell*.

nurang (nú-rang'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Bengal ant-thrush, *Pitta bengalensis*.

nurchy, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *nourish*.

Nuremberg counters.

Circular pieces of brass, bearing various devices and inscriptions, largely made at Nuremberg in Ger-

many, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, by the families of Krauwinkle, Schultz, and others. They were chiefly made for use on a counting-board or table, to facilitate the casting up of accounts. Sometimes called, though incorrectly, *Nuremberg tokens*. See *jetton*.

Nuremberg egg. An early kind of watch of an oval form, made especially at Nuremberg.

nurhag, *n.* [Also in pl. (It. *nuraghe*, *nuraghe*; dial. (Sardinian).] A structure of early date and uncertain purpose, of a kind peculiar to the island of Sardinia. It is a round tower having the form of a truncated cone, from 20 to 60 feet in diameter, and in height about equal to its diameter at the base. There is invariably a ramp or staircase leading to the platform at the top of the tower. Such towers are often found in groups or combinations. There are several thousand of them in Sardinia, but none have been recognized elsewhere.

nurish, *n.* A Middle English form of *nurse*.

nurish, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *nourish*.

nurish, *n.* A Middle English form of *nurse*.

nurl (nér), *v. t.* [A simplified spelling of *knurl*: see *knurl*, *knurl*, *knurl*.] To flute or indent on the edge, as a coin. See *nurling*.

nurling (nér'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *nurl*, *v.*] 1. A series of fine indentations or reeding on the edge of a temper or set-screw to afford a better hold for turning it; also, the milling of a coin. — 2. Engraving or scratching in zigzag lines, producing a rude form of ornament. Compare *gnurling*.

nurling-tool (nér'ling-tól), *n.* A tool for indenting, reeding, or milling the edges of the heads of tangent-screws, etc. It consists of a roller with a sinuous groove in its periphery, the indentation forming the counterpart of the head to be formed on the head of the screw. The object revolves in a lathe, and the nurling tool is held against it to form the indentations.

nurly, *a.* A simplified spelling of *knurly*.

nurn, *v.* See *nurn*.

nurry, *n.* [Also *nurry*, *nourie*; *< ME. nurrye*, *nurree*, *norie*, *nuri*, *< OF. nouri*, *nourri*, pp. of *nourir*, *nourrir*, *nourish*; see *nourish*.] A foster-child.

Thow arte my newwre fulle nere, my nurrie of olde, That I have chastysed and chosen, a childe of my chamyre. *Morte Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), I. 493.

O my nory, quod she, I have grete gladnesse of the. *Chaucer, Boethius*, III. prose 11.

And in hie armes the naked Nurrie stralinde; Whereat the boy began to strido a good. *Turberville, The Lover Witheth*, etc.

nurschet, *n.* A Middle English form of *nurse*.

nurse (nér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *nource*, *nource*, *nourice*; *< ME. norce*, *nurische*, *nurys*, etc., *< OF. norce*, *nource*, *F. nourrice* = It. *nutrice*, *< L. nutritr* (acc. *nutricem*), a nurse, for *nutritr*, *< nutritr*, suckle, *nourish*, tend; see *nourish*.] 1. A woman who nourishes or suckles an infant; specifically, a woman who suckles the infant of another; commonly called a *wet-nurse*; also, a female servant who has the care of a child or of children.

Hell nurse of sweete thews! Hail chieftest of chastite, forsothe to say! *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Up spake the son on the nurrice knee Baron of Bractley (Child's Ballad, VI. 196).

Shall I go and call to thee a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child for thee? *Ex. II. 7.*

Meeker than any child to a rough nurse. *Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine*.

2. Hence, one who or that which nurtures, trains, cherishes, or protects.

Gold, which is the very cause of warre, The nest of strife, and nurrice of debate. *Guarigone, Steele* (Glasgow, Arthur), p. 60.

Alack, or we must lose The country, our dear nurse or else thy person. Our comfort in the country. *Shak., Cor.*, v. 3. 110.

Sicilia, . . . called by this the granary and nurse of the people of Rome. *Sandy, Traveller*, p. 124.

O Caledonia! stern and wild! Meet nurse for a poet's child. *Scott, I. of L. M.*, VI. 2.

3. One who has the care of a sick or infirm person, as an attendant in a hospital.

I will attend my husband, be his nurse, Diet his sickness, for it is my office. *Shak., C. of E.*, v. 1. 28.

The nurse sleeps sweetly, bired to watch the sick. *Cowper, Task*, I. 38.

4. In the United States navy, a sick-bay attendant, formerly called *loblolly-boy*. — 5. The state of being nursed or in the care of a nurse: as, to put out a child to nurse.

The sister of them, being put to nurse, Was by a beggar-woman stolen away. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI.*, IV. 2. 150.

No, thank 'em for their love, that's worse Than if they'd throttled 'em at first. *Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd*.

6. In hort., a shrub or tree which protects a young plant. — 7. In ichth., a name of various sharks of inactive habits, which rest for a long time or bask in the water. (a) A shark of the family *Scyrnidae*, *Scymnodon* or *Lampanyx microcephalus*. It is common in the arctic and subarctic seas, and attains a length of 20 feet; it has a robust body, the first dorsal fin far in advance of the ventrals, the upper teeth narrow and the lower quadrate, with horizontal ridge ending in a point. (b) A shark of the family *Ginglymodontidae*, *Ginglymodon cirrata*, of slender form, with first dorsal fin above and behind the ventrals, and teeth in both jaws in many rows and with a strong median cusp and one or two small cusps on each side. It is common in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, and occasionally visits the southern Atlantic coast of the United States; it attains a length of 10 or 12 feet.

8. A blastozooid. See the quotation.

The ova of the sexual generation produce tailed larvae; these develop into forms known as *nurses* (blastozooids), which are asexual, and are characterized by the possession of nine muscle-bands, an auditory sac on the left side of the body, a ventrally placed stolon near the heart, upon which buds are produced, and a dorsal outgrowth near the posterior end of the body. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 616.

9. In brewing, a cask of hot or cold water immersed in wort. See the quotation.

Before the plan of fitting the tuns with attempting pipes came into use, the somewhat clumsy expedient of immersing in the wort casks filled with hot or cold water was employed for the purpose of accelerating or retarding the fermentation. The casks so used were termed *nurses*, and are still used in some breweries.

Spence's Encyc. Manuf., I. 407.
10. A nurse-frog. — Monthly nurse, a sick-nurse, especially for lying-in women, who makes engagements for a limited period, as a month. — Nurses' contracture, a name given by Tronseau to tetany, from its comparative frequency of occurrence during lactation.

nurse (nér), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nursed*, ppr. *nursing*. [Early mod. E. also *nourice*; *< nurse*, *n.*; in part due to *nourish*, *v.*] *I. trans.* 1. To suckle; nourish at the breast; feed and tend generally in infancy.

O, that woman that cannot make her fault her husband's occasion, let her never nurse her child herself, for she will breed it like a fool. *Shak., As you like it*, IV. 1. 178.

2. To rear; nurture; bring up.

Thy sons shall come from far, and thy daughters shall be nursed at thy side. *Isa. LX. 4.*

The Niseans in their dark shade Nursed secretly with milk the thriving god. *Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*, III.

3. To tend in sickness or infirmity; take care of; as, to nurse an invalid or an aged person.

Sons went to nurse their parents in old age; Though old age car't not how to nurse thy son. *Milton, S. A.*, I. 1487.

4. To promote growth or vigor in; encourage; foster; care for with the intent or effect of promoting growth, increase, development, etc.

I do, as much as I can, thank him [Lord Hay] by thanking of you, who begot or nursed these good impressions of me in him. *Donne, Letters*, XXVI.

By lot from Jove I am the power Of this fair wood, and live in oaken bowers. To nurse the saplings tall, and curl the grove With ringlets quaint. *Milton, Arcades*, I. 46.

Scenes form'd for contemplation, and to nurse The growing souls of wisdom. *Cowper, Task*, III. 301.

Not those who nurse their grief the longest are always the ones who loved most generously and wholeheartedly. *J. Hawthorne, Dant*, p. 236.

An ambitious congressman is therefore forced to think day and night of his re-nomination, and to secure it not only by procuring, if he can, grants from the Federal treasury for local purposes, and places for the relatives and friends of the local wire pullers who control the nominating conventions, but also by sedulously nursing the constituency during the vacations. *J. Bryce, American Commonwealth*, I. 108.

5. To caress; fondle; dandle.

They have nursed this woe in feeding life. *Shak., Tit. And.*, III. 1. 74.

The Kiren Venus nursed in her lap Fair Adon. *Greene, Sonnet from Perimedes*.
Caddy hung upon her father, and nursed his cheek against hers as if he were some poor dull child in pain. *Dickens, Bleak House*, XXX.

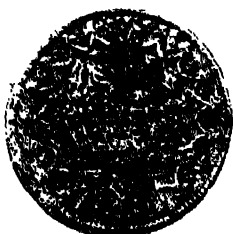
The doctor turned himself to the hearth-rug, and putting one leg over the other, he began to nurse it. *Trollope, Dr. Thorne*, XI.

6. To cheat. [Slang.] = *Syn. Nourish*, etc. See *nourish*, *v. t.*

II. intrans. To act as nurse; specifically, to suckle a child: as, a *nursing* woman.

My redoubled love and care With nursing diligence, to me glad offices, Shall ever tend about thee to old age. *Milton, S. A.*, I. 1394.

O! when shall rise a monarch all our own, And I, a nursing-mother, rock the throne? *Page, Dandiac*, I. 322.



Nuremberg Counter (obverse). (Blue of the original.)

nurse-child (nér's'child), *n.* A child that is nursed; a nursing.

Sweet nurse-child of the spring's young hours.

Mr. J. Davies, Hymns of Astraea, vii.

nurse-father (nér's'fá'thér), *n.* A foster-father.

K. Edward, . . . knowing himself to be a maintainer and nurse-father of the Church, ordained three new Bishopricks.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 232. (Davies.)

nurse-frog (nér's'frog), *n.* The obstetrical toad, *Alytes obstetricans*. Also called *accoucheur-toad*. See cut under *Alytes*.

nurse-garden (nér's'gá'dn), *n.* A nursery.

A Colledge, the nurse-garden (as it were) or plant plot of good letters.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 332. (Davies.)

nurse-hound (nér's'hound), *n.* A shark, *Norhonus catulus*. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*. [Local, Eng.]

nursekeeper (nér's'ké'pér), *n.* A nurse who has also charge as a keeper.

When his fever had boiled up to a delirium, he was strong enough to beat his nursekeeper and his doctor too.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 708.

nurse-maid (nér's'máid), *n.* A maid-servant employed to tend children.

nurse-mother (nér's'múth'ér), *n.* A foster-mother.

And this much briefly of my deare Nurse-mother Oxford.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 332. (Davies.)

nurse-name (nér's'nam), *n.* A nickname. *Camden.*

nurse-pond (nér's'pond), *n.* A pond for young fish.

When you store your pond you are to put into it two or three mellers for one spawner, if you put them into a breeding-pond; but if into a nurse-pond, or feeding-pond, in which they will not breed, then no care is to be taken.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, I. 20.

nurser (nér'sér), *n.* One who nurses; a nurse; hence, one who promotes or encourages.

See, where he lies inhearsed in the arms Of the most bloody nurse of his harms!

Shak., I Hen. VI., iv. 7. 40.

nursery (nér'sér-i), *n.*; *pl.* *nurseries* (-iz). [*< nurse + -ry.*] 1. The act of nursing; tender care and attendance.

I loved her most and thought to set my rest On her kind nursery.

Shak., Lear, I. 1. 125.

2. That which is the object of a nurse's care.

Rose, and went forth among her fruits and flowers, To visit, how they prosper'd, bud and bloom Her nursery.

Milton, P. L., viii. 46.

A jolly dame, no doubt; as appears by the well battling of the plump boy her nursery.

Fuller, Pious Night, II. viii. 21.

3. A place or apartment set apart for children.

There's a bluid in my nursery, There's a bluid in my ha'.

Lambskin (Child's Ballads, III. 311).

The eldest of them at three years old, I' the swathing-clothes the other, from their nursery Were stol'n.

Shak., Cymbeline, I. 1. 50.

4. A place where trees are raised from seed or otherwise in order to be transplanted; a place where vegetables, flowering plants, and trees are raised (as by budding or grafting) with a view to sale.

Your nursery of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than the ground is whereunto you remove them.

Bacon.

There is a fine nursery of young trees.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 60.

5. The place where anything is fostered and its growth promoted.

Revele to me the sacred nursery Of virtue, which with you doth there remain.

Spenser, P. Q., I. 1. Prod.

To see fair Padua, nurse of arts.

Shak., T. of the S., I. 1. 2.

One of their principall Colledges . . . was their famous Sorbona, that fruitful nursery of scholastic divines.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 28.

To Athens I have sent, the nursery Of Greece for learning and the fount of knowledge.

Kyd, Broken Heart, v. 1.

6. In fish-culture, a shallow box or trough of suitable size used for feeding and nursing young fish through the first six or eight months after the yolk-sac is absorbed. They are guarded with screens like hatching-troughs, and also, like the latter, have usually a layer of gravel on the bottom.

7. Occupation, condition, or circumstances in which some quality may be fostered or promoted.

This keeping of cows is of itself a very idle life, and a fit nursery of a theefe.

Spenser, S., of Ireland.

nursery-gardener, a nurseryman.

nursery-maid (nér'sér-i-máid), *n.* A nurse-maid.

nurseryman (nér'sér-i-man), *n.*; *pl.* *nurserymen* (-men). One who owns or conducts a nursery; a man who is employed in the cultivation of herbs, flowering plants, trees, etc., from seed or otherwise, for transplanting or for sale.

nurse-shark (nér's'ahúk), *n.* Same as *nurse*, 7.

nurse-son (nér's'sun), *n.* A foster-son.

Mr. Thomas Rodley, a right worshipfull knight, and a most worthy nurse-son of this University.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 332. (Davies.)

nursing-bottle (nér's'ing-bot'l), *n.* A bottle fitted with a rubber tip, or a tube and nipple, from which an infant draws milk by sucking.

nurslet, **nurslet**, *c.* Obsolete forms of *nuzzle*.

nursling (nér's'ling), *n.* [*< nurse, v., + -ling.*] One who or that which is nursed; an infant; a child; a fondling.

I have been now almost this forty years, not a geaste, but a continuall nurslyng in my lady's house.

Shir. T. More, Works, p. 145d.

I was his nursing once.

But now thy youngest, dearest one has perished,

The nursing of thy widowhood.

Shelley, Adonais, st. 6.

nurspell (nér'spel), *n.* Same as *nur-and-spell*.

nurtural (nér't'ür-ál), *n.* [*< nurture + -al.*] Produced by nurture or education.

The problem of determining purely "racial characteristics" will be considerably simplified if we can in this way determine what may be described in contradistinction as "nurtural characteristics." *Jour. Anthropol. Ind., XII. 78.*

nurture (nér't'ür), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *nourture*; *< ME. nourture, nourture, < OF. nurture, nourture, nourture, nouriture, nouriture, F. nourriture, < L. nutritura, nourishment, < L. nutrire, pp. nutritus, nourish; see nourish.*] 1. The act of supplying with nourishment; the act or process of cultivating or promoting growth.

Ordain'd thy nurture holy, as of a plant Select and sacred.

Milton, S. A., I. 302.

How needful marchandise is, which furnisheth men of all that which is convenient for their living and nurture.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 200.

2. Uplbringing; training; disciplining; instruction; education; breeding, especially good breeding.

That thurho your nurture and your governance In lastyng byasse yee mowe your self advance.

Baboo Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 0.

And of nurture the child had good.

Child Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 316).

Yet am I inland bred, And know some nurture.

Shak., As you like it, II. 7. 07.

3. Nourishment; that which nourishes; food; diet.

How should a plante or lyve creature Lyve withouten his kynde nurture?

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 768.

Age of nurture. See *age*, 3.—**Guardian for nurture.** See *guardian*, 2 (d).—**Syn. 2.** Training, discipline, etc. (see *instruction*, schooling).

nurture (nér't'ür), *c. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *nurtured*, *ppr.* *nurturing*. [*< nurture, n.*] 1. To feed; nourish.

They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have nurtured up her young offspring with a conscious tenderness.

Hentley.

2. To educate; bring up or train up.

Thou broughtest it up with thy right-manners and nurtured it in thy law.

2 Ed. viii. 12.

My man of morals, nurtur'd in the shadow Of Academic.

Coryat, Crudities, II. 332.

-Syn. 1 and 2. *Nurse, Nurish, Nurture.* These words are of the same origin. *Nurse* has the least, and *nurture* much, of figurative use. *Nurture* expresses most of thoughtful care and moral discipline. It is not now used in any but this secondary sense. —2. To instruct, school, rear, breed, discipline.

nurtury, *n.* [*ML. nurtury; an extended form of nurture.*] Nurture.

The child was taught great nurtury; a Master had him under his care

A taught him curiour

Quoted in Baboo Book (E. E. T. S.), Forewards, p. v.

nurvill, *n.* [*ME. nurvill, nuyrill, prob. < Icel. nuyrill, a miser.*] A little man; a dwarf. *Prompt. Parv.*

nusit, *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A kind of fish.

There we ate a great Nus, which Nusse were there (near Nova Zembla) so plenty that they would scarcely suffer any other fish to come near the hook.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 92.

nussierite (nus'si-ér-it), *n.* [*< Nussiere (see def.) + -ite.*] An impure variety of pyromorphite, from La Nussiere, Rhône, France.

nustlet, *c.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle*.

nut (nut), *n.* [*< ME. nulle, nute, note, < AS. knutu = MD. not, D. root = MLG. not, note, IJ. nut, nutt, nude = OHG. MHG. nuz, G. nuss = Icel. knof*

= Sw. nöt = Dan. nød (not recorded in Goth.); root unknown. Not connected with *L. nuc* (*nuc-*), *nut*, *E. nucleus*, etc. (*Cf. Gael. cas, cas, a nut.*) 1. The fruit of certain trees and shrubs which have the seed inclosed in a bony, woody, or leathery covering, not opening when ripe.

Specifically, a hard one-celled and one-seeded indehiscent fruit, like an acheneum, but larger and usually produced from an ovary of two or more cells with one or more ovules in each, all but a single ovule and cell having disappeared during its growth. The nuts of the hazel, beech, oak, and chestnut are examples. In the walnut (*Juglans*) and hickory (*Carya*) the fruit is a kind of drupaceous nut, seemingly intermediate between a stone-fruit and a nut.

2. Loosely, a similar vegetable product, as a tuberos root (earth-nut, ground-nut), leguminous pod (peanut), or seed (physic-nut).—

3. In *nack*, some small part supposed in some way to resemble a nut. Specifically—(a) A small cylinder or other body with teeth or projections corresponding with the teeth or grooves of a wheel. (b) The projection near the eye of an anchor. (c) A perforated block of metal with an internal or female screw, which is screwed down, as upon a bolt to fasten it, upon an end of an axle to keep the wheel from coming off, etc. Nuts are made in all sizes, and range from small finger-nuts, or nuts with wings for ease in turning, to those of very large size used for anchoring bolts in masonry. See cuts under *anchor* and *bolt*. (d) In *firearms*, the tumbler of a gun-lock. See cut under *gun-lock*. (e) The sleeve by which the sliding jaw of a monkey-wrench is operated. (f) In musical instruments played with a bow. (1) The slight ridge at the upper end of the neck over which the strings pass, and by which they are prevented from touching the neck unless pressed by the finger. (2) The movable piece at the lower end of the bow, into which the hairs are fastened, and by screwing which in or out their tension may be slackened or tightened.

4. Same as *chestnut-coal*.—5. *pl.* Something especially agreeable or enjoyable. [*Slang.*]

It will be nuts, if my case this is, Both for Attila and Ulysses.

C. Cotton, Scarronides, p. 16. (Davies.)

This was nuts to us, for we liked to have a Mexican wet with salt water. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 201.*

6. [*Vulgar.*]—7. A cup made of the shell of a coconut or some other nut, often mounted in silver. A nut to crack, a difficult problem to solve; a puzzle to be explained.

No wonder that to others the nut of such a character was hard to crack.

Bulwer, The Cartons, I. 3. (Latham.)

Barbados nut. See *Jatropha*.

Beano nut. Same as *bellflower*.

Black nut. A cup formed of a nut, probably a coconut. See *def.*

Castanea nut. Same as *Brazil nut*.

Constantinople nut. See *Coriaria*.

Drinker's nut. Same as *decayed nut*.

French nut. The European walnut, *Juglans regia*.

Jesuit's nut. See *Jesuit*.

Kundah nut. The seed which yields the kundah oil. See *Carya* and *kundah oil*.

Lambert's nut. A variety of the European hazelnut. — **Lambond nut.** Same as *Lambert's nut*.

Levant nut. The fruit of *Anacardium Coccinifera*, formerly exported from the Levant.

Lumbago nut. Same as *castanberry*.

Lycoperdon nut. See *Lycoperdon*.

Madras nut. A thin shelled variety of the common old world walnut, *Juglans regia*. Also called *English* or *French walnut*, so distinguished from the black walnut.

Malabar nut. See *Jussiaea*.

Manila nut. The peanut, *Arachis hypogaea*.

Many nut. Same as *marking-nut*.

Moat-nut. Same as *kundah nut*.

Nut of an anchor. See *anchor*.

Queensland nut. See *Macadamia*.

Sardian nut. The ancient name of the chestnut as introduced into Europe from Sardis.

Singhara nut. Same as *water-nut*.

Spanish nut. (a) A variety of the European hazelnut. (b) A bulbous plant *Tria Nymphaeaceae*, of southern Europe. — **To be nuts on,** to be very fond of. [*Colloq. or slang.*]

My aunt is wufol nuts on Marcus Aurelius; I beg your pardon, you don't know the phrase. My aunt makes Marcus Aurelius her Bible.

W. Black, Princess of Thule, xi. (Davies.)

To crack a nut. See the quotation.

In country gentlemen's houses (in Scotland) in the olden time when a guest arrived he was met by the laird, who made him "crack a nut" that is, drink a silver-mounted coconut shell full of claret.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 487.

nut (nut), *c. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *nutted*, *ppr.* *nutting*. [*< nut, n.*] To gather nuts; used especially in the present participle.

A. W. went to angle with Will, staine of Merlon College to Whetley Bridge, and nutted in shadow by the way.

A. Wood, Life of Himself, p. 78.

The younger people, making holiday.

With bag and sack and basket, great and small,

Went nutting to the hawth. *Trappoon, Enoch Arden.*

nutant (nú'tant), *a.* [= *F. nutant* = *Pg. nutante*, *< L. nutant-*, *ppr. of nutare*, *nut*, *with the head, tr. q. of nutre* (in comp. *adnuere*, *re-nuere* by a shake of the head, *adnuere*, *annuere*, *assent* by a nod, *innuere*, *nod* to), = *Gr. view, nod*.] 1. In *bot.*, drooping or nodding; hanging with the apex downward: applied to stems, flower-clusters, etc.—2. In *geom.*, sloping; said of a surface or part forming an obtuse angle with the parts behind it, or with the axis



of the body: as, a *nutant* head.—*Nutant* horn or process, in *zool.* a horn or process bent or curved toward the anterior extremity of the body.

nutatation (nu-ta'shən), *n.* [= *F.* *nutatation* = *Sp.* *nutacion* = *Port.* *nutação* = *It.* *nutazione*, < *L.* *nutatus* (a-), a nodding, swaying, shaking, < *nutare*, pp. *nutatus*, nod: see *nutant*.] 1. A nodding.

So from the midmost the nutation spreads,
Round and more round, o'er all the sea of heads.
Pope, *Dunciad*, ll. 406.

2. In *pathol.*, a constant nodding or involuntary shaking of the head. *Dunglison*.—3. In *astron.*, a small subordinate gyratory movement of the earth's axis, in virtue of which, if it subsisted alone, the pole would describe among the stars, in a period of about nineteen years, a minute ellipse, having its longer axis directed toward the pole of the ecliptic, and the shorter, of course, at right angles to it. The consequence of this real motion of the pole is an apparent approach and recession of all the stars in the heavens to the pole in the same period; and the same cause will give rise to a small alternate advance and recession of the equinoctial points, by which both the longitudes and the right ascensions of the stars will be also alternately increased or diminished. This nutation, however, is combined with another motion—namely, the precession of the equinoxes—and in virtue of the two motions the path which the pole describes is neither an ellipse nor a circle, but a gently undulating ring, and these undulations constitute each of them a nutation of the earth's axis. Both these motions and their combined effect arise from the same physical cause, namely, the action of the sun and moon upon the protuberant mass at the earth's equator. See *precession*.

The phenomena of Precession and Nutation result from the earth's being not a spheroid, and therefore attracting the sun and moon, and experiencing reactions from them, in lines which do not pass precisely through the earth's centre of inertia, except when they are in the plane of its equator. *Thomson and Tait*, *Nat. Phil.*, § 825.

4. In *bot.*, same as *circumnutation*.

This oscillation is termed *nutatation*, and is due to the fact that growth in length is not uniformly rapid on all sides of the growing organ, but that during any given period of time one side grows more rapidly than the others. *Knappe*, *Irid.*, XIX. 18.

nutational (nu-ta'shən-əl), *a.* [*<* *nutatation* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting nutation.

nutator (nu-ta'tor), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L.* *nutare*, nod: see *nutant*.] A nodder: in the term *nutator capitis*, that which nods the head, namely the sternocleidomastoid muscle.

nut-bone (nut'bon), *n.* A sesamoid bone in the foot of a horse: there is one at the fetlock-joint, and another at the joint between the coronary and the coffin-bone. The latter is also known as the *navicular bone*. See cuts under *solidungulate* and *hoof*.

nutbreaker (nut'brā'kēr), *n.* 1. The nut-hatch.—2. The nutcracker. See *nutcracker*, 4.

nut-brown (nut'brōn), *a.* Brown as a ripe and dried nut.

Shall I say the Nutbrown Mayd
Went her love unkind.

The Nutbrown Mayd (Child's Ballads, IV. 147).

Then to the spely nut-brown ale,
With stories told of many a foot.

Wilton, *L'Allegro*, l. 100.

Shown him by the nut brown maids,
A branch of Styx here rises from the shades.

Pope, *Dunciad*, ll. 337.

nutcake (nut'kak), *n.* 1. A doughnut. [*U. S.*]

"Taste on't," he said; "it's good as nutcake."

S. Judd, *Margaret*, l. 5.

2. Any cake containing nuts.

nut-coal (nut'kōl), *n.* In the coal-trade, same as *chestnut-coal*.

nutcracker (nut'krak'ēr), *n.* 1. An instrument for cracking hard-shelled nuts. Hence—

2. A toy, usually having a grotesque human head, in the yawning mouth of which a nut is placed to be cracked by a screw or lever.—3. *pl.* The pillory. *Hallucell*.—4. A corvine bird of Europe and Asia, *Nucifraga cygnocatactes*, belonging to the order *Passeres*, family *Corvidae*, and subfamily *Tarrulinae*. See cut at *Nucifraga*. The bird is about 12 inches long, and is brown, with many bold oblong or drop-shaped white spots. The corresponding Asiatic species is *N. hemipoda*.

5. The nut-hatch, *Sitta carolinensis*. [*Salop*, Eng.]—*American nutcracker*, a book-name of Clarke's crow, *Picocoris columbianus*, a bird of the western parts of the United States, the nearest relative in America of the Old World species of *Nucifraga*. See cut at *Picocoris*.

nut-crack night (nut'krak nīt). All-hallows' eve, when it is customary to crack nuts in large quantities.

Nuts and apples are everywhere in requisition, and consumed in immense numbers. Indeed the name of *Nut-crack Night*, by which Halloween is known in the north of England, indicates the preponderance of the former of these articles in making up the entertainments of the evening. *Chambers*, *Book of Days*, II. 518.

nut-fastening (nut'fas'ning), *n.* Same as *nut-lock*.

nutgall (nut'gāl), *n.* An excrescence, chiefly of the oak. See *gall*, 1.—*Nutgall ointment*. See *ointment*.

nutgrass (nut'grās), *n.* See *Cyperus*.

nuthack, **nutbaker**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *nut-hatch*.

nutbaker (nut'hak'ēr), *n.* A nut-hatch.

nutbath (nut'hach), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* *nutbath*, *nothag*, *nothagge*, < *ME.* *nutbake*, *nutbake*, *nothak*; < *nut* + *hack*, *hatch*.] *Cl.* *nut-cracker*, 4.] A bird of the family *Sittidae*. There are many species, found in most parts of the world, all of small size, usually less than six inches long, and mostly of a bluish color above and white or rusty on the under parts. They have a rather long, sharp, straight beak, pointed wings, short square tail and feet fitted for climbing, and are among the most agile of creepers. The com-



When I had North in (Sitta carolinensis).

mon nutbath of Europe is *Sitta europaea* or *S. carnea*. Four quite distinct species are found in the United States. These are the Carolina or white-bellied nutbath, *S. carolinensis*; the Canada or red-bellied, *S. canadensis*; the least nutbath of the southern States, *S. pusilla*; and the pygmy nutbath of the southwestern States and Territories, *S. pygmaea*. They live upon small hard fruits and insects, are not migratory do not sing, and nest in holes in trees, which they excavate like woodpeckers. Also called *nutbreaker*, *nutbaker*, *nutbaker*, *nutpecker*, *nutlapper*.

nut-hole (nut'hōl), *n.* The notch in a bow to receive the arrow. *Hallucell*.

nut-hook (nut'huk), *n.* 1. A pole with a hook at the end used to pull down boughs to bring nuts within reach.

She's the king's nut hook, that when any filbert is ripe,
pulls down the bravest bough to his hand.

Better, *Match me in London*.

2. A bailiff: so called in derision, because armed with a catch-pole.

Nut hook, nut hook, you lie! *Shak.*, 2 *Hen*. IV., v. 4. &

nutjobber (nut'jōb'ēr), *n.* A nutbath.

nutlet (nut'let), *n.* [*<* *nut* + *-let*.] 1. A little nut; also, the stone of a drupe. See cuts under *Carpinus* and *coffeae*.—2. In *conch.*, a nut-shell.

nut-lock (nut'lok), *n.* A device for fastening a bolt-nut in place and preventing its becoming loose by the jarring or tremulous motion of machinery. Also called *nut-fastening*, *jam-nut*.

nut-machine (nut'ma-shən), *n.* A power-machine for cutting, stamping, and swaging iron nuts from a heated bar fed to the machine.

nutmeal (nut'mel), *n.* Meal made by crushing or grinding the kernels of nuts.

Almonds and acorns were used as food. These were crushed, so as to form a kind of meal to which the name *Maithal* was given. . . . *Nutmeal* naturally formed a valuable resource to these early monks, so important indeed that the Maithal came in process of time to mean the meal taken on fast days, and which consisted at first of nutmeal and milk and afterwards of oatmeal milk, cheese etc. *W. K. Sullivan*, *Intro. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish*, p. cccxv.

nutmeg (nut'meg), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *nutmy*; < *ME.* *nutmyge*, < *nutmyge*, *nutmyge*, *nutmyge*, *nutmyge*; < *nut*, < *myge*, < *myge*, *myge* (for **myse*), < *L.* *myces*, *myce*; see *myce*.] *Cl.* *OF.* *myqueth*, *nutmyge*; *noir* *myseale* = *Sp.* *nut*; *masenda* = *It.* *noce* *masenda*, < *ML.* *noce* *masenda*, *nutmeg*, lit. 'musked' (sweetened) nut; *D.* *muskaantoot*, *ti.* *muskaantoot*, *Sw.* *muskaantoot*, *Dan.* *muskaantoot*; see *musant*.] 1. The kernel of the fruit of the nutmeg-tree, *Myristica fragrans* (*M. macehata*); also, the similar product of other trees of this genus. See *Myristica*.

The nut, with some resemblance to a peach, has a fleshy edible exterior, which splits in two, releasing the seed, enveloped in a fibrous network (false nut: see *aril*) which is preserved as mace. (See *mace*.) The

seed is thoroughly dried, the shell then cracked, and the olive-shaped kernel, about an inch in length, commonly treated with lime for preservation, becomes the nutmeg of commerce. Its principal use is that of an aromatic condiment, especially to flavor milky and farinaceous preparations. (For medical use, see *Myristica*.) Its virtues depend upon an essential oil, called *nutmeg-oil*. It yields also a concrete oil called *nutmeg-butter*. The nutmeg supply is chiefly, but not exclusively, from the Banda Islands, where it was formerly a monopoly of the Dutch. Penang nutmegs have been especially famous. The long, male, or wild nutmeg, a longer kernel, is an inferior sort occurring in trade, the product of *M. fatua* and *M. tomentosa*, the long sometimes referred to the former, the male to the latter.

Ord. He's of the colour of the nutmeg.

Dan. And of the heat of the ginger.

Shak., *Hen*. V., III. 7. 20.

Wytethe wel that the *Nutmegge* berethe the Maces.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 180.

2. Any tree of the genus *Myristica*. The Santa Fe nutmeg is *M. Oboea* of the United States of Colombia, yielding an edible article. The tallow-nutmeg is *M. nobilifera* of tropical south America, whose seeds yield a concrete oil suitable for making hard soap and candles, sometimes called *American nutmeg-oil*. See *ocuba-wax* and *pony oil*.

3. One of various trees of other genera. See below.—*Acknawi nutmeg*, the nut of *Acrocladum Canara* of Gulara, prized as a cure for colic and dysentery. *American, Jamaica, or Mexican nutmeg*. See *Mundora*.—*Braslian nutmeg*, a lauraceous tree, *Cryptocarya moschata*, whose seeds serve as an inferior nutmeg.—*Calabash-nutmeg*. See *Mundora*.—*California nutmeg*, a tree, *Torreya Californica*, whose seeds resemble nutmegs. See *stinking-cedar* and *Torreya*.—*Camara or Camaru nutmeg*. Same as *Acknawi nutmeg*.—*Glove-nutmeg*, a Malingascar tree, *Illicium aromaticum*, or its fruit.—*Garble of nutmeg*. See *garble*.—*Madagascar nutmeg*. Same as *clove-nutmeg*.—*Peruvian nutmeg*, a tree with aromatic seeds, *Laurelia sempervirens*. Also called *Chilian saasafra*.—*The Nutmeg State*, the State of Connecticut: so called in allusion to the alleged manufacture of wooden nutmegs in that State.

nutmeg-bird (nut'meg-bōrd), *n.* A species of *Munia*, *M. punctularia*, inhabiting India. *P. L. Selater*.

nutmeg-butter (nut'meg-but'ēr), *n.* A concrete oil obtained by expression under heat from the common nutmeg. It has been sparingly used as an external stimulant and an ingredient in plasters. Also called *oil of nutmeg* and *oil of mace*.

nutmeg-flower (nut'meg-flō'ēr), *n.* The plant *Nyctella sativa*: so called from its aromatic seeds. See *Nyctella*.

nutmegged (nut'megd), *a.* [*<* *nutmeg* + *-d*.] Seasoned with nutmeg.

Old October, nutmeg & nile,

Send us a tankard and a slice!

T. Warton, *Oxford Newsmen's Verses*.

nutmeg-grater (nut'meg-grā'tér), *n.* A device in various forms for grating nutmegs.

Be rough as nutmeg graters, and the rogues obey you well.
Aaron Hill, Verses written on a Window in Scotland.

nutmeggy (nut'meg-i), *a.* [*<* *nutmeg* + *-y*.] Having the appearance or character of a nutmeg.

Again and again I met with the nutmeggy liver, strongly marked.

Sir T. Watson, *Lectures on Physic*, lxxv.

nutmeg-hickory (nut'meg-hik'g-ri), *n.* A local species of hickory, *Hicoria* (*Carya*) *myristiciformis*, of South Carolina and Arkansas: so called from the form of the nut.

nutmeg-liver (nut'meg-liv'ēr), *n.* A liver exhibiting chronic venous congestion, with more or less interstitial hepatitis.

nutmeg-oil (nut'meg-ōil), *n.* A transparent volatile oil, specific gravity 0.850, with the concentrated scent and flavor of the common nutmeg, whence it is extracted by aqueous distillation.

nutmeg-pigeon (nut'meg-pij'ōn), *n.* A pigeon of the genus *Myristicivora*: so called from feeding upon nutmegs.

nutmeg-tree (nut'meg-trē), *n.* *Myristica fragrans*. See *nutmeg*.

nutmeg-wood (nut'meg-wūd), *n.* The wood of the Palmyra palm.

nut-oil (nut'ōil), *n.* An oil obtained from walnuts. It is extensively made in France and elsewhere. Poppy-oil and other oils are also commercially known as *nut-oil*.

nutpecker (nut'pek'ēr), *n.* A nutbath.

nut-pick (nut'pik), *n.* A small utensil having a pointed blade, flattened above the point, used for picking the meat of nuts from the shells.

nut-pine (nut'pin), *n.* One of several pines producing large edible seeds. The nut-pine of Europe is *Pinus Pinus*. In the Rocky Mountains and westward there are several nut-pines, furnishing the Indians a staple food. The most important are *Pinus edulis* of New Mexico, *P. monophylla* of the Great Basin, and *P. subulnana* of California. See *edulis*.

nut-planer (nut'plā'nēr), *n.* A form of planing-machine for facing, beveling, and finishing large machine-nuts; a nut-shaping machine.

nutria (nū'tri-ā), *n.* [*< Sp. nutria, also nutra, an otter, < L. lutra, an otter: see loutre, Lutra.*] 1. The coypou, *Myopotamus coypus*. See *Myopotamus*, and *cut* under *coypou*.—2. The fur or pelt of the coypou, formerly much used like beaver. Sometimes, erroneously, *nutria*.

nutrication (nū'tri-kā'shon), *n.* [= *It. nutricao, < L. nutritio(n)-, a suckling, nursing, < nutrire, pp. nutritus, suckle, nourish, bring up, < nutrix (nutric-), a nurse: see nurse.*] The manner of feeding or being fed.

Beside the remarkable teeth, the tongue of this animal [the chameleon] is a second argument to overthrow this airy nutrition. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 21.

nutrient (nū'tri-ent), *a. and n.* [*< L. nutrien(t)-, ppr. of nutrire, suckle, nourish, foster; prob. akin to Skt. mū, distil. From L. nutrire are also: nutritum, nutritive, etc., nourish, nurse, etc.*] 1. *a.* 1. Affording nutriment or nourishment; nourishing; nutritive; nutritious.

Is not French Existence, as before, most purulent, all loosened, most nutrient for it? Carlyle, *French Rev.*, I. viii. 2. (*Harriet.*)

2. Conveying or purveying nourishment; alimentative; *as, nutrient vessels.*—**Nutrient artery**, in anat., the principal or special artery which conveys blood into the interior of any bone. The orifice by which it enters the bone is known as the *nutrient foramen*.

II. *n.* A nutrient substance; something nutritious.

Peptone and other nutrients. Science, VI. 110.

nutrify (nū'tri-fī), *v. i.*; *pref. and pp. nutritied*, *ppr. nutritifying*. [*Irreg. < L. nutrire, nourish, + -ficare, make (see -fy).*] To nourish; be nutritious.

French Wines may be said to pickle Meat in the Stomach, but this is the Wine that digests, and doth not only breed good Blood, but it nutriteth also, being a glutinous substantial liquor. Howell, *Letters*, II. 64.

nutriment (nū'tri-ment), *n.* [= *F. nutriment = Sp. nutrimento, nutrimento = Pg. It. nutrimento, < L. nutrimentum, nourishment, < nutrire, nourish: see nutrient.*] 1. That which nourishes; that which promotes the growth or repairs the natural waste of animal bodies, or which promotes the growth of vegetables; food; aliment; nourishment.

This slave, Unto his honour, has my lord's meat in him: Why should I thrive and turn to nutriment, When he is turn'd to poison? Shak., *T. of A.*, III. 1. 61.

2. Figuratively, that which promotes development or improvement; pabulum.

Does not the body thrive and grow, By food of twenty years ago? And is not virtue in mankind The nutriment that feeds the mind? F. A. M. M.

nutrimental (nū'tri-men'tal), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. nutrimental = It. nutrimentale, < L. nutrimentalis, nourishing, < L. nutrimentum, nourishment; see nutrient.*] Having the qualities of food; nutritious; nourishing; alimental.

By virtue of this oil vegetables are nutrimental. Arlathnut.

nutrimented (nū'tri-men-ted), *a.* [*< nutriment + -ed.*] Nourished; fed.

Come hither, my well-nutriented knave. Greene, *Orlando Furioso*.

nutritial (nū'tri-sh'āl), *a.* [*< L. nutritius, nutritius, that suckles or nurses, < nutrire, suckle, nourish: see nutrient.*] Of or pertaining to nutrition.

Diana praise, Muse, that in darts delights; Lives still a maid; and had nutritial rights With her borne-brother, the farr-shooting cynn. Chapman, *tr. of Homer's Iliad* to Diana, I. 2.

nutrition (nū'tri-sh'ūn), *n.* [= *F. nutrition = Sp. nutricion = Pg. It. nutrizione, < L. nutritio(n)-, a nourishing, < nutrire, suckle, nourish: see nutrient.*] 1. The act or process by which organisms, whether vegetable or animal, absorb into their system their proper food and build it into their living tissues.

By the term nutrition, employed in its widest sense, is understood the process, or rather the assemblage of processes, concerned in the maintenance and repair of the living body as a whole, or of its constituent parts or organs. Knege, *Drill*, XVII. 997.

2. That which nourishes; nutriment.

Fit'd like a plant on his peculiar spot, To draw nutrifica, propagate, and rot. Pope, *Essay on Man*, II. 64.

nutritional (nū'tri-sh'ūn-āl), *a.* [*< nutrition + -al.*] Of or pertaining to nutrition as a physiological function; connected with the process of nutrition.

The domain of infective diseases was widening at the expense of diseases due to nutritional and nerve changes. Lanest, *Notable*, p. 762.

nutritionally (nū'tri-sh'ūn-āl-i), *adv.* As regards nutrition; in relation to or in connection with the supply of new matter to an organism.

nutritious (nū'tri-sh'ūs), *a.* [*< nutriti(ōn) + -ous.*] Containing or contributing nutriment or nourishment; capable of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of organic bodies; nourishing; *as, nutritious substances; nutritious food.*

Troubled Nilus, whose nutritious flood With annual gratitude enrich'd her meads. Dyer, *Moore*, III.

To the mind, I believe, it will be found more nutritious to digest a page than to devour a volume. Macaulay, *Athenian Orators*.

= *Syn.* See list under *nourishing*.

nutritionally (nū'tri-sh'ūs-i), *adv.* In a nutritious manner; nourishingly.

nutritionousness (nū'tri-sh'ūs-ness), *n.* The property of being nutritious.

nutritive (nū'tri-tiv), *a.* [= *F. nutritif = Sp. Pg. It. nutritivo, < L. nutritus, pp. nutritus, nourish: see nutrient.*] 1. Having the property of nourishing; nutritious.

It cannot be very savory, wholesome, or nutritive. Jer. Taylor (N) *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 97.

He [the perch] spawns but once a year, and is by physicians held very nutritive. I. Wallon, *Complete Angler*, p. 150.

With each germ usually contained in an ovum is laid up some nutritive matter, available for growth before it commences its own struggle for existence. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, I. 473.

2. Of, concerned in, or pertaining to nutrition; *as, the nutritive functions or processes.*—**Nutritive person**, in *zool.*, the part of a compound organism, *as* of a hydramon, which especially functions as an organ of nutrition; a gastracoid.

nutritively (nū'tri-tiv-i), *adv.* In a nutritive manner; nutritiously; nourishingly.

nutritiveness (nū'tri-tiv-ness), *n.* The property of being nutritive.

Rapidity and nutritiveness are closely bound together. H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, p. 104.

nutritorial (nū'tri-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*< L. nutritorius, nutritive (see nutritory), + -al.*] Concerned in or effecting nutrition, in a broad sense; having the nature or office of the nutritorium.

nutritorium (nū'tri-tō-ri-um), *n.* [*NL. (cf. ML. nutritorium, a nursery, neut. of L. nutritorius, nutritive; see nutritonal.)*] In *biol.*, the nutritive apparatus, or entire physical mechanism of nutrition. It includes not only the organs which directly furnish nourishment and secrete waste, but also those which eliminate the refuse of the process. The term is correlated with *metorium* and *sensorium*.

nutritory (nū'tri-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. nutritivus, nutritive, < L. nutrire, pp. nutritus, nourish: see nutrient.*] Concerned in or effecting nutrition; *as, "a nutritory process," Jour. of Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. III. 297.

nutriture (nū'tri-tūr), *n.* [= *It. nutritura, < L. nutritura, a nursing, a suckling, < L. nutrire, suckle, nourish, foster: see nutrient.*] Cf. *nutriture*, from the same *L.* noun.] Nutritiveness; nutrition.

I think if you saw me you would hardly know me, such Nutriture this deep sanguine Alcant gives Howell, *Letters*, I. 1. 25.

Never make a meal of flesh alone, have some other meat with it of less nutriture. Harvey, *Consumptions*.

nut-rush (nū't-rush), *n.* A plant of the genus *Scleria*, with nut-like fruit.

nut-sedge (nū't-sej), *n.* Same as *nut-rush*.

nutshell (nū't-shel), *n.* 1. The hard shell which forms the covering of the kernel of a nut: used proverbially for anything of small content or of little value.

O God, I could be bounded in a nutshell and count myself a king of infinite space, were it not that I have had dreams. Shak., *Hamlet*, II. 2. 260.

A fox had me by the back, and a thousand pound to a nutshell I had never got off again. Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Nuculida*; a nutlet. — *Beaked nutshell*, a member of the family *Lodder*. — *In a nutshell*, in very small compass: *in a very brief or simple statement or form*.

All I have to lose, Mega, is my learning: And, when he has gotten that, he may put it in a nutshell. Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, II. 1.

I have sometimes heard of an illud in a nutshell. Kitch, *Tale of a Tub*, VII.

A nervous patient who is never worried is a nervous patient cured. There it is in a nutshell! W. Culture, *Armadale*, III.

To be in a nutshell, to occupy very little space; figuratively, to require little discussion or argument.

Nuttallia (nū'tal'i-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Torrey and Gray, 1841), named after Thomas Nuttall, an*

American scientist (1780-1859).] A genus of small trees of the order Rosaceae and the tribe *Prunee*, known by the five carpels. There is but one species, native of northwestern America, a small tree (odorless of prunoid acid, with obovate leaves, and loose drooping racemes of white flowers, followed by oblong drupes. See *one-berry*.

nuttallite (nū'tal-it), *n.* [Named after Thomas Nuttall: see *Nuttallia*.] A white or smoky-brown variety of scapolite from Bolton in Massachusetts.

nut-tapper (nū'tap-er), *n.* The European nut-hatch, *Nitta casta*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

nutta-tree (nū'tā-trē), *n.* Same as *nutta-tree*.

nutter (nū'ter), *n.* [*ME. nutter; < nut + -er.*] One who gathers nuts.

A hazelwood By autumn nutters haunted. Tennyson, *Knough Arden*.

nuttiness (nū'ti-ness), *n.* The property of being nutty; a nutty flavor.

The six essays which make up the volume are the ripe fruit of twenty years' meditation, and they have the maturity of age about them. Athenaeum, No. 3281, p. 480.

nut-topper (nū'top-er), *n.* A variant of *nut-tapper*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

nut-tree (nū'trē), *n.* [*< ME. nuttre, nutte tree; < nut + tree.*] 1. Any tree which bears nuts. — 2. Specifically, the hazel. [*Eng.*]

So in order lay them on a table, And nuttree leaves under wot not harme. Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. R. T. S.), p. 68.

Australian or Queensland nut-tree. See *Macadamia*.

nutty (nū'ti), *a.* [*< nut + -y.*] 1. Abounding in nuts. — 2. Having the flavor of nuts; *as, nutty wine*.

nut-weevil (nū'twē-vil), *n.* A weevil which lays its eggs in nuts. *Halimatus nuceum* is an example, whose white grubs or larvae are found in nuts. See *cut* under *Halimatus*.

nut-wrench (nū'trench), *n.* An instrument for fixing nuts on or removing them from screws.

nux vomica (nūks vom-i-kā), [*NL. L. nux, a nut; NL. vomica, from of vomica, vomica, pp. vomitus, vomit: see vomit.*] 1. The seed of *Strychnos Nux vomica* (which see, under *Strychnos*).

These seeds are flat and circular, three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and one sixteenth of an inch thick. They grow on pedicels in large numbers in the juicy pulp of a fruit resembling an orange, but with hard fragile rind. They are covered with fine silky hairs and composed mainly of a horny albumen, are acrid and bitter to the taste, and are highly poisonous. They yield principally the two alkaloids, nuxine and strychnine. The pharmacodynamic properties of nux vomica are those of strychnine. See *quaker buttons, nutcracker*.

2. The tree producing the above fruit. It is widely dispersed in the East Indies, and attains a height of 40 feet. Its wood and root are very bitter, and form a native remedy for intermittent fevers, also for snake-bites. The timber is brownish-gray, hard and close-grained, and employed in Burma for carts, etc., as also for fine work. Also called *snakewood*.

nuyt, *n.* See *noy*.

nuzzer (nūz'er), *n.* [*< Hind. nuz, present, offering.*] In East India, a present or offering made to a superior.

nuzzle (nūz'l), *v. i.*; *pred. and pp. nuzzled, ppr. nuzzling*. [*Formerly also nuzzel, nuzle, nuzle, nuzle, nuzle, nuzle, nuzle, nuzle, and erroneously nuzle, nuzle (simulating nurse); < ME. nuzlen, nuzlen, nuzlen, nuzlen, thrust the nose in, also fondle closely, cherish, etc., freq., < nuz, nuz. Cf. nuzzle, nuzle, n.* The word seems to have been confused with *nurse* (whence *nuzle, nuzle*) and with *needle*: these are, however, unrelated.] 1. *trans.* 1. To thrust the nose in or into; root up with the nose. — 2. To touch or rub with the nose; press or rub the nose against.

Horses, cows, deer and dogs even, nuzzle each other, but then a nuzzle being performed with the nose, is not a kiss — very far from it. Mind in Nature, I. 142.

3. To put a ring into the nose of (a hog). — 4. To fondle closely, as a child. — 5. To nurse; foster; rear.

If any man . . . would thus in any thing save in Christ, he is a false prophet. Tyndale.

The greatest malice which accompanies the Turkish thralldom is their mode of making *Prunellae*, with manifold and strong inducements to such as have borne more nuzzled in superstitions than taught up in knowledge. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 318.



Strychnos Nux vomica
a, fruit cut transversely
b, seed cut lengthwise

Speedy and vehement were the Reformations of all the good Kings of Jude, though the people had been nuzzled in Idolatry never so long before.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

II. intrans. 1. To nose; burrow with the nose; rub noses.

And Mole, that like a *nuzzling* Mole doth make his way still underground, till Thaulia he overtakes.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. xl. 32.

2. To touch or feel something with the nose.

Help, all good fellows! See you not that I am a dead man? They [the sharks] are nuzzling already at my toes! He hath hold of my leg!

Kingley, Westward Ho, p. 285.

3. To go with the nose toward the ground.

Sir Roger shook his ears and nuzzled along, well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work.

Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

She mopes, she nuzzles about in the grass and chips.

S. Judd, Margaret, l. 6.

4. To nestle.—5. To loiter; idle. [Prov. Eng.]

N. W. An abbreviation of *northwest*.

N-way (en'wā), *a.* Having *n* independent modes of spread or variation.

ny¹, *n.* [Also *nye*; < ME. *ny*, *n*, < OF. *ni*, < L. *nidus*, a nest; see *nide*. Hence, by loss of *n*, *eye²*, a nest, *eyes*, etc. Cf. *nus*.] A nest.

ny², *a.* A contraction of *ne* I, not I or nor I. [Chaucer.]

ny³, *adv.* and *a.* A Middle English variant of *nyht*.

nyast (ni'as), *n.* See *mas*.

nycet, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *nice*.

nyceter, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *nicety*.

nycthemeron (nik'te-me-ron), *n.* [*<* Gr. *nykthēron*, a day and night, neut. of *nykthēros*, of a day and night, lasting a day and night, < *nyx* (nyk-), night (= L. *nox* (noct-) = E. *night*), + *hēra*, day.] The whole natural day, or day and night, consisting of twenty-four hours.

Nycthemerus (nik-thō'me-rus), *n.* [NL., also inprop. *Nycthemerus*; < Gr. *nykthēros*, of a day and night; see *nycthemeron*.] A name, both generic and specific, of the white-and-black or silver pheasant of China, *Phasianus nycthemerus* or *Nycthemerus argentatus*; so called as if representing night and day by its sharply contrasted colors, white above and black below. See cut at *silver*.

Nyctaginaceae (nik-taj-i-nā'se-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Nyctago* (-gō-) + *-aceae*.] Same as *Nyctaginicæ*.

Nyctagineae (nik-taj-i-nē'se-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < *Nyctago* (-gō-) + *-eae*.] An order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the series *Currembryae*, characterized by the persistent perianth-base closing about the fruit as an outer pericarp. About 215 species are known, of 8 tribes and 26 genera, of which *Mirabilis*, the four-o'clock, is the type. They are usually herbs with undivided leaves, and flowers in flat-topped clusters, often with a spongy bark and an odor imitating a calyx.

Nyctaginia (nik-taj-i-jin'i-ē), *n.* [NL. (Choisy, 1840), so called from its resemblance to *Mirabilis*, which Jussieu had called *Nyctago*; see *Nyctago*.] A genus of apetalous plants, belonging to the tribe *Mirabilieae* and the subtribe *Boerhaaviae*, known by its many-flowered involucre of numerous separate bracts. There is but one species, *N. capitata*, from Texas, a prostrate hairy annual, with opposite lobed leaves, and soft downy rose-colored flowers.

Nyctago (nik-tā'gō), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789, as a name for *Mirabilis*), < Gr. *nyx* (nyk-), night (= L. *nox* (noct-) = E. *night*), + *ago* (-gō-), a term of some plant-names.] A former synonym of *Mirabilis*.

Nyctale, **Nyctale** (nik'taj-lē, -lō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *nyctalos*, a doubtful var. of *nyctalos*, drowsy.] A genus of owls of the family *Strigidae*. The skull and ear-parts are highly unsymmetrical; the outer ear is large and operculute; and the facial disk is perfect, with centric eyes and no plumbeous. There are 8 species of small size. *N. tenax* inhabits the northern parts of Europe. *N. richardsoni* and the corresponding American form, *N. acadica*, the Acadian or saw-whet owl, is much smaller than either, about 7½ inches long, and more widely distributed in North America.



A. Adian or Saw-whet Owl (*Nyctale acadica*).

nyctalopes, *n.* Plural of *nyctalope*.

nyctalopia (nik-taj-lō'pī-ē), *n.* [*<* LL. *nyctalopia* (dubious), < Gr. *nyctalopia* (not found), equiv. to *nyctalopia*, < *nyctalos* (> L. *nyctalos*), explained and taken by ancient authors both as 'not being able to see at night, night-blind,' and as 'able to see only at night'; < *nyx* (nyk-), night, + *ōps*, eye, √ *ōp*, see. The form *nyctalos* also appears as *nyctalos*, as if involving *nycte*, combining form of *nyx*, but the *z* remains unexplained; it is perhaps due to confusion with *nyctalos*, a doubtful var. of *nyctalos*, drowsy.] 1. Night-blindness.—2. Day-blindness.

nyctalopic (nik-taj-lō'pī-ē), *a.* [*<* *nyctalopia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of *nyctalopia*; affected with *nyctalopia*.

nyctalops (nik'taj-lōps), *n.*; *pl.* *nyctalopes* (nik-taj-lō'pēz). [*<* L. *nyctalops* = Gr. *nyctalos*; see *nyctalopia*.] One who is afflicted with *nyctalopia*.

nyctalopy (nik'taj-lō-pī), *n.* [*<* F. *nyctalopie*, < LL. *nyctalopia*; see *nyctalopia*.] Same as *nyctalopia*.

Nyctanthus (nik-tan'thez), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), so called because the flower opens at evening and closes at sunrise; < Gr. *nyx* (nyk-), night, + *anthos*, flower.] A genus of fragrant arborescent shrubs of the monophetalous order *Olacaceae* and the tribe *Jasminaceae*. There is but one species, *N. Arbor-tridax*, native of western India, and widely cultivated in the tropics, with rough opposite ovate leaves, and showy flowers in terminal cymes, white with an orange eye and tube. The flowers open only at night, and toward the end of the rainy season load the air with an exquisite fragrance. They afford a perfumers' essence, and an impermanent orange dye. It is the hindoo tree of India, otherwise named *night jasmine* and *tree of sadness*.

Nyctea (nik'te-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *nyx* (nyk-), night; see *night*.] A genus of *Strigidae* of great size and extensively white color, with rudimentary plumicorns, very shaggy paws, and the bill nearly buried in feathers; the snow-owls. There is but one species, *N. nivea* or *N. scandiaca*, the great white, snowy, or northern owl, inhabiting arctic and subarctic latitudes of America, Asia, and Europe, usually migrating southward in winter. It is about 2 feet long, and from 44 to 6 feet in extent of wings. See cut at *snow-owl*.

Nyctemera (nik-tō'me-rē), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1810), prop. *Nycthemera*, < Gr. *nykthēron*, of day and night; see *nycthemeron*.] A rather aberrant genus of bombycid moths, type of the family *Nyctemeridae*, and containing about 30 species, of wide geographical distribution. They are found in Africa, the East Indies, the Malay archipelago, Australia, and New Zealand.

Nyctemeridae (nik-te-mēr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nyctemera* + *-idae*.] A family of bombycid moths, typified by the genus *Nyctemera*. They have the body slender and the wings ample, somewhat resembling geometrids, and in some cases also recalling butterfly-like. About 30 genera are defined, mainly represented by tropical forms.

Nyctereutes (nik-te-rō'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *nykterētes*, one who hunts by night, < *nykterētes*, pass the night, < *nykterēs*, nightly, < *nyx* (nyk-), night; see *night*.] A genus of Asiatic and Japa-



Raccoon-dog, *Nyctereutes procyonoides*.

nese *Canidae* of the thobid or lupine series, containing one species, the raccoon-dog, *N. procyonoides*, with long loose fur, short ears, and short bushy tail. It somewhat resembles a raccoon, and is about 2½ feet long.

Nycteria (nik'te-ri-ē), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *nyctēria*, a bat (see *Nycteria*), + *-ia*, life.] A remarkable genus of degraded wingless dipterous insects, typical of the family *Nycteriidae*. They resemble spiders, and are parasites of bats. About 12 species are described, as *N. aestivoides*. The genus is represented in California, though the species there occurring are not yet determined.

Nycteriidae (nik'te-ri-ē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycteria* + *-idae*.] A family of apterous pupiparous dipterous insects, represented by the genus *Nycteria*; the bat-lice or bat-ticks. They are of small size, spider-like, wingless, with long legs and small or rudimentary eyes, and are parasitic on bats. There are 3 or 4 genera. The North American forms which have been

determined belong to *Strebis* and *Nyctopoda*. Usually written *Nycteriidae*.

Nycteris (nik'ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nyctēria* + *-idae*.] A family of vesperilionine microchiropteran bats, having a nose-leaf or its rudiments, a distinct tragus, and evident though small premaxillary bones. It contains the genera *Megaderma* and *Nycteris*, and was formerly called *Megadermidae* or *Megadermidae*. The species are confined to the warmer parts of the Old World.

Nycterides (nik'ter'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *Nycteris*, *q. v.*] In some systems of classification, a division of the mammalian order *Chiroptera*, including all the bats except the frugivorous species, or flying-foxes, then called *Pteronycteris*.

nycterine (nik'te-rin), *a.* [*<* *Nycteris* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Nycteridae*.

Nycteris (nik'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *nykterēs*, a bat, < *nykterēs*, by night, nocturnal, < *nyx* (nyk-), night; see *night*.] A genus of bats of the family *Nycteridae*, related to *Megaderma*, but differing so much that it has been considered the type of a separate subfamily, *Nycterinae*. The molars are 2 above and 3 below in each half-jaw; the premolars are 1 in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw; there is no nose-leaf proper, but the sides of the face are furrowed and margined with cutaneous appendages. *N. javanica* occurs in Java, and there are several African species.

Nyctharpages (nik-thür'pā-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Nyctharpages*, < Gr. *nyx* (nyk-), night, + *apazē* (apaz-), a robber, prop. adj., rapacious; see *Harpage*.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the nocturnal birds of prey, or owls; equivalent to the *Strigae*, *Strigidae*, or *Accipitres nocturnae* of other authors, and opposed to *Hemierharpagae*, or diurnal birds of prey.

nyctharpagine (nik-thür'pā-jin), *a.* [*<* *Nyctharpages* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Nyctharpages*.

Nyctiardea (nik-ti-ār'dē-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *nyx* (nyk-), night, + L. *ardea*, a heron; see *Ardea*.] A genus of ultricial gullatorial birds of the family *Ardeidae*, having a very stout bill, comparatively short legs, and somewhat nocturnal habits; the night-herons. The common night-heron of Europe is *N. nycticorax*, or *N. grisea*, or *N. eurypus*. That of the United States is commonly called *N. grisea natterii*. This name of the genus is an alternative of *Nycticorax*. The yellow-crowned night-heron is usually placed in a different genus as *Nyctherallia violacea*. See cut under *night heron*.

Nyctibius (nik-tib'i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *nykthēros*, *nykthēros*, living, i. e. feeding, by night, < *nyx* (nyk-), night, + *bios*, life.] An American genus of goatsuckers, of the family *Caprimulgidae*, alone representing the *Podarginae* in the New World. The ratio of the phalanges is normal, the middle claw is not notched, the sternum is double-notched on each side, the short tarsal are feathered, the bill is notched, and the eggs are colored. Several species inhabit the warmer parts of America, as *N. grandis* and *N. jamaicensis*, mostly from 12 to 20 inches in length.

Nycticebiidae (nik-ti-seb'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycticebus* + *-idae*.] The *Nycticebinae* rated as a family.

Nycticebinae (nik'ti-sē-bi-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycticebus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridae*, containing the slow and slender lemurs, the potos, and the angwantibos, or the genera *Nycticebus* (*Stenops* or *Bradylemur*), *Loris*, *Proedicticus*, and *Arctocebus*; the night-lemurs. The tail is short or rudimentary; the fore and hind limbs are of approximately equal length; the ears in the typical forms are small, with little-marked helix and obsolete tragus and antitragus; and the spinous processes of the dorsolumbar vertebrae are retrose. These animals inhabit Africa and Asia. *Lorina* is a synonym.

nycticebine (nik-ti-sē-bin), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Nycticebinae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A lori or night-lemur of the subfamily *Nycticebinae*.

Nycticebus (nik-ti-sē'bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *nyx* (nyk-), night, + *kepos*, a long-tailed monkey.] A genus of lorises of the family *Lemuridae* and the subfamily *Lorinae* or *Nycticebinae*, including the slow loris, as *Nycticebus tardigradus*, of the East Indies. Also called *Stenops* and *Bradylemur*.

nycticorax (nik-tik'ō-raks), *n.* [NL., < LL. *nycticorax* = Gr. *nykterōpax*, a night-jar or goat-sucker, < *nyx* (nyk-), night, + *korax*, a raven. Cf. *night-raven*, *night-crow*.] 1. An old book-name of the night-heron; also a technical specific name of the European night-heron, *Ardea nycticorax*.—2. [cap.] A generic name of the night-herons. See *Nyctiardea*.

Nyctipithecius (nik-ti-pith-ē-si-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nyctipithecius* + *-idae*.] A subfamily of platyrrhine monkeys of South America, belonging to the family *Cebidae*, containing the genera

Nymphethecia, *Saguinus* or *Callithrix*, and *Saimiri* or *Chrysotrichis*; the night-apes or night-monkeys. The tail is not prehensile, the incisors are vertical, and the cerebral convolutions are obsolete. In some respects, as in their nocturnal habits, these animals resemble the lemur in America.

Nymphethecia (nik-ti-pith'-sin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Nymphethecia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nymphethecia*, as a night-monkey, owl-monkey, saquin, saimiri, or douroucoul.

Nymphethecia (nik-ti-pi-thē'-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νύξ (nyx-), night, + πῑθηκος, an ape.] The leading genus of *Nymphethecia*, containing the douroucoulis or owl-monkeys. See cut under *douroucoulis*.

Nymphaea (nik-ti-sā'-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. νύξ (nyx-), night, + αἶψα, a lizard.] The gecko-lizards, or *Acanthopoda*; in Cope's classification, a suborder or similar group of lizards characterized by the production of the prootic bone in front, the development of two suspensoria, the proximal expansion of the clavicles, and the underarching of the frontal bones of the olfactory lobes. It contains 2 families, *Geckonidae* and *Eublepharidae*. See cuts under *gecko* and *Eublepharidae*. Formerly also *Nyctisauria*.

Nyctisaurian (nik-ti-sā'-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Nyctisauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nyctisauria*.

Nyctitropic (nik-ti-trop'-ik), *a.* [(< Gr. νύξ (nyx-), night, + τροπος, a turn.) In bot., characteristic of, affected by, or exhibiting nyctitropism.

We come now to the nyctitropic or sleep movements of leaves. It should be remembered that we confine this term to leaves which place their blades at night either in a vertical position or not more than 30° from the vertical, — that is, at least 60° above or beneath the horizon.

Darwin, *Movement in Plants*, vii. 317.

Nyctitropism (nik-ti-trō'-pizm), *n.* [(< nyctitrop-ic + -ism.) In bot., the habit of certain plants or parts of plants whereby they assume at nightfall, or just before, certain positions unlike those which they have maintained during the day; the "sleep" of plants.

Nyctophile (nik-tō'-fil), *n.* A bat of the genus *Nyctophilus*.

Nyctophilus (nik-tōf'-i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νύξ (nyx-), night, + φίλος, loving.] A genus of long-eared bats of the family *Vesperugo* and the subfamily *Plecotinae*. They have a rudimentary nose-leaf, 1 incisor and 1 premolar in each upper half-jaw, and 3 incisors and 2 premolars in each lower half-jaw. *N. timorensis*, the only species, inhabits the Australian region. It was formerly known as *N. grayi* or *N. grayi*.

Nyctophonia (nik-tōf'-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νύξ (nyx-), night, + φωνή, voice.] Loss of voice during the day.

Nyctophylia (nik-tōf'-i-lia), *n.* [(< Gr. νύξ (nyx-), night, + φίλος, a making blind, blindness, < τυφλός, make blind, < τυφλός, blind.) Night-blindness; inability to see in a dim light. See *nyctalopia* and *hemeralopia*.

Nycti, *adv.*, *a.*, and *r.* An obsolete form of *nycti*.

Nycti, *n.* See *nycti*.

Nycti, *n.* A variant of *nycti*.

Nycti, *n.* See *nycti*.

Nycti, *n.* A variant of *nycti*.

Nycti, *n.* An obsolete form of *nycti*.

Nymph (nimf), *n.* [(< ME. *nimpe*, < OF. *nimpe*, < F. *nympe* = Sp. Pg. It. *nimfa* = D. *nimf* = G. *nympe* = Sw. *nymf* = Dan. *nymse*, < L. *nympha*, *nympha*, a bride, a nymph, < Gr. νύμφη, a bride, a young wife, a girl, in myth, a nymph; also, the chrysalis or pupa of an insect, a nymph; also, a bee or wasp, etc.) 1. In myth, one of a numerous class of inferior divinities, imagined as beautiful maidens, eternally young, who were considered as tutelary spirits of certain localities and objects, or of certain races and families, and whose existence depended upon that of the things with which they were identified. They were generally in the train or company of some other divinity of higher rank, and were believed to be possessed of the gift of prophecy and of poetical inspiration. Nymphs of rivers, brooks, and springs were called *Naiades*; those of mountains, *Oreads*; those of woods and trees, *Dryads* and *Hamadryads*; those of the sea, *Nereids*. The name was also used generally, like *maas*, for the inspiring power of nature.

Where were ye, *Nymphs*, when the remorseless deep
Closed o'er the head of your loved Lycidas?

Milton, *Idylls*, l. 30.

2. Hence, a young and attractive woman; a maiden; a damsel. [Poetical.]

Nymph, in thy orisons

So all my sins remember'd.

Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. l. 30.

3. In entom., the third stage of an insect's transformation, intervening between the larva and the imago; a pupa; a chrysalis; a nymph. See cuts under *Termes* and *Nysius*.

Nympha (nimf'-ā), *n.*; *pl.* *nymphae* (-fē). [NL., < L. *nympha*, < Gr. νύμφη, a bride, a nymph.]

1. In entom., a nymph, pupa, or chrysalis.—

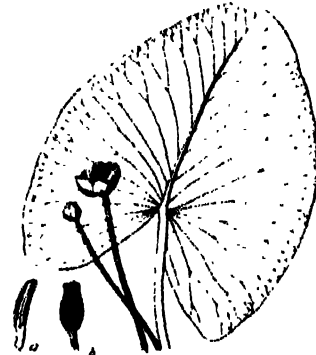
2. *pl.* In anat., the labia minora or lesser lips of the vulva; a pair of folds of mucous membrane on the inner side of the labia majora, united over the clitoris.—

3. In conch., an impression behind the umbones of a bivalve shell, surmounted by an external ligament.—

4. [cap.] In zool.: (a) A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Martini*, 1773. (b) A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1836. (c) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Krauss*.

Nymphaea (nimf'-ā-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nympha* + -acea.] A family of dimyrian bivalves, characterized by having the external ligament prominent and upraised behind the umbones. It included various genera now placed in different families, as *Panopaea*, *Tellinidae*, *Lucinidae*, and *Donacidae*.

Nymphaea (nimf'-ā-sē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury), < L. *nymphaea*, < Gr. νύμφη, the water-lily, < νύμφη, a nymph; see *nymph*.] 1. A genus of plants long known as *Nymph*, of the order *Nymphaeaceae* and the suborder *Nymphaea*, distinguished



Pond lily, or Spatterdock (*Nymphaea advena*).
a, a stamen. b, the fruit

by the numerous carpels being wholly immersed in and consolidated with the thick receptacle. The numerous yellow stamens and staminal-like petals are densely imbricated around the ovary; the few sepals are thick and roundish, making a rather globular flower. The leaves are peltate with a deep sinus, floating or emersed, and with the one-flowered scapes arise from a perennating rootstock creeping in bottom-mud. See *water-lily*, *beaver-root*, *brandy-bottle*, *doter*, *2*, *pond-lily*, and *spatter-dock*.

2. A genus including the white water-lilies: long known under this name, now rightly replaced by the older name *Catalpa*. It belongs to the order *Nymphaeaceae* and the suborder *Nymphaea*, and is marked by the carpels being more or less immersed in the receptacle, the numerous petals and the stamens into which they gradually pass becoming inwardly more and more adnate to the receptacle about the carpels. See *water-lily*, *nymphaea*, *pond-lily*, and *lotus*. (See also *introre*.)

Nymphaea 2, *n.* Plural of *nymphaea*.

Nymphaea (nimf'-ā-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1816), < *Nymphaea* + -acea.] An order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, the water-lily family, classed with the cohort *Ranales*, typified by the genus *Nymphaea*, and characterized by the usually thickened receptacle, and embryo with thick cotyledons partly immersed in mealy albumen. About 35 species are known, in 3 suborders and 6 genera, all aquatic, with long-stalked usually peltate leaves from a submerged rootstock. The flowers are solitary, usually floating and showy, with many petals, stamens, and pistils.

Nymphaea (nimf'-ā-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), shortened for *Nymphaea*, < *Nymphaea* + -ae.] A suborder of the polypetalous order *Nymphaeaceae*, typified by the genus *Nymphaea*, distinguished by the many ovules in each carpel. About 30 species in 5 genera are known, from temperate and tropical waters.

Nymphaea (nimf'-ā-sē-ā), *n.*; *pl.* *nymphaeae* (-fē).

1. < Gr. νύμφη, νύμφη, a temple or shrine of the nymphs, < νύμφη, a bride, a nymph; see *nymph*.] In classical antiq.: (a) A sanctuary or shrine of the nymphs; a place sacred to a nymph. (b) In ancient Roman villas, a room or gallery with niches and recesses for statues and plants, and often ornamented with columns, fountains, and other decorative features.

Next to the triclinium, on to which it opens with large windows, is a *nymphaeum*, or room with marble-lined fountain and recesses for plants and statues.

Enope, *Brit.*, XX. 322.

nymphal (nimf'-al), *a.* and *n.* [=< It. *ninfale*. Cf. L. *nymphalis*, pertaining to a fountain (or to a water-nymph), < *nympha*, a nymph; see *nymph*.] I. *a.* 1. Relating to nymphs; nymphal. *J. Philips*.—2. In zool., of or pertaining to a nymph or nymphs; as, the nymphal stage of an insect.

II. *n.* 1. A fanciful name given by Drayton to the ten divisions (nymphs) of his poem "The Muse's Elysium."

The *Nymphal* might but sweeten breathes.

Drayton, *The Muse's Elysium*, *Nymphal* v.

2. In bot., a member of one of Lindley's alliances, the *Nymphales*, which includes the *Nymphaeaceae*, *Nelumbiaceae*, etc.

nymphalid (nimf'-al-id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Nymphalidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A nymphalid butterfly.

Nymphalidae (nimf'-al-id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nymphalis* + -idae.] A family of rhopalocorous *Lepidoptera* or butterflies, founded by Hübner in 1840 on the Latreillean genus *Nymphalis*. It is composed of medium sized and large butterflies, generally brightly colored. In the male the fore legs are quite rudimentary, being only a pair of rough-haired stumps of apparently two joints each; in the female the separate parts are present, but small. The middle legs are directed forward. The larva are spinous or have fleshy warts covered with hair. The head is usually more or less bilobed, and the tips of the lobes often support branching spines. The pupae are naked and suspended by the cremaster. There are several subfamilies and many genera.

Nymphaline (nimf'-al-id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nymphalis* + -inae.] The *Nymphalidae* rated as a subfamily.

nymphaline (nimf'-al-id-ē), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Nymphalinae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A nymphaline butterfly.

Nymphalis (nimf'-al-id-ē), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1805), < Gr. νύμφη, a nymph; see *nymph*.] The typical genus of *Nymphalidae* and *Nymphalinae*, the confusion exists as to what group of butterflies should properly bear this name. Reudner, in his historical sketch of the generic names of butterflies, applies it to a West Indian species, *N. nympha*. No species of *Nymphalis* in this restricted sense are found in Europe or North America.

nymphaean (nimf'-al-id-ē), *a.* [(< Gr. νύμφη, pertaining to or sacred to a nymph or nymphs, < νύμφη, a nymph.] Of or pertaining to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs; as, "cool *Nymphaean* groves," *J. Dyer*, *Ruins of Rome*.

nymphet (nimf'-et), *n.* [(< *nymph* + -et.) A little nymph. [Rare.]

The *Nymphets* sporting there. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, xl.

nymphic (nimf'-ik), *a.* [(< Gr. νύμφη, pertaining to a nymph, or to a bride, or to a bridegroom, < νύμφη, a bride, nymph (νύμφη, a bridegroom); see *nymph*. Cf. L. *Nymphicus*, a proper name.] Of or pertaining to nymphs.

nymphical (nimf'-ik-əl), *a.* [(< *nymphic* + -al.) Same as *nymphic*.

Nymphicus (nimf'-ik-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νύμφη, pertaining to a nymph; see *nymphic*.] A genus of parakeets. See *corolla*.

Nymphipara (nimf'-ip-ā-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *nymphiparus*; see *nymphiparus*.] A name given by Linnaeus to the *Papipara*.

nymphiparous (nimf'-ip-ā-rus), *a.* [(< NL. *nymphiparus*, < L. *nympha* (< Gr. νύμφη), the pupa or nymph of an insect, < παρα, bring forth, produce.) In entom., producing nymphs or pupae; pupiparous; of or pertaining to the *Nymphipara* or *Papipara*.

nymphish (nimf'-ish), *a.* [(< *nymph* + -ish.) Relating to nymphs; nymph-like. [Rare.]

In this third song great threats bludge are,

And tending all to nymphish war.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, iii. Arg.

nymphitis (nimf'-itis), *n.* [(< NL. *nympha*, 2) + -itis.] In pathol., inflammation of the nymphs.

nymph-like (nimf'-lik), *a.* Characteristic of a nymph; resembling nymphs; as, "nymph-like step," *Milton*, *P. L.*, ix. 452.

nymphly (nimf'-li), *a.* [(< *nymph* + -ly.) Same as *nymph-like*.

nymphochrysalis (nimf'-kris'-s-lis), *n.* [NL., < *nympha*, nymph, < *chrysalis*, q. v.] The egg-like stage from which the nymph in certain scarids (*Trombidium*) is developed. *H. Henking*, 1862.

nympholepsy (nimf'-lō-lep-si), *n.* [(< Gr. νύμφη, a nymph, the state of one rapt or entranced, < νύμφη, rapt, inspired; see *nympholept*. Cf. *cat-alepsy*, *epilepsy*.) An ecstasy; a divine frenzy.

A young Aurora of the air,

The nympholepsy of some fond despair.

Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv. 115.

Writers who labor to disenthral us from the *nympholepsy* and illusions of the past.

New Princeton Rev., 11, 102.

nympholept (nim'fō-lept), *n.* [*< ML. nympholeptus* (Stephani Thesaurus), *< Gr. νυμφολεπτος*, seized by nymphs, i. e. the Muses or inspiring powers of nature, rapt, inspired, *< νύμφη*, a nymph, Muse, + *λεπτός*, verbal adj. of *λεπτός*, *√ ληψ*, take, seize. See *nympholepsy*.] One seized with ecstasy or frenzy; a person rapt or inspired. The explanation 'a person seized with madness on having seen a nymph' (see the quotation) is inaccurate.

Those that in Pagan days caught in forest a momentary glimpse of the nymphs and sylvan goddesses were struck with a hopeless passion; they were *nympholepts*; the affection, as well known as epilepsy, was called *nympholepsy*. *The Quinara*, Secret Societies, II.

The *nympholept* stands before his white ideal craving love; and it seems as if she will only grant pity and pardon. *Darden*, *The Manhattan*, III, 6.

Of her [Italy's] own past, imprisoned *nympholept*!

Mrs. Browning, *Casa Guidi Windows*, I.

nympholeptic (nim'fō-lep'tik), *a.* [*< nympholept + -ic*.] Of, belonging to, or possessed by *nympholepsy*; ecstatic; frenzied; transported.

Though my soul were *nympholeptic*,
As I heard that virgity.

Mrs. Browning, *Low Bower*, II, 42.

nymphomania (nim'fō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. νύμφη*, a nymph, a bride, + *μανία*, madness; see *mania*.] Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women.

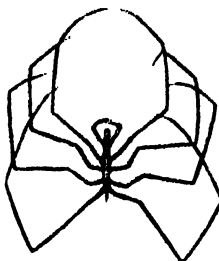
nymphomaniac (nim'fō-mā'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *nymphomania*.

II. *a.* A woman who is affected with *nymphomania*.

nymphomaniacal (nim'fō-mā'ni-ä-kal), *a.* [*< nymphomania + -ac + -al*.] Characterized by or suffering from *nymphomania*.

nymphomany (nim'fō-mā'ni), *n.* [*< NL. nymphomania*, *q. v.*] Same as *nymphomania*.

Nymphon (nim'fon), *n.* [*< Gr. νυμφών*, a bride-chamber, a temple of Bacchus, Demeter, or Persephone, *< νύμφη*, a bride, a nymph; see *nymph*.] The typical genus of the family *Nymphonidae*, having well-developed mandibles and five-jointed palpi. *N. gracilis* is a small European species, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long. *N. hamatum* is a larger sea-spider.



Sea spider (*Nymphon hamatum*).

Nymphonacea (nim'fō-nā'ä), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Nymphon + -acea*.] A name of the *Pygogonida*, derived from the genus *Nymphon*.

Nymphonidae (nim'fō-ni'dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Nymphon + -idae*.] A family of the order *Pygogonida* or *Podosomata*, represented by the genus *Nymphon*. They are spider-like animals, related to the *pygogonida*, and like them sluggishly crawl upon marine plants or other submerged objects. They have very long legs, chelate chelicerae, and palps having from five to nine joints.

nymphotomy (nim'fō'tō-mi), *n.* [*< NL. nymphotomē*, *< Gr. νύμφη*, the nymph, + *-τομή*, *< τέμνω*, *τεμνω*, cut.] In *surg.*, the excision of the nymphæ; the circumcision of the female.

nymyos, *a.* See *nimios*.

nynd (nynd), *adv.* A dialectal contraction of *nygh-hand*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI, 174.

Nyroca (ni-rō'kă), *n.* [*< NL. (Fleming, 1822), < Russ. нырокъ (nyrok)*, a goosander, merganser.]



White-eyed Pochard (*Nyroca nyroca*).

A genus of sea-ducks of the family *Anatidae* and the subfamily *Fuligulinae*. *N. ferruginea* or *N. leucophthalma*, formerly *Fuligula nyroca*, is the common white-eyed pochard of Europe.

nyrvylt, *n.* A Middle English form of *nurrell*.

nyst, *n.* Same as *nist*.

nysetot, *n.* A Middle English form of *nicety*.

Nysinae (nis-i'nē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Nyssa + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Lygaeidae* represented chiefly by the genus *Nyssus*. Also *Nysina*.

Nysius (nis-i'us), *n.* [*< NL. (Dallan, 1852), < Gr. Νύσιος*, equiv. to *Nysaeus*, of *Nysa*, *< Νίσα*, *Nysa*, the name of several places associated with *Bacchus* (Dionysus).] A genus of plant-bugs of



False Chinch Bug (*Nysius*), *a*, pupa; *b*, pupa; *c*, pupa; *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*, *aa*, *ab*, *ac*, *ad*, *ae*, *af*, *ag*, *ah*, *ai*, *aj*, *ak*, *al*, *am*, *an*, *ao*, *ap*, *aq*, *ar*, *as*, *at*, *au*, *av*, *aw*, *ax*, *ay*, *az*, *ba*, *bb*, *bc*, *bd*, *be*, *bf*, *bg*, *bh*, *bi*, *bj*, *bk*, *bl*, *bm*, *bn*, *bo*, *bp*, *bq*, *br*, *bs*, *bt*, *bu*, *bv*, *bw*, *bx*, *by*, *bz*, *ca*, *cb*, *cc*, *cd*, *ce*, *cf*, *cg*, *ch*, *ci*, *cj*, *ck*, *cl*, *cm*, *cn*, *co*, *cp*, *cq*, *cr*, *cs*, *ct*, *cu*, *cv*, *cw*, *cx*, *cy*, *cz*, *da*, *db*, *dc*, *dd*, *de*, *df*, *dg*, *dh*, *di*, *dj*, *dk*, *dl*, *dm*, *dn*, *do*, *dp*, *dq*, *dr*, *ds*, *dt*, *du*, *dv*, *dw*, *dx*, *dy*, *dz*, *ea*, *eb*, *ec*, *ed*, *ee*, *ef*, *eg*, *eh*, *ei*, *ej*, *ek*, *el*, *em*, *en*, *eo*, *ep*, *eq*, *er*, *es*, *et*, *eu*, *ev*, *ew*, *ex*, *ey*, *ez*, *fa*, *fb*, *fc*, *fd*, *fe*, *ff*, *fg*, *fh*, *fi*, *fj*, *fk*, *fl*, *fm*, *fn*, *fo*, *fp*, *fq*, *fr*, *fs*, *ft*, *fu*, *fv*, *fw*, *fx*, *fy*, *fz*, *ga*, *gb*, *gc*, *gd*, *ge*, *gf*, *gg*, *gh*, *gi*, *gj*, *gk*, *gl*, *gm*, *gn*, *go*, *gp*, *gq*, *gr*, *gs*, *gt*, *gu*, *gv*, *gw*, *gx*, *gy*, *gz*, *ha*, *hb*, *hc*, *hd*, *he*, *hf*, *hg*, *hh*, *hi*, *hj*, *hk*, *hl*, *hm*, *hn*, *ho*, *hp*, *hq*, *hr*, *hs*, *ht*, *hu*, *hv*, *hw*, *hx*, *hy*, *hz*, *ia*, *ib*, *ic*, *id*, *ie*, *if*, *ig*, *ih*, *ii*, *ij*, *ik*, *il*, *im*, *in*, *io*, *ip*, *iq*, *ir*, *is*, *it*, *iu*, *iv*, *iw*, *ix*, *iy*, *iz*, *ja*, *jb*, *jc*, *jd*, *je*, *jf*, *jj*, *jk*, *jl*, *jm*, *jn*, *jo*, *jp*, *jq*, *jr*, *js*, *jt*, *ju*, *jv*, *jw*, *jx*, *jy*, *jz*, *ka*, *kb*, *kc*, *kd*, *ke*, *kf*, *kg*, *kh*, *ki*, *kj*, *kl*, *km*, *kn*, *ko*, *kp*, *kq*, *kr*, *ks*, *kt*, *ku*, *kv*, *kw*, *kx*, *ky*, *kz*, *la*, *lb*, *lc*, *ld*, *le*, *lf*, *lg*, *lh*, *li*, *lj*, *lk*, *ll*, *lm*, *ln*, *lo*, *lp*, *lq*, *lr*, *ls*, *lt*, *lu*, *lv*, *lw*, *lx*, *ly*, *lz*, *ma*, *mb*, *mc*, *md*, *me*, *mf*, *mg*, *mh*, *mi*, *mj*, *mk*, *ml*, *mm*, *mn*, *mo*, *mp*, *mq*, *mr*, *ms*, *mt*, *mu*, *mv*, *mw*, *mx*, *my*, *mz*, *na*, *nb*, *nc*, *nd*, *ne*, *nf*, *ng*, *nh*, *ni*, *nj*, *nk*, *nl*, *nm*, *nn*, *no*, *np*, *nq*, *nr*, *ns*, *nt*, *nu*, *nv*, *nw*, *nx*, *ny*, *nz*, *oa*, *ob*, *oc*, *od*, *oe*, *of*, *og*, *oh*, *oi*, *oj*, *ok*, *ol*, *om*, *on*, *oo*, *op*, *oq*, *or*, *os*, *ot*, *ou*, *ov*, *ow*, *ox*, *oy*, *oz*, *pa*, *pb*, *pc*, *pd*, *pe*, *pf*, *pg*, *ph*, *pi*, *pj*, *pk*, *pl*, *pm*, *pn*, *po*, *pp*, *pq*, *pr*, *ps*, *pt*, *pu*, *pv*, *pw*, *px*, *py*, *pz*, *qa*, *qb*, *qc*, *qd*, *qe*, *qf*, *qg*, *qh*, *qi*, *qj*, *qk*, *ql*, *qm*, *qn*, *qo*, *qp*, *qq*, *qr*, *qs*, *qt*, *qu*, *qv*, *qw*, *qx*, *qy*, *qz*, *ra*, *rb*, *rc*, *rd*, *re*, *rf*, *rg*, *rh*, *ri*, *rj*, *rk*, *rl*, *rm*, *rn*, *ro*, *rp*, *rq*, *rr*, *rs*, *rt*, *ru*, *rv*, *rw*, *rx*, *ry*, *rz*, *sa*, *sb*, *sc*, *sd*, *se*, *sf*, *sg*, *sh*, *si*, *sj*, *sk*, *sl*, *sm*, *sn*, *so*, *sp*, *sq*, *sr*, *ss*, *st*, *su*, *sv*, *sw*, *sx*, *sy*, *sz*, *ta*, *tb*, *tc*, *td*, *te*, *tf*, *tg*, *th*, *ti*, *tj*, *tk*, *tl*, *tm*, *tn*, *to*, *tp*, *tq*, *tr*, *ts*, *tt*, *tu*, *tv*, *tw*, *tx*, *ty*, *tz*, *ua*, *ub*, *uc*, *ud*, *ue*, *uf*, *ug*, *uh*, *ui*, *uj*, *uk*, *ul*, *um*, *un*, *uo*, *up*, *uq*, *ur*, *us*, *ut*, *uu*, *uv*, *uw*, *ux*, *uy*, *uz*, *va*, *vb*, *vc*, *vd*, *ve*, *vf*, *vg*, *vh*, *vi*, *vj*, *vk*, *vl*, *vm*, *vn*, *vo*, *vp*, *vq*, *vr*, *vs*, *vt*, *vu*, *vv*, *vw*, *vx*, *vy*, *vz*, *wa*, *wb*, *wc*, *wd*, *we*, *wf*, *wg*, *wh*, *wi*, *wj*, *wk*, *wl*, *wm*, *wn*, *wo*, *wp*, *wq*, *wr*, *ws*, *wt*, *wu*, *wv*, *ww*, *wx*, *wy*, *wz*, *xa*, *xb*, *xc*, *xd*, *xe*, *xf*, *xg*, *xh*, *xi*, *xj*, *xk*, *xl*, *xm*, *xn*, *xo*, *xp*, *xq*, *xr*, *xs*, *xt*, *xu*, *xv*, *xw*, *xx*, *xy*, *xz*, *ya*, *yb*, *yc*, *yd*, *ye*, *yf*, *yg*, *yh*, *yi*, *yj*, *yk*, *yl*, *ym*, *yn*, *yo*, *yp*, *yq*, *yr*, *ys*, *yt*, *yu*, *yv*, *yw*, *yx*, *yy*, *yz*, *za*, *zb*, *zc*, *zd*, *ze*, *zf*, *zg*, *zh*, *zi*, *zj*, *zk*, *zl*, *zm*, *zn*, *zo*, *zp*, *zq*, *zr*, *zs*, *zt*, *zu*, *zv*, *zw*, *zx*, *zy*, *zz*.

the heteropterous family *Lygaeidae*, usually of small size and dull colors, having veins 3 and 4 of the membrane parallel to the base. It is a large and wide spread genus, represented in most parts of the world. There are 12 species in North America, of which *N. punctatus* or *destructor* is one of the most noxious, attacking a great variety of garden vegetables. This is commonly called *false chinch bug*, from its superficial resemblance to *Blattella leucophaea*, the true chinch bug.

Nyssa (nis'p), *n.* [*< NL. (Gronovius, 1737), < L. Nyssa* (*Nysa*) = *Gr. Νίσα*, the nurse or foster-mother of *Bacchus*; also the name of several towns.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees or

shrubs of the polypetalous order *Cornaceae*, the dogwood family, known by the imbricate petals and single or two-lobed style. There are 5 or



1, branch with fruit; 2, branch with male flowers; 3, a more flower.

6 species, of temperate and warmer North America and of Asia. They bear alternate undivided leaves, small flowers in heads or racemes, and small oblong drupes. See *Black-gum*, *quins*, 3, *Opechee lime* (under *lime*), *peppertree*, and *tupelo*.

Nyssan (nis'on), *n.* [*< NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. νύσσα*, *ppr. of νύσσα*, prick, spur, pierce.] The typical genus of *Nyssinae*. It is a widely distributed genus, of which 17 species have been described from the United States. They have the habit, anomalous among hymenoptera, of feigning death when disturbed.

nyssonian (ni-so'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Nyssinae*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nyssinae*.

Nyssonidae (ni-son'i-de), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Nyssan + -idae*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, founded by Leach in 1819 on the genus *Nyssan*. They have the abdomen ovoid-conic, widest at base and not petiolate; the head moderate in size; the antennae filiform; the mandibles not strongly notched at the outer base; the labrum short, scarcely or not exerted; and the marginal cell not appendiculate. This family is notable for the many instances of mimicry which its species afford. There are 7 genera and from 50 to 60 species in North America.

Nyssoninae (nis-ō-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Nyssan + -inae*.] The *Nyssonidae* as a subfamily of *Crabronidae*.

nyssonine (nis'ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nyssoninae*. Also *nyssonian*.

nystagmus (nis-tag'mus), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. νύσταγμος*, a nodding, sleep, *< νύσταξ*, nod, be sleepy, nap. Cf. *νύσταξ*, nod, *νύσταξ*, nod, = *L. nure* (in comp.), nod: see *nutant*.] In *med.*, involuntary lateral oscillatory (sometimes rotatory, rarely vertical) motion of the eyes.—**Miners' nystagmus**, *nystagmus* developed in miners, especially when they work in a dim light.





1. The fifteenth letter and fourth vowel in our alphabet. It followed *N* also in the Italian systems, but was separated from it in Greek and Phœnician by another character, which in the latter had the value of a sibilant, and in the former that of the compound *lv* (f). The *O*-character, accordingly, was the sixteenth in the Phœnician alphabet, and it represented there the 'ain, a very peculiar and to us unpronounceable guttural; the Greeks (as in the case of *E*: see that letter) arbitrarily changed its value to that of a vowel, corresponding in quality to our "long *o*". There is no traceable Egyptian prototype for the character, the comparison of older forms is therefore as follows:



It thus appears that the belief, not uncommonly held, that *O* represents, and is limited from, the rounded position of the lips in its utterance is a delusion. The historical value of the letter (as already noticed) is that of our *o*, in *note*, etc., whether of both long and short quantities, as in Latin and the earliest Greek, or of short only, as in Greek after the addition to that alphabet of a special sign for long *o* (namely *omega*, ω , ω). This vowel-sound, the name-sound of *o*, is found in English usage only with long quantity in accented syllables. There is no closely corresponding short vowel in standard English, but only in dialectal pronunciation, as in the New England utterance of certain words (much varying in number in different individuals); for example, *home*, *whole*, *none*. What we call "short *o*" (in *not*, *on*, etc.) is a sound of altogether different quality, very near to a true short *a* (that is, a short utterance corresponding to the *a* of *arm*, *father*), but verging slightly toward the "broad" *a* (that of *a* of *land*, *lord*). "Short *o*" has a marked tendency to take on a "broadened" sound, especially before *r*, and especially in America, hence the use, in the respellings of this work, of *o*, which varies in different mouths from the full sound of *a* to that of *e*. After these three values of the character, the next most common one is that of the *o*-sound, the original and proper sound of *u* (represented in this work by *u*), as in *move*, with the nearly corresponding short sound (marked \hat{o}) in a few words, as *well*, *woman*. All these *o*-sounds partake of what is usually called a "labial" or "rounded" character: that is to say, there is involved in the utterance a rounding and closing movement of the lips (and, it is held, of the whole mouth-cavity), in different degrees, — least of all in *e*, more and more in *o*, \hat{o} , \hat{u} ; in the last, carried to its extreme, no closer rounding and approximation being possible. The labial action helps to give the vowel-sounds in question their fully distinctive character; but it can be more or less alighted without leaving them unrecognizable, and, in the generally indifferent habit of English pronunciation, is in a degree neglected, even in accented syllables, and yet more in unaccented. Our "long *o*" should be added, regularly ends with a vanishing sound of *u* (*o*), as our *u* with one of *o*. *O* also has in many words the value of the "neutral" vowels of *but*, *hurt*; for example, in *son*, *come*, *love*, *work*. *O* is further a member of several very common and important digraphs: thus, *oo*, the most marked representative of the *o*-sound (in *moon*, *road*, etc.); *ou* (in certain situations *ow*), oftenest representing a real diphthong (in *out*, *sound*, *now*, etc.), but also a variety of other sounds (as in *through*, *could*, *ought*, *rough*); *oi* (in certain situations *oy*), standing for a real diphthongal sound of which the first element is the "broad" *o*- or *u*-sound (for example, *point*, *boy*), *oa* (*load*, etc.), having the "long" *o*-sound; others, *oo* (variously pronounced, as in *people*, *yeoman*, *jeopardy*, etc., in *o*, *does*, etc.), are comparatively rare.

The poet, little urged,
But with some prelude of disparagement,
Read, mouthing out his hollow *o*s and *ae*s,
Deep-chested music.

Tennyson, The Epic (Morte d'Arthur).

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 11.—3. As a symbol: (a) In medieval musical notation, the sign of the tempus perfectum—that is, of triple rhythm. See *mensurable music*, under *mensurable*. (b) In modern musical notation, a null (which see). (c) In chem., the symbol of oxygen. (d) In logic, the symbol of the particular negative proposition. See *A*, 2 (b).—4. An abbreviation: (a) Of *old*: as, in O. H. G., Old High German; O. T., Old Testament. (b) Of the Middle Latin *o*ctavius, a pint. (c) [I. c.] In a ship's log-book, of *overcast*.—5. Pl. *ox*, *om* ($\frac{1}{2}$). Anything circular or approximately so, as resembling the shape of the letter *o*, as a spangula, the circle of a theater, the earth, etc.

May we cram
Within this wooden *O* (the theater) the very casques
That did affright the air at Agincourt?
Shak., Hen. V., Prolog.
Fair Helens, who more engirdle the night
Than all yon fiery *o*s and eyes of light.
Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 188.

The colours that show best by candle light are white, carnation, and a kind of sea water green; and *oe*s or spangs, as they are no great cost, so they are of most glory.
Bacon, Masques and Triumphs.

Their mantles were of several-coloured silks . . . embroidered with *O*'s.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

6f. An arithmetical cipher; zero: so called from its form.

Now thou art an *O* without a figure. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 4. 212.
Round *o*, a zero: used to indicate the absence of runs in base-ball, cricket, etc.

O², oh (\hat{o}), *interj.* [*ME. o*, *AS. ed* = *D. G. Sw. Dan. o* = *F. Sp. Pg. It. o* = *Ir. och* = *L. o* = *Gr. ô, ô, a*, a common *interj.*, of spontaneous origin. Cf. equiv. *Ar. Hind. gô*; and see *oh*, *aw²*, *ch*, *ow*, etc.] There is no difference between *O* and *oh* except that of present spelling, *oh* being common in ordinary prose, and the capital *O* being rather preferred (probably for its round and more impressive look) in verse, and in the solemn style, as in earnest address or appeal. A common interjection expressing surprise, pain, gladness, appeal, entreaty, invocation, lament, etc., according to the manner of utterance and the circumstances of the case.

Philistides is dead. *O* luckless age!
O widow world! *O* brookers and fountain-cloves!
L. Bryskett, Pastoral Eclogue.

O honest! **Och** honest! An interjection of lamentation. [*Irish and Scotch.*]

"Och, alas!" said that lady,
"This water's wondrous deep."

Drowned Lovers (Child's Ballad), II. 170.

At the loss of a dear friend they will cry out, roar, and tear their hair, lamenting some months after, howling "*O* Home."
Barton, Anat. of Mel., p. 300.

O², oh (\hat{o}), *n.* [*O², oh*, *interj.*] 1. An exclamation of lamentation.

Why should you fall into so deep an *O*?
Shak., R. and J., III. 3. 90.

With *U*: like clamour, and confused *O*,
To the dread shock the desperate armies go.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, II. 35.

2f. Same as *ho*¹.—The *O*'s of Advent, the Advent Antiphons, sung in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches on the days next preceding Christmas, beginning with December 16th, as noted in the Book of Common Prayer. They are named from the initial *O* with which they all begin. Each contains a separate invocation: as, *O* Sapientia (that is, *O* Wisdom), *O* Adonai (Lord), *O* Root of David, etc.—The *O*'s of St. Bridget, or the Fifteen *O*'s, fifteen meditations on the Passion of Christ, composed by St. Bridget. Each begins with *O* Jesus or a similar invocation. They were included in several of the primers issued in England shortly before the Reformation. See *primer*².

O³ (o), *prep.* [Also *a* (see *a³*); abbr. of *of*: see *on*.] An abbreviated form of *on*. Commonly written *o*.

Still you keep *o* the windy side of the law.
Shak., T. N., III. 4. 181.

O⁴, a. [*ME. o*, *var. of a*, for earlier *on*, *oun*, *an*, *AS. an*, *on*; see *a²*, *an¹*, *one*.] 1. Same as *one*.

All here comes were glad of hire gods speche,
& selden at a sent with one assent! "wat so tide wold after,
Thei wold maid in here migt meynene hire wille."
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3017.

The kynges ban and the kynges bishops com to hym, and
seide so to hym of a thinge and othe that thei hym asped.
Merton (E. E. T. S.), III. 498.

But faithful fader, & our fre kyng!
I sake of you *O* thing! Iat angere you night.
Instruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 2250.

2. Same as *a²*, the indefinite article.
There where the blessed Virgynne saynte Kateryne was
buried; that is to understonde, in a Contree, or in a Place
berygne o Name. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 82.

O⁵ (o), *prep.* [Also *a* (see *a⁴*); abbr. of *of*: see *of*.] An abbreviated form of *of*, now commonly written *o*. It is very common in colloquial speech, but is usually written and printed in the full form *of*. 11

is the established form of *of* in the phrase *o'clock*. See *clock*.

Some god *o* the island. *Shak.*, Tempest, I. 2. 380.

O⁶, O'. [*Ir. o*, *Old. u*, descendant, = *Gael. ogha*, > *Sc. oc*, a grandson: see *o²*.] A prefix common in Irish surnames, equivalent to *Mac*, in Gaelic and Irish surnames (see *Mac*), meaning 'son,' as in (*Phrien*, *O'Connor*, *O'Donnell*, *O'Sullivan*, son of Brien, Connor, Donnell, etc.

O-. [*Nl.* etc. *o-*, < *Gr. o-*, being the stem-vowel, original, conformed, or supplied as a connective, of the first element in the compound; = *L. i-*; see *i²*.] The usual "connecting vowel," properly the stem-vowel of the first element, of compound words taken or formed from the Greek, as in *acr-o-lith*, *chryso-p-prase*, *mono-o-tone*, *prot-o-martyr*, etc. This vowel *o* is often accented, becoming then, as in *o-logy*, *o-graphy*, etc., an apparent part of the second element. (See *ology*.) No in *-ad*, properly *-oid*, it has become apparently a part of the suffix. See *i* 2.

oadt, *n.* A corrupt form of *road*.

No difference between *oad* and *frankincense*.

R. Jonson, Proetaster, II. 1.

oadal (*o'-u-dal*), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A tree, *Stereodia villosa*, abundant in India, whose bark is made into good rope, and whose bark, after soaking, can be slipped from the log without splitting, and sewed up to form bags.

oaf (*of*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *oupha*, **ouphre*, *ouff*, an elf, < *lecl. afre*, an elf, = *AS. alf*, elf; see *elf*.] 1. In popular superstition, a changeling; a foolish or otherwise defective child left by fairies in the place of another carried off by them.

The fairy left this *oaf*,
And took away the other.
Drayton, Nymphidia, I. 79.

2. A dolt; an idiot; a blockhead; a simpleton.

The fear of breeding fools
And *oafs*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, I. 4.

With Nature's *Oafs* 'tis quite a different Case,
For Fortune favours all her Idiot-Race.
Conyers, Way of the World, Prolog.

You grant Ill fashioned *oaf*, with scarce sense enough to keep your mouth shut!

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, IV.

oafish (*o'-fish*), *a.* [*oaf* + *-ish*]. Cf. *elfish*.] Like an oaf; stupid; dull; doltish. [*Rare.*]

oafishness (*o'-fish-ness*), *n.* The state or quality of being oafish; stupidity; dullness; folly. [*Rare.*]

oak (*ök*), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ake*, < *ME. oke*, *ok*, earlier *ake*, *ak* (> *Sc. atk*), < *AS. æ* = *OFries. ek* = *MD. eke*, *D. ek* = *MLat. ike*, *IA. eke* = *OHG. eh*, *cich*, *MHG. eich*, *ciche*, *O. eiche* = *Lecl. ek* = *Norw. ek* = *Sw. ek* = *Dan. eg* (= *Goth. *aiks*, not recorded), an oak; in mod. *Lecl.* in the general sense 'tree' (cf. *Gr. dpru*, a tree, the oak;



White Oak (*Quercus alba*).
1, branch with acorns; 2, branch with male catkins; 3, a male flower.

see *dryad*). The Lith. *auzolas*, Lett. *oaks*, oak, are prob. not related to the Teut. name. For the confusion of *oak* with *oak*, see *oak*. *Oak* (ME. *oke*) occurs in the surname *Nokes* and *Knocks*.] 1. A tree or shrub of the genus *Quercus*, a large and widely dispersed group, chiefly of forest-trees. In its nobler representatives the oak as "the monarch of the forest" has always been impressive, and it has lately held an important place in religious and civil ceremonies. Oak chaplets were a reward of civic merit among the Romans; the Druids venerated the oak as well as the mistletoe which grows upon it. The timber of many species is of great economic value, and the bark of several is used for tanning and dyeing and in medicine. (See *oak bark* and *quercetron*.) One species furnishes cork (see *cork*). The fruit-cups of some are used in tanning (see *oak*). (See also *oak*, *oak*, and *oak*.) The oak of English history and literature is chiefly the British oak *Quercus robur*, having two varieties, *pedunculata* and *astifolia*, often regarded as species. The species is distributed throughout a great part of Europe and in western Asia. It attains great age, with an extreme height of 120 feet. For ship-building its timber is considered invaluable, having the requisite toughness and most other qualities without extreme weight, and until recently it was the prevailing material of British shipping. It is also used for construction, cabinet-work, etc. Its bark is

same as *quercetron* oak. — *Evergreen oak*, when used specifically, same as *holm-oak*. — *Forest oak*. See *Casuarina*. — *Gall-oak*. See *gall*. — *Gospel oak*, holy oak, individual oaks here and there in England under which religious services were held, and which became resting-stations in the old ceremony of beating the parish bounds.

*Dearest, hory me
Under that holy oak or Gospel Tree;
Where, though thou see'st not, thou mayst think upon
Me, when thou yearly go'st to Procession.* Herrick.

Green oak, a condition of oak wood caused by its being impregnated with the spore of *Peziza erythrina*. — *Heart of oak*. See *heart*. — *Indian oak*. See *oak*. — *Iron-oak*, the Turkey oak, or post-oak. — *Italian oak*, *Quercus Ilex* of southern Europe and western Asia, supposed to be the *oceanus* of Virgil. Erroneously called *Italian beech*. — *Jerusalem oak*, oak of Jerusalem, the herb *Cheopodium* *hedyotis*, so called from the form of its leaves. Also called *feather-garment*. See *Cheopodium* and *ambrum*.

Laurel-oak. (a) *Quercus laurifolia*, an unimportant species of the southeastern United States. (b) Same as *shingle-oak*. — *Live oak*, *Quercus laevis*, an apparent hybrid between *Q. tinctoria* and *Q. virginica*. — *Live oak*. See *live oak*. — *Man in the oak*. See *man*. — *Maul-oak*. See *live oak*. — *Mossy-cup oak*. (a) The bur-oak, sometimes distinguished as *white mossy cup*. (b) The Turkey oak. — *New Zealand oak*. See *Knights*. — *Nut-gall oak*. See *gall*. — *Oaks of Bashan*, oaks apparently of several species — the *Valonia* oak, the *holm oak*, and others. — *Overcup-oak*. See *def. 1*, and *post oak*. — *Peach-oak*. See *chestnut-oak*, above, and *willow-oak*. — *Quebec oak*. See *def. 1*. — *Royal oak*, an oak-tree formerly standing at Boscobel (border of Shropshire and Staffordshire, England), in which Charles II. took refuge for a day soon after his defeat at Worcester, on September 3d, 1651. — *Scarlet oak*, a North American oak, *Quercus coccinea*; so named from the color of its leaves in autumn. — *Silky or silk-bark oak*. See *Gravel*. — *Tan-bark oak*. See *chestnut oak*, above. — *The Oaks stakes*, a race run at Epsom in Surrey, England, two days after the Derby. These races were originated by the twelfth Earl of Derby in 1779, and received their name from Lambert's Oaks in the parish of Woodmansterne, near Epsom. — *To sport one's oak*, to *live* university slang, to be "not at home" to visitors, this being nothing by closing the outer oak door of one's rooms. — *Turkey oak*, *Quercus Cerris*, the mossy-cup oak of southern Europe. Its wood is prized by wheelwrights, cabinet makers, etc., and is also useful for building. The American Turkey oak is *Q. Calceolaria* of the southeastern United States. Its wood is useful chiefly for fuel. — *Valencia oak*, the Spanish oak, is also sometimes locally called *Turkey oak*. — *Valparaiso oak*. See *live oak*. — *Weeping oak*. See *white oak*, below. — *White oak*, *Quercus alba* (see *def. 1*) and four species of Pacific North America, namely, *Q. laevis*, the weeping oak; *Q. tinctoria*, its wood the best substitute in that region for eastern white oak; *Q. oblongifolia*; and *Q. grisea*. The mountain white oak, or blue oak, is the Californian *Q. Douglasii*. The swamp white oak is *Q. bicolor* of eastern North America. Its wood is used for the same purposes as that of *Q. alba*. The water white oak is the same as the swamp post oak. See *post oak*. — *Yellow-bark oak*. See *chestnut oak*, above. — *Yellow oak*. See *chestnut oak*, above, and *quercetron*. (See also *live oak*, *jack-oak*, *holme-oak*.)

Oak-apple (ôk'ap'pl), n. An oak-gall. See *gall*. — *Oak-apple day*, in England, the 28th of May, on which day boys wear oak-apples in their hats in commemoration of King Charles's adventure in the oak-tree. (See *royal oak*, under *oak*.) The apple and a leaf of two are sometimes gilded and exhibited for a week or more on the chimney-piece or in the window. This rustic commemoration is, however, falling into disuse. — *Hallied*.

Oak-bark (ôk'bark), n. The bark of some species of oak, used in tanning, and to some extent in dyeing and in medicine. The white oak, *Quercus alba*, is the official species in the United States. See *oak*, 1, *chestnut oak* (under *oak*), and *quercetron*.

Oak-barron (ôk'bar'on), n. See *opening*, 5.

Oak-beauty (ôk'büt'i), n. A handsome geometrid moth, *Biston* or *Amphidasis prodromaria*, whose larva feeds on the oak.

Oak-beetle (ôk'bēt'l), n. A scorpion beetle of the family *Eucinetidae*. — *Adams*.

Oakboy (ôk'boy), n. One of a body of insurgents in the north of Ireland in the year 1763. They are said to have risen in resistance to an act which required householders to give personal labor on the roads. Another of their grievances was the resumption by some of the clergy of a stricter exaction of tithes. The movement was soon repressed. The oakboys received their name from oak-sprays which they wore in their hats.

Oak-chestnut (ôk'ches'nüt), n. A shrub or tree of the genus *Castanopsis*.

Oaken (ôk'ən), n. [ME. *oken*, < AS. *acen* (= OE. *eken*, *eken* = D. *eiken* = MLG. *eken*, *ekensch* = OHG. *ekhin*, MHG. *ekhin*, *ekhen*, G. *eichen* = Icel. *ekinn*), of oak, < *ôk*, oak: see *oak*.] Made of oak: consisting of oak-trees, or of branches, leaves, or wood, etc., of the oak: as, an oaken plank or bench.

*Lady Marjorie is condemned to die
To be burnt in a fire of oaken wood!*
Lady Marjorie (Child's Ballads, II. 340).

No nation hath equal England for oaken timber where-with to build ships.
Beacon, Advice to Villiers.

Clad in white velvet all their troops they led,
With each an oaken chaplet on his head.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 233.

When oaken wounds with buds are pink.
Lowell, The Nest.

Oakenpin (ôk'n-pin), n. An apple so called from its hardness. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Oakert, n. An obsolete spelling of *oaker*.

oak-feeding (ôk'fē'ding), n. Feeding on oak-leaves; *quercivorous*: specifically said of certain silkworms, larvae of the moths *Antheraea yamamai* of Japan and *H. pernyi* of China, which produce an inferior kind of silk.

oak-fern (ôk'fērn), n. The fern *Polypodium Phegopteris*.

oak-fog (ôk'fōg), n. A gall produced on twigs of white oak in the United States by *Cynips forticornis*: so called from its resemblance to a fog.

oak-frog (ôk'fōg), n. A North American toad, *Bufo quercus*: so called because it frequents oak-openings.

oak-gall (ôk'gāl), n. An oak-apple or oak-wart. See *gall*.

oak-hooktip (ôk'huk'tip), n. A British moth, *Platypteryx hamula*.

oak-lappet (ôk'lap'et), n. A British moth, *Gastropacha quercifolia*.

oak-leather (ôk'lev'ēr), n. A kind of fungus-mycelium found in old oaks running down the fissures, and when removed not unlike white kid-leather. It is very common in America, where it is sometimes used in making plasters.

oaking (ôk'ing), n. [*oak* + *-ing*.] A young or small oak.

There was lately an avenue of four leagues in length, and fifty paces in breadth, planted with young oaklings.
Kedyn, Sylva, l. ix. § 3.

oak-lungs (ôk'lungz), n. A species of lichen, *Sticta pulmonacea*: lungwort.

oak-opening (ôk'öp'ning), n. See *opening*, 5.

oak-paper (ôk'pā'pēr), n. Paper, as for wall-hangings, printed in imitation of the veinings of oak.

oak-pest (ôk'pest), n. An insect especially injurious to the oak; specifically, in the United States, *Phylloxera rileyi*, the only member of the genus which infests the oak. It produces a scoured appearance of the leaves, and hibernates on the twigs.

oak-plum (ôk'plum), n. A gall produced on the acorns of the black and red oaks in the United States by *Cynips quercus-prunus*: so called from its resemblance to a plum.

oak-potato (ôk'pō'tā'tō), n. A gall produced on the twigs of white oaks in the United States by *Cynips quercus-batatus*: so called from its resemblance to a potato.

oak-spangle (ôk'spang'gl), n. A flattened pilose gall occurring singly on the lower side of oak-leaves. That found in England is produced by *Cynips longipennis*, a small hymenopter.

oak-tangle (ôk'tang'gl), n. A thicket of oak-shrubs or -trees.

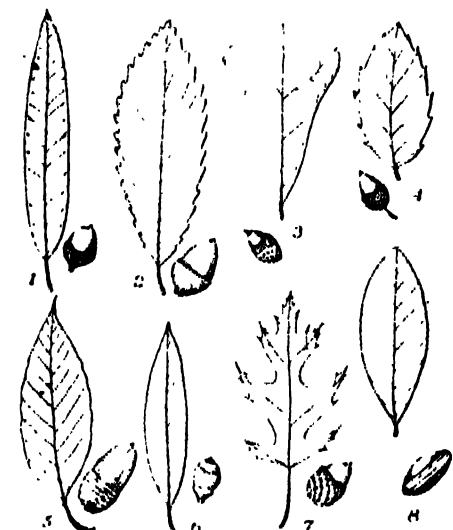
They come from the oak-tangles of the envolving hills.
The Century, XXXVII. 415.

oak-tanned (ôk'tand), n. Tanned with a solution the principal ingredient of which is oak-bark.

oak-tree (ôk'trē), n. [*ME. oketre*, < AS. *œtrōw* (= Dan. *egetra*), < *ôk*, oak, + *trōw*, tree.] The oak.

oakum (ôk'um), n. [Formerly also *oecam*, *oekum*, and more prop. *oecum*, *oekum*; < ME. *oecumbe*, < AS. *æcumba*, *æcumba*, *æcumba*, also *cumba*, tow, oakum (= OHG. *æcumbi*, MHG. *ækambe*, *ækump*, in comp. *hanef-ækambe*, hemp-oakum, the refuse of hemp when huddled), lit. 'that which is combed out,' < *æcumban*, comb out, *ôk*, out, + *cumban*, comb: see *a-l*, and *comb*, *komb*. The AS. prefix *æ-*, unaccented in verbs, takes the accent in nouns (cf. *artist*), and has in this case changed to *E. oa* (ô).] 1. The coarse part separated from flax or hemp in hackling; tow. — 2. Junk or old ropes untwisted, and picked into loose fibers resembling tow: used for caulking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, etc. That made from untwisted ropes is called *white oakum*.

For this Rat (which is as big as an Estridge egg) hath two sorts of baskets, as our Walnut, whereof the uppermost is hairy (like hemp), of which they make Coats and Cordage, of the other shell they make drinking-cups.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 308.



Leaves and Acorns of different species of Oak.

1, *Willow oak* of North America (*Quercus nebulosa*); 2, *chestnut oak* of North America (*Q. Prinos*); 3, *Live oak* of North America (*Q. laevis*); 4, *Q. Ilex*, of Europe; 5, *Q. acuta*, of Japan; 6, *Q. lanceolata*, of the Malay peninsula; 7, *Scarlet oak* of North America (*Q. coccinea*); 8, *Q. tinctoria*, of the Malay peninsula.

a tanning substance of great importance. In the eastern half of North America the white oak, *Q. alba*, in England sometimes called *Quebec oak*, occupies a somewhat similar but less commanding position. It rises from 70 to 110 feet, and yields a hard, tough, and durable wood, used, though not equal to the English oak, in ship-building, construction of all sorts, the manufacture of carriages and implements, cabinet-making, etc. The bur, overcup, or mossy-cup oak, *Q. mucronata*, is a tree of similar range, equal size, and even superior wood, which is not always distinguished from that of the white oak.

2. One of various other trees or plants in some respects resembling the oak. — 3. The wood of an oak-tree. — 4. One of certain moths: as, the scalloped oak. [British collectors' name.] — 5. The club at cards. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Abraham's oak, a famous and venerable tree at Maunre in Palestine, on the traditional site of the tree under which the patriarch is supposed to have pitched his tent. — *African oak*, a valuable wood for some ship-building purposes, obtained from *Albizia africana*. Also called *African oak*. — *Barren oak*, the black oak, *Quercus nigra*, so called from growing in sandy barrens. — *Bartram's oak*, a rare and local tree of the United States, *Quercus heterophylla*, sometimes regarded as a hybrid. — *Basket-oak*, *Quercus Michauxii*, the common white oak of the Gulf States: useful for implements, coopers, construction, etc., and especially suited to basket-making. — *Bear-oak*. See *oak*.

Belote oak, a rather small evergreen species, *Quercus Ballota*, of the Mediterranean region, whose acorns, raw or boiled, furnish an important food. Also *ballote*. — *Bitter oak*, the Turkey oak. — *Black oak*. (a) The quercetron oak. (b) The red oak. (c) *Quercus Emoryi* of Texas. — *Blue oak*. Same as *mountain white oak*.

Botany Bay oak, any tree of the genus *Casuarina* (which see). See also *beefwood*. — *British oak*, English oak. See *def. 1*. — *Bur-oak*. See *def. 1*. — *Charter oak*, an oak tree in Hartford, Connecticut, in which, according to tradition, was concealed in 1687 the colonial charter which had been demanded by the royal governor Andrew.

The tree was blown down in 1864. — *Chestnut-oak*, one of several American species with leaves like the chestnut: namely, *Quercus prinus*, rock chestnut-oak, with timber useful for fencing, railroad-ties, etc., and bark excellent for tanning; *Q. prinoides* also called *yellow oak* and *chinquapin oak* with wood like the last, and small edible acorns, and *Q. densata*, tanbark- or peach-oak, its wood largely used for fuel, its bark the best on the Pacific coast for tanning. — *Chinquapin-oak*. See *chestnut oak*. — *Cork-oak*. Same as *cork-tree*. — *Cow-oak*. Same as *beefwood*.

Dominica oak. See *flex*. — *Duck-oak*. See *water-oak*. — *Durmast oak*. See *durmast*. — *Dyers' oak*.

All would sink
But for the oars caulked in every chink.
John Taylor, Works (1830), III. 68.

oak-wart (ôk' wârt), *n.* An oak-gall. *Browning.*
oak-web (ôk' wêb), *n.* The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*. Also called *oob*. [Prov. Eng.]
oaky (ô'ki), *a.* [**< oak + -y.**] Resembling oak; hard; firm; strong.

The oaky, rocky, stony hearts of men.
By Hall, Estate of a Christian.

oander, oandurth (ôn'dôr, ôn'dêrth), *n.* Dialectal forms of *oander*.

oar (ôr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ore*; **< ME. ore**, earlier *are*, **< AS. âr** = Icel. *âr* = Sw. *âr*, *dra* = Dan. *aare*, an oar; prob. akin to Gr. *ἐπέρων* = L. *remus*, an oar, Gr. *ἐπέρων*, an oarsman. *rower*, later (in pl.) also *oars*, *ἐπέρων*, row, Lith. *irklas*, an oar, *irsi*, row, Skt. *aritra*, a paddle, rudder; referred, with the verb *row* (AS. *rôwan*, etc.) and its deriv. *rudder*, to *ar*, drive, row, prob. same as *ar*, raise, move, go; see *row*, *rudder*.] 1. A long wooden implement used for propelling a boat, barge, or galley. It consists of two parts—a flat feather-shaped or spoon-shaped part called the *blade*, which is dipped into the water in rowing, and a rounded part called the *loom*, ending in a piece of less diameter than the rest, called the *handle*. The oar rests in a hole or indentation in the gunwale, called the *rowlock* or *oar-lock*, or between two pins called *thole-pins*, or in a metal rest or socket. The action of an oar in moving a boat is that of a lever, the rower's hand being the power and the water the fulcrum. Oars are frequently used for steering, as in whale-boats.

Inasmuch as we hadde none other remedy but strake downe our boote and mannyd her with oars, wherewithall.
Sir R. Gupford, Flykymage, p. 68.

This 'tis, sir, to teach you to be too busy,
To covet all the gains, and all the rumours,
To have a stirring ear in all men's actions.
Pletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 3.

2. In *brewing*, a blade or paddle with which the mash is stirred. *E. H. Knight*.—3. In *zool.*, an oar-like appendage of an animal used for swimming, as the leg or antenna of an insect or crustacean, one of the parapodia of annelids, etc.—4. One who uses an oar; an oarsman; also, a waterman. [Colloq.]

Tarton, being one Sunday at court all day, caused a pair of oars to tend him, who at night called on him to be gone. Tarton, being a carousing drunk so long to the watermen that one of them was humpish, and so include were all three for the most part.

Tarton's Jests (1611). (Halliwell)

Dorsal oars, in *zool.* see *def. 3*, and *notopodium*.—**Muffled oars**. See *muffled*. **Oars** the order to lay on oars. To back the oars, bend to the oars, boat the oars. See the verb. To lie on one's oars, to suspend rowing, but without shipping the oars—hence, figuratively, to cease from work—rest, take things easy. To peak the oars, to raise the blades out of the water and—use them at a common angle with the surface of the water—by placing the inner end of each oar under the bar on the opposite side of the boat. To put one's oar in, or to put in one's oar, to interfere unexpectedly or officiously; intermeddle in the business or concerns of others. To ship the oars, to place them in the rowlocks. To take the laboring oar. See *laborer*. To toss the oars, to throw up the blades of the oars and hold them perpendicularly, the handles resting on the bottom of the boat: a salute. To trail the oars, to throw the oars out of the rowlocks, and permit them to hang outside the boat by the trailing-lines. To unship the oars, to take the oars out of the rowlocks. **Ventral oars**, in *zool.* See *def. 3*, and *notopodium*. (See also *bow-oar*, *stroke oar*.)

oar (ôr), *v.* [**< oar**, *n.*] **I. intrans.** To use an oar or oars; row.

Once more undaunted on the ruin rode,
And oar'd with labouring arms along the flood.
Broomie, in Pope's *Odyssey*, xii. 326.

II. trans. 1. To propel by or as by rowing.

His bold head
Bove the contentious waves he kept, and oar'd
Himself with his good arms in lusty stroke.
To the shore. *Shak*, *Tempest*, II. 1. 118.

Some to a low song oar'd a shallop by,
Or under arches of the marble bridge
Hung, shadow'd from the heat.
Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

2. To traverse by or as by means of oars.

Forsook the Orc and oar'd with nervous limbs
The billow brine.
Hook, tr. of *Arlecino's Orlando Furioso*, xl.

3. To move or use as an oar.

And Naiads oar'd
A glimmering shoulder under gloom
Of cavern pillars.
Tennyson, To E. L. on his *Travels in Greece*.

oar (ôr), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ore*.

oared (ôrd), *a.* [**< oar** + *-ed*.] 1. Furnished with oars; used in composition: as, a four-oared boat.—2. In *zool.*: (a) Oar-footed: as, the oared shrew, *Sorex remifer*, a common aquatic shrew of Europe. (b) Specifically, oar-footed: as, the oar-footed, *Steganopoda*. (c) Tetrapalmate or steganopodous, as a bird's foot.

oar-fish (ôr'fîsh), *n.* A trachipteroid or tennicotomous fish, *Regalecus glesne*, of the family *Regalecidae*, a kind of ribbon-fish. It attains a length of from 12 to more than 20 feet.

oar-footed (ôr'fû'ted), *a.* Having feet like oars; oar-footed: said of some crustaceans.

oar (ôr), *n.* Plural of *oarum*.

oariocoele (ô-â-ri-ô-sêl), *n.* [**< NL. ovarium + Gr. kôlê**, tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the ovary.

oaritis (ô-â-ri'tis), *n.* [**< NL. < ovarium + -itis.**] In *pathol.*, ovaritis.

ovarium (ô-â-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ovaria* (-â). [**< Gr. ôvov**, a little egg (taken in sense of the diff. but related NL. *ovarium*, ovary), dim. of ôvov = L. *ovum*, an egg.] An ovary or ovarium.

oarlaps (ôr'laps), *n.* See the quotation.

One parent rabbit, or even both, are oarlaps that is, have their ears sticking out at right angles.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, iv.

oarless (ôr'les), *a.* [**< oar** + *-less*.] Not supplied with oars; destitute or deprived of oars.

A broken torch, an oarless boat.
Byron, *Bride of Abydos*, II. 24.

oar-lock (ôr'lok), *n.* A rowlock.

oar-propeller (ôr'prô-pel'ér), *n.* A device to imitate by machinery the action of sculling.

oarsman (ôr'sman), *n.*; pl. *oarsmen* (-men). [**< oar's**, poss. of *oar*, + *man*.] One who rows with an oar; a boatman; especially, one who rows for exercise or sport.

oarsmanship (ôr'sman-ship), *n.* [**< oarsman + -ship**.] The art of rowing; skill as an oarsman.

oar-swivel (ôr'swiv'el), *n.* A kind of rowlock, consisting of a pivoted socket for the shaft of an oar on the gunwale of a boat.

oary (ôr'î), *a.* [**< oar** + *-y*.] Having the form or serving the purpose of an oar. [Rare.]

The swan with arched neck,
Between her white wings mantling proudly, rows
Her state with oary feet.
Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 440.

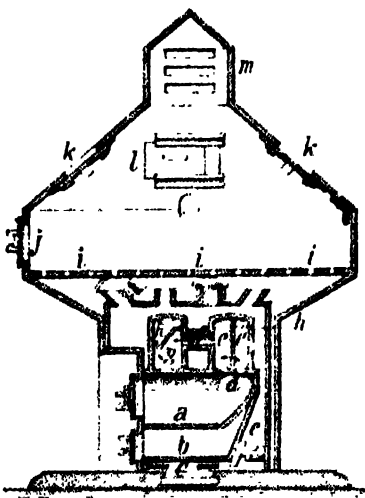
oasal (ô-â'sal), *a.* [**< oasis + -al**.] Of or pertaining to an oasis or to oases; found in oases: as, *oasal flora*.

oaser, oasiet. Obsolete forms of *oaze*, *oazy*.

oasis (ô-â'sis), *n.*; pl. *oases* (ô-sêz). [**= F. oasis = Sp. oasis = Pg. oasis** (preserving the L. form); F. also *oase* = It. *oasi* = D. G. Dan. *oase* = Sw. *oas* = Russ. *oasis*, *oasis*; **< L. Oasis** (L. in deriv. *oasis*), a place in the west of Egypt to which criminals were banished by the emperors, **< Gr. oasîs** (Herodotus: *oasîs* (Strabo) (this second form appar. simulating Gr. *oasîs*, dry, wither, = L. *urere*, burn), also *oasîs*, and (the city) *oasîs*, a fertile spot in the Libyan desert; of Egypt. origin; cf. Coptic *uash* (> Ar. *wah*), a dwelling-place, an oasis, *oash*, dwell.] Originally, a fertile spot in the Libyan desert where there is a spring or well and more or less vegetation; now, any fertile tract in the midst of a waste: often used figuratively.

Ome my pleasant ramble by the lake,
My sweet, wild, fresh three quarters of a year,
My one Oasis in the dust and drought
Of city life!
Tennyson, *Edwin Morris*.

Fountains are never so fresh and vegetation never so glorious as when you stumble upon some oasis after wandering over an arid wilderness.
Edinburgh Rev.



a, grain; b, sub-plant; c, passage for air which rises around the furrow and radiates and passes through the perforated drying-draw; d, smoke-exhausting; e, e, radiator; f, smoke-passage; g, up-lake; h, a, outlets for smoke; j, a, i, entrance to, and exit from drying-draw; m, cupola perforated for escape of air and moisture. (The hops to be dried are spread on the floor.)

oast (ôst), *n.* [**< ME. oost, oot**, **< AS. oost** (= OD. *oet*, *ost*, D. *oest*), a kiln, drying-house; akin to *oat*, a funeral pile, L. *oedus*, house (hearth), Gr. *oibx*, burning, heat, *oibx*, ether, etc.: see *edify*, *ether*, etc.] A kiln to dry hops or malt. See *out* in preceding column.

oast-house (ôst' hûs), *n.* 1. A building for oasts or hop-kilns.

The hops are measured off, and taken to oast-houses to be a day, according to the construction and capacity of the oasts.
J. C. Morton, Cyc. of Agriculture.

2. A drying-house or a building in which something, as tobacco, is dried and cured.

And it ought to touch the heart of the most callous of conservative agriculturists to spend twenty minutes of fingering and sampling in the aromatic warmth of a well-arranged tobacco oast-house, where the luxuriant crop hangs in long vistas of tawny-coloured tassels, each tasselled "hand" composed of the wide fronds in their unbroken integrity, strung on a lath and hung points downwards!
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 372.

oat (ôt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ote*, *ater*, dial. (Sc.) *oite*; **< ME. ote**, earlier *ate* (usually in pl., *ates*, earlier *aten*), **< AS. ate** (in earliest form *atæ*), pl. *atun*, oat (tr. L. *avena*), also *cockle*, *tare* (tr. L. *lolium* and *sicenta*); not found in other tongues. Some compare the leaf (dim.) *oittil*, a nodule in stone, = Norw. *oittel*, a knot, nodule, gland; also Russ. *yadro*, a kernel, ball, Gr. *oidor*, a swelling (see *edema*); the name being given, in this view, with ref. to its rounded shape. Others compare the AS. *etan*, E. *at* (cf. *at* = Icel. *ata*, also *ati*), meat, prey; but why oats should be singled out, as 'that which has a rounded shape' or 'that which is eaten,' from other grains of which the same is equally or more true, is not clear.] 1. (a) A cereal plant, *Avena sativa*, or its seed; commonly used in the plural in a collective sense. The oat was already in cultivation before the Christian era, and is sown in a variety of soils in all cool climates, degenerating



Point of oat (*Avena sativa*).
a, a spikelet; b, the lower flowering glume with awn; c, the upper flowering glume; d, a neutral flower; e, grain loosely held by the flowering glume and the point, the awn detached.

toward the tropics, yet not ripening quite as far north as barley. Oats are grown chiefly as food for beasts, especially horses, being most largely so used in the United States, but they also form an important human food (especially in Scotland, of late years somewhat in the United States) in point of nutrition ranked higher by some than ordinary grades of wheat flour. (See *oatmeal*, *groats*, and *oatmeal*.) All the varieties of the ordinary cultivated oat are referred to *A. sativa*, but this is believed by many to be derived from the wild oat, *A. fatua*. The rare called *naked oat*, sometimes regarded as a species, *A. nuda*, differs from other sorts in having the seed free from the glume. It is successful in Ireland, etc. but not in America. A variety well approved in both hemispheres is the potato oat, with a large white plump grain, the original of which was found growing accidentally with potatoes. The black Poland is another esteemed variety; the Tartarian and the Siberian are recommended for poor soils. The varieties are numerous, new ones constantly appearing.

It fell on a day, and a bonny summer day,
When green grew oats and barley.
Bonnie House of Ardy (Child's Ballads, VI. 186).

The country squire brewed at home that strong ale which, after dinner, stood on the table in decanters marked with the oat and was drunk in lieu of wine.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 68.

(b) Any species of *Avena*. The wild oat of Europe, *A. fatua*, is a weed of cultivation in many places; in California where it abounds, it is extensively utilized as hay. The annual, dry, or hygrometric oat, *A. erodida*, native in Barbary, has two long, strong much-bent awns, which twist and untwist with changes of moisture, and so become a means of locomotion. Various species are more or less available for pasture.

2. A musical pipe of oat-straw; a shepherd's pipe; hence, pastoral song. See *oaten pipe*, *under oaten*.

To get thy steering, once again
The play has such another strain
That thou shalt swear my pipe do's reigns
Over thine oat as never again.
Herick, A Heronick, or Discourse of Neatherds.
But now my oat proceeds,
And harken to the herald of the sea
That came in Neptune's plea.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 38

Corbie oats. See *corbie*. **False oat.** Same as *oat grass*.
2. Seaside oat. See *spike grass*. **Short oat.** a cultivated variety of the oat. **Skinless oat.** Same as *oaked oat*. See def. 1. **To sow one's wild oats.** to indulge in youthful excesses, practise the dissipation to which some are prone in the early part of life. Hence, *to have sown one's wild oats* is to have given up youthful follies.

We mean that willful and unruly age, which lacketh
reason and discretion, and (as was said) hath not mended
all their aged follies.

Trichostema of Complanatus (1510), p. 39. (Darius)

Water-oats. See *Indian rice*, under *rice*. **Wild oat.** (a) Various species of *Avena* other than *A. sativa*. See def. 1 (b). (b) *Bromus secalinus*. [Prov. Eng.] (c) *Pharus latifolius*. [West India.] **Wild oats,** a rash, dissipated person.

The tailors now-a-days are compelled to exogitate, in
vent, and imagine diversities of fashions for apparel, that
they may satisfy the foolish desire of certain light brains
and wild oats, which are altogether given to new fangle-
ments.
Bacon, Works (ed. 1845), p. 294. (Saxen.)

oat-cake (ô't'kak), *n.* A cake made of the meal
of oats. It is generally very thin and brittle.
oaten (ô'ten), *a.* [*ME. oten*, *AS. *aten*, of the
oat, *ate*, *ont*; see *oat*.] 1. Made of the stem of
the oat.

So whilst he lived was the noblest swaine
That ever piped in an oaten quill.

Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 441.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 913.

Might we but hear
The folded flocka penn'd in their walled oates,
Or sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops.

Milton, Comus, l. 345.

2. Made of oats or oatmeal; as, *oaten bread*.

They lacked *oaten* meals to make cakes withall.

Bever, Tr. of Frodoar's Chron., l. xviii.

This butcher looks as if he were dough baked; a little
butter now, and I could eat him like an oaten cake.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, II. 1.

Oaten pipe, a musical pipe made of an oat straw cut so
as to have one end closed by a knot, the other end open.
Near the knot a slit is cut so as to form a reed.

oat-flint (ô't'flit), *n.* The chaff of oats. *Hall-
iwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

oat-fowl (ô't'foul), *n.* The snow-bunting, *Plec-
trophenax nivalis*. [Rare.]

oat-grass (ô't'gras), *n.* 1. The wild species
of *Avena*. 2. Another grass, *Arrhenatherum
arvense*. It is somewhat valued for pasture and hay.
It is naturalized in the United States from Europe. Also
called *July oat*, in the United States *tall* or *meadow oat-
grass*, and *evergreen grass*.

3. A grass of the genus *Danthonia*, distin-
guished sometimes as *wild oat-grass*. **Meadow
oat-grass**, *Arrhenatherum arvense*. See def. 2. [U. S.]

oath (ôth), *v.* [*pl. oaths* (ô'th)]. [Early mod. E.
also *oth*; *ME. oth*, *oth*, earlier *ath*, *AS. ath*,
= *OS. ath*, *ed* = *OFries. eth*, *ed* = *D. ed* = *OHG.
oid*, *MHG. ut*, *U. ed* = *foel*, *idhr* = *Sw. Dan.
ed* = *Goth. aths*, an oath; *proth* = *OHG. oth*, an
oath; no other forms found; root unknown.]

1. A solemn appeal to the Supreme Being in
attestation of the truth of some statement or
the binding character of some covenant, un-
dertaking, or promise; an outward pledge that
one's testimony or promise is given under an
immediate sense of responsibility to God.

For the sign, He that swears the will deceive his Neigh-
bore; and therefore alle that that don, that don it with-
outen Othe.

Such an act
makes marriage vows
As false as divers oaths.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 4. 45.

Neither is there or can be any tie on human society
when that of an oath is no more regarded; which being
an appeal to God, he is immediate judge of it.

Dryden, Mind of Duke of Guise.

All the officers appointed by congress were to take an
oath of fidelity as well as of office.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 113.

2. The form of words in which such attestation
is made. Oaths are of two kinds: (a) assertory oaths, or
those by which something is asserted as true, and (b) prom-
issory oaths (see *promissory oath*, *oath of allegiance*, and
oath of office, below). Witnesses are allowed to take an
oath in any form which they consider binding on their
conscience. Provision is made in the cases of those who
have conscientious objections to the taking of an oath, or
those who are objected to as incompetent to take an oath,
whereby they are allowed to substitute an affirmation or
solemn promise and declaration. Oaths to perform ille-
gal acts do not bind, nor do they excuse the performance
of the act.

3. A light or blasphemous use of the name of
the Divine Being, or of anything associated
with the more sacred matters of religion, by
way of appeal, imprecation, or ejaculation.

And specially in youth gentlemen ben taught
To swear great oaths, they say for jentery:
Every boy wrenth it be annex to carter.
MS. Laud 416, l. 90. (Hullwell, under jentery.)
Answer me, Kate, like a lady as thou art,
A good mouth-filling oath.

Shak., I Hen. IV., III. 1. 250.

The Axes so oft blistered their tender fingers that many
times every third blow had a loud oath to drown the echo.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 127.

The Accusing spirit, which flew up to Heaven's chancery
with the oath, blushed as he gave it in, and the Recording
Angel, as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon the word,
and blotted it out forever. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, VI. 8.

4. Loosely — (a) An ejaculation similar in form
to an oath, but in which the name of God or of
anything sacred is not used.

And laughed, and blushed, and oft did say

Her pretty oath, by Yes and Nay.

Scott, Marmion, v. 11.

(b) An imprecation, differing from a curse in
its less formal and more exclamatory character;
it may be humorous, or even affectionate, among
rude and free-living men. (c) An exclamatory
word or phrase, usually without appropriate-
ness to the subject in hand, expressing surprise,
and generally displeasure, though sometimes
even approval or admiration. It may refer to some-
thing sacred, and even be what is called blasphemous, but
often wholly unmeaning, or a corruption or softening of
an originally blasphemous expression, as *zounds* for *God's*
(*Christ's*) *wounds*, *gad* for *by God*, etc. **Corporal oath.**
See *corporal*.

Highgate oath, a loose asseveration
which travelers toward London were required to take at a
tavern at Highgate. They were obliged to swear that they
would not drink small beer when they could get strong,
unless indeed they liked the small better, with other
statements of a similar character. **Iron-clad oath**, an
oath characterized by the severity of its requirements and
penalties, especially applied to the oath required by the
United States government from certain persons in civil
and official life after the civil war of 1861-65, on account
of its rigor with reference to acts of disloyalty or sym-
pathy therewith. **Judicial oath**, an oath administered in
a judicial proceeding, sometimes used as including any
oath taken before an authorized officer in a case in which
the law sanctions the taking of an oath. In contradistin-
ction to *extrajudicial oath*, or an oath which, though taken,
it may be, before a judicial officer, is not required or sanc-
tioned by law. Also called *voluntary oath*. **Oath of
abjuration.** See *abjuration*. **Oath of allegiance**, a
declaration under oath promising to bear true allegiance
to a specified power. **Oath of conformity and obe-
dience**, a vow taken by priests, bishops, and members of
the Roman Catholic Church. **Oath of fealty.** See *fealty*.

Oath of office, an oath required by law from an officer,
promising the faithful discharge of his duties as such. **Oath
of opinion.** See *opinion*. **Oath of supremacy.**
See *supremacy*. **Poor debtor's oath.** See *debtor*.
Promissory oath, an oath by which something is prom-
ised, such as the oath of a witness to tell the truth.
Promissory Oaths Act, a British statute of 1868 (31
and 32 Vict., c. 73), amended 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 48),
which proscribes the form of the oath of allegiance and
official oaths. **Qualified oath**, in *Scott law*, the oath of
a party on a reference where circumstances are stated
which must necessarily be taken as part of the oath, and
which therefore qualify the admission or denial. *Imp.
Diet* To make oath. See *swear*. **Upon one's oath**,
sworn to speak the truth.

They cannot speak always as if they were upon their
oath — but must be understood, speaking or writing, with
some shew of truth. *Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.*
oathable (ô'th-â-bl), *a.* [*oath* + *-able*.] Fit
to be sworn.

You are not oathable.

Although I know you'll swear.

Shak., T. of A., IV. 3. 135.

oath-bound (ô'th'bound), *a.* Bound by oath.

His political aspirations are not forced to find expres-
sion in the manœuvres of oath-bound clubs.
Fortnightly Rev., N. Y., XLII. 649.

oath-breaking (ô'th'bra'king), *n.* The violation
of an oath; perjury.

I told him gently of our grievances,
Of his oath-breaking. *Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 2. 38.*

oath-rite (ô'th'rit), *n.* The form used at the tak-
ing of an oath.

oat-malt (ô't'malt), *n.* Malt made from oats.

oatmeal (ô't'mel), *n.* 1. Meal made from oats.

The grain, with the husk removed, is kiln-dried
and ground.

O sister, O sister, that may not be . . .

Till salt and oatmeal grow both of a tree.

The Miller and the King's Daughter; Child's Ballads, II. 383.

2. A mush or porridge prepared from oatmeal.

— 3d. [cap.] One of a band of riotous profligates
who infested the streets of London in
the seventeenth century. [Slang.]

Is mad drunk with

Watting boys and oatmeal.

Dutton and Ford, Sun's Darling, l. 1.

oat-mill (ô't'mil), *n.* A machine for grinding
oats. (a) A crushing-mill for the rough grinding of oats
as feed for horses. (b) A mill for grinding oats for oat-
meal.

oatseed-bird (ô't'sed-bôrd), *n.* The yellow wag-
tail or quakerail, *Actitis hypoleucos*. [Local, Eng.]

oaze (ôze), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant
of *oase*.

obit (ôb), *n.* [*Heb. 'ôbb*, a necromancer, sor-
cerer. The resemblance to *obi*, *obeah* noted by
De Quincey ("Modern Superstition") is appar-
ent.] A necromancer; a sorcerer.

ob', An abbreviation of *objection*, used in con-
nection with *sol*, abbreviation of *solution*, in the
margins of old books of divinity. Hence *ob*
and *sol*, objections and solutions. See *ob-and-
soler*.

Bale, Erasmus, &c., explode, as a vast ocean of *ob* and
sol, school divinity.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 150.

A thousand idle questions, nice distinctions, subtleties,
Ob and *Sol*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 626.*

The youth is in a woful case;

Whilst he should give us *sol* and *ob*,

He brings us in some simple bob,

And fathers them on Mr. Hobs.

Loyal Songs, II. 217. (Nerve.)

ob. An abbreviation of the Latin *obit*, he (or
she) died; used in dates.

ob-, [*L. ob-*, prefix (usually changed to *oc-* be-
fore *c*, to *of-* before *f*, to *op-* before *g*, to *op-*
before *p*, also in some cases *ob-*, *os-*), *ob*, prop.,
toward, to, at, upon, about, before, on account
of, for; (*OL. op* = Ocean *op* = Umbrian *up* = *Gr.
epi*, upon, to; see *epi-*).] A prefix in words of
Latin origin, meaning 'toward,' 'to,' 'against,'
etc., or 'before,' 'near,' 'along by,' but often
merely intensive, and not definitely transla-
table. Its force is not felt in English, and it is not used
in the formation of new words, except in a series of geomet-
rical terms, applied to shape, especially in natural history,
such terms being based upon *oblate* or *oblong*, and the pre-
fix meaning 'reversed': as, *obclavate*, *obconspicuous*, *obcordate*,
obcordate, *obcordate*, *obcordate*, *obcordate*, *obcordate*,
obcordate, etc.

obambulate (ob-am'bu-lât), *v. i.* [*L. obam-
bulatus*, pp. of *ambulare*, walk before, near,
or about, *ob*, before, about, + *ambulare*, walk;
see *ambulate* and *amble*. Cf. *perambulate*.] To
walk about. *Cockerham*.

obambulation (ob-am-bu-lâ'shon), *n.* [*L. obam-
bulatio* (n-), a walking about, *obambulare*,
walk about; see *ambulate*.] A walking about.

Impute all these *obambulations* and nightwalks to the
quick and fiery atoms which did abound in our lion.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 217.

ob-and-solert, ob-and-sollert (ob'and-sol'ér),
n. [*ob* and *sol* (see *ob*?) + *-ert*.] A scholastic
disputant; a religious controversialist; a
polemic.

To pass for deep and learned scholars,

Although but paltry *Ob* and *Sollers*;

As if th' unseasonable fools

Had been a cursing in the schools.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. II. 1242.

obang (ô-bang'), *n.* [Jap., *ô*, great, + *ban*, di-
vision.] An oblong gold coin of Japan, round-
ed at the ends, and worth 100 bu, or about \$25;
not now in circulation.

obarnet, obarnit, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bev-
erage associated in texts of the sixteenth cen-
tury with meath and mead, and in one case
mentioned as a variety of mead.

Carmen

Are got into the yellow starch; and chimney-sweepers
To their tobacco and strong water, hum,
Meath, and *obarnet*. *B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, l. 1.*

With spread modes (wholesome but dear),

A mead *obarnet*, and mead cherunk,

And the base quace, by peasants drunk.

Pyralis, quoted by Gifford in *B. Jonson*, VII. 241.

Obbenite (ob'en-it), *n.* [Appar. from some one
named *Obben*.] One of an Anabaptist sect in
northern Europe, about the time of Menno
(about 1530). See the quotation.

Menno attached himself to the *Obbenites*, who held that
on earth true Christians had no prospect but to suffer per-
secution, refused to use the sword, and looked for no mil-
lennium on earth. *Encyc. Brit., XVI. 12.*

obligato (ob-li-gâ'tô), *a.* and *n.* [*It.*, bound,
obliged, *L. obligatus*, bound; see *obligate*,
oblige.] I. *a.* In music, indispensable; so im-
portant that it cannot be omitted; especially
used of accompaniments of independent value.

II. *n.* An accompaniment, whether for a solo
or a concerted instrument, which is of inde-
pendent importance; especially, an instrumen-
tal solo accompanying a vocal piece.

Also spelled *obligato*.

obclavate (ob-clâ'vât), *a.* [*ob-* + *clavate*.]
Inversely clavate.

obcompressed (ob-kom-pres't), *a.* [*ob-* +
compressed.] In bot., flattened anteroposte-
riorly instead of laterally.

obconic (ob-kon'ik), *a.* [*ob-* + *conic*.] In
nat. hist., inversely conical; conical, with the
apex downward.

missive to authority, control, or constraint;
dutiful; compliant.

Joseph being, at the end of seven years . . . accepted by an angel the death of Herod, and commanded to return to the land of Israel, he was obedient.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 74.
His wandering step,
Obedient to high thoughts, has visited
The awful ruins of the days of old.
Shelley, Alastor.

24. Correspondent; subject.

Thine crooked signum ben obedient to the signum that ben of right asanachoun.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, II. 24.

= Syn. 1. Compliant. See obedience.

obediential (o-bé-di-én-shal), *a.* [= F. *obedi-entiel*, < M.L. *obedientialis* (as a noun, *obedi-entia*), < L. *obediencia*, *obediencia*, *obediencia*: see *obediencia*.] 1. Characterized by obedience or submission to authority or control; submissive; dutiful.

The subject matter and object of this new creation has from agent. In the first it was purely obedient and passive.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 63.

2. Incumbent; obligatory.

There is no power in the world but owes most naturally an obediential subjection to the Lord of Nature.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 38.

Obediential obligations, in *Societas*, as contracted with conventional obligations, such obligations as are incumbent on parties in consequence of the situation or relationship in which they are placed, as the obligation upon parents to maintain their children.

obediently (o-bé-di-én-ti), *adv.* In an obedient manner; with due or dutiful submission to commands, authority, or control; submissively; dutifully.

obedience (o-bé-' or o-bé-'nans), *n.* [Formerly also *obeyance*; < M.E. *obeyance*, *obeyance*, *obey-ance*, < O.F. *obeyance*, F. *obeyance*, *obedi-ence*, < *obediencia*, F. *obediencia*, *obediencia*: see *obediencia*.] 1. Authority; subjection; power or right to demand obedience.

Ye shall here have the rule and governance of this contra, with all my full power;
My men shall be under your obedience.
Gower, Confessio Amantis, I. 1000.

All other people . . . within this our Realm or elsewhere under our obedience, jurisdiction, and rule.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 207.

24. Obedience.

He byut him to perpetuall obedience
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, I. 47.

3. Deferential deportment.

Of thy wordes farsed with pleasure,
And of thy feyned trowthe and thy manere,
With thine obeyance and humble chere.
Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1375.

Hepthash had unconsciously flattered herself with the idea that there would be a groom, or hub, of some kind or other, about her person, which would insure an obedience to her sterling gentility, or at least a tacit recognition of it.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, III.

4. A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence, dutifulness, or deference.

Right as serpent hit him under fountes
Till he met his tyme for to byte
Right so this god of love, this yferyte,
Doth so his ceremonies and obedience.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, I. 507.

See him dress'd in all suite like a lady:
That done, conduct him to the drunkard's chamber,
And call him "madam," do him obedience.
Shak., I. of the X, Ind., I. 108.

All making obedience to hold Robin Hood,
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, IV. 240).

To this both knights and dames their homage made,
And due obedience to the daisy paid.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 302.

* Who, courtneying her obedience, let us know
The Princess Ida waited. Tennyson, Princess, II.

There are the obediences: those of their several kinds,
serve to express reverence in its various degrees, to gods,
to rulers, and to private persons.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 345.

obedience (o-bé-' or o-bé-'nans), *n.* [As *obedi-ence* (see *obediencia*).] Same as *obediencia*. [Rare.]

obedient (o-bé-' or o-bé-'nans), *a.* [< M.E. *obedi-ent*, < O.F. *obediencia*, F. *obediencia*, *obediencia*: see *obediencia*.] 1. Obedient; subject.

And obedient and ready to his honde
Were alle his ligas.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 10.

In that Land that have a Queen, that governeth alle that Land; and alle that ben obedient to hire.
Manderly, Travels, p. 150.

And all this word Dominus of name
Should have the ground obedient wild and tame.
That name and people together might accord
At the ground subject to the Lord.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 200.

obeisance, **obeisance**, *v. t. and i.* [M.E. *obeissen*, *obeissen*, *obeissen*, *obeissen*, < O.F. *obeissen*, stem of *obeissen*, *obeissen*, *obeissen*: see *obeissen*.] To obey; be obedient.

Alle that obeissen to hym
Wych, Heb. v. a.

obeisance, **obeisance**, *n.* [M.E., verbal *n.* of *obeissen*, *obeissen*, *v.*] Obedience.

He wol make aftir in his boryng
Been, for service and obeysance.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 3380.

obeisance, **obeisance**, *p. a.* [M.E., ppr. of *obeissen*, *obeissen*, *v.*] Obedient; obeisant.

Take heed now of this grete gentillman,
This Troyan, that so wel her plesen can,
That feyneth him so trewe and obeysant.
No gentill and so privy of his doing.
Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1298.

obelisk, *n.* See *obelisk*.

Obelisk (o-bé-'li-sk), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *obeliskos*, a spit: see *obelisk*.] A genus of campanularian polypa, distinguished from *Campanularia* by the flat discoidal medusae with many marginal tentacles and eight interradial vesicles. *O. longissima* is a large and beautiful species found in deep water along the New England coast, the colonies measuring sometimes twelve inches in length.

obelisk (o-bé-'li-sk), *a.* [< *obeliskos* + *-ia*.] Of or pertaining to the obelisk: as, the obelisk region.

obelisk (o-bé-'li-sk), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *obeliskos*, a spit: see *obelisk*.] In *cranium*, a point in the sagittal suture of the skull, between the two parietal foramina. Here the sagittal suture becomes more simple. See *cranium*.

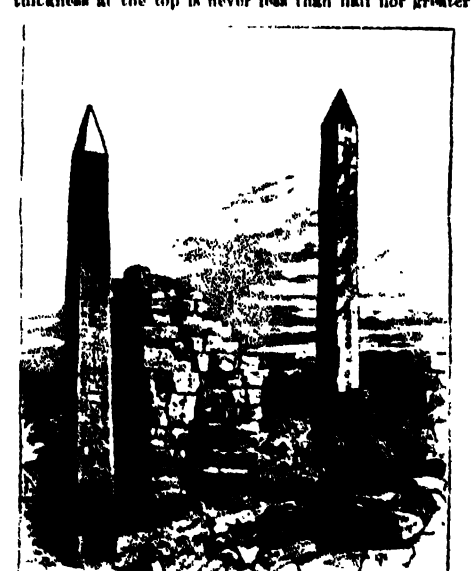
obeliskal (o-bé-'li-sk), *a.* [< L. *obeliscus*, *obelisk*, + *-al*.] Having the form of an obelisk.

In the open temples of the Druids, they had an obelisk stone set upright. Stukeley, Palaeographia Sacra, p. 16.

obeliskar (o-bé-'li-sk), *a.* [< L. *obeliscus*, *obelisk*, + *-ar*.] Having the form or character of an obelisk; obeliskal.

obelisk, *v. t.* See *obelisk*.

obelisk (o-bé-'li-sk), *n.* [= F. *obelisque* = Sp. Pg. *obelisco*, < L. *obeliscus*, an obelisk (pillar), L.L. a rosebud, also a mark in writing, < Gr. *obeliskos*, a spit, a pointed pillar, a coin stamped with a spit, a sword-blade, spear-head, etc., dim. of *obeliskos*, a spit, a pointed pillar, a mark used in writing: see *obelisk*.] 1. A tapering shaft of rectangular plan, generally fluted with a pyramidal apex. The apex in the typical obelisks of ancient Egypt was sheathed with a bronze cap. The proportion of the thickness to the height is nearly the same in all Egyptian obelisks—that is, between one ninth and one tenth, and the thickness at the top is never less than half nor greater than three fourths of the thickness at the base. Egypt



Obelisks of Thebanes and Hatshepsut, at Karnak (Thebes), Egypt.

abounded with obelisks, which were set up to record the honors or triumphs of the kings. And many have been removed thence, in both ancient and modern times. Two of the largest of them, about 73 feet in height, which had been erected by Senusert in Heliopolis, were removed to Rome by Augustus. Two obelisks in Alexandria, known as Cleopatra's Needles, were ordered by Mohammed Ali to Great Britain and France respectively. The French chose instead the Luxor obelisk, which was erected in the Place de la Concorde in Paris in 1835. That chosen by the British lay prostrate in the mud until it was removed and erected on the Thames embankment in London, in 1878, by private enterprise. Its height is 65 feet 4 inches, and its dimensions at the base are 7 feet 10 inches by 7 feet 6 inches. The companion obelisk was afterward presented to the city of New York, where it now stands in Central Park, having been transported thither in 1880 by private enterprise.

Small models of obelisks are found in the tombs of the age of the pyramid builders, and represented in their hieroglyphics.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 128.

2. In printing and writing, a sign resembling a small dagger (†), and hence also called a *dagger*. It was formerly employed in editions of ancient authors to point out and censure spurious or doubtful passages, and for like purposes, but is now generally used as a reference-mark to direct the reader to a marginal note or footnote on the same page, in dictionaries to distinguish obsolete words, or before dates in biographical or historical works of reference to indicate the year of death. The double obelisk is a mark of reference of the form ††.

The Lord Keeper . . . was scratched with their obelisk, that he favoured the Puritans.
Ep. Hooker, Alp. Williams, I. 90.

obelisk (o-bé-'li-sk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obelisked*, ppr. *obelisking*. [Obelisk + *-ize*.] To mark with an obelisk; condemn as spurious, doubtful, or objectionable, by appending an obelisk; hence, to censure. Also *obelisk*, and formerly *obelize*.

Next comes the young critic: she is disgusted with age; and upon system eliminates (or, to speak with Aristarchus, "obelisks") all the gray hairs.
De Quincey, Homer, I.

Recent editors who have taken on themselves the high office of guiding English youth in its first study of Shakespeare have proposed to excise or to obelisk whole passages.
Steinbock, Shakespeare, p. 19.

obelisk (o-bé-'li-sk), *n.*; pl. *obelisks* (-li). [< L.L. *obeliskos*, an obelisk, < Gr. *obeliskos*, a spit, a pointed pillar, a mark used in writing (see def.). Cf. *obelisk*.] A mark, so called from its resemblance to a spit, usually made like a dash, thus —, or like an obelisk, thus †, and employed in ancient manuscripts to indicate a suspected passage or reading. The latter of these signs is still commonly used in editions of the classics for the same purpose. Another form of the obelisk, †, similar to our sign of division, was used by the ancients to mark passages as superfluous, especially in philosophical writings.

obequitate (o-bé-'wi-tat), *v. t.* [< L. *obequitare*, pp. of *obequare*, ride toward or up to, < *ob*, before, toward, < *equitare*, ride: see *equitation*.] To ride about.

obequitation (o-bé-'wi-tat-shen), *n.* [< L. as if **obequitatio* (n.), < *obequitare*, ride up to: see *obequitate*.] The act of riding about. [Rare.]

oberhaus (o-bé-'haus), *n.* [G.: *ober* = F. *over*, upper; *haus* = F. *house*.] The upper house in those German legislative bodies which have two chambers.

Oberon (o-bé-'ron), *n.* [Also *Auberon*, *Alberon*; of OHG. origin, ult. akin to *elf*.] 1. In mediæval myth., the king of the fairies.

Why should Titania cross her Oberon?
Shak., M. D. II. I. 112.

2. A satellite of the planet Uranus.

Oberonia (o-bé-'ró-ni-a), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1830), named after the fairy king, Oberon.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Epidendrea* and the subtribe *Lipicæ*, peculiar in the many leaves in two ranks. There are about 50 species, of tropical Asia, Australia, the Mascarene Islands, and the islands of the Pacific. They are tufted epiphytes destitute of bulbs, with many small flowers in a dense terminal spike or raceme. The flowers of all the species mimic insects or other animal forms.

oberration (o-bé-'ra-shen), *n.* [< L. as if **oberratio* (n.), < *oberrare*, wander about, < *ob*, about, + *errare*, wander: see *err*.] The act of wandering about. [Rare.]

Obesa (o-bé-'sa), *n.* pl. [NL., < L. *obesus*, fat, stout, plump: see *obese*.] In *zool.*, in Illiger's classification (1811), a division of his *Mullungulata*, consisting of hippopotamuses.

obese (o-bé-'sa), *a.* [= F. *obese* = Sp. Pg. *obeso*, < L. *obesus*, fat, stout, plump, gross, lit. 'eaten up' (having eaten oneself fat), being also used in the passive sense 'eaten up', 'wasted away', 'lean', pp. of *obedere* (only in the pp.), eat up, eat away, < *ob*, before, to, up, + *edere* = F. *eat*.] 1. Exceedingly corpulent; fat; fleshy.

The author's counsel runs upon his corpulency, just as one said of an over-obese priest that he was an Armenian.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 2.

An obese person, with his waistcoat in closer connection with his legs than is quite reconcilable with the established ideas of grace.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

2. In entom., very much larger than usual; appearing as if distended with food, as the abdomen of a meel or oil-beetle.—3. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Obesa*.

obeseness (o-bé-'ness), *n.* The state or quality of being obese; excessive fatness; corpulency.

The fatness of monks, and the obeseness of abbots.
Sp. Gower, Hieronymus, p. 580. (Latham.)

obesity (o-bé-'ti), *n.* [= F. *obésité* = Sp. *obesidad* = Pg. *obesidade* = It. *obesità*, < L. *obesus*, fat: see *obese*.] The

condition or quality of being obese or corpulent; corpulency; polyvaria adiposa.

obese, *n.* [Origin not clear.] A kind of game. *Halliwel.*

Play at obese, at billers, and at cards.

Archæologia, XIV. 352.

obex (ô-bêks), *n.* [*L.*, < *obicere*, *obscure*, throw before: see *object*, *c.*] 1. A barrier; hence, a preventive.

Epiacopy (was) ordained as the remedy and obex of sin.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II. 142.

2. In anat., a thickening at the point of the calamus scriptorius in the membrane roofing the fourth ventricle.

obey (ô-bâ'), *v.* [*ME.* *obeyen*, *obrien*, *obeyen*, *obeyen*, *OF.* *obey*, *F.* *obey* = *It.* *obedire* (cf. *Sp.* *obedecer*, < *L.* *obedire*, less prop. *obedire*, later *L.* also *obaudire*, *ML.* *obedire*, *listen* to, harken, usually in extended sense, obey, be subject to, serve, < *ob.* before, near, + *audire*, hear: see *audient*. From *L.* *obedire* are also *E.* *obedient*, etc., *obedient*, etc.] 1. *trans.* To comply with the wishes or commands of; submit to, as in duty bound; be subject to; serve with dutifulness.

Rygt byfore Godes charyers,
& the fourre bestes that hym obey, . . .
Her songe they mounge.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 385.

Doubted of all wher by fere, were, or wit,

Knyr man obbid hym howly

In all his marches, where wring or ryght were it.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. K. T. S.), I. 3084.

Children, obey your parents in the Lord. *Eph.* vi. 1.

I cannot obey you, if you go to-morrow to Parsons-green: your company, that place, and my promise are strong inducements, but an ague doubts them all.

Dunne, Letters, cxvii.

(Can he [God] be as well pleased with him that assumes his Parents as with him that obeys them?)

Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. ix.

Afric and India shall his power obey

Dryden, Enclad, vi. 1082.

2. To comply with; carry out; perform; execute.

Let me serve
In heaven God ever blest, and his divine
Behests obey, worthiest to be obey'd.

Milton, P. L., vi. 185.

"Oh! ease the cost!" says you. Do you that obey orders and break owners, that's all you have to do.

Halliburton, Sam Slick in England, xlii.

"Go man," he said,

"And tell thy king his will shall be obeyed."

So far as this, that we will come to him."

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 206.

3. To submit to the power, control, or influence of: as, a ship obeys her helm.

His dissolute disease will scarce obey this medicine.

Shaw, M. W. of W., I. 2. 204.

Curling and whirling over all the waste,

The rising waves obey th' increasing blast.

Cowper, Retirement, I. 332.

4. To submit (one's self).

There is no kingly no prince that may be to much beloved of his people, he may not to much oblige himself for to have three horses.

Martin (E. K. T. S.), I. 58.

trans. To yield or give up; submit to power, authority, control, or influence; do as bidden or directed: as, will you obey? Formerly sometimes followed by *to*.

And for to obey to all my requestes reasonable, zif thei weren not gretly men the Royalle power and dignities of the Soudan or of his Lawe.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.

So that a man make soothly telle

That all the world to gold obeyeth.

Gower, Conf. Amant, v.

Ere I learn love, I'll practice to obey.

Shak, C. of E., II. I. 20.

Yet to their general's voice they must obey.

Milton, P. L., I. 137.

A courage to endure and to obey.

Tennyson, Isabel.

obeyer (ô-bâ'er), *n.* One who obeys or yields obedience.

That common by-word, divide et impera, . . . she commended, judging that the force of command consisted in the consent of obeyers.

Holland, tr. of Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1565.

It becomes a triumph of reason and freedom when self-directing obedience is thus paid to laws which the obeyer considers erroneous, yet knows to be the laws of the land.

Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 234.

obeyingly (ô-bâ'ing-jî), *adv.* In an obedient manner; submissively.

obeyance, **obeyet**. See *obisance*, *obier*.

obfirmate (ob-fîr-mât), *v. t.* [*L.* *obfirmatus*, pp. of *obfirmare*, *obfirmare*, make firm: < *ob.* before, + *firmare*, make firm: see *firm*, *c.*] To make firm; confirm in resolution.

They do obfirmate and make obstinate their minds for the constant suffering of death.

Sheldon, Miracles, p. 15.

obfirmation (ob-fîr-mâ'shon), *n.* [*L.* as if *obfirmatio* (*n.*), < *obfirmare*, make firm: see *obfirmate*.] Unyielding resolution; obstinacy.

All the obfirmation and obstinacy of mind by which they had shut their eyes against that light . . . was to be rescinded by repentance.

Jer. Taylor, Repentance, II. 2.

obfirmet (ob-fîr-mê'), *a.* [*As obfirmate* + *-et*.] Obdurate; confirmed.

The cue walks on securely and resolutely, as obfirmet in his wickedness.

Sp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Dart, III. 2.

obfuscate (ob-fus-kât), *v. t.* [*pret.* and pp. *obfuscatus*, pp. *obfuscating*.] [*Also obfuscate*; < *L.* *obfuscatus*, pp. of *obfuscare*, *obfuscare*, darken, obscure, only in fig. uso, vilify, < *ob.* to, + *fusca*, dark, brown: see *fuscous*. (*Cf.* *obfuscate*.) To darken; obscure; becloud; confuse; bewilder; muddle.

The body works upon the mind by obfuscating the spirits.

Burton, Anat. of Med., p. 641.

His head, like a smoke-jack, the funnel unwept, and the ideas whirling round and round about in it, all obfuscated and darkened over with fuliginous matter.

Sterne.

Certain popular meetings, in which the burghers of New Amsterdam met to talk and smoke over the complicated affairs of the province, gradually obfuscating themselves with politics and tobacco-smoke.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 234.

And now, my good friends, I've a fine opportunity to obfuscate you all by sea terms with impunity.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 306.

obfuscate (ob-fus-kât), *a.* [*L.* *obfuscatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Darkened; clouded; obscured; muddled.

The virtues, beyng in a cruel persons, be . . . obfuscated or hyd.

Sir T. More, The Governour, II. 1.

The daughters beaute is the mothers glory: light be comes more obfuscate and darke in my hands, and in yours it doth achieve the greater blaze.

Bacon, Passengers' Dialogue (1612). (*Nares*.)

obfuscation (ob-fus-kâ'shon), *n.* [*Also obfuscation*; < *L.* *obfuscation* (*n.*), a darkening, < *obfuscare*, darken: see *obfuscate*.] The act of obfuscating or obscuring; also, that which obscures; obscurity; confusion.

From thence comes care, sorrow, and anxiety, obfuscation of spirits, desperation, and the like.

Burton, Anat. of Med., p. 202.

Too often theologians, like mycelia and cattle-fish, escape pursuit by enveloping themselves in their self-raised obfuscations.

J. Owen, Evening with Skeptics, II. 142.

obfuscate (ob-fusk'), *v. t.* [*Also obfuscate*; < *F.* *obfuscare*, < *L.* *obfuscare*, darken: see *obfuscate*.] To obfuscate; darken.

A superfluous glare not only tires, but obfuscates the intellectual sight.

Bolingbroke, Fragments of Essays, § 5.

obi (ô-bî), *n.* [*Also obia*, *obeah*, *obey*; said to be of African origin.] 1. A species of magical art or sorcery practised by the negroes in Africa, and formerly prevalent among those living in the West Indies, where it was introduced by African slaves. Traces of the same or similar superstitions and practices are still found both in the West Indies and in the southern United States. The harm used are bones, feathers, rags, and other trash, but it is upon a secret and skillful use of poison that the peculiar terror of the system is supposed to depend. The negroes have recourse to the obi for the cure of diseases, gratification of revenge, conciliation of enemies, discovery of theft, telling of fortunes, etc.

Things suffer in general: the slaves run away or are inclined to be turbulent, he [the bad head driver] and they cabal, bad enger is made, and perhaps the horrid and abominable practice of *obeah* is carried on, dismembering and disabling one another, even aiming at the existence of the white people.

T. Roushey, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 83.

2. The fetish or charm upon which the power of the obi is supposed to depend.

obi (ô-bî), *n.* [*Jap.*] A sash of some soft material, figured or embroidered in gay colors, worn by the women of Japan. It is a long strip of cloth about a foot wide, wound round the waist several times, and tied behind in a large bow, which varies in style according to the social condition of the wearer.

They [the Japanese children] wear gay embroidered obi, or large sashes. . . . They are of great width, and are fastened tightly round the waist, while an enormous bow behind reaches from between the shoulders to far below the hips.

Lady Mary, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xix.

obism (ô-bî-zm), *n.* [*Cf.* *obi* + *-ism*.] The practice of obi among negroes. See *obi*.

obi-man (ô-bî-man), *n.* A man who practises obi. Also *obeah-man*, *obeah-man*.

obimbricate (ob-im-brî-kât), *a.* [*Cf.* *ob-* + *imbricate*.] In bot., imbricated, or successively overlapping downward: noting an involucre in which the exterior scales are progressively longer than the interior ones.

obispo (ô-bis-pô), *n.* [*Sp.*, = *E.* *bishop*.] The bishop-ray, *Atchatis narinosa*. [*Cult.*]

obit (ô-bit or ô-bit'), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *obit*; < *ME.* *obite*, *obite* = *OF.* *obit* = *Sp.* *obito* = *Fr.*

It. *obito*, < *L.* *obitus*, a going to a place, approach, usually a going down, setting (as of the sun), fall, ruin, death, < *obire*, go or come to, usually go down, set, fall, perish, die, < *ob.* toward, to, + *ire*, go; see *iter*, etc. (*Cf.* *erit*.) 1. Death; decease; the fact or time of death.

Our lord lette her have knowlege of the daye of her obite or departinge oute of this lyf.

Caston (1485), quoted in N. and Q., 4th ser., X. 204.

Soon after was a flat black marble stone laid, with a little inscription thereon containing his [Burke's] name, title, and obit, as also his age when he died, which was 68.

Wood, Athens Union, II. 788.

2. A religious service for a person deceased, preceding the interment; the office for the dead.

These obits once past are, which we desire.

These eyes that now shed water shall sparkle fire.

Hyperion, Iron Age, I. 4.

Obit is a funeral solemnity or office for the dead, most commonly performed at the funeral when the corpse lies in the church uninterred.

Termes de la Ley, quoted in Mason's Supp. to Johnson.

3. The anniversary of a person's death, or a service or observance on the anniversary of his death (also called an *annual*, *annual*, or *year's mind*); more particularly, a memorial service on the anniversary of the death of the founder or benefactor of a church, college, or other institution. In old writers also spelled *obite*, *obyle*.

To the said Curate, and kirk wardens of the said kirk for tyme bryng, for to be distributed in Almones amongst pure folks of the said parische beinge able said yearly obite and Messe, thyrtyen pons.

English Uids (E. T. S.), p. 146.

To thee, renowned knight, continual praise we owe,
And at thy hallowed tomb thy yearly obits show.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii. 880.

It seemed to me that it was present at the celebration of some obite, or anniversary of the death of one long departed.

J. H. Shortt, John Ingoussant, I.

obitel, *a.* [*ME.* *obite*, < *L.* *obitus*, pp. of *obire*, depart, die; see *obit*, *n.*] Departed; dead.

That saide that I schulde be obitel,

To hel that I schulde entre in.

Fort Flaps, p. 288.

obiter (ô-bî-ter), *adv.* [*L.*, prop. as two words, *obiter*, on the way, by the way, in passing; *ob.* toward, on; *iter*, way, course, journey: see *iter*.] In passing; by the way; by the by; incidentally.

It may be permissible to remark, *obiter*, that "20." does not stand for "Santa" or "San," but for "Saint."

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 272.

obiter dictum (ô-bî-ter dicta), *n.* [*Also obiter dictum*, something said by the way or incidentally, and not as the result of deliberate judgment, a passing remark, specifically, an incidental opinion given by a judge in contradistinction from his judicial decision of the essential point. See *dictum*.]

His [Gray's] *obiter dicta* have the weight of wide reading and much reflection by a man of delicate apprehension and tenacious memory for particulars.

Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 160.

obit-song (ô-bî sông), *n.* A funeral song; a dirge.

They spier him sweetly, with salt teares among,
And obit songs they make their *Obit song* [read *obit*].

Illy Rude, p. 21. (*Davies*.)

obituary (ô-bî-tu-ri), *a.* [*Cf.* *L.* *obitus*, death (see *obit*), + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to an obit, or to the day when funeral solemnities are celebrated.

Edw. Wells, M. A., student of Ch. Ch., spoke a speech in praise of Dr. John Fell, being his obituary day.

Love of Island, Heavens, and *Wood*, II. 205.

obituarly (ô-bî-tu-ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of an obituary.

obituarist (ô-bî-tu-ri-ist), *n.* [*Cf.* *obituary* + *-ist*.] The recorder of a death; a writer of obituaries; a biographer.

He [Mr. Patrick] it was who composed the whole *psal* of *Modman's* triplic, 600 changes, which his obituarist says had till then been deemed impracticable.

Saunders, London, xxxi. (*Davies*.)

obituary (ô-bî-tu-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *obituaire* = *Sp.* *obituario*, < *ML.* *obituarium*, < *L.* *obitus*, death: see *obit*.] 1. *a.* Of or relating to the death of a person or persons, as, an obituary notice.

2. *n.* pl. *obituaries* (*c. r. v.*). 1. A list of the dead; also, a register of obituary anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead.

In religious houses they had a register wherein they entered the obits of obituary days of their founders or benefactors, which was thence termed the obituary.

H. Jacob, Law 31st.

2. An account of persons deceased; notice of the death of a person, often accompanied with a brief biographical sketch.

obi-woman (ô-bî-wûm'an), *n.* A woman who practises obi. Also *obeah-woman*, *obeah-woman*.

obj. An abbreviation of *object* and *objective*.
object (ob-jekt'), *v.* [*< ME. objecten, < OF. objecter, f. objector = Sp. objetar = Pg. objectar = It. obbiettare, obbiettare, < L. obiectare, throw before or against, set against, oppose, throw up, reproach with, accuse of, freq. of obicere, obicere, throw before or against, hold out before, present, offer, set against, oppose, throw up, reproach with, etc., < ob, before, against, + jacere, throw: see ject.* (*cf. abject, conject, defect, eject, inject, project, reject, etc.*)] **I. trans.** 1. To throw or place in the way; oppose; interpose.
 Like southward stands it, cold
 Blazes sunbrought object eke from hem hold.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 131.
 He ever murmurs, and objects his pains,
 And says the weight of all lies upon him.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.
 Pallas to their eyes
 The mist objected, and condemn'd the skies.
Pope, Odyssey, vii. 54.

2. To throw or place before the view; not clearly in view; present; expose.

The qualities of bodies that her objects to withhold forth.
Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 6.
 Is she a woman that objects this sight?

Chapman.
 It is a noble and just advantage that the things subjected to understanding have of those which are objected to sense.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

Object the sands to my more serious view,
 Make sound my bucket, bore my pump anew.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 11.

Every great change, every violence of fortune, . . . puts us to a new trouble, requires a distinct care, creates new dangers, objects more temptations.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 97.

3. To bring forward as a ground of opposition, of doubt, of criticism, of reproach, etc.; state or urge against or in opposition to something; state as an objection: frequently with *to* or *against*.

All that can be objected against this wide distance is to say that the care by losing his concord is not satisfied.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 71.

Good Master Vernon, it is well objected;
 If I have fewest, I subscribe in silence.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 43.

Methinks I hear some carping critics object unto me that I do . . . play the part of a traveller.

Corneille, Tragicomedy, I. 108.

Will object
 His will who bounds us: Let him surer bar
 His iron gates, if he intends our stay
 In that dark distance.
Milton, P. L., iv. 806.

The Norman nobles were apt to object gluttony and drunkenness to the vanquished Saxons, as vices peculiar to their inferior strain.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xiv.

II. intrans. To offer or make opposition in words or arguments; offer reasons against a proposed action or form of statement.

Ye Kings mother objected openly against his marriage, as it was his charge of her conscience.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 60.

Whatever is commonly pretended against a frequent communion may, in its proportion, object against a solemn prayer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 314.

object (ob-jekt'), *n.* [*< L. objectus, pp. of obicere, obicere, object: see object, v.*] Plainly presented to the senses or the mind; in view; conspicuous.

They who are of this society have such marks and notes of distinction from all others as are not object unto our sense; only unto that, which seeth their hearts, . . . they are clear and manifest.
Hosier, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

object (ob-jekt'), *n.* [= *F. objet = Sp. objeto = Pg. objecto = It. obbietto, oggetto, oggettto = D. (G. Dan. Sw. objekt, < (a) L. obiectum, a charge, accusation, M.L. an object, neut. of obiectus, pp.; (b) L. obiectus, a casting before, also that which presents itself to the sight, an object; < L. obicere, pp. of obicere, obicere, throw before, cast before, present: see object, v.*] 1. Anything which is perceived, known, thought of, or signified; that toward which a cognitive act is directed; the non-ego considered as the correlate of a knowing ego. By the object may be meant either a mere aspect of the modification of consciousness, or the real external thing (whether mediately or immediately perceived) which affects the senses. (Opposed to *subject*. (*Obiectum* in this sense came into use early in the thirteenth century. It is remarkable as not being a translation of a Greek word.)
 As Chameleons vary with their object,
 So Princes manners do transform the Subject.
Shakespeare, 1r. of Du Barres's Weekes, I. 2.
 His mind is not much distracted with objects; but if a good fat Cow come in his way, he stands dumb and astonished, and though his haste be never so great, will fire here half an hour's contemplation.
Sp. Barle, Microcosmographie, A Maine Country Fellow.
 Cognition . . . is clear, when we are able definitely to comprehend the object as in contradistinction from others.
Feist, Intro. to Descartes's Method, p. lvi.

The object, in any sense in which it has a value for knowledge, must be something which in one way or other determines the sensations referred to it.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 282.

The object, then, is a set of changes in my consciousness, and not anything out of it.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, ii. 70.

2. That toward which an action is directed and which is affected by it; that concerning which an emotion or passion is excited. The correlates of actions, of approach, recession, attraction, repulsion, attack, and the like are termed *objects*: as, the object shot at.

Those things in ourselves are the only proper objects of our soul which, in others, are the unquestionable subjects of our praise.
Ep. Sprat.

Well, well, pity him as much as you please; but give your heart and hand to a worthier object.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Other allegorists (besides Bunyan) have shown equal ingenuity, but no other allegorist has ever been able to touch the heart, and to make abstractions objects of terror, of pity, and of love.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

I say, such love is never blind; but rather
 Alive to every the minutest spot
 Which marks its object.
Browning, Paracelsus.

The object of desire is in a sense never fully realized, since, however great the pleasure, the mind can still desire an increase or at least a prolongation of it.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychology, p. 682.

3. An idea to the realization of which action is directed; purpose; aim; end.

All Prayers aim at our own ends and interests, but Praise proceeds from the pure Motions of Love and Gratitude, having no other Object but the glory of God.
Hosier, Letters, ii. 67.

Education has for its object the formation of character.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 201.

The first object of the true politician, as of the true patriot, is to keep himself and his party true, and then to look for success, to keep himself and his party pure, and then to secure victory.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 20.

4. A thing, especially a thing external to the mind, but spoken of absolutely and not as relative to a subject or to any action.

Think on thy Proteus, when thou haply seest
 Some rare note-worthy object in thy travels.
Shak., T. G. of V., I. 1. 18.

There is no speaking of *objects* but by their names; but the business of giving them names has always been prior to the true and perfect knowledge of their natures.
Bentham, Intro. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 1, note.

5. In *gram.*: (a) A member of the sentence, a substantive word or phrase or clause, immediately (that is, without the intervention of a preposition) dependent on a verb, as expressing that on which the action expressed by the verb is exerted. The object of a verb is either *direct* or *indirect*. A direct object receives the direct action of the verb, and is in the accusative or objective case, so far as there is a distinctive form for that case, and a verb admitting such an object is called *transitive*: as, he saw me; they gave a book; an indirect object represents something (usually) to or for which the action is performed, and so is in the dative case, so far as that case is distinguished (as only imperfectly in English), thus, they gave her a book; I made the boy a coat; but in some languages indirect objects of other cases occur. A direct object which repeats in noun form an idea involved in the verb is called a *cognate object*: as, I dreamed a dream; they ran a race. The name *factive object* is often given to an objective predicate. See *predicate*. (b) A similar member of the sentence dependent on a preposition, i. e. joined by a preposition to the word it limits or qualifies: as, he went with me; a man of spirit. Such an object is in English always in the accusative or objective case; in other languages often in other cases, as genitive, dative, ablative. The object, whether of a verb or of a preposition, is said to be *governed*—that is, required to be of a particular case—by the verb or preposition.

6. The aspect in which a thing is presented to notice; sight; appearance. [*Rare.*]

He, advancing close
 Up to the lake, past all the rest, arose
 In glorious object.
Chapman.

The object of our misery is as an inventory to particularise their abundance.
Shak., Cor., I. 1. 21.

7. A deformed person, or one helpless from bodily infirmity; a gazing-stock. [*Colloq.*]

"What!" roars Macdonald—"You putr shaghtlin' in-kneed arady of a thing! Would any Christian body even you be object to a bonny sense weel-faured young woman like Miss Catline?"
Lockhart, Reginald Dalton, iii. 119.

8. An obstacle. [*Rare.*]

To him that putteth not an object or let (I use the school-men's words)—that is to say, to him that hath no actual purpose of deadly sin, (the sacraments) give grace, righteousness, forgiveness of sins.
Bacon, Works, iii. 280. (*Devot.*)

Eristical, exterior, external, first, formal, material, mediate, etc., object. See the *adjective*.
objectable (ob-jek'ta-bl'), *a.* [*< OF. objectabile: as object, v. + -able.*] Capable of being made or urged as an objection. [*Rare.*]

It is as *objectable* against all those things which either native beauty or art affords.
Jer. Taylor (7), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 145.

objection (ob-jek'ti-shon), *n.* [*< L. obiectio(n)-, a reproach, < obicere, reproach: see object.*] Reproach or cavi; captious objection.

All the knotty questions of the realm are referred to us, and, when they are discussed in the common hearing, each of us, without strife or objection, sharpens his wits to speak well upon them.
Peter of Hilde (trans.), in *Stubbs's Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 148.

object-finder (ob-jekt-fin'dér), *n.* In microscopes, a device to enable the observer to fix the position of an object in the slide under examination, so that he can find it again at will. It is especially necessary when high powers are employed. Various forms of finders have been devised; one of the most common involves the use of a slide with horizontal and vertical scales, adjusted in connection with the mechanical stage.

object-glass (ob-jekt-glás), *n.* In a telescope or microscope, the lens which first receives the rays of light coming directly from the object, and collects them into a focus, where they form an image which is viewed through the eyepiece. In the finest refracting telescopes the object-glass consists of an achromatic combination of lenses, formed of substances having different dispersive powers, and of such figures that the aberration of the one may be corrected by that of the other. Ordinarily the combination consists of a convex lens of crown-glass and a concave lens of flint-glass, having focal length the proportional to their dispersive powers. There are many different forms which fulfil the condition indicated, but vary in the curves of the lenses, their thickness, their relative position, and the distance between them. With the ordinary crown- and flint-glass it is not possible to obtain perfect achromatism; with the new kinds of glass made at Jena a much more perfect correction is possible, and it is likely that as a result telescopes will soon be greatly improved, provided the glass can be made in pieces of sufficient size and satisfactorily homogeneous. See *objective*, *n.*, 3, and *cut* under *microscope*.

objectification (ob-jek'ti-fi-ká'shon), *n.* [*< objectify + -ation (see -fication).*] The act or process of objectifying or of making objective. Also *objectivation*.

The diminution or increase of that which is perceived (of course, unreflectingly) as the area of self-assertion, or (if we like the phrase) as "the objectification of the will," is essentially and immediately connected with our own discomfort or pleasure.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 254.

objectify (ob-jek'ti-fi), *v. t.*; and *pp. objectified, pp. objectifying*. [*< M.L. obiectum, an object, + L. -ficare, make: see object and -fy.*] To make objective; present as an object; especially, to constitute as an object of sense; give form and shape to as an external object; externalize. Also *objecturate, objectize*.

Because it [mind] is bound to think a coexistence or sequence, it *objectifies* the necessity.
Mauley, Body and Will, p. 157.

He may be quite innocent of a scientific theory of vision, but he *objectifies* his sensations.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 12.

What we start with in the child is the feeling of himself affirmed or negated in this or that sensation; and the next step . . . is that the content of these feelings is *objectified* in things.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 251.

objection (ob-jek'ti-shon), *n.* [= *F. objection = Sp. objecion = Pg. objecção = It. obbiezione, obbiezione, < L.L. obiectio(n)-, a throwing or putting before, a reproaching, M.L. an objection, < L. obicere, obicere, pp. obiectus, throw before, object: see object, v.*] 1. The act of objecting or throwing in the way; the act of resisting by words spoken or written, by or without stating adverse reasons or arguments, advancing criticisms, or suggesting difficulties, etc.

Objection!—Let him object if he dare!—No, no, Mrs. Malaprop, Jack knows that the least demur puts me in a phrensy directly.
Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 2.

2. That which is interposed or presented in opposition; an adverse contention, whether by or without stating the opinion, reason, or argument on which it is founded: as, many *objections* to that course were urged; the *objections* of the defendant were overruled.

As for your pitiful false objections,
 Prove them, and I lie open to the law.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 2. 168.

Objections to my general System
 May rise perhaps; and I have mist them.
Prior, Alma, ii.

He (Mr. Gladstone) has no *objections*, he assures us, to active inquiries into religious questions.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

3. An adverse blow; an attack.
 The parts either not armed or weakly armed were well known, and, according to the knowledge, should have been sharply visited but that the answer was as quick as the objections.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

4. Trouble; care; cause of sorrow or anxiety.
 Our way is troublesome, obscure, full of objection and danger.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 24.

General objection, in law, an objection interposed without at the same time stating the ground or reason for it. — *W. 2. Reception, difficulty, doubt, scruple, civil, disclaimer.*

objectionable (ob-jek'shun-ə-bl), *a.* [*objection + -able.*] Capable of being objected to; justly liable to objection; calling for disapproval.

The modes of manifesting their religious convictions which these monks employed were so objectionable as to show discredit on the very principles on which they acted. *Misart, Nature and Thought, p. 231.*

objectionably (ob-jek'shun-ə-bli), *adv.* In an objectionable manner or degree; so as to be liable to objection.

objectist (ob-jek'tist), *n.* [*object + -ist.*] An adherent of the objective philosophy or doctrine. *Eclectic Rev.*

objectivate (ob-jek'ti-vāt), *v. t.; pret. and pp. objectivated, ppr. objectivating.* [*objective + -ate.*] Same as *objectify*.

objectivation (ob-jek'ti-vā'shun), *n.* [*objectivate + -ion.*] Same as *objectification*.

objective (ob-jek'tiv), *a. and n.* [= *F. objectif* = *Sp. objetivo* = *Pg. objetivo* = *It. obiettivo*, *obiettivo*, *ML. objectivus*, relating to an object, *objectum*, an object: see *object*, *n.* Cf. *subjective*.] *I. a. 1.* As perceived or thought; intentional; ideal; representative; phenomenal: opposed to *subjective* or *formal*—that is, as in its own nature. [This, the original meaning which the Latin word received from *Dante* about 1300, almost the precise contrary of that now most usual, continued the only one till the middle of the seventeenth century, and was the most familiar in English until the latter part of the eighteenth.]

Natural phenomena are only natural appearances. They are, therefore, such as we see and perceive them. Their real and objective natures are therefore the same. *Berkeley.*

The faculty of the imagination, for example, and its acts were said to have a subjective existence in the mind; while its several images or representations had, qua images or objects of consciousness, only an objective. Again, a material thing, say a horse, qua existing, was said to have a subjective being out of the mind; qua conceived or known, it was said to have an objective being in the mind. *Mr W. Hamilton, in Reid's Supplementary Dissertations, [note B, § 1.]*

Where or when should we be ever able to search out all the vast treasures of objective knowledge that laya within the compass of the universe? *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 156.*

[By objective knowledge was meant the propositions known, opposed to *formal* or *subjective* knowledge, the art or habit of knowing. Such expressions probably led to the change of meaning of the word.]

2. Pertaining or due to the real object of cognition; real: opposed to *subjective* (pertaining or due to the subject of cognition, namely, the mind). [This meaning of the word nearly reverses the original usage, yet if such passages as that from *Sir M. Hale*, above, on the one hand, and that from *Watts*, below, on the other, be compared, the transition will be seen to have been easy. Kant makes the objects of experience to be at once real and phenomenal; and what he generally means by the objective character of a proposition is the force which it derives from the thing itself compelling the mind, after examination, to accept it. But occasionally Kant uses *objective* to imply a reference to the unknowable thing-in-itself to which the compelling force of phenomena is due.]

Objective certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself, and subjective when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other is in our minds. *Watts, Logic, II. 2. § 8.*

[Thus, there is an objective certainty in things that any given man will die; and a subjective certainty in his mind of that objective certainty.]

Objective means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing, and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to what is ideal, what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., ix.
A form of consciousness, which we cannot explain as of natural origin, is necessary to our conceiving an order of nature, an objective world of fact from which illusion may be distinguished.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 19.

If an exact objective measurement of the physical stimulus is intrinsically difficult, an exact subjective measurement of the sensations themselves is inherently impossible. *G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 361.*

The number of vibrations is the objective characteristic of that which we perceive subjectively as colour. *Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 226.*

3. Substantive; self-existent. [This rather confusing use of the word belongs to writers of strong nominalistic tendencies.]

Science . . . agrees with common sense in demanding a belief in real objective bodies, really known as causes of the various phenomena the laws and interrelations of which it investigates. *Misart, Nature and Thought, p. 60.*

The only other thing in the physical universe which is conserved in the same sense as matter is, conserved, is energy. Hence we naturally consider energy as the other objective reality in the physical universe.

Quell, in Encyc. Brit., XV. 747.

4. Intent, as a person, upon external objects of thought, whether things or persons, and not watching one's self and one's ways, nor attending to one's own sensations; setting forth, as a writing or work of art, external facts or imaginations of such matters as they exist or are supposed to exist, without drawing attention to the author's emotions, reflections, and personality.

The only healthful activity of the mind is an objective activity, in which there is as little brooding over self as possible. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 142.*

The two epics [the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*] appear on the horizon of time so purely objective that they seem projected into this visible diurnal sphere with hardly a subjective trace adhering to them, and are silent as the stars concerning their own genesis and mutual relation.

W. D. Gifford, Problem of the Homeric Poems, II.

The theme of his [Dante's] poem is purely subjective, modern, what is called romantic; but its treatment is objective (almost to realism, here and there), and it is limited by a form of classic severity.

Lancel, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 37.

5. In *gram.*, pertaining to or noting the object of a transitive verb, or of a preposition; forming or expressing a grammatical object: as, the objective case; an objective phrase or clause. Abbreviated *obj.*—Objective abstraction, beatitude, being, doubt. See the nouns. — Objective cause, the external object which excites the principal cause of any effect to action; the precatatorial cause. — Objective concept, a concept conceived as constituting a real likeness among the objects which come under it, opposed to a *formal concept*, or the concept regarded merely as a function of thought. — Objective end, end, evidence, idealism, etc. See the nouns. — Objective line, in *persp.*, any line drawn on the geometrical plane the representation of which is sought in the draft or picture. — Objective logic, the logic of objective thought; the general account of the process by which the interaction of ideal elements constitutes the world. *Hegel.* — Objective method, the inductive method: the method of modern science. — Objective philosophy. Same as *transcendental philosophy* (which see, under *philosophy*). — Objective plane, any plane, situated in the horizontal plane, whose perspective representation is required. — Objective point. (a) The point or locality aimed at; the final or ultimate point to which or to reach which one's efforts or desires are directed; specifically (*midst*), the point toward securing which a general directs his operations, expecting thereby to obtain some decisive result or advantage. Hence — (b) The ultimate end or aim; that toward the attainment of which effort, strategy, etc., are directed. — Objective power or potency, that of a consistent object of thought; logical possibility; non-existence combined with non-repugnance to existence. — Objective reality, the reference of a concept to an object. — Objective reason or thought, in *metaph.*, reason or thought as existing not in the individual mind, but as in the real objects of cognition.

A truly objective thought, far from being merely ours, must at the same time be what we have to discover in things, and in every object of perception.

Hegel, tr. by Wallace, Logic of the Encyclopedia, § 41.

Objective symptoms, in *med.*, symptoms which can be observed by the physician, as distinct from *subjective symptoms*, such as pain, which can be directly observed only by the patient. — Objective truth, the agreement of a judgment with reality; material truth. — Objective validity, applicability to the matter of sensation.

There therefore arises here a difficulty which we did not meet with in the field of sensibility, namely how subjective conditions of thought can have objective validity; that is, become conditions of the possibility of the knowledge of objects.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller, orig. [ed.], p. 60.)

II. n. 1. In *Eng. gram.*, the objective case; the case used to express the object of a verb or a preposition. This case answers in most of its uses to the accusative of Greek, Latin, German, and other languages, and is sometimes so called in English. In nouns it is never distinct in form from the subjective or nominative; the only objectives having such a distinct form are the pronominal case-forms *me, thee, him, her, us, them, whom*, corresponding to the nominatives *I, thou, he, she, we, they, who* respectively. Of these, *he* happens to be the same in form as the pronominal *who*. When words expressing extent in space or duration in time are put in the objective, they are called *adverbial objectives*, as, *he ran a mile*; *she sang an hour*. Compare *objective object*, under *object*, *s.* Abbreviated *obj.*

2. An objective point; especially, the object, point, or place to or toward which a military force is directing its march or its operations.

In 1864 the main objectives were Lee's and Johnston's armies, and the critical point was thought to be Richmond or Atlanta, whichever should be longest held.

The Century, XXXV. 606.

3. The lens, or practically the combination of lenses, which forms the object-glass of an optical instrument, more particularly of the microscope (see *object-glass*). Objectives are generally named from the focal length of a single lens which would have the same magnifying power: as, a two inch objective of power, a one half-inch objective (or simply a half), etc. Objectives of high magnifying power and consequently short nominal focal length (e. g., less than half an inch) are often spoken of as *high powers*, in distinction from the *low powers*, which magnify less and have longer nominal focal lengths. Objectives are also characterized as *immersion objectives* or *dry objectives* according as they are used with or without a drop of liquid between the lens

and the object; if the liquid has sensibly the same refractive power as the glass of the lens, the system is called *homogeneous immersion*. (See *immersion*, *s.*) The properties of an objective which determine its value for practical work are—definition or defining power, depending upon its freedom from spherical and chromatic aberration, which should be accompanied by flatness of field, *penetration*, the power of bringing parts of the object at different levels into focus at once; resolving power, the ability (depending upon the size of the aperture and the definition) to exhibit the minute details of structure, as the lines on a diatom frustule (see *test-object*); working distance, which is the space separating the lens and the object when the latter is in focus. These properties are in some degree antagonistic: thus, an increase in the aperture, and hence of the resolving power, is accompanied by a decrease in the working distance. The aperture of an objective is often measured by the angle of the cone of rays which it admits, and is then called *angular aperture*. Since, however, this angle varies according as it is used as a dry, water-immersion, or homogeneous immersion objective, a common measure is obtained, as proposed by Abbe, by taking the product of the half-angle into the refractive index of the medium employed: this is called the *numerical aperture* (sometimes written *N. A.*). Thus, for the maximum air-angle of 180°, which is equivalent to a water-angle of 97° 31' and a balsam-angle of 82° 17', the numerical aperture is unity, while for the respective angles of 60° (air), 44° 10' (water), 38° 34' (balsam), it is 0.5. Again, a numerical aperture of 1.33 corresponds to the maximum water-angle of 180° and a balsam-angle of 132° 6'. — *Endomersion-objective*, a form of objective, or object-glass, devised by Zeiss, in which the chromatic aberration is removed by the employment of a liquid (as a mixture of ethereal and fatty oils) placed between the separate lenses.

objectively (ob-jek'tiv-ly), *adv.* In an objective manner; as an outward or external thing.

Activity, objectively regarded, is impulse or tendency. *R. Adamson, Fichte, p. 184.*

objectiveness (ob-jek'tiv-nēs), *n.* The state or relation of being objective.

Is there such a motion or objectiveness of external bodies which produce light? *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 1.*

objectivism (ob-jek'ti-vizm), *n.* [*objective + -ism.*] 1. In *philos.*, the tendency to magnify the importance of the objective elements of cognition; especially, the doctrine that knowledge of the non-ego takes precedence in time, in logical sequence, and in order of importance of all knowledge of the ego. — 2. The character, in a work of art or in its author, of being objective, in the sense of dramatic, presenting things as they are and persons as they seem to themselves and to one another.

objectivistic (ob-jek'ti-vi'stik), *a.* [*objective + -ist + -ic.*] Partaking of objectivism, in either sense. — *Objectivistic logic.* See *subjectivistic logic*, under *logic*.

objectivity (ob-jek'tiv-ē-tē), *n.* [= *F. objectivité* = *Sp. objetividad* = *Pg. objetividade*, *ML. objectivitas* (t-), *objectivus*, objective; see *objective*.] The property or state of being objective, in any sense of that word; externality; external reality; universal validity; absorption in external objects. See *objective*, *a.*

The Greek philosophers alone found little want of a term precisely to express the abstract notion of *objectivity* in its indeterminate universality, which they could apply, as they required it, in any determinate relation. *Sir W. Hamilton (in Reid), Supplementary Dissertations, [note B, § 1.]*

Preponderant objectivity seems characteristic of the earlier stages of our consciousness, and the subjective attitude does not become habitual till later in life.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 41.

The secret of the objectivity of phenomena, and their connection as parts of one world, must obviously be sought, not without but within, not in what is simply given to the mind but in what is produced by it.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 194.

Intense objectivity of regards, as in a race or an onerous operation, is not, strictly speaking, unconsciousness, but it is the maximum of energy with the minimum of consciousness. *A. Bain, Mind, XII. 678.*

objectivize (ob-jek'ti-viz), *v. t.; pret. and pp. objectivized, ppr. objectivizing.* [*objective + -ize.*] To render objective; place before the mind as an object; objectify.

The word is one by which the disciple *objectivizes* his own feelings. *Brucknell.*

objectize (ob-jek'ti-z), *v. t.; pret. and pp. objectized, ppr. objectizing.* [*object*, *n.*, + *-ize.*] Same as *objectify*. *Coleridge.*

objectless (ob-jek'ti-lēs), *a.* [*object*, *n.*, + *-less.*] Having no object; purposeless; aimless.

Strangers would wonder what I am doing, lingering here at the sign-post, evidently *objectless* and lost.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

object-lesson (ob-jek'ti-lē'son), *n.* A lesson in which instruction is communicated, or a subject made clear, by presenting to the eye the object to be described, or a representation of it.

object-object (ob-jek'ti-ob-jek't), *n.* An object of knowledge different from mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

objector (ob-jek'tor), *n.* [*< L.L. objector, an accuser (ML. also an objector ?), < L. objicere, obicere, object, accuse: see object, v.*] One who objects or interposes an adverse opinion, reason, or argument; one who is unwilling to receive and abide by a proposition, decision, or argument advanced, or offers opposing opinions, arguments, or reasons.

object-soul (ob-jek't-sol), *n.* In *anthropology*, a soul or vital principle believed by many barbarous tribes to animate lifeless objects, and generally imagined as of a phantom-like, attenuated materiality, rather than as of a purely spiritual character.

The doctrine of *object-souls*, expanding into the general doctrine of spirits conveying influence through material objects, becomes the origin of *Fetichism* and *Idolatry*.
Encyc. Brit., II. 50.

object-staff (ob-jek't-stáf), *n.* In *surv.*, a leveling-staff.

object-teaching (ob-jek't-té'ching), *n.* A mode of teaching in which objects themselves are made the subject of lessons, tending to the development of the observing and reasoning powers. See *object-lesson*.

objectual (ob-jek'tú-ál), *a.* [*< L. objectus (objectus), object (see object, n.), + -al.*] Pertaining to that which is without; external; objective; sensible.

Thus far have we taken a literal survey of the text [2 Cor. vi. 10] concerning the material temple, external or objectual idols, and the impossibility of their agreement.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 280. (*Dames*.)

objicient (ob-jis'i-ent), *n.* [*< L. objiciens(-is), ppr. of objicere, obicere, object: see object.*] One who objects; an objector; an opponent. (*Card. Wiseman*. [*Rare*].)

objuration (ob-jú-rá'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *objurare(-n-), < objurare, bind by an oath: see objure.*] The act of binding by oath. (*Bramhall*.)

objure (ob-jú-ré'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *objured*, ppr. *objuring*. [*= OF. objurer, < L.L. objurare, bind by an oath, < L. ob, before, + jurare, swear, make oath: see jurate, jury.*] To swear. [*Rare*.]

As the people only laughed at him, he cried the louder and more vehemently; nay, at last began *objuring*, foaming, imprecating.
Carlyle, Misc., I. 353. (*Dames*.)

objurgate (ob-jér'gát), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *objurgated*, ppr. *objurgating*. [*< L. objurgatus, ppr. of objurgare, chide, scold, blame, < ob, before, agere, + jurgare, chide, scold, and lit. (L.L.) sue at law, < jus (jur-), right, law, + agere, drive, pursue: see agent.*] To chide; to reprove.

Command all to do their duty. To command, but not *objurgate*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II. 108.

objurgation (ob-jér-gá'shon), *n.* [*= F. objurgation = L. objurgatio, < L. objurgare(-n-), chiding, reproof, < objurgare, chide: see objurgate.*] The act of objurgating, or chiding by way of censure; reproof; reprehension.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations, *objurgations*, and reprehensions, and expostulations?
Adp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.

He will try to soothe him, and win him, if he can, to reconsider and retract so grievous an *objurgation*.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 406.

objurgatory (ob-jér'gá-tó-ri), *a.* [*= F. objurgatoire, < L. objurgatorius, chiding, < objurgator, one who chides, < objurgare, chide: see objurgate.*] Having the character of an objurgation; containing censure or reproof; culpatory.

New Letters, though they be capable of any Subject, yet commonly they are either *Narratory, Objurgatory, Consolatory, Monitory, or Congratulatory*. (*Hicell, Letters*, I. 1.)

oblanceolate (ob-lan'sé-lát), *a.* [*< Ob + lanceolate.*] In *bot.*, shaped like a lance-point reversed—that is, having the tapering point next the leafstalk: said of certain leaves. See *lanceolate*.

oblato (ob-lát'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oblated*, ppr. *oblating*. [*< L. oblatus, pp. of oblatre, offerre, present, offer, devote: see offer.*] 1. To offer; present; propose.

Both garrisons and the inhabitants, oppressed with such penury and extreme famine, were exacted to render the city upon reasonable conditions to them by the French King sent and *oblato*.
Hall, Hou. Vt., an. 31.

2. To offer as an oblation; devote to the service of God or of the church. (*Rev. O. Shipley*.)

oblato (ob-lát' or ob-lát), *n.* [1. = *F. oblatus* = *Sp. Ig. It. oblato*, < *ML. oblatus*, an oblate, i. e. a secular person devoted, with his belongings, to a particular monastery or service, < *L. oblatus*, pp., offered, devoted: see *oblato*, v. 2. = *OF. oubler, ubler, oblie*, an offering, altar-bread, a cake, wafer, *F. ouble* (> *Sp. oblat*), a wafer (*see oblie*), = *Sp. Ig. oblata*, an offering of

bread, *oblata*, an offering, = *It. oblata*, < *ML. oblata*, an offering, tribute, esp. an offering of bread, altar-bread, a cake, wafer, fem. of *L. oblatus*, offered: see above.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a secular person devoted to a monastery, but not under its vows. Specifically—(a) One who devoted himself, his dependents, and estates to the service of some monastery into which he was admitted as a kind of lay brother.

One Master (Guecho and his wife, Mina, who had given themselves as *oblates*, with all their property, to the church [at Sierra], devoting themselves and their means to the advance of the work.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 151.

(b) A child dedicated by his or her parents to a monastic life, and therefore held in monastic discipline and domicile.

Born of humble parents, who offered him [Roger] in his early youth, as an *oblato* at the altar of St. Dunis, he had been bred in the schools of the abbey.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 708.

(c) One who assumed the cowl in immediate anticipation of death. (d) One of a congregation of secular priests who do not bind themselves by monastic vows. The congregation of the *Oblates of St. Charles* or *Oblates of the Blessed Virgin and St. Ambrose* was founded in the diocese of Milan in the sixteenth century by St. Charles Borromeo; that of the *Oblates of Italy* was founded at Turin in 1816; and that of the *Oblates of Mary Immaculate*, founded in the south of France in 1815, was brought into the United States in 1844. (e) One of a community of women engaged in religious and charitable work. Such communities are the *oblates* founded by St. Francesca of Rome about 1433, and the *Oblate Sisters of Providence*, a sisterhood of colored women founded at Baltimore in 1825 for the education and the amelioration of the condition of colored women.

2. *Ecclési.*, a loaf of unconsecrated bread prepared for use at the celebration of the eucharist; altar-bread. From the earliest times of which we have distinct information, *oblates* have been circular in form, of moderate thickness, and marked with a cross or crosses. In the Western Church they are unleavened, much reduced in size, and commonly known as *wafers*, or, especially after consecration, as *hosts*. In the Anglican Church the use of leavened bread in loaves of ordinary size and form was permitted at the Reformation, and became the prevalent though not exclusive use. The Greek Church uses a circular oblate of leavened bread, in the center of which is a square projection called the *Holy Lamb*. This projecting part alone is consecrated, and the remainder serves for the antidoron. — *Oblate roll*, in *Eng. Hist.*, the account kept in the exchequer, particularly in the reigns of John and Henry III., of old debts due to the king and of gifts made to him.

oblato (ob-lát'), *a.* [*< L. oblatus*, taken in sense of 'spread out,' namely, at the sides of the sphere, pp. of *obferre, offerre*, bring forward, present, offer: see *offer*.] In *geom.*, flattened at the poles: said of a figure generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its minor axis: as, the earth is an *oblato* spheroid. See *prolate*.

oblateness (ob-lát'ness), *n.* The condition of being oblate or flattened at the poles.

oblation (ob-lá'shon), *n.* [*= F. oblacion = Sp. oblacion = Ig. oblato = L. oblazio, < L.L. oblato(-n-), an offering, presenting, gift, present, < L. oblatus, pp. of obferre, offerre, present, offer: see oblatre, v., and offer.*] 1. The act of offering. Specifically, *ecclési.* (a) The donation by the laity of bread and wine for the eucharist, and of other gifts or of contributions in money for the maintenance of divine worship and for the support of the clergy and the poor. In the early church the bread and wine were given by members of the congregation to the deacon before the liturgy, and offered by the priest on the altar; later this custom fell into disuse, and the other gifts were presented at or just before the offertory. The Greek Church has a special preparation of the elements in the office of prothesis (see *prothesis*), before the liturgy. (b) The offering or presenting to God upon the altar of the unconsecrated bread and wine, the offertory. (c) The solemn offering or presentation in memorial before God of the consecrated elements as sacramentally the body and blood of Christ. This is called the *great oblation*, in distinction from the *lesser oblation* or offertory. The great oblation forms the second part of the prayer of consecration, the first part being the words of institution, or the consecration in the stricter sense. In the Oriental liturgies, in the Scotch communion office of 1784, and in the American Book of Common Prayer, the great oblation is succeeded by the invocation or epiclesis.

The earliest theory of liturgies recognized three distinct *Oblations* in the Holy Action.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 330.

(d) The whole office of holy communion, the eucharist. 2. In *Rom. law* (*oblato*), a mode of extinguishment for debt by the tender of the precise amount due. It had to be followed, in Roman and French law, in order to become an effectual tender, by *depositio*, or consignation into the hand of a public officer. (*Holland*.)

3. Anything offered or presented; an offering; a gift.

Take thou my *oblato*, poor but free.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

I could not make unto your majesty a better *oblato* than of some treasure.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 5.

Specifically— 4. Anything offered or presented in worship; an offering or sacrifice; especially, *ecclési.*, a eucharistic offering or donation; usu-

ally in the plural, the eucharistic elements or other offerings at the eucharist.

Bring no more vain *oblations*. (*Isa. I. 11.*)

Purification was accompanied with an *oblato*, something was to be given; a lamb; a dove; a turtle; all emblems of mildness.
Domes, Sermons, viii.

A few years after, K. Lewis of France comes into England of purpose to visit the Shrine of St. Thomas; where, having paid his Vows, he makes *Oblations* with many rich Presents.
Baker, Chronicle, p. 58.

This *oblato* of an heart fixed with dependence on and affection to him is the most acceptable tribute we can pay him, the foundation of true devotion and life of all religion.
Leake, Reasonableness of Christianity.

5. In *canon law*, anything offered to God and the church, whether movables or immovables.

The name of *Oblations*, applied not only here to these small and petit payments which yet are a part of the minister's right but also generally given unto all such allowances as serve for their needful maintenance, is both ancient and convenient.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 74.

oblato (ob-lá'shon-ér), *n.* [*< oblato + -er.*] 1. One who makes an oblation or offering.

He presents himself an *oblato* before the Almighty.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 422.

2. The church official who receives oblations. **oblato** (ob-lá'trat), *v. t.* [*< L. oblatratus, pp. of oblatrare, bark at, < ob, before, + latrare, bark: see latrare.*] To bark at; snarl at; rail against. (*Cockram*.)

oblato (ob-lá'trá'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *oblato(-n-), < oblatrare, bark at: see oblatrare.*] Barking; snarling; quarrelsome or captious objection or objections.

The apostle fears none of these curish *oblato*s; but contemning all impotent misconceptions, calls them what he finds them, a forward generation.
Ep. Hall, Sermon preached to the Lords.

oblet, obley, *n.* [*MF., < OF. obler, oubler, oblie (F. ouble).*] < *ML. oblato*, an offering: see *oblato*, *n.*] The bread prepared for the eucharist; an oblate. Also *obley*.

No Jesus was nat the *oblet*
That reysed was at the sacre.
MS. Harl 1701, f. 66. (*Halliwel*.)

oblectate (ob-lek'tat), *v. t.* [*< L. oblectatus, pp. of oblectare, delight, please, < ob, before, + luctare, freq. of lacerare, allure. Cf. delight, delectation.*] To delight; please highly. (*Cotgrave*.)

oblection (ob-lek'tá'shon), *n.* [*< OF. oblection, < L. oblectatio(-n-), a delighting, < oblectare, delight: see oblectate.*] The act of pleasing highly; delight.

The third in *oblection* and fruition of pleasures and wanton pastimes. (*Northbrooke, Dicing* (1577). (*Nares*.)

obley, *n.* See *oblet*.

obligable (ob-li-gá-bl), *a.* [*< L. as if *obligabilis, < obligare, bind, oblige: see oblige.*] Capable of being held to the performance of what has been undertaken; true to a promise or contract; trustworthy in the performance of duty.

The main difference between people seems to be that one man can come under obligations on which you can rely—is *obligable*—and another is not.

Emerson, Complete Prose Works, II. 390.

obligant (ob-li-gant), *n.* [*< L. obligans(-is), ppr. of obligare, bind: see obligate, oblige.*] In *Scots law*, one who binds himself by a legal tie to pay or perform something to or for another person.

obligate (ob-li-gát), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obligated*, ppr. *obligating*. [*< L. obligatus, pp. of obligare, bind, oblige: see oblige.*] 1. To bind by legal or moral tie, as by oath, indenture, or treaty; bring under legal or moral obligation; hold to some specific act or duty; pledge.

Every person not having a greater annual revenue in land than one hundred pence was *obligated* to serve in his possession a bow and arrows.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 110.

That's your true plan. To *obligate*
The present ministers of state.
Churchill, The Ghost, iv.

This oath he himself explains as *obligating*, not merely to a passive compliance with the statutory enactments, but to an active maintenance of their authority.

Suppose . . . that Colombia had *obligated* herself to the company to allow such vessels to pass.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 207.

2. To place under obligation in any way, as on account of continued favors or repeated acts of kindness; make beholden or indebted; constrain by considerations of duty, expediency, courtesy, etc. [*Chiefly colloq. for oblige.*]

I am sorry, sir, I am *obligated* to leave you.
Faust, Mayor of Garrat, I. 1.

They [the trees] feel *obligated* to follow the mode, and come out in a new suit of green.

Theobald, Early and Late Papers, Men and Cattle.

obligate (ob-'li-gāt), *a.* [*L. obligatus*, pp.: see *obligate*, *v.*] Constrained or bound; having of necessity a particular character, or restricted to a particular course.

Obligate parasite—that is, species to which a parasitic life is indispensable for the attainment of their full development. *De Bary, Fungi* (trans.), p. 254.

obligation (ob-'li-gā-'shon), *n.* [*F. obligation* = *Sp. obligación* = *Pg. obrigação* = *It. obbligazione*, < *L. obligatio* (*n.*), a binding, an engagement or pledging, a bond, obligation, < *obligare*, bind, oblige: see *obligate*, *oblige*.] 1. The constraining power or authoritative character of a duty, a moral precept, a civil law, or a promise or contract voluntarily made; action upon the will by a sense of moral constraint.

For to make ours obligations and bond as strong as it liketh unto your goodness, that we mowe fulfill the will of you and of my lord Malibeu.

Chaucer, Tale of Malibeu.

The obligation of our blood forbids
A gory emulation twist us twain.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 3. 122.

The very notion of virtue implies the notion of obligation. *D. Stewart, Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, vi. 4.

It is an incontrovertible axiom that all property, and especially all title property, is held under a moral obligation to provide for the spiritual needs of those parishes from which it accrues.

Sp. Chr. Wordworth, Church of Ireland, p. 279.

The whole phraseology of obligation, in short, upon Hedonistic principles can best be explained by a theory which is essentially the same as that of Hobbes, and which in Plato's time was represented by the dictum of certain Sophists that "Justice is the interest of the stronger."

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 347.

2. That to which one is bound; that which one is bound or obliged to do, especially by moral or legal claim; a duty.

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect!
No other obligation? By my life,
That promises more thousands.

Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 90.

"The cultivation of the soil," we are told, "is an obligation imposed by nature on mankind."

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 70.

Inasmuch as rights and obligations are correlative, there is an obligation lying on every state to respect the rights of every other, to abstain from all injury and wrong towards it, as well as towards its subjects. These obligations are expressed in international law.

Widdow, Introduct. to Inter. Law, § 117.

34. A claim; a ground of demanding.

Duke William having the Word of Edward, and the Oath of Harold, had sufficient Obligations to expect the Kingdom. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 22.

4. The state or fact of being bound or morally constrained by gratitude to requite benefits; moral indebtedness.

He said he would pardon them of all their trespasses, and would quite them of the great sum of money, that they were bound unto him by obligation of tide tyme.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., i. xlv.

To the poor and miserable her loss was irreparable, for there was no degree but had some obligation to her memory.

Boslyn, Diary, Sept. 9, 1678.

5. In law: (a) A bond containing a penalty, with a condition annexed, for payment of money, performance of covenants, or the like; sometimes styled a writing obligatory. By some modern English jurists the word is used as equivalent to legal duty generally.

He can make obligations, and write court-hand.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 101.

(b) In *Rom. law*, the juridical relation between two or more persons in virtue of which one can compel the other to do or not to do a certain act which has a monetary value, or can at least be measured by a monetary standard. It might arise out of delict as well as out of contract. The word is used as well to designate the right as the corresponding duty.

6. In medieval schools, a rule of disputation by which the opponent was bound to admit any premise, not involving a contradiction, begging of the question, or other fallacy, which the respondent might propose. Disputation, as a game for teaching logic, was a principal part of the scholastic exercises, and perhaps may still be so in some countries. A master presided, and after a sufficient time decided in favor of one of the disputants, who was then obliged to give his adversary a great thrack with a wooden instrument. Modern writers sometimes speak of any rule of scholastic disputation as an obligation. — Accessory, conditional, conventional, correal, etc., obligations. See the adjectives. — Days of obligation (*sancti*), days on which every one is expected to abstain from secular occupations and to attend divine service. — Natural obligations, etc., obligations. See the adjectives. — Of obligation, obligatory: said especially of an observance commanded by the church: as, it is of obligation to communicate at Easter.

There is property only one Moslem pilgrimage of obligation, that to Mecca, which still often draws an annual contingent of from 40,000 to 80,000 pilgrims.

Royle, Brit., XIX. 38.

Pure obligation, in *Rom. law*, an absolute obligation already due and immediately enforceable. — Syn. Engagement, contract, agreement.

obligational (ob-'li-gā-'shon-al), *a.* [*obligation* + *-al*.] Obligatory.

There are three classes of resembling features which exist between the adult and the child. I. The unavoidable. . . II. The criminal. . . III. The obligational. *Edwards, Museum*, p. 284.

obligative (ob-'li-gā-'tiv), *a.* [= *OF. obligatif*; as *obligate* + *-ive*.] Implying obligation.

With must and ought (to) we make forms which may be called *obligatives*, implying obligation: thus, I must give, I ought to give. *Whitney, Eng. Gram.*, p. 122.

obligativeness (ob-'li-gā-'tiv-ness), *n.* The character of being obligatory. *Norris, Christian Law Asserted* (1678).

obligato, *a.* and *n.* See *obligato*.

obligatorily (ob-'li-gā-'tō-ri-ly), *adv.* In an obligatory manner; by obligation.

Being bound *obligatorily*, both for himself and his successors. *Fraser, Martyrs*, p. 281.

obligatoriness (ob-'li-gā-'tō-ri-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being obligatory.

obligatory (ob-'li-gā-'tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. obligatoire* = *Sp. obligatorio* = *Pg. obrigatorio* = *It. obbligatorio*, < *L. obligatorius*, binding, < *L. obligare*, bind, oblige: see *obligate*, *oblige*.] Imposing obligation; binding in law or conscience; imposing duty; requiring performance of or forbearance from some act: followed by *on* before the person, formerly by *to*.

And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not obligatory to Christian princes and states. *Bacon*.

As long as law is obligatory, so long our obedience is due. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Living*.

If this patent is obligatory on them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void. *Steuart*.

When an end is lawful and obligatory, the indispensable means to it are also lawful and obligatory. *Locke, in Raymond*, p. 150.

obligatum (ob-'li-gā-'tum), *n.* [*ML. obligatum*, neut. of *L. obligatus*, obligate: see *obligate*, *a.*] The proposition which a scholastic disputant is under an obligation to admit. See *Obligation*, 6.

oblige (ō-'blij'), formerly also ō-'blēj', after the *F.*, *c. t.*; pret. and pp. *obliged*, pp. *obliging*. [*ME. obligen*, usually *oblishe*, *oblischen*, etc., < *OF. obliger*, *F. obliger* = *Sp. obligar* = *Pg. obligar* = *It. obbligare*, < *L. obligare*, bind or tie around, bind together, bind, put under moral or legal obligation, < *ob*, before, about, + *ligare*, bind: see *ligament*.] 1. To bind; attach; devote.

Lord, to thy service I oblige me, with all myn herte holy.

York Plays, p. 114.

Zani . . . was met by the Pope and adulated in this manner: Here take, oh Zani, this ring of gold, and, by giving it to the sea, oblige it unto thee. *Sandys, Traveller*, p. 2.

Admit he promis'd love,

Obli'd himself by oath to her you plead for.

Shirley, Love in a Maze, iii. 2.

Privateers are not obliged to any ship, but free to go ashore where they please, or to go into any other ship that will entertain them, only paying for their Provision. *Dampier, Voyages*, I. 81.

2. To bind, constrain, or compel by any physical, moral, or legal force or influence; place under the obligation or necessity (especially moral necessity) of doing some particular thing or of pursuing some particular course.

I wol to you oblige me to deys. *Chaucer, Troilus*, iv. 1414.

O, ten times faster Venus' pikeons fly
To seal love's bonds new-made than they are wont
To keep obliged faith unforfeited.

Shak., M. of V., ii. 6. 7.

This Virtue especially was commended in him, and he would often say That even God himself was obliged by his Word. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 84.

Whoso I neither oblige the belief of other person, nor over hastily subscribe mine own. *Milton, Hist. Eng.*, I.

That way [toward the southern quarter of the world] the Muscovians are obliged to set their faces when they Pray, in reverence to the Tomb of their Prophet. *Masland, Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 14.

I will instance one opinion which I look upon every man obliged in conscience to quit.

Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, II.

3. To lay under obligation of gratitude, etc., by some act of courtesy or kindness; hence, to gratify; serve; do a service to or confer a favor upon; be of service to; do a kindness or good turn to; as, kindly oblige me by shutting the door; in the passive, to be indebted.

They are able to oblige the Prince of their Country by lending him money. *Selden, Table Talk*, p. 65.

I would sustain alone
The worst, and not persuade thee; rather die
Deserted than oblige thee with a fact
Pernicious to thy peace. *Milton, P. L.*, II. 280.

Free. Deny you! they cannot. All of 'em have been your intimate Friends.

Men. No, they have been People only I have obli'd particularly. *Wycherley, Plain Dealer*, v. 1.

Breeding o'en fools, by flatterers bealeged,
And so obliging that he ne'er obliged.

Pope, Prologue to Satires, I. 308.

[The diamond] is obli'd to darkness for a Ray
That would be more Opprest than Help'd by Day.

Cowley, To the Bishop of Lincoln.

Yet, in a feast, the epicure holds himself not more obliged
To the cook for the venison than to the physician who
braces his stomach to enjoy. *De Quincey, Rhetoric*.

—Syn. 2. To force, coerce. — 3. To serve, accommodate. **obligee** (ob-'li-jē'), *n.* [*F. obligé*, pp. of *obliger*, oblige: see *oblige*.] One to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond or writing obligatory is given; in general, one who is placed under any obligation.

There's not an art but 'tis an obligee. *Naphtalia of Poles and Thales* (1684). (*Norw.*)

Ireland, the obligee, might have said, "What security have I for receiving the balance due to me after you are paid?" *Clarendon, Nineteenth Century*, X. 170.

obligement (ō-'blij-'ment), *n.* [*OF. obligement*, < *L. obligamentum*, a bond, obligation, < *L. obligare*, bind, oblige: see *oblige*.] 1. Obligation.

I will not resist, therefore, whatever it is, either of divine or human obligation, that you lay upon me. *Milton, Education*.

2. A favor conferred.

Let this fair princess but one minute stay,
A look from her will your obligations pay.

Dryden, Indian Emperor, I. 2.

obliger (ō-'blij-'er), *n.* One who obliges.

It is the natural property of the same heart, to be a gentle interpreter, which is so noble an obliger. *Sir H. Wotton, Ralliquin*, p. 458.

obliging (ō-'blij-'ing), *p. a.* Having a disposition to oblige or confer favors; ready to do a good turn or to be of service; as, an obliging neighbor; hence, characteristic of one who is ready to do a favor; accommodating; kind; complaisant: as, an obliging disposition.

She . . . affected this obliging carriage to her inferiors. *Goldsmith, Hist. England*, xxiv.

He is an obliging man, and I know he would let me have them without asking what I wanted them for. *J. Hawthorne, Bust*, p. 210.

—Syn. Friendly. See *patite*.

obligingly (ō-'blij-'ing-ly), *adv.* In an obliging manner; with ready compliance and a desire to serve or be of service; with courteous readiness; kindly; complaisantly: as, he very obligingly showed us over his establishment.

He had an Antick Bust of Zenobia in Marble, with a thick Radiated Crown; of which he very obligingly gave me a Copy. *Adair, Journey to Paris*, p. 68.

obligingness (ō-'blij-'ing-ness), *n.* 1. Binding power; obligation. [*Rare*.]

Christ coming, as the substance typified by those legal institutions, did consequently set a period to the obligingness of those institutions. *Hammond, Works*, I. 282.

2. The quality of being obliging; civility; complaisance; disposition to exonerate kindness.

His behaviour . . . was with such condescension and obligingness to the meanness of his clergy as to know and be known to them. *T. Wallis, Lives* (J. P. Sanderson), p. 264.

obligistic (ob-'li-jis-'tik), *a.* [*oblige* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the obligations of scholastic disputation. See *Obligation*, 6.

obligor (ob-'li-gōr), *n.* [*oblige* + *-or*.] In law, the person who binds himself or gives his bond to another.

Thomas Prince, who was one of the contractors for the trade, was not one of the obligors to the adventures. *Appendix to New England's Memorial*, p. 108.

obligulate (ob-'li-gū-'lāt), *a.* [*ob-* + *ligulate*.] In bot., extended on the inner instead of the outer side of the capitulum or head: said of the corollas of some ligulate flowers. [*Rare*.]

obliguation (ob-'li-kwā-'shon), *n.* [*LL. obliguatio* (*n.*), a bending, oblique direction, < *L. obliquare*, bend: see *oblique*, *v.*] 1. Obliqueness; deviation from a straight line or course; a turning to one side.

Wherein according to common anatomy the right and transverse fibres are denominated by the oblique fibres; and so must frame a reticulate and quincuncial figure by their obliquations. *Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus*, III.

The change made by the obliquation of the eyes is least in colours of the dearest than in thin substances. *Newton, Opticks*, II. 1. 19.

2. Deviation from moral rectitude. [*Rare in both senses*.]

oblique (ob-'līk' or ob-'lik'), *a.* and *n.* [*F. oblique* = *Sp. oblicuo* = *Pg. obliquo*, < *L. obliquus*, slanting, awry, oblique, slanting, < *ob*, before, near, + (*LL.*) *liquis* (scarcely used), slanting, bent; cf. *Russ. luka*, a bend, *Lith. lenkti*, bend.]

Obliq. Ex. In anat., an oblique muscle: **AA**, the external *oblique* of the abdomen. See *obliquus*.

linear, bellsh. (l. convexity.) Dim; indistinct; blurred over.

engaged in the sentence and execution of Charles I. Also called *Act of Indemnity*. = *Syn. Oblivion. Forgetfulness.*

oblivion. *Oblivion* is the state into which a thing passes when it is thoroughly and finally forgotten. The use of *oblivion* for the act of forgetting was an innovation of the Latinizing age, which has not won recognition, nor has the "Act of Oblivion" given *oblivion* currency in the sense of official or formal pardon. *Forgetfulness* is a quality of a person; as, a man remarkable for his *forgetfulness*. If *forgetfulness* is ever properly used where *oblivion* would serve, it still seems the act of a person; as, to be buried in *forgetfulness*. *Obliviousness* stands for a sort of negative fact, a complete failure to remember; as, a person's *obliviousness* of the properties of an occasion.

oblivionist (ob-liv'i-on-iz), *v. t.* [*oblivion* + *-ist*.] To commit to oblivion; discard from memory; forget.

I will *oblivionize* my love to the Welsh widow, and do here proclaim my delinquency.
Chatter, Dicker, and Houghton, Patient Grisell (Shak. Soc.)

I am perpetually preparing myself for perceiving his thoughts about me *oblivionized*.
Mrs. D'Arbly, Diary, V. 129. (Davies.)

oblivious (ob-liv'i-us), *a.* [= *It. obliuio*, < *L. obliuiscere*, forgetful, oblivious, < *obliuiscere*], forgetfulness: see *oblivion*.] 1. Forgetful; disposed to forget.

'Gainst death and all-oblivious enmity
Shall you pace forth; your praise shall still find room
Even in the eyes of all posterity. *Shak., Sonnets, IV.*
I was half-oblivious of my mask. *Tennyson, Princess, III.*

2. Causing forgetfulness.

With some sweet *oblivious* antidote
Cleansed the stuff d boozed of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shak., Macbeth, v. 2. 44.*

Wherefore let us then our faithful friends,
The associates and companions of our loss,
Lie thus astonished on the *oblivious* pool?
Milton, P. L., I. 290.

Through the long night she lay in deep, *oblivious* slumber.
Longfellow, Evangeline, I. 5.

obliviously (ob-liv'i-us-ly), *adv.* In an *oblivious* manner; forgetfully.

obliviousness (ob-liv'i-us-ness), *n.* The state of being *oblivious* or forgetful; forgetfulness.
= *Rev. Forgetfulness*, etc. See *oblivion*.

obliviscence (ob-li-vis'ense), *n.* Forgetfulness.

oblocate (ob-lō-kat), *v. t.* [*L. oblocutus*, pp. of *oblocare*, let out for hire; < *L. ob*, before, + *locare*, place, let: see *locate*.] To let out to hire.
Bailey, 1731.

oblocution (ob-lō-kū'ashon), *n.* [*OF. oblocution*, < *L. oblocutio* (n-), *oblocutio* (n-), contradiction, < *L. obloqui*, contradict: see *obloquy*.] Detraction; obloquy. *Bailey, 1731.*

oblocutor (ob-lōk'ū-tor), *n.* [*L. oblocutor*, *oblocutor*, a contradiction, < *obloqui*, contradict: see *obloquy*.] A gainsayer; a detractor.
Bp. Bale.

oblong (ob'lōng), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. oblong* = *Sp. Pg. oblongo*, < *L. oblongus*, rather long, relatively long (not in the def. geometrical sense, but applied to a shaft of a spear, a leaf, a shield, a figure, hole, etc.; prob. lit. 'long forward, projecting'), < *ob*, before, near, + *longus*, long.] 1. *a.* Elongated; having one principal axis considerably longer than the others. Specifically: (a) In *geom.*, having the length greater than the breadth, and the sides parallel and the angles right angles. (b) Having its greatest dimension horizontal: said of a painting, engraving, or the like: opposed to *upright*. (c) Having the width of its page greater than the height: said of a book: as, an *oblong* octavo. (d) In *zool.*, having four straight sides, the opposite ones parallel and equal, but two of the sides longer than the other two; the angles may be sharp or rounded. (e) In *entom.*, more than twice as long as broad, and with the ends variable or rounded: applied to insects or parts which are parallel-sided. (f) In *bot.*, two or three times longer than broad, and with nearly parallel sides, as in many leaves. — *Oblong* cord, the medulla oblongata. — *Oblong* spheroid, a prolate spheroid.

II. *n.* A figure of which the length is greater than the breadth: specifically, in *geom.*, a rectangle whose length exceeds its breadth.

oblonga (ob-lōng-gā), *a.* Same as *oblongata*.
oblongal (ob-lōng-gāl), *a.* Same as *oblongata*.
oblongata (ob-lōng-gā'tā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. oblongus*, rather long: see *oblong*.] The medulla oblongata.

Softening of the . . . *oblongata* was also decided.
Medical News, LII. 480.

oblongata (ob-lōng-gā'tā), *a.* [*NL. oblongata* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the medulla oblongata; macromyelonic; myelencephalic.

Femoralis gracilis, the *oblongata* continuation of the myeloid dorsomedial . . . column.
Bush's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 124.

oblong-ellipsoid (ob'lōng-e-lip'sōid), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, having a shape between oblong and elliptical.

oblong-lanceolate (ob'lōng-lan'sē-lāt), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, having a shape between oblong and lanceolate.

oblongly (ob'lōng-ly), *adv.* In an oblong form; as, *oblongly* shaped.

oblong-ovate (ob'lōng-ō-vāt), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, having a shape between oblong and ovate.

obloquious (ob-lō'kwī-us), *a.* [*L. obloquium*, contradiction (see *obloquy*), + *-ous*.] Partaking of obloquy; contumelious; abusive. [*Rare*.]

Emulations, which are apt to rise and vent in obloquious acrimony.
Sir H. Newton, Fragments Regalia.

obloquy (ob-lō'kwī), *n.* [*L. obloquium*, contradiction (*ML. calumny*), < *L. obloqui*, speak against, contradict, blame, condemn, rail at, < *ob*, against, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*.] 1. Contumelious or abusive language addressed to or aimed at another; calumny; abuse; reviling.

The rest of his discourse quite forgets the Title, and turns his Meditations upon death into obloquies and bitter vengeance against Judges and Accusers.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xrviii.

Heroic virtue itself has not been exempt from the obloquy of evil tongues.
Shelley, Tale of a Tub, III.

2. That which causes reproach or detraction; an act or a condition which occasions abuse or reviling.

My chastity's the jewel of our house. . .
Which were the greatest obloquy I the world
In me to lose. *Shak., All's Well, IV. 2. 44.*

3. The state of one stigmatized; odium; disgrace; shame; infamy.

From the great obloquy in which hee was too late before,
hee was suddenly fallen in too great trust.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 44.

And when his long public life, so singularly chequered with good and evil, with glory and obloquy, had at length closed forever, it was to be lamented that he retired to die.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

— *Syn. Opprobrium, Infamy*, etc. (see *ignominy*); censure, blame, detraction, calumny, aspersion; scandal, slander, defamation, dishonor, disgrace.

oblation (ob-luk'tā'shon), *n.* [*L. oblatio* (n-), a struggling against, < *L. oblatari*, struggle against, contend with, < *ob*, against, + *latari*, struggle: see *lutation*.] A struggling or striving against something; resistance. [*Rare*.]

He hath not the command of himself to use that artificial oblation and facing out of the matter which he doth at other times.
Fotherby, Atheism, p. 125.

obmurmuring, *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *obmurmure*, < *L. obmurmurare*, murmur against, < *ob*, against, + *murmurare*, murmur: see *murmur*.] Murmuring; objection.

Thus, maugre all th' *obmurmurings* of sense,
We have found an essence incorporeal.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. II. 10.

obmutescence (ob-mū'tek'ense), *n.* [*L. obmutescere*, become dumb, be silent, < *ob*, before, + (*L. mutescere*, grow dumb, < *mutus*, dumb: see *mute*).] A keeping silence; loss of speech; dumbness.

But a vehement fear naturally produceth *obmutescence*; and sometimes irrecoverable silence.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 8.

The *obmutescence*, the gloom, and mortification of religious orders.

obnixely, *adv.* [**obnixere* (< *L. obnixus*, obnixus, steadfast, firm, resolute, whence *obnixum*, obnix, *adv.*, resolutely, strenuously, pp. of *obnixi*, strive against, resist, < *ob*, against, + *nixi*, strive: see *nixus*) + *-ly*.] Earnestly; strenuously.

Most *obnixely* I must beseech both them and you.
E. Codrington, To Sir E. Dering, May 24, 1641. (Davies.)

obnoxious (ob-nok'shūs), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. obnoxio*, < *L. obnoxius*, subject or liable (to punishment or to guilt), subject, submissive, exposed, exposed to danger, weak, etc., < *ob*, against, + *noxia*, hurt, harm, injury, punishment, > *noxius*, hurtful: see *noxious*.] 1. Liable; subject; exposed, as to harm, injury, or punishment; generally with *to*: as, *obnoxious* to blame or to criticism.

But if her dignity came by favour of some Prince, also (the church) was from that time his creature, and *obnoxious* to comply with his ends in state, were they right or wrong.
Milton, Church-Government, I. 8.

A man's hand,
Being his executing part in fight,
Is more *obnoxious* to the common peril.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, III. 4.

He could not accuse his master of any word or private action that might render him *obnoxious* to suspicion or the law.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1655), I. 814.

No *obnoxious* are we to manifold necessities.
Burrow, Works, I. 400.

Men in public trust will much oftener act in such a manner as to render them unworthy of being any longer

trusted than in such a manner as to make them *obnoxious* to legal punishment.

A. Hamilton, *The Federalist*, No. 112.
2. Justly liable to punishment; hence, guilty; reprehensible; censurable.

What shall we then say of the power of God himself to dispose of men. Little, finite, *obnoxious* things of his own making? *South, Sermons, VIII. 314.*

3. Offensive; odious; hateful.

'Tis fit I should give an account of an action so seemingly *obnoxious*.
Oliver, Scap. Mel.

More corrupted else,
And therefore more *obnoxious*, at this hour,
Than Sodom in her day had power to be.
Corpus, Task, III. 246.

4. In *law*, vulnerable; amenable: with *to*: as, an indefinite allegation in pleading is *obnoxious* to a motion, but not generally to a demurrer.

obnoxiously (ob-nok'shūs-ly), *adv.* In an *obnoxious* manner; reprehensibly; offensively; odiously.

obnoxiousness (ob-nok'shūs-ness), *n.* The state of being *obnoxious*; liability or exposure, as to blame, injury, or punishment; reprehensibility; offensiveness; hence, unpopularity.

obnubilate (ob-nū'bi-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obnubilated*, pp. *obnubilating*. [*L. obnubilare*, pp. of *obnubilare*, cover with clouds, cloud over, < *L. ob*, before, over, + *nubilus*, cloudy: see *nubilous*.] To cloud or overcloud; obscure; darken. [*Rare*.]

Your sly doctests dissimulation hides,
Your false intent faire words *obnubilates*.
Times' Whistle (R. P. T. S.), p. 125.

As a black and thick cloud covers the sun, and intercepts his beams and lights, so doth this melancholy vapour *obnubilates* the mind.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 249.

obnubilation (ob-nū-bi-lā'shon), *n.* [*OF. obnubilatio*, < *L. obnubilatio* (n-), < *obnubilare*, cloud: see *obnubilare*.] 1. The act or operation of obnubilating, or making dark or obscure. [*Rare*.]

Let others glory in their triumphs and trophies, in their *obnubilation* of bodies carcass, that they have brought four upon champions. *Waterhouse, Apology for Learning.*

2. A beclouded or obscured state or condition.

Twelfth month, 17. An hypochondriack *obnubilation* from wind and indigestion.

J. Ruffy, in *Howell's Johnson* (ed. Fitzgerald), II. 217.

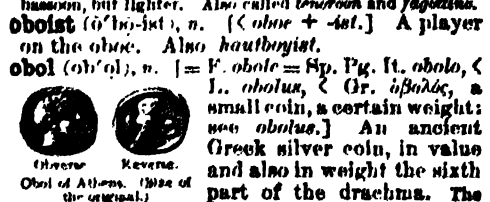
Special vividness of fancy images, accompanied often with dreamy *obnubilation*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 610.*

oboe (ō'bō-ē), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. oboe* = (*1.* *oboe* = *Sw. oboe* = *Dan. obo* (cf. *D. hoboe*, *G. hoboe*, *F. hoboe*, *hoboy*, directly from the *F.*), < *It. oboe*, < *F. hautbois*, hautboy: see *hautboy*.] 1. An important musical instrument of the wood wind group, and the type of the family in which the tone is produced by a double reed. In its modern form it consists of a wooden tube of conical bore, made of three joints, the lowest of which is slightly flaring or bellied, while the uppermost carries in its end the metal staple with its reeds of cane. The number of finger holes varies considerably: in the larger varieties they are principally controlled by an intricate system of levers. The extreme compass is nearly three octaves, upward from the *fp* or *ff* next below middle *C*, including all the semitones. The tone is small, but highly individual and penetrating. It is especially useful for pastoral effects, for plaintive and wailing phrases, and for giving a reedy quality to concerted passages. The normal key (tonality) of the orchestral oboe is *G*, and music for it is written with the *G* clef. The oboe has borne various names, such as *chalumeau*, *schalmey*, *shawm*, *tombarde piccola*, *hautboy*, etc. It has been a regular constituent of the modern orchestra since early in the eighteenth century, and is the instrument usually chosen to give the pitch to others. It has also been used to some extent as a solo instrument. The oboe family of instruments includes the oboe d'amour, the oboe da caccia or cocusoon, the English horn, and the bassoon.

2. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop with metal pipes which give a penetrating and usually very effective oboe-like tone. It is usually placed in the swell organ. — *Oboe d'amour*, an obsolete alto oboe, much used by J. R. Bach. It differed from the modern oboe in being of lower pitch (the normal key being *A*), and in having a globular bell and thus a more sonorous and muffled tone. — *Oboe da caccia*, an obsolete tenor oboe, or rather tenor bassoon. Its normal key was *F*. The tone was similar to that of the bassoon, but lighter. Also called *tenoroon* and *fagottino*.

oboist (ō'bō-ist), *n.* [*oboe* + *-ist*.] A player on the oboe. Also *hautboyist*.

obol (ō'bōl), *n.* [= *F. obole* = *Sp. Pg. obolo*, < *L. obolus*, < *Gr. ὀβολός*, a small coin, a certain weight: see *obolus*.] An ancient Greek silver coin, in value and also in weight the sixth part of the drachma. The



obol struck according to the Attic weight standard weighed about 113 grains; according to the Magnesian standard, 16.1; Greek Asiatic, 9; Rhodian, 10; Babylonian, 14; and Persian, 14 grains. At a later period the coin was struck in bronze.

For this service (the ferryage of Charon) each soul was required to pay an *obolus* or *obol*, one of which coins was accordingly placed in the mouth of every corpse previous to burial. *Æneid*, vi, 439.

Obolaria (ob'-o-lar'-i-ä), n. [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1753), so called from the roundish upper stem-leaves; *Gr.* *obolion*, a Greek coin; see *obol*.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the order *Gentianaceae* and the tribe *Streptieae*, distinguished from all the other genera of the order by having only two sepals. There is but one species, *O. virginica*, a low North American herb, very smooth, and purplish-green, with whitish flowers clustered at the top. Sometimes called *penopseus*, in imitation of the genus name. It is believed to be partially root-parasitic.



Flowering Plant of *Obolaria virginica*, a flower, showing the leaf like calyx and the root.

obolary (ob'-o-lar'-i), a. [*obol* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to or consisting of obols or small coins; also, reduced to the possession of only the smallest coins; hence, impecunious; poor.

He is the true lover who "call-eth all the world up to be taxed"; and the distance is as vast between him and one of us as subtiled between the Augustan Majesty and the poorest *obolary* Jew that paid it tribute pittance at Jerusalem! *Lamb*, *Two Rascals of Men*.

obole (ob'-öl), n. [*F.* *obole*, *L.* *obolus*; see *obol*, *obolus*.] 1. A small French coin of billon (sometimes also of silver), in use from the tenth to the fifteenth century. At one period it also bore the name of *mail*. It was a coin of small value, less than the silver denier. 2. Same as *obol*. 3. In *phar.*, the weight of 10 grains, or half a scruple.

oboli, n. Plural of *obolus*.
obolite (ob'-öl-ite), n. and a. [*NL.* *Obolus* (see *Obolus*, 3) + *-ite*.] 1. n. A fossil brachiopod of the genus *Obolus*.
II. a. Pertaining to obolites or containing them in great numbers; as, the *obolite* grit of the Lower Silurian.

oboliset, v. t. An obsolete variant of *obolize*.

obolus (ob'-o-lus), n.; pl. *oboli* (-i). [*L.* *obolus*, (*Gr.* *obolion*, a small coin, a weight (see *def.* 1, 2); gen. associated with *obolion*, a spit, as if orig. in the form of iron or copper nails, or as being orig. stamped with some such figure; cf. the dim. *obolion*, one of the rough bronze or iron bars which served for money in Ægina, etc., before coinage was introduced; see *obolus*, *obolisk*.] 1. Same as *obol*. 2. A small silver coin current in the middle ages in Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, etc.—3. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] In *zool.*, a genus of brachiopods of the family *Lingulidae*, from the Silurian, having orbicular valves. *Eichwald*, 1829.

obout, adv. A Middle English form of *about*.
oboval (ob'-o-val), a. [*ob* + *oval*.] Same as *obovate*. *Henslow*.

obovate (ob'-o-vat'), a. [*ob* + *ovate*.] In *nat. hist.*, inversely ovate; having the broad end upward or toward the apex, as in many leaves.

obovate-clavate (ob'-o-vat'-klä'-vat'), a. In *nat. hist.*, of a shape between obovate and clavate.

obovate-cuneate (ob'-o-vat'-kü'-nä'-ät), a. In *nat. hist.*, of a shape between obovate and cuneate or wedge-shaped.

obovately (ob'-o-vät'-li), adv. In an obovate manner.

obovate-oblong (ob'-o-vät'-ob'-läng), a. In *nat. hist.*, of a shape between obovate and oblong.

obovatifolious (ob'-o-vä-ti-fö'-li-us), a. [*obovate* + *L.* *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, possessing or characterized by leaves inversely ovate.

obovoid (ob'-o-void), a. [*ob* + *ovoid*.] In *nat. hist.*, shaped like an egg with the narrow end forming the base; solidly obovate.

obraid (ö-bräid'), v. t. [A corrupt form of *abraid* or *upbraid*.] To upbraid. *Somerset*.

Now, the accoutred and attended to, in Court and cille there's no small ado With this young strutting, that *obroads* the gods, And thinks to twist them and him there in no ado. *From Gallants Whirligig* (1633). (*Malinver*)

obreption (ob-rep'-shon), n. [= *F.* *obreption* = *Sp.* *obrepcion* = *Pg.* *obrepção* = *It.* *obresione*, *L.* *obreptio* (-n-), a creeping or stealing on, *obrepere*, creep on, creep up to, *ob*, on, to, + *repere*, creep; see *reptile*.] 1. The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise.

Sudden incursions and *obreptions*, sins of mere ignorance and inadvertency. *Cudworth*, *Sermons*, p. 81.

2. In *Scots law*, the obtaining of gifts of estate, etc., by falsehood: opposed to *subreption*, in which such gifts are procured by concealing the truth.

obreptitious (ob-rep-tish'-us), a. [= *Sp.* *Pg.* *obrepticio*, *L.* *obrepticius*, prop. *obrepticius*, done in secrecy or by surprise, *L.* *obrepere*, creep on; see *obreption*. Cf. *arrepititious*, *sur-reptitious*.] Done or obtained by surprise or with secrecy, falsehood, or concealment of truth. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

obriget, **obregget**, v. t. Middle English forms of *abridge*.

obrogate (ob'-ro-gät'), v. t. [*L.* *obrogatus*, pp. of *obrogare*, propose a new law in order to repeal or invalidate (an existing one), oppose the passage of (a law), *ob*, before, over, + *rogare*, ask, propose; see *rogation*. Cf. *abrogate*, *derogate*.] To abrogate, as a law, by proclaiming another in its stead. *Colex*, 1717.

obrotund (ob-ro-tund'), a. [*ob* + *rotund*.] In *bot.*, approaching a round form.

obruendarius (ob'-rü-en-dä'-ri-um), n.; pl. *obruendarii* (-ä-). [*L.* *obruendus*, gerundive of *obruere*, cover, cover over, hide in the ground; see *obruere*.] A vessel used to conceal another; specifically, the large pot of coarse earthenware often found containing a cinerary urn of glass or other delicate material.

obruere (ob'-rü-ä), v. t. [*L.* *obruere*, pp. of *obruere*, throw down, overthrow, overwhelm, *ob*, before, over, + *ruere*, fall; see *run*.] To overthrow.

Verily, if ye seriously consider the misery wherewith ye were *obrued* and overwhelmed before, ye shall easily perceive that ye have an earnest cause to rejoice. *Bacon*, *Works*, p. 37. (*Malinver*)

obryzum (ob-rü'-zum), n. [*L.* *obryzum*, also *obryzum*, neut., also *obryza*, fem., in full *obryzum aurum*, pure gold; cf. *obryza*, the testing of gold by fire, a test, proof; = *Gr.* *obryza*, in *obryza* *apuro*, pure gold.] Fine or pure gold; gold tested in the fire.

Obryzum signifies gold of the most exalted purity and test. *Evelyn*, *To Dr. Godolphin*.

obs. An abbreviation of *obsolete*.

obs-and-sols (obs'-and-solz'), n. pl. See *ob2*.

obscene (ob-sen'), a. [= *F.* *obscene* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *obsceno* = *It.* *osceno*, *L.* *obscenus*, *obscenus*, *obscenus*, of adverse omen, ill-omened, hence repulsive, offensive, esp. offensive to modesty, obscene; origin obscure.] 1. Inauspicious; ill-omened.

A streaming blaze the silent shadows broke, Shot from the skies a cheerful azure light. The birds *obscene* to forests winged their flight: And gales graves received the wandering guilty sprite. *Dryden*, *Hind and Panther*, ll. 602.

2. Offensive to the senses; repulsive; disgusting; foul; filthy.

O, torment it, God, That in a Christian climate souls refined Should show so heinous, black, obscene a deed. *Shak.* *Rich. II.*, iv. 1. 131.

A girdle foul with greasy limbs his obscene attire. *Dryden*, *Æneid*, vi. 417.

The guilty serpents, and obscene begats, Creep, conscious, to their secret rest. *Cowley*, *Hymn to Light*.

Canals made to percolate *obscene* morasses. *Milley*, *United Netherlands*, l. 153.

3. Offensive to modesty and decency; impure; unchaste; indecent; low; as, *obscene* actions or language; *obscene* pictures.

Words that were once chaste by frequent use grow *obscene* and uncleanly. *Watts*, *Logic*, l. 4 § 3.

If thy table be indeed unclean, Foul with excess, and with discursive *obscene*. *Cowper*, *Timepiece*, l. 734.

Obscene publication, in *law*, any impure or indecent publication tending to corrupt the mind and to subvert respect for decency and morality. = *Syn.* 3. Immoral, ribald, gross.

obscenely (ob-sen'-li), adv. In an obscene manner; in a manner offensive to modesty or purity; indecently; lawdly.

obsceneness (ob-sen'-nes'), n. Name as *obscenity*.

These fables were tempered with the Italian severity, and free from any note of infamy or obscenity. *Dryden*.

obscenity (ob-sen'-ti), n. [= *F.* *obscenité* = *Sp.* *obscenidad* = *Pg.* *obscenidade* = *It.* *oscenità*, *L.*

obscenitas (-s), *obscenitas* (-s), *obscenitas* (-s), unfavorable (of an omen), moral impurity, obscenity, *obscenus*, ill-omened, obscene; see *obscene*.] The state or character of being obscene; impurity or indecency in action, expression, or representation; licentiousness; lewdness.

No pardon vile obscenity should find. *Pope*, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 399.

obscenous (ob-sē'-nus), a. [*L.* *obscenus*, *obscene*; see *obscene*.] Indecent; obscene.

Obscenous in recital, and hurtful in example. *Mr. J. Harrington*, *Apology of Poetry*, p. 10. (*Paras*)

obscenousness (ob-sē'-nus-nes'), n. Obscenity.

There is not a word of ribaldry or obscenity. *Mr. J. Harrington*, *Apology of Poetry*, p. 10. (*Paras*)

obscurant (ob-skü'-rant), n. [*L.* *obscurus* (-s), pp. of *obscurare*, darken; see *obscure*, c.] One who or that which obscures; specifically, one who labors to prevent inquiry, enlightenment, or reform; an obscurantist.

Foiled in this attempt, the *obscurants* of that venerable seminary resisted only the more strenuously every effort at a reform. *Mr. W. Hamilton*.

obscurantism (ob-skü'-ran-tizm'), n. [= *F.* *obscurantisme*; as *obscurant* + *-ism*.] Opposition to the advancement and diffusion of knowledge; a tendency or desire to prevent inquiry or enlightenment; the principles or practices of obscurantists.

The dangers with which what exists of Continental liberty is threatened, now by the ambitious dreams of German "nationality," now by Muscovite barbarism, and now by pontifical *obscurantism*. *Marsh*, *Lect. on Eng. Lang.*, l.

obscurantist (ob-skü'-ran-tist'), a. and n. [*Obscurant* + *-ist*.] 1. a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of obscurants or obscurantism.

You working-men complain of the clergy for being bigoted and *obscurantist*, and hating the cause of the people. *Kingley*, *Alton Locke*, xvii. (*Davies*)

II. n. One who opposes the cultivation and diffusion of knowledge; an obscurant.

They (a community in the Netherlands called the Brethren of the Common Life) could not support the glare of the new Italian learning, they obtained, and it may be feared deserved, the title of *obscurantists*. *Æneid*, *Brit.*, vii. 672.

obscuration (ob-skü'-rä'-shon), n. [= *F.* *obscuration* = *Sp.* *obscurecion* = *It.* *oscurazione*, *L.* *obscuration* (-n-), a darkening, *obscurare*, darken; see *obscure*, c.] The act of obscuring or darkening; the state of being darkened or obscured; the act or state of being made obscure or indistinct; as, the *obscuration* of the moon in an eclipse.

Understanding hereby their comical descent, or their setting when the sun ariseth, and not their helical *obscuration*, or their inclusion, in the laque of the sun. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 2.

The mutual *obscuration* or displacement of ideas is wholly unaffected by the degree of contrast between them in content. *Lotze*, *Microcosmus* (trans.), l. 211.

obscure (ob-skü'-r'), a. and n. [*F.* *obscur* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *obscuro* = *It.* *oscuro*, *L.* *obscurus*, dark, dusky, shady; of speech, indistinct, unintelligible; of persons, unknown, undistinguished; prob. *ob*, over, + *scurus*, covered. Cf. *scu* (Skt. *√ sku*), cover, seen also in *scutum*, a shield; see *scutum*, sky.] 1. a. 1. Dark; deprived of light; hence, murky; gloomy; dismal.

Suspende hem so in colde hous, drie, *obscure*, Ther noo light in may breke, and that thei sure. *Palsgrave*, *Husbandrie* (E. K. T. 8.), p. 100.

It were too gross To rib her cerecloth in the *obscure* grave. *Shak.* *M. of V.*, ii. 7. 51.

I shall gaze not on the deeds which make My mind *obscure* with sorrow. *Shakley*, *Prometheus Unbound*, iii. 2.

2†. Living in darkness; pertaining to darkness or night. [Rare.]

The *obscure* bird Cramoird the living night. *Shak.* *Macbeth*, ii. 2. 64.

Off on the bordering deep Encamp their legions, or with *obscure* wing Soar far and wide into the realms of night, Scorning surprise. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ii. 132.

3. Not capable of being clearly seen, on account of deficient illumination.

Spirits . . . in what shape they choose, Dilated or condensed, bright or *obscure*, Can execute their very purpose. *Milton*, *P. L.*, l. 420.

Hence — 4. In *logic*, not clear, as an idea; not sharply distinguished from others. Thus if a person knows that *lambella* color is a sort of light yellow, but could not recognize it with certainty, he would have an *obscure* idea of the meaning of that term.

When we look at the colours of the rainbow, we have a clear idea of the red, the blue, the green, in the middle

of their several robes, and a distinct idea too, while the eye fixes there; but when we consider the border of those colours, they no run into one another that it renders their ideas confused and obscure. *Watts, Logic, III. § 4.*

5. Not perspicuous, as a writing or speech; not readily understood, on account of faultiness of expression. But if the difficulty lies in the close thought required for a complicated matter, the expression may be quite clear, and not obscure.

And therefore [he] ever so laboured to set his words in such obscure and doubtful fashion that he might have always some refuge at some starting hole.

Shirley, Works, p. 254.

If we here be a little obscure, 'tis our pleasure; for rather than we will offer to be our own interpreters, we are resolved not to be understood.

E. Jenson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

The text that sorts not with his darling whim,
Though plain to others, is obscure to him.

Cooper, Progress of Error, I. 447.

6. Hidden; retired; remote from observation; as, an obscure village.

My short-wing'd Muse doth haunt
None but the obscure corners of the earth.

Sir J. Denham, Bien Venu, II.

We put up for the night in an obscure inn, in a village by the way.

Goldsmith, Vicar, III.

7. Unknown to fame; unnoticed; hence, humble; lowly; as, an obscure curate.

I am a thing obscure, disburied of
All merit.

Manning, Picture, III. 5.

As man; and to the mean and the obscure . . .
Transferred a courtesy which had no air
Of condescension.

Windsor, Prelude, ix.

8. In entom.: (a) Not distinct: as, obscure punctures. (b) Not clear; dull or semi-opaque: as, obscure green or red. Obscure rays, in the spectrum, the invisible heat-rays. See spectrum. = *Syn. 1.*

Dark, dim, darkness, dusky, rayless, murky. 4 and 5. Obscure, Doubtful, Dubious, Ambiguous, Equivocal; difficult, intricate, vague, mysterious, enigmatical. In regard to the meaning of something said or written, obscure is general, being founded upon the figure of light which is insufficient to enable one to see with any clearness; this figure is still felt in all the uses of the word. Doubtful is literal, meaning full of doubt, quite impossible of decision or determination, on account of insufficient knowledge. Dubious may be the same as doubtful, but tends to the special meaning of that doubtfulness which involves anxiety or suspicion: as, dubious battle; dubious prospects; a dubious character. Ambiguous applies to the use of words, intentionally or otherwise, in a way that makes certainty of interpretation impossible, but it may be used in other connections: as, an ambiguous smile. Equivocal applies to that which is ambiguous by deliberate intention. See darkness. 7. Unhonored, inglorious.

II. n. Obscurity.

Who shall tempt with wandering feet
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss,

And through the palpable obscure find out
His uncouth way?

Milton, P. L., II. 406.

obscure (ob-skūr'), v. t.; pret. and pp. obscured, ppr. obscuring. [*F. obscurer* = *Sp. Pg. obscurar* = *It. oscurare*, < *L. obscurare*, darken, obscure, hide, conceal, render indistinct, etc., < *obscurus*, dark, obscure: see *obscurus*, a.] *I. trans.* 1. To cover and shut off from view; conceal; hide.

His fiery cannon did their passage guide
And following smoke obscured them from the foe.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 22.

Not a floating cloud obscured the azure firmament.

Irvine, Knickerbocker, p. 183.

3. To darken or make dark; dim.

Cynthia for shame obscures her silver shine.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 728.

The signs obscure not the stars at all, and make little or no figure, as tho' there were none, being placed very high and little.

Lider, Journey to Paris, p. 16.

Think'st thou, vain spirit, thy glories are the same?
And seest not sin obscure thy god-like frame?

Dryden, State of Innocence, III. 2.

3. To deprive of luster or glory; tarnish; eclipse; depreciate; dispare; belittle.

You have unborn'd this man
Of purpose to obscure my noble birth.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 22.

The King of France, tho' valiant enough himself, yet thinking his own great Acts to be obscured by greater of E. Richard's, he began, besides his old hating him, now to envy him.

Rabelais, Chronicle, p. 62.

Some are born to do great deeds, and live,
As some are born to be observed, and die.

M. Arnold, Bohra and Rastum.

4. To render doubtful or unintelligible; render indistinct or difficult of comprehension or explanation; disguise.

The prince obscured his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness.

Shak., Hen. V., I. 1. 62.

No written laws can be so plain, so pure,
But wit may gloss, and malice may obscure.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, II. 212.

II. intrans. To hide; conceal: c's self.

How! there's that hidden: I must obscure and hear it.
Pitcher and Bentley, Maid in Pl. III. IV. 2.

Here I'll obscure. [*Chry. withdraws.*]

Shak., Love in a Mass, IV. 1.

obscurely (ob-skūr'li), adv. In an obscure manner; darkly; dimly; indistinctly; privately; not conspicuously; not clearly or plainly.

obscurement (ob-skūr'ment), n. [*OF. obscuriment*; < *obscur* + *-ment*.] The act of obscuring, or the state of being obscured; obscuration.

New holder first appear.

And o'er the palpable obscurement sport,

Gleaming and gay as falling Lucifer

Pomfret, New Novitiate.

obscureness (ob-skūr'nes), n. The property of being obscure, in any sense of that word.

obscurer (ob-skūr'er), n. One who or that which obscures or darkens.

It was pity desolation and loneliness should be such a
waster and obscurer of such loveliness.

Lord, Hist. Banians, p. 24. (Latham.)

obscurity (ob-skūr'i-ti), n.; pl. obscurities (-tiz). [*F. obscurité* = *Sp. obscuridad* = *Pg. obscuridade* = *It. oscurità*, < *L. obscuritas*, a being dark, darkness, < *obscurus*, dark: see *obscurus*.]

The quality or state of being obscure; darkness; dimness; uncertainty of meaning; unintelligibility; an obscure place, state, or condition; especially, the condition of being unknown.

We wait for light, but behold obscurity.

Isa. II. 9.

I choose rather to live graced in obscurity

E. Jenson, Volpone, Ded.

God left those obscurities in Holy Writ on purpose to give us a taste and glimpse, as it were, of those great and glorious truths which shall hereafter fully be discovered to us in another world.

Sp. Attorney, Sermons, II. 12.

These are the old friends who are . . . the same . . . in glory and in obscurity.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

Syn. 1. Dimness, gloom, etc. (see darkness), shade, obscuration; retirement, seclusion.

obsecrate (ob-sē-krate), v. t.; pret. and pp. obsecrated, ppr. obsecrating. [*L. obsecratus*, pp. of *obsecrare* (> *It. ossecrare* = *Pg. obsecrar*), entreat, beseech, conjure in solemn sort, < *ob*, before, + *secrare*, treat as sacred, *sacer*, sacred: see *sacra*, *sacred*.] To beseech; entreat; supplicate. *Cockeram.*

Andrew Fairservice employed his lungs in obsecrating a share of Douglas's protection.

Scott, Rob Roy, xxi.

obsecration (ob-sē-kra'shion), n. [*F. obsecration* = *Sp. obsecración* = *Pg. obsecração* = *It. ossecrazione*, < *L. obsecratio(n)*, an entreating, beseeching, imploring, < *obsecrare*, entreat, beseech: see *obsecrate*.] 1. The act of obsecrating; entreaty; supplication.

Let us fly to God at all times with humble obsecrations and hearty requests.

Bacon, Works, p. 187. (Halliwell.)

In the "Rules of Civility" (A. D. 1686, translated from the French) we read: "If his lordship chances to sneeze, you are not to bow out 'God bless you, sir,' but, pulling off your hat, bow to him handsomely, and make that obsecration to yourself."

E. B. Tyler, Prim. Culture, I. 92.

2. In *liturg.*, one of the suffrages or versicles of the Litany beginning with the word *by* (or, in Latin, *per*): a petition of the Litany for deliverance from evil: as, "By thy baptism, fasting, and temptation" the response being "Good Lord, deliver us."—3. In *rhét.*, a figure in which the orator implores the help of God or man.

obsecratory (ob-sē-kra-tō-ri), a. [*F. obsecrator* + *-ory*.] Supplicatory; expressing earnest entreaty. [*Rare.*]

That gracious and obsecratory charge of the blessed apostle of the gentiles (1 Cor. I. 10).

Sp. Hall, The Peace Maker, I. 26.

obsequent (ob-sē-kwent), a. [*OF. obsequent* = *Sp. obsecuante* = *Pg. obsequente* = *It. obsequente*, < *L. obsequens* (-s), compliant, indulgent, ppr. of *obsequi*, comply with, yield, indulge, lit. follow upon, < *ob*, before, upon, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequit*. See *obsequy*.] Obedient; submissive; obsequious. [*Rare.*]

Placid and obsequent to his pleasure, even against the propriety of its own particular nature.

Petherick, Athenianist, p. 181. (Latham.)

obsequial (ob-sē-kwi-āl), a. [*L. obsequialis*, pertaining to obsequies, < *obsequia*, obsequies: see *obsequy*.] Of or pertaining to obsequies or funeral ceremonies.

Parson Welles as the last obsequial act, in the name of the heavenly family, thanked the people for their kindness and attention to the dead and the living.

S. Judd, Margaret, II. 1.

obsequious (ob-sē-kwi-ous), n. [*An erroneous form for "obsequence,"* < *L. obsequentia*, compliance, obsequiousness, < *obsequens* (-s), compliant: see *obsequent*.] Obsequiousness.

By his [Titian's] grave courtesy obsequiousness

D. O. Mitchell, Bound Together, II.

obsequies, n. Plural of *obsequy*.

obsequiousness (ob-sē-kwi-ous'nes), n. [*F. obsequiosus* + *-ity*.] Obsequiousness. [*Rare.*]

If he [the traveler] have had a certain experience of French manners, his application will be accompanied with the forms of a considerable obsequiousness, and in this case his request will be granted as civilly as it has been made.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 128.

obsequious¹ (ob-sē-kwi-us), a. [*Early mod. E. obsequious*; < *OF. obsequiosus*, *F. obsequiosus* = *Sp. Pg. obsequioso* = *It. obsequioso*, < *L. obsequiosus*, compliant, submissive, < *obsequium*, compliance: see *obsequy*.] 1. Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another; ever ready to obey, serve, or assist; compliant; dutiful. [*Obsolescent.*]

He came unto the king's grace, and waited upon hym, and was no man so obsequious and servicable.

Tyndale, Works, p. 220.

I see you are obsequious in your love.

Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 2. 2.

One that ever strove, methought,
By special service and obsequious care,
To win respect from you

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, I. 2.

Hence—2. Servilely complaisant; showing a mean readiness to fall in with the will of another; cringing; fawning; sycophantic.

I pity kings, whom Worship waits upon
[Obsequious from the cradle to the throne.]

Cooper, Table-Talk, I. 122.

Syn. 2. Servile, slavish, sycophantic. See *obsequies*, *obsequiousness (ob-sē-kwi-us), a. [*F. obsequy* + *-ous*, after *obsequious*.] 1. Funeral; pertaining to funeral rites.*

And the survivor bound

In filial obligation for some term
To do obsequious sorrow.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 2. 82.

2. Absorbed in grief, as a mourner at a funeral.

My sighing breast shall be my funeral bell;
And no obsequies will thy father be,
Even for the loss of thee

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 5. 118.

obsequiously¹ (ob-sē-kwi-us-ly), adv. In an obsequious manner; with eager obedience; with servile compliance; abjectly.

obsequiously² (ob-sē-kwi-us-ly), adv. In the manner of a mourner; with reverence for the dead.

Whilst I awhile obsequiously lament

The uniformly fall of virtuous Lancaster.

Shak., Rich. III., I. 2. 2.

obsequiousness (ob-sē-kwi-us-ness), n. The quality or state of being obsequious; ready obedience; prompt compliance with the commands of another; servile submission; officious or superserviceable readiness to serve. = *Syn. 1.* Compliance, etc. See *obsequies*.

obsequy¹ (ob-sē-kwi), n. [*F. obsequy* = *It. obsequio*, < *L. obsequium*, compliance, yieldingness, obedience, < *obsequi*, comply with, yield to: see *obsequent*.] Cf. *obsequy*.] Ready compliance; deferential service; obsequiousness.

Ours had rather be

Consented by some for too much obsequy
Than tax'd of self opinion.

Manning, The Bashful Lover, Prol.

obsequy² (ob-sē-kwi), n.; pl. obsequies (-kwiz). [*Chiefly in pl.*; in *ME.* *obsequy*, < *OF. obsequia*, usually in pl. *obsequia*, = *F. obseques* = *Sp. Pg. obsequias*, < *L. obsequia*, a rare and perhaps orig. erroneous form for *obsequia*, funeral rites (see *exsequy*); cf. *ML. obsequium*, funeral rites, a funeral, also a train, retinue, following, < *L. obsequi*, follow upon (not used in this *lit. sense*), comply with: see *obsequent*.] Cf. *obsequy*.] A funeral rite or ceremony. [*Now rarely used in the singular.*]

His funeral obsequy to mourn we do

And for his good soul to our Lord pray we.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. N.), I. 2292.

These tears are my sweet Rutland's obsequies.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 4. 147.

With silent obsequy and funeral train.

Malton, W. A., I. 1792.

They used many Officers of service and love towards the dead, and thereupon are called *obsequies* in our vulgare.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 20.

Buried, not as one unknown,

Nor meanly, but with gorgeous obsequies,
And mass, and rolling music, like a queen

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

obscurely (ob-sē-kwi-ly), v. t. [*L. obscuratus*, pp. of *obscurare*, bait, bar, fasten or shut up, < *ob*, before, + *secur*, a bar.] To look up. [*Cockeram.*]

observable (ob-sē-kwi-ā-bl), a. and n. [*F. observable* = *Pg. observavel* = *It. osservabile*, < *L. observabilis*, remarkable, observable, < *observare*, remark, observe: see *obscurus*.] *I. a.* 1. Capa-

ble of being observed or noticed, or viewed with interest or attention.

That a trusted agent commonly acquires power over his principal is a fact everywhere observable.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 505.

2. Noticeable; worthy of observation; noteworthy; hence, remarkable.

It is observable that, living his case as well as he did, he should run voluntarily into such troubles.

Baker, King John, an. 1216.

This town was formerly a Greek colony, built by the Mainians, a reasonable commodious port, and full of observable antiquities.

Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

3. That may or must be observed, followed, or kept; as, the formalities observable at court.

The forms observable in social intercourse occur also in political and religious intercourse as forms of homage and forms of worship.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 348.

II. *n.* A noticeable or noteworthy fact or thing; something worth observing.

Among other observables, we drank the King's health out of a gilt cup given by King Henry VIII to this Company.

Pepys, Diary, 1. 391.

My chief care hath been to be as particular as was consistent with my intended brevity, in setting down such observables as I met with.

Dampier, Voyages, 1. Pref.

observableness (ob-zér'-vā-bil-ness), *n.* The character of being observable.

observably (ob-zér'-vā-bli), *adv.* In an observable, noticeable, or noteworthy manner; remarkably.

And therefore also it is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky, as is observably recorded in some histories.

Sir T. Arden, Vulg. Err., II. 5.

observant (ob-zér'-vānt), *n.* [*cf. observe + -ant.*] Observation.

A previous observant of what has been said of them.

Roger North, Examen, p. 659. (Davies.)

observance (ob-zér'-vāns), *n.* [*cf. ME. observance, < OF. observance, < F. observance = Sp. Pg. observancia = It. osservanza, osservanza, < L. observantia, a watching, noting, attention, respect, keeping, etc., < observant(-is), ppr. of observare, watch, note, observe; see observe.*] 1. Attention; perception; heed; observation.

Mem. She shows a body rather than a life, A statue than a breather.

Shak., A. and C., III. 3. 26.

Mem. Or I have no observance.

Shak., A. and C., III. 3. 26.

Here are many debauches and excessive revellings, as being out of all noys and observance.

Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

2. Respectful regard or attention; hence, reverence; homage. [Now rare.]

Alas! who is become your gentleness? Your words full of pleasure and humbleness?

Your observances in so low manner?

Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 349.

All adoration, duty, and observance

Shak., As you like it, v. 2. 102.

Oh, stand up,

And let the kneel! the light will be ashamed

To see observance done to me by you

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, III. 1.

Her eyes on all my motions with a mute observance hung.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. The act of observing, paying attention to, or following in practice; compliance in practice with the requirements of some law, custom, rule, or injunction; due performance; as, the observance of the sabbath; observance of stipulations; observance of prescribed forms.

To make void the last Will of Henry 8 to which the Breakers had sworn observance

Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

Such dupes are men to custom, and so prone To reverence what is ancient and can plead

A course of long observance for its use.

Cooper, Task, v. 301.

Through all English history the cry has never been for new laws, but for the firmer establishment, the stricter observance, of the old laws.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 178.

4. A custom, rule, or thing to be observed, followed, or kept.

There are other strict observances:

As, not to see a woman.

Shak., I. I. L., I. 1. 36.

An observance of hermits.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

5. A rite or ceremony; an act performed in token of worship, devotion, or respect.

And such by what observance

She might move to the pleasure

Of god that nighten rule keeps.

Chaucer, Conf. Amant, l.

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy observances.

Rogers.

He compass'd her with sweet observances

And worship'd, never leaving her.

Tennyson, Geraint.

-Syn. 3. Observance, Observation. These words start from two different senses of the same root—to pay regard to, and to watch. *Observance* is watching or notice; *observance* is keeping, conforming to, or complying with. *Observation* was formerly used in the sense of *observance*; as, "the observation of the Sabbath is again commanded" (caption to Ex. xxxi.); "the opinions which he (Milton) has expressed respecting . . . the observation of the Sabbath might, we think, have caused more just surprise" (Macaulay, Milton); but this use is now obsolete. It is desirable that the words should be kept distinct.

It is a custom

More honour'd in the breach than the observance.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 4. 16.

Observation of the moon's changes leads at length to a theory of the solar system.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 12.

5. Form, Rite, etc. See ceremony.
observancy (ob-zér'-vān-si), *n.* [*cf. An observance (see -ry).*] Heedful or obedient regard; observance; obsequiousness. [Rare.]

How heed him

To such observancy of look and call.

Browning, King and Book, l. 179.

observandum (ob-zér'-vān'dum), *n.*; pl. *observanda* (-dā). [*L., neut. gerundive of observare, observe; see observe.*] A thing to be observed.

observant (ob-zér'-vānt), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. observant = Sp. Pg. observante = It. osservante, < L. observant(-is), ppr. of observare, watch, note, observe; see observe.*] I. *a.* 1. Watching; watchful; observing; having or characterized by good powers of observation, or attention, care, accuracy, etc., in observing; as, an observant mind; a man of observant habits.

Wandering from clime to clime observant stray'd,

Their manners noted, and their states survey'd.

Pope, Odyssey, l. 5.

2. Attentive; obedient; submissive; ready to obey and serve; hence, obsequious; with to or of before a personal object. [Now rare.]

Then obedience, by her an elephant, the strongest beast, but most observant to man of any creature.

Webster, Monuments of Honour.

How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an observant, slavish course?

Raleigh.

And to say the truth, they (Georgian slaves) are in the hands of very kind masters, and are as observant of them; for of them they are to expect their liberty, their advancement, and every thing.

Puske, Description of the East, l. 167.

3. Carefully attentive in observing or performing whatever is prescribed or required; strict in observing and practising; with of; as, he was very observant of the rules of his order; observant of forms.

Tell me, he that knows,

Why this same strict and most observant watch

So rightly tells the subject of the land?

Shak., Hamlet, I. 1. 71.

-Syn. 1 and 2. Watchful, mindful, heedful, regardful.
II. *n.* 1. An observer.—2. An observant or slavish attendant.

These kind of knives I know, which in this plainness Harbour more craft and more corrupt ends Than twenty silly ducking observants.

That stretch their duties nicely.

Shak., Lear, II. 2. 109.

3. One who is strict in observing or complying with a law, rule, custom, etc.

Such observants they are thereof that our Saviour himself . . . did not teach to pray or wish for more than only that here it might be with us as with them it is in heaven

Hucker, Eccles. Polity, l. 4.

The Canons were a devout society and order, given to holiness of life, and observation of the Law; of whom was Simon Kanneus, called Zelotes. . . . Suidas calleth them observants of the Law, whom Ananus shut in the Temple.

Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 164.

4. [*cap.*] Specifically, a member of the more rigorous class of Franciscans which in the fifteenth century became separated from those—the Conventuals—following a milder rule.

Observantine (ob-zér'-vān-tin), *n.* and *a.* [*cf. Observant + -ine.*] I. *n.* Same as *observant*, 4.

He selected for this purpose the Observantines of the Franciscan order, the most rigid of the monastic societies.

Procott, Ford, and Lee, II. 5.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Franciscan friars called Observants

Observantist (ob-zér'-vān-tist), *n.* [*cf. Observant + -ist.*] Same as *observant*, 4.

observantly (ob-zér'-vān-tli), *adv.* In an observant manner; attentively.

Wright.

observation (ob-zér'-vā-shon), *n.* [*cf. F. observation = Sp. observacion = Pg. observação = It. osservazione, < L. observantia(-is), a watching, noting, marking, regard, respect, < observare, watch, note, regard; see observe.*] 1. The act or fact of observing, and noting or fixing in the mind; a seeing and noting; notice; as, a fact that does not come under one's observation.

This Clermont is a mean and ignoble place, having no memorable thing therein worthy the observation.

Cooper, Crutches, l. 22.

Our Curiosity was again arrested by the observation of another Tower, which appeared in a thicket not far from the way side.

Memorial, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 28.

The North American Indian had no better eyes than the white man; but he had trained his powers of observation in a certain direction, till no sign of the woods escaped him.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 114.

2. The habit or power of observing and noting; as, a man of great observation.

I told you Angling is an art, either by practice or a long observation, or both.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 24.

If my observation, which very seldom lies, By the heart's still rhetoric disclosed with eyes, Deceive me not now, Navarre is infected.

Shak., I. I. L., II. 1. 284.

3. An act of scientific observing; an accurate remarking (often with measurement) of a fact directly presented to the senses, together with the conditions under which it is presented; as, a meridian observation, made by a navigator, in which he measures the sun's altitude when on the meridian for the purpose of calculating the latitude; the meteorological observations made by the Signal Service Bureau. In these sciences which describe and explain provinces of the universe as it exists, such as astronomy and systematic biology, observations are, for the most part, made under circumstances or conditions which may be selected, but cannot be produced at will. But in those sciences which analyze the behavior of substances under various conditions it is customary first to place the object to be examined under artificially produced conditions, and then to make an observation upon it. This whole performance, of which the observation is a part, is called an experiment. Formerly sciences were divided into sciences of experiment and sciences of observation, meaning observation without experiment. But now experiments are made in all sciences. It is only occasionally that the word observation has been used to imply the absence of experimentation.

Confounding observation with experiment or invention—the act of a cave-man in basking himself to a drifting tree with that of Noah in building himself an ark.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 76.

4. The result of such a scientific practice; the information gained by observing; as, to tabulate observations.—5. Knowledge; experience.

In his brain

With observation.

Shak., As you like it, II. 7. 41.

6. A remark, especially a remark based on professing to be based on what has been observed; an opinion expressed.

Rich. Let me be Duke of Clarence, George of Gloucester; For Gloucester's dukedom is too ominous.

War. Tut, that a foolish observation.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 6. 109.

We owe many valuable observations to people who are not very acute or profound, and who say the thing without effort which we want and have long been hunting in vain.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 253.

7. The fact of being seen or noticed; notice; remark; as, to escape observation; anxious to avoid observation.—8. Observance; careful attention to rule, custom, or precept, and performance of whatever is prescribed or required. [Obsolete.]

The Character of Kneass is filled with Piety to the Gods, and a superstitious Observation of Prodiges, Oracles, and Predictions.

Addison, Spectator, No. 351.

9. A rite; a ceremony; an observance.

Now our observation is performed.

Shak., M. N. D., IV. 1. 109.

They had their magical observations in gathering certain hearts.

Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 62.

The archbishop went about the observation very awkwardly, as one not used to that kind, especially in the Lord's Supper.

Hale, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

Acronychal observation. See *acronychal*.—**Army of observation** (mōb'), a force detached to watch the movements of another army, especially of a relieving army during the prosecution of a siege.—**Error of an observation.** See *error*, 5. **Eye-and-ear observation.** See *eye*, 1.—**Latitude by observation.** See *latitude*.—**Lunar observation.** See *lunar*.—**To work an observation** (now), to determine the latitude or longitude by calculations based on the altitude or position of the sun or other heavenly body as observed and ascertained by instrumental measurement.—**-Syn. Observance, Observation.** See *observance*.—3. *Experiment, etc.* See *experiment*.—6. *Note, Comment, etc.* (see *remark*, n.), annotation.

observational (ob-zér'-vā-shon-al), *a.* [*cf. observation + -al.*] 1. (*Of*, pertaining to, or used in observation, especially in observation without experimentation.

Already Harvey, Boyle, and Newton were successfully prosecuting the observational method, and showing how rich mines of wealth it had opened.

McCook, Locke's Theory of Knowledge, p. 12.

2. Derived from or founded on observation; in this sense usually opposed to *experimental*.

Sir Charles Lyell has been largely influential in the establishment of Geology as a truly observational science.

Collins, Geol. Sketches, II. 17.

observationally (ob-zér'-vā-shon-al-i), *adv.* By means of observation.

Of late, the motions of the Moon have been very carefully investigated, both theoretically and observationally. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XLVI, 49.

observation-car (ob-zér-vá-shon-kár), *n.* A railroad-car with glass or open sides to enable the occupants to observe the scenery, inspect the track, etc. [*U. S.*]

observative (ob-zér-vá-tív), *a.* [*< observe + -ative.*] Observing; attentive. [*Rare.*]

I omitted to observe those particulars . . . that it behoved an observant traveller. *Coryat, Crudities*, I, 28.

observator (ob-zér-vá-tor), *n.* [= *F. observateur* = *Sp. Pg. observador* = *It. osservatore*, *< L. observator*, a watcher, *< observare*, watch, observe; see *observe*.] 1. One who observes or takes note; an observer.

The observator of the Bills of Mortality before mentioned (Dr. Hakevill) hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues hath swept away. *Nr M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind*, p. 213.

2. One who makes a remark.

She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say; Good observator, not so fast away. *Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires*, x, 502.

observatory (ob-zér-vá-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *observatories* (-ríz). [= *F. observatoire* = *Sp. Pg. observatorio* = *It. osservatorio*, *< NL. observatorium*, *< L. observare*, observe; see *observe*.] 1. A place or building set apart for, and fitted with instruments for making, observations of natural phenomena: as, an astronomical or a meteorological observatory. An astronomical observatory is so planned as to secure for the instruments the greatest possible stability and freedom from tremors, protection from the weather, and an unobstructed view, together with such arrangements as will otherwise facilitate observations.

2. A place of observation at such an altitude as to afford an extensive view, such as a look-out-station, a signaling-station, or a belvedere. — *Magnetic observatory.* See *magnetic*.

observe (ob-zér-vé), *v.*; pret. and pp. *observed*, ppr. *observing*. [*< F. observer* = *Sp. Pg. observar* = *It. osservare*, *< L. observare*, watch, note, mark, heed, guard, keep, pay attention to, regard, comply with, etc., *< ob*, before, + *servare*, keep; see *serve*, and cf. *conserve*, *preserve*, *reserve*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To regard with attention or careful scrutiny, as for the purpose of discovering and noting something; watch; take note of: as, to observe trifles with interest; to observe one's every movement.

Remember that, as thine eye observes others, so art thou observed by angels and by men. *Jer. Taylor*.

Changing shape
To observe the sequel, saw his guiltless act
By Eve, though all unwitting, seconded
Upon her husband. *Milton, P. J.*, 334.

To observe is to look at a thing closely, to take careful note of its several parts or details.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 206.

Specifically—2. To subject to systematic inspection and scrutiny for some scientific or practical purpose: as, to observe natural phenomena for the purpose of ascertaining their laws; to observe meteorological indications for the purpose of forecasting the weather. See *observation*, 3.

Studying the motion of the sun in order to determine the length of the year, he observed the times of its passage through the equinoxes and solstices. *Newcomb and Holden, Astron.*, p. 121.

3. To see; perceive; notice; remark; hence, to detect; discover: as, we observed a stranger approaching; to observe one's uneasiness.

Honourable action,
Such as he hath observed in noble ladies. *Shak., T. of the S. Ind.*, I, 1, 111.

I observed an admirable abundance of Butterflies in many places of Savoy.

He had seen her once, a moment's space,
Observed she was so young and beautiful. *Browning, Ring and Book*, I, 181.

4. To notice and remark, or remark upon; refer to in words; say; mention: as, what did you observe?

But it was pleasant to see Beaton come in with others, supposing it to be dark, and yet he is forced to read his part by the light of the candles; and this I observing to a gentleman that sat by me, he was mightily pleased therewith, and spread it up and down. *Pope's Diary*, IV, 64.

But he observed in apology, that it is a letter you never wanted hardly, and he thought it had only been put there "to finish off the alphabet, like, though amiss-ended (it) would have done as well for what he could see." *George Eliot, Adam Bede*, I, 217.

5. To heed; regard; hence, to regard with respect and deference; treat with respectful attention or consideration; honor. •

He would no such curtness observe;
Evel shall have that evil well deserve. *Chaucer, Prioresse's Tale*, l. 179.

When I make
Must be my hair; and this makes men observe me. *R. Jonson, Volpone*, I, 1.

Observe her with all sweetness; humour her. *Pletcher, Humorous Lieutenant*, III, 1.

6. To adhere to and carry out in practice; conform to or comply with; obey: as, to observe the regulations of society; to observe the proprieties.

How thanne be that observed u synne, shal he have forgriffence of the remenaunt of hise othere synnes? *Chaucer, Parson's Tale*.

I know not how he's cured;
He ne'er observes any of our prescriptions. *Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta*, II, 4.

Observe your distance; and be sure to stand hard by the Claret with your Cap in hand. *(Address, A Satyr Address'd to a Friend (ed 1708)).*

The enemies did not long observe those courtesies which men of their rank, even when opposed to each other at the head of armies, seldom neglect.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VII.

7. To keep with due ceremonies; celebrate: as, to observe a holiday; to observe the sabbath.

Ye shall observe the feast of unleavened bread. *Ex. xii, 17.*

They eat man's flesh; observe meals at noon and night. *Peregrine, Pilgrimage*, p. 841.

A score of Indian tribes . . . observed the rites of that bloody and horrible Paganism which formed their only religion. *R. Choate, Address*, p. 16.

— *SYN.* 1. To eye, survey, scrutinize. 2. *Notice, Behold*, etc. (see *see*). — *V. Keep*, etc. (see *celebrate*), regard, fulfill, conform to.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be attentive; take note.

I come to observe; I give thee warning on't. *Shak., T. of A.*, I, 2, 83.

I do love
To note and to observe. *R. Jonson, Volpone*, II, 1.

2. To remark; comment: generally with *upon* or *on*.

We have, however, already observed upon a great drawback which attends such benefits. *Brougham*.

observer (ob-zér-vér), *n.* 1. One who observes or takes notice; a spectator or looker-on: as, a keen observer.

He is a great observer, and he looks quite through the deeds of men. *Shak., J. C.*, I, 2, 202.

But Churchill himself was no superficial observer. He knew exactly what his interest really was. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, VII.

2. One who is engaged in habitual or systematic observation, as for scientific purposes; especially, one who is trained to make certain special observations with accuracy and under proper precautions: as, an astronomical observer; a corps of observers.

An observer at any point of the earth, by noting the local time at his station when the moon has any given right ascension, can thence determine the corresponding moment of Greenwich time. *Newcomb and Holden, Astron.*, p. 27.

Psellus . . . a great observer of the nature of death, holds they are corporeal, and have aerial bodies; that they are mortal, live, and dye. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, I & 2.

3. One who observes or keeps any law, custom, regulation, or rite; one who practices, performs, or fulfils anything: as, a careful observer of the proprieties; an observer of the sabbath.

It is the manner of all barbarous nations to be very superstitious, and diligent observers of old customs.

Himself often read useful discourses to his servants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a very strict and solemn observer. *Rp. Atterbury*.

He (Lord Darnley) was so strict an Observer of his Word that no Consideration whatever could make him break it. *Pratt, Poems*, Ind.

4. One who watches with a view to serve; an obsequious attendant or admirer; hence, a toady; a sycophant.

He was a follower of Germanicus,
And still is an observer of his wife.
And children, though they be declined in grace. *R. Jonson, Festivals*, IV, 3.

Love yourself, sir,
And, when I want observers, I'll send for you. *Pletcher, Wildgoose Chase*, II, 2.

observicent (ob-zér-vi-sent), *n.* [*Fr. < observance* (confused with *service*) + *-ent*.] A servant; an observer (in sense 4). [*Rare.*]

I am your humble observicent, and wish you all cumulations of prosperity. *Shak., Love Tricks*, III, 5.

observing (ob-zér-ving), *p. a.* [*Pr. of observe*, *v.*] Watchful; observant; attentive.

Jack knew his friend, but he'd in that disguise
He might escape the most observing eyes. *Cropper, Retirement*, I, 109.

observingly (ob-zér-ving-lí), *adv.* In an observing or attentive manner; attentively; carefully.

There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out. *Shak., Hen. V.*, IV, 1, 4.

obscure (ob-sé-'), *v. t.* [*< L. obscurus*, pp. of *obscurere*, sit on or in, remain, sit down before, besiege, *< ob*, before, + *scdere*, sit; see *sit*, *cession*, etc. (*V. assue, pursue*).] 1. To besiege; beset; compass about.

It is to be feared that where malice approacheth to excess, and the mynde is obscured with inordinate glorie, least pride . . . should suddenly enter. *Nr T. Mord, The Governour*, II, 4.

2. To attack, vex, or plague from without, as an evil spirit. See *obsession*, 2.

The familiar spirit may be a human ghost or some other demon, and may either be supposed to enter the man's body or only to come into his presence, which is somewhat the same difference as whether in disease the demon "possesses" or "obsesses" a patient, i. e. controls him from inside or outside. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII, 62.

obsession (ob-sesh'ón), *n.* [= *F. obsession* = *Sp. obsesión* = *It. ossessione* = *L. obsessio* (n-), a besieging, *< obsidere*, besiege; see *obscur*.] 1. The act of besieging; persistent assault.

When the assassination of Henry IV. gave full rein to the Ultramontane party at court, the obsessions of Duperron became more importunate, and even menacing. *Encyc. Brit.*, V, 172.

2. Continuous or persevering effort supposed to be made by an evil spirit to obtain mastery of a person; the state or condition of a person so vexed or beset; distinguished from *possession*, or control by a demon from within.

Grave fathers, he's possessed; again, I say,
Possessed, nay, if there be possession and
Obsession, he has both. *R. Jonson, Volpone*, v, 2.

Obsession of the Devil is distinguished from Possession in this. In Possession, the Evil One was said to enter into the body of the Man, in Obsession, without entering into the body of the Person, he was thought to besiege and torment him without.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 142, note.

obsidian (ob-sid'i-an), *n.* [= *F. obsidiane*, *obsidienne* = *Sp. Pg. obsidiana*, *< L. obsidiāna*, a false reading for *obsidiana*, a mineral supposed to be obsidian, *< Obsidianus*, a false reading for *Obsidianus*, *< Obsius*, erroneously *Obsidianus*, the name of a man who, according to Pliny, found it in "Ethiopia"]. A volcanic rock, in a vitreous condition, and closely resembling ordinary bottle-glass in appearance and texture. Obsidian usually contains about 70 per cent. of silica, and is the vitreous form of a trachyte or rock consisting largely of amorphous silica. It is of various colors, black, brown, and grayish green being the most common. Obsidian often occurs in a conchoidal form, and passes into pumice. See *cut under conchoidal*.

In consequence of its (obsidian's) having been often imitated in black glass, there arose among collectors of gems in the last century the curious practice of calling all antique paces "obsidians." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII, 717.

obsidional (ob-sid'i-ó-nál), *a.* [= *F. Sp. Pg. obsidional* = *It. obsidionale*, *< L. obsidionalis*, belonging to a siege, *< obsidio* (n-), a siege, *< obsidere*, besiege; see *obscur*.] Pertaining to a siege. **Obsidional coin.** See *coin*. — **Obsidional crown.** See *crown*.

obsidionary (ob-sid'i-ó-ná-ri), *a.* [*< L. as if "obsidianarius," < obsidia* (n-), a siege; see *obsidional*.] Obsidional; coined or struck in a besieged place.

These obsidionary Ormand coins may be called scarce; the only rare and probably unique piece is the penny. *R. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI, 94.

obsidious (ob-sid'i-ú-s), *a.* [*< L. as if "obsidiōsus," < obsidium*, a siege; see *obsidional*.] Besetting; assailing from without.

Safe from all obsidious or insidious oppugnations, from the reach of fraud or violence. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I, 261. (*Dialect*.)

obsignation (ob-sij-i-lá-shon), *n.* [*< L. ob, before, + L. sigillare*, seal; see *seal*, *v.*] The act of sealing up. *Maudslayi*.

obsign (ob-sij-'), *v. t.* [*< L. obsignare*, seal up, *< ob*, before, + *signare*, mark, seal; see *sign*, *v.*] To seal, or ratify by sealing; obsignate.

The sacrament of His Body and Blood, whereby He doth represent, and unto our faith give, and oblige unto us Himself wholly, with all the merits and glory of His Body and Blood. *J. Bradford, Letter on the Mass*, Sept. 2, 1564.

obsignate (ob-sij-ná-té), *v. t.* [*< L. obsignatus*, pp. of *obsignare*, seal up; see *obsign*.] To seal; ratify; confirm.

As circumcision was a seal of the covenant made with Abraham and his posterity so, keeping the sabbath did oblige the covenant made with the children of Israel after their delivery out of Egypt. *Harvey, Expon. of Decalogue*.

obsignation (ob-sij-ná-shon), *n.* [*< L. obsignatio* (n-), a sealing up, *< L. obsignare*, seal up;

see obsignate, obsign. The act of sealing; ratification by sealing; confirmation.

This is a sacrament, and not a sacrifice: for in this, using it as we should, we receive of God obsignation and full certificate of Christ's body broken for our sins, and his blood shed for our iniquities.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1863), II. 250.

obsignatory (ob-sig'na-tō-ri), *a.* [*L.* *as if* **obsignatus*, < *obsignare*, seal up: see *obsignare*, *obsign*.] Ratifying; confirming by sealing; confirmatory.

Obsignatory signa.

H. Ward, in Parr's Letters of Cæsar, p. 441.

obsolesce (ob-sol'ēn'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *obsolesced*, *ppr. obsolescing*. [*L.* *obsolescere*, pp. *obsoleto*, wear out, fall into disuse, grow old, decay, ineptive of *obsoleto* (rare), wear out, decay, appear. < *ob*, before, + *solere*, be wont; or else < *ob*, a form of *ob*, + *olere*, grow (cf. *adulterant*).] To become obsolescent; fall into disuse.

Intermediate between the English which I have been treating of and English of recent emergence stands that which is *obsolescing*.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 206.

obsolescence (ob-sol'ēn-sens), *n.* [*L.* *obsolescentia* + *-ce*.] 1. The state or process of becoming obsolete.—2. In *entom.*, an obsolete part of a mark, stria, etc.: as, a band with a central obsolescence.

obsolescent (ob-sol'ēn-sent), *a.* [*L.* *obsolescentia*, pp. of *obsolescere*, fall into disuse: see *obsolesce*.] 1. Becoming obsolete; passing out of use: as, an obsolescent word or custom.

All the words compounded of here and a preposition, except hereafter, are obsolete or obsolescent.

Johnson, Dict., under *hereafter*.

Almost always when religion comes before us historically it is seen consecrating . . . conceptions obsolete or obsolescent.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 220.

2. In *entom.*, somewhat obsolete; imperfectly visible.—*Syn.* 1. *Ancient*, *Old*, *Antique*, etc. See *ancient*.

obsolete (ob-sol'ēt), *a.* [= *F.* *obsoleto* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *obsoleto* = *It.* *obsoleto*, < *L.* *obsoleto*, worn out, gone out of use, pp. of *obsolescere*, wear out: see *obsolesce*.] 1. Gone out of use; no longer in use: as, an obsolete word; an obsolete custom; an obsolete law. Abbreviated *obs*.

But most [Orders] are very particular and obsolete in their dress, as being the rustic habit of old times, without linnen, or ornaments of the present Age.

Laster, Journey to Paris, p. 10.

What makes a word obsolete more than general agreement to forego?

Johnson.

The fashion seems every day growing still more obsolete.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 5.

The progress of science is so rapid that what seemed the most profound learning a few years ago may to-day be merely an exploded fallacy or an obsolete theory.

J. W. Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 18.

2. In *descriptive zool.*, indistinct; not clearly or sharply marked; applied to colors, faded, dim: as, an obsolete purple; applied to ornaments or organs, very imperfectly developed, hardly perceptible: as, obsolete striae, spines, ocelli. It is often employed to denote the lack or imperfect development of a character which is distinct in the opposite sex or in a kindred species or genus.—*Syn.* 1. *Ancient*, *Old*, *Antique*, etc. See *ancient*.

obsolete (ob-sol'ēt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *obsoleted*, *ppr. obsoleting*. [*L.* *obsoleto*, pp. of *obsolescere*, wear out: see *obsolesce*, *a.*] 1. *Intrans.* To become obsolete; pass out of use. F. Hall, [Lar.].

II. trans. To make obsolete; render disused.

Those [books] that as to authority are obsoleted.

Ryder North, Examen, p. 24. (Davies.)

obsoletely (ob-sol'ēt-lē), *adv.* In *descriptive zool.*, in an obsolete manner; not plainly: as, obsoletely punctured, striate, etc.

obsoleteness (ob-sol'ēt-nēs), *n.* 1. The state of being obsolete or out of use.

The reader is therefore embarrassed at once with dead and with foreign languages, with obsoleteness and innovation.

Johnson, Proposals for Printing the Works of Shakespeare.

2. In *descriptive zool.*, the state of being abortive, or so imperfectly developed as to be indistinct or scarcely discernible.

obsoletion (ob-sol'ē-shon), *n.* [*L.* *obsoleto* + *-ion*.] The act of becoming obsolete; disuse; discontinuance.

Proper lamentation on the obsoletion of Christmas gambols and pastimes.

Kraus, To his Brothers, Dec. 23, 1817.

obsoletism (ob-sol'ēt-izm), *n.* [*L.* *obsoleto* + *-ism*.] A custom, fashion, word, or the like which has become obsolete or gone out of use.

Does, then, the warrant of a single person validate a neologism, or, what is scarcely distinguishable therefrom, a reconstituted obsoletism?

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 21.

obstacle (ob'stā-kl), *n.* and *a.* [*ME.* *obstacle*, < *OF.* *obstacle*, *ostacle*, *F.* *obstacle* = *Sp.* *obstáculo* = *Pg.* *obstaculo* = *It.* *ostaculo*, < *L.* *obstaculum*, a hindrance, obstacle, < *L.* *obstare*, stand before, stand against, withstand, < *ob*, before, against, + *stare*, stand: see *stare*, *stand*.] 1. *n.* 1. That which opposes or stands in the way; something that obstructs progress; a hindrance or obstruction.

If all obstacles were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown,
As my ripe revenue and due by birth.

Shak., Rich. III., III. 7. 156.

I fear you will meet with divers obstacles in the way, which, if you cannot remove, you must overcome.

Howell, Letters, II. 1.

The Egyptians warned me that Suez was a place of obstacles to pilgrims.

R. P. Burton, El-Medina, p. 90.

2. Objection; opposition.

When the Chancery says that they made non obstacle to perform his Commandment, thanne he thought wel.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 220.

Obstacle-race, a race, as in a steeplechase, in which obstacles have to be surmounted or circumvented.

For some time he becomes engaged in a terrible obstacle-race, and makes little progress.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 98.

Syn. Difficulty, *Obstacle*, *Obstruction*, *Impediment*, *check*, *barrier*. A difficulty, an embarrassment, an obstacle stops us. We remove (or overcome) the one we surmount the other. Generally the first expresses something arising from the nature and circumstances of the affair; the second something arising from a foreign cause. An obstruction blocks the passage, and is generally put in the way intentionally. An impediment literally clogs the feet and so may continue with one, hindering his progress, while a difficulty once overcome, an obstacle once surmounted, or an obstruction once broken down, leaves one free to go forward without hindrance.

"The Conquest of Mexico" was achieving itself under difficulties hardly less formidable than those encountered by Cortes.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, I.

The great obstacle to progress is prejudice.

Bowe, Summaries of Thought, Prejudice.

In general, content by causing delay is so mischievous an obstruction of justice that the courts ought to be astute to detect it and prompt to suppress it.

The Century, XXX. 328.

Thus far into the bowels of the land

Have we march'd on without impediment.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 2. 4.

II. a. Obstinate; stubborn. [Prov. Eng. or humorous.]

Fie, Joan—that thou wilt be so obstinate!

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 17.

obstacleness, *n.* [*L.* *obstacle*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Obstacleness.

How long shall I, living here in earth, strive with your unfaithful obstacleness?

J. L. Hall, On Mark ix.

obstacle (ob'stān-s), *n.* [*ME.*, taken in sense of 'substance'; < *OF.* *obstacle*, < *L.* *obstantia*, a withstanding, resistance, < *obstantia* (t-s), pp. of *obstare*, withstand: see *obstare*.] 1. Substance; essence.

The substance of this felix of delight produced in the soul by song lies in the life of them, while on fiddle and lyghened by a wilke manner of songs.

Chaucer, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. Opposition.

obstancy (ob'stān-si), *n.* [As *obstacle* (see -ry).] Same as *obstacle*, 1.

If the obstancy of a wife doth indeed but irrita reddere sponsalia, annul the contract: after marriage it is of no obduracy.

R. Jones, Epilogue, v. 3.

obsta principis (ob'stā prin-sip'i-i-s), [*L.* (*Ovid*, Rem. Amor., 91): *obsta*, 2d pers. sing. imp. of *obstare*, withstand; *principis*, dat. of *principium*, beginning.] Withstand the beginning;—that is, resist the first insidious approaches of anything dangerous or evil.

obstetric (ob-stet'rik), *a.* [= *F.* *obstétrique* = *Sp.* *obstétrica*, *n.*, obstetrics; *Pg.* *obstétrica*, *m.*, obstetrician, *f.*, an obstetrician; < *N.L.* *obstetrica*, a var. (acc. to adjectives in -ica) of *L.* *obstetricus* (> *E.* *obstetricus*), pertaining to a midwife, neut. pl. *obstetricia* (> *E.* *obstetricy*), obstetrics, < *obstetrix*, a midwife, lit. 'she who stands before', see to assist, < *obstare*, pp. *obstare*, stand before: see *obstacle*.] Same as *obstetrical*.

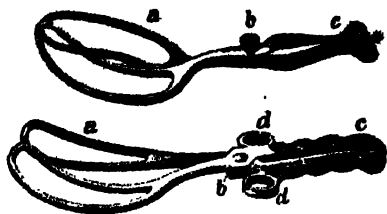
obstetrical (ob-stet'ri-kal), *a.* [*L.* *obstetrica* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to midwifery: as, obstetrical skill; obstetrical surgery.—**Obstetrical forceps**, forceps used in cases of difficult delivery. See cut in next column.—**Obstetrical toad**, the nurse-frog, *Alytes obstetricans*. See *Alytes*.

obstetricator (ob-stet'ri-kāt), *v.* [*L.* *obstetricatus*, pp. of *obstetricare*, be a midwife, < *L.* *obstetrix* (-tric-), a midwife: see *obstetric*.] 1. *Intrans.* To perform the office of a midwife.

Nature does obstetricate, and do that office of herself when it is the proper season.

Plutarch, Solon, II. 2. (Davies.)

obstinate



Obstetrical Forceps.

a, blades; *b*, locks; *c*, handles; *d*, rings for obtaining a firm grasp of the foetus by the accoucheur. The blades are separately introduced, and after two separate parts or "branches" are locked together are used to grasp the head of the child in assisting delivery.

II. trans. To assist or promote by performing the office of a midwife.

None so obstetricated the birth of the expedient to answer both Brute and his Trojan's advantage.

Waterhouse, On Porteus, p. 302. (Latham.)

obstetrication (ob-stet-ri-kā'shon), *n.* [*L.* *obstetricatus* + *-ion*.] The office of, or the assistance rendered by, a midwife; delivery.

He shall be by a healthful obstetrication drawn forth into a larger prison of the world; there indeed he hath elbow-room enough.

Sp. Hall, Free Prisoner, § 4.

obstetrician (ob-stet-ri-sh'ian), *n.* [*L.* *obstetrica* + *-ian*.] One skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur; a midwife.

obstetricious (ob-stet-ri-sh'us), *a.* [*L.* *obstetricus*, pertaining to a midwife: see *obstetric*.] Pertaining to obstetrics; obstetrical; hence, helping to produce or bring forth.

Yet is all humane teaching but maleficent or obstetricious.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, I. 4.

obstetrics (ob-stet'riks), *n.* [Pl. of *obstetric*: see -ics.] That department of medical art which deals with parturition and the treatment and care of women during pregnancy and childbirth; the practice of midwifery.

obstetricy (ob-stet'ri-si), *n.* [= *Sp.* *Pg.* *obstetricia* = *It.* *obstetricia*, *f.*, < *L.* *obstetrica*, neut. pl., obstetrics: see *obstetric*.] Same as *obstetrics*. Dauglish, [Lar.].

obstetrice (ob-stet'ri-si), *n.* [*L.* *obstetrix* (-ic-)] One versed in the study or skilled in the practice of obstetrics; an obstetrician.

The same consummate obstetrice . . . insisted upon the rule, now generally adopted, of not removing the placenta if it in any degree adheres.

R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, XXXVI.

obstetrix (ob-stet'riks), *n.* [= *OF.* *obstetrix* = *Pg.* *obstetrix*, < *L.* *obstetrix*, a midwife: see *obstetric*.] A woman who renders professional aid to women in labor; a midwife.

obstinacy (ob'sti-nā-si), *n.* [*ME.* *obstinacie*, < *OF.* *obstinacie*, < *ML.* *obstinacia*, *obstinacia*, var. of *obstinacia* (n-), for *obstinatio* (n-), obstinateness: see *obstinate* and *obstinatio*.] 1. The character or condition of being obstinate; pertinacious adherence to an opinion, purpose, or course of conduct, whether right or wrong, and in spite of argument or entreaty; a fixedness, and generally an unreasonable fixedness, of opinion or resolution, that cannot be shaken; stubbornness; pertinacity.

And yet ther be eny restreint, denyinge, obstinacye, or contradiction made by eny person or persons that owyth to paye such summe forfet, that then vpon reasonable warynyng made to them they to appeare afor the xxiiiij.

English Bible (E. E. T. S.), p. 380.

Only sin

And hellish obstinacy tie thy tongue.

Shak., All's Well, I. 2. 126.

2. An unyielding character or quality; continued resistance to the operation of remedies or to palliative measures: as, the obstinacy of a fever or of a cold.—*Syn.* 1. Doggedness, headiness, wilfulness, obduracy. See *obdurate*.

obstinate (ob'sti-nāt), *a.* [*ME.* *obstinat*, < *OF.* *obstinat*, also *obstiné*, *F.* *obstiné* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *obstinado* = *It.* *obstinato*, < *L.* *obstinatus*, firmly set, resolute, stubborn, obstinate, pp. of *obstinare*, set one's mind firmly upon, resolve, < *ob*, before, + *stinare*, < *stare*, stand: see *stare*. Cf. *destine*, *destinate*.] 1. Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course of action; not yielding to argument, persuasion, or entreaty; headstrong.

He thought he wold no more be obstinate.

And gave them respite, as, for them everychon.

Geoffrey, (E. E. T. S.), I. 1004.

The queen is obstinate,

Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it.

Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 4. 121.

I'm an obstinate old fellow when I'm in the wrong; but you shall now find me as steady in the right.

Shakespeare, The Taming of the Shrew, II. 2.

2. Stubbornness from or indicating obstinacy.

I have known great cures done by obstinate resolutions of drinking no wine.
Sir W. Temple.

3. Not easily controlled or removed; unyielding to treatment: as, an obstinate cough; an obstinate headache.

Disputatious counsel'd
 Is oftentimes proof of wisdom, when the fault
 Is obstinate, and cure beyond our reach.

Courper, Task, III. 40.

-Syn. 1. *Obstinate, Stubborn, Intractable, Refractory, Contumacious, pertinacious, headstrong, unyielding, dogged, wilful, persistent, immovable, inflexible, firm, resolute.* The first five words now imply a strong and vicious or disobedient refusal to yield, a resolute or unmanageable standing upon one's own will. *Stubborn* is strictly negative: a stubborn child will not listen to advice or commands, but perhaps has no definite purpose of his own. *Obstinate* is active: the obstinate man will carry out his intention in spite of advice, remonstrance, appeals, or force. The last three of the italicized words imply disobedience to proper authority. *Intractable*, literally not to be drawn, handled, or governed, is negative; so is *refractory*: both suggest sullenness or perverseness; *refractory* is more appropriate where resistance is physical: hence the extension of the word to apply to metals. *Contumacious* combines pride, haughtiness, or insolence with disobedience; in law it means wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court.

Obstinate man, still to persist in his outrage!

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

Capit indeed is obstinate and wild,

A stubborn god; but yet the god's a child.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, l. 7.

I now condemn that pride which had made me refractory to the hand of correction.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.

If he were contumacious, he might be excommunicated, or, in other words, be deprived of all civil rights and imprisoned for life.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

obstinately (ob-'sti-nāt-lī), *adv.* In an obstinate manner; with fixedness of purpose not to be shaken, or to be shaken with difficulty; stubbornly; pertinaciously.

There is a credence in my heart,

An esperance so obstinately strong,

That doth invert the aspect of eyes and ears.

Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 121.

For Vespasian himself, at the beginning of his empire, he was not so obstinately bent to obtain unreasonable matters.

Sir H. Savile, tr. of Tacitus, p. 61.

obstinateness (ob-'sti-nāt-ness), *n.* The quality of being obstinate; obstinacy.

An ill fashion of stiffness and inflexible obstinateness, stubbornly refusing to stoop.

Sp. Hall, Sermons, Rom. xii. 2.

obstinateness (ob-'sti-nāt-ness), *n.* [Early mod. E. *obstynacy*, < OF. *obstinacion*, P. *obstinacion* = Sp. *obstinacion* = Pg. *obstinacão* = It. *ostinazione*, < L. *obstinatio* (-n-), firmness, stubbornness, < *obstinare*, set one's mind firmly upon, resolve upon: see *obstinate*.] *Obstinate* resistance to argument, persuasion, or entreaty; wilful pertinacity, especially in an unreasonable or evil course; stubbornness; obstinacy. *Jer. Taylor.*

God doth not charge angels in this text (Job iv. 18) with rebellion, or obstination, or any heinous crime, but only with folly, weakness, infirmity.

Donne, Sermons, xiii.

obstinately (ob-'sti-nāt-lī), *adv.* [An *obstinately* + -ly.]

Hardened; made obstinate or obdurate.

You that doo shut your eyes against the rains

Of glorious light, which shineth in our dayes;

Whose spirits, self-obstinate in old dusty Errors,

Regule the Truth.

Whether day and night at your deaf doors doth knock.

Aylmer, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Magnificence.

obstinate (ob-'sti-nāt-lī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obstinately*, ppr. *obstinately*. [*< M.L. obstinatus*, pp. of *obstinare*, stop up, < L. *ob*, against, + *stinare*, crowd: see *constipate*.] To stop up, as chinks. *Bailey, 1731.*

obstipation (ob-'sti-pā-'shon), *n.* [*< M.L. as if *obstipatio* (-n-), < *obstinare*, stop up: see *obstinately*.] 1. The act of stopping up, as a passage.—2. In med., constiveness; constipation.

Structural affections of the intestines are important, measurably or chiefly as giving rise to obstipation due to mechanical obstruction to the passage of the intestinal contents.

Pink, Pract. of Med., p. 388.

obstreperate (ob-'strep-'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obstreperated*, ppr. *obstreperating*. [*< obstreperous* + -ate.] To make a loud, clamorous noise.

Thump—thump—thump—obstreperated the abbess of Andouilleta, with the end of her gold-headed cane against the bottom of the calash.

Stearns, Tristram Shandy, vii. 22.

obstreperous (ob-'strep-'e-rus), *a.* [*< L.L. obstreperus*, clamorous, < L. *obstreperare*, clamor at, drown with clamor, < *ob*, before, upon, + *strepere*, roar, rattle. Cf. *perstreperous*.] Making a great noise or outcry; clamorous; vociferous; noisy.

Obstreperous out!

If thy throat's tempest could overturn my house,

What satisfaction were't for thy child?

Pletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, III. 1.

He that speaks for himself, being a traitor, doth defend his treason; those are a capital obstreperous malefactor.

Shirley, Traitor, III. 1.

The sage retired, who spends alone his days,
 And flies th' obstreperous voice of public praise.

Crabbe, Works, I. 308.

Many a dull joke honored with much obstreperous fat-sided laughter.

Living, Knickerbocker, p. 394.

-Syn. 1. *Tumultuous, boisterous, uproarious, obstreperously* (ob-'strep-'e-rus-lī), *adv.* In an obstreperous manner; loudly; clamorously; vociferously: as, to behave obstreperously.

obstreperousness (ob-'strep-'e-rus-ness), *n.* The state or character of being obstreperous; clamor; rude outcry.

A numerous crowd of silly women and young people, who seemed to be hugely taken and enamoured with his obstreperousness and undecent cant.

Wood, Athens Oxon., II. 578.

obstrict (ob-'strikt'), *a.* [*< L. obstrictus*, pp. of *obstringere*, bind about: see *obstringe*.] Bound; obliged.

To whom he recogniseth himself to be so much indebted and obstrict that none of these your difficulties shall be the stop or let of this desired conjunction.

State Papers, I. 262. (Halliwell.)

obstriction (ob-'strikt-'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *obstrictio* (-n-), < *obstringere*, pp. *obstrictus*, bind about, bind up: see *obstringe*. Cf. *constriction*, restriction.] The condition of being bound or constrained; obligation.

And hath full right to exempt

Whom so it pleases him by choice

From national obstriction. *Milton, S. A., I. 312.*

obstringe (ob-'striŋj'), *v. t.* [*< L. obstringere*, bind about, close up by binding, < *ob*, before, about, + *stringere*, strain: see *strain*, stringent.] To bind; oblige; lay under obligation.

How much he . . . was and is obstringed and bound to your Grace.

Gardiner, in Pooche's Records of Reformation, I. 90. (Encyc. Diet.)

obstrepulous (ob-'strep-'ū-lus), *a.* A vulgar corruption of *obstreperous*.

I heard him very obstrepulous in his sleep.

Smollett, Roderick Random, viii.

obstruct (ob-'strukt'), *v. t.* [*< L. obstructus*, pp. of *obstruere* (> It. *ostruire* = Pg. Sp. *obstruir* = F. *obstruer*), build before or against, block up, obstruct, < *ob*, before, + *struere*, build: see *structure*. Cf. *construct*, *matruel*, etc.] 1. To block up; stop up or close, as a way or passage; fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent passing.

Obstruct the mouth of hell

For ever, and seal up his ravenous jaws.

Milton, P. L., x. 686.

Tis he th' obstructed paths of sound shall clear,

And bid new music charm th' unfolding ear.

Pope, Messiah, l. 41.

2. To hinder from passing; stop; impede in any way; check.

From hence no cloud, or, to obstruct his sight,

Star interposed, however small, he sees.

Milton, P. L., v. 257.

I don't know if it be just thus to obstruct the union of man and wife.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.

On the new stream rolls

Whatever rocks obstruct.

Browning, By the Fireside

3. To retard; interrupt; delay: as, progress is often obstructed by difficulties, though not entirely stopped.

I confess the continual Wars between Tonguin and Cochon (China) were enough to obstruct the design of making a Voyage to this last.

Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 105.

To obstruct process, in law, to hinder or delay intentionally the officers of the law in the performance of their duties: a punishable offence at law.—*Syn.* To bar, barricade, blockade, arrest, clog, choke, dam up, embarrass. See *obstacle*.

obstruct, *n.* [*< obstruct*, *v.*] An obstruction. [Rare.]

Ob. I begg d

His pardon for return.

Cam. Which soon he granted.

Being an obstruct (in some editions obstruct) 'twixt his last and him.

Shak., A. and C., III. 4. 61.

obstructor (ob-'strukt-'tör), *n.* One who or that which obstructs, hinders, or retards. Also *obstructor*.

obstruction (ob-'strukt-'shon), *n.* [= F. *obstruction* = Sp. *obstrucción* = Pg. *obstrucção* = It. *ostruzione*, < L. *obstruction* (-n-), a building before or against, a blocking up, < *obstruere*, pp. *obstructus*, build before or against, obstruct: see *obstruct*.] 1. The act of obstructing, blocking up, or impeding passage, or the fact of being obstructed; the act of impeding passage or movement; a stopping or retarding: as, the obstruction of a road or thoroughfare by felled

trees; the obstruction of one's progress or movements.—2. That with which a passage is blocked or progress or action of any kind hindered or impeded; anything that stops, closes, or bars the way; obstacle; impediment; hindrance: as, obstructions to navigation; an obstruction to progress.

This is evident to any formal capacity: there is no obstruction in this.

Shak., T. N., II. 4. 133.

A popular assembly free from obstructions.

Shak.

In this country for the last few years the government has been the chief obstruction to the common weal.

American, Affairs in Kansas.

3. Stoppage of the vital function; death.

• Ay, but to die, and go we know not where;

To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot.

Shak., M. for M., III. 1. 118.

4. Systematic and persistent factious opposition, especially in a legislative body; factious attempts to hinder, delay, defeat, or annoy.

Every form of revolt or obstruction to this bare majority is a crime of unpardonable magnitude.

Fortnightly Rev., N. A., XI. 141.

Obstruction had been freely practised to defeat not only bills restraining the liberty of the subject in Ireland, but many other measures.

J. Bryce, New Princeton Rev., III. 62.

-Syn. 2. *Difficultly, Impediment, etc.* (see *obstacle*), bar, barrier.

obstructionism (ob-'strukt-'shon-izm), *n.* [*< obstruction* + -ism.] The principles and practices of an obstructionist, especially in a legislative body; systematic or persistent obstruction or opposition, as to progress or change.

obstructionist (ob-'strukt-'shon-ist), *n.* [*< obstruction* + -ist.] One who factiously opposes and hinders the action of others; specifically, one who systematically, persistently, and factiously hinders the transaction of business in a legislative assembly; an obstructive; a filibuster.

In his [Gallatin's] efforts this year and in subsequent years to cut down appropriations for the army, navy, and civil service, he was rarely successful, and earned much ill-will as an obstructionist.

H. Adams, Gallatin, p. 180.

obstructive (ob-'strukt-'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *obstruc-tif* = Sp. Pg. *obstruivo* = It. *ostruttivo*, < L. *obstruere*, pp. of *obstruere*, obstruct: see *obstruct*.] 1. *a.* Serving or intended to obstruct, hinder, delay, or annoy: as, obstructive parliamentary proceedings.

The North impetuous, rides upon the clouds,
 Dispensing round the Earth's orbit obstrusive gloom.

Gloucester, On Sir Isaac Newton.

Within the walls of Parliament they began those obstructive tactics which afterwards deprived Parliament of its small share of its high repute and of its ancient authority.

Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 307.

2. Given to obstructing or impeding: as, an obstructive official.

The Call and other Turkish officials were insolent and obstructive, so I have got them in irons in the jail, with six of my force doing duty over them.

Arch. Forbes, Mémorial of Anna Constantine, p. 111.

II. *n.* One who or that which obstructs. (*a*) One who or that which opposes progress, reform, or change.

Episcopacy . . . was instituted as an obstructive to the diffusion of schism and heresy.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 149.

"Incompetent obstructives" are no doubt very objectionable people, but they do less injury to any cause than is done by indiscreet advocates.

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 722.

(*b*) One who factiously seeks to obstruct, hinder, or delay the transaction of business, especially legislative business.

obstructively (ob-'strukt-'tiv-lī), *adv.* In an obstructive manner; by way of obstruction.

obstructiveness (ob-'strukt-'tiv-ness), *n.* Tendency to obstruct or oppose; persistent opposition, as to the transaction of business; obstructive conduct or tactics.

obstructor (ob-'strukt-'tör), *n.* [*< L. as if *obstructor*, < *obstruere*, pp. *obstructus*, obstruct: see *obstruct*.] Same as *obstructor*.

One of the principal leading men in that Insurrection, and likewise one of the chief obstructors of the Union.

Labor, Chronicles, p. 552.

obstruent (ob-'stru-'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. obstruent* (-n-), ppr. of *obstruere*, obstruct: see *obstruct*.] 1. *a.* Obstructive; impeding.

II. *n.* Anything that obstructs; especially, anything that blocks up the natural passages of the body.

obstupeficient (ob-'stū-pē-'fī-shēnt), *a.* [*< L. obstupefaciens* (-t-), ppr. of *obstupefacere*, stupefy: see *obstupefy*.] Narcotic; stupefying.

obstupefaction (ob-'stū-pē-'fak-'shon), *n.* [= It. *obstupefazione*, < L. as if **obstupefactio* (-n-), < *obstupefacere*, pp. *obstupefactus*, astonish, stu-

psy: see *obstupefy*.] **Stupefaction.** *Howell*, *Dodona's Grove*, p. 109.

obstupefactive (ob-stū'pē-fak-tiv), *a.* [*As obstupefact* (noun) + *-ive*. (*f. stupefactive*.)] **Stupefying.**

obstupefy (ob-stū'pē-fi), *v. t.* [= *It. ostupescere*, < *L. obstupefacere*, *astonish, amaze, stupefy*, < *ob*, before, + *stupefacere*, *stupefy*: see *stupefy*.] **To stupefy.**

Bodies more dull and *obstupefying*, to which they impute this loss of faculty.

Annotations on Glanville, etc. (1682), p. 88. (*Latham*.)

obtain (ob-tān'), *v.* [*ME. "obteinen* (not found), < *OF. obtener*, *F. obtenir* = *Sp. obtener* = *Pg. obter* = *It. ottenere*, < *L. obtinere*, *hold, keep, get, acquire*, < *ob*, upon, + *tenere*, *hold*: see *tenant*. (*f. attain*, *contain*, etc.)] **I. trans.** 1. To get; procure; secure; acquire; gain; as, to obtain a month's leave of absence; to obtain riches.

It may be that I may obtain children by her.

(*Gen.* xvi. 2.)

Since his exile she hath despoiled me most,
Forsworn my company and rail'd at me,
That I am despoiled of obtaining her.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, III. 2. 6.

I come with resolution
To obtain a suit of you.

Beau and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, III. 2.

The Duke of Somerset desired the Succession, but the Duke of York obtained it.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 185.

2. To attain; reach; arrive at. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

Looking also for the arrival of the rest of his consorts; whereof one, and the principal one, hath not long since obtained its port.

Hakluyt (*Archer's King*, *Garner*, I. 499).

As this is a thing of exceeding great difficulty, the end is seldom obtained.

Boon, *Physical Falacies*, III. Expl.

3. To attain or reach by endeavor; succeed in (reaching, receiving, or doing something); manage.

And other thirte obtained that the Sunne should stand still for them, as Iosias.

Purcius, *Pilgrimage*, p. 172.

Mr. John Elliot . . . hath obtained to preach to them (Indians) . . . in their own language.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 362.

I would obtain to be thought not so inferior as your selves are superior to the most of them who receiv'd their counsel.

Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 4.

Hence—4. To achieve; win.

I might have obtained the cause I had in hand without casting such blame upon others as I did.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 142.

Echinades, made famous by that memorable Sea-battle there obtained against the Turk.

Naudy, *Traveller*, p. 4.

5. To hold; keep; maintain possession of.

His mother then is mortal, but his sire
He who obtains the monarchy of Heaven.

Milton, *P. R.*, I. 87.

—*Syn.* *Attain*, *Obtain*, *Procure*. See *attain*.

II. intr. 1. To secure what one desires or strives for; prevail; succeed.

Beho, Vouchsafe me, I may . . . slug some mourning strain

Over his watery hearses.

Mor. Thou dost obtain. *B. Janssen*, *Cynthia's Revels*, I. 1.

Too credulous is the Confuter, if he thinks to obtain with me or any right discomer.

Milton, *Apology for Smeectymnus*.

Less prosperously the second suit obtain'd
At first with Psyche.

Tennyson, *Princess*, vii.

The simple heart that freely asks
In love obtains

Walters, *Hermits of the Thibaid*.

2. To be common or customary; prevail or be established in practice; be in vogue; hold good; subsist; prevail; as, the custom still obtains in some country districts.

It hath obtained in ages far removed from the first that charity is called righteousness.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 17.

Many other tongues were kindled from them, as we see how much this gift of tongues obtained in the Church of Corinth.

Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, I. ix.

The extremely severe climatical changes which obtain in northern Siberia.

Huxley, *Crayfish*, p. 122.

Then others, following these my mightiest knights, . . . should also, till the loathsome opposite

Of all my heart had destined did obtain.

Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

3. To attain; come.

If a man cannot obtain to that judgment, then it is left to him generally to be close, and a dissembler.

Bacon, *Simulation and Dissimulation* (ed. 1867).

Sobriety hath by use obtained to signify temperance in drinking.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, II. 2.

obtainable (ob-tā'nā-bl), *a.* [*Obtain* + *-able*.] Capable of being obtained, procured, or gained; procurable; as, a dye obtainable from a plant.

obtainer (ob-tā'nēr), *n.* One who obtains.

obtainment (ob-tā'nēmēt), *n.* [*OF. obtene-ment*, < *obtenir*, *obtain*: see *obtain* and *-ment*.]

The act of obtaining, procuring, or getting; attainment.

What is chiefly sought, the attainment of love or quietness?

Milton, *Coleridge*.

Placing a large proportion of the comforts and luxuries of life within our reach, and rendering the attainment of knowledge comparatively easy among the great mass of the sons of toil.

Gladden.

obtect (ob-tek'), *a.* [*L. obtectus*, pp. of *obtegere*, *cover over*, < *ob*, over, + *tegere*, pp. *tectus*, *cover*. Cf. *protect*.] In *entom.*, same as *obtectoid*.

obtectoid (ob-tek'oid), *a.* [*Obtect* + *-oid*.]

1. Covered; protected; especially, in *zool.*, covered with a hard shelly case.—2. In *entom.*, concealed under a neighboring part; specifically said of the hemelytra of a hemipterous insect when they are covered by the greatly enlarged and shield-like scutellum, as in the family *Scutelleridae*; opposed to *detected*.—

Obtectoid metamorphosis, a metamorphosis characterized by an obtectoid pupa.—Obtectoid pupa, a pupa in which the legs and other organs are not free, the whole being inclosed with the body in a horny case, as in most *Diptera* and *Lepidoptera*. The older entomologists, following Fabricius, limited this term to pupae which have the organs outlined on the covering case, as in the *Lepidoptera*, corresponding to the chrysalis or masked pupa of later writers. Compare *concealed*. See *entom.* under *Diptera*.

obtectovenose (ob-tek-to-vē'nōs), *a.* [*L. obtectus*, *covered over* (see *obtect*), + *venosus*, *venose*: see *venose*.] In *bot.*, having the principal and longitudinal veins held together by simple cross-veins; said of leaves. *Lindley*. [Not in use.]

obtemper (ob-tem'pēr), *v. t.* [= *F. obtempérer* = *Sp. obtemperar* = *It. obtemperare*, < *L. obtemperare*, *comply with*, *obey*, < *ob*, before, + *temperare*, *observe measure*, *be moderate*: see *temper*, *v.*] To obey; yield obedience to; specifically, in *Scots law*, to obey or comply with (the judgment of a court); sometimes with *to or unto*.

The fervent desire which I had to obtemper unto your Majesty's commandment . . . encouraged me.

Hutten, *tr. of Du Bartas's Judith* (Ep. Ded.). (*Darwin*.)

obtemperate (ob-tem'pēr-āt), *v. t.* [*L. obtemperatus*, pp. of *obtemperare*, *obey*: see *obtemper*.] To obey; yield obedience to. *Bailey*, 1731.

obtend (ob-tend'), *v. t.* [*L. obtendere*, *stretch or draw before*, < *ob*, before, + *tendere*, *stretch*: see *tend*.] 1. To oppose; hold out in opposition.

Twice given to your darling son to throw,
To draw the dastard from the fighting crowd,
And for a man obtend an empty cloud.

Dryden, *Amiel*, x. 126.

2. To pretend; allege; plead as an excuse; offer as the reason of anything.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
Obtending Heaven for what's or ill's behalf.

Dryden, *Amiel*, I. 161.

obtenebrate (ob-ten'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [*L. obtenebratus*, pp. of *obtenebrare*, *make dark*, *darken*, < *ob*, before, + *tenebrare*, *make dark*, < *tenebrā*, *darkness*: see *tenebrā*.] To make dark; darken. *Minsheu*.

obtenebration (ob-ten'ē-brā'shon), *n.* [= *It. obtenebratione*, < *L. obtenebratio* (n.), < *obtenebrare*, *make dark*: see *obtenebrate*.] A darkening; the act of darkening; darkness. [*Rare.*]

In every magnet or vertigo there is an obtenebration joined with a semblance of turning round.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

obtension (ob-ten'shon), *n.* [*L. obtentio* (n.), a covering, veiling, obscurity. < *L. obtendere*, pp. *obtentus*, a covering over: see *obtent*.] The act of obtending. *Johnson*.

obtentation (ob-ten'shon), *n.* [= *F. obtention*, (*OF. obtention* = *Sp. obtencion* = *Pg. obtencion*, < *LL. as if "obtentio* (n.), < *L. obtinere*, pp. *obtentus*, *hold, keep, get, acquire*: see *obtain*.] Procurement; attainment. [*Rare.*]

There was no possibility of granting a pension to a foreigner who resided in his own country while that country was at open war with the land whence he aspired at its obtention: a word I make for my passing convenience.

Anna. H. Arden, *Diary*, VII. 140. (*Darwin*.)

obtest (ob-test'), *v.* [*OF. obtestar* = *Pg. obtestar*, < *L. obtestari*, *call as a witness*, < *ob*, before, + *testari*, *be a witness*: see *testament*. Cf. *attest*, *protest*.] **I. trans.** 1. To call upon earnestly; entreat; conjure.

He lifts his wither'd arms, obtests the skies;
He calls his much-loved son with feeble cries.

Pope, *Illiad*, xiii. 45.

2. To beg for; supplicate.

Obtest his clemency.

Dryden, *Amiel*, xi. 151.

Wherein I have to crave (that nothing more hastily I can obtain than) your friendly acceptance of the same.

Northbrooke, *Dining* (1577). (*Nares*.)

II. intr. To protest. [*Rare.*]

We must not bid them good speed, but obtest against them.

Waterhouse, *Apology*, p. 112.

obtestate (ob-tes'tāt), *v. t.* [*L. obtestatus*, pp. of *obtestari*, *call as a witness*: see *obtest*.] **To obtest.**

Dido herself, with sacred gifts in hands,
One foot unbound, clothes loose, at th' altar stands;
Ready to die, the gods she obtestates.

Virgil, *tr. of Virgil* (1682). (*Nares*.)

obtestation (ob-tes-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. obtestatio* (n.), an adjuring, an entreaty, < *obtestari*, *call to witness*: see *obtest*.] 1. The act of protesting; a protesting in earnest and solemn words, as by calling God to witness; protestation.

Whether it be by way of exclamation or crying out, admiration or wondering, imprecation or cursing, obtestation or taking God and the world to witness, or any such like.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 177.

Antonio asserted this with great obtestation, nor knew I what to think of it.

Ecclon, *Diary*, Jan. 2, 1652.

2. An earnest or pressing request; a supplication; an entreaty.

Our humblest petitions and obtestations at his feet.

Milton, *Articles of Peace with the Irish*.

obtorcion (ob-tōr'shon), *n.* [*L. obtorcion* (n.), a twisting, writhing, distortion, < *L. obtorquere*, pp. *obtorus*, *twist, writhe*, < *ob*, before, + *torquere*, *twist*: see *tort*.] A twisting; a distortion.

Whereupon have issued those strange obtorcions of some particular prophecies to private interests.

Sp. Hall, *Works*, VIII. 509. (*Darwin*.)

obtreect (ob-trek't'), *v. t.* [*L. obtreectare*, *detract from*, *disparage*, < *ob*, against, + *tractare*, *draw*: see *tract*. Cf. *detract*.] To slander; calumniate.

Thou dost obtreect my flesh and blood.

Middleton and Rowley, *Fair Quarrel*, iv. 1.

obtreectation (ob-trek-tā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. obtreectatione*, < *L. obtreectatio* (n.), *detractio*, *disparagement*, < *obtreectare*, *detract from*, *disparage*: see *obtreect*.] Slander; detraction; calumination.

When thou art returned to thy several distractions, that vanities shall pull thine eyes, and obtreectation and libellous defamation of others shall pull thine ears, . . . then . . . compass thy heart . . . to see God.

Donne, *Sermons*, x.

obtreectator (ob'trek-tā-tōr), *n.* [= *OF. obtreectateur*, < *L. obtreectator*, a detractor, < *obtreectare*, *detract*: see *obtreect*.] One who obtreects or calumniates; a slanderer.

Some were of a very strict life, and a great deal more laborious in their cure than their obtreectators.

Sp. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, I. 95. (*Darwin*.)

obtriangular (ob-tri-ang'gū-lār), *a.* [*Ob* + *triangular*.] In *zool.*, triangular with the apex in reverse of the ordinary or usual position.

obtrition (ob-trish'qu), *n.* [*L. obtritione* (n.), *contrition*, < *L. obterere*, pp. *obtritus*, *bruise, crush*, < *ob*, against, + *terere*, *rub*: see *trite*.] A breaking or bruising; a wearing away by friction. *Maunder*.

obtrude (ob-trōd'), *v.* [*pret.* and pp. *obtruded*, pp. *obtruding*.] [*L. obtrudere*, *thrust or press upon*, *thrust into*, < *ob*, before, + *trudere*, *thrust*. (*f. extrude*, *intrude*, *protrude*.)] **I. trans.** To thrust prominently forward; especially, to thrust forward with undue prominence or importunity, or without solicitation; force forward or upon any one: often reflexive; as, to obtrude one's self or one's opinions upon a person's notice.

The thing they shun doth follow them, truth as it were even obtruding itself into their knowledge, and not permitting them to be so ignorant as they would be.

Hunter, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 2.

No marvel if he [Postellus] obtrude upon credulitie such dreames as that India should be so called, or Hindia, as being Indes orientalia.

Purcius, *Pilgrimage*, p. 444.

Was it not he who upon the English obtruded new Ceremonies, upon the Scots a new Liturgie?

Milton, *Eklogikastates*, 281.

I tired of the same black teasing He
Obtruded thus at every turn.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 384.

—*Syn.* *Intrude*, *Obtrude*. See *intrude*.

II. intr. To be thrust or to thrust one's self prominently into notice, especially in an unwelcome manner; intrude.

obtruder (ob-trōd'ēr), *n.* One who obtrudes.

No justice to the inventors or publishers of true experiments, as well as upon the obtruders of false ones.

Engl.

obtruncate (ob-trung'hāt), *v. t.* [*pret.* and pp. *obtruncated*, pp. *obtruncating*.] [*L. obtruncare*, *cut off*, *lop away*, *trim, prune*, < *ob*, before, + *truncare*, *cut off*: see

truncate.] To cut or lop off; deprive of a limb; lopp.

Low obtruncated pyramids. *Beape, Brit., XII. 312.*

obtruncate (ob-trung'kát), *a.* [*L. obtruncatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Lopped or cut off short; truncated.

Those props on which the knees obtruncate stand. *London Crisis* (1806).

obtruncation (ob-trung-ká'shon), *n.* [*L. obtruncatio* (*n.*), a cutting off, pruning. *< obtruncare*, cut off: see *obtruncate*.] The act of obtruncating, or of lopping or cutting off.

obtruncator (ob-trung-ká'tor), *n.* [*< obtruncare* + *-or*.] One who cuts off. [Rare.]

The English King, Defender of the Faith and obtruncator of conjugal heads, gave monasteries and convents to his counselors and courtiers.

Athenaeum, No. 3250, p. 707.

obtrusion (ob-trú'shion), *n.* [*L. obtrusio* (*n.*), a thrusting in, *< L. obtrudere*, pp. *obtrusus*, thrust in: see *obtrude*.] The act of obtruding; an undue and unsolicited thrusting forward of something upon the notice or attention of others, or that which is obtruded or thrust forward; as, the obtrusion of crude opinions on the world.

He never reckons those violent and merciless obtrusions which for almost twenty years he had been forcing upon tender consciences by all sorts of persecution.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

obtrusionist (ob-trú'shion-ist), *n.* [*< obtrusion* + *-ist*.] One who obtrudes: a person of obtrusive manners; one who favors obtrusion.

obtrusive (ob-trú'siv), *a.* [*L. obtrudere*, pp. *obtrusus*, thrust in, + *-ive*.] Disposed to obtrude; given to thrusting one's self or one's opinions upon the company or notice of others; forward (applied to persons); unduly prominent (applied to things).

Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not unsought be won,
Not obvious, not obtrusive, but retired.

Milton, P. L., viii. 504.

Too soon will show, like nests on wintry boughs,
Obtrusive emptiness. *Landell, Parting of the Ways*.

obtrusively (ob-trú'siv-ly), *adv.* In an obtrusive manner; forwardly; with undue or unwelcome prominence.

obtrusiveness (ob-trú'siv-ness), *n.* The state or character of being obtrusive.

obtund (ob-tund'), *v. t.* [*L. obtundere*, strike at or upon, beat, blunt, dull, *< ob*, upon, + *tundere*, strike. (*Cf. contund*.)] To dull; blunt; quell; deaden; reduce the pungency or violent action of anything.

They [John-a-Nokes and John-a-Stiles] were the greatest wranglers that ever lived, and have filled all our law books with the obtruding story of their suits and trials.

Milton, Coleridge.

Avicen countermands letting blood in choleric bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of gall, obtruding its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey, Consumptions*.

If heavy, slow blows be given, an obtruding effect will probably set in at once.

Duck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 667.

obtundent (ob-tund'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. obtundere* (*t.*), pp. of *obtundere*, blunt, dull: see *obund*.] *1. a.* Dulling; blunting.

II. n. *1.* A mucilaginous, oily, bland substance employed to protect parts from irritation; nearly the same as *dentifrice*.—*2.* In *dentifric*, a medicine used to blunt or deaden the nerves of a tooth.

obtundity (ob-tun'di-ti), *n.* [Irreg. *< obtund*, *v.* + *-ity*.] The state of being dulled or blunted, as the sensibility of a nerve. *Med. News*, XLIX. 234.

obturate (ob-tú-rát), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *obturated*, ppr. *obturating*. [*< L. obturare*, pp. of *obturare* (*t.*) *It. obturare* = Sp. *obturar* = OF. *obturare*), stop up, close. *< ob*, before, + *turnare* (not found in the simple form).] To occlude, stop, or shut; effect obturation in.

obturating (ob-tú-rá-ting), *p. a.* That stops or plugs up; used in closing or stopping up: specifically applied to a primer for exploding the charge of powder in a cannon, and at the same time closing the vent, thus preventing the rush of gas through it in firing.

Three forms of an obturating primer have been manufactured recently at the Frankfort Arsenal. . . . Two of these primers . . . are closely allied to the Krupp obturating firing primer; the third is an electric primer. *Gen. & F. Beatt*, in *Rep. of Chief of Ordnance*, 1884, p. 14.

obturation (ob-tú-rá'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *obturación*. *< L. obturatio* (*n.*), *< L. obturare*, stop up, close: see *obturare*.] *1.* The act of obtruding or stopping up, or the state or condition of being obstructed or closed.

Some are deaf by an outward obturation, whether by the prejudice of the Teacher or by secular occasions and distractions. *Sp. Hall, Deaf and Dumb Man Cured*.

2. Specifically, in *gun.*, the act of closing a hole, joint, or cavity so as to prevent the flow of gas through it; as, the obturation of a vent, or of a powder-chamber. See *fermeture*, *gas-check*, *obturator*.

The rapid deterioration of the vents of heavy guns in firing the large charges now in vogue renders it indispensable that some vent-sealing device be employed to prevent the rush of gas through the vent. The most convenient way of effecting this obturation of the vent is through the action of the primer by which the piece is fired.

Gen. & F. Beatt, in *Rep. of Chief of Ordnance*, 1884, p. 18.

obturator (ob-tú-rá-tor), *n.* [*NL.* *< L. obturare*, stop up: see *obturare*.] That which closes or stops up an entrance, cavity, or the like.

Specifically—*(a)* In *med. and anat.*, that which obturates, closes, shuts, or stops up; a part or organ that occludes a cavity or passage: specifically applied to several structures: see phrases below. *(b) Med.*, a device for preventing the flow of gas through a joint or hole, a gas-check; any contrivance for sealing the vent or chamber of a cannon and preventing the escape of gas in firing, such as an obturating primer, a Broadwell ring, a Pyro obturator, a De Lange obturator, or an Armstrong gas-check. See *gas-check*, *fermeture*, and *cut under cannon*. *(c)* In *surg.*, an artificial plate for closing an abnormal opening, as that used in cleft palate.—**Obturator artery**, usually a branch of the internal iliac, which passes through the obturator foramen to escape from the pelvic cavity. It sometimes arises from the epigastric, and the variations in its origin and course are of great surgical interest in relation to femoral hernia.—**Obturator canal**. See *canal*.—**Obturator externus**, a muscle arising from the obturator foramen and adjacent bones, upon the outer surface of the pelvis, and inserted into the digital fossa of the trochanter major of the femur. It is very constant in vertebrates, even down to batrachians.—**Obturator fascia**. See *fascia*.—**Obturator foramen**. See *foramen*, and *cut under innominatum, marginal, and sacrum*.—**Obturator hernia**, hernia through the obturator foramen.—**Obturator internus**, a muscle which arises from the obturator foramen and adjacent bones on the inner surface of the pelvis, and winds around the ischium to be inserted into the trochanter major of the femur. It is in some animals wholly external, constituting a second obturator externus. The obturator muscles form part of a set of six muscles, known in human anatomy as *rotatores femoris* from their action upon the thigh-bone, which they rotate outward upon its axis.—**Obturator ligament**, the obturator membrane.—**Obturator membrane**. See *membrane*.—**Obturator nerve**, a branch of the lumbar plexus, arising from the third and fourth lumbar nerves, and distributed principally to the hip and knee joints and to the adductor muscles of the thigh.—**Obturator tertius**, the third obturator muscle of some animals, as the hyrax, arising from the inner surface of the ischium, and passing through the obturator foramen to the trochanteric fossa of the femur.—**Obturator vein**, a tributary to the internal iliac vein, accompanying the artery.

obturnate (ob-tér'bi-nát), *a.* [*< ob* + *turnare*.] Having the shape of a top with the peg up: said of parts of plants.

obtusangular (ob-tus'ang-gú-lér), *a.* [*< obtuse* + *angular*.] Same as *obtus-angular*. *Kirby*.

obtus (ob-tús'), *a.* [= F. *obtus* = Sp. Pg. *obtus* = It. *ottuso*, *< L. obtusus*, blunted, blunt, dull, pp. of *obtundere*, blunt, dull: see *obund*.] *1.* Blunt; not acute or; obtuse: applied to an angle, it denotes one that is larger than a right angle, or of more than 90°. See *cut under angle*.

2. In *bot.*, blunt, or rounded at the extremity: as, an obtuse leaf, sepal, or petal.—

3. Dull; lacking in acuteness of sensibility; stupid: as, he is very obtuse; his perceptions are obtuse.

Thy senses then
Obtuse, all taste of pleasure must forego.

Milton, P. L., xi. 541.

4. Not shrill; obscure; dull: as, an obtuse sound. *Johnson*.—**Obtuse bisectrix**. See *bisectrix*.—**Obtuse cone**, a cone whose angle at the vertex is a right angle, through the axis is obtuse.—**Obtuse hypobola**. See *hypobola*.—**Obtuse mucronate leaf**, a leaf which is blunt, but terminates in a mucronate point.

obtus-angled (ob-tús'ang-gú-lér), *a.* Having an obtuse angle: as, an obtus-angled triangle.

obtus-angular (ob-tús'ang-gú-lér), *a.* Having or forming an obtuse angle or angles.

obtus-ellipsoid (ob-tús'el-líp'soid), *a.* In *bot.*, ellipsoid with an obtuse or rounded extremity.

obtusely (ob-tús'ly), *adv.* In an obtuse manner; not acutely; bluntly; dully; stupidly: as, obtusely pointed.

obtuseness (ob-tús'ness), *n.* The state of being obtuse, in any sense.

obtusifolious (ob-tús-í-fó-lí-ús), *a.* [*< L. obtusus*, blunted, + *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, possessing or characterized by leaves which are obtuse or blunt at the end.

obtusilingual (ob-tús-í-líng-gwál), *a.* [*< L. obtusus*, blunted, + *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*.]

Having a short labium, as a bee; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Obtusilingues*.

Obtusilingues (ob-tús-í-líng-gwés), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L. obtusus*, blunted, + *lingua*, tongue.] A division of *Andrena*, including those solitary bees whose labium is short and obtuse at the end; distinguished from *dentilingues*. See *cuts under Anthophora* and *carpenter-bee*.

obtusilobous (ob-tús-í-ló-bús), *a.* [*< L. obtusus*, blunted, + *NL. lobus*, a lobe: see *lobe*.] In *bot.*, possessing or characterized by leaves with obtuse lobes.

obtusional (ob-tús'zhon), *n.* [*< L. obtusio* (*n.*), bluntness, dullness, *< L. obtundere*, pp. *obtrusus*, blunt: see *obund*, *obtrude*.] *1.* The act of making obtuse or blunt.—*2.* The state of being dulled or blunted.

Obtusio of the senses, internal and external. *Harvey*.

obtusity (ob-tús'í-ti), *n.* [*< OF. obtusio* = It. *ottusità*, *< ML. obtusitas* (*t.*), obtuseness, stupidity, *< L. obtusus*, obtuse: see *obtrude*.] Obtuseness; dullness: as, obtusity of the ear. [Rare.]

The dully . . . it would seem, was given its name, probably by the Dutch, on account of its well-known obtusity. *A. & Palmer, Word-Hunter's Note-Book*, v.

obumbrant (ob-um'brant), *a.* [*< L. obumbrare* (*t.*), pp. of *obumbrare*, overthrow: see *obumbrate*.] In *entom.*, overhanging; projecting over another part: specifically applied to the scutellum when it projects backward over the metathorax, as in many *Diptera*.

obumbrate (ob-um'brát), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *obumbrated*, ppr. *obumbrating*. [*< L. obumbratus*, pp. of *obumbrare* (*t.*) *It. obumbrare*, *< L. obumbrare* = Pg. *obumbrar* = It. *obumbrare* = F. *obumbrer*, OF. *obumbrer*, *obumbrer*, overshadow, shade. *< ob*, over, + *umbrare*, shadow, shade, *< umbra*, shadow: see *umbr*. (*Cf. adumbrate*.)] To overshadow; shade; darken; cloud. *Hawell, Dodman's Grove*.

A transient gleam of sunshine which was suddenly obumbrated. *Snodgett, Ferdinand, Count Fathom*, xlv.

obumbrate (ob-um'brát), *a.* [*< L. obumbratus*, pp. of *obumbrare*, overshadow, shade: see *obumbrate*, *v.*] In *zool.*, lying under a projecting part: specifically said of the posterior thoracic segments, as in certain *Arachnida*. *Kirby*.

obumbration (ob-um-brá'shon), *n.* [= F. *obumbration* = It. *obumbratione*, *< L. obumbratio* (*n.*), *< L. obumbrare*, overshadow: see *obumbrate*.] The act of darkening or obscuring; shade. *Sir T. More, Works*, p. 1068.

And there is hoar's occupation
The fervent eye of Phœbus to decline
With obumbration, if so benignant
And long be the byno, is not to wane.
Palladius, Bushondrie (E. E. T. N.), p. 171.

obumbret, *v. t.* [MF. *obumbren*, *< OF. obumbren*, *obumbren*, *< L. obumbrare*, overshadow: see *obumbrate*.] To overshadow.

Cholerae wol thaire germination
Obumbret from the cold and wol defende.

Palladius, Bushondrie (E. E. T. N.), p. 207.

obuncous (ob-ung'kus), *a.* [*< L. obuncus*, bent in, hooked, *< ob*, against, + *uncus*, bent in, hooked, curved.] Very crooked; hooked.

obvallate (ob-val'at), *a.* [*< L. obvallatus*, pp. of *obvallare*, surround with a wall, *< ob*, before, + *vallum*, a wall. (*Cf. circumvallate*.)] In *bot.*, walled up; guarded on all sides or surrounded as if walled in.

obvention (ob-ven'shon), *n.* [*< F. obvention* = Sp. *obvention* = It. *obvention*, *< L. obventio* (*n.*), income, revenue, *< L. obvenire*, come before, meet, fall to one's lot, *< ob*, before, + *venire*, come: see *come*. (*Cf. subvention*.)] That which happens or is done or made incidentally or occasionally; incidental advantage; specifically, an offering, a tithe, or an oblation.

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tythes and other obventions will also be more augmented and better valued.

Spencer State of Ireland. (*Latham*.)

obversant (ob-ver'sant), *a.* [*< L. obversant* (*t.*), pp. of *obversari*, move to and fro before, go about, *< ob*, before, + *versari*, turn, move, *< vertere*, turn: see *vers*. (*Cf. conversant*.)] Conversant; familiar. *Bacon*, To Sir H. Savile, letter cix.

obverse (ob-ver's) as an adj., ob'vers as a noun, *a.* and *n.* [= F. *obverse* = Sp. Pg. *obverso*, *< L. obversus*, pp. of *obvertere*, turn toward or against: see *obvert*.] *1. a.* Turned toward (one); facing; opposed to *reverse*, and applied in numismatics to that side of a coin or medal which bears the head or more important in-

scription or device. — 2. In *bot.*, having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf. — **Obverse aspect or view**, in *entom.*, the appearance of an insect when seen with the head toward the observer. **Obverse tool**, a tool having the smaller end toward the haft or stock. *K. H. Knight*

II. n. 1. In *numis.*, the face or principal side of a coin or medal, as distinguished from the other side, called the *reverse*. See *numismatics*, and *cuts under maravedi, medallion, and merk*.²

Of the two sides of a coin, that is called the *obverse* which bears the more important device or inscription. In early Greek coins it is the convex side; in Greek and Roman Imperial it is the side bearing the head; in mediæval and modern that bearing the royal effigy, or the king's name, or the name of the city; and in Oriental that on which the inscription begins. The other side is called the *reverse*. *Knapic, Hist. XVII. 630.*

Hence — 2. A second aspect of the same fact; a correlative proposition identically implying another.

The fact that it is hollow invariably exists being the *obverse* of the fact that there is no alternative hollow.

H. Spencer.

obverse-lunate (ob-věrs'lu-nāt), *a.* In *bot.*, inversely crescent-shaped — that is, with the horns of the crescent projecting forward instead of backward.

obversely (ob-věrs'li), *adv.* In an obverse form or manner.

obversion (ob-věrs'hon), *n.* [*obvert*, after *version*, etc.] 1. The act of obverting or turning toward some person or thing, or toward a position regarded as the front. — 2. In *logic*, same as *conversion*, or the transposition of the subject and predicate of a proposition.

obvert (ob-věrt'), *v. t.* [*L. obvertor*, turn or direct toward or against, *ob*, toward, + *vertor*, turn; see *verree*. Cf. *advert*, *avert*, etc.] To turn toward some person or thing, or toward a position regarded as the front.

This leaf being held very near the eye, and *obverted* to the light, appeared . . . full of pores.

Boyle, Works, I. 720.

obviate (ob-vi-āt), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *obviated*, ppr. *obviating*. [*L. L. obvialis*, pp. of *obviare* (> *It. occurre* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. obviar* = *F. obvier*), meet, withstand, prevent, *obvius*, in the way, meeting; see *obvious*.] 1. To meet.

As on the way I itinerated,

A rural person I *obviated*.

S. Rowland, Four Knaves, I.

Our reconciliation with Rome is clogged with the same impossibilities, she may be gone to, but will never be met with; such her pride or prevarication as not to stir a step to *obviate* any of a different religion.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. v. 71.

2. To meet half-way, as difficulties or objections; hence, to meet and dispose of; clear out of the way; remove.

Secure of mind, I'll *obviate* her intent,

And unconcern'd return the goods she lent.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

My disappointment, that admits no cure,

And which no cure can *obviate*.

Cowper, Task, III. 558.

All pleasures consist in *obviating* necessities as they rise.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, XI.

obviation (ob-vi-ā'shon), *n.* [= *It. obviatione*; as *obviate* + *-ion*.] The act of obviating, or the state of being obviated. [*Rare.*]

obvious (ob-vi-us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. obvio* = *It. ovvio*, *L. obuius*, being in the way so as to meet, meeting, easy of access, at hand, ready, obvious, *ob*, before, + *ui*, way; see *via*, and cf. *devious*, *invious*, *previous*, etc.] 1. Being or standing in the way; standing or placed in the front.

If hee finds there is no enemy to oppose him, he adviseth how farre they shall invade, commanding every man (upon paine of his life) to kill all the *obvious* Rasticks; but not to hurt any woman or children.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 38.

The . . . ayre, . . . returning home in a Gyraton, cautieth with it the *obvious* bodies unto the Electrick.

Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epist. (1646), II. 4.

Nor *obvious* hill,

Nor straitening vale, nor wood, nor stream, divides

Their perfect ranks.

Milton, P. L., VI. 49.

2. Open; exposed to danger or accident.

Why was the sight

To such a tender ball as the eye confined,

So *obvious* and so easy to be quench'd?

Milton, S. A., I. 105.

3. Coming in the way; presenting itself as to be done.

I miss thee here,

Not played, thus entertain'd with solitude,

Whom *obvious* duty erewhile appear'd to thought.

Milton, P. L., v. 908.

4. Easily discovered, seen, or understood; plain; manifest; evident; palpable.

This is too *obvious* and common to need explanation.

Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

What *obvious* truths the wisest heads may miss.

Cowper, Matrimonial, I. 458.

Surely the highest office of a great poet is to show us how much variety, freshness, and opportunity abides in the *obvious* and familiar.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 202.

5. In *zool.*, plainly distinguishable; quite apparent; as, an *obvious* mark; an *obvious* stria: opposed to *obscure* or *obshole*. — **Syn. 4. Evident, plain, etc.** (see *manifest*, *a.*); patent, unmistakable. **obviously** (ob-vi-us-ly), *adv.* In an obvious manner; so as to be easily apprehended; evidently; plainly; manifestly.

obviousness (ob-vi-us-ness), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being obvious, plain, or evident to the eye or the mind.

I thought their easiness or *obviousness* better to recommend than depreciate them.

Boyle.

2. The state of being open or liable, as to anything threatening or harmful.

Many writers have noticed the exceeding desolation of the state of widowhood in the East, and the *obviousness* of the widow, as one having none to help her, to all manner of oppressions and wrongs.

Trench, Notes on the Parables (ed. Appleton), p. 401.

obvolute (ob-vō-lūt), *a.* [*L. obvolvulus*, pp. of *obvolvere*, wrap around, muffle up, *ob*, before, + *volvere*, roll, wrap; see *volute*.] Rolled or turned in. Specifically applied by Linnaeus to a kind of venation in which two leaves are folded together in the mid so that one half of each is exterior and the other interior, as in the calyx of the poppy. It is merely convolute reduced to its simplest expression. Also used as a synonym for *convolute*.

obvoluted (ob-vō-lūt-ed), *a.* [*L. obvolvulus* + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, having parts that are obvolute. **obvolvent** (ob-vōl-vēnt), *a.* [*L. obvolvulus* + *-ens*, ppr. of *obvolvere*, wrap around; see *obvolute*.] In *entom.*, curved downward or inward. — **Obvolvent elytra**, elytra in which the epipleurae curve over the sides of the mesothorax and metathorax. — **Obvolvent pronotum**, a pronotum which is rounded at the sides, forming an unbroken curve with the sternal surface of the prothorax.

obvolving (ob-vōl-vīng), *a.* Same as *obvolvent*.

oby, *n.* See *ohi*.

obytel, *n.* See *ohit*.

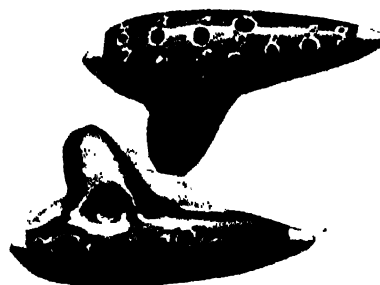
oc, *n.* A Middle English form of *oak*.

oc²⁴, conj. [*ME.*, also *ore*, usually *ac*, sometimes *ah*, *AS.*, *ah*, but.] But.

oc- An assimilated form of *ob-* before *c*.

oca (ō'kū), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] One of two plants of the genus *Oca*, *O. crenata* and *O. tuberosa*, found in western South America. They are there cultivated for their potato-like tubers, which, however, have proved noisome and of small size in European experiments. The acid leafstalks of *O. crenata* are also used in Peru.

ocarina (ok-a-rē'nā), *n.* [*It.*] A musical instrument, hardly more than a toy, consisting of a



Ocarina

fancifully shaped terra-cotta body with a whistle-like mouthpiece and a number of finger-holes. Several different sizes or varieties are made. The tone is soft, but sonorous.

Occamism (ok'am-izm), *n.* [*Occam* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The doctrine of the great nominalist William of Occam (or Ockham) (died about 1349), now sometimes called *doctor invincibilis*, but in the ages following his own *reuerabilis* *maister*, as if he had not actually taken his degree. He was a great advocate of the rule of poverty of the Franciscan order, to which he belonged, and a strong defender of the state against the pretensions of the papacy. All his teachings depend upon the logical doctrine that generally belongs only to the significations of signs (such as words). The conceptions of the mind are, according to him, objects in themselves, individual, but naturally aggregative of classes. These principles are carried into every department of logic, metaphysics, and theology, where their general result is that nothing can be discovered by reason, but all must rest upon faith. Occamism thus prepared the way for the overthrow of scholasticism, by arguing that little of importance to man could be learned by scholastic methods; yet the Occamist writings exhibit the scholastic faults of triviality, prolixity, and formality in a higher degree than those of any other school.

Occamist (ok'am-ist), *n.* [*Occam* (see def. of *Occamism*) + *-ist*.] A terminist or follower of Occam.

Occamite (ok'am-it), *n.* Same as *Occamist*. **occamyt** (ok'a-mi), *n.* [*Also oching, ochymy, etc.*; a corruption of *alchemy*.] A compound metal simulating silver. See *alchemy*, 3. **Wright**.

Pichards . . . which are but counterfeits to the red har- ring, as copper to gold, or *occamite* to silver.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Hart. Misc., VI. 165).

The ten shillings, this thimble, and an *occam* spoon from some other unknown poor sinner, are all the accom- piment which is made for the body of sin in London and Westminster.

Steele, Guardian, No. 30.

occasion (ō-kā'zhon), *n.* [*ME. occasyon*, *OF. occasion*, *F. occasion* = *Pr. occasio*, *occaso*, *ocaiso*, *uchaso* = *Sp. occasio* = *Pg. occasido* = *It. occasione*, *L. occasus* (*n.*), opportunity, fit time, favorable moment, *Occidere*, pp. *occidisse*, fall; see *occident*. Cf. *encheasion*, an older form of *occasion*.] 1. An occurrence; an event; an incident; a happening.

This *occasion*, and the sickness of our minister and people, put us all out of order this day.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 10.

2. A special occurrence or happening; a particular time or season, especially one marked by some particular occurrence or juncture of circumstances; instance; time; season.

I shall upon this *occasion* go so far back as to speak briefly of my first going to sea.

Dampier, Voyages, II. II. 2.

His [Hastings's] style . . . was sometimes, though not often, turgid, and, on one or two *occasions*, even bombastic.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. An event which affords a person a reason or motive for doing something or seeking something to be done at a particular time, whether he desires it should be done or not; hence, an opportunity for bringing about a desired result; also, a need; an exigency. (a) Used relatively.

You embrace th' *occasion* to depart

Shak., M. of V., I. 1.

We have perpetual *occasion* of each others' assistance.

Swift.

When a man's circumstances are such that he has no *occasion* to borrow, he finds numbers willing to lend him.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

The election of Mr. Lincoln, which it was clearly in their [the Southern leaders'] power to prevent had they wished, was the *occasion* merely, and not the cause, of their revolt.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 172.

(b) Used absolutely, though referring to a particular action.

When *occasion* comes, thy profit take.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

I should be dearly glad to be there, sir.

Did my *occasions* suit as I could wish.

Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, I. 1.

Neither have I

Slept in your great *occasions*.

Massinger, Renegade, I. 1.

To meet Roger Peppys, which I did, and did there dis- course of the business of lending him 500*l*. to answer some *occasions* of his, which I believe to be safe enough.

Peppys, Diary, Nov. 20, 1666.

(c) In negative phrases.

The whole enlarged upon vs. that we had not *occasion* to go into the harbor.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 275.

He is free from vice, because he has no *occasion* to im- ply it, and is about those ends that make men wicked.

Sp. Earle, Microcosmographie, A contemplative Man.

Look 'ee, Sir Lucius, there's no *occasion* at all for me to fight; and if it's the same to you, I'd as lieve let it alone.

Sherridan, The Rivals, v. 2.

(d) In the abstract, convenience; opportunity not refer- ring to a particular act.

He thought good to take *Occasion* by the fore lock.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 226.

(e) Need; necessity; in the abstract.

Courage mounteth with *occasion*.

Shak., K. John, II. 1. 82.

4. An accidental cause. (a) A person or something connected with a person who unintentionally brings about a given result.

(i) Was he to thee, Blackwood,

And an ill death may ye die,

For ye've been the hall *occasion*

Of parting my lord and me.

Lord of Blackwood (Child's Ballads, IV. 227).

Her beauty was th' *occasion* of the war.

Dryden.

(b) An event, or series of events, which lead to a given re- sult, but are not of such a nature as generally to produce such results: sometimes used loosely for an efficient cause in general, as in the example from Merline.

Tells me all the *occasion* of thy sorrow, and who kith here in this sepulture.

Merrin (E. E. T. S.), III. 664.

Have you ever heard what was the *occasion* and first bring- ing of this custom?

Spencer, State of Ireland.

Others were diverted by a sudden (shower) of rain, and others by other *occasions*.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 12.

5. An incident cause, or cause determining the particular time when an event shall occur that

is sure to be brought about sooner or later by other causes. The idea seems to be vague.

It is a common error to assign some shock or calamity as the efficient and adequate cause of an insane outbreak, whereas the real causality lies further back, and the occurrence in question is only the occasion of its development.

Huxley and Youmans, *Physiol.*, § 408.

3. Causal action; agency. See def. 4. (a) Unintentional action.

By your occasion Toledo is risen, Segovia altered, Medina burned. *Guicciardini*, Letters (tr. by H. H. Brown, 1577), p. 308.

For a time your church here went under some hard course by his occasion. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 311.

(b) Chance; occurrence; incident.

7. A consideration; a reason for action, not necessarily an event that has just occurred.

You have great reason to do Richard right; especially for those occasions. *Shak.*, I Hen. VI., III. 1. 156.

8. Business; affair; chiefly in the plural.

Mr. Hatherley came over again this year, but upon his own occasions. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 301.

After he had been at the Eastward and expedited some occasions there, he and some that depended upon him returned for England. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 108.

9. A high event; a special ceremony or celebration; a function.

Keep the town for occasions, but the habits should be formed to retirement. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

10. pl. Necessities of nature. *Hallucell*. By occasion, incidentally; as it happened.

Mr. Peter by occasion preached one Lord's day. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 28.

By occasion of, by reason of, on account of; in case of.

But of the book, by occasion of reading the Dean's answer to it, I have sometimes some want. *Donne*, Letters, III.

On or upon occasion, according to opportunity, as opportunity offers; incidentally, from time to time. To take occasion, to take advantage of the opportunity presented by some incident or juncture of circumstances.

The Bashaw, as he oft used to visit his granges, visited him, and took occasion so to beat, spur, and revile him that, forgetting all reason, he beat out the Plymouth braves with his thrashing bat.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 41.

To take occasion by the forelock. See forelock. — Syn. 2 and 3. Opportunity, Occasion. See opportunity, 2, 3, and 9. Occurrence, etc. (see emergency, conjuncture, necessity).

occasion (o-ka'-zhon), v. t. [= F. occasionner = Pr. occasionar, occasionnar, occasionnar = Sp. ocasionar = Pg. ocasionar = It. occasionare, < ML. occasionare, cause, occasion, < L. occasio(n)-, a cause, occasion; see occasion, n.] 1. To cause incidentally or indirectly; bring about or be the means of bringing about or producing; produce.

Full of doubt I stand, Whether I should repent me now of sin By me done and occasioned. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 475.

They were occasioned (by) by continuance & increase of these troubles, and other means which the Lord raised up in those days) to see further into things by the light of his word of God. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 8.

Let doubt occasion still more faith. *Brownson*, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

24. To lead or induce by an occasion or opportunity; impel or induce by circumstances; impel; lead.

Being occasioned to leave France, he fell at the length upon Geneva. *Huxley*, Lectures, Polity, Pref., II.

I have stretched my legs up Tottenham Hill to overtake you, hoping your business may occasion you towards Ware. *J. Wallis*, Complete Angler, p. 19.

He, having a great temporal estate, was occasioned thereby to have abundance of business upon him. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 270.

—Syn. 1. To bring about, give rise to, be the cause of. occasionable (o-ka'-zhon-a-bil), a. [*occasion* + -able.] Capable of being caused or occasioned. [Rare.]

This practice . . . will fence us against immoderate displeasure occasionable by men's hard opinions, or harsh censures passed on us. *Burton*, Works, III. 211.

occasional (o-ka'-zhon-al), a. and n. [= F. occasionnel = Sp. ocasional = Pg. ocasional = It. occasionale, < ML. occasionalis, of or pertaining to occasion, < L. occasio(n)-, occasion; see occasion.] I. a. 1. (Of occasion; incidental; hence, occurring from time to time, but without regularity or system; made, happening, or recurring as opportunity requires or admits; as, an occasional smile; an occasional fit of coughing.

There was his ordinary residence, and 2. vacations were but temporary and occasional. *J. Taylor*, Works (ed. 185), II. 103.

From long-continued habit, and more especially from the occasional birth of individuals with a slightly different constitution, domestic animals and cultivated plants become to a certain extent acclimatized, or adapted to a climate different from that proper to the parent species. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 340.

No ordinary man, no occasional criminal, would have shown himself capable of this combination. *R. L. Stevenson*, Treasure of Franchard.

2. Called forth, produced, or used on some special occasion or event; suited for a particular occasion; as, an occasional discourse.

What an occasional mercy had Iulian when his nas catechized him! *Dunne*, Sermons, II.

Milton's pamphlets are strictly occasional, and no longer interesting except as they illustrate him. *Lovell*, Among my Books, 3d ser., p. 271.

34. That serves as or constitutes the occasion or indirect cause; causal.

The ground or occasional original hereof was probably the amazement and sudden alienation of the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., III. 8.

Doctrine of occasional causes, in the hist. of philos., the doctrine of Arnold Geulincx and other Cartesianists, if not of Descartes himself, that the fact of the interaction of mind and matter (which from the Cartesian point of view are absolutely antagonistic) is to be explained by the supposition that (God takes an act of the will as the occasion of producing a corresponding movement of the body, and a state of the body as the occasion of producing a corresponding mental state, occasionalism. Occasional chair, a chair not forming part of a set; an odd chair, often ornamental, sometimes having the seat, back, etc., of fancy needlework. — Occasional contraband, office, etc. See the nouns. — Occasional table, a small and portable table, usually ornamental in character, forming part of the furniture of a sitting-room, boudoir, or the like. — Syn. 1. Occasional differs from accidental and casual in excluding chance; it means irregular by some one's selection of times, as occasional visits, gifts, interruptions.

II. n. A production caused by or adapted to some special occurrence, or the circumstances of the moment; an extemporaneous composition.

Hearst Mr. Dal (the flame of whose soul turned all accidents into fuel) fell into a pertinent and reasonable discourse (as none better at occasional) of what power men have more than they know of themselves to refrain from sin. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. v. 87.

occasionalism (o-ka'-zhon-al-izm), n. [*occasion* + -ism.] In philos., the doctrine that mind and matter can produce effects upon each other only through the direct intervention of God; the doctrine of occasional causes. See under occasional.

occasionalist (o-ka'-zhon-al-ist), n. [*Occasional* + -ist.] One who holds or adheres to the doctrine of occasional causes.

occasionality (o-ka'-zhon-al-ity), n. [*Occasional* + -ity.] The quality of being occasional. *Hallam*, [Rare.]

occasionally (o-ka'-zhon-al-i), adv. 1. From time to time, as occasion demands or opportunity offers; at irregular intervals; on occasion. — 2. Sometimes; at times.

There is one risk of verse which Emerson occasionally not very often indulges in. *W. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xiv.

34. Casually; accidentally; at random; on some special occasion.

Authority and reason on her wait, As one intruded first, not after made occasionally. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 556.

One of his labouring servants predicted his return, and described the livery of his attendant, which he had never worn at home, and which had been, without any previous design, occasionally given him. *Johnson*.

occasionate (o-ka'-zhon-at), v. t. [*Occasional* + -ate.] To occasion.

The lowest may occasionate much ill. *Dr. H. More*, Psychastasia, III. L. 34.

occasionative (o-ka'-zhon-a-tiv), a. [*Occasional* + -ative.] Serving as occasion or indirect cause.

There are other cases concerning things unlawful by accident, in respect to the evil effect of the same; as, to wit, as they may be impetitive of good, or causative, or at the least (as we must use such words) occasionative of evil. *Sp. Rooderum*, Preliminary Catech., II. § 11.

occasioner (o-ka'-zhon-er), n. One who occasions, causes, or produces.

occasive (o-ka'-siv), a. [*Occasional* + -ive, setting, < L. occidere, pp. occasus, fall, set (as the sun); see occide(n)t.] Pertaining to the setting sun; western. *Wright*, [Rare.]

occacation (o-ka'-ka'-shon), n. [*Occasional* + -ation, a hiding, < L. occare, make blind, make dark, hide, < ob, before, + care, make blind, < carere, blind; see recity.] A making or becoming blind; blindness. [Rare.]

It is an addition to the misery of this inward occasion, etc. *Sp. Hall*, Occasional Meditations, § 17.

Occamyia (ok-sé-mí'i-á), n. [NL. (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1858), also Occemya, Occamyia (prop. Occamyia), < Gr. óvay, óvay, size + μωα, a fly.] A genus of dipterous insects of the family Conopidae, giving name to the (Occemyia). It contains middle sized and small flies, almost naked or but slightly hairy, and black or yellowish-gray in color, resembling the species of Eristalis. The metamorphoses are unknown. The flies are found on flowers, especially clover and heather. Four are North American, and few are European.

Occomyia (ok-sé-mí'i-do), n. pl. [NL., < Occemyia + -ia.] A family of Diptera, named by Robineau-Desvoidy from the genus Occemyia, usually merged in Conopidae. Also Occemyda, occiant, n. A Middle English form of occan.

occident (ok-sí-den), n. [*Occident*, < OE. occident, F. occident = Sp. Pg. It. occidente, < L. occide(n)-, the quarter of the setting sun, the west, prop. adj., setting (see set, sun), ppr. of occidere, fall, go down, set, < ob, before, + cadere, fall; see case, evident, etc.]

1. The region of the setting sun; the western part of the heavens; the west; opposed to orient.

The envious clouds are bent To dim his glory and to stain the track Of his bright passage to the occident. *Shak.*, Rich. II., III. 2. 67.

2. [cap. or l. c.] With the definite article, the west; western countries; specifically, those countries lying to the west of Asia and of that part of eastern Europe now or formerly constituting in general European Turkey; Christendom. Various countries, as Russia, may be classed either in the Occident or in the Orient.

Of islands, of Ireland, and all the owt illes, That Arthur in the occidente occupies all ones. *Malte Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2300.

Occident equinoctial, the part of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinoxes; the true west. Occident autumnal and occide(n)t hibernal, the parts of the horizon where the sun sets at the summer and winter solstices respectively.

occidental (ok-sí-den-tal), a. and n. [= F. occidental = Sp. Pg. occidental = It. occidentale, < L. occidentalis, of the west, < occide(n)-, the west; see occide(n)t.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the occident or west; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of those countries or parts of the earth which lie to the westward.

Far twice in mark and occidental damp Most B. spiritus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp. *Shak.*, All's Well, II. 1. 104.

Specifically, [cap. or l. c.] (a) Pertaining to or characteristic of those countries of Europe defined above as the Occident (see occident, 2), or their civilization and its derivatives in the western hemisphere, as, Occidental climates; Occidental gold; Occidental energy and progress. (b) Pertaining to the countries of the western hemisphere; American as opposed to European.

II. [special] wears that look of nomadism, of more than occidental newness which distinguishes all the creations of the young Italian state. *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 54.

2. Setting after the sun; as, an occidental planet. — 3. Further to the west.

For the marriage of woman regard the Sun, Venus, and Mars. If the (Sun) be oriental, they marry early, or to men younger than themselves, as did Queen Victoria; if the (Sun) be occidental, they marry late or to elderly men. *Zodiel* (W. Lilly), Uran of Astral., p. 200.

4. As used of gems, having only an inferior degree of beauty and excellence; inferior to true (or oriental) gems, which, with but few exceptions, come from the East.

In all meanings opposed to oriental or orient.

II. n. [cap. or l. c.] A native or an inhabitant of the Occident or of some Occidental country; opposed to Oriental. Specifically, — (a) A native or an inhabitant of western Europe. (b) A native or an inhabitant of the western hemisphere; an American.

The hospital [at Warwick] struck me as a little museum kept up for the amusement and confusion of those inquiring Occidentals who are used to seeing charity more dryly and practically administered. *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 226.

occidentalism (ok-sí-den-tal-izm), n. [*Occidental* + -ism.] The habits, manners, peculiarities, etc., of the inhabitants of the Occident.

occidentalist (ok-sí-den-tal-ist), n. [*Occidental* + -ist.] 1. [cap.] One versed in or engaged in the study of the languages, literatures, institutions, etc., of western countries; opposed to Orientalist. — 2. A member of an Oriental nation who favors the adoption of Occidental modes of life and thought.

At that time (about 1450) the literary society of Moscow was divided into two hostile camps. The Slavophiles and the Occidentalists. The former wished to develop an independent national culture, on the foundation of popular conceptions and Greek Orthodoxy, whilst the latter strove to adopt and assimilate the intellectual treasures of Western Europe. *D. N. Wallace*, Russia, xvi.

occidentalize (ok-si-den'tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *occidentalized*, ppr. *occidentalizing*. [*< occidental + -ize.*] To render occidental; cause to conform to, occidental customs or modes of thought.

The hardest and most painful task of the student of today is to *occidentalize* and modernize the Asiatic modes of thought which have come down to us closely wedded to medieval interpretations.

O. W. Holmes, *Old Volume of Life*, p. 100.

occidentally (ok-si-den'tal-i), *adv.* In the occident or west; opposed to *orientally*.

occiduous (ok-sid'yo-us), *a.* [*= Sp. Pg. It. occiduo, < L. occidens, going down, setting (as the sun), western, < occidere, go down, set; see occidant.*] Western; occidental. *Blount*

occipital (ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [*= F. Sp. Pg. occipital = It. occipitale, < NL. occipitalis, < L. occiput (occipit-), the back of the head; see occiput.*] *I. a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the occiput or hindhead; opposed to *nasal*.—2. Having a comparatively large cerebellum, as a person or people; having the hind part of the head more developed than the front.

The *occipital* races, that is to say, those whose hinder part of the head is more developed than the front.

Theriot, *Science of Religions* (trans., 1889), p. 100.

Maximum occipital diameter, in *craniol.*, the diameter from one suture to the other. **Occipital angle**, *See craniometry*. **Occipital are**, the are on the surface of the skull from the lambda to the occipital. **Occipital artery**, a branch of the external carotid, which mounts upon the back of the head. **Occipital bone**, *See II.*

Occipital condyle, a protuberance, or one of a pair of protuberances, usually convex, at the lower border or on each side of the foramen magnum for the articulation of the occipital bone with the atlas. *See II.*, and *ante atlas, craniofacial, Fodor, and skull (A).*

Occipital convolutions, the convolutions of the occipital lobe of the brain: the superior, middle, and inferior, or first, second, and third. *See cerebral hemisphere, under cerebral.* **Occipital crest**, *See crest*. **Occipital crest**, in *craniol.*, an instrument for the determination of the part of the face intersected by the plane of the occipital foramen. **Occipital fontanelle**, *See fontanelle*.

Occipital foramen, (a) The foramen magnum. *See out (C) under skull.* (b) In *entom.*, *See foramen*. **Occipital fossae**, *See fossa*. **Occipital groove**, a groove in the under side of the mastoid process for the occipital artery. **Occipital gyri**, *See gyrus*. **Occipital lobe**, *See lobe*, and *out under cerebral*. **Occipital lobule**, the minute gyrus. **Occipital nerve**, (a) *See tract*, the lateral branch of the posterior division of the second cervical nerve, which ascends the hindhead with the occipital artery, and divides into two main branches, supplying much of the scalp as well as several muscles. Also called *occipitalis major*. (b) *Small*, a branch of the second cervical nerve, supplying a portion of the back part of the scalp and the occipitalis and atlantoid nuchal muscles. Also called *occipitalis minor*.

Occipital orbita, the upper posterior border of the compound eye of *Leptera*. **Occipital plate**, in *herpet.*, *See II.* 2. **Occipital point**, (a) In *craniol.*, the hind end of the maximum anteroposterior diameter of the skull, measured from the glabella in front. Also called *maximum occipital point*. (b) The intersection of the visual axis with the spherical field of regard behind the head. **Occipital protuberance**, (a) *External*, a bony prominence in midline of the outer surface of the occiput, at the height to which the muscles of the nape attain, and at the point of insertion of the ligamentum nuchae; the *lunula*. (b) *Internal*, the point of intersection of the vertical and horizontal ridges on the inner surface of the occipital bone.

Occipital segment, in trilobites, the hindmost part of the glabella. **Occipital sinus**, a small venous channel in the falx cerebelli, opening into the torulus Herophili. It is sometimes double. **Occipital style**, in *ornith.*, a bony style in the muscles of the nape, attached to the occiput of some birds, as cormorants.

Occipital triangle, (a) In *anat.* and *sur.*, the triangle at the side of the neck bounded by the sternomastoid, trapezius, and omohyoid muscles. (b) In *craniol.*, one of two triangles, the superior and the inferior, having the biparietal and bima-toid diameters for their bases respectively, and their apices at the lunula. **Occipital veins**, veins of the occiput emptying into the deep cervical or internal jugular. **Occipital vertebra**, the occipital bone, in the vertebral theory of the skull.

II. n. 1. In *ool.* and *anat.*, the occipital bone; the bone of the hindhead; a compound bone, consisting of a basioccipital, a supraoccipital, and a pair of exoccipital bones, each comprising the foramen magnum, and together constituting the first or occipital segment of the skull. These several elements commonly coalesce, but the basioccipital may be represented only by cartilage, as in a batrachian, or some of the elements may unite with other elements and not with other occipital elements, or several of the elements may unite with one another and also with sphenoidal, parietal, and temporal elements. The occipital bears two condyles for articulation with the atlas in all mammals; one in all *Synapsida* (birds and reptiles); one (or, if two, as in a batrachian, with no ossified basioccipital) in *Tetrapoda*.

See cut under Batrachia, Catarrhina, craniofacial, cranium, Caudatus, Eury, Fodor, and skull. 2. In *herpet.*, one of a pair of plates or scutes upon the occiput of many serpents. *See cut under Ophidia*.—3. The occipitalis muscle.

occipitalis (ok-sip'i-tal-is), *n.* [*NL., < L. occiput, occipitum, the back part of the head; see occiput.*] A wide thin muscle arising from the

superior curved line of the occipital, and from the mastoid, terminating above in the epieranial aponeurosis. Also called *epieranialis occipitalis*. The occipitalis and frontalis, with the intervening aponeurosis, are frequently described as the occipito-frontalis. By their alternate action the scalp may be moved backward and forward.

occipitally (ok-sip'i-tal-i), *adv.* As regards the occiput; in the direction of the occiput.

occipito-angular (ok-sip'i-to-ang'gu-lar), *a.* Pertaining to or common to the occipital lobe and the angular convolution.

occipito-atlantal (ok-sip'i-to-at-lan'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the atlas. More frequently called *occipito-atlantal*. **Occipito-atlantal ligaments**, ligaments uniting the occipital bone and the atlas: two anterior, two lateral, and one posterior are distinguished. Of the two anterior, one, a strong compact bundle in front of the other, is sometimes designated *accessory*.

occipito-atloid (ok-sip'i-to-at-loid), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital bone and to the atlas; occipito-atlantal; as, the *occipito-atloid ligaments*.

occipito-axial (ok-sip'i-to-ak'sial), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital bone and to the axis or second cervical vertebra; applied to ligaments which are also called the *apparatus ligamentum colli*. The odontoid ligaments or check-ligaments are also generically occipito-axial.

Posterior occipito-axial or occipito-axoid ligament, a strong ligament running from the posterior surface of the centrum of the axis, to be inserted in the basilar groove of the occipital bone in front of the foramen magnum. It may be regarded as the upward continuation of the posterior common ligament.

occipito-axoid (ok-sip'i-to-ak'soid), *a.* Same as *occipito-axial*.

occipitofrontal (ok-sip'i-to-fron'tal), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Pertaining to the occiput and to the forehead.

II. n. The occipitofrontalis.

occipitofrontalis (ok-sip'i-to-fron-tal-is), *n.*; pl. *occipitofrontales* (-lez). [*NL.*] The occipitalis and frontalis muscles together with their connecting epieranial aponeurosis. This is the extensive flat muscle of the scalp, lying between the skin and the skull, arising fleshy from the superior curved line of the occipital bone, becoming fascial, and passing over the skull to the skin of the forehead, where it again becomes fleshy and is continuous with some muscles of the face. Its action moves the scalp back and forth to some extent, and wrinkles the skin of the forehead horizontally. *See first cut under muscle*.

occipitohyoid (ok-sip'i-to-hi'oid), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital and hyoid bones. **Occipitohyoid muscle**, an anomalous muscle in man, arising from the occipital bone beneath the trapezius, and passing over the sternocleidomastoid to the hyoid bone.

occipitomastoid (ok-sip'i-to-mas'toid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the occipital bone and the mastoid part of the temporal bone; as, the *occipitomastoid or masto-occipital suture*.

occipitomenal (ok-sip'i-to-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the mentum.

II. n. In *obstet.*, the distance from the point of the chin to the posterior fontanelle in the fetus.

occipito-orbicularis (ok-sip'i-to-or-bik-ü-lä-ris), *n.* [*NL.*] A muscle of the hedgehog, connecting the occiput with the orbicularis palpebralis, and antagonizing the sphincter action of the latter.

occipitoparietal (ok-sip'i-to-pä-ri'et-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital and parietal bones or regions of the skull; as, the *occipitoparietal or lambdoid suture*.

occipitopharyngeus (ok-sip'i-to-fä-rin'jä-us), *n.*; pl. *occipitopharyngei* (-i). [*NL.*] A supernumerary muscle in man, extending from the basilar process to the wall of the pharynx.

occipitopollicalis (ok-sip'i-to-pol-i-kä-lis), *n.*; pl. *occipitopollicales* (-lez). [*NL.*] A remarkable muscle of bats, extending from the hindhead to the terminal phalanx of the thumb. *Macalister, Philosophical Transactions*, 1872.

occipitorbicular (ok-sip'i-to-rük'ü-lär), *a.* Attaching an orbicular muscle to the hindhead or occiput.

occipitoscapular (ok-sip'i-to-skäp'ü-lär), *a.* Pertaining to the back of the head and to the shoulder-blade, as a muscle.

occipitoscapularis (ok-sip'i-to-skäp'ü-lä-ris), *n.*; pl. *occipitoscapulares* (-lez). [*NL.*] A muscle found in many animals, not recognized in man unless it be a part of the rhomboidens, extending from the occiput to the scapula; not to be confounded, however, with the levator anguli scapulae.

occipitosphenoid (ok-sip'i-to-sfö'noid), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital and sphenoidal bones; as, the *occipitosphenoid suture*.

occipitotemporal (ok-sip'i-to-tem'pö-ral), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital and temporal regions.

Occipitotemporal convolutions, *See cut of cerebral hemisphere, under cerebral*. **Occipitotemporal sulcus**, the collateral sulcus. *See collateral*.

occipitotemporoparietal (ok-sip'i-to-tem'pö-rä-ri'et-tal), *a.* Noting a division or region of the cerebrum which includes the occipital, temporal, and parietal lobes, as together distinguished from the frontal lobe and the insula. *See cut under cerebral*. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII, 147.

occiput (ok'si-put), *n.* [*= F. Pg. occiput = Sp. occipuzio = It. occipite, formerly also occipula, also occipizio, < L. occiput, occipitum, the back part of the head, < ob, over against, + caput, head; see capitul.* (*cf. sinaput.*)] 1. In man, the hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head; the hindhead; the posterior part of the calvarium, from the middle of the vertex to the foramen magnum; opposed to *sinaput*.—2. In other vertebrates, a corresponding but varying part of the head or skull; as, in most mammals, only that part corresponding to the supraoccipital bone itself, or from the occipital protuberance to the foramen magnum.—3. In *descriptive ornith.*, a frequent term for the part of the head which slopes up from nucha to vertex. *See diagram under bird*.—4. In *herpet.*, the generally flat back part of the top of the head, as where, in a snake for example, the occipital plates are situated.—5. In *entom.*, that part of the head behind the epieranium, belonging to the labial or second maxillary segment, and articulating with the thorax. It may be flat or concave with sharp edges, or rounded and not distinctly divided from the rest of the head. The occiput properly forms an arch over the occipital foramen, by which the cavity of the head opens into that of the thorax, the foramen being closed beneath by the gula or by the alimentum; but in *Hydrotaea*, *Hydrotaenid*, and *Scoraptera* this lower piece is not distinguished, and the whole back of the head is then called the *occiput*; the portion above the foramen may be distinguished as the *occiput* or *nape*.

occision (ok-siz'h'on), *n.* [*< MF. occision, < OF. occision, occision, F. occision = Sp. occision = Pg. occisão = It. occisione, occisione, < L. occidere (n-), a killing, < occidere, strike down, slay, kill, < ob, before, + cadere, strike, kill. (cf. incision, etc.)*] A killing; the act of killing; slaughter.

Thor was a marvellous stout and hardy battle, and great occision of men and of horses (but they might not suffer longer, we endure. *Martin (E. T. S.)*, II, 161.

This kind of *occision* of a man according to the laws of the kingdom, and in execution thereof, ought not to be numbered in the rank of crimes.

Sir M. Hale, Pleas of Crown, xlii.

occlude (ok-klood'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *occluded*, ppr. *occluding*. [*< L. occludere (> F. occlure), shut up, close up, < ob, before, + claudere, shut, close; see close*, and *cf. conclude, exclude, include, etc.*] 1. To shut up; close. [*Rare.*]

Ginger is the root . . . of an herbaceous plant . . . very common in many parts of India, growing either from root or seed, which in December and January they take up, and, gently dried, roll it up in earth; whereby, *occluding* the pores, they conserve the natural humidity, and so prevent corruption. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, II, 6.

2. In *physics* and *chem.*, to absorb; specifically applied to the absorption of a gas by a metal, such as iron, platinum, or palladium, particularly at a high temperature. Thus, palladium heated to redness and cooled in a current of hydrogen absorbs or *occludes* over 100 times its volume of the gas. By this means the physical properties of the metal are changed, and the occluded hydrogen is regarded as existing in a solid form as a quasi-metal, called *hydride*, the specific heat, specific gravity, and electrical conductivity of which have been approximately determined. Probably a part of the gas forms also a definite chemical compound with the metal. Occluded gases also occur in meteorites. Thus, the Arva meteoric iron yielded (Wright) 47 volumes of the mixed gases carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and nitrogen.

Professor Graham has shown its (palladium's) remarkable power of absorbing hydrogen. When a strip of palladium is made the negative electrode in an apparatus for decomposing water, it absorbs 500 or 600 times its volume of hydrogen, expanding perceptibly during the absorption. This occluded gas is again given off when the substance, which Professor Graham believed to be an actual alloy of palladium and hydrogen, is heated to redness. *Nelson*.

occludent (ok-klood'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. occludere (n-), ppr. of occludere, shut up; see occlude.*] *I. a.* Serving to shut up or close.

That margin in the scuta and terga which opens and shuts for the exertion and retraction of the air I have called the *occludent margin*. *Darwin, Cirripedia*, I, p. 3.

II. n. Anything that closes. *Sterne*.

occlude (ok-klood'), *a.* [*< L. occludere, ppr. of occludere, shut up; see occlude.*] Shut; closed. *Holder, Elements of Speech*.

occlusion (o-klo'shon), *n.* [= *F. occlusion*, < *L.* as if *occlusio* (*n.*), a shutting up, < *occludere*, pp. *occlusus*, shut up; see *occlude*.] 1. A shutting up; a closing; specifically, in *pathol.*, the total or partial closure of a vessel, cavity, or hollow organ; imperforation.—2. In *physics* and *chem.*, the act of occluding, or absorbing and concealing; the state of being occluded. See *occlude*.—*Intestinal occlusion*, obstruction of the intestine, as by twisting (volvulus), intussusception, fecal impaction, stricture, pressure from without as by bands, tumors, and otherwise.

occlusive (o-klo'siv), *a.* [*L. occlusus*, pp. of *occludere*, close up (see *occlude*), + *-ive*.] Closing; serving to close: as, an *occlusive* dressing for a wound. *Medical News*, LIII, 117.

occluder (o-klo'sor), *n.*; pl. *occluders* (ok-lo'so'-rēz). [*N.L.*, < *L. occludere*, pp. *occlusus*, close up; see *occlude*.] That which occludes: used chiefly in anatomy for an organ or arrangement by means of which an opening is occluded or closed up, and in brachiopods specifically applied to the anterior retractor muscles. See *cut* under *Lingulidæ*.

A large digastric *occluder* muscle lies on the ventral side of the stomodæum. *Microsc. Science*, XXX, II, 112.

occrustate (o-krus'tat), *v. t.* [*< M.L.* as if **occrustatus*, pp. of **occrustare*, incrust, < *L. oc*, before, + *crustare*, crust; see *crust*, *crustate*.] To incrust as in a crust; harden. *Dr. H. More*, *Defence of Moral Cabbala*, iii.

occult (o-kult'), *a.* [= *F. occulte* = *Sp. occulto* = *It. occulto*, < *L. occultus*, hidden, concealed, secret, obscure, pp. of *occulere*, cover over, hide, conceal, < *oh*, over, before, + **cellere*, in secondary form *cellare*, hide, conceal; see *cell*, *conceal*.] 1. Not apparent upon mere inspection, nor deducible from what is so apparent, but discoverable only by experimentation; relating to what is thus undiscoversable by mere inspection: opposed to *manifest*. The Latin word was applied in the middle ages to the physical sciences and the properties of bodies to which those sciences relate. Its precise meaning is explained in the treatise "De Magico" of Petrus Borellus. He says that an *occult* quality is simply one which is made apparent only upon experimentation, but that in that way it becomes as plain and clear as any other quality, and is no more mysterious. By *occult science* or *philosophy* was meant simply experimental science. There were many occult philosophers in northern Europe in the twelfth and the first part of the thirteenth century, but theology so swallowed up other interests that they are all forgotten except Roger Bacon, who was made prominent by the personal friendship of a pope. The ignorance and superstition of the time confounded occult science with magic.

There are manifest qualities, and their causes only are occult. *Newton*, *Opticks*.

His [Dr. Dee's] personal history may serve as a canvas for the picture of an occult philosopher. *Hamlet*, his ambition, and his calamity.

I. D. Israeli, *Amen*, of *Lav*, II, 296.

2. Mysterious; transcendental; beyond the bounds of natural knowledge.

The resemblance is now obvious to the senses, but is occult and out of the reach of the understanding. *Emerson*, *Hut. Essay*, 1st ser., p. 14.

Occult crimes. See *crime*. **Occult diseases.** In *med.*, those diseases the cause and treatment of which are not understood. **Occult lines.** Such lines as are used in the construction of a drawing, but do not appear in the finished work; also, dotted lines. **Occult qualities.** Those qualities of body or spirit which baffled the investigation of the ancient philosophers, and which were not deducible from manifest qualities, nor discoverable without experimentation.

The Aristotelians gave the name of occult qualities to such qualities only as they supposed to be hid in bodies, and to be the unknown causes of manifest effects.

Newton, *Opticks* (ed. 1721), p. 377.

Occult sciences. the physical sciences of the middle ages: sometimes extended to include magic. See *def. 1.* = *Syn. Latent*, *Covert*, etc. (see *error*), unrevealed, recondite, abstruse, veiled, shrouded, *v. obs.*, cabalistic.

occult (o-kult'), *v. t.* [= *F. occultare* = *Sp. occultar* = *It. occultare* = *L. occultare*, < *L. occultare*, hide, conceal, freq. of *occulere*, pp. *occlusus*, hide; see *occlude*, *a.*] To cut off from view by the intervention of another body: hide; conceal; eclipse.

I undertake to show that a false definition of life, namely that life is function, has contributed to occult the soul. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVII, 747.

Occulting eyepiece. an eyepiece provided with an attachment by which an object or object not under examination may be hidden from view when desired: it has been used in photometric work.

occultation (ok-ul-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. occultatio* = *Sp. occultatio* = *It. occultatio* = *L. occultatio*, < *L. occultatio* (*n.*), a hiding, concealing, < *occulare*, hide, conceal; see *occlude*, *v.*] 1. The act of hiding or concealing, or the state of being hidden or concealed; especially, the hiding of one body from sight by another; specifically, in *astron.*, the hiding of a star or

planet from sight by its passing behind some other of the heavenly bodies. It is particularly applied to the eclipse of a fixed star by the moon.—2. Figuratively, disappearance from view; withdrawal from notice.

The re-appearance of such an author after those long periods of occultation. *Jeffrey*.

We had one bottle to celebrate the appearance of our visionary fortune; let us have a second to console us for its occultation. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Treasure of Frauchard*.

Circle of perpetual occultation. a small circle of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator, as far distant from the depressed pole as the elevated pole is from the horizon. It contains all those stars which are never visible at the station considered. It is contrasted with the circle of perpetual apparition.

occultism (o-kul'tizm), *n.* [*< occult* + *-ism*.] The doctrine, practice, or rites of things occult or mysterious; the occult sciences or their study; mysticism; esotericism.

Whatever prepossessions I may have had were distinctly in favour of occultism. *R. Hodgson*, *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III, 206.

occultist (o-kul'tist), *n.* [*< occult* + *-ist*.] One who believes or is versed in occultism; an initiate in the occult sciences; a mystic or esotericist.

This celebrated ancient magical work, the foundation and fountain-head of much of the ceremonial magic of the medieval *occultists*, has never before been printed in English. *The Academy*, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 110.

occultly (o-kul'ti), *adv.* In an occult manner; by means of or with reference to occultism.

occultness (o-kul'tness), *n.* The state of being occult, hidden, or unknown; secretness.

occupancy (ok-u-pān-si), *n.* [*< occupant* + *-cy*.] 1. The act of taking possession, or the being in actual possession; more specifically, in *law*, the taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person, and the right acquired by such act; that mode of acquiring property which is founded on the principle that he who takes possession of an ownerless thing, with the design of appropriating it to himself, thereby becomes the owner of it; the act of occupying or holding in actual as distinguished from constructive possession. Formerly, when a man held land *per autre vie* (for the life of another), and died before that other, as his estate could not descend to his heir nor revert to the donor until the determination of the specified life, it was considered to belong of right to the first who took possession of it for the remainder of the life, and such possession was termed *general occupancy*. And when the gift was to one and his heirs for the life of another, the heir was said to take as *special occupant*. As the law now stands, however, a man is enabled to devise lands held by him *per autre vie*, and if no such devise be made, and there be no special occupant, it goes to his executor or administrators.

As we before observed that *occupancy* gave the right to the temporary use of the soil, so it is agreed upon all hands that *occupancy* gave also the original right to the permanent property in the substance of the earth itself, which excludes every one else but the owner from the use of it. *Blackstone*, *Comm.*, II, 1.

2. The term during which one is an occupant: as, during his *occupancy* of the post.

occupant (ok-u-pānt), *n.* [*< F. occupant*, < *L. occupans*, pp. of *occupare*, occupy; see *occupy*.] 1. One who occupies; an inhabitant; especially, one in actual possession, as a tenant, who has actual possession, in distinction from the landlord, who has legal or constructive possession.

The palace of Diocletian had but one occupant, after the founder no Emperor had dwelled in it. *E. A. Freeman*, *Seville*, p. 145.

2. More specifically, in *law*, one who first takes possession of that which has no legal owner.—3. A prostitute.

He with his occupant
Are cling'd so close, like dew-worms in the morie,
That he'll not stir. *Morley*, *Seigneur of Villainy*, vii, 136.

occupate (ok-u-pāt), *v.* [*< L. occupatus*, pp. of *occupare*, occupy; see *occupy*.] 1. trans. To take possession of; possess; occupy.

The spirits of the wine oppress the spirits animal, and occupate part of the place where they are, and so make them weak to move. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 724.

II. *intrans.* To dwell.

The several faculties of the mind to take and occupate in the organs of the body.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II, 167.

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Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II, 167.

occupier (ok-u-pi-er), *n.* 1. The act of occupying or taking possession; a holding or keeping; possession; tenure.

I speak not of matches or unions, but of arms, occupations, invasions. *Bacon*.

I give unto my said wife . . . the two townships and six acres of land lying by Leven heath in the occupation of [blank] Coker. *Walsby*, *Hist. New England*, II, 487.

The house was at that time in the occupation of a substantial yeoman. *Lamb*, *Mackay End*.

2. The state of being occupied or employed in any way; employment; use: as, *occupation* with important affairs.

Also who-so ever of the said craft set any servant yn occupation of the said craft over III. weeks and o day, to forfete xij. d. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 286.

They have bene the idle occupations, or perchance the multitudes and craft constructions, of the Talmudists and others of the Hebrew clerks. *Patterson*, *Arts of Eng. Poets*, p. 91.

The writing of chitties for the servants was alone the occupation of some hours. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, II, 222.

3. That to which one's time and attention are habitually devoted; habitual or stated employment; vocation; calling; trade; business.

But he that is idle, and cumbereth him to no business no occupation, shall fall into poverty, and die for hunger. *Chaucer*, *Tale of Melibee*.

By their occupation they were tent makers. *Acts*, viii, 3.

No occupation; all men idle, all. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, II, i, 156.

A castle in the Air,
Where life, without the least foundation,
Became a charming occupation. *F. Locker*, *Castle in the Air*.

4. Use; benefit; profit.

The eyes of thine germination
With pulling will disclose after the forme [first]
Yere, and to buke hem occupation
That tyme is sought. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

5. Consumption; waste.

The science of making use of her without her, whereby we may make our quality, essence without cost or trouble, and without occupation and loss of time.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

Army of occupation. an army left in possession of a newly conquered country until peace is signed or indemnity paid, or until a settled and responsible government has been established.

In Egypt our army of occupation continues inactive and on a reduced scale. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XI, 136.

Occupation bridge. a bridge carried over or under a line of railway or canal to connect the parts of a farm or an estate severed by the line or canal.

Occupation road. a private road for the use of the occupiers of the land. = *Syn.*

2. *Occupation*, *Calling*, *Vocation*, *Employment*, *Profession*, *Business*, *Trade*, *Craft*, *Profession*, *Office*. In regard to what a person does as a regular work or a means of earning a livelihood, *occupation* is that which occupies or takes up his time, strength, and thought. *calling* and *vocation* are high words, indicating that one is called by Providence to a particular line of work. *calling* is Anglo-Saxon and familiar, and *vocation* is Latin and lofty (the words are not always used in the higher sense of divine appointment or the call of duty, but it is much better to save them for the expression of that idea). *employment* is essentially the same as *occupation*; *profession* is the line of work which one pursues or follows: *business* suggests something of the management of buying and selling, *trade* and *profession* stand over against each other for the less and more intellectual pursuits, as the *trade* of a carpenter, the *profession* of an architect, *trade* is different from a *trade*, the latter being skill in some handicraft, as, being obliged to learn a *trade*, he chose that of a blacksmith, the "learned *professions*" used to be *law*, *medicine*, and the *ministry*, but the number is now increased. *craft* is an old word for a *trade*; *office* suggests the idea of duties to be performed for others. See *avocation*, *b.*

occupational (ok-u-pā'shon-əl), *a.* [*< occupation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a particular occupation, calling, or trade: as, tables of *occupational* mortality.

occupational (ok-u-pā'shon-er), *n.* [*< occupation* + *-er*.] One who is employed in any trade or occupation.

Let the brave engineer, . . . marvelous Vulcanist, and every Marcurial occupational be respected. *Harvey*, *Poetry's Supercorruption*.

occupative (ok-u-pā-tiv), *a.* [*< OF. occupatif*; see *occupate* + *-ive*.] In *law*, held by that form of tenure which is based on the occupation or seizing and holding in actual possession of that which was without owner when occupied: as, an *occupative* field.

occupier (ok-u-pi-er), *n.* 1. One who occupies or takes possession, as of ownerless land.—2. One who holds or is in actual possession; an occupant: as, homeowners and occupiers.

No wrong was to be done to any existing occupiers. No right of property was to be violated. *Froude*, *Chimar*, p. 191.

3. One who uses, lays out, or employs that which is possessed; a trader or dealer.

All their causes, differences, variances, controversies, quarrels, and complaints, within any our realmes, down-

lons, and jurisdictions only moved, and to be moved touching their merchandise, traffics, and occupiers aforesaid.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 269.

Mercury, the master of merchants and occupiers.

Hobbes, Jr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 602 (*Knapp's Dict.*)

41. One who follows a calling, employment, or occupation: with of, as, an occupier of the sea.

This manner and fashion of yearly changing and renewing the occupiers of husbandry, . . . it be solemn and customably used, to the intent that no man shall be constrained against his will to continue long in that hard and sharp kind of life. *See T. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 1.

Thy mariners and thy pilots, thy calkers, and the occupiers of thy merchandise, . . . shall fall into the midst of the seas in the day of thy ruin. *Ezek. xxvii. 27.*

occupy (ok'up-i), v.; pret. and pp. *occupied*, ppr. *occupying*. [*< ME. occupien, occupien, < OF. occuper, F. occuper = Sp. ocupar = Pg. ocupar = It. occupare, < L. occupare, take possession of, seize, occupy, take up, employ, < ob, to, on, + capere, take; see capable.*] **I. trans.** 1. To take possession of and retain or keep; enter upon the possession and use of; hold and use; especially, to take possession of (a place as a place of residence, or in warfare a town or country) and become established in it.

Ther for this doctrine to thee I ride thou take,
To occupy and bothe by day and night
Booke of Precedence (L. L. T. S., extra ser.) I. 67.

Mo' angers at Arthur, and all his battails biers,
That thus in his crown occupies these women,
And outwages the emperor, his earthly lord.
Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), I. 1992.

By constantly occupying the same individual spot, the fruits of the earth were consumed and its spontaneous produce destroyed, without any provision for future supply or succession. *Blackstone, Com.*, II. 1.

The same commanders who had made the abortive attempt upon Charleston descended upon Rhode Island, and occupied it without resistance.

Lecky, Eng. in 19th Cent., xiv.

2. To take up, as room or space, or attention; interest, etc.; cover or fill; engross: as, to occupy too much space; to occupy the time with reading; to occupy the attention.

And all this time on like side
With sorrows shall be occupied.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

The metropolis occupies a space equal to about three square miles. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians*, I. 1.

Whilst the abstract question occupies your intellect, Nature brings it in the concrete to be solved by your hands. *Kierkegaard, Nature*, p. 91.

Mr. Long's mind was occupied, was perplexed.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 238.

3. To hold, as an office; fill.
That at every avoidance there be the said office given to another of the same elite, as he be a citizen and occupy it his own person. *English Gilda* (E. E. T. S.), p. 309.

Least qualified in honour, learning, worth,
To occupy a sacred, awful post.
Corper, Tirocinium, I. 414.

41. To take up and follow as a business or employment; be employed about; ply.

That non Bocheur, nor non other persons, to his use, occupy cokes crafts within the libertie of the said elite. *English Gilda* (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

All the ships of the sea with their mariners were then to occupy thy merchandise. *Ezek. xxvii. 9.*

Men who had all their lives occupied the sea had never seen it more outrageous. *Froude*

5. To employ; give occupation to; engage; busy; often used reflexively: as, to occupy one's self about something.

Ich an occupied ebbe day, haly day and other,
With gylt tales atte nabe and other-while in churches.
Piers Plowman (C) viii. 18.

My wote is to be more willing to see mine cares than to occupy my tongue. *Acham, The Scholemaster*, p. 10.

O blest ecstacy from a jarring world,
Which he, thus occupied, enjoys!
Corper, Task, III. 476.

61. To use; make use of.

No more shulde a soder forget then truly
What he at sede shulde be occupied.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.) p. 339.

How much money is only for me, if I have none of it to occupy.
See T. Klop, The Governor, II. 9.

The good man shall never perceive the fraud till he cometh to the occupyn of the corn. *Lutwiler, Misc.*, 861.

And he said unto her, If they blind me fast with new ropes that never were occupied, then shall I be weak, and be as another man. *Judges xii. 11.*

71. To possess; enjoy (with an obscene double meaning).

These villains will make the word as odious as the word covage which was an excellent good word before it was ill used. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, II. 4. 161.

Syn. 1. *Hold, Own, etc.* See possess.

II. intrans. 1† To be in possession or occupation; hold possession; be an occupant; have possession and use.

What man, brother or sister, but if he be any officer, entith in to the Chambyr ther the ale is in without licence of the officers that occupy ther, he schal payen j. lib. wax. *English Gilda* (E. E. T. S.), p. 240.

2. To trade; traffic; carry on business.

If they will travel or occupy within your dominions, the same merchants with their merchandise in at your lordship may freely. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 258.

And he called his ten servants and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, Occupy till I come. *Luke xix. 13.*

occur (o-kér'), v.; pret. and pp. *occurred*, ppr. *occurring*. [*= OF. occurrere, occurrir = Sp. ocurrir = Pg. ocurrir = It. occorrere, < L. occurrere, run, go or come up to, meet, go against, < ob, before, + currere, run; see current.*] **OF. decur, incur, recur.** **I. trans.** To run to, as for the purpose of assisting. [*A Latinism.*]

We must, as much as in us lies, occur and help their peculiar infirmities. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 649.

II. intrans. 1† To run together; meet; clash.

All bodies are observed to have always . . . a determinate motion according to the degree of their external impulse, and their inward principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the bodies they occur with. *Bentley, Works*, III. 100.

2. To strike the senses; be found; be met with: as, silver often occurs native; the statement occurs repeatedly.

As for those Martyrs . . . frequent mention of them doth occur in most of the ancient Ecclesiastical Histories. *Corper, Crudities*, I. 61.

In Scripture though the word *he occur*, yet there is no such thing as he in our author's sense. *Locke*.

Impressions of rain drops occur in some of the earliest rocks. *J. W. Dawson, Nature and the Bible*, p. 118.

3. To emerge as an event into the actual world; happen; take place; come to pass; befall: as, what has occurred?

Though nothing have occurred to kindle strife. *Corper, Epistle to Joseph Hill*.

4. To strike the mind; with to.

Whether they did not find their minds filled, and their affections strangely raised, by the images which there occurred to them. *Sp. Atterbury, Sermons*, I. 1.

There doth not occur to me, at this present, any new thereof, for profit. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, 401.

There occurred to me no mode of accounting for Priscilla's behavior. *Haithorne, Blithedale Romance*, v.

5. *Eccles.*, to coincide in time, so as to interfere each with the celebration of the other: as, two holy days occur. One of the days so occurring may be a Sunday, or a movable feast, the other being an immovable feast.

6† To refer; with to.

Before I begin that I must occur to one specious objection both against this proposition and the past part of my discourse. *Bentley, Works*, III. 13.

Syn. 3. To come to pass, come about, fall out.

occurrence (o-kur'ens), n. [*= F. occurrence = Sp. ocurrencia = Pg. occurrence = It. occorrenza, < ML. occurrere, L. occurrere (t), occurrent; see occur.*] 1. The act of occurring; occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual occurrence and expectation of something new. *Watts*.

2. An incident or accidental event; that which happens without being designed or expected; an event; a happening: as, an unusual occurrence; such occurrences are not uncommon.

Omit

All the occurrences, whatever chance'd,
Till Harry's back return, again to France.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 40.

Touching the domestic occurrences, the Gentleman who is bearer hereof is more capable to give you account by discourse than I can in Paper. *Houell, Letters*, I. iv. 15.

3. Happenings collectively; course of events. [*Rare.*]

All the occurrences of my fortune since
Hath been between this lady and this lord.
Shak., T. S., v. 1. 264.

4. *Eccles.*, the coincidence of two or more festivals on the same day. See occur, v. 1, 5, and 6, and occurrences, n. 4. **Syn. 2.** *Incident, Occurrence, etc.* (see event). *Occasion, Intervene, etc.* (see intervene).

occurent (o-kur'ent), n. and a. [*= F. occurrent = Sp. occurrente = Pg. occurrente = It. occorrente, < L. occurrentis, ppr. of occurrere, occur; see occur.*] **I. a.** That comes in the way; occurring; incidental.

After gifts of education there follow general abilities to work things above nature, grace to cure men of bodily diseases, supplies against several defects and impediments. *Boeder, Eccles. Polity*, v. 78.

II. n. 1. One who comes to meet or comes against another; especially, an antagonist; an adversary.

By all men he was willed to seek out Kalandar, a great gentleman of that country, who would soonest assist him of all occurrences. *See P. Sidney, Arcadia*, v.

The weak part of their occurrences, by which they may assail and conquer the sooner. *Hobbes*.

2. Incident; anything that happens; happening; event; occurrence.

I do prophesy the election lights
On Fortinbras: he has my dying voice;
So tell him, with the occurrences, more and less.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 308.

These are strange occurrences, brother, but pretty and pathetic. *Chapman, Widow's Tears*, III. 1.

You shall hear
Occurrences from all corners of the world.
Mansinger, City Madam, II. 1.

occurest (o-kér'st), n. [*< L. occurrere, a meeting, a falling in with, < occurrere, pp. occurrens, meet, occur; see occur.*] An occurrence; a meeting. [*Rare.*]

If anything at unawares shall pass from us, a sudden accident, occur, or meeting, etc. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 256.

occursion (o-kér'shon), n. [*< L. occurrere (n), a meeting, < occurrere, meet, occur; see occur.*] A meeting or coming together; collision or clash. *Glaurille, Vanity of Dogmatizing*, iv.

ocean (o'shan), n. and a. [*< ME. ocean, ocean, ocean, ocean, < OF. ocean, ocean, ocean, ocean, F. océan = Sp. oceano = Pg. oceano = It. oceano = D. oceaan = G. Ozean, orig. (in Homer) the great stream supposed to encompass the earth (also called by Homer Ὠκεανὸς ποταμός, or Ὠκεός, 'Ocean-stream' (Milton); also personified, Oceanus, the god of the primeval waters; later, the great outward sea, the Atlantic, as distinguished from the inward sea, the Mediterranean; perhaps orig. 'swift' < ὠκεός, swift.)] **I. n. 1.** The body of water which envelops the earth, and covers almost three-fourths of its surface with a mean depth—as nearly as can be estimated at the present time—of less than 12,500 feet. Physical geographers, following the lead of the Royal Geographical Society, generally divide the entire oceanic area into five distinct oceans, namely the Arctic, Antarctic, Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian; but these divisions are largely artificial, the lines by which they are indicated being in no small part parallels and meridians. The Arctic and Antarctic oceans, according to this scheme, extend from the north and south poles respectively to the Arctic and Antarctic circles. The Atlantic extends between the two polar circles, being limited on the east by the land masses of Europe and Africa and by the meridian extending from Cape Agulhas to the Antarctic circle, and on the west by the American land-mass and the meridian of Cape Horn. The Pacific has as its land limits on the east the American coast, and on the west the Asiatic land-mass, the Philippine Islands, New Guinea, and Australia. Its imaginary limits are the meridians of Cape Horn and the south Cape of Tasmania prolonged to meet the Antarctic circle. The Indian ocean extends south from the Asiatic mainland to the Antarctic circle, its eastern and western imaginary limits having been already given in defining those of the Pacific and Atlantic. Thus, as will be noticed, there are no natural limits on the south of either the Atlantic, the Pacific, or the Indian ocean, since these all unite with the Antarctic ocean to form one continuous area of water. Hence it would be more philosophical to call the vast area of water occupying the chief part of the southern hemisphere the Southern ocean, as has been done by Herschel and Thomson, and to consider the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans as immense gulfs or prolongations toward the north of the still greater Southern ocean. The Pacific ocean was most generally designated by the older English navigators as the "South Sea" and this name is still current among the Germans. The Atlantic and Pacific are also generally divided into North and South Atlantic and North and South Pacific by the equatorial line. The smaller divisions of the ocean are, in the order of their respective magnitudes, seas, gulfs, bays, sounds, straits, coves, holes, and harbors (see each of these words). The mean depth of the ocean is probably not far from six times the mean elevation of the land above the ocean-level. The deepest soundings of the ocean, however, give figures a little inferior in amount to those indicating the elevation of the very highest mountain summits. In several different parts of the ocean depths of over 26,000 feet have been sounded, and one sounding of 31,614 feet (depth greater than the height of Mt. Everest) has been made near the island of Guam. (See deep-sea sounding-machine, under deep-sea.) The oceanic currents are of great importance in their effects on climate. The principal surface current in the equatorial, due to the action of the trade winds, by which the water is continually urged westward, but, being driven in its westerly course against the land masses, it is deflected by them, and forced to perform an immense gyration by which it returns into the general system far to the eastward. Owing to the shape of the land masses in the northern hemisphere, these modifications of the equatorial current are much more distinct and important than they are to the south of the equator. Two of the oceanic currents are especially interesting, the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic and the Kuroshio of the Pacific (see these terms). The surface temperature of the ocean varies greatly in the different latitudes and with the strength and direction of the surface currents, the Gulf Stream playing a most important part in ameliorating the climate of northwestern Europe by means of the heated surface water which it carries from the equatorial regions. Besides these surface currents, however, there is a general exchange of water always going on in the depths of the ocean between the warmer equatorial and the colder polar waters, brought about by the dif-*

Seas is specific gravity of the sea. As the result of this, it is found that the temperature of the ocean as a rule diminishes as greater depths are attained, and that the deeper parts, where open to the general circulation, are near the freezing-point. A remarkable feature of the ocean-water is the uniformity in the nature and quality of the salts which it contains, provided the specimen has been taken at considerable distance from land. The weight of the salts held in solution by the main ocean is about 34 per cent. of the whole; of this about three quarters is common salt, one tenth chlorid of magnesium, one twentieth sulphate of magnesia, about the same sulphate of lime, one twenty-fifth chlorid of potassium, and a little over one per cent. bromide of sodium. Other substances are also present in smaller quantity, making in all about twenty-nine elements which have been detected in the ocean-water; many of these, however, exist only in very minute traces. The economical value of the ocean as a source of supply for common salt is considerable, but the quantity thus obtained is not so great as that furnished by mines of rock-salt or by the evaporation of brine got by boring. See salt.

Then I sail forth soundly on the Sea ocean,
With him that I hale

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1324.

The winds, with wonder what,
Smoothly the waters list,
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean,
Who now hath quite forgot to rave.

While birds of calm sit brooding on the charmed wave
Milton, Nativity, l. 66.

Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste.

Bryant, Thanatopsis.

2. Something likened to the ocean; also, a great quantity; as, an ocean of trouble.

And the plain of Mysore lay before us - a vast ocean of foliage on which the sun was shining gloriously
Macaulay, in Travels, l. 337.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the main or great sea.

That sea beast
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the ocean stream.

Milton, P. L., l. 302.

Some refulgent sunset of India
Streams o'er a rich ambrosial ocean isle
Tennyson, Experiments, Milton.

Ocean lane, or ocean-lane route. Same as lane route.

Ocean sea, the ocean. *Sir T. More.* - **Ocean trout,** the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus* - a trade name.

ocean-basin (o'shan-ba'sin), *n.* The depression in which the waters of the ocean, or, more especially, of some particular ocean, are held. Also *oceanic basin*.

These explorations [of the Blake] mark a striking contrast between the continental masses, or areas of elevation, and the *oceanic basins* or areas of depression, both of which must have always held to each other the same approximate general relation and proportion.
A. Agassiz, Three Cruises of the Blake, I. 126.

Oceanian, Oceanican (o-shē-an'i-an, -kan), *a.* [*Oceanus*, *Oceanica* (see def.), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Oceanus, or Oceanica, a division of the world (according to many geographers) which comprises Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia, Australasia, and Malaysia.

oceanic (o-shē-an'ik), *a.* [*Oceanicus* = *Sp. oceanica* = *Pg. Oceanica*, *Gr. Oceanicus* = *Gr. Oceanica*, *Gr. Oceanica*, the region included in the Pacific ocean, *L. Oceanus*, ocean; see *ocean*.]

1. Belonging or relating to the ocean; as, the *oceanic areas*, basins, islands, etc.

We could no longer look upon them [the islands] as any other *oceanic* islands which frequent high latitudes as signs of the vicinity of land.
Cook, Third Voyage, l. 3.

It now remains for us to notice the *oceanic* rivers which inhabit the vast series of islands scattered through the great ocean that stretches from Madagascar to Easter Island.
W. B. Carpenter, Principles of Zoology, l. 1043.

2. Wide or extended as the ocean.

The world's trade . . . had become *oceanic*.
Malley, United Netherlands, III. 544.

3. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, inhabiting the high seas; pelagic. - **Oceanic Hydrozoa**, the *Siphonophora*. - **Oceanic islands**, islands or groups of islands far from the mainland, or in the midst of the ocean, especially the groups of islands in the Pacific ocean which taken together are called "Oceania" or sometimes "Oceania."

Most of the *oceanic islands* are volcanic. The scattered coral islands have in all likelihood been built upon the tops of submarine volcanic cones.
A. Geikie, Text Book of Geol. (1882), p. 220.

Oceanic jade. See *jade*.

Oceanican, a. See *Oceanian*.

Oceanides (o'shē-an'i-dēz), *n.* [*Gr. Oceanus*, *id.* of Oceanus, daughter of Oceanus, *L. Oceanus*, *Oceanus*; see *ocean*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, nymphs of the ocean, daughters of Oceanus and Tethys. - 2. In *zoöl.*, marine mollusks or sea-shells, as collectively distinguished from *Natades*, or fresh-water shells.

species having ocreate or booted tarsi, very long legs, the tibia extensively denuded, the tarsi longer than the middle toe, the culms flat and blunt, the halteres minute, the wings long and pointed, the tail short and nearly square. The best-known species is *O. oceanus*, or Wilson's petrel. There are several others, as *O. lincolni*. The genus was founded by Count Keyserling and Dr. J. H. Wilson in 1840.

Oceanitidae (o'shē-an'i-tēd), *n.* [*Gr. Oceanus*, *id.* of Oceanus, daughter of Oceanus, *L. Oceanus*, *Oceanus*; see *ocean*.] A family of oceanic birds lately separated by Forbes from the *Procellariidae*. The family includes four genera of small petrels, *Procellaria*, *Oceanites*, *Polygastroma*, and *Garcadia*. These are among the small petrels commonly called *Mother Carey's chickens*.

oceanographer (o'shē-an-nog'ra-fēr), *n.* [*Oceanograph* + *-er*.] One who is versed in oceanography; one who systematically studies the ocean.

One of the foremost duties of observing oceanographers.
Knowl. Brit., XXI. 618.

oceanographic (o'shē-an-nog'ra-fik), *a.* [*Oceanograph* + *-ic*.] Relating to or connected with oceanography. The word is sometimes used in place of *oceanic* when this latter would be more proper. The difference between the two words is but slight, but it would seem that one is used when it is intended to convey a purely geographic idea, the other when the subject is looked at from a more general point of view, as, *oceanographic phenomena*; *oceanic currents*.

oceanographical (o'shē-an-nog'ra-fik-al), *a.* [*Oceanographic* + *-al*.] Same as *oceanographic*.

oceanographically (o'shē-an-nog'ra-fik-al-i), *adv.* As regards oceanography or the physical geography of the ocean. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 380.

oceanography (o'shē-an-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. Oceanus*, the ocean, + *-γραφία*, *Gr. γραφω*, write.] The science of the ocean; a special branch of geography. The term *oceanography* is little used in English except by writers translating from the German, who prefer *oceanography* to *thalassography*, while the best authorities writing in English at the present time use *thalassography*, which is a designation of that special branch of physical geography which relates to the ocean and its phenomena.

The cable-laying companies have been the chief contributors to the science of deep-sea research in *oceanography*.
Nature, XXXVII. 117.

Chemical *oceanography* - a branch of physical geography which has only lately come to be extensively cultivated.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 611.

oceanology (o'shē-an-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. Oceanus*, the ocean, + *-λογία*, *Gr. λογω*, speak; see *-ology*.] 1. The scientific study of the ocean. See *oceanography*. - 2. A treatise on the ocean.

ocellar (o'sel-lār), *a.* [*Gr. Ocellus*, *L. ocellus*, a little eye; see *ocellus*.] Of or pertaining to ocelli; ocellate.

Ocellar structure, the name given by Rosenhahn to a peculiar aggregation of tubular forms, chiefly microscopic in size, in which the individual components are arranged in rounded ocellar forms or aggregated in branching, fern-like groups, which are sometimes tangential and sometimes radial to the central tubular. This structure is most characteristically developed in the leucophytes. Also called *central structure* by some English biologists, by whom this term is used rather vaguely, sometimes as nearly the equivalent of *microgamete*.

The structures which especially distinguish these granophyte rocks are the microgamete, the center of ocellar structure, the pseudophyllite, the microgamete and the druse or microgamete structure.
Judd, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc. of London, XLV. 126.

Ocellar triangle, a three-sided space sharply defined in many insects, on which the ocelli are placed.

ocellary (o'sel-lār-i), *a.* [*Gr. Ocellus* + *-y*.] Of or pertaining to ocelli; ocellar. **Ocellary segments or rings,** in *entom.*, supposed primary segments of the preoral region, the ocelli in this case representing the jointed appendages of other segments. In *Pachoda* distinguishes the first and second ocellary segments which he regards as morphologically the most anterior of the body. He believes that the anterior ocellus represents two appendages which have coalesced. See *preoral*.

ocellate (o'sel-lāt), *a.* [*L. ocellatus*, having little eyes; *Gr. ocellus*, a little eye; see *ocellus*.]

1. In *zoöl.*, same as *ocellated* (a).

The remarkable genus *Irenula*, a group of pale-colored butterflies, more or less adorned with *ocellate* spots.
A. B. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 361.

2. In *bot.*, resembling an eye; said of a round spot of some color which has another spot of a different color within it. See *cut* in next column. **Ocellate fovea or puncture,** in *entom.*, a depression having a central projection or part less deeply depressed.

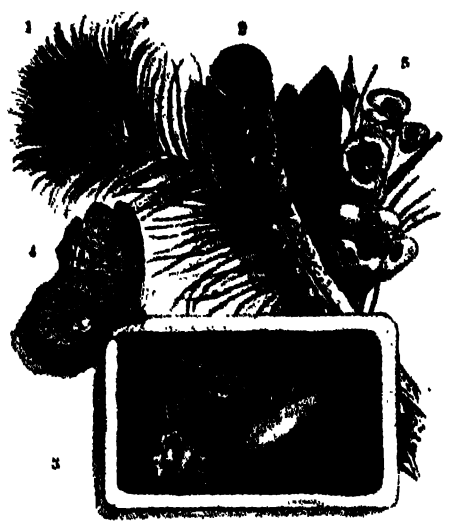
ocellated (o'sel-lāt-ed), *a.* [*Gr. ocellatus* + *-ed*.] Having or marked by ocelli. (a) Having ocelli, as an insect's eye. (b) Spotted.

Besides the lion and tiger almost all the other large cats . . . have *ocellated* spotted skins.
A. B. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 53.

(c) Marked with or having spots having a dark center and a lighter outer ring, as the spots on the tail of a peacock and on the wings of many butterflies.

The conspicuous *ocellated* spots of the under surface of the wings of certain kinds of butterflies.

Science, IX. 435.



Ocellate or Ocellated Markings.

1. Feather of peacock; 2. Feather of argus-phœbus; 3. Blenny; 4. Owl-butterfly; 5. Mariposa illy.

A very beautiful reddish ocellated one [butterfly].
Darwin, Physical Geography, viii. 6, note d.

Compound ocellated spot. See *compound*.

Ocelli, n. Plural of *ocellus*.

Ocellicyst (o'sel-lis'ist), *n.* [*L. ocellus*, a little eye, + *Gr. κύστη*, bladder; see *cyst*.] One of the several kinds of marginal bodies of hydrozoans, having a visual function; a so-called ocellus or pigment-spot in the margin of the disk. They are of ectodermal origin, developed in connection with the tentacles, and may even be provided with a kind of lens.

Ocellicystic (o'sel-lis'is'tik), *a.* [*Ocellicyst* + *-ic*.] Of, or having the character of, an ocellicyst.

Ocelliferous (o'sel-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. ocellus*, a little eye, + *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing spots resembling small eyes; ocellate.

Ocelligerous (o'sel-lig'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. ocellus*, a little eye, + *gerere*, carry on.] Same as *ocelliferous*.

Ocellus (o'sel-lus), *n.*; pl. *ocelli* (-i). [*L.*, a little eye, a bulb or knot on the root of a weed, dim. of *oculus*, eye; see *oculus*.] 1. A little eye; an eye-spot; a stigma; one of the minute simple eyes of insects and various other animals. In insects ocelli or stigmata are generally situated on the crown of the head, between the great compound eyes, whose simple elements they resemble in structure; but they are sometimes the only organs of vision.

2. One of the simple elements or facets of a compound eye. See *cut* of *compound eye*, under *eye*. - 3. In *Hydromedusa*, a pigment-spot at the base of the tentacles, or combined with other marginal bodies, in some cases provided with refractive structures which recall the crystalline cones of some other low invertebrates.

Also called *ocelligast*. - 4. One of the round spots of varied color, consisting of a central part (the pupil) framed in a peripheral part, such as characterize the tail of a peacock or the wing of an argus-phœbus. The ring immediately adjoining the pupil is called the *iris*, and the exterior circle or ring is the *atmosphere*. An ocellus may be (a) pupillate, blind (without pupil), fenestrate (with transparent pupil), or (b) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (c) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (d) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (e) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (f) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (g) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (h) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (i) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (j) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (k) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (l) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (m) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (n) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (o) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (p) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (q) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (r) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (s) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (t) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (u) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (v) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (w) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (x) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (y) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil), or (z) pupillate, blind (with transparent pupil).

See *cut* above. **Double ocellus,** in *entom.*, two ocellated spots included in a common colored ring. **Fenestrate, ocellus,** etc., *ocellus*. See the adjectives. **Orbits of the ocelli.** See *orbit*.

Oceloid (o'sel-loid), *a.* [*Ocellus* + *-oid*.] Like the ocellus; as, the *oceloid* leopard, or tiger-cat, *Felis macrurus*, of South America.

Ocelot (o'sel-lot), *n.* [*Gr. Ocellus*, *L. ocellus*.] The leopard of America. *Felis pardalis*, one of several spotted American cats, of the family *Felidae*. It is from 2 to nearly 3 feet long from the nose to the root of the tail, the latter about one foot in length. The color is grayish, mostly marked with large and small black-edged brown spots extending to form into oval or linear figures. The under parts are white or whitish, more or less marked with black. The back of the ear is usually black and white and the tail is half ringed with black. Individuals vary immensely in the details of the markings, mostly preserving, however, the lengthened figure of the larger spots. The *ocelot* ranges from Texas into South America. See *cut* on following page.

Ocher, ochre (o'ker), *n.* [Formerly *oker*, *auler*, *oker*; = *Sp. Pgr. ocre* = *MH. oker*, *oker*, *D. oker* = *MH. oker*, *ogger*, *ager*, *U. oker*, *oker* = *Sw. okra* = *Dan. okler*, *F. ocre* = *It. ocre*, *ocria*, *L. ochra*, *Gr. ὄχρα*, yellow ocher, *ὀχρῶς*, pale, wan.] 1. The common name of an important

Ochot (*Felis pardalis*)

class of natural earths consisting of mixtures of the hydrated sesquioxides of iron with various earthy materials, principally silica and alumina. These mixtures occur in many localities and have many shades of color, among which tints of red, reddish brown, yellow, and orange are most common. They form a series of valuable and important pigments, used extensively alike by house painters and artists both in oil and in water-colors. The most usual and common type of ocher-color is a yellow turning neither to red on the one hand nor to brown on the other, but its tone is not as brilliant nor as pure as chrome-yellow. (For varieties, see below.) Ochers in general have much body and are very permanent. Most ochers on burning become redder and darker. Raw stenna and raw umber are varieties of ocher. 2. Money, especially gold coin; so called in allusion to its color. [Slang.]

If you want to check us, pay your ochers at the doors.
[Inches, *Hart Times*, 1. a.]

Blamuth ocher. See *blamuth*. — **Black ocher**, a variety of mineral black combined with iron and alluvial clay. See *mineral black*, under *mineral*. — **Blue ocher**, a hydrated iron phosphate, the mineral vivianite, found native in Cornwall, England, and elsewhere. It has been used as a pigment. It is durable, but rather dull in tone. Also called *native Prussian blue*. — **Brown ocher**, *spruce ocher*, or *ocher de rue*, a dark brownish-yellow ocher. — **Chrome ocher**. See *chrome ocher*. — **Dutch ocher**, a mixture of chrome-yellow and whiting. — **French ocher**, a light-colored sandy weak ocher, which comes from France. — **Golden ocher**. Sometimes this is a native pigment, but more often it is a mixture of light yellow ocher, chrome-yellow, and whiting. — **Indian ocher**. Same as *Indian red* (which see, under *red*). — **Molybde ocher**. See *molybde*. — **Orange ocher**. Same as *burnt Roman ocher*. — **Oxford ocher**, a native ocher found near Oxford, England. It is the purest and best type of yellow ocher. — **Purple ocher**. Same as *mineral purple* (which see, under *purple*). — **Red ocher**, a name common to a variety of pigments, rather than designating an individual color, and comprising Indian red, light red, Venetian red, scarlet ocher, Indian ocher, reddish, bole, and other oxides of iron. As a mineral it designates a soft earthy variety of hematite. — **Roman ocher**, a pigment of a rich, deep, and powerful orange-yellow color. It is used, both raw and burnt, in oil and water-color painting, and is transparent and durable. — **Scarlet ocher**. See *red ocher*. — **Stone ocher**. Same as *Oxford ocher*. — **Transparent gold ocher**, an ocher tending towards yellow stenna but more yellow in tone. — **Tungstic ocher**. See *tungstic*.

ocherous, ochreous (ô'kêr-us, ô'krô-us), *a.* [*= F. ochreux*; *an ocher, ochre*, + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to ocher; consisting of or containing ocher; *as, ochreous matter*. Also *ochrous*.

M. Daubree, who has so thoroughly studied the metallic portion of this meteorite, mentions an *ochreous* crust.
[*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX, 33.]

To prevent an *ochreous* deposit from the action of the air, the solution should be boiled in a long-necked flask.
[*Compén, Mech. Engineering*, p. 333.]

2. Resembling ocher in color; specifically, in soil, and bot., of a brownish-yellow color; light-yellow with a tinge of brown.

The wake looks more and more ochreous, the foam roilier and yellower.
[*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII, 616.]

ochery, ochry (ô'kêr-i, -kri), *a.* [Also *ochrey*; *ocher, ochre*, + *-y*.] 1. Like ocher; consisting of ocher. — 2. In bot., same as *ocherous*.

Ochetodon (ô'ket-ô'don), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ôcherô* a channel, + *ôdôn* (ô'don) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of small sigmoid rodent of the family Muridae, founded by Cope in 1877, characterized by the grooved upper incisors, whence the name. *O. armatus* is the American harvest-mouse, one of the smallest quadrupeds of America, abundant in the southern United States. *O. merriami* and *O. longicauda* are other species.

och hone. See *O hone*, under *O*.

ochidore (ôk-i-dôr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A shore-crab.

"O! the ochidore! look to the blue ochidore. Who've put ochidore to master's rule?" It was too true; neatly inserted, as he stooped forward, between his neck and his collar, was a large live shore-crab, holding on tight with both hands.
[*Kingsley, Westward Ho, II.* (Davies)]

ochimyt, n. See *ochimyt*.

ochlesia (ôk-lê'sia), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ôchleis*, disturbance, *< ôchlein*, disturb as by a mob, *< ôchlos*,

a crowd, mob.] In med., a morbid condition induced by the crowding together of sick persons under one roof, or even of persons not suffering from disease.

ochletic (ôk-lê'tik), *a.* [*< ochlesia*, after *Gr. ôchleis*, of or belonging to a mob, *< ôchlein*, disturb as by a mob; see *ochlesia*.] In med., of, pertaining to, or affected with ochlesia.

ochlocracy (ôk-lôk'râ-si), *n.* [Also *ochlocratic*; *< F. ochlocratie* = *It. ochlocrazia*, *< Gr. ôchlokratia*, mob-rule, *< ôchlos*, the mob, + *-kratia*, *< krateiv*, rule.] The rule or ascendancy of the multitude or common people; mobocracy; mob-rule.

Their [the people's] . . . opposition to power produces, as it happens to be well or ill managed, either the best or worst forms of government, a Democracy or Ochlocracy.
[*Warburton, Divine Legislation*, III, 1.]

ochlocratic (ôk-lô-krat'ik), *a.* [As *ochlocracy* (-râ-t) + *-ic*.] Relating to ochlocracy, or government by the mob; having the character or form of an ochlocracy.

ochlocratical (ôk-lô-krat'ik-l), *a.* [*< ochlocratic* + *-al*.] Same as *ochlocratic*.

ochlocraty (ôk-lôk'râ-ti), *n.* Same as *ochlocracy*.

If it begin to degenerate into an ochlocracy, then it turns into a most headstrong intolerable tyranny.
[*Downing, The State Ecclesiastick* (1633), p. 15.]

ochlotie (ôk-lô'tik), *n.* [*< Gr. ôchlos*, a crowd.] Noting a kind of fever, apparently as occasioned or promoted by crowding.—**Ochlotie fever**, typhus fever.

Ochna (ôk'nâ), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), *< Gr. ôchne*, earlier ô'chne, a pear-tree.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Ochnaceae* and the tribe *Ochnae*, characterized by its numerous stamens and lateral panicles. There are about 25 species, natives of Africa and tropical Asia. They are smooth trees or shrubs, bearing yellow flowers with colored rigid sepals and numerous stamens, followed by drupes clustered on a broad receptacle. They are ornamental in cultivation. *O. arborescens* of the Cape of Good Hope, called *roodhout* or *red-wood*, becomes a tree 30 or 35 feet high, which affords a hard wood, used for furniture, wagon-work, etc. *O. Mauritiensis*, a small tree of Mauritius, has been called *jamboe-wood*.

Ochnaceae (ôk-nâ'se-â), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1811), *< Ochna* + *-aceae*.] An order of dicotyledonous shrubs and trees of the poly-petalous cohort *Geraniales*, characterized by the elongated anthers. About 140 species are known, of 12 genera, *Ochna* being the type, and three tribes, scattered through all the tropics, especially in America. They have very smooth, rigid, shining, alternate leaves, commonly toothed, but undivided, with a strong midrib and many parallel veins. Their flowers are usually large and showy, and in panicles, followed by a capsule, berry, or circle of drupes.

Ochneae (ôk'nê-â), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), *< Ochna* + *-eae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Ochnaceae*, typified by the genus *Ochna*, having only one ovule in each ovary-cell, and including 5 genera and about 112 species, mainly South American.

ochone, interj. See *O hone*, under *O*.

ochopetalous (ôk-ô-pet'â-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. ôchos*, anything that holds (*< ôcheiv*, hold), + *petâlos*, petal.] Possessing or characterized by broad or capacious petals.

ochra, n. See *okra*.

ochraceous (ôk-râ'shi-us), *a.* [*< ocher, ochre*, + *-aceous*.] 1. Ochreous; ochery. *Loudon*.—2. In soil., brownish-yellow; of the color of ocher.

ochre, n. See *ocher*.

ochrea, ochreate. False spellings of *ocrea, ocreate*.

ochreous, a. See *ocherous*.

ochrey, a. See *ochery*.

ochro (ô'krô), *n.* Same as *okra*.

ochrocarpus (ôk-rô-kâr'pus), *a.* [*< Gr. ôchros*, pale-yellow, + *karpos*, fruit.] In bot., having yellowish fruit.

An *ochrocarpus* form occurs commonly in Sweden.
[*Fischer, N. A. Lichens*, p. 213.]

Ochrocarpus (ôk-rô-kâr'pus), *n.* [NL. (Du Petit-Thouars, 1806), *< Gr. ôchros*, pale-yellow, + *karpos*, fruit.] A genus of trees of the poly-petalous order *Guttiferae*, classed with the tribe *Guroniaceae*, known by the two valvate sepals, united until flowering. There are about 8 species, natives of tropical Asia and of Africa and the Mascarene Islands, with opposite or whorled leaves, many stamens, and the flowers in axillary cymes, followed by berries. See *naptharum*.

ochroid (ô'kroid'), *a.* [*< Gr. ôchrois*, pale, pallid, also like ocher, *< ôchros*, pale, pale-yellow, ô'chros, ocher, + *-oides*, form.] Resembling ocher in color.—**Ochroid form** of mycetozoa, that form in which there are discharged from the sinuous whitish-yellow bodies of the size of millet-seed; distinguished from the dark or median form. Also called *pale form* of mycetozoa.

ochroleous (ôk-rô-lû's), *a.* [*< Gr. ôchros*, pale, pale-yellow, + *leous*, white; see *leucis*.] In soil. and bot., yellowish-white, or of a color between yellow and white.

ochrolite (ôk-rô-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. ôchros*, pale-yellow, + *lithos*, stone.] An antimoniate of lead occurring in tabular orthorhombic crystals, having a sulphur-yellow color and adamantine luster, found at Pajsberg in Sweden.

Ochroma (ôk-rô'mâ), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1788), so named from the color of the flowers; *< Gr. ôchros*, paleness, *< ôchrein*, make pale, *< ôchros*, pale, pale-yellow; see *ocher*.] A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Malvaceae*, the tribe *Bombaceae*, and the subtribe *Matticeae*, marked by the fact that the anthers cover the nearly unbroken column of stamens. There is but one species, *O. Lagopus*, from tropical America, with angled leaves, and large flowers at the ends of the branches, followed by a long capsule densely woolly within. See *balis*, 1, *corkwood*, *slit-cotton* (under *cotton*), *down-tree*, *hairs-foot*, 2, *Lagopus*, 2.

ochropyra (ôk-rô-pl'râ), *n.* [*< Gr. ôchros*, pale-yellow, + *pyra*, fever; see *pyra*.] Yellow fever.

ochrous, a. See *ocherous*.

ochry, a. See *ochery*.

Ochsenheimeria (ôk'sen-hi-mê'ri-â), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), named after F. Ochsenheimer, a German entomologist (1767–1822).] The typical genus of the family *Ochsenheimeriidae*, having the head and palpi with long thick hairs, antennae short, eyes very small, and fore wings long and of uniform width. There are 8 species, all European; their larvae live in the stems of grasses.

Ochsenheimeriidae (ôk'sen-hi-mê'ri-â-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Ochsenheimeria* + *-idae*.] A family of tineid moths, represented by the genus *Ochsenheimeria*. Also *Ochsenheimeridae*. *Heinemann*, 1870.

Ochthodromus (ôk-thôd'rô-mus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ôthos*, a hill, bank, + *dromos*, *< dromaiiv*, inf. nor. of *trôchiv*, run.] A genus of ringed plovers of the family *Charadriidae*, characterized by the great size of the bill. *O. volans* is Wilson's plover, which abounds on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States as far north as Virginia.

ochymy, n. See *ochymy*.

Ocimoides (ôsi-moi'dê-â), *n. pl.* [NL. (Benth, 1832), *< Ocimum* + *-oides*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Labiata*, the mint family, distinguished by its four-parted ovary, four perfect declined stamens, and one-celled anthers. It includes 22 genera, mainly tropical, of which *Ocimum* is the type and *Lavandula* (lavender) the best-known.

Ocimum (ôsi'mum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *< L. ocimum*, *< Gr. ôkimon*, an aromatic plant, basil.] A genus of labiate herbs and shrubs, type of the tribe *Ocimoidae*, known by the short corolla-tube and the deflexed fruiting



The Upper Part of *Ocimum basilicum*, with flowers.
a, the calyx; b, a flower; c, the upper part of the style with two stigmas.

calyx, with the ovate posterior tooth largest and decurrent. There are about 45 species, widely dispersed over warmer regions, especially Africa and Brazil. They bear simple or branched terminal racemes of small flowers, usually whitish and six in a whorl, with projecting stamens and stamens. *O. citratus* is called *basil* in some parts of Europe, where a decoction of it is used as an antiperiodic. The species in general are called *basil* (which see). Also spelled *Ocymum*.

ocivity (ô-siv'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. *< F. ocieux*, inoccupation, idleness, *< ocif*, unoccupied, idle, the same, with *dis*, term. -y, as *ocieux*, *< L. ociosus* at ease, *< ocium*, ease; see *ocidus*.] Inaction; sloth. [Rare.]

We owe unto ourselves the enshewing and avoiding of
 shame and rebuke.

Sp. Hooper, Confession of J. Hooper's Faith, 12.

okami, *n.* An obsolete form of *oakum*. *Col-
 grave*.

okari, *n.* See *oker*.

okari, *n.* An obsolete form of *oker*.

okhamism, *n.* Same as *Occamism*.

okster, *n.* See *arter*.

oklock (ok-klok'), *n.* See *clock*.

Ocotea (ō-kō'tē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Aublét, 1775).
 from a native name in Guiana.] A large genus
 of trees of the apetalous order *Laurineae* and the
 tribe *Perseaeeae*, known by the four-keeled an-
 thers contracted at the base, one pair of cells
 above the other. There are about 150 species, mostly
 of tropical America, with a few in the Canary and Mascare-
 ne Islands and South Africa. They bear alternate or
 scattered rigid feather-veined leaves, small panicled flow-
 ers, and globose or oblong berries crowning the thickened
 and hardened calyx-tube. *O. foetida* is the ill-tree of the
 evergreen forests of Madeira and the Canaries. *O. bullata*
 is the stinkwood of Natal, a fine timber-tree, the wood being
 extremely strong and durable. *O. cupularis* is called *Isle-
 of-France cinnamon*. *O. Loureiriana*, of tropical South
 America and the West Indies, is in the latter called *white-
 wood* and *Rio Grande sweetwood* or *lobolly-sweetwood*. *O.*
officinalis in northern South America affords an oleoresin,
 called *assafras* or *laural-oil*, obtained by boring into the
 trunk.

ocrea (ok-rē-ā), *n.*; pl. *ocreae* (-ē). [L., a greave.]
 1. In bot., a sheathing stipule, or a pair of
 stipules united into a sheath around
 the stem, like a legging or the leg
 of a boot; also sometimes, in
 mosses, the thin sheath around the
 seta, terminating the vaginula.—2.
 In zool., a sheath; an investing part
 like or likened to an ocrea of a
 plant. Also, erroneously, *ockrea*.

Ocreatus (ok-rē-ā'tē), *n.* pl. [NL.,
 fem. pl. of *L. ocreatus*; see *ocreate*.]
 In Sundevall's classification of
 birds, the first phalanx of the cohort *Cicklo-
 morphae*, embracing seven families of *thucines*
 having booted tarsi, such as the thrushes,
 nightingales, European redstarts and red-
 breasts, American bluebirds, the chats, dip-
 pers, etc.; so called from the fusion of the tar-
 sal envelop into a continuous boot, or ocrea.

ocreate (ok-rē-ā'tē), *n.* [L. *ocreatus*, greaved,
ocrea, a greave; see *ocrea*.] 1. Wearing or
 furnished with an ocrea, greave, or legging; boot-
 ed.—2. In bot., furnished with an ocrea or
 sheath (through which the stem passes), formed
 by a stipule or by the union of two stipules.—
 3. In ornith., booted; having the tarsal envelop
 continuous; having a holothecal podotheca.
 See *boot* and *caligula*.—4. In zool., sheathed
 as if with stipules; having ocrea.

ocreated (ok-rē-ā'tēd), *a.* Same as *ocreate*.

Oct. An abbreviation of *October*.

octa. [L., etc., *octa*, < Gr. *okta*, a form, in
 comp., of *okto* = E. *eight*; see *octo*.] In words
 of Greek origin, an initial element equivalent
 to *octo*, meaning 'eight.'

octachord (ok-ta-kōrd), *n.* [L. *octachordus*, <
 Gr. *oktáxōrdos*, eight-stringed, < *okto*, = E. *eight*, +
chōrdē, string, chord; see *chord*, *cord*.] 1. A
 musical instrument having eight strings.—2.
 A diatonic series of eight tones. Compare *tetra-
 chord*, *hexachord*, etc.

Also *octachord*, *octoguary*.

octachronous (ok-tak-rō-nus), *a.* [L. *okta*,
 = E. *eight*, + *chronos*, time.] In *anc. pros.*, hav-
 ing a magnitude of eight primary or fundamen-
 tal times; octasemic.

octacolic (ok-ta-kol'ik), *a.* [L. *okta*, = E. *eight*, +
colica, member, colon; see *colonic*.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of
 eight cola or series; as, an *octacolic* period.

octactinal (ok-tak'ti-nal), *a.* [L. *okta*, = E. *eight*, +
actis (< *aktis*), ray.] Eight-rayed; oc-
 tametrous, as a polyp; specifically, of or per-
 taining to the *Octactinia*.

Octactinia (ok-tak-tin'i-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr.
okta, = E. *eight*, + *aktis* (< *aktis*), ray. Cf. *Ac-
 tinea*.] A division of coelenterates containing
 those polyps which are octametrous. It corre-
 sponds to *Octocoralla*, *Asteroida* or *Asteroidae*,
 and *Alcyonaria*.

octad (ok-tad), *n.* [L. *okta*, = E. *eight*; see *eight*.]
 A system of series of eight. (a) A series of eight suc-
 cessive powers of ten, beginning with a power whose ex-
 ponent is divisible by eight or with unity. (b) A system of
 eight conical points on a quartic surface situated at the
 intersections of three quadric surfaces.

octadic (ok-tad'ik), *a.* [L. *okta*, = E. *eight*, +
adikos, pertaining to an octad.—*Octadic* surface, a qua-
 rtic surface having eight nodes forming an octad.

octadrachm, **octodrachm** (ok-ta, ok-tō-dram),
n. [L. *oktadrachma*, weighing or worth eight
 drachmas, < *okto*, = E. *eight*, + *drachma*, drachma;
 see *drachm*, *drachma*.] In the coinage of some
 ancient Greek systems, as those of the Ptole-
 mies and Seleucids, a piece of the value of eight
 drachmas.

A fine gold octadrachm of Ptolemy IV., the owner of the
 vase, struck in Cyprus.

The Academy, June 16, 1888, p. 418.

octaēchos (ok-ta-ē'chos), *n.* [NL., < L. *okta-
 echos* (see *βιβλος*), a book (see *def.*) so called from
 the eight tones, < Gr. *okto*, = E. *eight*, + *ēchos*,
 echo, tone (in music); see *echo*.] In the *Gr.*
 (L.), an office-book containing the ferial stichera
 and troparia from the vespers of the Saturday
 till the end of the liturgy on Sunday. (J. M.
 Neale.) The octaēchos properly so called is sometimes
 known as the *Little Octaēchos*, and the paraclesis as the
Great Octaēchos. See *paraclesis*. Also *oktaēchos*, *oktoēchos*.

octaēdral (ok-ta-ē'dral), *a.* Same as *octahedral*.

octaēdrite (ok-ta-ē'drit), *n.* Same as *octahed-
 drite*.

octaēdron (ok-ta-ē'dron), *n.* Same as *octahed-
 ron*.

octaēteria (ok-ta-ē-tē'ria), *n.* [L. *oktaēteria*,
 < Gr. *oktaēterios*, a space of eight years, < *okta*,
 of eight years, < *okto*, = E. *eight*, + *ēter*, a year.]
 In the *anc. Gr. calendar*, a period or cycle of eight
 years, during which three intercalary months of
 30 days were inserted after the sixth month in
 the third, fifth, and eighth years, to bring the
 year of twelve lunar months alternately of 30
 and 29 days into accord with the solar year. The
 average number of days in the year was thus made up to
 365. In most states, the intercalary month took the name
 of the sixth month, which it followed, being distinguished
 from this by the epithet *second*. The system was devised
 by Cleostratus of Tegea, about 600 B. C.

octagon (ok-ta-gon), *n.* [F. *octogone* = Sp.
octágono = Pg. *octógono* = It. *ottógono*, < Gr. *okta-
 gōnos*, eight-cornered (as a noun, an eight-cor-
 nered building), < *okto*, = E. *eight*, + *gonia*, a
 corner, an angle.] 1. In *geom.*, a figure of eight
 angles and eight sides. When the sides and
 angles are equal, it is a *regular octagon*.—2. In
fort., a work with eight bastions. — **Octagon loop**,
 the mesh of pillow-lace, as the ground of Brussels lace; the
 term is a misnomer, the mesh being really hexagonal.

octagonal (ok-tag'ō-nal), *a.* [Formerly also *oc-
 togonal*; as *octagon* + *-al*.] Having eight angles
 and eight sides.

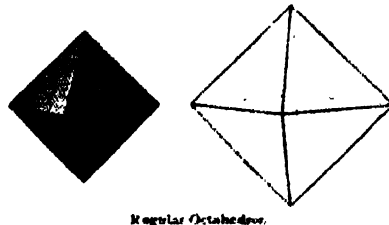
octagonally (ok-tag'ō-nal-i), *adv.* In octagonal
 form.

octagynous (ok-taj'i-nus), *a.* See *octogynous*.

octahedral (ok-ta-hē'dral), *a.* [Also *oktaēdral*,
oktoedral; < *oktaedron* + *-al*.] Having eight
 equal surfaces or faces. — **Octahedral function**.
 See *polyhedron*. — **Octahedral group**. See *group*.

octahedrite (ok-ta-hē'drit), *n.* [As *oktaedron*
 + *-ite*.] Titanium dioxide, crystallizing in the
 tetragonal system, the fundamental and com-
 monly occurring form being an acute square oc-
 tahedron (whence the name); anatase. It is also
 found in a variety of other related forms. The luster is
 adamantine or metallic-adamantine, and the color varies
 from yellow to brown, indigo-blue, and black. Titanium
 dioxide also occurs in nature as the minerals rutile and
 brookite (which see). Also *okta-drite*, *oktoedrite*.

octahedron (ok-ta-hē'dron), *n.* [Also *oktaē-
 dron*, *oktoedron*; = F. *oktaèdre* = Sp. Pg. *okta-
 edro* = It. *ottaedro*, < L. *oktaēdron*, < Gr. *oktáedron*,
 neut. of *oktáedros*, eight-sided, < *okto*, = E. *eight*,
 + *hēdra*, seat, base.] A solid bounded by eight
 faces. The regular octahedron is one of the five Platonic
 regular bodies. Its faces are equilateral triangles meeting
 at six summits. In crystallography, the regular octahed-



Regular Octahedron.

dron is distinguished from the analogous eight-sided solids
 in the tetragonal and orthorhombic systems, which are
 called respectively *square* and *rhombohedral octahedra*.—
Truncated octahedron, a semiregular polyhedron formed
 by cutting off the corners of the regular octahedron paral-
 lel to the faces of the conical cube far enough to leave
 them regular hexagons, while adding six square faces. It
 is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

octametrous (ok-tam'e-rus), *a.* [L. *oktamētrous*,
 having eight parts, < *okto*, = E. *eight*, + *metron*,
 part.] In zool. and bot., having the parts in
 series of eight. Often written *8-merous*. Also
octomerous.

octameter (ok-tam'e-ter), *a.* and *n.* [L. *okta-
 metrum*, < Gr. *oktámetron*, a verse of eight feet,
 neut. of *oktámetros* (< L. *oktámetros*), of eight
 measures or feet, < *okto*, = E. *eight*, + *metron*,
 measure, meter; see *meter*.] 1. *a.* In *pros.*,
 consisting of eight measures (monopodies or
 dipodies).

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting
 of eight measures. This word is little used, except
 in the sense of 'octapody' by some writers on modern ver-
 sification who confound measure with foot.

octan (ok-tan), *a.* [L. *okto*, = E. *eight*, + *-an*.]
 Occurring every eighth day.—*Octan fever*. See
fever.

octander (ok-tan'der), *n.* [See *octandrous*.] In
 bot., a flower with eight stamens.

Octandria (ok-tan'dri-ā), *n.* pl. [NL.; see *octan-
 drous*.] The eighth class in the Linnean system of plants,
 comprehending those plants
 which have hermaphrodite
 flowers with eight stamens.

octandrian (ok-tan'dri-an),
a. [L. *oktandria* + *-an*.] Hav-
 ing the characters of the class
Octandria; having eight dis-
 tinct stamens.

octandrious (ok-tan'dri-us), *a.* Same as *oc-
 tandrous*.

octandrous (ok-tan'drus), *a.* [L. *okto*, = E.
eight, + *andros* (< *andros*), a male (in mod. bot. a sta-
 men).] Having eight stamens.

octangle (ok-tang-gl), *n.* and *a.* [It. *ottangolo*,
 < L. *oktángulus*, eight-cornered, eight-angled,
 < L. *okto*, = E. *eight*, + *ángulus*, corner, angle;
 see *angle*.] 1. *n.* A plane figure with eight
 angles, and therefore with eight sides; an oc-
 tagon.

II. *a.* Octangular. [Rare.]

• A silver temple of an octangle figure.
 Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple.

octangular (ok-tang-gl-er), *a.* [Sp. *oktan-
 gular* = It. *ottangolare*, *ottangolare*, < L. *oktán-
 gulus*, eight-cornered, eight-angled; see *octan-
 gle*.] Having eight angles.

The interior of Clitheroe Church consists of a spacious
 nave, side-aisles, and chancel, with lofty octangular col-
 umns and galleries borne by iron pillars immediately be-
 hind, but detached. Haines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 12.

octangularness (ok-tang-gl-er-ness), *n.* The
 property of being octangular, or of having
 eight angles.

Octans Hadleianus (ok-tanz had-le-yā'nus),
 [NL.; see *octant*.] In *astron.*, a constellation
 of Lacaille, situated at the south pole, which it
 indicates.

octant (ok-tant), *n.* [F. *oktant* = Sp. *oktante*
 = Pg. *oktante* = It. *ottante*, < L. *oktan* (< *okto*, a
 half-quadrant, < *okto* = E. *eight*; see *eight*). Cf.
quadrant.] 1. The eighth part of a circle.—
 2. In *astron.*, that position or aspect of two
 heavenly bodies, especially a planet and the
 sun, when half-way between conjunction or op-
 position and quadrature, or distant from one
 another by the eighth part of a circle, or 45°. The
 moon is said to be in her octants when she is half-way
 between new or full moon and one of her quarters. The
 octants of the moon are especially important, because the
 third inequality or variation, which comes to its maximum
 in those positions, is considerable. Also *oktante*.

3. An instrument used by seamen for measur-
 ing angles, resembling a sextant or quadrant
 in principle, but having an arc the eighth part
 of a circle, or 45°. By double reflection it can
 measure an arc of 90°. See *sextant*. Hadley's
 quadrant is really an octant.

octaphonic (ok-ta-fon'ik), *a.* [L. *okta*, = E.
eight, + *phōnē*, voice; see *phonic*.] In music, not-
 ing a composition for eight voices-partis.

Octapia (ok-ta-pi-ā), *n.* [L. *oktápia*, Ori-
 gen's Hexapla with additions (see *def.*), neut.
 pl. of *oktápia*, *oktápia*, eightfold, < *okto*, =
 E. *eight*, + *phōnē*, fold; see *fold*. Cf. *Hex-
 apia*.] A polyglot book (especially a Bible) in
 eight parallel columns. The name is especially
 given to Origen's Hexapla with the addition of
 a fifth and a sixth version.

octapodic (ok-ta-pod'ik), *a.* [L. *oktapod-ē* + *-ia*.]
 In *pros.*, consisting of or containing eight feet;
 being or constituting an octapody.

octapody (ok-tap'ō-dī), *n.* [L. *oktapod-ē*,
 < *oktápia* (< *okto*), eight feet long, < *okto*, =
 E. *eight*, + *pod-ē* (< *pod-ē*) = E. *foot*.] In *pros.*, a
 meter, period, or verse consisting of eight feet.
 An octapody exceeds the limits of a colon, and
 is generally written as two lines. See *heptap-
 ody*.

octarchy (ok-tar'ki), *n.* [L. *okta*, = E. *eight*,
 + *archia*, (< *archia*), rule.] Government by eight



A flower of the common
 tree, *Ruta graveolens*.

persons, or a region inhabited by eight affiliated communities each having its own chief or government.

The Danes commenced their ravages and partial conquests of England before the Anglo-Saxon Octarchy could be fused into the English kingdom.

Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 33.

octaroon (ok-tā-rūn'), *n.* Same as *ortoroon*.

octasemic (ok-tā-sē'mik), *a.* [*L.* *octasemus*, *Gr.* *ὀκτάσημος*, of eight times, *ὀκτώ* = *E.* eight, + *σημῶν*, mark, sign, token.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or amounting to eight semes (morae) or units of time; having a magnitude of eight normal shorts; as, the orthius has an *octasemic* thesis; the dochmius and greater spondee are *octasemic* feet.

octastich (ok-tā-stik), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀκτάστιχον*, neut. of *ὀκτάστιχος*, having eight lines, *ὀκτώ* = *E.* eight, + *στιχος*, a line, verse.] A strophe, stanza, or poem consisting of eight verses or lines.

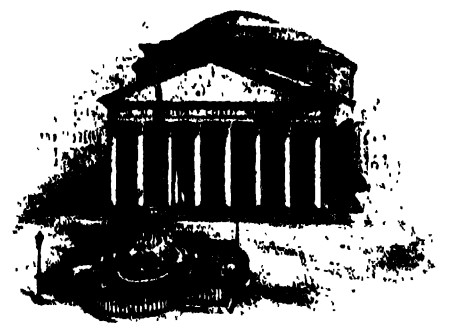
They found out their sentence as it is metified in this octastich. (Dryden, tr. of Rabelais, III. 17. (Darius.))

octastichon (ok-tas'ti-kon), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀκτάστιχον*, an octastich; see *octastich*.] An octastich.

In 1470 Gull. Fichtel, in an *octastichon* inserted in the Paris edition of 1470 of the Letters of Gasparinus of Bergamo, exhorts Paris to take up the almost divine art of writing (printing), which Germany is acquainted with. (Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 687.)

octastrophic (ok-tā-strof'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀκτάστροφος*, = *E.* eight, + *στροφή*, strophe; see *strophic*.] In *pros.*, consisting of or containing eight strophes or stanzas; as, an *octastrophic* poem.

octastyle (ok-tā-stil), *a.* [Also *octostyle*; *L.* *octastylus*, *Gr.* *ὀκτάστυλος*, having eight columns, *ὀκτώ* = *E.* eight, + *στυλος*, a column; see *style*.] In *arch.*, having, or characterized



Octastyle Portico of the Pantheon, Rome.

by the presence of, eight columns, as a portico or a building having eight columns in front.

There is no octastyle hall at Persepolis, and only one decastyle. (J. Persepolis, Hist. Arch., I. 190.)

Octateuch (ok-tā-tuk), *n.* [*L.* *Octateuchus* (see *βιβλος*), a volume containing the first eight books of the Old Testament, *ὀκτώ* = *E.* eight, + *τευχος*, a book. Cf. *Heptateuch*, *Hexateuch*, *Pentateuch*.] A collection of eight books; specifically, the first eight books of the Old Testament considered as forming one volume or series of books. Also *Octateuch*.

Not unlike unto that [style] of Theodorot in his questions upon the *Octateuch*.

Hammer, View of Antiq. (1677), p. 37.

When the term *Heptateuch* was used the book of Ruth was considered as included in Judges, but when it was treated as a separate book the collection was known as the *Octateuch*. (The Academy, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 238.)

octaval (ok-tā-val), *a.* [*L.* *octava* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an octave or series of eight; numbered or proceeding by eights.

No doubt, an octaval system of numeration, with its possible subdivision 8, 4, 2, 1, would have been originally better; but there is no sufficient reason for a change now. (Science, IV. 413.)

octavarium (ok-tā-vā-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *octavarium* (-ia). [*ML.* *octava*, octave; see *octave*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a modern office-book containing lessons, etc., for use within the octaves of festivals.

octave (ok-tāv), *n.* and *a.* [*L.* *octava* = *Sp.* *octava* = *Port.* *oitava* = *It.* *ottava*, *L.* *octava* (see *hora*, hour, or *para*, part), the eighth hour of the day, the eighth part, *ML.*, in music, the octave, fem. of *octavus*, eighth, *Octo* = *E.* eight; see *eight*. Cf. *outas*.] I. *n.* 1. (a) The eighth day from a festival, the feast-day itself being counted as the first; as, Low Sunday is the octave of Easter. The octave necessarily falls on the same day of the week as the feast from which it is counted.

The octave of the consecration-day had barely passed, and there was already a King to be buried.

R. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., III. 17.

(b) The prolongation of a festival till the eighth day inclusive; a period consisting of a feast-day and the seven days following; as, St. John the Evangelist's day (December 27th) is within the octave of Christmas. See *outas*.

Hereupon therefore he caused a parliament to be summoned at Westminster, there to be holden in the octaves of the Epiphany. (Holinshed, Hen. III., an. 1225.)

To touch the earth with our foot within the octaves of Easter, or to taste flesh upon days of abstinence, . . . have no consideration if they be laid in balance against the crimes of adultery or blasphemy.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 63.

2. In music: (a) A tone on the eighth diatonic degree above or below a given tone; the next higher or lower replicate of a given tone. (b) The interval between any tone and a tone on the eighth degree above or below it. (c) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus described. (d) In a scale, the eighth tone from the bottom, or, more exactly, the tone with which the repetition of the scale begins; the upper key-note or tonic; the eighth; solmized *do*, like the lower key-note. The typical interval of an octave is that between any tone and its next replicate, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 1:2, that is, in number of vibrations . . . and is equal to six diatonic whole steps or to twelve semitones. Such an octave is called *perfect* or *major*; an octave one half-step shorter is called *diminished* or *minor*; an octave one half-step longer is called *augmented*. The perfect octave is the most complete consonance after the unison. Indeed, its completeness is often regarded as belonging to a different category from that of the other perfect consonances, except the unison, since it amounts rather to a repetition or reinforcement of the original tone at a higher or lower pitch than to a combination of a new or different tone with it; hence the term *replicate*. In harmony the parallel motion of two voices parts in perfect octaves is forbidden, except where the mere reinforcement of one voice by another is desired: such octaves are called *consecutive octaves*. See *consecutive intervals*, under *consecutive*. (e) In a standard system of tones selected for artistic use, a division or section or group of tones an octave long, the limits of which are fixed by reference to a given or assumed standard tone whose exact pitch may be defined. The tone usually assumed as a starting-point is middle *C* (written on the first ledger line below in the treble clef, and on the first above in the bass clef). The octave beginning on the next *C* below is called the *tenor* or *small octave*; that beginning on the second *C* below is called the *bass* or *great octave*; that beginning on the third *C* below is called the *contrabass octave*; while that beginning on middle *C* itself is called the *alto*, *once marked* or *once-octave octave*; that beginning on the next *C* above is called the *treble*, *twice marked*, or *twice-octave octave*, etc. See the accompanying table:



The acceptance of the octave as the best unit for thus dividing the series of recognized tones into sections of equal length and value has not been uniform. Ancient Greek music seems to have first used the tetrachord as such a unit; while medieval music employed the hexachord in the same way. The subdivision of the octave portions themselves has also varied greatly in different systems of music. See *scale*. (f) In organ-building, a stop whose pipes give tones an octave above the normal pitch of the digitals used; specifically, such a stop of the diapason variety. Also known as the *principal*. Also called *octave-flute*, *octave-stop*.—3. Any interval resembling the musical octave in having the vibration-ratio of 1:2.

If . . . the solar spectrum be considered in its whole extent, we find in the ultra red alone, according to Muller, more than two octaves, to which must be added more than another octave from A to the line R in the ultra violet. The whole length of the solar spectrum thus embraces consequently about four octaves.

Lammell, Light (trans.), p. 21.

Specifically, in *veridification*: (a) A stanza of eight lines; especially, the *ottava rima* (which see).

With mournful melody it continued this octave.

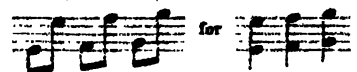
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

(b) The first two quatrains or eight lines in a sonnet. See *sonnet*.

It requires no doubt considerable ingenuity to construct a satisfactory sonnet running upon two rhymes in the octave and two in the sestet. (Allan Cunningham, No. 314, p. 12.)

4. A small cask of wine containing the eighth part of a pipe.—At the octave, all octava, *Sp.*, in musical notation. See *octave*.—Broken octaves, in piano-

forte and organ music, a passage of octaves the two tones of which are played successively instead of together; as,



Covered or hidden octaves, in music, the consecutive octaves that are suggested when two voices proceed in similar (not parallel) motion to a perfect octave. Hidden octaves are forbidden in strict counterpoint, and dissonances in simple harmony, particularly if both voices skip. Compare *hidden fifth*, under *fifth*.—Rule of the octave, in the musical theory of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, an arbitrary and imperfect scheme of the harmonies proper to the successive tones of the scale. The modern theory that every tone of the scale may be made the basis of a triad has completely displaced this rule.—Short octave, in early organ-building, the lowest octave of the keyboard when made to consist of only three or four of the digitals most used in the music of the day, instead of the full number. The digitals were set close together, as if belonging to the regular series. This curtailment was simply to avoid the expense of large pipes.

II. *a.* Consisting of eight; specifically, consisting of eight lines.

Isocace . . . particularly is said to have invented the octave rhyme, or stanza of eight lines.

Dryden, Pref. to Fables.

The remainder [is] partly in prose and partly in octava stanzas. (Tichnor, Span. Lit., I. 40.)

Octave coupler. See *coupler*.—**Octave scale**, a scale an octave long, or a scale consisting of eight tones. See *scale*, 7. —**Octave system**, in music, a system of dividing all possible tones into octave portions. See *octave*, 2 (e).

octave (ok-tāv), *v. i.* [*L.* *octare*, *n.*] 1. To play in octaves.—2. In piano-forte and harpsichord-making, to reinforce the tone of a digital by adding a string tuned an octave above the usual tone of the digital.

Imitation of the harpsichord by "octaving" was at this time [about 1772] an object with piano makers.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 74.

octave-flute (ok-tāv-flēt), *n.* 1. A piccolo.—2. In organ-building, same as *octave*, 2 (f).

octave-stop (ok-tāv-stop), *n.* Same as *octave*, 2 (f).

Octavian (ok-tā-vi-an), *a.* [*L.* *Octavianus*, *C.* *Octavius*, the name of a Roman gens (*gens Octavia*), *Octavius*, eighth; see *octave*.] Of or pertaining to the Roman gens of the Octavii, or any member of it. —**Octavian Library**, a public library at Rome, the first library open to the public, founded by the emperor Augustus in honor of his sister Octavia, and housed in the Portico of Octavia. It perished in the fire which raged at Rome for three days in the reign of Titus, A. D. 79–81.

Octavo (ok-tā-vō), *a.* and *n.* [*Prop.* (as an adj.) in *octavo* (as in *E. Sp.*), being a *NL.* phrase: *L.* in, in; *octavo*, abl. of *octavus*, eighth; see *octave*. Cf. *duodecimo*, *folio*, *quarto*, etc.] I. *a.* Having eight leaves to a sheet; formed of sheets of paper so folded as to make eight leaves to the sheet; as, an *octavo* volume.

II. *n.* A book or pamphlet every section or gathering of which contains eight leaves, each leaf supposed to be one eighth of the sheet printed; usually written *8vo*. When the name of the paper of which the book is made is not specified, an octavo is understood as a medium octavo, 6 x 9 inches. Smaller octavos are—post 8vo, 6½ x 8½ inches; demy 8vo, 5½ x 8 inches; crown 8vo, 5 x 7½ inches; cap 8vo, 4½ x 7 inches. Larger octavos are—royal 8vo, 6½ x 10 inches; superroyal 8vo, 7 x 11 inches; imperial 8vo, 8½ x 11½ inches. These are regular octavo folds of established sizes of paper in the United States. Publishers and booksellers describe as octavo only those books or leaves that are larger than 6½ x 8 and smaller than 7½ x 11½ inches, irrespective of the number of leaves in a section, which may be twelve or sixteen on thin paper and four or six on thick paper. Larger sizes are described as 4to, smaller sizes as 12mo or 16mo. Bibliographers, as a rule, limit the use of the word *octavo* to books having sections of eight leaves or sixteen pages.

Folio, quarto, octavo, and duodecimo! ungrateful varlets that you are, who have so long taken up my house without paying for your lodging! (Pope, Account of Curll.)

octavo-post (ok-tā-vō-pōst), *n.* Post-paper twice cut and folded: the size of common note-paper.

octennial (ok-tēn'i-āl), *a.* [*L.* *octennius*, eight years old, *L.* *octo* = *E.* eight, + *annus*, year; see *annual*.] 1. Happening every eighth year; relating to something that happens every eighth year.—2. Lasting eight years; relating to something that lasts eight years.

The Bill [for shortening the duration of Parliament] was, it is true, changed from a septennial to an octennial one. (Lasky, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.)

octennially (ok-tēn'i-āl-i), *adv.* Once in eight years.

octet, octette (ok-tet'), *n.* [*L.* *octo* = *E.* eight, + *-et*, as in *duet*, etc.] In music, a composition for eight voices or instruments, or a company of eight singers or players. Sometimes, but not usually, equivalent to a double quartet. Also *ottetto*, *octuar*, *octophonium*.

octile (ok-tīl), *n.* [*L.* *octo* = *E.* eight, + *-ilis*.] In astron., same as *octant*, 2.

octillion (ok-til'yon), *n.* [*L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + (*million*, *million*). Cf. *billion*, *trillion*, *quadrillion*, etc.] 1. In Great Britain, the number produced by involving a million to the eighth power.—2. In French and United States usage, one thousand raised to the ninth power.

octiphonium (ok-ti-fō-ni-um), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr. ὀκτώ*, = *E. eight*, + *φωνή*, voice.] Same as *octet*.

octirame (ok-ti-rēm), *n.* [*L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *remus*, an oar.] A vessel with eight banks of oars.

octo- [*F.*, etc., *octo-*, < *L. octo*, = *Gr. ὀκτώ*, the combining form, besides *ἑκτά*, of *ὀκτώ* = *E. eight*.] An element in words of Latin or Greek origin or formation, meaning 'eight.'

octo-bass (ok-tō-bās), *n.* The largest musical instrument of the viol family, invented by J. B. Vuillaume. It had three strings, which, on account of its great size, were stopped by a mechanism of keys and pedals operated by both the fingers and the feet of the player. The tone was powerful and smooth.

October (ok-tō-bēr), *n.* [*ME. October* = *F. Octobre* = *Sp. Octubre* = *It. Ottobre*, *Ottobrio* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. Oktober* = *Lat. Octobrius*, < *L. October* (*October*), *sc. mensis*, the eighth month of the year beginning with March, < *octo* = *E. eight*; see *eight*.] 1. The tenth month of the year. It was the eighth in the primitive Roman calendar. Abbreviated *Oct.*

*October spende, O sonne, O light superno,
O tryne and oon, lovyng, honoure, empre,
Withouten ende unto thi might eterno.*

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 201.

2. Ale or cider brewed in October; hence, good ale.

Lord S. Tom Neverout, will you taste a glass of October?
*Nay, no faith, my lord I like your wine; and I won't
put a churl upon a gentleman*

Swift, Polite Conversation, II.

October-bird (ok-tō-bēr-bērd), *n.* The bobolink, reed-bird, or river-bird, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*; so called from the time of its appearance in the West Indies. *B. Edwards*, 1819.

octoblast (ok-tō-blast), *n.* [*Gr. ὀκτώ*, = *E. eight*, + *βλαστός*, germ.] An ovum of eight cells; a stage in germination when the single original cell has formed eight segmentation-cells.

octobrachiata (ok-tō-brā-k'i-āt), *a.* [*L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *brachium*, *brachium*, the arm; see *brachial*.] Having eight brachia, arms, or rays; octopod, as certain cephalopoda.

octocentricacontahedron (ok-tō-sēn'tri-ā-kon-ta-bē'dron), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr. ὀκτώ*, = *E. eight*, + *καί*, and, + *τριάντα*, = *E. thirty*, + *ἑξάγων*, a seat, base.] A solid of thirty-eight faces. The snub-cube (see *Archimedean solid*, under *Archimedean*) is an example of this kind of solid.

octocentenary (ok-tō-sen'te-nā-ri), *n.* [*pl. octocentenaries* (-riz).] < *L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred; see *centenary*.] The eight-hundredth anniversary of an event.

The Italian students . . . have invited delegates . . . to whom they will extend the hospitalities which conduced so much to the success of the Bologna octocentenary just a year ago.

Lancet, No. 3432, p. 1156.

Octocera, Octocerata (ok-tō-sē-rā, ok-tō-sē-rā-tā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, neut. pl.: see *octoceros*.] A division of dibranchiate cephalopoda, including those which have eight arms or rays; the *Octopoda*; distinguished from *Decapoda*.

octoceros (ok-tō-sē-rus), *a.* [*N.L. octoceros*, < *Gr. ὀκτώ*, = *E. eight*, + *κέρας*, a horn.] Having eight arms or rays, as a cephalopod; octopod; distinguished from *decaceros*.

octochord (ok-tō-kōrd), *n.* Same as *octachord*.

Octocoralla (ok-tō-kō-rā-lā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *L. corallum*, coral; see *coral*.] A division of the *Coralligena*, including the octomeroous *Actinozoa*, or that group in which are developed eight chambers of the enterocoele and eight tentacles, the latter being comparatively broad, flattened, and serrate or even pinnatifid; opposed to *Hexacoralla*. See cut under *Coralligena*.

octocorallan (ok-tō-kō-rā-lān), *n.* [*Octocoralla* + *-an*.] One of the *Octocoralla*; an octomeroous coral.

octocoralline (ok-tō-kō-rā-lān), *a.* and *n.* [*N.L. Octocorallia* + *-ine*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Octocoralla*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Octocoralla*; an octocorallan.

octocotyloid (ok-tō-kōt'i-lōid), *a.* [*Gr. ὀκτώ*, = *E. eight*, + *E. cōtyloid*.] Having eight cotyloid fœtories or bothria, as a worm.

octodactyl, octodactyle (ok-tō-dak'til), *a.* [*Gr. ὀκτώδακτυλος*, *octodactylus*, eight fingers long

or broad, < *ὀκτώ*, = *E. eight*, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, digit; see *dactyl*.] Having eight digits. [Rare.]

We should have ample ground for pleading the cause of an octodactyle "urform."

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 162.

octodécimo (ok-tō-dek'si-mō), *a.* and *n.* [*Prop. (N.L.) in octodécimo*: *L. in*; *octodécimo*, abl. of *octodécimus*, eighteenth, < *octo*, eight, + *decimus*, tenth; see *decimal*. Cf. *octavo*.] Same as *eighteenmo*. Abbreviated *18mo*.

octodontate (ok-tō-den'tāt), *a.* [*L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *dentatus*, < *dent* (-s) = *E. tooth*.] Having eight teeth.

Octodon (ok-tō-don), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr. ὀκτώ*, = *E. eight*, + *δόντις* (*δόντι-*) = *E. tooth*.] 1. The typical genus of *Octodontidae*, founded by Bennett in 1832. It contains several species of South American rodents with the superficial aspect of rats, such as *O. cumingi*. See cut under *degu*.—2. [*i. e.*] A species of this genus; an octodont.—3. In *cutum*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

octodont (ok-tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ὀκτώ*, = *E. eight*, + *δόντις* (*δόντι-*) = *E. tooth*.] 1. *a.* Having eight teeth (that is, four grinders above and below on each side); of or pertaining to the genus *Octodon* or the family *Octodontidae*.

2. *n.* A member of the genus *Octodon* or the family *Octodontidae*; an octodon.

Octodontidae (ok-tō-dont'i-dā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Octodon* (*octodont-*) + *-idae*.] A family of hystri-comorphic simiplitdent *Rodentia*, named from the genus *Octodon*. The family is chiefly Neotropical, but includes some Ethiopian representatives; it contains a large number of mostly South American rat-like rodents of varied characteristics, some of them spiny. There are 14 genera contained in the 3 subfamilies *Ctenodactylinae*, *Octodontinae*, and *Rehinomyinae*. See cuts under *degu* and *Habroecoma*.

octodrachm, *n.* See *octadrachm*.

octoëchos, octoëchus (ok-tō-ē'kōs, -kūs), *n.* Same as *octaëchos*.

octoëdric (ok-tō-ēd'ri-kāl), *a.* [**octoëdric* (= *F. octaédrique* = *Sp. octaédrico*); as **octoëdron* (equiv. to *octaëdron*) + *-ic* (-al).] Same as *octahedral*. *Sir T. Browne*.

octoëdrite (ok-tō-ēd'rit), *n.* Same as *octahedrite*.

octofid (ok-tō-fid), *a.* [*L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *-fidus*, < *funder* (*f* *fid*), cleave; see *fision*, *bite*.] In bot., cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

octofol (ok-tō-fol), *n.* [*L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *E. foli*.] In her., a figure having eight lobes or eight subdivisions, like separate leaflets. It is used as the mark of cadency for the ninth son.

octogamy (ok-tō-gā-mi), *n.* [*ME. octogamyne*, < *Gr. as if *ὀκτωγάμιος*, < **ὀκτώ* (*oktō*) = *L. octogamus*, married eight times, < *ὀκτώ*, = *E. eight*, + *γάμος*, marriage.] The act or fact of marrying eight times. [Rare.]

*Beh, and I went to seyde myn houshonde
Shold: into fader and mooder, and take me;
But of no nombre mencloun mal he,
Of bigamy, or of octogamy.*

Chaucer, Prolog to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 53.

octogenarian (ok-tō-jē-nā-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*octogenary* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Eighty years of age; also, between eighty and ninety years of age.

2. *n.* A person eighty or eighty-odd years of age.

But you talk of not living, Audley! Poo! Your frame is that of a predestined octogenarian.

Bulwer, My Novel, xl. 5.

octogenary (ok-tō-jē-nā-ri), *a.* [= *F. octogénair* = *Sp. Pg. octogenario* = *It. ottogenario*, *ottogenerario*, < *L. octogenerius*, of eighty, eighty years old, < *octogeni*, containing eighty each, < *octoginta* = *E. eighty*.] Same as *octogenarian*.

Being then octogenary

Aubrey, Letters of Eminent Men, p. 315.

octogonal (ok-tō-gō-nāl), *a.* Same as *octagonal*.

Octogynia (ok-tō-jin'i-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*; see *octogynous*.] In bot., in the Linnæan system, those orders of plants which have eight pistils.

octogynous (ok-tō-jin'i-us), *a.* Same as *octogynous*.

octogynous (ok-tō-jin'i-us), *a.* [*Gr. ὀκτώ*, = *E. eight*, + *γυνή*, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In bot., having eight pistils. Also *octogynous*.

octohedral (ok-tō-hē-drāl), *a.* Same as *octahedral*.

octohedron (ok-tō-hē-dron), *n.* See *octahedron*.

octolateral (ok-tō-lāt'ē-rāl), *a.* and *n.* [*L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *latus* (*later-*), side; see *lateral*.] 1. *a.* Having eight sides.—*Octolateral dodecagon*, a figure formed of eight straight lines, and having twelve angles or intersections lying on a cubic curve.

2. *n.* An octolateral dodecagon.

oculocular (ok-tō-lok'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place; see *loculus*.] In bot., having eight cells, as certain capsules.

octomeral (ok-tōm'ē-rāl), *a.* [*N.L. *octomeralis*, < *Gr. ὀκτώ*, = *E. eight*, + *μέρος*, part. Cf. *octamerous*.] Eight-parted; having parts in sets of eight; octomeroous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Octomeralia*.

Octomeralia (ok-tō-mē-rā'l-i-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, neut. pl. of **octomeralis*; see *octomeral*.] A subclass of *Scyphomedusa*, contrasted with *Tetrameralia*.

octomeroous (ok-tōm'ē-rus), *a.* Same as *octamerous*.

octonal (ok-tō-nāl), *a.* [*L. octoni*, eight each, < *octo* = *E. eight*, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to computing or reckoning by eights; octonary.

An Octonal System of arithmetic and metrology.

Nyström, Elem. of Mechanics, p. 307.

octonare (ok-tō-nār'), *n.* [*L. octonarius*; see *octonarius*.] Same as *octonarius*. [Rare.]

All stichic divisions of the lambic octonare.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 330.

octonarius (ok-tō-nā-r'i-us), *n.*; *pl. octonarii* (-i). [*i. e.*; see *octonary*.] In *Lat. pros.*, a verse consisting of eight feet, especially an iambic or trochaic octapody (tetrameter). The lambic octonarius is found in linear (stichic) composition in the drama either with a diacola after the first tetrapody (dimeter) or with a caesura in the fifth foot. Anapaestic octonarii also occur.

octonary (ok-tō-nār'), *a.* and *n.* [*L. octonarius*, consisting of eight; as a noun (*see versus*), a verse of eight feet; < *octoni*, eight each, < *octo* = *E. eight*; see *octave*.] 1. *a.* Consisting of eight; computing by eights; octaval.

The octonary system, founded upon the number eight, most completely presents the qualities which are desired in a system of notation.

T. P. Brownell, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 427.

2. *n.*; *pl. octonaries* (-riz). Same as *ogdonad*.

Which number [eight], being the first cube, is a fit hieroglyphic of the stability of that covenant made with the Jews in circumcision, and the Pythagoreans call the octonary *ἀσφαλεια*, which signifies that security which is by covenant.

Dr. H. More, Def. of Phil. Cabala, App. II.

octonematus (ok-tō-nem'ā-tus), *a.* [*Gr. ὀκτώ*, = *E. eight*, + *ἑξήκωτος*, hundred.] Having eight filamentous or thready parts or organs.

octonocular (ok-tō-nok'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. octoni*, eight each, + *oculus*, eye.] Having eight eyes.

Most animals are binocular; spiders for the most part octonocular, and some . . . monocular.

Berham, Physico-Theology, viii. 2.

octoped, octopede (ok-tō-ped, -pēd), *n.* [*Cf. L. octopus* (-ped-), eight-footed; < *L. octo*, = *E. eight*, + *πῦς* (*ped-*) = *E. foot*.] An eight-footed animal.

There is one class of spiders, industrious, hardworking octopides.

Bulwer, Night and Morning, I. 6.

octopetalous (ok-tō-pet'ā-lus), *a.* [*Gr. ὀκτώ*, = *E. eight*, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal).] In bot., having eight petals.

octophthalmous (ok-tōf'thal'mus), *a.* [*Gr. ὀκτώ*, = *E. eight*, + *ὄφθαλμος*, eye.] Having eight eyes, as a spider; octonocular.

octophyllous (ok-tō-sil'us), *a.* [*Gr. ὀκτώ*, = *E. eight*, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] Possessing or characterized by eight leaflets, as a digitate leaf.

octopl, *n.* Plural of *octopus*, 2.

octopod (ok-tō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [*N.L. octopus*, < *Gr. ὀκτώπους*, also *ὀκταπόδιος* (-pod-), eight-footed, having eight feet, < *ὀκτώ*, = *E. eight*, + *πῦς* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.] 1. *a.* In *Mollusca*, eight-footed or eight-armed, as an octopus; pertaining to the *Octopoda*, or having their characters; octoceros.

2. *n.* An octopus, or octopod cephalopod; any member of the *Octopoda*.

Octopoda (ok-tōp'ō-dā), *n.* [*N.L.*, neut. pl. of *octopus*; see *octopod*.] A suborder or superfamily of dibranchiate *Cephalopoda*, containing those cephalopoda which have eight feet, arms, or rays; the *Octocerata*. The arms are acetaliferous, with sessile suckers, and one of them is hectocotylized in the male. The body is short, stout, and globose; the eyes are small and have a spheroidal arrangement for opening and shutting. There is no buccal membrane around the mouth, no valves in the siphon, and no nidamental gland. The viscericardium is reduced to a pair of canals, and the oviducts are paired. The *Octopoda* include the paper-mantles with the ordinary octopods. They are contrasted with *Decapoda*. See cuts under *argonaut*, *Argonautidae*, and *Cuttlefish*. Also called *Octocera*.

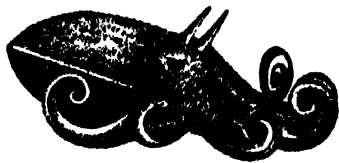
octopodan (ok-tōp'ō-dān), *a.* and *n.* Same as *octopod*.

Octopodidae (ok-tō-pod'i-dā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Octopus* (-pod-) + *-idae*.] A family of octopoda, or octoceros cephalopoda, typified by the genus *Octopus*. They have an oval finless body, and tapering

arms little connected by membranes; the mantle is united to the head by a broad dorsal commissure, and has no complex connection with the siphon.

octopodous (ok-top'ō-dus), *a.* [*< octopod + -ous.*] Same as *octopod*.

Octopus (ok-tō'pus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. oktōpous*, eight-footed: see *octopod*.] 1. The typical genus of *Octopodidae* and *Octopoda*.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *octupi* (-pi).] A species or an individual of the



Octopus harrisi

genus *Octopus*; an octopod; a poulpe; a devil-fish. See also cut under *cuttlefish*.

A real octopus, in a basket, with its hideous body in the center, and its eight arms, covered with suckers, arranged in the form of a star, is worth from a dollar to a dollar and a half.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xix.

octoradial (ok-tō-rā'di-āl), *a.* [*< l. octo, = E. eight, + radius, ray*; see *radial*.] Same as *octoradiate*.

The first order, Diacoelata, contains three families: the first of these, with a circular and regular octoradial umbrella, . . . is called Diadidma. *Nature, XXXIX. 408.*

octoradiate (ok-tō-rā'di-āt), *a.* [*< l. octo, = E. eight, + radius, ray*; see *radiate, a.*] Having eight rays.

octoradiated (ok-tō-rā'di-āt-ed), *a.* [*< octoradiate + -ed.*] Same as *octoradiate*.

octoroön (ok-tō-rōn'), *n.* [*< l. octo, = E. eight, + -roön, as in octroön, quintroön, etc.*] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person; a person having one eighth negro blood.

octosepalous (ok-tō-sep'ā-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. oktō, = E. eight, + Nl. sepalum, a sepal.*] In bot., having eight sepals.

octospermous (ok-tō-spēr'mus), *a.* [*< Gr. oktō, = E. eight, + σπέρμα, seed.*] Containing eight seeds.

octosporo (ok-tō-spō-ro), *n.* [*< Gr. oktō, = E. eight, + σπορά, seed.*] A name employed by Janeczowski for one of the eight carpogones produced by certain floriferous algae of the family *Porphyraeae*. *W. H. Carpenter, Microsc., § 328.*

octosporous (ok-tō-spō-rus), *a.* [*< octosporo + -ous.*] In bot., eight-spored; containing eight spores, as the ascus of many fungi and lichens. See *ascus*.

octostichous (ok-tōs'ti-kus), *a.* [*< Gr. oktō, = E. eight, + στίχος, line, row.* Cf. *octastich*.] In bot., eight-ranked; a term employed in phytotaxy to indicate those plants in which the leaves are arranged on the stem in eight vertical ranks, as in the holly and aconite, and the radical leaves of *Plantago*. The leaves are separated by three eighths of the circumference, the ninth leaf being over the first at the completion of the third turn of the spiral. See *phyllotaxis*.

octostyle (ok-tō-stil), *a.* See *octastyle*.

octosyllabic (ok-tō-sil-lab'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< octosyllable + -ic.*] 1. *a.* Consisting of eight syllables.

The grave dignity of Virgil's style, its continuous flow and stately melody, are misrepresented in the octosyllabic lines of "Marmion." *Edinburgh Rev., XLVII. 407.*

II. *n.* In pros., a line consisting of eight syllables.

A new liking for the Georgian heptosyllable and octosyllable is quietly blended with our practice. *E. C. Stedman, The Century, XXIX. 308.*

octosyllabic (ok-tō-sil-lab'ik), *a.* [*< octosyllable + -ic.*] Same as *octosyllable*.

octosyllable (ok-tō-sil-lab'le), *a.* and *n.* [*< l. l. octosyllabus*, (*< Gr. oktasillos*, *< Gr. okta, = E. eight, + σῦλλαβή, a syllable.*] 1. *a.* Consisting of eight syllables.

In the octosyllable metre Chaucer has left several compositions.

Tyrwhitt, Language and Versification of Chaucer, § 8.

II. *n.* A word of eight syllables.

Octotouch (ok-tō-tūk), *n.* Same as *Octatouch*.
Octroi (ok-trōi'), *n.* [*< E. < octroyer, grant.* Cf. *ML. as if "auctoricare, authorize, < l. auctor, an author, one who gives authority; see author.*] 1. A concession, grant, or privilege, particularly a commercial privilege, as an exclusive right of trade, conceded by government to a particular person or company.—2. A tax or duty levied at the gates of cities, particular-

ly in France and certain other countries of the European continent, on articles brought in.—3. The barrier or place where such duties are levied and paid; also, the service by which they are collected.

When at the octroi . . . our driver gave out his destination, the whole arrangement produced the same effect in my mind as if Saint Augustine had asked me to have a glass of soda-water, or Saint Jerome to procure for him a third class ticket. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 65.*

octour (ok-tō-ūr), *n.* Same as *octet*.

octuple (ok-tū-pl), *a.* [*< l. octuplus* (*= Gr. oktaplos*), eightfold, *< octo, = E. eight, + -plus, -fold; cf. duple, etc.*] Eightfold.

octuplet (ok-tū-plet), *n.* [*< l. octuplus*, eightfold, *+ -et.*] In music, a group of eight notes intended to take the place of six. Also *ottamole*.

octyl (ok-til), *n.* [*< l. octo, = E. eight, + -yl.*] A hypothetical alcohol radical (C_8H_{17}), the best-known compound of which is octyl hydride (C_8H_{18}), one of the constituents of American petroleum. Also called *capryl*.

octylamine (ok-til-am'in), *n.* [*< octyl + amine.*] A colorless, bitter, very caustic liquid ($C_8H_{17}NH_2$), having an ammoniacal, fishy odor, obtained by heating alcoholic ammonia with octyl iodide. It is insoluble in water, precipitates metallic salts, and dissolves silver chloride.

octylene (ok-tī-lēn), *n.* [*< octyl + -ene.*] A hydrocarbon (C_8H_{16}) obtained by heating octyl alcohol with sulphuric acid or fused zinc chloride. It is a very mobile oil, lighter than water, in which it is insoluble, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. It boils without decomposition at 125°, and burns with a very bright flame.

octylic (ok-tī'lik), *a.* [*< octyl + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to octyl; as, *octylic alcohol*.

ocub, *n.* Same as *ouk-urb*.

ocuba-wax (o-ku'bij-waks), *n.* [*< S. Amer. ocuba + E. wax.*] A concrete vegetable oil, apparently that derived from the tallow-nutmeg (see *virula-tallow*), though by some it has been identified with the bœmba- or bœmba-wax obtained from the seeds of *Myristica Bicuhyba* in Brazil, there used in making candles. See *bœmba-nut*.

ocular (ok'ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [*= F. oculaire = Sp. Pg. ocular = It. oculare, < l. oculus*, also *l. oculus*, of or belonging to the eyes, *< oculus* (*= Gr. dial. okkōlos, okkōlos*), the eye, dim. of *okos* (*= Gr. okos, okos*, the eye (dual *okos*, the eyes), akin to AS. *eige*, etc., eye; see *eyel*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the eye; ophthalmic; optic; as, *ocular movements*; the *ocular* (optic) nerve.—2. Depending on the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight or seeing; optical; visual; as, *ocular proof*; *ocular demonstration* or evidence.

Be sure of it; give me the ocular proof,
Or thou hadst better have been born a dog. *Shak., Othello, III. 2. 300.*

Thomas was an ocular witness of Christ's death and burial. *South, Sermons, V. iv.*

3. In *entom.*, pertaining to the compound eyes; distinguished from *ocellar*.—**Ocular cone**, see *cone*.—**Ocular cup**, the cupped part of an ocular vesicle; such a vesicle when part of it is pushed in upon the rest to form the hollow back of an eye. **Ocular lobe**, in *entom.*, a projection of the side of the prothorax, more or less completely covering the eye when the head is retracted, found in many beetles.—**Ocular plate**, of echinoderms, a perforated plate which supports the eye-spot, as in a sea-urchin.—**Ocular tentacle**, the tentacle which in some mollusks bears the eye.—**Ocular tubercle**. Same as *eye-emergence*.—**Ocular vertigo**, vertigo due to disorder of the organs of vision, including the muscles, nerves, and nerve-centers related immediately to vision.—**Ocular vesicle**, a hollow prolongation from the cerebral vesicle which is to form the greater part of an eye. See *eyel*.

II. *n.* In optics, the eyepiece of an optical instrument, as of a telescope or microscope. See *eyepiece*.

ocularly (ok'ū-lār-lī), *adv.* In an ocular manner; by the use of the eyes; by means of sight.
ocularly (ok'ū-lār-lī), *a.* [*< l. oculus*, of the eye; see *ocular*.] Of or pertaining to the eye; ocular; as, "*ocularly medicines*," *Holland*.

oculate (ok'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< l. oculus*, having eyes, *< oculus*, eye; see *ocular*.] 1. Having eyes; provided with eyes.—2. Having spots resembling eyes; specifically, in bot., *ocellate*.

oculated (ok'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [*< oculate + -ed.*] Same as *ocellate*.

oculanditory (ok'ū-lā'di-tō-rī), *a.* [*< l. oculus*, eye, *+ auditory*, of hearing; see *auditory*.] Representing an eye and an ear together; having an ocular and an auditory function, as some of the marginal bodies or sense-organs of aculephs or jelly-fishes. See *oculogest, lithogest*.

oculi, *n.* Plural of *oculus*.

oculiferous (ok'ū-līf'ē-rus), *a.* [*< l. oculus*, eye, *+ ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing an eye or eyes; as, the *oculiferous* tentacles of a snail; the *oculiferous* ophthalmites of a crustacean. Also *oculigerous*.

oculiform (ok'ū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*< l. oculus*, eye, *+ forma*, shape.] Ocular in form; having the shape or appearance of an eye.

oculigerous (ok'ū-līf'ē-rus), *a.* [*< l. oculus*, eye, *+ gerere*, carry.] Same as *oculiferous*.

oculimotor (ok'ū-lī-mō'tor), *a.* and *n.* [*< l. oculus*, eye, *+ motor*, mover.] 1. *a.* Ocular and motory; furnishing motor power to muscles of the eyeball, as a nerve. See *oculomotor*, and cuts under *brain* and *Petromyzontidae*.

II. *n.* The oculomotor nerve. See *oculomotor*.

oculimotory (ok'ū-lī-mō'tō-rī), *a.* Same as *oculomotor*.

Oculina (ok'ū-lī-nā), *n.* [NL., *< l. oculus*, eye; see *oculus*.] The typical genus of the family *Oculinidae*. *Lamarck*.

Oculinidae (ok'ū-lī-nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Oculina + -ida*.] A family of aporose sclerodermatous corals, typified by the genus *Oculina*, founded by Edwards and Haime in 1849. They have compound corallum with copious and compact conenchyma, imperforate walls with scanty dissepiments, and few or no septacula. The genera are numerous, including some of the present epoch and a few fossil ones. The corallites are in colonies irregularly branched from a thick stock, or massive, or incrusting. These corals increase by gemmation, which is usually lateral and often symmetrical, fissiparity being rare.

oculist (ok'ū-līst), *n.* [*= F. oculiste = Sp. Pg. It. oculista, < l. oculus*, eye; see *oculus* and *-ist*.] A physician whose specialty is diseases or defects of the eye; one skilled in treatment of the eyes; an ophthalmologist.

The subject we talk of is the eye of England; and if there be a speck or two in the eye, we endeavor to take them off; but he were a strange oculist who would pull out the eye. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

oculo frontal (ok'ū-lō-frōn'tal), *a.* [*< l. oculus*, eye, *+ E. frontal*.] Pertaining to the eyes and the forehead. **Oculo frontal rugæ**, the vertical wrinkles running up the forehead from the root of the nose, caused by the contraction of the corrugator supercilii.

oculomotor (ok'ū-lō-mō'tor), *a.* and *n.* [*< l. oculus*, eye, *+ motor*, mover; see *motor*.] 1. *a.* Moving the eyeball; applied to the third cranial nerve, which supplies the muscles moving the eyeball, except the superior oblique and external rectus.—**External oculomotor nerve**, the abducens nerve.—**Oculomotor sulcus**, the groove from which the oculomotor roots issue, on the median side of the crus cerebri. Also called *inner peduncular sulcus*.

II. *n.* The oculomotor nerve. See 1.
oculus (ok'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *oculi* (-lī). [*l. the eye*; see *ocular*.] 1. In *anat.*, the eye; an eye; specifically, a compound eye.—2. In *bot.*, an eye; a leaf-bud.—**Motor oculi**. See *oculomotor*.—**Oculi cancerum**, crab's eyes. See *crab*.—**Oculi Sunday**, the third Sunday in Lent; so called from the first word, *Oculi* (eyes), in the Latin text of the officium or introit, beginning with the 16th verse of the 25th Psalm, "Mine eyes are ever toward the Lord."—**Oculus cati**, a variety of sapphire; same as *asteria*.—**Oculus Christi**. (a) See *clary*. (b) A European plant, *Insula Oculus-Christi*, having striking properties.—**Oculus mundi**, a variety of opal; same as *hydropneum*.

ocumt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *oukum*.

ocy, interj. [ME.] An imitation of the cry of the nightingale.

I dar wel sey he is worthy for to sterve
And for that skille "ocy, ocy," I prede. *Cuckoo and Nightingale, l. 185.*

ocydrome (os'ī-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Ocydromus*.

ocydromine (ō-sīd'rō-min), *a.* [*< ocydrome* (*< Ocydromus*) + -ine]. Of or pertaining to the ocydromes.

Ocydromus (ō-sīd'rō-mus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. okydrōmos*, swift-running, *< oky, swift, + drōmos, runner, < drōmos, inf. aor. of drōmō, run.*] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of birds of the family *Rallidae*, founded by Wagler in 1830, having the wings too short to fly with. They are swift-footed, whence the name. *O. australis* is known as the *ouka rali*; there are several other species, all inhabitants of the New Zealand subregion. The genus gives name with some authors to a subfamily *Ocydrominae*.
2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean, 1837.*

Ocyman, *n.* See *Ocimum*.

Ocyphaps (or'i-faps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀψις*, swift, + *πτερά*, a wild pigeon.] An Australian genus of crested pigeons of the family *Columbidae*, having fourteen tail-feathers, and a long, slender, pointed crest. *O. lophotes*, the only species, is one of the bronze wings.

Ocyropsis (ō-sip'ō-dē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀκρῶς*, swift-footed, < *ὀκρῶς*, swift, + *ὀπίς*, (rod-) = *E. foot*.] The typical genus of *Ocyropsidae*: so called from their swiftness of foot. There are several species, with small square bodies and long slim legs, diving in holes in the sand of the beaches of warm-temperate and tropical sea-coasts. Such are *O. carter* and *O. ocelliphalma*. They are known as sand-crabs, racers, and hermit-crabs.

Ocyrodan (ō-sip'ō-dan), *n.* and *n.* [< *Ocyropsis* + *-dan*.] I. *n.* Of or pertaining to *Ocyropsis* or to the *Ocyropsidae*.

II. *n.* A crab of the genus *Ocyropsis*.

Ocyropsidae (ō-sip'ō-dē-i-de), *n. pl.* [< *Ocyropsis* + *-idae*.] A family of stalk-eyed short-tailed ten-footed crustaceans, typified by the genus *Ocyropsis*; the sand-crabs or racing crabs. It also contains the smaller crabs known as *adders* of the genus *Ocelliphalma*. Sometimes called *hermit-crabs*. See cut under *Ocelliphalma*.

Ocyropsoides (ō-sip'ō-dē-ōidē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ocyropsis* + *-oides*.] A superfamily of crabs, represented by the *Ocyropsidae* and related families, the most highly organized of the order. Also called *Grapsoides*.

Ocyropsis (ō-sip'ō-dē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀκρῶς*, swift, + *πτερά*, a daughter of Oceanus, < *ὀκρῶς*, swift, + *πτερά*, < *πτερά*, flow.] The typical genus of *Ocyropsidae*. *O. crystallina* is an example; it inhabits tropical American seas. Oken, 1815. Also *Ocyropsis*.

Ocyropsoides (ō-sip'ō-dē-ōidē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ocyropsis* + *-oides*.] A family of lobate comb-jellies or beroid stenophorans, typified by the genus *Ocyropsis*, of an oblong-oval figure with a pair of very large plate processes or wings, one on each side of the body, by the flapping of which the creature swims. The mouth is at one of the poles of the body, without any tentacular appendages; there is an ocyrops with a cluster of ocelli at the other pole, toward which eight rows of vibratile combs converge. The substance of the body is transparent and of a crystalline appearance.

od, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *odd*.

Od (od), *n.* [A euphemistic reduction of *God*.] A reduction of the name of God used in minced oaths; also used interjectionally as a minced oath. Sometimes *Od*. Also *Odd*.

'Od's heartlings! that's a pretty feat.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 4. 50.

Odd! I wish I were well out of their company.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 3.

od (od or od), *n.* [An arbitrary name given by Baron von Reichenbach.] A hypothesis of force supposed by Reichenbach to have been discovered by him in connection with vital and magnetic phenomena. It was supposed to be exhibited by peculiarly sensitive persons (streaming from their finger-tips), and by crystals and other bodies. Various kinds of it were discriminated, as *bod*, *chymod*, *clod*, *halod*, *oleod*, etc. This force has been supposed to explain the phenomena of mesmerism and animal magnetism; but it rests upon no scientific foundation. Also called *odor force*, *odgl*, *odyle*, and *odyle force*.

Odacina (ō-das'i-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Odax* (Odac-) + *-ina*.] A family of labroid fishes, represented by the genus *Odax*.

Odacinae (ō-das'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Odax* (Odac-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes; in Günther's system (as *Odacinae*), the sixth group of *Labridae*. The edge of each jaw is sharp and incisorial, without distinct front teeth; there is a lower pharyngeal bone with a triangular body and paved teeth; the dorsal spines are from 15 to 24, and the ventral fins are well developed. The species are confined to the Australian and New Zealand coasts.

odacine (ō-das'i-nin), *n.* and *n.* [See *Odacina*.] I. *n.* Of or pertaining to the *Odacinae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Odacinae*.

odal (ō-dal), *n.* Same as *odal*.

odal (ō-dal), *n.* [E. Ind., also *adul*.] An East Indian climbing shrub, *Sarcocolla Kleinii*, bearing bright orange-red drupes. — **Odal-ell**, an oil obtained from the seeds of this plant, burned in lamps and used as a remedy for rheumatism.

odalik, **odalique** (ō-dal'ik), *n.* [= *F. odalique* = Sp. *lg. It. odalica* (with unorig. -s), < Turk. *odalik*, < *oda*, a chamber, + *-lik*, a noun-formative.] A female slave in the harems of the East, especially in that of the Sultan of Turkey.

He had sworn up ever so many *odaliques* in sacks and stilted them into the Nile.

Thackeray.

odaller (ō-dal'er), *n.* Same as *odaller*.

Odax (ō-daks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδᾶς*, adv., by biting with the teeth, with unorig. *πᾶ*, < *ἄσπερ*, *daxiv*, bite.] A genus of labroid fishes, representing the subfamily *Odacinae*. C. v. r.

odd (od), *a.* [< ME. *od*, *odde*, *odd*, single, < Iscl. *oddi*, a triangle, a point of land, an odd number, orig. three, with ref. to the triangle (cf. *odda-tale*, an odd number, *odda-madr*, an odd man), < *oddr* (for *ordr*), the point of a weapon, = AS. *ord*, a point, beginning: see *ord*.] 1. Single; sole; singular; especially, single as rendering a pair or series incomplete; lacking a match; being of a pair or series of which the rest is wanting: as, an *odd* glove; two or three *odd* volumes of a series.

Then there are the sellers of *odd* numbers of periodicals and broadsheets.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 229.

An *odd* volume of Revue.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 3.

2. Singular in excellence; unique; sole; hence, peerless; famous.

All that happen he discounted, for these kingly were *odds* noble knights, and more people he the town half than on Arthur's side. Merlin (E. E. F. S.), II. 109.

Achilles bright in heat, and on horse war,

And smiteth upon Hector a full of dyet.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. F. S.), I. 7204.

As he in sovereign dignity is *odds*.

So will he in lone no parting followe haue.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 78.

3. Singular in looks or character; peculiar; eccentric; at variance with what is usual; as, an *odd* way of doing things; an *odd* appearance.

Men singular in art

Have always some *odd* whimsy more than usual.

Pord, Lover's Melancholy, III. 3.

Being such a Clerk in the law, all the World wonders he left such an *odd* Will.

Houell, Letters, I. vi. 17.

So *odd* a Thing is Man,

He most would be what least he should or can.

Congress, Of Pleasing

It's *odd* how hate expand their brains as ripen years invade. As if when life had reached its noon it wanted them for shade!

O. W. Holmes, Nux Poisoning.

4. Leaving, as a number, a remainder of one when divided by two; opposed to *even*.

Good luck lies in *odd* numbers.

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1. 3.

5. Numbered with an odd number; as, the *odd* files of a company (that is, the files numbered 1, 3, 5, and so on). — 6. Left over after pairs have been reckoned; by extension, remaining after any division into equal numbers or parts; thus, the division of sixteen or nineteen among five leaves an *odd* one or four *odds*. — 7. Remaining over after, or differing from, the just or customary number.

The Greeks and Latins used verses in the *odds* syllable of two sorts, which they called *Catalecticæ* and *Acatalecticæ*; that is, *odds* under and *odds* over the last measure of their verse. Putschman, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 107.

8. Additional to a whole mentioned in round numbers, or to any other specified whole; following *and* after a number or quantity, or without *and* when it takes the place of a unit appended to a ten.

A fortnight and *odd* days. Shak., R. and J., I. 3. 16.

Eighty-*odd* years of sorrow have I seen.

Shak., Rich. III., IV. 1. 361.

The King of France and his company killed with their guns, in the plain de Versailles, 300 and *odd* partridges at one bout.

Pepper, Diary, II. 306.

Let me see two-thirds of this is mine by right, five hundred and thirty-*odd* pounds.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, IV. 1.

9. Not included with others; not taken into the common account; sporadic; incidental; casual: as, a few *odd* trifles; to read a book at *odd* times.

There are yet missing of your company

Some few *odd* lads that you remember not.

Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 236.

He had a little *odd* money left, but was enough to bring him to his journey's end.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 164.

10. Out of the way; remote.

How *odds* those persons are from the nature of this prince which never think their selves to be prayed enough. Vell, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 196.

I left [him] cooing of the air with sighs

In an *odd* angle of the lake.

Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 223.

11. At *odds*; at variance; unable to consort or agree. [Rare.]

The general state, I fear,

Can scarce contrive you to be *odds* with him.

Shak., T. and C., IV. 5. 205.

All and *odds*, all and each.

First cause your preachers, all and *odds*,

Trowle not forth the word of God.

Leader, Devotion of King (E. E. F. S.), I. 166.

An *odd* fish. See *fish*. — *Odd* function, *job*, *man*, etc. See the nouns. — *Odd* or *even*. See *even* or *odd*, under *even*. — The *odd* trick, in the game of whist, the seventh

trick won by either side out of the possible thirteen. — *Syn.* 1. Unmatched, unmated. — 2. Strange, queer, etc. (see *eccentric*), grotesque, droll, comical.

odd-come-short (od'kum-shōrt), *n.* 1. Same as *odd-come-shortly*.

Run fetch me de ax, en I'll wait on you one or deer *odd-come-short*.

J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, VII. 100.

2. Any misfit garment that has come into a dealer's possession; any one of *odds* and *ends* in the way of dress. The *odd* Dealer.

odd-come-shortly (od'kum-shōrt'li), *n.* Some day soon to come; an early day; some time; any time. [Slang.]

(Od. Miss, when will you be married?)

Miss. One of these *odd-come-shortly*, Colonel.

Say, Little Conversation, I.

They say she is to be married and off to England one of these *odd-come-shortly*, w' some of the gowks about the Wall down-by.

Scott, St. Ruman's Well, xvii.

odd-ends (od'endz'), *n. pl.* Scraps, fragments, or remnants; oddments; odds and ends. [Rare.]

I am rather glad to hear the Devil is breaking up house in England, and removing some whither else, give him leave to sell all his rags, and *odd-ends* by the out-ry.

N. Ward, Simple Coder, p. 12.

Odd-Fellow (od'fel'ō), *n.* [A fanciful name assumed by the original founders of the society.] A member of a secret benevolent and social society, called in full *The Independent Order of Odd Fellows*. The order arose in the eighteenth century, and various lodges were, about 1814, consolidated into the *Manchester Unity*, which is now the principal body in Great Britain. There are also lodges in the United States (the first permanent lodge was founded in 1810), and in Germany, Switzerland, Australia, South America, etc. The object of the order in the United States is declared to be "to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan, to improve and elevate the character of man." The subordinate lodges are under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of the United States; each lodge has officers called *grand*, *vice grand*, etc., and five degrees of membership. Persons who hold the third degree are eligible to the "encampment," which has officers called *chief patriarch*, *high priest*, *wardens*, etc., and three degrees of membership. There is an affiliated degree of *Rebels* for women.

oddy (od'fē), *n.* [Irreg. < *odd* + *-y*.] 1. The quality of being odd; singularity; strangeness; whimsicality. Almost everything that meets the eye has an ancient *oddy* which takes on the general picturesque. H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 222.

2. A peculiarity; a singularity; an odd way. Certainly the exemplary Mrs. Garth had her droll aspects, but her character sustained her *oddy*, as a very fine wine sustains a flavour of skin.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 207.

3. A singular person or thing; one characterized by oddness. [Colloq.] "He must be an *oddy*, I think," said she. "I cannot make him out." Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 24. The mother who remained in the room when her daughter had company was an *oddy* almost unknown in Equity. Howells, Modern Instance, IV.

— *Syn.* See *eccentric*.

odd-looking (od'luk'ing), *a.* Having a singular look.

oddy (od'fē), *adv.* [< ME. *oddy*; < *odd* + *-y*.] In an odd manner. (at) Singly; only.

Thou art *oddy* thy one out of this fythe, & as Abraham thy brother hit at himself asked.

Adventures of Tom (ed. Morris), II. 222.

(b) Not evenly, unevenly as regards number: as, an *oddy* (odd) number (see below). [Rare.] (c) Strangely; unusually. Irregularly; singularly; unorthodoxly; whimsically.

Odly odd number, a number which contains an odd number an odd number of times; thus, 16 is a number *oddy odd*, because the odd number 8 measures it by the odd number 2.

odd-mark (od'mark), *n.* That part of the arable land of a farm which, in the customary cultivation of the farm, is applied to a particular crop. Halliwell, [Prov. Eng.]

oddment (od'ment), *n.* [< *odd* + *-ment*.] Something remaining over; a thing not reckoned or included; an article belonging to a broken or incomplete set; a remnant; a trifle; an odd thing or job; usually in the plural.

I have still so many book *oddments* of accounts, examinations, directions, and little household affairs to arrange.

Miss F. Arlway, Diary, VI. 54. (Dodd.)

The collier approached the *Overfields* stables to attend to the horses, and to do the various *oddments* and blunders for which he had been temporarily hired.

The Century, XXXI. 200.

oddness (od'nes), *n.* The property of being odd. (a) The state of being not even. (b) Singularity; strangeness; irregularity; unorthodoxy; quousness; whimsicality: as, *oddness* of dress or shape; the *oddness* of an event or accident.

odd-pinnate (od'pin'at), *a.* In bot., pinnate with a terminal odd leaflet, as in the rose; imparipinnate.

odds (odz), *n. pl.*, also often as *sing.* [< *odd*, *a.*] 1. Inequality; difference, especially in favor

of one and against another; excess in favor of one as compared with another.

Is not your way all one in effect with the former, which you founde faulte with save only this *odds*, that I sayd by the halter, and you say by the sword?

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Compare pyrry to Nectar wyne,
Juniper bush to lofty pine;
There shall no less an *odds* be scene
In myne from every other Queene!

Puttenham, Parthenades, xv.

Many are the examples of the great *odds* between number and courage. *Baron, Kingdoms and Estates* (ed. 1881).

Was it noble
To be o'er-laid with *odds* and violence?
Manly or brave in those thus to oppress you?

Pletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

Enjoying thee
Pre-eminent by so much *odds*.

Milton, P. L., iv. 447.

Olives earth spectacle
Of a brave fighter who succumb to *odds*
That turn defeat to victory.

Browning, Ring and Book, xl. 1790.

Often, too, I wonder at the *odds* of fortune.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xx.

Hence — 2. Advantage; superiority.

No (silly) Lady, no, wert thou of the gods,
I would not fight at so un-knightly *odds*.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Trophies.

'Tis not
The ground, weapon, or seconds that can make
Odds in these fatal trials, but the cause.

Reau, and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

Poor shift! yet make the best on't, still the *odds*
Is ours.

J. Beaumont, Psycho, I. 24.

3. In *betting*, the amount or proportion by which the bet of one party to a wager exceeds that of the other: as, to lay or give *odds*.

I will lay *odds* that, ere this year expires,
We bear our civil swords and native fire
As far as France.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 111.

Hence — 4. Probability or degree of probability in favor of that on which *odds* are laid.

The stars, I see, will kiss the valleys first;
The *odds* for high and low 's allike.

Shak., W. T., v. 1. 207.

They [stanza out of Tasso] are set to a pretty solemn tune; and when one begins in any part of the poem, it is *odds* but he will be answered by somebody else that overhears him. *Addison, Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), I. 395.

5. In certain games, equalizing allowance given to a weaker side or player by a stronger, as a piece at chess or points at tennis; an allowance as handicap.

Lady Betty. Nay, my Lord, there's no standing against two of you.

L. Poppington. No, faith, that's *odds* at tennis, my Lord; not but if your ladyship please, I'll endeavour to keep your back hand a little; tho' upon my soul you may safely set me up at the line.

Collier, Careless Husband, iv.

Mr. You that are so good a gamester ought to give me *odds*.

Gos. May. You should rather give me *odds*; but there's no great *odds* in getting a Victory when *odds* is taken.

Railley, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 82.

6. Quarrel; dispute; debate.

I cannot speak
Any beginning to this peevish *odds*.

Shak., Othello, II. 3. 186.

At *odds*, at variance; in controversy or quarrel; unable to agree.

He flashes into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at *odds*.

Shak., Lear, I. 3. 3.

Long *odds*, large odds.

To get you long *odds* from the bookmen when you want to back anything. *Miss Bradton, Rupert* (edwin, I. 281).

Odds and ends, small miscellaneous articles.

odds-bodkins, *odd's life*, etc. See *odds-bodkins*, etc.

oddy-doddy (od'-dod'-i), *n.* [*cf. hoddmandod.*]

A river-snail. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

ode (ôd), *n.* [*cf. F. ode* = *Sp. Pg. It. oda* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. oda*, *cl. L. oda*, *oda* (not in *L.*, Horace's 'odes' being called in the orig. *carmina*), *cl. Gr. ôdy*, contr. of *ôdydy*, a song, ode, poem, strophe, *cl. aciden*, contr. *ôdyer*, sing.] 1. A lyric poem

expressive of exalted or enthusiastic emotion, especially one of complex or irregular metrical form; originally and strictly, such a composition intended to be sung.

See how from far, upon the eastern road,
The star-led warriors haste with odours sweet;
O, run, prevent them with thy humble ode,
And lay it lowly at his blessed feet!

Milton, Nativity, I. 34.

The *Odes* of Pindar which remain to us are Songs of Triumph, Victory, or Success in the Grecian Games. *Congress, On the Pindaric Ode.*

2. The music to which such a poem is set. — 3. In *anc. pros.*, the fourth part of the parabasis of a comedy. See *parabasis*. Also called the *strophe*. — 4. In the *Gr. Ch.*: (a) One of nine canticles from Scripture, sung whole or in

part on different days of the week at lauds (orthros). These are: (1, 2) the Songs of Moses in Exodus and Deuteronomy; (3-7) the Prayers of Hannah, Habbakuk, Isaiah, Jonah (II. 2-9), and the Three Children (Daniel III. 3-34 in the Apocrypha); (8) the Benedicite; and (9) the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis counted as one ode. See *canticle*. (b) One of a series of songs or hymns, normally nine in number, called the canon of *odes* (see *canon*, 13), sung to a musical tone, generally at lauds (orthros). Each ode consists of a variable number of troparia or stanzas. The second ode of a canon is always omitted except in Lent. The commemorations of the day called *synaxaria*, are read after the sixth ode.

ode (ôd), *n.* Same as *out for word*. *B. Jonson.*

ode-factor (ôd'-fak'-tor), *n.* A maker of *odes*, or a trafficker in them: so called in contempt. *Imp. Dict.*

odelet (ôd'-let), *n.* [= *F. odelette*; as *odelet* + *-let*.] A little ode; a short ode.

Philo to the Lady Calia sendeth this *Odelet* of her prayer in forms of a Pillar, which ye must read downward.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 80.

Odelsting (ôd'-delz-ting), *n.* [*Norw.*, *cl. odelsting*, *gen. of odel*, allodial land (see *odal*, *adal*, *allodium*), + *thing*, a meeting of lawmakers: see *Folkething*.] The larger house of the Storting or parliament of Norway. It consists of those members of the Storting who have not been elected to the Lagthing or upper house by the Storting itself, or about three fourths of the whole number. All new measures must originate in the Odelsting. See *Lagthing* and *Storting*.

odem (ôd'-man), *n.*; pl. *odem* (-men). [*cl. odel* + *man*.] A composer of *odes*. [*Rare.*]

Edward and Harry were much braver men
Than this new-christened hero of the pen.
Yes, laurelled *Odeman*, braver far by half.

Wolcott (P. Pindar), Progress of Curiosity.

odeon (ô-dô'-on), *n.* See *odrum*.

oder, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *other*.

odeum (ô-dô'-um), *n.* [*Also odeon*; *L. odeum*, *cl. Gr. ôdeion*, a music-hall, *cl. ôdy*, a song, ode: see *odelet*.] 1. In *anc. Gr. arch.*, one of a class of buildings akin to theaters, designed primarily for the public performance of musical contests of various kinds. The earliest odeum of which anything is known (no trace having as yet been found of the still older one near the Pythium and the fountain Callirrhoe) is that of Pericles on the southeastern slope of the Acropolis of Athens described as of circular plan, with numerous seats, and a lofty, conical, tent-like roof supported by many columns. Later examples, as the great Odeum of Herodes Atticus at Athens, and the Odeum at Patras, resembled very closely in plan and in details the fully developed Roman theater. See *ent under odeon*.

Seeing at one corner some seats made in the theatrical manner like steps, which seemed to be part of a small circle, I imagined it might be an odeum, or some other place for a small auditory.

Pucke, Description of the East, II. II. 48.

Hence — 2. At the present day, a name sometimes given to a theater, or to a hall or other structure devoted to musical or dramatic representations.

od-force (ôd'-fôr), *n.* Odie force. See *od*.

That *od force* of German Reichenbach
Which still from female finger-tips burns blue.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

The *od-force* or the "spiritual power" to which the lovers of the marvellous are so fond of attributing the mysterious movements of turning and tilting tables.

W. B. Carpenter, in Youmans's Correlation and Conservation of Forces, p. 402.

odial (ôd'-i-al), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A dried root of the young Palmyra palm, eaten boiled or reduced to a farina.

odible (ôd'-i-bl), *a.* [= *It. odibile*, *cl. L. odibilis*, that deserves to be hated, *cl. odi*, hate: see *odium*.] Hatred; that may excite hatred.

What thynge mought be more *odible* than that moate deuolyshale in pacience? *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, III. 12.*

odie (ôd'-ik), *a.* [*cl. L. odicus*, *cl. Gr. ôdyas*, of or pertaining to song, *cl. ôdy*, a song, ode: see *odelet*.] Of or pertaining to song or an ode. See *odelet*.

odie (ôd'-ik or ôd'-ik), *a.* [*cl. odi* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the hypothetical force or influence called *od*. See *od*.

The establishment of the existence of the *odie force* is that which was wanting to reply to most of the questions respecting life.

Ashburner, Prof. to Reichenbach's Dynamics (1881), p. 11.

odically (ôd'-i or ôd'-i-kal-i), *adv.* In an odie manner; by means of *od*.

Odin (ôd'-in), *n.* [*cl. Dan. Odin* = *Sw. Norw. Odinn* = *cl. Odinn* = *OHG. Wotan*, *Wotan* = *AS. Woden*: see *Woden, Wednesday*.] In *Norse myth.*, the chief god of the Asas, corresponding to the Anglo-Saxon Woden. He is the source of wisdom, and the patron of culture and of heroes. He is attended by two ravens and two wolves, is surmamed the Allfather, and sits on the throne Hlidskjalf. He is devoured by the Fenris-wolf in Ragnarok.

Odina (ô-dî-nâ), *n.* [*NL. (Roxburgh, 1824)*, said to be of E. Ind. origin.] A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Anacardiaceae* and the tribe *Spondiaceae*, known by the ovate being suspended from near the apex of the cell, the pinnate leaves, and the drupe crowned with three or four thick styles. There are about 15 species, of Africa and India. Their few branches are bare to the tips, where they produce a few pinnate leaves and spreading or drooping racemes of small flowers. See *goussia*.

Odinic (ô-din'-ik), *a.* [*cl. Odin* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to Odin.

Odinism (ô-din'-izm), *n.* [*cl. Odin* + *-ism*.] The worship of Odin and other deities of Northern mythology; the mythology and religious belief of the ancient Scandinavian and Germanic races before the introduction of Christianity.

We find the metropolis of mediæval Satan worship to have been the last stronghold of *Odinism*.

Keary, Prim. Belief, z.

odious (ôd'-i-us), *a.* [*ME. odious*, *cl. OF. odiosus*, *cl. F. odieux* = *Sp. Pg. It. odioso*, *cl. L. odiosus*, hateful, odious, *cl. odium*, hatred: see *odium*.] 1. Hatelul or deserving of hatred; offensive; disgusting; causing or exciting hatred, dislike, disgust, or repugnance; repulsive; disagreeable; unpleasant: as, an *odious* person; an *odious* sight or smell.

If new terms were not *odious*, we might very properly call him (the circumflex) the (windabout); for so is the Greek word.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 68.

You told a lie; an *odious*, damned lie.

Shak., Othello, v. 2. 180.

Comparisons are *odious*. *Congreve, Old Bachelor, II. 2.*

I hate those *odious* muffs! *Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.*

When my senses were a little collected, I asked for some arrack, the *odious*, poisonous stuff to be had at Kuchan; but it was the only stimulant available.

O'Donovan, Merv, xl.

2. Hated; regarded with aversion or repugnance; obnoxious.

They (the innkeepers) are so *odious* . . . that the better sort of people will not speak to them, and may not enter the Temple, Burs, or Bath.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 617.

Our Lord of Canterbury is grown here so *odious* that they call him commonly in the Pulpit the Priest of Baal, and the Son of Belial.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 36.

Had Civilis been successful, he would have been deified; but his misfortunes at last made him *odious*, in spite of his heroism.

Mulley, Dutch Republic, I. 15.

odiously (ôd'-i-us-li), *adv.* In an odious manner; hatefully; in a manner to deserve or excite hatred or dislike; so as to cause hate; as, to behave *odiously*.

It is sufficient for their purpose that the word sounds *odiously*, and is believed easily.

South, Sermons, VI. III.

Arbitrary power . . . no sober man can fear, either from the king's disposition or his practice; or even, where you would *odiously* lay it, from his ministers.

Dryden, Ep. to the Whigs.

odiousness (ôd'-i-us-nês), *n.* The state or quality of being odious; hatefulness; the quality that deserves or may excite hatred, disgust, or repugnance; the state of being hated or loathed: as, the *odiousness* of sin.

This Roman garrison . . . rather weighing the greatness of the booty than the *odiousness* of the villainy by which it was gotten, resolved finally to make the like purchase by taking the like wicked course.

Raleigh, Hist. World, V. I. 8.

The long affection which the People have borne to it [the Reformation], what for it self, what for the *odiousness* of Priests, is evident.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

odium (ôd'-iz-m or ôd'-izm), *n.* [*cl. odi* + *-ism*.]

The doctrine of or belief in *odiam*.

odist (ôd'-ist), *n.* [*cl. odi* + *-ist*.] The writer of an ode or of *odes*.

The graduating Seniors . . . solemnly elect a chaplain, an orator, a poet, an *odist*, three marshals, and an Ivy orator.

T. Hughes, Recollections of Amer. Colleges, Harvard.

odium (ôd'-i-um), *n.* [= *OF. odie* = *Sp. Pg. It. odio*, *cl. L. odium*, hatred, ill-will, offense, offensive conduct, etc., *cl. odi*, hate. Hence *odious*, etc., and ult. *annoy*, *noy*, *q. v.*] 1. Hatred; dislike.

I chiefly made it my own care to initiate her very infancy in the Rudiments of Virtue, and to impress upon her tender Years a young *Odium* and Aversion to the very Sight of Men.

Congreve, Way of the World, v. 8.

2. Censure or blame; reproach; enmity incurred.

Were not men very inquisitive into all the particulars? and those of the Church of Rome, especially the Jesuits, concerned in point of honour to wipe off the stain from themselves, and to cast the *odium* of it [conspiracy] on a great Minister of State?

Shillingford, Sermons, II. II.

Odium theologicum, theological hatred; the proverbial hatred of contending divines toward one another or toward one another's doctrines. — *Sym. I.* *Odium* is stronger than *dislike*, weaker than *hate*, more active than *disfavor*, *disgrace*, or *dislike*, more silent than *apprehension*, more general than *enmity*.

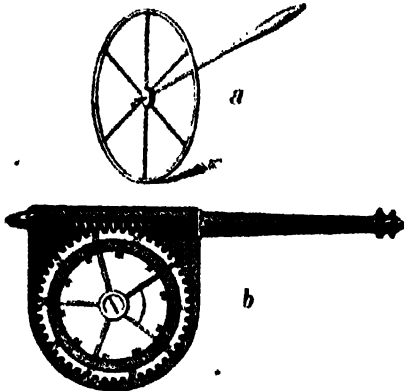
edine (ē'dīn or ed'īn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **edined**, *pp. edining*. [*ed* + *-ine*.] To charge or impregnate with *ed*: as, "edined water," *Laburner*.

edding, *n.* [Prob. a var. of *edding*, verbal *n.* of *edding*, gain, etc.] Some kind of trickery or swindling. The word is found only in the following passage:

Shift, a thread-bare shark; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings. His profession is skelding and edding; his bank Paul's, and his warehouse Pictchatch.

R. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour (characters).

odometer (ō-dom'ē-tēr), *n.* [Prop. *odometer*, *Gr. ὄδος, a way, + μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument extensively used for measuring the distance passed over by any wheeled vehicle, and also in topographical surveying in regions traversed by roads. For ordinary purposes of distance-measuring the odometer is attached to the wheel of the



a, Madron's odometer; *b*, working parts, enlarged. (The recording wheel is operated on the worm-gear principle.)

vehicle, the length of the circumference of which has been measured, and the distance is computed from the reading of the index. In surveying with the odometer the wheel is ten feet in circumference, and is made with great care. It is drawn by hand. This kind of odometer has been extensively used in the United States in the preparation of the various State maps chiefly in use. In most of the so-called "county maps" in the northeastern States nearly all the work has been done by compass and odometer surveys.

odometrical (ō-dō-mē'trī-kəl), *a.* [As *odometer* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to an odometer, or to the measurements made by it.

odometry (ō-dom'ē-trī), *n.* [As *odometer* + *-y*.] The measurement by some mechanical contrivance of distances traveled. See *odometer*.

Odonata (ō-dō-nā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792), for **odontata*, *Gr. ὀδών (ōdōn)*, = *E. tooth*, + *-ata*.] A group of pseudon-apterous insects, the dragon-flies, corresponding to the family *Libellulidae* in a broad sense, and by some authors considered an order. See cut under *dragon-fly*.

odontalgia (ō-don-tal'jī-ā), *n.* [NL., *Gr. ὀδονταλγία, ὀδών (ōdōn)*, = *E. tooth*, + *ἄλγος, pain*.] Pain in the teeth; toothache.

odontalgic (ō-don-tal'jīk), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ὀδονταλγία + -ic*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to, or suffering from, toothache.

II. n. A remedy for the toothache.

odontalgia (ō-don-tal'jī), *n.* Same as *odontalgia*.

Odontaspidae (ō-don-tas'pī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Odontaspididae*.

Odontaspididae (ō-don-tas'pī-dī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. ὀδοντασπίδης (odontaspīdēs) + -idae*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Odontaspis*. The body is fusiform; the five branchial apertures are mostly in front of the pectorals; there are two well-developed dorsal fins, and an anal resembling the second dorsal; the upper lobe of the tail is elongate; and the teeth are long and nail-shaped. The family has a few species, one of which (*Odontaspis tiberalis*) is common along the Atlantic coast of America, and is known as *sand shark*.

Odontaspis (ō-don-tas'pīs), *n.* [NL., *Gr. ὀδών (ōdōn)*, = *E. tooth*, + *ασπίς, a shield*.] A genus of fossil selachians, typical of the family *Odontaspididae*.

odontostegia (ō-don-tī'ā-sī), *n.* [NL., *Gr. ὀδοντοστεγία, ὀδοντο-, ὀδών (ōdōn)*, = *E. tooth*, + *στεγία, covering*.] The cutting of the teeth.

odontic (ō-don'tīk), *a.* [*Gr. ὀδών (ōdōn)*, = *E. tooth*, + *-ic*.] Dental; pertaining to the teeth.

odontoblast (ō-don'tō-blāst), *n.* [*Gr. ὀδών (ōdōn)*, = *E. tooth*, + *βλαστόν, germ*.] A cell by which dentine is developed; a cell which produces dentinal tissue, the special substance which largely composes teeth. They occur in the layers of well-defined cells on the surface of the dentinal wall of a tooth, constituting the so-called *odontoblastic layer*, and become converted into dentine by the process of calcification. An odontoblast differs from an osteoblast only in the result of its formative activity.

odontoblastic (ō-don'tō-blāst'īk), *a.* [*Gr. ὀδοντοβλαστικός (odontoblastikós)*, = *E. tooth*, + *βλαστόν, germ*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an odontoblast or odontoblastic.

odontocete (ō-don'tō-sēt), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ὀδοντοκίτης (odontokētēs)*, = *E. tooth*, + *κίτης, a whale*.] *I. a.* Toothed, as a cetacean; having teeth instead of baleen; opposed to *mysticete*.

II. n. An odontocete cetacean.

Odontoceti (ō-don'tō-sē'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. ὀδοντοκίτες (odontokētes)*, = *E. tooth*, + *κίτης, a whale*.] The toothed whales or odontocete cetaceans, a sub-order of *Cete*.

odontogenic (ō-don'tō-jen'īk), *a.* [*Gr. ὀδοντογενής (odontogēnēs)*, = *E. tooth*, + *γενής, producing*.] Pertaining to the origin and development of teeth.

odontogeny (ō-don'tō-jen'ī), *n.* [*Gr. ὀδοντογένεσις (odontogēnesis)*, = *E. tooth*, + *γενεσις, producing*.] The origin and development of teeth; the embryology of dentition.

Odontoglossa (ō-don'tō-glos'sā), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. ὀδοντογλώσσα (odontoglossa)*, = *E. tooth*, + *γλῶσσα, tongue*.] A group of proboscideiferous gastropods, with the teeth in three longitudinal rows, the central as well as the lateral being fixed and transverse. It includes the *Fusciolaridae* and *Turbinellidae*. See cut under *Fusciolaria*.

Odontoglossum (ō-don'tō-glos'sū), *n. pl.* [NL., so called from the serrations of the tongue corresponding to those of the beak; *Gr. ὀδών (ōdōn)*, = *E. tooth*, + *γλῶσσα, tongue*.] The fla-



Head of *Phanopterus antiquorum*, one of the *Odontoglossa*.

mingos, *Phanopteriidae*, considered as a group of greater value than a family; equivalent to the later term *Amphimorphia* of Huxley. Originally *Odontoglossa*. *Nitzsch*, 1829. See also cut under *flamingo*.

odontoglossal (ō-don'tō-glos'sāl), *a.* [*Gr. ὀδοντογlossαλ (odontoglossalēs)*, = *E. tooth*, + *γλῶσσα, tongue*.] Having serrations like teeth on the tongue; specifically, pertaining to the *Odontoglossa*, or having their character.

odontoglossate (ō-don'tō-glos'sāt), *a.* [*Gr. ὀδοντογlossατος (odontoglossatos)*, = *E. tooth*, + *γλῶσσα, tongue*.] Same as *odontoglossal*.

Odontoglossum (ō-don'tō-glos'sūm), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1815), *Gr. ὀδών (ōdōn)*, = *E. tooth*, + *γλῶσσα, tongue*.] An ornamental genus of orchids of the tribe *Vanidae* and the subtribe *Oncidiina*, known by the free and spreading sepals, the lip not spurred and free from the long unappendaged column. There are over 100 species, natives of the Andes from Bolivia to Mexico. They are epiphytes, producing a pseudobulb, a few stiff fleshy leaves, and showy flowers, often white, reddish, or yellow, in an simple panicle. It is an extremely handsome genus now common in collections. *O. Madrone* has been distinguished as *ad vinctum* and *ad vinctum*.

odontognathous (ō-don'tō-gnā'thus), *a.* [*Gr. ὀδοντογnαθός (odontognathos)*, = *E. tooth*, + *γnῶθις, jaw*.] Having the jaws surmounted by well-marked transverse ridges; applied to the restricted *Helicidae*.

odontograph (ō-don'tō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. ὀδών (ōdōn)*, = *E. tooth*, + *γράφω, write*.] 1. An



Odontoglossum cordatum

instrument invented by Willis for laying out the forms of the teeth of geared wheels or rack-gears.—2. A templet or guide used in cutting gears in any form of gear-cutter.

odontography (ō-don'tō-g'grā-fī), *n.* [*Gr. ὀδοντογραφία (odontographia)*, = *E. tooth*, + *γραφία, writing*.] Description of teeth; descriptive odontology.

odontoid (ō-don'tō'id), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ὀδοντοειδής (odontoeidēs)*, like *tooth*, *Gr. ὀδών (ōdōn)*, = *E. tooth*, + *ειδής, form*.] *I. a.* 1. Tooth-like; resembling a tooth. Specifically applied (a) to the bony papilla of the tongue of some animals, as the cat tribe; and (b) in human anatomy, to the check-ligaments of the axis, which pass from the odontoid process to the occipital bone and limit the rotation of the head; also to the suspensory ligament of the odontoid process.—*Odontoid process*, the characteristic tooth or peg of the axis or vertebra dentata. It represents, morphologically, the body or centrum of the atlas, detached from its own vertebra and ankylosed with the next one. See cut under *axis*, 2.—*Odontoid vertebra*. Same as *axis*, 2 (a).

II. n. The odontoid process of the axis or second cervical vertebra.

Odontolea (ō-don'tō-lē'a), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *odontoleus*; see *odontoleus*.] Birds with teeth implanted in grooves; a subgenus of *Ardea* represented by the genus *Hesperornis* and related forms from the Cretaceous of North America. These birds had saddle-shaped or heterocercous vertebrae, and short pygostylized tail, like recent birds, but keelless sternum and rudimentary wings.

odontolite (ō-don'tō-līt), *a.* [As *odontolite* + *-ite*.] Same as *odontolite*.

odontolite (ō-don'tō-līt), *n.* [*Gr. ὀδοντολίθος (odontolithos)*, = *E. tooth*, + *λίθος, stone*.] A fossil tooth; specifically, a fossil tooth or bone of a bright-blue color, occurring in the Tertiary. Compare *bone-turquoise*.

odontological (ō-don'tō-lōj'ī-kəl), *a.* [*Gr. ὀδοντολογία (odontologia)*, = *E. tooth*, + *λογία, study*.] Of or pertaining to odontology.

odontologist (ō-don'tō-lōj'ī-jist), *n.* [*Gr. ὀδοντολόγος (odontologos)*, = *E. tooth*, + *λόγος, speak*.] A specialist in odontology; one who is versed in the systematic study of the teeth.

odontology (ō-don'tō-lōj'ī-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ὀδοντολογία (odontologia)*, = *E. tooth*, + *λογία, study*.] The science of dentition; that branch of anatomical science which relates to the teeth. It includes odontography and odontogeny.

odontoloxia (ō-don'tō-lōk'sī-ā), *n.* [NL., *Gr. ὀδοντολογία (odontologia)*, = *E. tooth*, + *λογία, study*.] Irregularity or obliquity of the teeth.

odontoma (ō-don'tō-mā), *n.* [*Gr. ὀδοντομά (odontoma)*, = *E. tooth*, + *μα, tumor*.] A small tumor composed of dentin, formed in connection with a tooth. The name is also applied more loosely to other hard tumors or growths of teeth, as to dental osteomas or exostoses springing from the cement.

odontome (ō-don'tō-mē), *n.* [*Gr. ὀδοντομή (odontome)*, = *E. tooth*, + *μή, measure*.] A small tumor composed of dentin, formed in connection with a tooth. The name is also applied more loosely to other hard tumors or growths of teeth, as to dental osteomas or exostoses springing from the cement.

odontomys (ō-don'tō-mūs), *a.* [*Gr. ὀδοντομύς (odontomys)*, = *E. tooth*, + *μύς, mouse*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an odontomys; affected with an odontoma.

Odontomyia (ō-don'tō-mī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), *Gr. ὀδοντομύς (odontomys)*, = *E. tooth*, + *μύς, a fly*.] A genus of flies of the family *Stratiomyidae*, of wide-spread distribution, having many European and North and South American species. The larvae live in damp earth and rotting leaves. The flies are of medium and rather small size, not hairy, usually blackish with yellow or green markings. The abdomen is five-jointed, the diacoidal cell sends three veins to the wing-border; the scutellum has two thorns; the antennae are moderately long, with the first two joints of equal length, or the first twice as long as the second; the third joint is lengthened, four-jointed, with a two-jointed bristle; and the eyes are naked or hairy, in the male jointing, and with the lower facets much smaller than the upper ones.

Odontophora (ō-don'tō-fō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. of *odontophorus*; see *odontophorus*.] A prime division of *Mollusca*, including all those mollusks which have an odontophore or tooth-bearing lingual ribbon; opposed to *Acephala*, in which this organ is wanting. It includes the classes *Cephalopoda*, *Gastropoda*, and *Prosobranchia*, as well as the tooth-shells and chitons. *Echinoglossa* is a synonym. See *Mollusca*, and cuts under *Gastropoda*, *Prosobranchia*, and *tooth-shell*.

odontophoral (ō-don'tō-fō-rāl), *a.* [*Gr. ὀδοντοφόρος (odontophoros)*, = *E. tooth*, + *φέρω, carry*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the odontophore of a mollusk; as, the *odontophoral* apparatus.—2. Pertaining to the *Odontophora*, or having their characters; odontophoran.

odontophoran (ô-don-tof'ô-ran), *a.* and *n.* [*Odontophora* + *-an*.] *I. a.* (Of or pertaining to the *Odontophora*.)

II. n. A member of the *Odontophora*, as a gastropod, pteropod, or cephalopod.

odontophore (ô-don'tô-fôr), *n.* [*Odontophora* + *-ore*.] *Odontophora*: see *odontophorous*. The whole radular apparatus, buccal mass, lingual ribbon, or "tongue" of certain mollusks. It consists of the odontophoral cartilages as a framework or skeleton, and of a subradular membrane continuous with the lining of the oral cavity and secreting the chitinous cuticular radula or rasping surface beset with teeth, and moved by extrinsic and intrinsic muscles. (See *radula*.) It is the most general or comprehensive name of the parts otherwise known as the *rasp*, *radula*, *tongue*, *lingual ribbon*, and *buccal mass*; but *radula* is especially the chitinous band of teeth or rasp borne upon the odontophore.

Odontophorine (ô-don-tof'ô-rî-nî), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Odontophora* + *-ine*.] A subfamily of *Tetraoidea*; the American partridges or quails. It includes all the gallinaceous birds of America, which are of small size, with naked tarsal and nasal fossae, and fully



One of the *Odontophorinae* or Amer. Partridges (*Dendrocygna macroura*).

feathered head, and which have or are accented with a tooth near the tip of the upper mandible. The genera *Oryzopsis* (or *Callinans*), *Lophortyx*, *Oreortyx*, *Requartzortyx*, *Dendrocygna*, *Callipepla*, *Cyrtonyx*, and others belong here. The group is commonly called *Oryzippinae*. See also *cuta* under *Callipepla*, *Cyrtonyx*, *holnet-quail*, *Oreortyx*, and *quail*.

odontophorine (ô-don-tof'ô-rî-nî), *a.* (Of or pertaining to the *Odontophorinae*.)

odontophorous (ô-don-tof'ô-rus), *a.* [*NL.*, < *Odontophora*, < *Gr.* *odon* (*odon*), = *E.* *tooth*, + *-phoros*, < *phero* = *E.* *bear*.] Bearing or having teeth in general; specifically, having an odontophore, as a mollusk; odontophoran.

Odontophorus (ô-don-tof'ô-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Odontophora*.] In ornith., the typical genus of *Odontophorinae*.

Odontopteris (ô-don-tof'ô-rî-s), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *odon* (*odon*), = *E.* *tooth*, + *pteron*, fern.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Brongniart (1822), so closely allied to *Neuropteris* that many species have been differently referred to one or the other of these genera by various authors. Both *Odontopteris* and *Neuropteris* were ferns having fronds which were sometimes of very great size. Grand Eury speaks of having seen them from 15 to 20 feet in length. Species referred to *Odontopteris* are found in abundance in the coal measures of various parts of Europe, and in the same geological position in many localities in the United States.

Odontorhynchi (ô-don-tô-ring'kî), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl.* of *odontorhynchus*; see *odontorhynchous*.] In Merriam's system of classification, a group of birds, equivalent to the *Lamellirostre* or *Anseres* of other authors; the swans, ducks, and geese, together with the flamingos.

odontorhynchous (ô-don-tô-ring'kus), *a.* [*NL.*, < *Odontorhynchus*, < *Gr.* *odon* (*odon*), = *E.* *tooth*, + *rhynchos*, a snout, muzzle.] Having tooth-like serrations in the bill, as a duck; serrirostrate.

Odontornis (ô-don-tôr'mô), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Odontornis*.] *O. C. Marsh.*

Odontornithes (ô-don-tôr-nî-thêz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *odon* (*odon*), = *E.* *tooth*, + *ornith* (*ornith*), a bird.] Birds with teeth; a group of *Archaeopteryx* having true teeth implanted in separate sockets or in a continuous groove. All the recognized *Odontornithes* are of Mesozoic age, but such birds doubtless continued into the Cenozoic period. The *Archaeopteryx* was Jurassic; the other leading genera, *Ichthyornis* and *Hesperornis*, were Cretaceous. The latter two forms types of two subclasses of birds, *Odontornithes* and *Odontopteryx*, the first named typifying a third subclass called *Saurornithes*. See *cuta* under *Archaeopteryx* and *Ichthyornis*.

odontornithic (ô-don-tôr-nî-thîk), *a.* [*NL.*, < *Odontornithes* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Odontornithes*; being a toothed bird.

odontostomatous (ô-don-tô-stom'a-tus), *a.* [*Gr.* *odon* (*odon*), = *E.* *tooth*, + *stoma* (*stoma*), mouth.] Having jaws which bite like teeth; mandibulate, as an insect; opposed to *siphonostomatous*.

odontostomous (ô-don-tô-stô-mus), *a.* Same as *odontostomatous*.

odontotherapia (ô-don'tô-ther-a-pî'î), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *odon* (*odon*), = *E.* *tooth*, + *therapeia*, medical treatment.] The treatment or care of the teeth; dental therapeutics.

Odontotormæ (ô-don-tôr'mô), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *odon* (*odon*), = *E.* *tooth*, + *tormos*, socket.] Birds with teeth implanted in separate sockets; a subclass of *aves* represented by *Ichthyornis* and related genera from the Cretaceous of North America. They remarkably combine the carinate sternum, developed wings, and pygostyle of modern birds with socketed teeth and fish like vertebrae having biconcave or amphicentral bodies. Originally *Odontotormæ*. See *cuta* under *Ichthyornis*.

odontotormic (ô-don-tôr'mîk), *a.* [*NL.*, < *Odontotormæ* + *-ic*.] Having socketed teeth, as a bird; pertaining to the *Odontotormæ*, or having their characters.

odontotrypy (ô-don'trî-pî), *n.* [*Gr.* *odon* (*odon*), = *E.* *tooth*, + *trypon*, perforate.] The operation of perforating a tooth so as to draw off purulent matter confined in the cavity of the pulp.

odor, odour (ô'dor), *n.* [*ME.* *odor*, *odour*, < *OF.* *odor*, *odour*, *odour*, *F.* *odour* = *It.* *odore*, < *L.* *odor*, *OH.* *odum*, *L.* also *odor* (> *Sp.* *olor* = *OF.* *olor*, *odour*, etc.), smell, scent, odor, < *olere*, smell (see *olud*); akin to *Gr.* *idm*, *idm*, smell, < *idm*, perf. *idm*, smell.] 1. Scent; fragrance; smell, whether pleasant or offensive: when used without a qualifying adjunct, the word usually denotes an agreeable smell.

At the foot of that Mount is a fair Vello and a grot, that hath the odor and savour of all spices, and at every hour of the day he changeth his odor and his savour diversely. *Manderley, Travels*, p. 169.

O, it came o'er my ear like the sweet sound That breathes upon a bank of violets, Stealing and giving odour. *Shak., T. N.*, i. 1. 7.

The maid was at the door with the lamp, and there came in with her . . . an odour of perfume that all-pervading, unescapable odour which is now so familiar everywhere. *Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman*, vi.

2. Figuratively, repute; reputation; esteem: as, to be in bad odor with one's acquaintances.

I had thought the odour, sir, of your good name Had been more precious to you. *H. Jonson, Volpone*, iv. 1.

The perfume is such ill odour here Because of the reports. *Shakespeare, King and Queen*, II. 68.

Odor of sanctity, reputation for holiness.

He long lived the pride Of that country side, And at last in the odour of sanctity died: When, as words were too faint His merits to paint, The Conclave determined to make him a Saint. *Burton, Ingolish Legends*, I. 213.

= *Syn.* Scent, Perfume, etc. See *smell*, *n.*

odorable (ô'dor-a-bî), *a.* [*OF.* *odorabile* = *Sp.* *odorabile*, < *L.* *odorabilis*, perceptible by smell, < *L.* *odorare*, smell: see *odorate*.] Capable of being smelled; perceptible to the sense of smell. *Pattenham, Arts of Eng. Poesie*, ii. 1.

odorament (ô'dor-a-ment), *n.* [= *OF.* *odoramentum*, < *L.* *odoramentum*, a perfume, spice, < *odorare*, perfume: see *odorate*.] A perfume; a strong scent.

Odoraments to smell to, of rose-water, violet flowers, balm, rose-cakes, vinegar, &c. do much to recreate the brain and spirits. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 412.

odorant (ô'dor-ant), *a.* [= *F.* *odorant* = *It.* *odorante*, < *L.* *odorant* (-s), ppr. of *odorare*, perfume: see *odorate*.] Odorous; fragrant; sweet-scented.

The third day next my son went downe To orthe, whiche was disposed plentifully Of angels bright and heavenly sounds, With odorant odours full copiously. *MS. Bodl. 423, l. 24. (Halliwell.)*

odorate (ô'dor-ât), *a.* [*L.* *odoratus*, pp. of *odorare* (> *It.* *odorare* = *F.* *odorare*), give a smell or fragrance to, perfume, deponent *odorari*, smell at, examine by smelling. < *odor*, smell: see *odor*, *n.*] Scented; having a strong scent; fetid or fragrant.

Eke odorate To make him, keep him long in loves drie Of roses, from that wol odorific. *Paladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

Some oriental kind of ligustrum . . . producing a sweet and odorate bush of flowers. *Mr. T. Browne, Misc. Tracts*, I.

odorating (ô'dor-a-ting), *a.* Diffusing odor or scent; fragrant.

odorator (ô'dor-a-tor), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L.* *odorator*, smell: see *odorate*.] An atomizer used for diffusing odoriferous liquid extracts or perfumes.

odored, odoured (ô'dorîd), *a.* [*OF.* *odor*, *odour*, + *-ed*.] Perfumed.

And when courtesies over her display And odored cheeks, and Arms overcote. *Spenser, Epithalamion*, l. 301.

odoriferant (ô-dorîf'ô-rant), *a.* [*As odoriferous* + *-ant*.] *Odoriferous*.

odoriferous (ô-dorîf'ô-rus), *a.* [= *OF.* *odoriferus*, = *Sp.* *odorifero* = *Fr.* *it.* *odorifero*, < *L.* *odorifer*, bringing or spreading odors, < *odor*, odor, + *ferre* = *E.* *bear*.] 1. Giving odor or scent, usually a sweet scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant; perfumed: as, *odoriferous* spices; *odoriferous* flowers.

O amiable lovely death! Thou odoriferous stench! Sound rottenness! *Shak., K. John*, III. 4. 28.

Some flowers . . . which are highly odoriferous depend solely on this quality for their fertilization. *Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilization*, p. 274.

2. Bearing scent or perfume: as, *odoriferous* gales. — *Odoriferous glands*. See *gland*. **odoriferously** (ô-dorîf'ô-rus-li), *adv.* With fragrance; fragrantly.

odoriferousness (ô-dorîf'ô-rus-nes), *n.* The property of being odoriferous; fragrance; sweetness of scent.

odorless, odourless (ô'dor-less), *a.* [*OF.* *odor* + *-less*.] Devoid of odor or fragrance.

The gas . . . is tasteless, but not odorless. *Pos, Hans Pissal*, l. 2.

odoroscope, *n.* See *odorscope*.

odorous (ô'dor-us), *a.* [= *OF.* *odoreus* = *It.* *odoroso*, < *L.* as if **odorus*, for *odorus*, emitting a scent or odor, < *odor*, odor: see *odor*.] Having or emitting an odor; sweet of scent; fragrant: as, *odorous* substances.

Such fragrant flowers doe give most odorous smell. *Spenser, Sonnets*, lxxv.

Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and balm. *Milton, P. L.*, iv. 248.

With their melancholy sound The odorous spruce woods met around Those wayfarers. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, l. 111.

= *Syn.* Balm, aromatic, perfumed, sweet-scented, odoriferous.

odorously (ô'dor-us-li), *adv.* In an odorous manner; fragrantly.

odorousness (ô'dor-us-nes), *n.* The property of being odorous, or of exciting the sensation of smell.

odorscope, odoroscope (ô'dor-skôp, -ô-skôp), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *L.* *odor*, odor, + *Gr.* *skopos*, view.] An apparatus for testing effluvia or odors, devised by Edison. It consists of a carbon button placed between two electrodes of a circuit containing a battery and galvanoscope. The part of the circuit containing the button is placed in a closed vessel, and subjected to the effluvia of the substance the odor of which is to be tested. The action of the substance on the carbon produces a change of electrical resistance, and hence a change in the indications of the galvanoscope.

odour, odoured, etc. See *odor*, etc.

ods-bobst (ôdz'bobst'), *interj.* A corruption of *God's body*, expressive of surprise, bewilderment, and the like: a minced oath.

Hark you, hark you! 'Ods-bobst, you are angry, lady. *Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase*, l. 2.

ods-bodikinst, ods-bodkinst (ôdz'bod'i-kînz, -bod'kînz), *interj.* A corruption of *God's body-kin*, for *God's body*: a minced oath.

"Ods-bodikinst!" exclaimed Titus, "a noble reward!" *W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, l. 9. (*Letterm.*)

"Ods-bodikinst! You won't spoil our sport!" cried her husband. "Your crotchets are always coming in like a fox into a hen-roost!" *S. Judd, Margaret*, l. 6.

ods-boddy, odsbudd (ôdz'bod'i, -bud'), *interj.* Corruptions of *God's body*: a minced oath.

Odsbudd! I would wish my son were an Egyptian mummy for thy sake. *Congreve, Love for Love*, II. 5.

ods-fish (ôdz'fish'), *interj.* A corruption of **God's flesh*: a minced oath expressive of wonder or surprise.

"Ods-fish!" said the king, "the light begins to break in on me." *Scott.*

ods-heart (ôdz'hârt'), *interj.* A corruption of *God's heart*: a minced oath.

Odsheart! If he should come just now, when I am angry, I'd tell him. *Congreve, Old Bachelor*, III. 7.

ods-life (ôdz'lif'), *interj.* A corruption of *God's life*: a minced oath.

Ods's life, do you take me for Shylock in the play, that you would raise money of me on your own flesh and blood? *Shakespeare, School for Scandal*, III. 2.

odsoot (ôd'sô'), *interj.* A further corruption of *odsoots*: a minced oath.

Ods . . . think, think, sir! *B. Jonson, Volpone*, II. 1.

Ods! I must take care of my reputation. *Shakespeare, The Camp*, l. 2.

ods-pitkin (ôdz'pit'i-kînz), *interj.* A corruption of *God's pitkin*, for *God's pity*: a minced oath.

odile (ô-dîl or ô-dîl), *n.* [*od* + *-il*.] Same as *odil*.

odile (ô-dîl), *n.* [*od* + *-il*.] Of or pertaining to the supposed peculiar force called *od*. See *od*.

odilation, *n.* See *odilation*.

odism (ô-dî-lî-zm or ô-dî-lî-zm), *n.* [*od* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of *od* or *odylic* force. See *od*.

odification (ô-dî- or ô-dî-lî-nâ-shn), *n.* [*od* + *-ise* + *-ation*.] The supposed process of conveying animal magnetism (*odylic* force) from one person to another. Also spelled *odification*.

Odynerus (ô-dî-nê-rus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), so called in ref. to the sting; *Gr. ôdyneros*, painful, < *ôdy*, pain.] A genus of wasps of the family *Vespidæ* or the restricted family *Euclyptidæ*; the burrowing wasps, which dig holes for their nests in walls or in the ground, sometimes to the depth of several inches. The abdomen is small or nearly so, the maxillary palpi are six-jointed, and the labial palpi are four-jointed and simple. They are smaller than wasps, usually with yellow heads and spots. The genus is a large and wide-spread one, having over 100 North American species, and nearly as many European. They provision their cells with a variety of other insects, preferably the larvae of small lepidoptera. The genus has been divided into several subgenera. *O. parietum* is known as the wall-wasp. See cut under *potter-wasp*.

odynophagia (ô-dî-nô-fî-jî-â), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ôdyv*, pain, + *-phagia*, < *phagiv*, eat.] In *pathol.*, painful swallowing.

Odysey (ô-dî-sî), *n.* [= *F. Odyssée* = *Sp. Odisea* = *Pg. Odyssaea* = *It. Odissea*, < *L. Odyssaea*, < *Gr. Ôdysseia* (sc. *poëma*, poem), the *Odysey*, a poem about Odysseus, fem. of *Ôdysseus*, of Odysseus, < *Ôdysses*, Odysseus, *L. Ulysses*, *Ulixes*.] An epic poem, attributed to Homer, in which are celebrated the adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) during ten years of wandering, spent in repeated endeavors to return to Ithaca, his native island, after the close of the Trojan war. Some critics, both ancient and modern, who have acknowledged the Homeric origin of the *Iliad*, attribute the *Odysey* to a different author. The *Odysey* is the only complete surviving example of a whole class of epics, called *Nostos*, describing the return voyages of various Greek heroes from Troy. See *Iliad*.

ois-bodkins, *interj.* See *ois-bodkins*.

odometer (ô-dî-mê-trî), *n.* See *odometer*.

oi, Another spelling of *Oi*, as the name of the letter, especially in the plural *ois*.

oi (ô), *n.* [Also *oye*; < *Gael. ogha*, a grandchild, *Oi. O'*.] A grandchild. [Scotch.]

oi, 1. A digraph, written also as a ligature, *oi*, occurring in Latin words, or words latinized from Greek having *oi*, as in Latin *amoen*, pleasant, *oi* from Greek *oikos*, a house. In words thoroughly Anglicized the *oi*, *oi*, is preferably represented by *oy*.—2. A modified vowel (written either *oi*, *oi*, or *ô*), a mutation or unmutant of *o* produced by a following *i* or *e*, occurring in German or Scandinavian words, as in *Goethe*, *Blond*, etc.—3. A similar vowel in French words, as in *collade*, *coup d'ail*, etc.

O. E. An abbreviation of *Old English*.

Oenanthus (ô-en-an-thus), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1831), < *Gr. oînanthos*, inhabit, + *ônanthos*, flower.] A notable genus of the orthopteran family *Gryllidæ*, having slender fore tibiae and hind femora; the tree-crickets. They are mostly tropical, and oviposit above ground, usually on plants. The snowy tree-cricket, *O. niveus*, common in the United States, is of some economic interest, for the females often seriously injure the raspberry and grape by puncturing the stems to deposit their eggs. The males stridulate loudly. See cut under *tree-cricket*.

oist (ô-sîst), *n.* [*Gr. oîstis*, a colonizer, a founder of a city, < *oîstiv*, found as a colony, < *oîst*, a house.] In *anc. Gr. hist.*, the leader of a body of colonists and founder of the colony. Also *oist*.

Asperithus, Heracles was revered as *oist* or founder. *R. V. Head, Historia Numorum*, p. 232.

oism (ô-sî-um), *n.*; pl. *oia* (-î). [NL., < *Gr. oîstos*, a house, < *oîst*, a house.] In *zool.*, the household common to the several individuals of an aggregate or colonial organism; a *zoösm*. See *synonymism* and *zoösm*.

oid (ô-oid), *n.* [*Gr. oîd*, a house, + *oid*, form.] Brücke's name for the colorless stroma of red blood-corpuscles. Also written *oidoid* and *oidoid*.

oicological (ô-oi-lô-jî-kal), *a.* [*oicology* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to *oicology*.

oicology (ô-oi-lô-jî), *n.* [*Gr. oîst*, a house, family, + *-logia*, < *logos*, speak; see *-ology*.] In *biol.*, the science of animal and vegetable

life-history of organisms, in their individual and reciprocal relations; the doctrine of the laws of animal and vegetable activities, as manifested in their modes of life. Thus, parasitism, socialism, and nest-building are prominent in the scope of *oicology*.

oicome, *n.* See *oicome*.

oicomic, *oicomic*, etc. Obsolete forms of *oicome*, etc.

oiconomus (ô-kon-ô-mus), *n.*; pl. *oiconomi* (-mi). [*Gr. oîkonomos*, a manager, administrator, < *oîst*, a house, family, + *nomos*, deal out, distribute, manage; see *oicome*.] Same as *oicome*.

Any clerk may be the *oiconomus* or steward of a church, and dispense her revenue.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II. 312.

oicumenic, *oicumenical*, etc. See *oicumenic*, etc.

oedema, *n.* See *oedema*.

oedematous, *oedematose*, *a.* See *oedematous*.

Oederma (ô-de-mê-râ), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1793), < *Gr. oîdein*, swell, + *ma*, the thigh.] The typical genus of stenelytrous beetles of the family *Oederma*. *O. asclepias* is common in Europe, and most of the others inhabit the same continent; a few are found in temperate Asia.

Oederma (ô-de-mê-râ-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oederma* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera* erected by Stephens in 1829, typified by the genus *Oederma*, and composed of elongate insects which have slender form, with delicate legs and antennae, and in the main resemble longicorns. They are found usually on flowers, but some occasionally upon dead wood in which they have bred. In repose they assume the longicorn attitude. The larvae are all lignivorous, and feed only on decaying wood.

Oedemia (ô-dê-mî-â), *n.* [NL., so called because the beak appears swollen at the base; < *Gr. oîdema*, a swelling; see *oedema*.] A genus of *Anatidæ*, subfamily *Fuligulinae*; so called from the swelling or gibbosity of the beak; the scoters, surf-ducks, or sea-coots. They are black or blackish in color, relieved or not with white on the head



American Black Scoter (*Melanitta americana*), male

or wings, and with gaily party-colored bills. *O. nigra* is the black scoter of Europe, to which *O. americana* corresponds. (*O. melanotos*) *Peuce* is the white-winged scoter or sea-coot. (*O. (Pelecanella) perspicillata*, with white patches on the head, is the surf-duck. Also *Oidemia*. See cut at *scoter* and *Pelecanella*).

Oedemidæ (ô-dîk-nem-î-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oedemidæ* + *-idæ*.] The thick-knees or stone-plovers as a family of charadriomorph birds.

oedemine (ô-dîk-nê-min), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oedemidæ*.

Oedemus (ô-dîk-nê-mus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. oîdein*, swell, + *mus*, the leg or knee; see *oedema*.]



Thick-knee (*Oedemus creptans*)

The typical genus of *Oedemidæ*; the thick-knees or stone-plovers. They are related in some respects to the *Charadrii*. *O. creptans* is the best-known species, called in Great Britain *stone-plover*, and *whistling* or *harlequin plover*. *Peuce* is a synonym.

< *Gr. Oidema*, lit. 'swell-foot,' < *oîdein*, swell, + *ma* (ma) = *L. foot*.] A genus of true locusts or short-horned grasshoppers of the family *Acrididae*, typical of the subfamily *Edipodinae*. It is a large and wide-spread genus, characterized by the large head, prominent eyes, colored hind wings, and spotted or banded tegmina and hind femora. Between 15 and 20 species inhabit the United States, as *O. phoenicea*, the oval-winged locust of the eastern half of North America.

Edipodinae (ô-dîp-ô-dî-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edipoda* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Acrididae*, represented by *Edipoda* and many other genera, having the head rounded at the junction of the vertex and the front, and the last spine of the outer row on the hind tibiae wanting. It is a large group, of wide geographical distribution.

Edogoniaceae (ô-dô-gô-nî-â-â-â), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edogonium* + *-aceae*.] A small order of conservoid algae, containing the genera *Edogonium* and *Bulbochorda*. Non-sexual reproduction is by means of zoospores; sexual reproduction by highly differentiated male and female elements.

Edogonies (ô-dô-gô-nî-â-â), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edogonium* + *-es*.] Same as *Edogoniaceae*.

Edogonium (ô-dô-gô-nî-um), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1820), < *Gr. oîdein*, swell, + *gon*, seed.] A genus of conservoid algae, typical of the order *Edogoniaceae*, with small but rather long unbranched cells filled with homogeneous dark-green protoplasm. They are abundant in ponds, slow streams, and tanks, and form green masses which fringe the stones, sticks, and other objects in the water.

œil-de-bœuf (ô-yê-dê-bœf'), *n.* [F., ox-eye: *œil*, (F. *œil*, < *L. oculus*, eye; *de*, < *L. de*, of; *bœuf*, < *L. bos* (bo-), ox; see *beef*.] In *arch.*, around or oval opening as in the frieze or roof of a building for admitting light; a bull's-eye.

œil-de-perdrix (ô-yê-dê-per-drîx'), *n.* [F., partridge-eye: *œil*, < *L. oculus*, eye; *de*, < *L. de*, of; *perdrix*, < *L. perdix*, a partridge; see *partridge*.] A small rounded figure in a pattern in many kinds of material, as in damask-linen and the grounds of some kinds of laces; a dot.

œillade, *œillade* (F. pron. ô-lyâd'), *n.* [Also *œiad*, *œyad*, *œyad*, *œyad*, *œyad*; F. *œillade*, < *œil*, eye, < *L. oculus*, eye; see *ocular*.] A glance; an ogle.

She gave strange *œillades*, and most speaking looks
To noble Edmund. *Shak.*, *Learn*, IV. 5. 55.
Amorous glances, . . . smirking *œillades*.
Greene, *Thieves Falling Out*.

œillère (ô-lyâr'), *n.* [F., < *œil*, eye; see *œillade*.] The opening in the vizor or beaver of a helmet, or that left between the coil and the frontal of a tilting-helmet, to enable the wearer to see. See cut under *armet*.

œillet (ô-lyâr'), *n.* See *œillet*, *œyilet*.

œist (ô-kîst), *n.* Same as *œist*.

œkoid (ô-koid), *n.* See *œkoid*.

œleoblast (ô-lyê-blast), *n.* A certain bud or outgrowth observed in the embryos of some compound ascidians. See cuts under *œleoblast* and *œlepa*.

œlett (ô-let), *n.* Same as *œlett*, *œyellet*.

œnanthe (ô-nan-thê), *n.* [NL., < *L. œnanthe*, < *Gr. oînanthos*, a plant with blossoms like the vine, prop. the vine, < *oîst*, wine, + *ônanthos*, flower.] 1. A genus of smooth herbs of the order *Umbellifera* and the tribe *Neolineae*, type of the subtribe *œnanther*, characterized by the compound umbel and absence of a carpophore. There are about 60 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, South



1. Branch with leaves of *œnanthe crocata*. 2. The umbel, a. a flower; b. the fruit.

Africa, and Australia, especially in or near water. They bear pinnate or pinnately dissected leaves, and white flowers, often with the outer petals enlarged and with numerous bracts and bractlets. The root of *C. crenata* of western Europe is an acrid narcotic poison, dangerous on account of some resemblance of the plant to the parsnip; called *hemlock*, *water-hemlock*, or *water-dropwort*. (*C. Phellodendron*, of temperate Europe, etc., is less poisonous, and its seeds have been considerably used in Europe as a remedy for pulmonary and other diseases; called *fine leaved water-hemlock*, also *horse-bane*. (*C. fistulosa*, common in temperate Europe, is the true water dropwort. There are also species which have edible tubers, and *C. dolomieuana*, of India, China, etc., serves as a spinach.

2. In *ornith.*: (a) [*L. c.*] An old name of the stonechat, *Saxicola naupha*, and now its technical specific designation. (b) Same as *Saxicola*. *Virellot*, 1816.

Ceanothus (ē-nan'thōs), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Benthum and Hooker, 1845), < *Ceanothus* + *-a*.] A subtribe of dicotyledonous plants of the polypetalous order *Umbellifera* and the tribe *Scrophulariaceae*, typified by the genus *Ceanothus*, and characterized by oil-tubes solitary in their channels, and thick lateral ridges forming an entire wingless margin to the fruit. It includes 12 genera and over 50 species, especially in Europe, North America, and South Africa.

ceanthic (ē-man'thik), *n.* [*< Ceanothus* + *-ic*.] Having or imparting the characteristic odor of wine. — **Ceanthic acid**, an acid obtained from ceanthic ether, forming a colorless butter like mass, which melts at 111° C. — **Ceanthic ether**, an oily liquid which has an odor of guaiac, and a mixture of which with alcohol forms the *guaiacum*. It is one of the ingredients which give to wine its characteristic odor. Also called *polygamic ether*.

ceanthin (ē-man'thin), *n.* [*< Ceanothus* + *-in*.] A resinous substance having poisonous qualities, found in hemlock-dropwort, (*Ceanothus fistulosa*).

ceanthol (ē-man'thol), *n.* [*< Ceanothus* + *-ol*.] A colorless, limpid, aromatic liquid (C₇H₁₄O) produced in the distillation of ceanthic oil. It rapidly oxidizes in the air, and becomes ceanthylic acid. By the action of nitric acid it yields an isomeric compound called *isocanthol*.

ceanthyl (ē-man'thil), *n.* [*< Ceanothus* + *-yl*.] The hypothetical radical (C₇H₁₃O) of ceanthylic acid and its derivatives.

ceanthylic (ē-man'thil'ik), *n.* [*< ceanthyl* + *-ic*.] An epithet used only in the following phrase. — **Ceanthylic acid**, C₇H₁₄O₂, a volatile oily acid, of an agreeable aromatic smell, obtained from ceanthol when it is acted on by nitric acid.

Cenocarpus (ē-nō-kār'pus), *n.* [*NL.* (Martius, 1833), < *Gr. ceno*, wine, + *καρπος*, fruit.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Areceae* and the subtribe *Oncospermeae*, known by the small acute valvate sepals, parietal ovule, and elongated drooping branches of the tail like leafless spadix. There are about 3 species, natives of tropical America. They bear small flowers from two woody spathe, pinnately divided terminal leaves with an inflated sheath, and a black or purple, fleshy ovate, fruit. Various species yield a useful oil and fruit. See *baobab palm*.

cenochol, *n.* See *cinchoch*.
cenological (ē-nō-lō'j'kāl), *n.* [*< cenolog* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to the science or study of wines and their qualities.

cenology (ē-nō-lō'j'ik), *n.* [*< Gr. ceno*, wine, + *λογία*, speak; see *-ology*. Cf. *Gr. ceno*, wine, + *λογία*, speak of wine.] The study or science of the nature, qualities, and varieties of wine; the science of wines.

cenomancy (ē-nō-man'si), *n.* [*< Gr. ceno*, wine, + *μαντια*, divination.] A mode of divination among the ancient Greeks, from the color, sound, and other peculiarities of wine when poured out in libations.

cenomania (ē-nō-mā'niā), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr. ceno*, wine, + *μανία*, madness. Cf. *Gr. ceno*, wine, and for wine.] 1. An insatiable desire for wine or other intoxicating liquors; dipsomania. — 2. Same as *delirium tremens* (which see, under *delirium*).

cenomel (ē-nō-mel), *n.* [*< Gr. ceno*, wine, mixed with honey, *Cenobol*, wine, + *μελι*, honey.] A drink made of wine mixed with honey. Compare *mead*, *metheglin*, and *hydromel*.

Like some passive broken lump of salt,
Dropt in by chance, to a bowl of cenomel,
To spoil the drink a little.

Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, vii

cenometer (ē-nō-mē'tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. ceno*, wine, + *μετρον*, measure.] A hydrometer specially adapted for determining the alcoholic strength of wines.

cenophilist (ē-nō-fil'ist), *n.* [*< Gr. ceno*, wine, *Gr. φίλος*, loving, + *-ist*.] A lover of wine. [Rare.] Having the vegetation to bellow " cabbage for ever?" and late, use modest *cenophilist* not sing the praises of our plant?
Thackeray, *Virginiana*, xxi.

Enothera (ē-nō-thē'ra), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1737), < *Gr. enothera*, a plant, the root of which smells of wine, < *en*, wine, + *θηρα* (?), seek (?).] A genus of plants, type of the order *Onagraceae*, known by the eight stamens, straight linear



1, the upper part of the plant of *Enothera fruticulosa* with the flower in bud; 2, the lower part of the plant, a flower; 3, the fruit.

In the sunshine. These and others are more or less cultivated. Some of the western species, as *Gr. Miamuricaria*, are very showy.

o'er (or), *prep. and adv.* A contraction, generally a poetical contraction, of *over*.

O seagull, keep the boat aloft,
And let her on the land o'er rear.
Kempion (Child's Ballads, I. 140).

o'ercome (ō-er'kum), *n.* [*Contr. of overcome*.] 1. Overplus. — 2. The burden of a song or discourse. [Scotch in both senses.]

And aye the o'ercome of his song
Was "Wee a-we for Prince Charlie."
W. Glen, *Jacobite Reel*, 2d ser., p. 102.

o'erlay (ō-er'lā), *n.* [*Contr. of overlay*.] A cravat; a neckcloth. [Scotch.]

He folds his o'erlay down his breast with care.
Ramsay, *Gentle Shepherd*, l. 2.

o'er-raught (ō-er-rāt'), *pret. and pp.* [*Contr. of over-raught*.] Overreached. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 1. 17.

o'er-strawed (ō-er-strād'), *pp.* [*Contr. of over-strawed*.] Over-strawn. *Shak.*, *Venus* and *Adonis*, l. 1143.

Oertel's method. [So called from one Oertel of Munich.] A method of reducing obesity and of strengthening the heart. While recognizing the need of limiting the diet somewhat, especially as regards amyloids and fats, this method lays special stress on the limitation of liquid taken and on its free elimination by perspiration, and also upon careful exercise; the last two desiderata are secured by carefully regulated mountain-climbing.

oesophagalgia (ē-sof-a-gal'j'ik), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr. oisophagos*, the gullet, + *αλγος*, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgia, in the esophagus.

oesophageal, oesophagean. See *oesophageal*, etc.

oesophagectomy (ē-sof-a-jōk'tō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. oisophagos*, the gullet, + *τομή*, a cutting out.] Excision of a portion of the esophagus.

oesophagismus (ē-sof-a-jōz'mus), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr. oisophagos*, the gullet; see *oesophagus*.] In *pathol.*: (a) Esophageal spasm. (b) Globus hystericus.

oesophagitis (ē-sof-a-jō'tis), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr. oisophagos*, the gullet, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the esophagus.

oesophagocoele (ē-sof-a-jō-sēl'), *n.* [*< Gr. oisophagos*, the gullet, + *κύστη*, a tumor, a rupture.] A pouch of mucous membrane and submucous tissue of the esophagus pushed through an opening in the muscular wall.

oesophagodynia (ē-sof-a-jō-din'ia), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr. oisophagos*, the gullet, + *δύναμις*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the esophagus.

oesophagopathy (ē-sof-a-jōp'a-thi), *n.* [*< Gr. oisophagos*, the gullet, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of the esophagus.

oesophagoplegia (ē-sof-a-jō-plē'j'ik), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr. oisophagos*, the gullet, + *πληγή*, a stroke.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the esophagus.

oesophagorrhagia (ē-sof-a-jō-rā'j'ik), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr. oisophagos*, the gullet, + *αἷμα*, < *παύωμαι*, break, burst.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the esophagus.

oesophagoscope (ē-sof-a-jō-skōp), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr. oisophagos*, the gullet, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for inspecting the interior of the esophagus.

oesophagospasmus (ē-sof-a-jō-spas'mus), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr. oisophagos*, the gullet, + *σπασμός*, spasm.] Spasm of the esophagus; *oesophagismus*.

oesophagostenosis (ē-sof-a-jō-stē-nō'sis), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr. oisophagos*, the gullet, + *στενός*, constriction.] In *pathol.*, a constriction of the esophagus.

oesophagotomy, *n.* See *oesophagotomy*.

oesophagus, *n.* See *oesophagus*.

Estrelata (ē-strē'lā'tā), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr. oisophagos*, drive wild, < *οισοφάγος*, driven by a gadfly, < *οισοφάγος*, a gadfly (see *ostrus*), + *λάττω*, drive, set in motion.] A genus of petrels of the family *Procellariidae*, the subfamily *Procellariinae*, and the section (*Estrelata*). The bill is robust and compressed, with a large ungula hooked from the nasal tubes; these tubes are short; the hallux is very small; the wings are long and pointed; the tail is coniform with



Black-capped Petrel (*Estrelata hirsuta*).

much-graduated feathers; and the plumage is usually bicolor or entirely fuliginous. It is an extensive genus of some 20 species, nearly all inhabiting southern seas. *Gr. hirsuta* and *Gr. leucotis* are characteristic examples. Also *Estrelata* and originally *Estrelata*. *Templeton*, 1856.

Estridae (ēs'trī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Linné, 1819), < *Estrus* + *-idae*.] A family of brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Estrus*; the bot-flies. They are mostly flies of rather large size, more or less hairy, of inconspicuous colors, with small mouth, rudimentary mouth-parts, small antennae inserted in pits whence only the bristles project, extremely narrow middle face, and very large tegulae. About 60 species are known, all parasitic in the larval state upon vertebrates. With a single exception this parasitism is confined to mammals. The larvae live in different places, in the nostrils and frontal sinuses, under the skin, and in the stomach and bowels, and each species usually confines its attacks to one kind of animal. Twenty-four species are found in North America. (*Estrus* (*Gasterophilus*) *equi* infests the horse; *Gr. (Hypoderma) bovis*, the ox, *Gr. (Cephalomyia) oris*, the sheep. See *bot-fly* and *Estrus*.)

estruai (ēs'trū-ā), *n.* [*Irreg. < ostrus* + *-ai*.] Goaded by sexual desire; being in heat; applied to both the period of the rut and the condition of a rutting animal.

estruate (ēs'trū-at), *v. i.*: *pret.* and *pp.* *estruated*, *ppr.* *estruating*. [*Irreg. < astrus* + *-ate*.] To be in heat; rut.

estruation (ēs'trū-ā'shon), *n.* [*< astruate* + *-ion*.] The condition of being estrual, or the period during which this condition exists; sexual desire or heat; rut.

estrum (ēs'trum), *n.* [*Improp. for astrus*, q. v.] Vehement desire or emotion; passion; frenzy.

Love is the peculiar *estrum* of the poet.

Jefferson, *Notes on Virginia* (1787), p. 224.
In an *estrum* of vindictive passion, which they regard as a sort of celestial inspiration, they simply project themselves.
F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 28.

ostrus (ōs'trus), *n.* [*< L. astrus*, < *Gr. oisophagos*, a gadfly, breeze, hence a sting, a vehement impulse.] 1. A gadfly; a breeze. Hence — 2. A vehement urging; a stimulus; an incitement. — 3. [*cap.*] [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1748).] The typical genus of *Estridae*. It is now restricted to small species with short, thin, weak legs, very large head, large thorax with short sparse hairs, appearing naked and silvery, and a peculiar venation of the wings. The larvae infest the nasal passages and frontal sinuses of cattle, sheep, goats, and other hollow-horned ruminants; they pupate underground. *Gr. oris* is the bot fly of the sheep, now found all over the world. See *cut under sheep-bot*.

of (ov), *prep.* [*< ME. of, off. < AS. af, rarely af, af = OF. af = OFries. af, cf. af = D. af = MLG. LG. af = OHG. aba, apa, MHG. G. ab = Icel. af = Sw. Dan. af = Goth. af = L. ab = Gr. ἀπό = Skt. apa, from, away from, etc. Cf. ab, apo.* Hence *off*, the same word differentiated as an adv., and now also used as a prep.] A word primarily expressing the idea of literal departure away from or out of a place or position. It passes from this physical application to the figurative meaning of departure or derivation as

From; from; of course. Finally it transforms the idea of *from* into that of *possessing* or *being possessed*, according to the context, and is almost any position of thought. Its partitive, possessive, and attributive uses are those which occur most frequently in modern English, especially when it connects two nouns. Generally speaking, it expresses the same relations which are expressed in Greek, Latin, German, Anglo-Saxon, and other languages by the genitive case, including many uses besides those of the English possessive.

1. From; off; from off; out of; away or away from: expressing departure from or out of a position or location: the older English of *off*, now differentiated from *of*.

His sword *of* his hand to grunde,
Ne might he hit holde thulke stunde.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

To be him trowe & holde the while he of lande were.
Rob. of Gloucester, l. 418.

Menestaus, the mighty maiestur of Athens,
Presit Polidamas & put hym of horse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10683.

He toke it of her hand full curteisly.
Geryades (E. E. T. S.), l. 604.

He and his knyght rode forth till thei cam to Cameloth
on the day of the assumpcion, and a-light down of his horse.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 619.

2. In distance or direction from; away from; measuring from: noting relative position in space or time: as, the current carried the brig just clear of the island; Switzerland is north of Italy; within an hour of his death; upward of a year.

No woman shall come within a mile of my court.
Shak., I. L. L., l. 1. 120.

Twis within a mile of Edinburgh town,
In the rosy time of the year. *D'Urfey*, Song.

3. From, by intervention, severance, removal, or riddance, as by restraining, delarring, depriving, divesting, defrauding, delivering, acquitting, or healing: as, to rob a man of his money; to cure one of a fever; to break one of a habit.

Of all wickednes he me defende!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

I will heal thee of thy wounds, saith the Lord.
Jer. xxx. 17.

You'd have done as much, sir,
To curb her of her humour.
Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, v. 2.

If I can rid your town of rats,
Will you give me a thousand guilders?
Browning, *Pied Piper of Hamelin*.

4. From: (a) Noting origin, source, author, or cause from which something issues, proceeds, is derived, or comes to be of or from.

He was of Spayne a klinge some.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

But grace of the grasse grow.
Thou roos up quik comfort to
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Two serpentes, whereof each of hem hadde two heedes,
Soule and bidden, and of each of hem cam a grete flame of fire.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 622.

That Cytee was destroyed by hem of Greece, and Ilylla
apothre there of, be cause it so longe stode it was de-
stroyed.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 15.

Of God and kynde [nature] procedyth alle fenite
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 45.

It [the noise of the feasting] was right high and clere,
and pleasant to heren, and it seemed to be of moche peple.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 319.

Their chiefe ruler is called Powhatan, and taketh his
name of his principall place of dwelling called Powhatan.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 142.

Do men gather grapes of thornes, or figs of thistles?
Mat. vii. 16.

That holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be
called the Son of God.
Luke i. 35.

Of whom now shall we learn to live like men?
From whom draw out our actions just and worthy?
Fletcher, *Valen.* (an. iv. 4).

Of good will & of proceeds.
Direct, or by occasion. *Milton*, P. L., l. 975.

You can have of him no more than his word.
Lamb, *Imperfect by sympathies*.

There was no motion in the dumb, dead stir,
Not any song of bird or sound of rill.
Tennyson, *Dream of Fair Women*.

(b) Noting substance or material: as, a crown of gold; a
rod of iron.

Valance of Venice gold in needelwork.
Shak., I. of the S., II. 1. 358.

When I recollect of what various materials our late am-
bassadors have been composed, I can only say "ex quovis
igno fit Mercurius."
Walpole, Letters, II. 46.

Three silent pinacles of aged snow
Stood sunset-bush'd. *Tennyson*, *Lotus-Eaters*.

(c) Noting cause, reason, motive, or occasion.

When the children were alle come to logres, the 'Ree
wids of hem grete loye when thei hem kene.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 301.

Some do it, say they, of a simplicity; some do it of a
pride; and some of other guises.
Lutimer, *Sermon* bet. VI., 1560.

"It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed."
Lam. II. 22.

Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever. *Mark* i. 30.

Their chiefe God they worship is the Devill. Him they
call Okoo, and serut him more of feare then love.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 138.

David resolved to buy it [the threshing-floor of Araunah],
because it must, of necessity, be aliened from common
uses, to which it could never return any more.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 166.

Thyrals of his own will went away.
M. Arnold, *Thyrals*.

(d) With verbs of sense, noting the presence of some qual-
ity, characteristic, or condition: as, the fields small of new-
mown hay; the sauce tastes of wine.

You savour too much of your youth.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, I. 2. 250.

Why do you smell of ambrosia?
R. Johnson, *Fortunate Isles*.

Strange was the sight and smacking of the time.
Tennyson, *Princess*, Prolog.

5. From among: a partitive use. (a) Noting the
whole of which a part is taken: as, to give of one's sub-
stance; to partake of wine.

And sets him that Tholomer has taken of his londes.
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

And the foolish [virgins] said unto the wise, Give us of
your oil, for our lamps are gone out. *Mat.* xxv. 8.

Make no more call, but buy of this oil.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, II. 1.

She was far better informed, better read, a deeper thinker
than Miss Anley, but of administrative energy, of execu-
tive activity, she had none. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, xiv.

(b) Out of: noting subtraction, separation, or selection
from an aggregate, also, having reference to the whole of
an aggregate taken distributively: as, one of many; five
of them were captured; of all days in the year the most
unlucky; there were ten of us.

Thus, of eleven, seven of the chiefest were drowned.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 103.

6. From being (something else); instead of:
noting change or passage from one state to an-
other.

They became through nurture and good advailement, of
wild, sober; of cruel, gentle; of fools, wise; and of beasts,
men. *Sir T. Wilson* (Arber's *Eng.* Garner, I. 466).

As well Poets as Poets are deposed, and the name be-
come of honourable infamous, subject to scorn and de-
cision. *Pattenham*, *Art of Eng.* Poets, I. 8.

Offer up two tears apace thereon,
That it may change the name, as you must change,
And of a stone be called Weeping-cross.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

Trust me, madam,
Of a wild fellow I hold him a true subject.
Middleton, *More Dissemblers besides Women*, III. 2.

7. From: noting an initial point of time.

I took him of a child up at my door,
And christened him.
B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, II. 1.

8. On; in: in the course of; noting time: as,
of an evening; of a holiday; of old; of late.

Why, sometimes of a morning I have a dozen people
call on me at breakfast time, whose faces I never saw be-
fore, nor ever desire to see again.

Sheridan, *The Critic*, I. 1.

I've known a clog dancer . . . to earn as much as 10s.
of a night at the various concert rooms.
Maguer, *London Labour and London Poor*, III. 158.

Peter used to go round of Sundays, and during the week
by night, preaching from cabin to cabin the gospel of his
heavenly Master. *The Century*, XXXV. 946.

9. During; throughout; for: noting a period
of time. [Archie.]

Mr. I must go, and of longe tyme ye shall not see me
a geyn.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 61.

To sleep but three hours in the night,
And not be seen to wink of all the day.
Shak., I. L. L., I. 1. 43.

I ventured to go to White Hall, where of many years I
had not been. *Eclyps*, Diary, Feb. 31, 1626.

It had not rain'd as is said, of three years before in that
Country. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, iv.

Vain was thy dream of many a year.
Brookings, *Boy and the Angel*.

10. In: noting position, condition, or state.

Hee goeth downe by the dyche that deepe was of grounde.
Alisunder of Mordaine (E. E. T. S.), I. 1074.

Antony and Poule daisied with riches,
Lynd in desert of willful power.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 26.

It is of me, whys I have life,
or more or less like day to tyme.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 104.

11. On; in; at: noting an object of thought.

Of my labour thei laushe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 209.

They beleeve, as doe the Virginians, of many diuine pow-
ers, yet of one above all the rest.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 237.

12. Concerning; in regard to; relating to;
about: as, short of money; in fear of their
lives; barren of results; swift of foot; inno-
cent of the crime; regardless of his health; ig-

norant of mathematics; what of that? to talk
of peace; I know not what to think of him;
beware of the dog!

Alas, why pleyne folk so in commune
Of parvaunce of God, or of Fortune?
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 104.

Putte it to the fier of sawne rist strong, and the reed
waite schol ascende.
Book of Quene Elene (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

And when the tother party hadde discountint this
bataille, thei encreased moche of peple, and waxed right
strouge. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 62.

Menelay the mighty was of meane shap,
Nicht so large of his lynes as his lefe brother.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3760.

I beshrew his fowle head, quoth the king; why had he
not sued unto vs and made vs prytie of his want?
Pattenham, *Art of Eng.* Poets, p. 100.

I thought it was whimsically said of a gentleman that
if Varillas had wit, it would be the best wit in the world.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 100.

Here Hector rages like the force of fire,
Vaunts of his gods, and calls high Jove his sire.
Pope, *Iliad*, xiii. 22.

Lord Balmerno said that one of his reasons for pleading
not guilty was that so many ladies might not be disap-
pointed of their show. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 41.

Sure, sir, this is not very reasonable, to summon my af-
fections for a lady I know nothing of?
Sheridan, *The Rivals*, II. 1.

Would be but another mode of speaking of commercial
ruin, of abandoned wharves, of vacated houses, of dimin-
ished and dispersing population, of bankrupt merchants,
of mechanics without employment, and laborers with-
out work. *Daniel Webster*, Speech at New York, March 10, 1831.

Harriet was all youthful freshness, . . . light of foot, and
graceful in her movements. *H. Dowden*, *Shelley*, I. 142.

13. Belonging to; pertaining to; possessed
by: as, the prerogative of the king; the thick-
ness of the wall; the blue of the sky.

The brain of this foolish-compounded clay, man.
Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, I. 2. 2.

The voices of the mountains and the pines
Repeat thy song.
Longfellow, li. of Dante's *Divina Commedia*, v.

14. Belonging to as a part or an appurtenance;
as, the leg of a chair; the top of a mountain;
the hilt of a sword.

On the tip of his subduling tongue
All kinds of arguments and questions deep.
Shak., *Love's Complaint*, I. 126.

Forest and meadow and hill, and the steel-blue rim of the
ocean. *Longfellow*, *Courtship of Miles Standish*, I.

15. Belonging to or associated with as regards
locality: as, the Tower of London; the Pope
of Rome. *Drummond of Hawthornden*; *Mr.*
Jones of Boston.—16. Having or possessing
as a quality, characteristic attribute, or func-
tion: as, a man of ability; a woman of fact;
news of importance; a wall of unusual thick-
ness; a sky of blue.

Don Pedro Venegas . . . was a man mature in years,
and of an active, ambitious spirit. *Forster*, *Alhambra*, p. 122.

17. Connected with in some personal relation
of charge or trust: as, the Queen of England;
the president of the United States; the secre-
tary of a society; the driver of an engine.—18.

Among; included or comprised in. Compare
def. 5 (b).

There bea of us, as be of all other nations,
Villains and knaves.
Fletcher (and another), *Valen*, II. 2.

Mr Wingfield was chosen President, and an *Oration*
made, why Captains Smith was not admitted of the Coun-
cell as the real.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 181.

It is a great case to have one in our own shape a species
below us, and who, without being listed in our service, is
by nature of our retinue. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 226.

Let a musician be admitted of the party.
Conover.

Shakespeare was of us, Milton was for us,
Baron, Shelley, were with us.
Browning, *Last London*.

19. Connected with; concerned in; employed
for.

He fure to that folke with a fell chere,
With a company chere, kyde men of armya.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 17700.

I should tell you too, that Lord Bath's being of the en-
terprise contributed largely to poison the success of it.
Walpole, Letters, II. 7.

If below the milky steep
Some ship of battle slowly creep.
Tennyson, *To Rev. F. D. Maurice*.

20. Constituting; which is, or is called: as,
the city of New York; the continent of Europe;
by the name of John.

I am going a long way, . . .
To the island valley of Avilion.
Tennyson, *Passing of Arthur*.

21. On; upon. [Now archaic.]

If of message forth the thou be sent,
Take heed to the same, Gene care diligente.
Beaumont, *Beaumont* (E. E. T. S.), I. 548.

Also, the maistres and bretheren to fore said, every yer schol four tymes come to geder, at som certein place, to speke touching the profit and ruyll of the forwaid brotherhede, of peyne of a pond was to the brotherhede.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

In May and June they plant their fields, and hie most of Acornes, Walnuts, and fah.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 181.

The deputy sent for Captain Stagg, . . . and took his word for his appearance at the next court, which was called of purpose.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 228.

22†. For,

And he bl-sought him of grace as he was Godes foryne.

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Thanne ich knelede on my knees and cryede to hure of grace.

Piers Plowman (C), III. 1.

This man deserves to be endited of pety larceny for pilfing other mens deutes from them & converting them to his owne use.

Pullenham, Arts of Eng. Poetrie, p. 212.

I humbly do desire your grace of pardon.

Shak., M. of V., IV. 1. 402.

He toke leffe of the screefys wyffe,

And thankyd her of all thyng.

Robyn Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 29).

We had ranged vp and downe more than an houre in digging in the earth, looking of stones, herbs, and springes.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 146.

I blosse thee in his blessed name,

Whome I of blosse hoesch.

Warner, Alldon's England, IV. 22.

23. With.

A faire folde ful of folke fonde I there bytwene.

Piers Plowman (B), ProL, I. 17.

Cloost hom full clainly in a clere vessell.

All glysmontide of gold & of gay stony.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13794.

When thei come to the passage of the forde ther sholde ye have syn spere perce thorough sheldes, and many knyghtes liggynge in the water, so that the water was all reude of blode.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 155.

Full richly were these lordes served at supper of wyne and vitalle.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 220.

Besides, for solace of our people, and allurement of the haunges, we were prouided of Muske in good variety.

Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), Forewords, p. iv.

The number I left were about two hundred, the most in health, and prouided of at least ten moneths victuall.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 9.

Ye strount at (bravand) runge of their extreme quarrelling, crying out one of another, Thou has brought me to this!

Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 38.

A peace that was full of wrongs and shames.

Tennyson, Maud, xiviii.

24. By: nothing, after passive verbs, the agent or person by whom anything is done: as, he was mocked of the wise man (Mat. II. 16); beloved of the Lord; seen of men. [Archais.]

They were discomfited of the hethen peple.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 34.

To be worshipfully received of the warleynes and bretheren of the same.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 422.

Study alwaies to be loved of good men, and seeke nat to be hated of the Evell.

Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 76.

Ye have also this worde Conditut, a French word, but well allowed of vs, and long since vauill.

Pullenham, Arts of Eng. Poetrie, p. 122.

O, that a lady, of one man refused,

Should of another therefore be abused!

Shak., M. N. D., II. 2. 138.

I saw many wooden shoes to be solde, which are worn onely of the peasants.

Coryell, Cradities, I. 64.

Bold Robbin and his traine

Did live unhurt of them

True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 308).

The Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, tho' a Man of great Wisdom and Valour, yet was now so overcome of Covetousness, that he grew universally hated.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 363.

And fires unkindled of the skies

Are glaring round thy altar stone.

Whittier, Democracy.

25. Containing; filled with: as, a pail of milk; a basket of flowers.

I'll give you a pottle of burnt sack to give me recourse to him.

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 1. 223.

Fixed to the opposite wall was a shelf of books.

Longfellow, Courtship of Miles Standish, I.

26. Over: used after words indicating superiority or advantage: as, to have the start of a rival; to get the best of an opponent.

"It is I who have brought you into this strait," he (Edward I.) said to his thirsty fellow-soldiers, "and I will have no advantage of you in meat or in drink."

J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 302.

27. With verbal forms, a redundant use, between transitive verbs and their objects.

That any froike upon feld of so fele yerres,

So mightily with wayn shuld marre of his fow.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1003.

When Christ in person was preaching and working of miracles.

Doune, Sermons, v.

Prophesying their fall in a year or two, and making and exculing of severall laws to bring it to pass.

Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, II.

28. With verbal nouns, or nouns derived from verbs, forming an objective (rarely a subjective) genitive phrase: as, "The Taming of the Shrew"; the hunting of the hare.

This comes too near the praising of myself.

Shak., M. of V., III. 4. 22.

[Of before a possessive, usually pronoun (but also noun-case), forms a peculiar idiomatic phrase, in which the possessive has virtually the value of an objective case: e. g., a friend of mine (literally, of or among my friends) = a friend of me, one of my friends; a cousin of my wife's; etc.

Ye shall go take youre horse and ride to the ende of this launde in a valey where ye shall finde a place of myn.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 684.

Dear to Arthur was that hall of ours.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.)

Of itself. See itself. [ME. of, of and off not being distinguished in ME.] Off.

Clement the cobbler cast of his cloke,

And atte new faire he nemped it to selle.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 323.

This horse Arcite hath of his helin ydon.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1818.

He hadde grete fear, and doubted lesse she passed or he myght hir sawe (salute), and dide of (doffed) his helme of his heed for to se his more clerly.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 694.

And be-gonne a-gain the atour so grete, that half a myle of men myght heere the noyse

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 216.

Howhate being 90 myles of, was presently sent for.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 104.

O. F. An abbreviation of Old French.

of-1. [ME. of-, < AF. of- = OS. of-, etc., being the prep. and adv. of in comp., noting either literal separation, 'off', etc. (now off-), or as an inseparable prefix, an intensive, now obsolete.] A prefix, being of, off, in composition. See etymology.

of-2. An assimilated form of the prefix ob- before f-. See ob-.

offbit (off'bit), n. [Prop. offbit (so called from the form of the root), < off + bit, pp.]

The devil's-bit, Scythian succisa. See devil's-bit (a).

ofcomet (of'cum), n. [ME. (in mod. form offcomet, which is actually used in another sense), < of, mod. E. off, + come.] See the quotation.

But we have purchased this convenient word (income) by the sacrifice of another, equally expressive, though more restricted in use, and belonging to the Scandinavian side of English. I refer to ofcome, employed by old English writers in the sense of produce rather than product, though sometimes synonymously with the more modern income.

O. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., III.

ofdrad, n. A Middle English form of adread².

The stones beeth of suchs grace

That the no schalt in none place

Of none duntre been ofrad

No on battelle been ofrad

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 673.

ofer¹, prep. and adv. An early Middle English form of over.

ofer², oferret, adv. Middle English forms of after.

To all the promys that appertit and pertis of

With neekly wylas to se in many syde londis.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1642.

Beholde also how his nootire and alle his frendes stand alle of-fere.

M. S. Lincoln A. 1. 17, l. 181. (Halliwell.)

of (of), adv. and prep. [ME. of, of; same as of, prep.; see of.] I. adv. 1. At a point more or less distant; away.

The publican, standing afar of, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven.

Luke xviii. 13.

West of this forest, scarcely of a mile.

In goodly form comes on the enemy.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. 1. 19.

II. (the King of Denmark) was at Reimsburg, some two days Journey of, at a Richenburgh an Assembly that corresponds to our Parliament.

Horrell, Letters, I. vi. 1.

2. Naut.: (a) Away; clear (as from the land, a lenger, etc.); opposed to on, on to, or toward.

Then the soldiers cut off the ropes of the boat, and let her fall off.

Acts xviii. 22.

I would I had

A convoy too, to bring me safe of.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, IV. 2.

The Wind is commonly of from the Land, except in the Night, when the Land-Wind comes more from the West.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 109.

(b) Away (as from the wind); opposed to close, near, or up: as, to keep a ship off a point or two.

Set her two courses: off to sea again: lay her off.

Shak., Tempest, I. 1. 54.

John . . . called out to the mate to keep the vessel off, and haul down the signal.

R. E. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 32.

3. Away; quite away (expressing motion, or the act of departure or removal); to a distance; in such a manner as to drive or keep away: in

another direction (opposed to toward); as, he ran off; to beat off an enemy; to drive off an intruder; to wave off an intruder; to put off the evil day; to head off a danger; to choke off inquiry; to laugh off an accusation; to look off.

Let's off; it is unwise to be near Jove

When he begins to thunder.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, I. 2.

If you get but once handsomely off, you are made ever after.

Hemans, Letters, II. 14.

His wounded men he first sends off to shore,

Never till now unwilling to obey.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 74.

The hero or patron in a libel is but a scavenger to carry off the dirt.

Steele, Tatler, No. 21.

We laugh it off, and do not weigh this objection to women with that seriousness which so important a circumstance deserves.

Steele, Spectator, No. 514.

All men should look towards God, but the priest should never look off from God; and at the sacrament every man is a priest.

Doune, Sermons, IV.

Look off, let not thy optics be

Abus'd: thou see'st not what thou should'st.

Quarles, Emblems, II. 4.

4. Away from a certain position, connection, attachment, or relation; away by physical removal or separation: as, to cut, pare, clip, peel, pull, strip, or tear off; to take off one's hat; to mark off the distance; to shake off a drowsy feeling.

Off goes his bonnet.

Shak., Rich. II., I. 4. 81.

Just as (Christian) came up with the Cross, his Burden loosed from off his shoulders, and fell from off his back.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 108.

The world that time and sense have known

Falls off and leaves us God alone.

Whittier, The Meeting.

His (Emerson's) thoughts slip on and off their light rhythmic robes just as the mood takes him.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv.

[In this sense often used with ellipsis of the verb (go, get, take, etc.), and often with following.

Off with his guilty head!

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 2.

Thou mightst as reasonably bid me off with my coat as my hat. I will off with neither in thy presence.

A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, v.]

5. In such a way as to interrupt continuity or progress; so as to stop or cause a discontinuance: as, to break off negotiations; to leave off work; to turn off the gas. Hence, after a substantive verb, with some such verb as break, declare, etc., understood, discontinued; interrupted; postponed: as, the match is off for the present; the bargain is off.

Man. But have you faith

That he will hold his bargain?

Will. O dear sir!

He will not of on't; fear him not: I know him.

B. Jowen, Devil in an Ass, I. 2.

We have been making peace lately, but I think it is off again.

Walspole, Letters, II. 22.

Oh, Maria! child - what! is the whole affair of between you and Charles?

Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

It is hardly probable that my knowledge as to when the current was on or off would suffice to explain his success.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 14.

Young men beginning life try to start where their fathers left off.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 218.

6. Away; in such a manner as to be or become abated or diminished: as, the fever began to pass off; the demand has fallen off. - 7. Quite to the end; so as to finish; utterly; to exhaustion or extermination: an intensive: as, to kill off vermin; to drain off a swamp.

Drink of this potion.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 287.

8. Forthwith; offhand: as, to rattle off a story; to dash off a string of verses. - Either off or on, either remotely or directly; either one way or the other.

The questions no ways touch upon puritanism, either off or on.

Sp. Henderson.

Off and on, sometimes on and off. (a) With interruptions and resumption; at intervals: now and then; occasionally; irregularly: as, I have resided in this neighborhood of and on for ten years.

For my part, the sea cannot drown me; I swam, ere I could recover the shore, five and thirty leagues of end on.

Shak., Tempest, III. 2. 17.

I worked for four or five years, of and on, at this place.

Napier, London Labour and London Poor, II. 171.

(b) Next, on alternate tack, now toward and now away from the land; to and fro. - Neither off nor on. See on.

- To back, bear, beat, break, come, fly, get, give, go, hang, pass, set, swear, take, etc. off. See the verbs.

II. prep. 1. From; distant from.

Within a mile o' th' town, farsooth,

And two mile of this place.

Middleton, The Widow, III. 2.

I rode along, a great way of my men.

A. C. Swinburne, Love Venere.

2. Not on (a street or highway); leading from or out of.

Waiting street, Bow Lane, Old Change, and other thoroughfares of Cheapside and Old Bailey.

Napier, London Labour and London Poor, II. 304.

off (*of*), *v.* To move off at short distance; to depart or absent oneself; as, the ship was off St. Louis.

The effect of his [Mr. Kenna Digby's] runs in a sea-
sight of Henderson. *Lowell Study Window*, p. 30.

We were finally becalmed, while trying to make a harbor
in a pack of panacea and sludge ice, a half mile off shore.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 101.

off, *adv.* Away from; with separation or removal
from; so as no longer to be or rest on; as, to
take a book off a shelf; he fell off his horse;
my eye is never off him; that care is off his mind;
often pleonastically from off.

And now the king, with all his barons,
Rose uppe from off his seat.

Sir Cudine (Child's Ballads, III. 189).

The waters returned from off the earth. *Gen. viii. 3.*

Others cut down branches of the trees. *Mark xi. 3.*

The pears began to fall

From off the high tree with each freshening breeze.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 375.

A raw, chilly wind, laden with moisture, was blowing
off the water. *The Century*, LXXVII. 646.

off, *v.* Deviating from, especially from what is
normal or regular; as, off the mark; off the
square; off the pitch (in music).—**6.** In a state
of not being engaged in or occupied with; as,
he is off duty to-day.—**7.** From; indicating
source; as, I bought this book off him. (Colloq.
or vulgar.)—**8.** Off; indicating material; as, to
make a meal off fish; also pleonastically off off.

What they consider good living is a dinner daily off "good
block ornaments" (small pieces of meat, discoloured and
dirty, but not tainted, usually set for sale on the butcher's
block). *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, I. 462.

"I'll be cat if you dine off me," says Tom.

"Yes, that," says I, "you'll be."

W. S. Gilbert, Yarn of the Nancy Bell.

Off color. (a) Defective or of inferior value because
of not having the right shade of color; said of precious stones,
and also of objects of decorative art, as porcelain. (b) By
extension, not of the proper character; not of the highest
quality, reputation, etc.; especially, equivocal or of doubtful
morality, as a story or print. (Colloq.)

The few [pioneers] who, being off color in the East, found
residence more convenient in newly settled towns.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 678.

(c) Out of sorts; indisposed. (Colloq.)—**Off its feet**, in
printing, said of composed type that does not stand square-
ly on both feet, and consequently produces a one-sided im-
pression.—**Off one's base**. (a) In the wrong; mistaken.
(b) Foolish, crazy. (Slang in both uses.)—**Off one's eggs**,
in the wrong; mistaken. (Slang.)—**Off one's feet**, off
one's legs, not supported on one's feet or legs, as in
standing or walking, hence, not able to be moving or
active.

I... was never off my legs, nor kept my chamber a day.
Sir W. Temple.

Off one's hands. See *hand*.

What say you to a friend that would take this bitter bad
bargain off your hands?

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, II. 1.

Off one's head. See *head*.—**Off the hinges**. See *hinge*.
off (*of*), *a.* and *n.* [*off*, *adv.*] **I. a.** 1. More
distant; further; hence, as applied to horses,
oxen, etc., driven in pairs abreast (the driver's
position being on the left of them), right; right-
hand; opposed to *near* or *left-hand*; as, the off
side in driving; the off horse.

The guard has assisted in the conference between the
coachman and the hostler about the grey mare that hurt
her off fore-leg last Tuesday. *Dickens, Pickwick*, xxviii.

Fancy eight matched teams of glossy bays—four horses
to the team—each "near" horse mounted by a rider who
controlled his mate, the off horse.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 766.

2. In cricket, on that side of the field which is
to the left of the bowler; opposed to *on*. See
diagram under *cricket*.—**3.** Leading out of or
away from a main line; applied to streets; as, we
turned out of Oxford street into an off street.

Frier-street is one of the smaller off thoroughfares.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 479.

4. Characterized by discontinuance or inter-
ruption of that which is usual or normal; not
occupied with or devoted to the usual business
or affairs; as, this is an off day; off time; an
off year (in U. S. politics, a year in which no
important elections take place).

Such horses as Queen's Crawley possessed went to plough,
or run in the Trillick Coach; and it was with a team of
these very horses on an off day, that Miss Sharp was
brought to the Hall. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ix.

A vast apple-tree, whose trunk was some three feet
thick, and whose towering top was heavy, even in an
off-year for apples, with a mass of young fruit.

Hawells, Three Villages, Shirley.

5. Away from the mark or right direction;
mistaken; wrong; as, you are quite off in that
matter. (Colloq.)—**6.** Conditioned; circum-
stanced. In this sense off is peculiarly idiomatic, well
off, for example, meaning literally "fully out," namely,
of hindering conditions; hence, "well-conditioned"; as, he is
well off; they found themselves worse off than before.

off, *n.* **1.** *off* is at present as much out of fashion that study
is very well of who can get any husband at all.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxviii.

The poor—that is to say, the working-classes—have
grown distinctly better off.

W. Dean, Fifty Years Ago, p. 291.

Poorly, very poorly off are our peasants!

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 377.

II. n. **1.** Same as *offing*.

The shippe lay thwart to waste a flood, in the off, at a
South-south-east moon.

Holingshead's Voyages, I. 291.

2. In cricket, that part of the field to the bowl-
er's left.

Johnson, the young bowler, is getting wild, and bowls a
ball almost wide to the off.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 3.

off (*of*), *interj.* [Exclamatory use of *off*, *adv.*] *Off!*
Away! depart! begone!

off (*of*), *r. i.* [*off*, *adv.*] *Naut.*, to move off
shore; steer from the land; said of a ship, and
used only in the present participle; as, the ves-
sel was offing at the time the accident happened.

offa (*of*), *n.* Same as *offa*.

offal (*of*), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *off-fall*;
cf. *ME. offal*, fallen remnants, chips of wood, etc.,
(= D. *afval* = G. *abfall* = Icel. *Sw. afvall* = Dan.
affald, *offal*); cf. *off*, + *fall*, *n.*] **I. n.** 1. That
which falls off, as a chip or chips in dressing
wood or stone; that which is suffered to fall off
as of little value or use.

On the floors of the lower [oven] they lay the offals of
flax, over those mats, and upon them their eggs, at least
size thousand in an oven.

Sandys, Traveller, p. 106.

Of gold the very smallest filings are precious, and our
Blessed Saviour, when there was no want of provision, yet
gave it in charge to his disciples the off-fall should not be
lost.

Sanderson, quoted in Trench's Select Glossary.

(ed. 1867).

That which the world offers in her best pleasures is but
shells, offals, and parings.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1825), I. 384.

Especially—**2.** Waste meat; the parts of a
butchered animal which are rejected as unfit
for use.

A barrow of butcher's offal. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., III. 5. 1.

What in the butcher's trade is considered the offal of
a bullock was explained by Mr. Deput. Hicks before the
last Select Committee of the House of Commons on South-
field Market. "The carcass," he said, "as it hangs clear of
everything else, is the carcass, and all else constitutes the
offal." *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, II. 2.

3. Refuse of any kind; rubbish.

To have right to deal in things sacred was accounted an
argument of a noble and illustrious descent, God would
not accept the offals of other professions.

South.

His part of the harbor is the receptacle of all the offal of
the town.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Maroon, p. 47.

4. In the fisheries: (a) Small fish of various
kinds taken in seines among larger or more valu-
able kinds, and thrown away or used for man-
ure, etc. [Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.]
(b) Low-priced and inferior fish; distinguished
from *prime*. Fish caught with the trawl aver-
age one to fifth prime and three fourths offal.

II. a. Waste; refuse; as, offal wood.

Glean not in barren soil these offal ears,
With reap thou mayst at whole harvests of delight.

Southwell, Levee Love is Lost.

They commonly fat hogs with offal corn.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

off-and-on (*of*'and-on'), *a.* [*off* and *on*, ul-
terbinal phrase; see under *off*, *adv.*] Occasional.

The faithful dog.

The off-and-on companion of my walk.

Wordsworth, Prelude, iv.

off-bear (*of*'bär'), *r. i.* In brickmaking, to carry
off from the molding-table and place on the
ground to dry.

Others still (in pictures on tombs in Thebes) are off bear-
ing the bricks and laying them out on the ground to dry.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 18.

off-bearer (*of*'bär'er'), *n.* In brickmaking, a
workman employed to carry the bricks from
the molding-table and lay them on the ground
to dry.

Each gang is composed of one moulder, one wheeler,
and one boy called an off-bearer.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 18.

off-cap (*of*'kap'), *r. i.* To take off the cap by
way of obeisance or salutation. [Rare.]

Three great ones of the city

Off-capped to him. *Shak.*, *Antony*, I. 1. 10.

offcast (*of*'kast'), *n.* That which is rejected as
useless.

The offcasts of all the professions—doctors without pe-
tents, lawyers without briefs.

W. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott. (Dante.)

off-come (*of*'kum'), *n.* Apology; excuse; an
escape in the way of subterfuge or pretext.
[Scotch.]

off-corn (*of*'körn'), *n.* Waste or inferior corn
thrown out during dressing.

Such off-corn as cometh give wife for her share. *Tamer-*

offset (*of*'kut'), *n.* In printing: (a) Any excess
of paper which is cut off the main sheet. (b)
That part of a printed sheet which is cut from
the main sheet and separately folded. In the
ordinary half-sheet form of 12mo, pages 5, 6, 7,
and 8 are in the offset of the half sheet of
twelve pages.

offence, offenceless, etc. See *offence*, etc.

offend (*o*'fend'), *v.* [*ME. offenden*, *OF. offendre* = Sp. *ofender* = Pg. *ofender* = It. *of-*
fendere, offend, *L. offendere*, thrust or strike
against, come upon, stumble, blunder, commit
an offense, displease, *cf.* before, + *OL. fen-*
dere, strike; see *defend*, *fend*.] **I. trans.** 1.
To strike; attack; assail.

We have power granted us to defend ourselves and of-
fend our enemies, as well by sea as by land.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 306.

He [the Spaniard] had a Machet, or long Knife, where-
with he kept them [the sailors] both from eating him,
they having nothing in their hands wherewith to defend
themselves or offend him.

Samuel, Voyages, I. 324.

2. To injure; harm; hurt.

Who hath yow misshaden or offended?

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 51.

Thill thou canst call the seal from off my bond,
Thou hast offend'ed thy lunge to speak so loud.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 140.

3. To displease; give offense or displeasure

to; shock; annoy; pain; molest.

The rankest compound of villainous smell that ever of-
fended nostril.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 5. 60.

A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city.

Prov. xviii. 13.

I acquaint you

Aforehand, if you offend me, I must beat you.

R. Johnson, Devil is an Ass, I. 2.

4. To disobey or sin against (a person); trans-
gress or violate (a law or right).

Marry, Sir, he hath offended the law.

Shak., M. for M., III. 2. 10.

She found she had offended God no doubt,
So much was plain from what had happened since,
Misfortune on misfortune.

Browning, Ring and Book, III. 102.

5. To cause to offend or transgress; lead into
disobedience or evil.

If thy right eye offend thee [causeth thee to stumble,
in the revised version] pluck it out.

Mat. v. 29.

Whoso shall offend [cause . . .] to stumble, in the
revised version) one of these little ones which believe in me,
it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about
his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea.

Mat. xviii. 6.

-Syn. 3. To vex, chafe, irritate, provoke, nettles, fret, gail.
II. intrans. 1. To strike, attack, or assail
one.

In the morning and evening the cold doth offend more
then it doth about noone tide.

Habersham (K. E. T. S.), p. 364.

2. To disobey, violate, or transgress law,
whether human or divine; commit a fault or
crime; sin; sometimes with *against*.

Nor yet against 'em have I offended anything at all.

Acts xiv. 2.

If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh
while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend.

I Cor. viii. 13.

In a free Commonwealth, the Governor or chief Coun-
sellor offending may be removed and punished without the
least Commotion.

Milton, Free Commonwealth.

3. To give offense or displeasure; do anything
displeasing, or calculated to cause dislike or
anger.

But lord, what ayles the kyng at me?

For ru-to hym I never offend.

York Plays, p. 140.

offendant (*o*'fen'dant'), *n.* [See *offend*.] One
who offends; an offender. *Holland*.

If the offender did consider the griefs and shame of
punishment, he would containe himselfe within the com-
pass of a better course.

Bacon, Pocket of Letters, p. 43. (Dante.)

offender (*o*'fen'der'), *n.* One who offends; one
who transgresses or violates a law, whether
human or divine; one who infringes rules and
regulations; one who acts contrary to the rights
of others, or to social rule or custom; one who
displeases or annoys; one who gives offense,
or incurs the dislike or resentment of another.

My lords, let pale offenders parben crans;

If we offend laws rigorous let us haue.

Heywood, If you Know not Me, I.

How beyond degree!

Th' offender dies to set th' offender free.

Quarles, Emblems, III. 10.

She hugged the offender, and forgave the offence.

Dryden, Cym. and Iph., I. 507.

contribution given to or by spouse of a church) given for the support of some cause, or consecrated to some special

offerings: *an. offerings for the poor.* [The term *offerings* in the Church of England includes payments made in accordance with custom to the vicar of the parish, either occasionally, as at marriages, marriages, christenings, churching of women, burials, etc., or at Easter or Christmas.]

And she began to bidde and prey
Upon the bare grounde knolande,
And utter that made hir offeringe.

Gov. (Hollwell.)

offerings. See *Easter dues*, under *Easter*.—**Offering day**, in the CA of Eng., a day on which it was formerly and is still in some places customary to make special alms and offerings for the poor. These days are Christmas day, Easter day, Whitsunday and the feast of the dedication of the parish church, or, instead of the latter two, Midsummer and Michaelmas.

offering-sheet (of 'er-ing-shet'), *n.* In the *West-ern Church*, during early and medieval times, a white linen cloth or fanoon in which the bread intended for eucharistic use was presented by the people. *Rock, Church of our Fathers*, III. 41. 33.

offertoire (of 'er-twor'), *n.* [*F.*: see *offertory*.] Same as *offertory*.

offertorium (of 'er-tō-ri-um'), *n.*; pl. *offertoria* (-a). [*L.*]: Same as *offertory*.

offertory (of 'er-tō-ri'), *n.*; pl. *offertories* (-iz). [*ME.* *offertory*, *offertory* (also *offertore*, < *OF.*) = *OF.* (and *F.*) *offerture* = *Sp.* *offertorio* = *It.* *offertorio*, < *L.* *offertorium*, a place to which offerings were brought, < *offeror*, an offerer, < *L.* *offerre*, offer: see *offer*.] 1. The act of offering, or the thing offered.

He [St. Paul] gave his will, made an *offertory* of that, as well as of his goods, choosing the act which was enjoined. *Jer Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 46.

2. *Eccles.*: (a) In medieval usage.—(1) A cloth of fine linen or richer material used to receive the bread offered by the people. (2) A cloth with which the deacon or assistant at mass lifted the chalice. (3) A strip of silk worn like a scarf, with which the acolyte, or afterward the subdeacon, held the empty paten from the time of the lesser oblation till the end of the canon. Also called the *offertory veil*. (b) In the mass of the Roman Catholic and in the communion office of the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches.—(1) The verses or the anthem said or sung while the gifts of the people are received and the celebrant is placing the unconsecrated elements on the altar; also, the musical setting of such verses or anthem. (2) The money or, as formerly, other gifts then received from the people. (3) The oblation of the unconsecrated elements then made by the celebrant. Also called the *lesser oblation*. See *oblation*, 3. (4) The part of the service beginning with the offertory verses or anthem and ending before the *Surrexit ordo*. **Offertory dish**. Same as *almshouse*.

offerture (of 'er-tur'), *n.* [*OF.* *offerture*, an offer, proposal. < *ML.* *offertura*, an offering, < *L.* *offerre*, offer: see *offer*.] An offer; an offerture; a proposal.

Bought by inches with the bribe of *more offertures* and advantages to his crown. *Milnes, Eikonoklastes*.

off-fall, *n.* See *off-fall*.

off-flow (of 'flov'), *n.* A channel or way by which surplus water may be discharged or allowed to flow off.

offhand (of 'hand'), *adv.* 1. At once; without deliberation or premeditation; without previous preparation or practice.

But then she reads so—my stars! how she will read off-hand! *Shirley, The Rivals*, I. 2.

We cannot say, without looking carefully to the scale on the map, how many miles Corfu lies from the coast of Thessaly, any more than we can say *offhand* how many miles Angley lies from the coast of Norfolk. *E. A. Freeman, Venice* p. 237.

2. From the hand; without the support of a rest.

Rifles were, however, always permitted to compete with them, under equitable restrictions. These were, that they should be fired off-hand, while the shot-guns were allowed a rest, the distance being equal.

A. R. Longstreet, Georgia Scenes, p. 208.

offhand (of 'hand'), *adv.* [*offhand*, *adv.*] 1. Without study or premeditation; impromptu; as, an *offhand* remark; an *offhand* speech.

One scatters in vain [in Matthew Arnold's works] for a little, musical, gay, or serious off-hand poem. *Stollman, Vict. Poets*, p. 92.

2. Free and easy; unstudied or unconventional; as, an *offhand* manner.

He [Oray] has the knack of saying dull things in an off-hand way, and as if they cost him nothing.

Lovell, New Princeton Rev., I. 167.

offhanded (of 'han'ded'), *adv.* [*offhand* + *-ed*.] **Offhanded**; without hesitations. [*Colloq.*]

No, I'll venture to say, without scruple, could he pronounce her, *offhanded*, a Puss or a Judy. *Boswell, Lapdike's Legends*, I. 32.

offhandedly (of 'han'ded-ly'), *adv.* **Offhanded**; in an offhand manner. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 541. [*Colloq.*]

office (of 'is'), *n.* [*ME.* *office*, *offyce*, < *OF.* *office*, *offys*, *F.* *office* = *Sp.* *oficio* = *It.* *ufficio* = *L.* *officium*, *officio*, < *L.* *officium*, a service, an obligatory service, duty, official duty, office, court, etc., prob. contr. from *officium*, the doing of a work, a working, < *officere*, one who does a work, < *opus*, work, + *facere*, do: see *opus* and *fact*. (*cf.* *officinal*.)] 1. Service; duty or duties to the performance of which a person is appointed; function assigned by a superior authority; hence, employment; business; that which one undertakes or is expected to do.

Let no preacher be negligent in doing his office. *Luttrell, Sermon of the Plough*.

The way to increase spiritual comforts is to be strict in the office of humble obedience. *Jer Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 62.

So, Jack Tappet, do me thine office. *Scott, Keathworth*, xix.

2. That which is performed or is intended or assigned to be done by a particular thing, or which anything is fitted to perform or customarily performs; function.

My voice had lost his office & was dead. *Times Whistle* (L. E. T. S.), p. 138.

In this experiment, the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the office of so many prisons. *Newton, Opticks*.

The office of geometry, he [Plato] said, was to discipline the mind, not to minister to the base wants of the body. *Macaulay, Lord Bacon*.

3. A position or situation to which certain duties are attached; a post the possession of which imposes certain duties upon the possessor and confers authority for their performance; a post or place held by an officer, an official, or a functionary.

Inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine office. *Rom. xii. 19*.

An office is a right to exercise an employment, public or private, as in the case of bailiffs, receivers, and the like. *S. Powell, Taxes in England*, I. 123, note.

4. Specifically, a position of authority under a government; as, a man in office; to accept office. *In law*, (a) The right and duty conferred on an individual to perform any part of the functions of government, and receive such compensation, if any, as the law may allow to the service; more specifically called *public office*. It implies authority to exercise some part of the power of the state, a tenure of right therein, some continuous duration, and usually emoluments. It is often defined simply as a public charge or employment, but there are many instances of public charge or employment which are not in law deemed offices, such as the service of a janitor, or that of a person designated by special act to buy goods for public use. In early English law office was regarded as a right, and could be conferred on a man and his heirs. In United States law it is a duty or agency conferred for public benefit, and, although the tenure is to some extent matter of right, the compensation is subject to change by the legislature, unless constitutionally fixed. (b) In a more general sense, the word office includes continuous powers or functions to act under direct sanction of law in the affairs of others without their appointment or consent; as, the office of an executor or of a trustee. (c) In a private corporation, (1) A continuous power or function the existence of which forms part of the organization of the body, as distinguished from the service of agents and servants, (2) Executive or administrative powers and functions, as distinguished from membership in the governing body, as those of the directors and officers of a bank.

5. In *old Eng. law*, jurisdiction; bailiwick; as, a constable sworn "to prevent all bloodshed, outcries, affrays, and re-cesses [recesses] done within his office."—6. Inquest of office (which see, under *inquest*).—7. A building or room in which one transacts business or discharges his professional duties; as, a lawyer's or doctor's office; the office of a factory or lumber-yard; especially, a place where public business is transacted; as, the county clerk's office, the post-office; the war-office; also (in the plural), the apartments wherein domestics discharge the several duties attached to a house, as kitchen, parlour, brew-house, and the like, along with outhouses, such as the stables, etc., of a mansion or palace, or the barns, cow-houses, etc., of a farm.

Alack, and what shall good old York there see
But empty lodgings and unfurnished walls,
Unpeopled offices, unfurnished streets? *Shak., Rich. II.*, I. 2. 69.

As for offices, let them stand at a distance, with some low galleries to pass from them to the palace itself. *Lucan, Buildings* (ed. 1877).

8. The persons collectively who transact business in an office; often applied specifically to an insurance company; as, a fire-office.—9. An act of good or ill voluntarily rendered (usually in a good sense); service; usually in the plural.

Wives and boys
Casting their avenging sides, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shak., W. T.*, II. 4. 128.

I am a man that hath not done your love
All the worst offices. *E. Jones, Volpone*, I. 1.

My Lord of Leicester hath done some good (I speak to accommodate matters). *Howell, Letters*, I. xl. 4.

10. *Eccles.*: (a) The prescribed order or form for a service of the church, or for devotional use, or the service so prescribed; especially, the forms for the canonical hours collectively (the *divine office*); as, the communion office, the confirmation office, the office of prime, etc.; to recite office. (b) In the Mozarabic and in some old Gallican and monastic liturgies, in the Uses of Sarum and York, and in the Anglican Prayer-book of 1549, the introit. Also *officium*. (c) In canon law, a benediction which carries no jurisdiction with it.—11. Mark of authority; badge of office.

The annuncere a rod & halle have in hands,
As office for almes, y' vnderstande. *Babes Book* (L. E. T. S.), p. 374.

Ambrosian office. See *Ambrosian*.—**Arms of office**, in *her.* See *arm*, 1.—**Circumlocution Office**. See *circumlocution*.—**Color of office**. See *color*.—**Cook's office**, the galley. [*Naut. slang.*].—**Crown office**. See *crown*.—**Dead-letter office**. See *dead*.—**Divine office**. See *divine*.—**Foreign office**. See *foreign*.—**Holy Office**, the Inquisition; this title, however, properly belongs to the "Congregation" established at Rome by Pope Paul III. in 1542, to which the direction of the tribunal of the Inquisition is subject. **Home Office**. See *home*.—**House of office**. See *house*.—**Hydrographic, Imperial Intelligence, Land, etc. office**. See the qualifying words.

Jack in office, Jack out of office. See *Jack*.—**Little office of the Blessed Virgin**, a collection of psalms, lessons and hymns in honor of the Virgin Mary, arranged in imitation of the breviary, and formerly appointed in the Roman Catholic Church to be read by certain religious in addition to the divine office. **Ministerial office**. See *ministerial*.—**Ministerial offices**, **Mozarabic office**, **naval office**. See the adjectives. **Oath of office**. See *oath*.—**Occasional office**, the form for a religious service which does not occur at stated intervals, but is limited to certain occasions or relates to certain individuals only; a service other than the holy communion or daily prayers. Such occasional offices in the Book of Common Prayer are those for baptism, confirmation, matrimony, visitation of the sick, burial of the dead, institution of a minister, etc. **Office copy**, in *law*. See *copy*.—**Office found**, in *law*, the finding of a jury in an inquest of office by which the crown becomes entitled to take possession of real or personal property. See *inquest*.—**Office hours**, the hours during which offices are open for the transaction of business. **Office of detail**. See *detail*.—**To give the office**, to suggest as a job; furnish a hint, supply information. [*Slang.*].—**Syn. Business, Farm, etc.** (See *occupation*), post, situation, place, capacity.

officer (of 'is'), *n.* [*OF.* *officier*, *F.* *officier* = *Sp.* *oficial* = *It.* *ufficiale*; < *ML.* *officiarius*, an officer, < *L.* *officium*, office: see *office*, *n.* (*cf.* *officiate*).] 1. To perform in the way of office or service; serve; perform; transact.

Shall I stay here to do't, no, no, although
The air of paradise did fan the house,
And angels offic'd all. *Shak., All's Well*, III. 2. 128.

2. To intrust with an office; place in an office.

So stands this eagle
Officed with me. *Shak., W. T.*, I. 2. 175.

3. To move by means of office or by exercise of official authority. [*Rare.*]

A Jack-guardant cannot office me from my son Coriolanus. *Shak., Cor.*, v. 2. 68.

office-bearer (of 'is-bearer'), *n.* One who has been intrusted with the discharge of some official duty, as in directing the affairs of a corporation, company, society, etc.

office-book (of 'is-buk'), *n.* A service-book; a book containing religious offices or services.

office-holder (of 'is-hol-der'), *n.* One who is in possession of an office under government; in general, any official.

officer (of 'is-er'), *n.* [*ML.* *officer*, < *OF.* *officier*, < *ML.* *officiarius*, an officer, < *L.* *officium*, office: see *office*.] 1. One who holds an office, or to whom has been intrusted a share in the management or direction of some business or undertaking, such as a society, corporation, company, etc., or who fills some position involving responsibility, to which he has been formally appointed.—2. Specifically, a person holding a public office, under a national, state, or municipal government, and authorized thereby to exercise some specific function; as, an officer of the Treasury Department; a custom-house or excise officer; law officers; a court officer. In constitutional provisions and statutes regulating the appointment, tenure, emoluments, etc., of public officers, the designations "officers," "civil officers," "public officers," "executive officers," "judicial officers," "legislative officers," "administrative officers," and the like commonly have in American law peculiar meanings dependent on the connection in which the phrases are used, and on other provisions of law necessary to be considered with them.

All the principal ministers of the British crown are popularly called the great officers of state.

Encyc. Brit., XXII, 458.

3. Used absolutely: (a) One who holds a commission in the army or navy. In the army *general-officers* are those whose command extends to a body of forces composed of several regiments, as generals, lieutenant-generals, major-generals, and brigadiers. *Staff-officers* belong to the general staff, and include the quartermaster-general, adjutant-general, aide-de-camp, etc. *Commissioned officers*, in the British army, include colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors (*field-officers*), and captains, lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants (*company-officers*), and are appointed by a commission from the crown or from a lord lieutenant. In the United States army these hold their commissions from the President, the lowest grade being that of second lieutenant. *Uncommissioned officers* are those who hold a nominal rank above that for which they receive pay. *Non-commissioned officers* are usually appointed by the commanding officers of the regiments, and are intermediate between commissioned officers and private soldiers, as sergeant majors, quartermaster sergeants, corporals, corporals, and drum and fife majors. *Officers* in the navy are distinguished as *commissioned officers*, holding their commissions from the British navy from the lords of the Admiralty and in the United States navy from the President; *arrant-officers*, holding warrants in the British navy from the Admiralty, and in the United States navy from the Secretary of the Navy, as boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers; and *petty-officers*, appointed by the captain or officer commanding the ship. *Officers* in the navy are also classed as *line or combatant officers*, and *staff or non-combatant officers*, the latter comprising paymasters, and medical, commissariat, and other civil officers. See *line*, 14. (b) In the law of corporations, one who holds an office, such as a director or cashier, as distinguished from one who is an employee, as a bookkeeper. It is disputed whether a bank-teller is properly included in the designation of *officers* or not. The question would often be determined by a reference to the charter or by laws of the particular bank. More specifically, in popular use, an *officer* is an executive officer, such as the president, secretary, or treasurer, as distinguished from a member of the board of directors or an employee. (c) A policeman, constable, or bouncer.

It is no selection to call a police-constable an *officer*, although the chief constable would speak of him as one of his "men." A police-constable is a peace officer, with the rights and duties of such, and is therefore entitled to be styled an *officer*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI, 237.

(d) In some honorary orders, a member of higher rank than the lowest; in the Legion of Honor, the degree next higher than that of chevalier or knight. — **Executive officer.** See *executive*. **General officer**, an officer who commands an army, a division, or a brigade; a general. See *def.* 3(a). — **Marine officer**, naval officer, etc. See the adjectives. — **Officer de facto**, in law, a person who by some color of right is in possession of an office and for the time being performs its duties with public acquiescence. Hence his acts are generally valid as to the public, though he may have no right as against the state. — **Officer de jure**, a person who, possessing the legal qualifications, has been lawfully chosen to the office in question, and has fulfilled the conditions precedent to the performance of its duties. Hence he has a right to retain the office and receive its compensation. See *law*. — **Officer of arms**, in her., one of the officials concerned with heraldry, as a king-at-arms, herald, or pursuivant. — **Officer of the day**, an officer who has charge for the time being of the guard, prisoners, and police of a military force (camp, and inspect the guard, messes, barracks, storehouses, etc.). — **Officer of the deck**, the officer who has charge for the time being of the management of a ship. — **Officer of the guard**, a commissioned officer who is detailed daily to command the guard. He is under the orders of the officer of the day; he instructs the non-commissioned officers and privates of the guard in their duties, inspects the reliefs, visits the sentinels, and is responsible for the good order and discipline of the guard and prisoners, and also for the property they use. — **Officer of the watch.** See *watch-officer*. — **Orderly officer.** See *orderly*.

officer (of 'i-sér), *v.* [*officer*, *n.*] I, *intrans.* To minister; be of service.

The small store he set on princes and the nobility, unless they were offering to the welfare of the community of their fellow-men.

Book of Providence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.) II, 96, Commentary.

II. trans. 1. To furnish with officers; appoint officers over.

These vessels, owned, controlled, and officered by the Confederate Government, sailed sometimes under the British flag. *J. R. Soley*, *Blockade and Cruisers*, p. 226.

2. To serve as officers for.

Men of education . . . pass certain examinations, pay for their own outfit and food, work hard in the army for a year, are then dismissed on passing another examination, and become available in war chiefly to officer the reserves. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII, 11.

office-seeker (of 'is-sé-kér), *n.* One who seeks public office.

official (q-fish'ál), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. officia* (*n.*), < *OF. officia*, *officel*, *F. officel* = *Sp. oficial* = *Port. oficial* = *It. oficiale*, *officiale*, < *L. officialis*, of or belonging to duty or office (ML. as a noun, an official), < *L. officium*, duty, office; see *office*.] I, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to office or the performance of the duties of an office; as, *official duty*; *official cares* or responsibility.

Whose heavy hours were passed with busy men
In the dull practice of the official pen.

Crabbe, *Works*, IV, 118.

2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority; hence, authorized; as, an *official statement* or report. — 3^d. Performing duties or offices; rendering useful service; ministering.

The stomach and other parts official unto nutrition.

St. T. Brown, *Valg. Var.*, III, 2.

Official arms, in her., arms assumed because representing an office of dignity, and impaled or in other way combined with the paternal arms: thus a bishop impales the arms of his see with his personal arms.

II. n. 1. One who is invested with an office of a public nature; one holding a civil appointment; as, a government official; a railway official.

There shall no judge imperial,
No bishop, no official,
Lone judgement on me.

Ann. of the Rose, I, 6420.

One of those legislators especially odious to officials — an independent "large-acre" member.

Indiver, *My Novel*, IX, 4.

The hardest work of all, in one sense, falls on that much-abused official, the Chief Clerk, who has to sit in a public room, accessible to every one.

E. Schuyler, *Amer. Diplomacy*, p. 18.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, a person appointed as judge by a bishop, chapter, or archdeacon, to hear causes in the ecclesiastical courts.

officialdom (q-fish'al-dum), *n.* [*official* + *-dom*.] Officials collectively or as a class.

The language of officialdom is entirely French. Indeed, thinly cloaked in a departmental disguise of English terminations.

Corhill Mag., Oct., 1888.

officialism (q-fish'al-izm), *n.* [*official* + *-ism*.] 1. Official position; office-holding; public office.

He is the first Irish leader of whose party no member could be tempted by the extravagant salaries with which officialism is endowed in Ireland.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX, 18.

2. An official system.

Military officialism everywhere tends to usurp the place of civil officialism. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 226.

In what relation does His Headship stand to the political and social organizations that call themselves Churches, and the officialisms they have created?

Contemporary Rev., LI, 212.

3. That view of official position which regards office, and the mere discharge of official duty, without reference to public or other interests, as all-important; excessive attention to official routine and office detail; official strictness or stiffness; "red-tapeism."

The melancholy years at St. Helena, which will, we fear, prove only more and more ignominious when officialism allows its records to see the light. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI, 328.

4. Perfunctoriness.

There is necessarily an indefinite amount of unreality and officialism in worship — i. e., of worship simulated by mechanical imitation. *Contemporary Rev.*, L, 16.

officiality (q-fish'al-i-ti), *n.* [*official* + *-ity*.] Same as *officialism*. *None*.

officialize (q-fish'al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *officialized*, ppr. *officializing*. [*official* + *-ize*.] To render official in character.

officially (q-fish'al-i), *adv.* 1. In an official capacity; as an official; as, I am not *officially* cognizant of the matter; *officially* connected with some undertaking. — 2. By the proper officer, or in accordance with official requirements; duly and formally, as by an official; as, accounts or reports *officially* verified; persons *officially* notified.

officialty (q-fish'al-ti), *n.* [*official* + *-ty*.] *Eccles.*: (a) The charge or office of an official.

Ayliffe. (b) The court or jurisdiction of which an official is head. (c) The building in which an ecclesiastical court or other deliberative or governing body assembles, or has its official seat; a chapter-house; as, the *officialty* of the Cathedral of Sens in France. Also *officiality*.

officialant (q-fish'i-ant), *n.* [*ML. officiant* (*-e*), ppr. of *officiare*, *officiatus*; see *officiate*.] *Eccles.*, one who officiates at or conducts a religious service; one who administers a sacrament or celebrates the eucharist.

"Celebrant" is also used . . . for the chief officiant at other solemn offices, such as vespers. *Cath. Dic.*, p. 182.

officiary (q-fish'i-fé-j), *n.* [*ML. officarius*, < *L. officium*, office; see *office*, *officer*.] 1. Relating to an office; official. [*Rare*.]

Some sheriffs were hereditary and some *officiary* and had jurisdiction over the counties.

Pittington, *Derbyshire*, II, 11.

2^d. Subservient; subordinate. *Heyles* (1600-1603). [*Disuse*.]

officiate (q-fish'i-ét), *v.*; pret. and pp. *officiated*, ppr. *officiating*. [*ML. officiate*, pp. of *officiare*, are, perform an office, < *L. officium*, office; see *office*. Cf. *office*, *v.*] I, *intrans.* To perform official duties; perform such formal acts, duties, or ceremonies as pertain to an office or post; serve.

On the top of the hill [at Cairo] is the uninhabited convent of St. Michael, to which a priest goes every Sunday to officiate.

Poetsch, *Description of the East*, I, 28.

II. trans. 1. To perform or take part in.

Household and privat Orisons were not to be officiated by Priests; for neither did public Prayer appertain only to their office.

Milton, *Rikonoklastes*, 180.

2^d. To supply; give out.

All her number'd stars, that seem to roll
Spaces incomprehensible . . . merely to officiate light
Round this opacous earth.

Milton, *P. L.*, viii, 28.

officiator (q-fish'i-ét-ör), *n.* [*ML. officiator*, < *officiare*, officiate; see *officiate*.] One who officiates.

official (q-fish'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. officinal* = *Sp. oficial* = *Port. oficial* = *It. officinale*, < *ML. officinalis*, of the shop or office, *NL. specifically* of an apothecary's shop, < *L. officina*, a workshop, laboratory, *ML. also* office; see *officine*.] I, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a shop or laboratory; used in a shop or laboratory. Especially — 2. Of an apothecary's shop; applied in pharmacy to preparations made according to recognized prescriptions; specifically, prescribed in the pharmacopoeia. Hence — 3. In *bot.*, used in medicine or the arts.

II. n. A drug or medicine sold in an apothecary's shop; specifically, a drug prepared according to the pharmacopoeia.

officine (of 'i-sin), *n.* [*OF. officine*, *officine* = *Sp. oficina* = *Port. oficina*, a shop, laboratory, apothecary's shop, < *L. officina*, a shop, laboratory, *ML. also* office, *NL. an* apothecary's shop, contr. of *officina*, < *officere* (*officere*), a worker, mechanic, < *opus*, work, < *facere*, do; see *opus* and *fact*, and cf. *office*.] A workshop or laboratory. *Fuller*.

officious (q-fish'us), *a.* [*F. officieux* = *Sp. officioso* = *Port. officioso* = *It. officioso*, *officioso*, < *L. officiosus*, dutiful, obliging, < *officium*, service, duty; see *office*.] 1. Doing or ready to do kind offices; attentive; courteous and obliging; hence, friendly, in a general sense.

To whom they would have bin *officious* helpers in building of the Temple.

Purchase, *Pilgrimage*, p. 181.

Ask how you did, and often, with intent
Of being *officious*, be impertinent.

Donne, *Expostulation*.

2. Having a bearing on or connection with official duties, but not formally official.

Old diplomatists must know the difference between an *officious* and an official conversation. The first is the free interchange of opinions between two ministers, and it compromises neither; the latter would do so, and would bind their Governments. *Diary of Lord Melbourne*, quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI, 66.

3. Forward in tendering services; zealous in interposing uninvited in the affairs of others; meddling; obtrusive.

You are too *officious*

In her behalf that seems your services.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, II, 2, 220.

I have a traveler's dislike to *officious* civilities.

Irving, *Alhambra*, p. 52.

Officious will, a will by which a testator leaves his property to his family. *Wharton* = *Syn. 3. Impertinent*. *Officious* (see *impertinent*); *Active*, *Duty*, etc. (see *active*); meddling, obtrusive, interfering, intermeddling, pragmatical.

officially (q-fish'us-i), *adv.* 1^d. Dutifully; with proper service.

Trusting only upon our Saviour, we act wisely and justly, gratefully and *officially*.

Sharon.

2^d. Kindly; with solicitous care.

We came much fatigued to a village where they very *officially* supplied us with food, and provided a plentiful supper, without expecting any return.

Poetsch, *Description of the East*, II, 2, 28.

3. In a forward or obtrusive manner; with importunate forwardness; meddling.

The family . . . shook him heartily by the hand, while little Dick *officially* reached him a chair.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, vi.

officiousness (q-fish'us-ness), *n.* The character of being officious; readiness or eagerness to render unolicited service; well-intentioned meddlingness; superserviceableness.

officium (q-fish'i-um), *n.* See *office*, 10 (b).

offing (of 'ing), *n.* [*off* + *-ing*.] That part of the open visible sea that is remote from the shore, beyond the anchoring-ground, or beyond the mid-line between the shore and the horizon.

offseek, *v. t.* [*ME. ofseken, ofsechen, seek out, approach, attack, < of- + seken, seek; see seek.*] To seek out; approach; attack.

Nether clerk nor knigt nor of cuntra cherla
Schal passe vnpurseynd and portlyche of souet.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I, 1670.

of-sendit, *v. t.* [*ML. ofsenden, < AS. ofsendan, send for, < of- + sendan, send; see send.*] To send for.

He; swithe lett of sende alle his sogges [men] nobil,
After alle the lordes of that lond the laue & the more.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I, 523.

ofservet, *v. t.* [*ME. ofserven, var., with prefix of- for de, of deserve, deserve; see deserve.*] To deserve. *Ancient Rude*, p. 238.

of-sett, *v. t.* [*ME. ofsetten, < AS. ofsettan, press hard, beset, < of- + settan, set; see set.*] To beset; besiege.

Thus was the cille of set & stithen so wonne.

Alisunder of Moredoun (E. E. T. S.), I, 308.

oft (*oft*), *adv.* [*< ME. oft, ofte, < AS. oft = OS. oft, ofto = OFris. ofta, ofte = OHG. ofto, ofto, MHG. ofte, G. oft = level, oft, oft, oft = Sw. ofta = Dan. ofte = Goth. ofto, oft, frequently; prob. orig. a case-form of an adj. akin to Gr. otos, highest, a superl. form connected with compar. form otro, prep. = E. over; see over.*] Hence the later form *often*. Many times; many a time; frequently; often. [Now chiefly poetical.]

A lathel in thy holde, as I had berde ofte,
That latz the godes of god that gynn alle mothen.
Alliterative Poem (ed. Morris), II, 1508.

I schrewe myself, both blood and bones,
If thou bighte me any after than ones.
Chaucer, *Sun's Priest's Tale*, I, 698.

Three times he smiles,
And sighs again, and her as oft beguiles.
J. Hermond, *Psyche*, II, 38.

Their pastime or recreation is prayers, their exercise
drinking, yet herein so religiously addicted that they
seem to God often when they are drunk.
Bp. Earle, *Microcosmographie*, Singing Men.

Full oft thy lips would say 'twixt kiss and kiss
That all of bliss was not enough of bliss
My loveliness and kindness to reward.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II, 15.

oft (*oft*), *a.* [*< oft, adv.*] Frequent; repeated. [Now poetical.]

The swain that told thee of their oft converse.
Greene, *Orlando Furioso*.

Thil oft converse with heavenly habitants
Begin to cast a beam on the outward shaps.
Milton, *Comus*, I, 430.

of-takeit, *v. t.* [*ME. oftaken; < of- + take.*] 1. To overtake.

Themporous men manly made the chace,
& slowen (slow) down bi ech side whan that oftake migt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I, 1270.

2. Same as *oftake*. See the quotation there.
often (*often*), *adv.* [*< ME. often, usually and orig. oft, ofte, irreg. addition -en being due in part to the natural expansion of ofte in the compounds ofte-time, ofte-sithe, ofte-sithes, in which the first element took on an adj. semblance, with the quasi-adj. term -en, as in often-times, often-sithes, etc. The addition may also have been due in part to association with the opposite seldom, formerly also seldom, in which, as also in wholen, the term is adverbial, orig. the suffix of the dat. pl. of nouns, many nouns in that case being used adverbially.] Many times; many a time; frequently; not seldom; not rarely; same as oft, and now the usual form.*

A Sergeant of Lawe, war and wyes,
That often huddle ben at the pyres,
Ther was also ful thiche of violence.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog* to C. T., I, 310.

You have sworn often
That you dare credit me, and allow'd me wise,
Although a woman. *Telcher, Double Marriage*, I, 1.

All your friends here in Court and City are well, and
often mindful of you, with a world of good wishes.
Howell, *Letters*, I, 173.

The Moors, in their blind fury, often assailed the most
difficult and dangerous places. *Travels*, I, 13.

often, *adv.* Frequently. Where these words differ, *often*
is the simpler and stronger, and expresses the more regular
recurrence; as, I often take that path and frequently meet
him on the way.

Mountains on whose barren breast
The labouring clouds do often rest.
Milton, *Allegory*, I, 74.

Sarcasm as a motive in Horace is not so common as we
would have it. frequently, where it does become the mo-
tive, there is no intention to hurt or to be personal.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII, 308.

often (*often*), *a.* [*< often, adv.*] Frequent; re-
peated.

Commonly the first attempt in any art or engine ar-
tificial is amendable. A in time by often experiences re-
formed. *Pultenham, Art of Eng. Poet.*, p. 47.

The jolly wassal walks the often round.

B. Jonson, *The Forest*, II.
Mithridates by often use, which Pliny wonders at, was
able to drink poison. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 146.

Wrench'd or broken limb - an often chance
In those brain-stunning shocks, and journey-falls.
Tennyson, *Garth and Lynette*.

often-bearing (*often-bearing*), *a.* In bot., pro-
ducing fruit more than twice in one season.
Hendson.

oftenness (*oftenness*), *n.* Frequency.
Degrees of well doing there could be none, except per-
haps in the seldomness and oftenness of doing well.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, I, 8.

offensithest, *adv.* [*Also offensithest; < ME. *offen-
sithes, offensithes, < ofte, oft, often, + sithes²,
time.*] Offentimes; often.

Upon Grindil, this pource creature,
Full ofte afte the markys sette his ye.
Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, I, 177.

For thou and other that have your thing,
Wel ofte-afte ye blame the kyng.
MS. *Canab. VI v. 45, f. 48.* (Halliwell.)

For whom I taught have so often afte
the Gasconne, Works (1567). (Nares.)

offentidet, *adv.* [*ME. offtentide, offtentide, < ofte,
oft, often, + tider.*] Offentimes; often.

Boate & deligence pride & the avise-ment
Mishapnes offtentide, dos many be schent.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 250.

oftentimes (*often-times*), *adv.* [*Also oftentimes;
< ME. offtentym, offtentymes, earlier offtentime;
see offtimes.*] Offentimes; frequently; many
times; often.

In that Valey is a Chirche of 40 Martyres; and there
slogen the Monkes of the Abbeys offtentime.
Manderley, *Travels*, p. 62.

Whanne we lay in this vale, offtentimes we went on londe
and hard moose. *Torkington, Battle of Eng. Travell*, p. 61.

Offtentimes he quaketh, and fainteth offtimes.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, ix, 48.

It is oftentimes the Method of that Almighty himself to
be long both in his Rewards and Punishments.
Howell, *Letters*, I, v, 10.

His fortune oftentimes
Beholds the cunning and the base.
Bryant, *Eagle and Serpent*.

of-thinke, *v. t.* [*ME. ofthoken, ofthynken, < AS.
ofthyncan, ofthincan (pret. ofthahth), cause re-
gret or sorrow, cause displeasure, < of- + thyn-
can, seint; see think².*] To cause regret or sor-
row; used impersonally with object dative of
person; be sorry for; repent.

Rymond hit midte of thynke.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I, 972.

Yet me of thynketh (var. mathynketh) that this avunt me
wasteth.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, I, 1030.

ofttimes (*oft-times*), *adv.* [*< ME. oft tyme, ofte-
time; < of + tyme¹. Cf. offtentimes.*] Fre-
quently; often.

He did helde to sadness and oft times
Not knowing why. *Shak., Cymbeline*, I, ii, 62.

The Spectator oft times sees more than the Gleaner.
Howell, *Letters*, II, 15.

The Death of a King causeth oft times many dangerous
Alterations.
Milton, *Free Commonwealth*.

The pathway was here so dark that oft-times when he
lifted up his foot to set forward, he knew not where or
upon what he should set it next.
Bacon, *Philosophy's Progress*, p. 132.

O G. See *ogee*.
again, *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of
again.

ogak, ogac (*ogak*), *n.* [*Eskimo.*] A variety of
the codfish technically called *Gadus ogac*.

ogam, ogamic. See *ogham, ogamic*.

ogdoad (*og-doad*), *n.* [*< LL. ogdoas (ogdoas),
< Gr. ogdoas (ogdoas), the number eight, < ogdo
= E. eight; see octave.*] 1. A thing made up of
eight parts, as a poem of eight lines, a body of
eight persons, or the like. — 2. In *Gnosticism*:
(a) In the system of Basilides (see *Basilidianism*),
a group of eight divine beings, namely the
supreme god and the seven most direct emanations
from him; according to another authority,
the ethereal region where the great archon sits
at the right hand of his father.

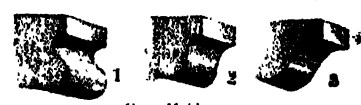
(b) The first somewhat embraces the seven highest gentils,
which in union with the great Father form the first og-
doad, the type of all the lower circles of creation.
Schlag, *Hist. Christ. Church*, II, § 134.

(c) In the system of Valentines, a group of
eight divine beings called con-. The ogdoad, with
the addition of the doad and the doad, makes up the
sum of thirty ones called the *pleroma*.

ogdoastich (*og-doa-stik*), *n.* [Formerly also
ogdoastich; < Gr. ogdoas, the number eight, +
stich, a line, verse.] A poem of eight lines;
an octastich. [Rare.]

It will not be much out of the byas to insert [in this
Ogdoastich] a few verses of the Latin which was spoken
in that age.
Howell, *Puraine Travell*, p. 54.

ogee (*og-ee*), *n.* [*Also written O G, as if de-
scriptive of the double curve (so S is used to
denote another double curve, and L, T, Y, etc.,
are used to denote architectural or mechani-
cal forms resembling those letters), but held
by some to be a corruption of ogive, a pointed
arch - a sense, however, totally opposed to that
of ogee.*] 1. A double or reverse curve formed
by the union of a convex and a concave line. —
2. In arch., etc., a molding the section of which
presents such a double-curved line; & cyma.

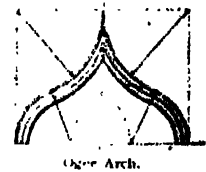


Ogee Moldings.
1. Early English period. 2. Decorated period. 3. Perpendicular period.

In medieval architecture moldings of this kind assumed
characteristically different forms at different periods.
Ogee is frequently used attributively. See cuts under
cyma and *roof*.

3. In artillery, such a molding formerly used
for ornament on guns,
mortars, and howitzers.

Ogee arch, a form of arch
common in late medieval
architecture, with doubly
curved sides, the lower part
of each side being concave
and the part toward the apex
convex. **Ogee roof**, a roof
of which the outline is an
ogee. See cut under *roof*.

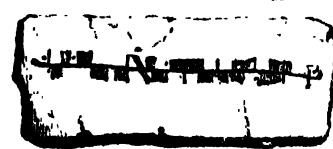


Reversed ogee, in arch., the cyma reversa molding.
Ogeeschee lime. See *lime*.

ogee-plane (*og-ee-plan*), *n.* A joiner's plane for
working ogee moldings. *E. H. Knight*.

oggnation (*og-nish-on*), *n.* [*< L. as if *og-
gnatio(n), < oggnare, obgnare, yelp, growl,
< ob, before, + gnare, growl.*] The murmur-
ing or growling of a dog; a grumbling or snarl-
ing. *Bp. Montague*.

ogham, ogam (*og-am*), *n.* [*< Gr. ogam, ogum,
mod. Ir. ogam = Gael. ogham, a line or
character of an ancient Celtic alphabet, the
alphabet itself, a writing, literature, a dialect
so called; traditionally ascribed to a mythical
inventor named Oghma, whose name is reflected
in the W. ofydd (> E. wate²), a man of letters or
science, philosopher, and in the Gr. Oghma, the
name, according to Lucian, of a deity of the
Gauls, represented as an old man who drew after
him a crowd of followers by means of chains
connecting their ears with the tip of his tongue,
i. e. by power of speech; prob. (Rhys) orig. =
Gr. oghma, a straight line, a row, path, furrow,
swath, wrinkle, etc., = Skt. ajma, course, road,
also ajman (= L. agmen, a train, army, multi-
tude; see agmen), < ag = Gr. agma = L. agere,
drive, lead, draw; see act, agent, etc.] 1. A
character belonging to an alphabet of 20 letters
used by the ancient Irish and some other Celts in
the British islands. An ogham consists of a straight
line or a group of straight lines drawn at right angles to
a single long stem or main line of writing, and either con-*



Ogham Inscription, from a stone found near Linn, Ireland.

finned to the one or to the other side of this stem or inter-
secting it. Some of the lines make an acute angle with
the stem. Curves rarely occur. The oghams were cut or
carved on wood or stone, and some have come down to
us in manuscripts. In lapidary oghamic inscriptions the
edge of the stone often served as the main stem. Oghams
continued to be used till the ninth or tenth century in
Ireland as secret characters.

2. An inscription consisting of such characters.

Here he cut four wands of yew, and wrote or set an
ogham in them; and it was revealed to him, through his
keys of science and his ogam, that the queen Edna was
concealed in the palace of the fairy chief, Midir.
O'Curry, *Ancient Irish*, I, 12.

3. The system of writing which consisted of
such characters.

There is, however, a notion that the Ogham was essentially
pagan, but in reality it was no more so than the Roman
alphabet. *J. Rhys, Lect. on Welsh Philology*, p. 358.

The Ogham writing, as I have elsewhere shown, was
simply an adaptation of the runes to xylographic con-
venience, notches cut with a knife on the edge of a squared
staff being substituted for the ordinary runes.
Lower Taylor, *The Alphabet*, II, 225.

4. See the quotation.

The ancient Irish also used an obscure mode of speak-
ing, which was likewise called ogham.
O'Donovan, *Gram. of Irish Lang.*, Int., p. xiv.

* *Ogyges*, also *Ogygia*, (Gr. *Oyiges*, *Is.* *Ogy-*

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stowal of the gifts or graces of the Holy Ghost and per

sonal consecration to God's service. See the phrase *holy oil*, below. — For the use of oil in storms at sea, see *oil-distributor*.

With an instrument of silver, he frotheth the bones; and thence they gather out a little *oil*, as though it were a manner swynge, that is neither lye to lye no to hawne; but it is full of sweete of smells.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 60.

Here first she bathed, and round her body pours Soft *oil* of fragrance, and ambrosial show'rs.

Pope, *Iliad*, xiv. 198.

Specifically—2. Oil as used for burning in a lamp, to afford light; as, to burn the midnight oil (alluding to nocturnal study).

In reason whereof, I am persuaded that none of holier judgment shall think this *oil* and labor lost.

Tractatus de Complexione, Pref., p. vii. (Dante.)

A cut of oil, the quantity of oil from one cutting in that is yielded by one whole. **Andiroba-oil**. Same as *carapay-oil*. See *Carapay*. 1. **Aniline oil**. See *aniline*. **Animal oil**, a fold, pungent, and mucous oil, obtained chiefly by the dry distillation of bones in the manufactory of bone-black. When rectified it is known as *Dippel's oil* (which see). **Anthracene oil**. Same as *green-petroleum* (which see, under *green*). **Arachis-oil**. See *Arachis*. **Argan-oil**. See *argan-tree*. **Balm oil**. Same as *balneum*. **Bank oil**. See *bank*. **Banks oil**. See *bank*. **Basil-oil**. See *basil*. **Bassia oil**. See *Bassia* and *oleum*. **Benne-oil**. Same as *oil of sesamum*. **Bergamot-oil**. See *bergamot* and *mint*. **Bitter-almond oil**. See *almond oil*. **Body-oil**, ordinary whale-oil, from the blubber; distinguished from *head oil*. **Boiled oil**, a drying-oil made by boiling a small quantity of litharge in linseed-oil till it is dissolved. **Bottlenose oil**. See *bottlenose*. **Brick-oil**, in old phrase, linseed-oil into which red-hot roughly powdered brick has been stirred. **British oil**, a rubefacient liniment composed of oil of turpentine, linseed-oil, oil of amber, oil of juniper, Barbadoes petroleum, and crude petroleum. **Camphorated oil**, camphor liniment. **Camphor-wood oil**. Same as *camphor oil*. 2. **Cananga-oil**. Same as *plung-plung oil*. **Cardamom-oil**, an aromatic volatile oil from the ordinary cardamom; also, a fixed oil from the same plant. **Cedar-oil**. (a) A volatile oil from the wood of the red cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana*, used in scenting soap, and in medicine as a substitute for *savin oil*. (b) An oil of indifferent scent from the Louisiana cedar. **Cevadilla-oil**, a fixed oil from cevadilla-seeds. **Cocamide**. **Chabert's oil**, a preparation obtained from impure empyreumatic oil and oil of turpentine by distillation, formerly used as a tincture. **Chaulimurga-oil**, an East Indian medicinal oil, which has recently come into Western practice, expressed from the seeds contained in the pulpy fruit of *Cynocordia obtusata*. It is used for elephantiasis, etc. Also *chaulimurga-oil*. **Cherry-oil**, an oil extracted from the stones of the American black cherry, *Prunus serotina*. **Chinese oil of peppermint**, menthol, or oil of peppermint with an excess of menthol. **Chironji-oil**, a sweet wholesome oil from the nut-kernels of an East Indian forest tree, *Buchanania latifolia*, of the Anacardiaceae. **Citron-oil**, a fragrant volatile oil from the fruit-rind and leaves of the citron, *Citrus medica*. Also called *caltrate essence* or *oil*. **Clock-oil**. Same as *watch-oil* or *porpion-oil*. **Cod-liver oil**. See *cod-liver*. **Cohung-oil**, a fixed oil from the kernels of the cohune-palm, *Attalea Cohune*. **Concrete oil of wine**. Same as *etheris*. **Copaiba-oil**, a volatile oil extracted from the copaiba balsam. **Coquito-oil**, a fixed oil said to be obtained from the fruit of a palm, *Ricinus melanocercus*, which abounds in parts of Mexico—not, however, the coquito palm. It makes a fine quality of soap. **Cotton-seed oil**. See *cotton-seed*. **Cummu-oil**, a fixed oil from one or more species of *Simarouba*, including the bawaba-palm (which see). **Cuscuta-oil**. See *cuscuta*. **Cuscuta-oil**, fragrant niter from the cuscuta-grass. **Dead-oil**, the heavy oil of coal-tar from which carbolic acid is made. **Dippel's animal oil**, rectified animal oil, formerly produced by distillation of stags' horns and used as a medicine; named from J. C. Dippel, who first prepared it in 1711. **Dogwood-oil**, oil obtained from the berries of *Cornus sanguinea* in parts of Europe and Asia; useful in lamps and for soap, and, when properly prepared, edible. **Domba-oil**. See *domba* and *Calophyllum*. **Empyreumatic essential etheral oil**. See the adjective. — **Eulachon-oil**. See *eulachon*. **Expressed oils**. See *express*. **Flower-oil**. See *flower-oil*. **Fixed oils**. See *fixed*. **Fluorene oil**, a superior kind of olive oil prepared in Florence, and exported in Florence flasks (see *flask*). **Gallipoli oil**, a kind of olive-oil, used in Turkey red dyeing, produced at Gallipoli by throwing the berries as soon as gathered into heaps, and allowing them to ferment before extracting the oil. This fermentation liberates free oleic acid, with which was formed an emulsion with alkaline carbonates, through which the fabric was passed. It is now usually replaced by Turkey-red oil (which see). **Gaultheria-oil**. Same as *gaultheria*. **Gingill-oil**. Same as *oil of sesamum*. **Grape-seed oil**, an oil obtained from the seeds of the common grape. It has been used in Europe for over a century, is valuable for illuminating, and little inferior to olive-oil for culinary purposes. **Groundnut oil**, arachis-oil. **Heavy oil**. Same as *dead-oil*. **Heavy oil of wine**. Same as *etheral oil* (a). **Holy oil**. (a) In the primitive church, and still in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, oil blessed for ritual use. There are three separate kinds, used for different purposes: (1) *Oil of catechu*, used to anoint candidates before baptism. (2) *Oil of chrism*, oil mixed with balsam, or with wine and aromatics, used at baptism, confirmation, coronation of sovereigns, etc.; also called *chrism*. (3) *Oil of the sick*, oil used at the unction of the sick. See *euchation* and *unction*. (b) Especially in the Greek church, oil which has been in contact with a relic or other sacred object, or has been taken from a church lamp. — **Illupit-oil**. See *illupit*. **Iodised oil**, a combination of iodine with almond-oil. **Jatropha-oil**, oil expressed from Barbadoes nuts. **Kakane-oil**, oil expressed from the fruit of *Aleurites Moluccana*. **Laurel-oil**, both a fixed and an essential oil yielded by the berries of the true laurel. For the former, see *bay oil*. **Lemon-grass oil**. See *lemon-grass*. **Light oil**. Same as *crude-lamp naphtha* (which see, under *naphtha*). **Light oil of wine**, etheral; a yellowish oily aromatic liquid ob-

tained from the heavy oil of wine by the action of water. — **London oil**, resin-oil. It is a product of the distillation of turpentine, and comes over after the lighter spirits or oil of turpentine. It is used as an adulterant for oleostic oils, as linseed-oil, by manufacturers of mixed paints, etc. Also called *kidney-oil*. **Macassar oil**, a fixed oil originally from the berries of *Macassarina Sideroxylon*, a large tree of Mauritius; but the macassar oil of the market is said to consist chiefly of (cassnut- or sallow-oil. — **Malabar oil**, an oil obtained from the livers of various fishes, as sharks and rays, found on the coasts of Malabar and Kurrachee, India. — **Marking-out oil**. See *marking-out*. **Matico-oil**, volatile oil from *Piper anacardifolium*. See *matico*. **Midnight oil**. See *del*. 2. **Mineral oil**. See *del*. 1. **Mirbane oil**, nitrobenzene (C₆H₅NO₂), formed by treating benzene with nitric acid. It has a smell resembling oil of bitter almonds, and is sometimes used in perfumery. — **Myrrh-oil**, a volatile oil obtained from the myrrh tree, *Commiphora Myrrha*. — **Nagassaur-oil**. See *Nagassaur*. **Near's foot oil**. See *near's*. **Oil of amber**. See *amber*. **Oil of anda**. See *Joazeira*. **Oil of angelis**, money used as an allusive or motive, a gift; a bribe; in allusion to the coin called angel. (Humorous.)

My Mother pampered me so long and secretly helped me to the *oil* of Angels, that I grew thereby prone to all mischiefs.

Greene, Repentance of Robert Greene, sig. C.

Oil of anise. See *anise*. **Oil of anasafetida**, a volatile oil of an exceedingly offensive odor distilled from anasafetida. **Oil of baston**, a heating or heating. (Humorous.) — **Oil of bay**. (a) Same as *bay-oil*. (b) Oil of myrtle. **Oil of ben**. Same as *ben-oil*. **Oil of bergamot**. See *bergamot*. **Oil of birch**. (a) An empyreumatic oil distilled from the bark of *Betula alba*. It gives Russian leather its peculiar odor. (b) Punishment with a birch-rod with a heating. (Humorous.) **Oil of cade**. Same as *cade-oil*. **Oil of cajuput**. See *cajuput*. **Oil of camomile**, a volatile oil with a warm aromatic taste, distilled from the flowers of *Andemida nobilis*. **Oil of caraway**, carrot, cinnamon, cloves. See *caraway*, etc. **Oil of Chinese cinnamon**, oil of cassia. **Oil of copaliba**, a volatile oil distilled from, and with the odor and taste of, copaliba. — **Oil of coriander**, a volatile oil with a mild and agreeable aromatic taste and odor, distilled from the fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*. **Oil of cubeba**, a volatile oil with a warm aromatic camphoraceous taste, distilled from the fruit of *Piper Cubeba*. **Oil of cumin**, dill, erigeron, eucalyptus. See *cumin*, etc. **Oil of ergot**, a medicinal volatile oil extracted from ergot of rye. **Oil of fennel**, a volatile oil of an agreeable odor and sweetish aromatic taste, distilled from the fruit of *Foeniculum vulgare*. Its use is similar to that of oil of anise. — **Oil of geranium**. See *Andropogon* and *ginger grass*. **Oil of hedeoma**, an oil obtained from the fresh herb of *Hedeoma pulegioides*, peculiar to North America. It is analogous in its properties to the oil of the European pennyroyal, though derived from a distinct plant. Also called *oil of pennyroyal*. **Oil of holly**, a switching with a holly stick; a beating. (Humorous.) **Oil of juniper**, an oil distilled from juniper-berries. It has a taste and odor much like those of turpentine, with which it is often adulterated. It is an efficient ingredient of diuretic mixture, especially in the form of Holland gin. It is to be distinguished from the oil of juniper-wood, or *cade-oil*. **Oil of lavender**, ledum, lemon. See *lavender*, etc. **Oil of lilies**, a fragrant infusion of the flowers of *Lilium candidum* in oil. **Oil of mace**. See *nutmeg-butter*. **Oil of massoy**, a volatile oil obtained from the bark of *Cinnamomum burmanni*, var. *Kiamia*, of Java. **Oil of mustard**. See *mustard*. **Oil of myrica**. See *willow*, under *clow*. **Oil of myrtle**, a volatile oil obtained from the leaves of *Myrtus communis*. — **Oil of neroli**. Same as *oil of orange-flowers*. **Oil of nutmeg**. See *nutmeg butter*. **Oil of orange-flowers**, a volatile oil distilled from fresh orange-flowers, whose fragrant odor it possesses. It is used in the preparation of Cologne water. — **Oil of orange-peel**, an aromatic oil extracted by mechanical means from fresh orange-peel. It is used in flavoring. **Oil of origanum**, marjoram-oil. — **Oil of orris-root**, a solid crystallizable substance distilled from orris-root. — **Oil of palms**, money. (Humorous.) **Oil of parsley**, a volatile oil obtained from the fruit of *Petroselinum sativum*. — **Oil of pennyroyal**. Same as *oil of hedeoma*. **Oil of peppermint**, an oil obtained from the fresh herb of *Mentha piperita* by distillation with water. Its peculiar odor, similar to that of the plant, is due to the menthol, or peppermint-camphor, which it contains. — **Oil of pimento**, a volatile oil obtained from the fruit of *Eugenia Jambola*. It is one of the ingredients of *bay-rum*. Also called *oil of allspice*. — **Oil of red cedar**, a volatile oil obtained from the leaves of *Juniperus Virginiana*. — **Oil of rhodium**, a volatile oil distilled from the root of different species of *Convolvulus*. — **Oil of rose**, a volatile oil distilled from the fresh flowers of different species of rose. Also called *attar*, *otto*, or *essence of rose*. See *attar*. **Oil of rosemary**, a volatile oil distilled from *Romarinus officinalis*. — **Oil of rue**, a volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens*. — **Oil of sandalwood**. Same as *oil of sandal*. **Oil of santal**, a volatile oil distilled from santal or sandal-wood. It is chiefly used as a perfume, but also as a medicine. **Oil of sassafras**, an oil distilled from the roots of the sassafras-tree. It is one of the heaviest of the volatile oils. — **Oil of santonica**, a volatile oil distilled from santonica. — **Oil of savin**, a volatile oil distilled from the fresh branches of *Juniperus Sabina*. **Oil of sesamum**, a bland, sweetish non-drying oil expressed from the seed of *Sesamum Indicum*; used as a substitute for sweet-oil. See *benne*. Also called *sesame-oil*, *benne oil*, *gungli oil*, and *teel oil*. **Oil of spearmint**, an oil resembling that of peppermint, distilled from fresh plants of *Mentha viridis*. — **Oil of spike**. See *oil of lavender*, under *lavender*. — **Oil of spruce**, oil of hemlock. — **Oil of talat**, a nostrum formerly famous as a cosmetic, probably because talc, when calcined, became very white, and was considered a fit substitute for ceruse.

He should have brought me some fresh *oil* of tale;

These ceruses are common.

Mansinger, City Madam, iv. 2.

Oil of tansy, a volatile oil distilled from the leaves and tips of *Tanacetum vulgare*. — **Oil of tar**, a volatile oil distilled from tar. — **Oil of theobroma**, a fixed oil expressed

from the seed of *Theobroma Cacao*, the chocolate-nut. It is a yellowish-white solid, with an agreeable and chocolate-like taste. It is used chiefly as an ingredient in cosmetics and suppositories. Also called *cream-butter*. — **Oil of thyme**, a volatile oil with a strong odor of thyme, distilled from the flowering plants of *Thymus vulgaris*. It is used chiefly for its antiseptic properties. — **Oil of tobacco**, a tar-like poisonous liquid remaining from dry distillation of tobacco. — **Oil of turpentine**. See *turpentine*. — **Oil of valerian**, a volatile oil obtained from the root of *Valeriana officinalis*. — **Oil of vitriol**, sulphuric acid. — **Oil of wheat**, a fixed oil expressed from wheat. — **Oil of wormseed**, a volatile oil distilled from the fruit of *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, used almost exclusively as an anthelmintic. — **Old oil**, among watchmakers, oil after it has been purified and rendered limpid. — **Onychine oil**. See *onychia*. — **Phosphorated oil**, a solution of phosphorus in oil of almonds. — **Poppy-seed oil**, a yellowish pleasant-tasting oil extracted from the seeds of *Papaver somniferum*. It is used as a substitute for or an adulterant of olive-oil. — **Portia-nut oil**, a thick deep-red oil yielded by the seeds of *Thapsia populina*. — **Prosecco-spirit oil**, amy alcohol. — **Pressed oil**, oil of the camellia, *Fraxinus græca*; a trade-name. — **Provence oil**, an esteemed kind of olive-oil produced in Aix. — **Rape-oil**, a bland oil expressed from the seeds of *Brassica campestris*, var. *Rapa*. — **Raw oil**, commonly, raw linseed-oil, in distinction from boiled linseed-oil. — **Red oil**, a preparation made by macerating the tops of *Hypericum perforatum* in olive-oil. — **Seed-oil**, one of various oils, including those from til seed, poppy-seed, and the physate-nut. — **Siriga-oil**, a fixed oil yielded by the seeds of *Hevea Brasiliensis*, useful for hard soaps and printing-ink. — **Siri-oil**. Same as *lemon grass oil*. — **Spanish walnut oil**, oil of *Aleurites Moluccana*. — **Straits oil**, fish oil pressed from the carcasses of menhaden; formerly a name given to pure cod-liver oil manufactured from the livers of fish caught in the straits between Newfoundland and Labrador, whence the name, now transferred to the coarser product obtained from the menhaden. — **Sweet-bay oil**, the volatile laurel-oil. — **Teel-oil**. See *oil of sesamum*. **To pour oil on the fire**. See *fire*. — **To strike oil**, to discover petroleum by boring, hence (in allusion to the sudden fortunes made in the first years after the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania) to come upon something very profitable. (Colloq.) — **Tucum oil**, an oil obtained from the fruit of *Atrocaryum vulgare*. — **Virgin oil**. See *olive-oil*. **Volatile oil**. See *volatile*. **Wood-oil**, an oleostein obtained from the trunk of *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*. Also called *purpur balm*. **Ylang-ylang oil, a fragrant volatile oil distilled from the flowers of *Cananga odorata*. Also called *Cananga-oil*. (See also *ben-oil*, *bone-oil*, *caster-oil*, *kudach oil*, *linseed-oil*, *lubricating-oil*, *nutmeg-oil*, *palm-oil*, *porpion-oil*, *ray-oil*, *rock-oil*, *shirk-oil*, *sperrin-oil*, *train-oil*, *tung-oil*.)**

oil (oil), v. t. [M. E. oilen, oylene, < O. F. oilier = F. huiler = oil, to oil. < M. L. *oleare*, oil, < L. *oleum*, oil; see *oil*, n. Cf. *anail*, *anail*?] 1. To smear or rub over with oil; prepare for use by the application of oil; as, to oil a rag; oiled paper or silk. — 2. To anoint with oil. — 3. To render smooth by the application of oil; lubricate; as, to oil machinery; hence, figuratively, to render oily and bland; make smooth and pleasing.

Thou hast a tongue, I hope, that is not oil'd

With flattery: be open.

Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, H. 1.

Oiled leather. See *leather*. — **Oiled paper**, paper saturated with oil, either (1) to render it transparent and thus fit it for tracing purposes, or (2) to make it water-proof, as in China, Japan, etc., where oiled paper is extensively used for umbrellas, water-pails, lanterns, rain-coats, etc. — **Oiled sheets**, in printing, paper that has been saturated with oil and dried, applied to the impression-surfaces of printing-presses to resist the set-off or transfer of ink from newly printed sheets. — **Oiled silk**, silk impregnated with boiled oil, semi-transparent and water-proof. It is much used in tailoring and dressmaking as a guard against perspiration, as in the lining of parts of garments, etc. — **To oil out**, in painting, to rub a thin coating of drying-oil over (the parts of a picture intended to be retouched). The slight film left behind takes a fresh pigment more readily than a perfectly dry surface would.

oil. [An arbitrary variant of *-ol*.] In chem., a termination denoting an ether derived from a phenol: as, anisole (formerly called *anisole*). **oil-bag** (oil'bag), n. 1. In animals, a bag, cyst, or gland containing oil. — 2. A bag, made of a coarse fabric, used to inclose materials in an oil-press. — 3. A bag containing oil for any purpose, as, at sea, for spreading a film of oil over the surface of the water in a storm. See *oil-distributor*.

oil-beetle (oil'bét'l), n. Any coleopterous insect of the genus *Meloe* in a broad sense; so called from the oil-like matter which they exude. The perfect insects have swollen bodies, with shortish elytra, which lap more or less over each other, and have not a straight suture, as in most coleopterous insects. See *ants* under *Meloe*.

oil-bird (oil'berd), n. 1. The guacharo or great goatsucker of Trinidad, *Steatornis caripensis*. Also called *fat-bird*. See *cut* under *guacharo*. — 2. A Ceylonese frogmouth, *Batrachostomus moniliger*. F. L. Layard.

oil-bottle (oil'hot'l), n. The egg of a shark as it lies in the eviscerator. [Cape Cod, U. S.]

oil-box (oil'box), n. In mach., a box containing a supply of oil for a journal, and feeding it by means of a wick or other device; a journal-box. E. H. Knight. See *cut* under *patent-engine*.

oil-bath (oil' bath), *n.* A socket containing oil in which an upright spindle works, running in the oil, as in some forms of millstones.

oil-cake (oil' kāk), *n.* A cake or mass of compressed linseed, or rape, poppy, mustard, cotton, or other seeds, from which oil has been extracted. Linseed oil-cake is much used as a food for cattle. Rape oil-cake is used as a fattening food for sheep. These and other oil-cakes are also valuable as manures. Cotton-seed oil-cake is largely employed in and exported from the Southern United States.—Oil-cake mill, a mill for crumpling oil-cake.

oil-can (oil' kan), *n.* Any can for holding oil; specifically, a small can of various shapes, provided with a long, narrow, tapering spout, used for lubricating machinery, etc.; an oiler.

oil-car (oil' kār), *n.* 1. A box-car with open sides for carrying oil in barrels. [U. S.]—2. A platform-car with tanks for carrying oil in bulk; commonly called a tank-car. [U. S.]

oil-cellar (oil' sel' jār), *n.* [*ME. oil-cellar.*] 1. A cellar for the storage of oil.

Three oil cellars set on the corner side.
Hold out the cold and lette come in the sonne.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. A metal box attached to the under side of the strap of a connecting-rod on a locomotive or other engine, in relation with and covering holes in the strap that communicate with the crank-pin, for holding oil, and applying it to the crank-pin through the violent agitation of the box when the engine is in motion.

oil-cloth (oil' klōth), *n.* Painted canvas designed for use as a floor-covering, etc. See *floor-cloth* and *linoleum*.

oil-cock (oil' kōk), *n.* In *mach.*, a faucet admitting oil from an oil-cup to a journal. *E. H. Knight.*

oil-color (oil' kul' gr), *n.* 1. A pigment ground in oil. See *color* and *paint*.—2. A painting executed in such colors. See *oil-painting*.

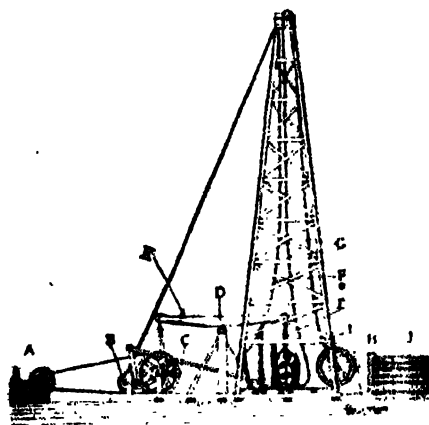
oil-cup (oil' kŭp), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a lubricator; a small vessel, of glass or metal, used to hold oil or other lubricant, which is distributed automatically to the parts of the machine to be oiled.—2. An oil-can or oiler.

oil-de-rose, *n.* [*ME., OF. huile de rose*: see *oil*, *rose*.] Oil of roses.

In every pounde of oil an unce of rose
Ypurged putte, and hange it dayes seven
In sonne and moone, and after oddernes
We may baptize and name it.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

oil-derrick (oil' der' ik), *n.* An apparatus used in well-boring for mineral oils. It is a strong wooden frame, from 16 to 20 feet square at the base, which is formed of heavy sills of oak or other suitable timber, and it tapers toward the top, which is from 66 to 75 feet above the sills. The corner parts are made of heavy pine planks, usually about 2 inches thick and 10 inches wide, spiked together at right angles, and bound to each other by cross-pieces and diagonal braces. A ladder is constructed on one side, extending from the bottom to a heavy cast-iron derrick-pulley supported in the upper part of the frame. The oil-derrick and its accessories are used



Oil-derrick
A, engine; B, sand-reel; C, derrick-wheel; D, winch; E, temper screw; F, sand-pump and hauler cable; G, derrick cable; H, bull-wheel; I, clamps; J, tank; K, sinking-beam.

to operate the various tools employed in well-boring, such as the temper-screw, rope-socket, auger-stem, sinker-bar and substitute, wire bits, fat reamers, etc. A similar derrick is used for sinking deep wells where water only is sought. See *well-boring*.

oil-distributor (oil' dis-trib' ū-ter), *n.* Any device or appliance used for the distribution of oil over the surface of the sea for smoothing waves and thus obviating their destructive effect. The first appliance for this purpose, which aimed at economy in the use of oil, was a porous oil-bag attached to a rope, thrown overboard, and towed from the end of a "pat or out-

rigger, the oil slowly filtering through the pores. This has been followed by a variety of inventions, comprising oil-bags placed in water-chest pipes, and devices for distributing oil when towed by a vessel. The oil-distributor of M. Gaston Mender employs a pump discharging water at the water-line, through a series of outboard pipes, the pump also taking oil from a receptacle, and mingling it with the water discharged. The rate of expenditure of oil is indicated by a glass gage, and is regulated by a valve. The oil-distributor of Captain Townsend of the United States Signal Office consists of a hollow metal globe ten inches in diameter, which holds about 14 gallons of oil, and is kept afloat and held in a nearly fixed position relatively to the surface of the water by an air-chamber. The oil-chamber has an upper and a lower valve, both of which may be adjusted to permit water to flow in through the lower, and the oil displaced by the water to flow out through the upper valve, at a rate controlled by the adjustment. The oil acts mechanically by spreading over the surface of the sea in a tenuous film, which is sufficient to prevent the waves from breaking, and this takes from them their chief power for harm.

oil-dreg, *v. t.* [*ME. oyl dregge; < oil-dregs.*] To cover or smear with the dregs of oil.

Then oyl-dregge it ofte,
And sauffy may thi whete in it be left.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

oil-dregs (oil' dregz), *n. pl.* [*ME. oyle dregges; < oil + dregs.*] The dregs of oil.

oil-dried (oil' drid), *a.* Exhausted of oil; having its oil spent.

My oil-dried lamp and time-bewasted light
Shall be extinct with age and endless night.
Shak., Rich. II., 1. 3. 221.

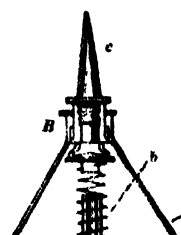
oil-drop (oil' drop), *n.* The rudimentary umbilical vesicle of some fishes. *Science*, V. 425.

oilier (oi' lēr), *n.* 1. An appliance for distributing oil to the bearings or rubbing surfaces of machines. Types of such devices in common use are: sponges saturated with oil and fastened in boxes or cups, in positions where they are regularly touched by parts to be lubricated; wicks which transfer oil by capillary action from a receptacle to a part otherwise inaccessible while moving; cups provided with pet coaks from which the oil drops slowly upon parts which cannot be safely reached while in action; tubes extending radially from channels in crank-pins to the central axes of the cranks, distributing the oil by centrifugal force; etc.

2. An oil-can, generally having a long spout curved at the outer extremity, used by an at-



Broughton's Oilier.



Spring-oiler.

A, outer protecting shell; *B*, internal elastic reservoir for oil; *C*, thumb-piece, by which *B* may be compressed; *D*, metal body; *E*, spring; *F*, reservoir, which may be removed for replenishing with oil.

tendant for supplying oil to parts of engines or other machines.—3. An operative employed to attend to the oiling of engines or other machinery.—4. A vessel engaged in the oil-trade, or in the transportation of oils. [Little used.]—5. An oilskin coat. [Colloq.]

As the tide and sea rise, the huge breakers get heavier,
until finally they dash over the stands; some of the more
daring still stick to their chairs, and with oiled and rubber
boots defy the waves.
Scribner's Map, V. 6-1.

oilery (oi' lēr-ē), *n.* [*< oil + -ery.*] The commodities of an oilman.

oillet, *n.* [*Also oillet, oylet; < OF. oillet, oillet, F. oillet, dim. of OF. ail, F. ail, eye; see cyclet, an accom. form.*] 1. Same as *cyclet*.—2. An eye, bud, or shoot of a plant. *Holland.*

oil-factory (oil' fak' tō-ri), *n.* A factory where fish-oil is made.

oil-fuel (oil' fū' ēl), *n.* Refined or crude petroleum, shale-oil, grease, residuum tar, or similar substances, used as fuel.

oil-gage (oil' gāj), *n.* A form of hydrometer arranged for testing the specific gravity of oils; an oleometer.

oil-gas (oil' gās), *n.* The inflammable gas and vapor (chiefly hydrocarbon) obtained by passing oils through red-hot tubes; it may be used for purposes of illumination.

oil-gilding (oil' gīl' ding), *n.* A process of gilding in which the gold-leaf is laid on a surface prepared by a coat of size made of boiled linseed-oil and chrome-yellow and applied with a brush. When the oil has dried to a point where it is only slightly tacky, the leaf is applied. The chrome-yellow is added so that the gold may appear more brilliant, by reason of the yellow showing through.

oil-gland (oil' gland), *n.* In *ornith.*, the uropygial gland of birds, which secretes the oil with

which they preen and dress their plumage; the *alopecuon*. It is a highly developed and specialized sebaceous follicle, present in the great majority of birds. See *cut* under *alopecuon*.

oil-green (oil' grēn), *n.* A color between green and yellow, of intense chroma but quite moderate luminosity.

oil-hole (oil' hōl), *n.* One of the small openings drilled in machines to allow the dripping of oil on parts exposed to friction.

oilily (oi' li-lī), *adv.* In an oily manner; as oil; in the manner or presenting the appearance of oil; smoothly.

Oilily bubbled up the mere.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

oiliness (oi' li-nēs), *n.* The quality of being oily; unctuousness; greasiness; oleaginousness.

oil-jack (oil' jak), *n.* A vessel, usually of copper or tin, in which oil can be heated. It resembles tin or copper vessels used for fluid-measures, except that it has a spout resembling that of an ordinary pitcher.

oilless (oil' les), *a.* [*< oil + -less.*] Destitute of oil; without oil.

He compares the life of a dying man to the flickering of an oilless lamp.
The American, IX. 187.

oillet, *n.* See *oillet*.

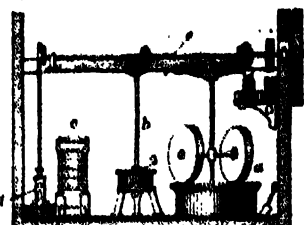
oilman (oi' mān), *n.*; *pl. oilmen* (-men). One who deals in oils; one who is engaged in the

business of producing or of selling oil.

oil-mill (oi' mil), *n.* 1. Any crushing- or grinding-machine for expressing oil from seeds, fruits, nuts, etc.

Such mills are commonly of the type of the Chilian mill (which see, under *mill*).—2. A factory where vegetable oils are made.

oil-nut (oi' nut), *n.* One of various nuts and seed-yielding oil, and the plant producing them. (a) The butternut of North America. See *butternut*. (b) The buffalo nut or elk-nut, *Pyralis oleifera*, of the Al-



Oil mill, heater, and press combined.
a, mill; *b*, heater, heated by steam-jackets; *c*, hydraulic press; *d*, pump which works the press; *e*, main driving-shaft.



Branch with Male Flowers of Oil-nut (*Pyralis oleifera*).
a, the fruit; *b*, a leaf, showing the venation.

loghany mountains. The whole shrub, but especially the pear-shaped drupe like fruit, an inch long, is imbued with an acrid oil. (c) The castor-oil plant. (d) The oil-palm.

oiloust (oi' lūs), *a.* [*< oil + -ous.*] Oily; oleaginous. *Gerard.*

oil-painting (oi' pān' ting), *n.* 1. The art of painting with pigments mixed with a drying-oil, as poppy-, walnut-, or linseed-oil. Oiled skins varnished to protect painted surfaces had been used before the fifteenth century, at which time the invention of a dry, colorless, and sufficiently liquid vehicle composed of linseed- or nut oil mixed with resin is attributed to the noted Flemish painter Van Eyck.

2. A picture painted in oil-colors. Oil-paintings are most commonly executed upon canvas, which is stretched upon a frame, and covered (of primed) with a kind of size mixed with white lead.

oil-palm (oi' pām), *n.* A palm, *Elaeis Guineensis*, the fruit-pulp of which yields palm-oil. See *Elaeis*, *palmnut-oil*, and *palm-oil*.

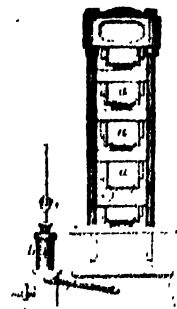
oil-plant (oi' plānt), *n.* Same as *benne*.

oil-press (oi' pres), *n.* A machine for expressing vegetable and essential oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, etc. It is commonly of a very simple type, and operated by a screw or hydraulic press. See *cut* on following page.

oil-pump (oi' pŭmp), *n.* In *mach.*, a pump to raise oil from a reservoir and discharge it upon a journal. *E. H. Knight.*

oil-ring (oil'ring), *n.* In *enamel-engraving*, a ring with a small dish on top to hold oil and diamond-dust. It is worn on the forefinger of the workman, and the wheel is simply allowed to rotate in the dish to replenish the engraving tool.

oil-rubber (oil'rub'er), *n.* In *engraving*, a piece of woolen cloth, 6 or 7 inches long, rolled tightly so that the roll is from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, tied with a string, and touched with oil. It is used to rub down too dark parts of engraved work, or to clean a copperplate. The same object is accomplished by the use of a small piece of cloth held on the forefinger, or of a bit of soft cork dipped in oil.



Oil-ring. a, a, the ring; b, the pump; c, the pipe by which pressure is transmitted from the pump to the rim of the ring.

oil-safe (oil'saf), *n.* A tank for storing inflammable oils. It consists of a sheet metal vessel having a sheathing of wood and some intervening material that is a poor conductor of heat, as asbestos, mineral wool, etc.

oil-sand (oil'sand), *n.* The name given in the Pennsylvania petroleum region to the beds of sandstone from which the oil is obtained by boring. See *petroleum*.

oil-seed (oil'seed), *n.* 1. The seed of the *Ricinus communis*, or castor oil plant; castor-bean.—2. The seed of *Garcinia abyssinica*, a composite plant cultivated in India and Abyssinia on account of its oily seeds.—3. The plant gold-of-pleasure, *Camelina sativa*. Sometimes called *Nibertia oil-seed*.

oil-shale (oil'shal), *n.* Shale rocks containing bituminous matter or petroleum in sufficient quantity to be of economical value; shales or clays in which a considerable quantity of organic (hydrocarbonaceous) matter has been preserved and is diffused through the mass of the rock.

oil-shark (oil'shirk), *n.* A fish, *Galeorhinus galeus*, a small kind of shark. See cut under *Galeorhinus*. [California.]

oilskin (oil'skin), *n.* 1. Cloth of cotton, linen, or silk, prepared with oil to make it water-proof. Such cloth is much used for water-proof garments.—2. A garment made of oilskin.

There were two men at the wheel in yellow oilskins, and the set faces that looked out of their sun-westers gleamed with sweat. *W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship*, xviii.

oil-smeller (oil'smel'er), *n.* A person who pretends to be able to locate oil-bearing strata, and to locate positions for successful well-boring, by the sense of smell, and who makes a profession or trade of this pretension. In the earlier history of petroleum in the United States, this kind of quackery was much more common than now.

oil-spring (oil'spring), *n.* 1. A spring the water of which contains more or less intermingled oily (hydrocarbonaceous) matter.—2. A fissure or an area from or over which bituminous matter (petroleum or naphtha) oozes.

The petroleum of the oil springs of Paint Creek has had its home in the great conglomerate at the base of the Coal-measures. *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, x, 12.

oil-stock (oil'stok), *n.* A vessel used to contain holy oil; a chrismatory.

oilstone (oil'ston), *n.* A slab of fine-grained stone used for imparting a keen edge to tools, and so called because oil is used for lubricating its rubbing surface. Fine oilstones are often made of novaculite, a fine-grained variety of quartz. — **Black oilstone**, a variety of Turkey stone. — **Oilstone-powder**, pulverized oilstone sifted and washed. It is used for grinding together such fittings of mathematical instruments and machinery as are made wholly or partly of brass or gun-metal, for polishing fine brasswork, and by watchmakers on pivot rubbers in polishing steel. — **Oilstone-slips**, small pieces of oilstone cut by the lapidary into such forms as to adapt them to the surfaces of the various objects on which they are to be used in polishing.

oilstone (oil'ston), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oilstoned*, pp. *oilstoning*. [*Oilstone*, *n.*] To rub, or sharpen or polish by rubbing, on an oilstone.

The tool must be given less top rake, and may then be oilstoned. *Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist*, p. 81.

oil-stove (oil'stov), *n.* A small stove in which oil is used as fuel, with either flat or circular wicks. Such stoves are provided with portable ovens and with devices for boiling, for heating flat-irons, etc. The smallest stoves are little more than lamps of special design.

oil-tank (oil'tangk), *n.* A receptacle for storing, treating, or transporting petroleum.

oil-tawing (oil'ta'ing), *n.* The process of currying in oil, by which the skins of various ani-

mals are made into oiled leather or wash-leather.

oil-temper (oil'tem'per), *v. t.* To temper (steel) by the use of oil instead of water or saline solutions. See *temper*.

oil-tempered (oil'tem'perd), *a.* Tempered with oil. See *temper*.

Bars of oil-tempered and untempered steel.

Science, III, 724.

oil-tempering (oil'tem'per-ing), *n.* The process of tempering steel with oil. See *temper*.

oil-tester (oil'tes'ter), *n.* 1. A machine for testing the lubricating properties of oils.—2. A process or an apparatus for ascertaining the temperature at which the vapors from mineral oils will take fire.

oil-tight (oil'tit), *a.* In *constructive mechanics*, noting a degree of tightness in joints, etc., that will prevent oil from flowing through between the juxtaposed surfaces.

The lower end of the shaft passes through an oil-tight stuffing-box.

oil-tree (oil'tree), *n.* 1. The castor-oil plant. See cut under *castor-oil*.—2. Same as *illup*.—3. Same as *oil-palm*.—4. The Chinese varnish-tree, whose wood yields an important oil. See *Alseodaphne* and *tung-oil*.—5. Probably the stone-pine, *Pinus Pinaster* (Lsa. xli, 10).

oil-tube (oil'tub), *n.* In *bot.*, a longitudinal canal filled with aromatic oil, especially characteristic of the fruits of the *Umbellifera*.

oilway (oil'we), *n.* A passage for oil to a part, as a hinge, to be lubricated.

oil-well (oil'wel), *n.* A boring made for petroleum. This is the name by which such borings in various oil-producing regions, and especially in Pennsylvania, are most generally designated. Borings which are unsuccessful, or which do not furnish any oil, are called dry wells. See *petroleum*.

oil (oil), *a.* [*Oil* + *-y*.] 1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having some of the qualities of oil; as, *oily* matter; an *oily* fluid.—2. Appearing as if oiled; resembling oil.—3. Fat; greasy.

This *oily* race is known as well as Paul's. *Shak*, I Hen. IV., II, 4, 575.

A little, round, fat *oily* man of God. *Thomson, Castle of Indolence*, I, 49.

4. Figuratively, unctuous; smooth; insinuatingly and smoothly sanctimonious; blandly pious; fawning.

If for I want that glib and *oily* art, To speak and purpose not. *Shak*, Lear, I, 1, 227.

I know no court but martial, No *oily* language but the shock of arms. *Fletcher, Mad Lover*, I, 1.

She had forgiven his pharisaical arrogance, and even his greasy face and *oily* vulgar manner. *Trollope, Barchester Towers*, xli.

Oily bean. See *bean*.

oily-grain (oil'gran), *n.* Same as *beane*.

oimer, *interj.* [*O*, *im*, *oime* (= *Ngr. oim*, *oim*; cf. *Gr. oim*, *oim*; *ay me!*; see *O*, and *ay me* under *ay*).] Alas!

Oime! I am afraid that Morghand's hath a purpose to retransform me, and make me put on human shape again. *H. Hall, Parry of Beasts*, p. 5.

ointment, *n.* [*ME.*, also *oyment*, *oynement*, *OF. oignement*, an anointing, *oindre*, *oindre*, *anoint*; see *oint*. *OF. ointment*.] Same as *ointment*. *Chaucer*.

I tell thee for sothe thou may make other newes sounes a pre-cyous *oyment* for to helpe with thy... *awene*. *Hampole, Pryor Trewe*, (lines 6, 1, 7, 8), (p. 26).

oinochot (oil-nok'-e), *n.* [*Prop. oinochot*; *Gr. oino*, wine, + *chot*,



Oinochot of Greek Pottery.

pour.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a small vase of graceful shape, with a three-lobed rim, the central lobe forming a mouth adapted for pouring, and a single handle reaching above the rim: used for dipping wine from the crater and filling drinking-cups.

oint (oint), *v. t.* [*ME. ointen*, *oynten*, *OF. oint* (*L. unctus*), pp. of *oindre*, *anoint*; see *anoint*, *unction*.] 1. To anoint.

Lord shield thy Cause, approve these veritable, Oint thine Anointed publicly by Miracle. *Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Last.

The ready Graces wait, her Baths prepare, And oint with fragrant oils her flowing Hair. *Congreve, Hymn to Venus*.

2. To administer extreme unction to.

ointing-box, *n.* A chrismatory.

ointing-cloth, *n.* A cloth used in the administration of extreme unction.

ointment (oint'ment), *n.* [A later form (as if *oint* + *-ment*) of *oinement*, *q. v.*] A fatty or unctuous preparation of such a consistency as to be easily applied to the skin by imunction, gradually liquefying when in contact with it. In American pharmacy, ointments differ from the cerates, which are of similar composition, in having a softer consistency and lower melting-temperature. In British pharmacy, the cerates are included among the ointments.

We... wonder more, if Kings be the Lord's Anointed, how they dare thus oyle over and beamere so holy an unction with the corrupt and putrid ointment of their base flatteries. *Milton, Church Government*, II, Cone.

Acetate-of-lead ointment (unguentum plumbi acetatis), acetate of lead and benzoin ointment. — **Aconitia ointment** (unguentum aconitidis), eight grains of aconitin to an ounce of lard. — **Alkaline sulphur ointment** (unguentum sulphuris alkalini), sulphur, carbonate of potash, and benzoated lard. — **Ammoniated-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati), ammoniated mercury with simple or benzoin ointment. — **Antimonial ointment** (unguentum antimonii tartarati), tartarated antimony with lard or simple ointment. — Also called *antimonial ointment*, *tartarated antimony ointment*. — **Apothecary ointment**. See *apothecary*. — **Atropia ointment** (unguentum atropiæ), atropin and lard. — **Basilicon ointment. Same as *basilicon*. — **Belladonna ointment** (unguentum belladonnæ), extract of belladonna in lard or benzoin ointment. — **Benzoin ointment** (unguentum benzoini), adeps benzoatus or benzoinated, a mixture of lard and tincture of benzoin in the proportion of eight to one by weight. Also called *benzoated* or *benzoated lard*. — **Blue ointment**. Same as *mercurial ointment*. — **Boric-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi borici), boric acid and paraffin. — **Calamine ointment** (unguentum calaminæ), prepared calamin and benzoin ointment or simple ointment. Also called *Turkey's cerate*. — **Calomel ointment. Same as *subchloride of mercury ointment*. — **Cantharides ointment** (unguentum cantharidis), cantharides with wax and either olive-oil or lard and resin. Also called *Spanish-fly ointment*. — **Carbolic-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi carbolicæ), simple ointment with the addition of carbolic acid. — **Carbonated-lead ointment** (unguentum plumbi carbonatis), carbonate of lead and simple or benzoin ointment. — **Chrysarobin ointment** (unguentum chrysarobini), chrysarobin and benzoin ointment. — **Citrine ointment. See *citrine*. — **Compound iodine ointment** (unguentum iodii compositum), the same as *iodine ointment*, but with less iodine and more iodide of potash. — **Compound ointment of mercury** (unguentum hydrargyri compositum), mercurial ointment with yellow wax, olive-oil, and camphor. — **Compound ointment of subacetate of lead** (ceratum plumbi subacetatis), subacetate of lead with camphor, cerate, Gaulard's cerate. — **Cresote ointment** (unguentum cresoti), cresote and lard or simple ointment. — **Diachylon ointment** (unguentum diachylon), oxid of lead, olive-oil, and oil of lavender. Also called *lead ointment*. — **Dupuytren's ointment, tincture of cantharides and lard. — **Elemi ointment** (unguentum elemi), elemi with simple ointment. — **Eucalyptus ointment** (unguentum eucalypti), oil of eucalyptus and paraffin. — **Gallie-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi galli), one part of gallic acid with nine parts of benzoin ointment. — **Glycerin ointment** (unguentum glycerini), (a) Spermaceti, white wax, oil of almonds, and glycerin. (b) In the German pharmacopœia, glycerite of starch. — **Iodide-of-cadmium ointment** (unguentum cadmi iodidi), iodide of cadmium in simple ointment. — **Iodide-of-lead ointment** (unguentum plumbi iodidi), iodide of lead with simple or benzoin ointment. — **Iodide-of-potash ointment** (unguentum potassii iodidi), iodide of potash and lard, with or without hyposulphite or carbonate of potash. — **Iodide-of-sulphur ointment** (unguentum sulphuris iodidi), iodide of sulphur and prepared lard. — **Iodine ointment** (unguentum iodii), iodine and iodide of potash with lard or benzoin ointment. — **Iodoform ointment** (unguentum iodoformi), iodoform with benzoin ointment. — **Lead ointment. Same as *diachylon ointment*. — **Mercurial ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri), metallic mercury in a fine state of subdivision disseminated through lard and suet. Also called *blue ointment* and *Neapolitan ointment*. — **Mexereum or mesereum ointment** (unguentum mezerei), fluid extract of mesereum with lard and yellow wax. — **Neapolitan ointment. Same as *mercurial ointment*. — **Nitrate-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri nitrati), citrine ointment. — **Opium ointment** (unguentum galls), nutgall in powder united with lard or benzoin ointment. — **Ointment of galls. Same as *nutgall ointment*. — **Ointment of galls and opium** (unguentum galls cum opio), nutgall ointment with the addition of opium. — **Ointment of poplar-buds** (unguentum popululi), lard in which poplar-buds and fresh leaves of belladonna, hyocyamus, poppy, and *Solanum nigrum* have been digested. — **Ointment of stavesacre, lard to which the coarsely ground seeds of *Delphinium* and *Scrophularia* have imparted their active principle. — **Ointment-of-sine ointment** (unguentum sine ointment), equal parts of sine oleate and soft paraffin. — *Page*****************

Stear's ointment, one to three parts of yellow oxid of mercury and sixty of vaselin. — **Petroleum ointment**, petroleum. — **Red iodide of mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri iodidifabri), red iodide of mercury and simple ointment. — **Red oxide of mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri oxidifabri), red oxide of mercury and simple ointment. — **Red-precipitate ointment** (unguentum resinae), resin ointment. — **Rose-water ointment** (unguentum aquae rosae), an ointment of oil of almonds, spermaceti, white wax, and rose-water. Also called *rose-cream*. — **Sabine ointment** (unguentum sabinae), sabine ointment. — **Simple ointment** (unguentum, or unguentum simplex), a mixture of lard and yellow wax in the proportion of four to one, or with less lard and the addition of almond-oil. Simple ointment forms the base of various medicinal ointments. — **Spanish-ivy ointment**. Same as *amburides ointment*. — **Spermaceti ointment** (unguentum cetacei), spermaceti, white wax, and oil of almonds. — **Storax ointment**, liquid storax and olive-oil. — **Stramonium ointment** (unguentum stramonii), extract of stramonium with lard or benzoin ointment. — **Subchloride of mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri subchloridi), subchloride of mercury and lard. Also called *calomel ointment*. — **Sulphurated-potash ointment** (unguentum potassae sulphuratae), sulphurated potash and prepared lard. — **Sulphur ointment** (unguentum sulphuris), sublimed sulphur with simple benzoinated lard. — **Tannate-of-lead ointment** (unguentum plumbi tannici), tannic acid, subacetate of lead, and lard. — **Tannic-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi tannici), one part of tannic acid with nine parts of benzoin ointment. — **Tar ointment** (unguentum pitch liquidae), tar with suet or yellow wax. — **Tartarated-antimony ointment**, tartar-emetac ointment. Same as *antimonial ointment*. — **Tobacco ointment** (unguentum tabaci), powdered tobacco and lard. — **Turpentine ointment** (unguentum terenthinae), oil of turpentine, resin, yellow wax, and prepared lard. — **Tutty ointment** (unguentum tutiae), impure oxid of zinc, or tutty, and simple ointment. — **Veratrine ointment** (unguentum veratri nae), veratrine and simple or benzoinated lard.

olsei, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *use*.

olsti, *n.* A Middle English form of *host*¹.

olster, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *oyster*.

oki, *n.* A Middle English variant of *oak*. *Chaucer*.

O. K. [Origin obscure; usually said to have been orig. used by Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, as an abbr. of *Ill. Correct*, spelled (whether through ignorance or humorously) *oll correct*; but this is doubtless an invention. Another statement refers the use to "Old Kookuk," an Indian chief, who is said to have signed treaties with the initials "O. K."] All right; correct; now commonly used as an endorsement, as on a bill. [Colloq.]

okapi (ô-kî'pî), *n.* [Native name.] A giraffe-like animal of the family *Camelidae*, closely allied to the fossil *Samotherium*, living in the Semliki forest of the Congo Free State. It was described by Sclater in 1901 as *Equus chunoi*, from two fragments of skin, and later by Lankester as *Oxya johnstoni*, from a skin and two skulls. All these specimens were secured by Sir Harry Johnston and given by him to the British Museum.

oke¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *ô*.

oke² (ôk), *n.* [= Bulg. Serv. Wall. Hung. *oka* = Pol. *oka*, < Turk. *oka*, a certain weight.] 1. A Turkish unit of weight, used also in Greece, equal to about 24 pounds avoirdupois.

oke³ (ôk), *n.* A variant of *ank*¹.

okent, *n.* A Middle English form of *oken*.

Okenian (ô-ké'ni-an), *n.* [*Oken* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Lorenz Oken, a German naturalist (1779-1851). — **Okenian body**, in anat., a Wolfian body, primitive kidney, or protonephron.

okenite (ô'ken-it), *n.* [*Oken* (see *Okenian*) + *-ite*².] In mineral., same as *dyplonite*.

oker¹ (ô'kér), *n.* [ME., also *okur*, *okur*, *okyr*, *oker*, < Icel. *okr* = Sw. *okler* = Dan. *auger* = AS. *wōcor*, increase, growth, fruit, = OFries. *wōker* = D. *woker* = MLG. *woker* = OHG. *wuochar*, *wuochhar*, *wuochar*, *wuocher*, MHG. *wuocher*, G. *wucher* = Goth. *wōkr*, increase; *g* = akin to AS. *weazan*, wax, and ult. to L. *augere*, increase: see *augment*, etc.] Usury.

Oker, lying, & wantonness make! serve make.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 236.

oker², *n.* An obsolete form of *ocher*.

okerer (ô'kér-ér), *n.* [ME., also *okerar* (= D. *wuokerar* = OHG. *wuocharari*, MHG. *wuocherer*, *wuocherere*, G. *wucherer* = Sw. *okl rare*), < *oker*, usury: see *oker*¹.] A usurer.

* "An okere, or elles a lechoure," said Robyn.
"With wronge haste thou loke thy lyb"
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 53).

okering (ô'kér-ing), *n.* [ME., < *oker*¹ + *-ing*¹.] Usury.

Okonite (ô'kô-nit), *n.* A vulcanized mixture of ozocerite or mineral wax and resin with caoutchouc and sulphur, used as an insulating material for covering electrical conductors.

okra (ôk'râ), *n.* [Formerly also *ô-kra*, *okro*, *okre*; W. Ind. (f.).] A plant, *Hibiscus esculentus*, an esteemed vegetable, cultivated in the

East and West Indies, the southern United States, etc. See *gumbo*¹. Its seeds yield a fine food-oil, not, however, extracted on a commercially remunerative scale, and it produces a fiber apparently suitable for coarse bagging, etc. See *Hibiscus* and *Abelmoschus*. — **Okra-okra**, *H. Abelmoschus*. See *amber-seed*. — **Wild okra**. See *Malachra*.

Ol. An abbreviation of *Olympiad*.

-ol. [An arbitrary abbr. of L. *oleum*], or of E. (*oleum*)^{ol}.] In chem., a termination somewhat loosely used for various compounds, denoting 'oil' or 'alcohol.' It should be applied strictly only to alcohols, hydroxyl derivatives of hydrocarbons, as glycerol, mannitol, quinal, etc.

Oleaceæ (ô-lâ-sin'ô-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Olax* (*Olac*) + *-acæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees and shrubs, type of the cohort *Glacales* in the series *Dicladanthæ*, typified by the genus *Olax*, and characterized by the dorsal raphe, partially or completely one-celled ovary, usually one-seeded fruit, and valvate petals. It includes about 275 species, of 4 tribes and 61 genera, widely dispersed throughout the tropics, with a few in South Africa and southern Australia. They are erect, climbing or twining usually with alternate undivided feather-veined leaves, fleshy petioles, and small greenish, yellowish, or white flowers.

olamic (ô-lâm'ik), *n.* [*ô-lâm*, *olam*, eternity, *eon*, < *olam*, hide, conceal.] Pertaining to or enduring throughout an eon or eons; lasting or continuing for ages; constituting or measured by a period or periods much exceeding in length any historical measurement of time; common.

But man fell, and lost the perpetual or *olamic* salvation.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XIII. 728.

olanin (ô-lâ-nin), *n.* [*ô-lâ-nin*, oil, + *an-* (*imal*), animal, + *-in*².] One of the ingredients of the fetid empyreumatic oil obtained by distilling bone and some other animal matters.

Olax (ô'laks), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1749), so called in allusion to the unpleasant odor of the wood; < L.L. *olax*, smelling, odorous, < L. *olere*, smell; see *old*.] A genus of shrubs and trees, type of the order *Glacæ* and tribe *Glacæ*, known by the three anther-bearing stamens and the drupe almost included within the calyx. There are about 30 species, native of Australia and tropical Asia and Africa. They are smooth evergreen, often climbing or thorny, usually with short spikes or racemes of small flowers in the axils of two-ranked leaves. *O. Zeyheria* is the milky tree of Ceylon. Its leaves are eaten in curries and its fetid, salty wood is used as a remedy in pituitary fever.

old (ôld), *a.* [Also dial. *ald*, *auld*, *aul*, *aud*; < ME. *old*, *ald*, *ald*, < AS. *eald*, ONorth. *ald* = OS. *ald* = OFries. *old*, *ald* = D. *oud* = MIA. *lâ*, *ald*, *old* = OHG. *MIH*, G. *alt* = Icel. *ald*, *alm* comp.) (also *althin*) = Goth. *althus*, old; orig. pp., 'grown, increased' (= L. *altus*, high, deep), with suffix *-d* (see *-d*², *-ed*²), of the verb represented by Goth. *alan*, nourish, = L. *alere*, nourish, < ult. E. *aliment*: see *aliment*, *alt*, etc. For the *pl* suffix, cf. *cald*, of similar formation.] 1. Having lived or existed a long time; full of years; far advanced in years or life; applied to human beings, lower animals, and plants; as, an *old* man; an *old* horse; an *old* tree.

The *old* auncian wyf begot his syltess;
The lordie lufly her by hnt, as I trowe;
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (L. E. T. 8), l. 1001.
For we are *old*, and on our quik'et deerees
The manidible and noisid as foot of time
Steale ere we can effect them
Shak, *All's Well*, v. 3. 40.
2. Of (a specified) age; noting the length of time or number of years that one has lived, or during which a thing or particular state of things has existed or continued; of the age of; aged; as, a child three months *old*; a house a century *old*.

And Pharaoh said unto Jacob, How *old* art thou?
Gen. xlviii. 7.

There is a papyrus in the Imperial Library at Paris which M. Chabas considers the *oldest* book in the world.
J. F. Clarke, *Ten Great Religions*, vi. 6.

3. Of or pertaining to the latter part of life; peculiar to or characteristic of those who are, or that which is, well advanced in years.
And therefore let us gaze among
That god send us paciens in our *olde* age
Humana to *Virgini*, etc. (P. E. T. 4), p. 81.
I'll rack thee with *old* cramps
Shak, *Tempest*, l. 2. 309.

4. Having the judgment or good sense of a person who has lived long and has gained experience; thoughtful; sober; sensible; wise; as, an *old* head on young shoulders.

I never knew so young a body with so *old* a head.
Shak, *M. of V.*, iv. 1. 164.

Thou hast fastid longe, I wene,
I wold now som mete wer sene
For *olde* acquyntance vs by-twene
York Plays, p. 180.

An *old* leprosy in the skin of his flesh.
Remove not the *old* landmark
The great dragon was cast out, that *old* serpent, called the Devil and Satan.
Rev. xii. 9.

(b) Experienced, habituated; as, an *old* offender; *old* in vice or crime.
The King shall sit without an *old* disturber, a daily incroacher, and intruder.
Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, li.

6. Of (some specified) standing as regards continuance or lapse of time.
In Ephesus I am but two hours *old*
Shak, *C. of E.*, li. 2. 150.

7. Not new, fresh, or recent; having been long made; having existed long; as, an *old* house; an *old* cabinet.

Ye shall sow the eighth year, and eat yet of *old* fruit until the ninth year.
Lev. xiv. 32.
Old Northumberland House, too, was all ablaze and a centre of attraction.
First Year of a Golden Reign, p. 70.
Hence (a) That has long existed or been in use, and is near, or has passed, the limit of its usefulness; embosomed or deteriorated by age; worn out; as, *old* clothes.

Thy raiment waxed not *old* upon thee
Dout. viii. 4.
When I kept silence, my bones waxed *old* through my roaring all the day long.
Ps. xxxii. 3.

(b) Well worn, effete, worthless, trite; stale; expressing valuelessness, disrespect, or contempt; as, an *old* joke; *old* for an *old* song.

Now you see, sir, how your fooling grows *old*, and people dislike it.
Shak, *T. N.*, i. 4. 119.

Thou, who has always been so composed, and so clever, and so old for her age.
Theobald, *Virginia*, xiv.

8. Of long standing or continuance. (a) Regum long ago and still continued; of long continuance or prolonged existence; well-established; as, *old* customs; an *old* friendship.

Thou hast fastid longe, I wene,
I wold now som mete wer sene
For *olde* acquyntance vs by-twene
York Plays, p. 180.

An *old* leprosy in the skin of his flesh.
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Shak, *T. N.*, i. 4. 119.

8. Dating or reaching back to antiquity or to former ages; subsisting or known for a long time; long known to history.

His elders war of the *old* state,
And of thine wikes sould he wate,
Holy Root (L. E. T. 8), p. 80.

It was said by them of *old* time, Thou shalt not kill.
Mat. v. 21.

In the *old* times a man, whether lay or cleric, might purge himself of a crime, or charge laid against him, by his own oath and the oaths of others of equal station who might be willing to become his compurgators.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xix.

9. Ancient; antique; not modern; former; as, the *old* inhabitants of Britain; the *old* Romans. — 10. Early; pertaining to or characteristic of the earlier or earliest of two or more periods of time or stages of development; as, *Old* English; the *Old* Red Sandstone.

Ophiids are not known in the fossil state before the *older* tertiary.
Holley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 304.

11. Former; past; passed away; disused; contrasted with or replaced by something new as a substitute; subsisting before something else; as, he built a new house on the site of the *old* one; the *old* régime; a gentleman of the *old* school; he is not his *old* tricks again.

Old things are passed away, behold, all things are become new.
2 Cor. v. 17.

Seeing that ye have put off the *old* man with his deeds, and have put on the new man.
Col. iii. 9, 10.

Why, woman, your husband is in his *old* lines again.
Shak, *M. W. of W.*, iv. 2. 22.

12. Long known; familiar; hence, an epithet of affection or cordiality; as, an *old* friend; dear *old* fellow; *old* boy.

Go thy ways, *old* lad.
Shak, *T. of the 8*, v. 2. 181.

13. Old-fashioned; worthy of a former time; hence, antiquated; as, an *old* foggy.

He is a very honest and worthy man, but of the *old* stamp.
Swift, *Mem. of Capt. Credition*.

14. Great; high; an intensive now used only when preceded by another adjective also of intensive force; as, a *fine old* row; a *high old* time. [Colloq.]

Madam, you must come to your uncle. Yonder's *old* coll at home.
Shak, *Much Ado*, v. 2. 98.

We shall have *old* breaking of necks.
Dekker, If it be not good the Devil is in it.

I imagine there is *old* moving amongst them.
A. Brucer, *Lingua*, li. 6.

Mass, here will be *old* birking!
Middleton, *Game at Chess*, iii. 1.

Here's *old* cheating
Middleton and Dekker, *Roaring Girl*.

New for *old*. See *new*. — Of *old*, from early times; in ancient days; long ago. [In this phrase *old* is used as a substantive. See *old*.] — *Old* Boggy, boggy, boggy, Catholico, Colony, country. See the noun. — *Old* continent. (a) The continent of Europe. (b) The mass of land com-

prising Europe, Asia, and Africa, in contradistinction to the new continent, consisting of North and South America. — **Old Court Party.** See *court*. — **Old Dominion.** See *dominion*. — **Old English.** (a) See *English*, 2. (b) The form of black letter used by English printers of the sixteenth century.

Old English of the Sixteenth Century.

Old Ephraim, the grizzly bear, *Ursus horribilis*. (Western U. S.) **Old foundation, gold, gooseberry, Hundred,** etc. See the nouns. **Old Harry, Old One, Old Scratch,** humorous names for the devil. — **Old Injun,** the old wife or long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*. — **Old Japan, Latin, maid,** etc. See the nouns. **Old lady,** a portulacoth, *Morone maura*, an English collector's name. **Old man.** (a) See *man*. (b) In mining, ancient workings; a term used in Cornwall. (c) A full-grown male kangaroo. (Australia). — **Old mustache, Nick, oil,** see the nouns. **Old One, See (Old Harry). — Old Probabilities,** the chief signal-officer of the Signal-service Bureau, sometimes called *Old Prob.* (Colloq., U. S.). — **Old Red Sandstone.** See *sandstone*. — **Old salt,** an old and experienced sailor. — **Old school,** a school or party belonging to a former time, or having the character, manner, or opinions of a bygone age; as, a gentleman of the old school. — **Old School Presbyterian.** See *Presbyterian*. **Old Scratch.** See *Old Harry*. — **Old sledge,** a game name as *all-fours*. — **Old song,** a mere trifle; a very low price; as, he got it for an old song. — **Old sow,** a plant, *Melilotus coriacea*. — **Old style, Testament,** etc. See the nouns. — **Old Tom,** a strong variety of English gin. **Old wife.** (a) A prating old woman; as, old wives' fables. (b) A man having habits or opinions considered peculiar to old women. (c) An apparatus for curing smoky chimneys; a chimney-cap or cowl. (d) See *oldwife*. — **Old World.** See *world*. — **The Old Covenant.** See *covenant*. — **The old gentleman.** See *gentleman*. — **The old masters.** See *master*. — **Syn. 2.** *Aged, Elderly, Old, etc.* See *aged*, 8, 9, and 10. *Ancient, Old, Antique,* etc. (see *ancient*), pristine, original, primitive, early, olden, archaic.

old-aged (ôld'âj), *a.* [*old age* + *-ed*]. Of or pertaining to old age; aged. [Rare.]

Old aged experience growth beyond the five-witted Phylomphor. — *Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrio.*

old-clothesman (ôld'klôz'mân), *n.* [*old clothes* + *man*]. A man who purchases cast-off garments, which, after being repaired, are offered for sale. Those too bad for repair are sold to paper-makers, torn up to make shoddy, or sold for manure. **olden** (ôld'ên), *v.* [*old* + *-en*]. *I, intrans.* To grow old; age; assume an older appearance or character; become affected by age.

His debate with his creditors . . . harassed the feelings of the humiliated old gentleman so severely that in six weeks he oldened more than he had done for fifteen years before. — *Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xviii.*

II, trans. To age; cause to appear old. **olden** (ôld'ên), *a.* [*old* + *-en*], an *adj.* suffix irreg. attached to an *adj.* Old; ancient.

Blood hath been shed ere now, I' the olden time,
Ere humane statute purged the gentle weed. — *Shak., Macbeth, III. 4. 76.*

Oldenlandia (ôlden-lân'di-â), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after H. B. Oldenland, a Danish botanist who traveled in South Africa.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order Rubiaceæ, and the tribe Hedyotideæ, known by the many minute angled seeds, narrow leaves, entire stipules, and four stamens. There are about 80 species, tropical and subtropical, mainly Asiatic. They are slender, erect or spreading, smooth, and branching annuals, with opposite leaves, and small white or rose-pink old flowers. *O. umbellata* is the Indian madder or shaya root.

old-ewe (ôld'û), *n.* The ballantrasse. [Prov. Eng.]

old-faced (ôld'fâst), *a.* Having an aged look or appearance.

'Tis not the roundness of your old faced walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war. — *Shak., K. John, II. 1. 230.*

old-fashioned (ôld-fâsh'ônd), *a.* 1. Formed in a fashion which has become obsolete; antiquated; as, an old-fashioned dress.

Every drawer in the tall, old-fashioned bureau is to be opened, with difficulty, and with a succession of spasmodic jerks; then, all must close again, with the same fidgety reluctance. — *Hawthorne, Seven Gables, II.*

2. Partaking of the old style or old school; characterized by antiquated fashions or customs; suited to the tastes of former times.

Some . . . look on Chaucer as a dry, old-fashioned wit, not worth reviving. — *Dryden, Pref. to Fables.*

With my hands full of dear old-fashioned flowers . . . and bottles of colour. — *R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, p. 38.*

3. Characterized by or resembling a person of mature years, judgment, and experience; hence, precocious; as, an old-fashioned child.

A neat, quiet old-fashioned little servant-girl, of twelve or fourteen. — *H. Taylor, Northern Travel, v. 43.*

old-fashionedness (ôld-fâsh'ônd-ness), *n.* 1. The property or condition of being old-fashioned; similarity to what is now past or out of date; retention of characteristics formerly prevalent but now exceptional. — 2. Conduct

or demeanor resembling that of an old person; precociousness.

old-field birch. The American variety of the white birch.

old-field lark. Same as *field-lark*. See *cut* at *meadow-lark*.

old-field pine. Same as *loblolly-pine*.

old-foggyish (ôld-fô'gi-ish), *a.* [*old foggy* + *-ish*]. Like or characteristic of an old foggy; behind the times; slow to accept anything new.

old-foggyism (ôld-fô'gi-izm), *n.* [*old foggy* + *-ism*]. The character or views of an old foggy; fondness for old or antiquated notions and ways.

old-gentlemanly (ôld-jen'tl-man-lî), *a.* [*old gentleman* + *-ly*]. Characteristic of an old gentleman.

So, for a good old-gentlemanly vice,
I think I must take up with avarice. — *Byron, Don Juan, I. 216.*

old-grain (ôld'grân), *n.* A name given to dark spots and discolorations on leather, arising from imperfections in tanning, exposure to dampness, mildew, etc.

oldham (ôld'dâm), *n.* [Named from Oldham, its original place of manufacture, in Lancashire, England.] A coarse cloth in use in the middle ages.

oldhamite (ôld'dâm-î), *n.* [Named after Dr. Oldham, director (1862) of the Indian Geological Survey.] Native calcium sulphid detected by Maskelyne in the Bushi meteorite. It occurs in small brownish spherules showing cubic cleavage; it is also optically isotropic, and is hence inferred to be isometric in crystallization.

Oldhaven beds. In *Eng. geol.*, one of the divisions of the Lower Eocene. The groups designated lies at the base of the London clay, and, although only from 20 to 40 feet in thickness, is highly fossiliferous.

old-light (ôld'lit), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Favoring the old faith or principles; specifically, in *Scottish recles. hist.*, favoring the principle of a connection between the church and the state. The "Old and New Light Controversy" in the Burgher and Antiburgher churches regarding the province of the civil magistrate in matters of religion, about the end of the eighteenth century, led to secessions from these bodies, and the formation of the Old Light (or Original) Seceders. 2. *n.* *Eccl'es.*, a person holding old-light doctrines.

old-line (ôld'lin), *a.* Of the old line or direction of thought or doctrine; conservative; as, an old-line Whig.

oldly (ôld'li), *adv.* Of old; in the olden time. *Ellis, Letters (1525-37).*

old-maid (ôld-mâd'), *n.* 1. The house- or garden-plant *Fuca rosea*. [West Indies.] — 2. A gaping clam; same as *gaper*, 4.

old-maidhood (ôld-mâd'hôd), *n.* [*old maid* + *-hood*]. The state or condition of an old maid; spinsterhood.

Marriage for deliverance from poverty or old maidhood. — *George Eliot, Emma, Analysis of Motives.*

old-maidish (ôld-mâ'dish), *a.* [*old maid* + *-ish*]. Like an old maid; characteristic of an old maid.

Child, don't be so precise and old-maidish. — *Mrs. D'Arbigny, Camilla, v. 8. (Davies.)*

old-maidism (ôld-mâ'dizm), *n.* [*old maid* + *-ism*]. The state or condition of being an old maid; advanced spinsterhood.

old-man (ôld-man'), *n.* The southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*.

old-man's-beard (ôld-manz-bêrd'), *n.* 1. See *Clematis*. — 2. Same as *long-moss*. — 3. Same as *fringe-tree*. [U. S.] — 4. A species of *Equisetum*; also, sometimes, one of species of other genera. [Prov. Eng.]

old-man's-eyebrow (ôld-manz-î'brou), *n.* An Australian species of sundew, *Drosera binata*.

old-man's-head (ôld-manz-hêd'), *n.* Same as *old-man cactus*. See *Cactus*.

oldness (ôld'ness), *n.* The state of being old, in any of the senses of that word.

old-said (ôld'sêd), *a.* Long since said; said of old. — *Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.*

old-school (ôld'skôl), *a.* Of the old school; of earlier times; as originally or formerly established, propounded, or professed; old or old-fashioned.

Adam, according to this old-school Calvinism, was the Federal Head, the representative of his race. — *N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 12.*

old-sightedness (ôld'sî'ted-ness), *n.* Presbyopia.

old-squaw (ôld'skwâ), *n.* Same as *oldwife*, 1.

oldster (ôld'stêr), *n.* [*old* + *-ster*, after *youngster*]. 1. An old or oldish person; a man past middle life. [Colloq.]

I know oldsters who have a savage pleasure in watching boys drunk. — *Thackeray, A Night's Pleasure, I.*

2. In the British navy, a midshipman of four years' standing, or a master's mate.

I became the William Tell of the party, as having been the first to resist the tyranny of the oldsters. — *Marryat, Frank Milnamo, II. (Davies.)*

old-time (ôld'tim), *a.* Of old times; having the characteristics of old times; of the old school; of long standing.

Oldtime and honored leaders like Mr. Bright. — *R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 201.*

old-timer (ôld-tî'mêr), *n.* 1. One who retains the views and customs of former days; an old person who clings to habits and modes of thought now obsolete. [Colloq.]

Old-timers unanimously declared that in the new-comer had indeed arisen another Tausig. — *Macle and Drama, XIII. ix. 14.*

2. One who has long occupied a given place or position; one who has grown old in a place, profession, etc. [Colloq.]

In reply to his last remark I said, "But you forget, old man, that most of us old-timers, as you call us, are poor now!" — *New Princeton Rev., V. 122.*

oldwife (ôld'wîf), *n.*; pl. *oldwives* (-wîvz). 1. The long-tailed sea-duck, *Harelda glacialis*, of the family *Anatidae* and the subfamily *Fuligulinae*. The male in the breeding season has the two middle tail-feathers lance-linear and long-exserted. The bill is black, tipped with orange; the plumage is blackish or white, varied with reddish and silver-gray tints. In winter the



Oldwife (*Harelda glacialis*).
(Male, in full summer plumage; female in the background.)

long tail-feathers do not exist, and the reddish parts are replaced by gray. The oldwife breeds in the arctic regions, both on sea-coasts and on large inland waters, and in winter is generally dispersed in temperate regions. It is a lively, voluble duck, having a kind of song; it is an expert diver and a rank feeder, and the flesh is not savory. The nest is placed on the ground; the eggs are 6 or 7 in number, drab-colored, and about 2 inches long by 1 1/2 broad. Also called *old bills*, *old granny*, *old Injun*, *old molly*, *old squaw*, and *mouth-anotherly*.

2. In *ichtn.*, one of several different fishes. (a) The alewife. (b) The menhaden. [Local, U. S.] (c) The toothed herring. [Maryland.] (d) The spot or ladyfinger, *Leiostomus xanthurus*. [Florida.] (e) The file-fish, *Paralichthys capricornis*, and others of the same genus. [Southern United States and Bermuda.] (f) An Australian fish, *Enoplosus armatus*. [Port Jackson, New South Wales.]

old-witch grass. A common weed-grass of North America, *Panicum capillare*, having a very effuse compound panicle.

old-womanish (ôld-wûm'an-ish), *a.* [*old woman* + *-ish*]. Like or characteristic of an old woman.

It is very easy and old-womanish to offer advice. — *Sydney Smith, To John Allen.*

old-woman's-bitter (ôld-wûm'anz-bit'er), *n.* 1. Same as *major-bitter*. — 2. A West Indian tree, *Citharexylon cinereum*.

old-world (ôld'wêrld), *a.* 1. Of the ancient world; belonging to a prehistoric or far bygone age; antiquated; old-fashioned.

Like an old-world mammoth bulk'd in ice,
Not to be mollen out. — *Tennyson, Princess, v.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Old World (Europe, Asia, and Africa) as distinguished from the New World or America. — 3. Specifically, of or pertaining to the continents of the eastern hemisphere as known before the discovery of America; paleogeane; as, the old-world ape.

olet, *n.* A Middle English form of *oil*.

ole, [*L. oleum, oil*; see *oil*. Cf. *-ol*]. In *chem.*, a termination having no very precise significance. See *-ol* and *-oil*.

Olea (ô'le-â), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. olea*, < *Gr. ôleâ*, the olive-tree; see *oil*]. A genus of trees and shrubs, type of the order *Umbellales* and the tribe *Oleeæ*, known by the oily drupe and induplicate calyx-lobes. There are about 30 species, natives of Asia and Africa, the Mac-

crusca Island, and New Zealand. They are small trees or shrubs, with valuable hard wood, opposite undivided leaves, and rather small fragrant flowers, chiefly in axillary clusters. (See *olea* and *oleaster*.) *O. undulata* and *O. Capensis* of the Cape of Good Hope are there called iron-wood, and *O. serrata* is called olive-wood. *O. capensis* in India yields khew-wood, of which comb, etc., are made. *O. Camphorata*, the black male of New Zealand, yields a dense, hard, and durable wood. *O. pumila* is the Queensland olive.

Oleaceae (ô-lê-â'sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Olea* + *-aceae*.] An order of dicotyledonous gamopetalous trees and shrubs, of the cohort *Gentianales*, typified by the genus *Olea*, and characterized by the two stamens and the ovary of two cells each with two ovules; the olive family. It embraces 300 species, of 18 tribes and 19 genera, natives of warm and temperate regions. They are generally smooth shrubs, sometimes climbing, and bear opposite leaves without stipules, usually a small bell-shaped four-parted calyx, a four-lobed corolla, large anthers, and a capsule, berry, or drupe as fruit.

oleaceous (ô-lê-â'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oleaceae*.

Oleacein (ô-lê-â'sin-i-dê), *n. pl.* [*Oleacein*, the typical genus, + *-ide*.] A family of gastropods; same as *Giladinidae*.

oleaginous (ô-lê-â'j-i-nus), *a.* [= *F. oleagineus* = *Sp. Pg. It. oleaginoso* (with suffix *-ous*, etc., < *L. olea*); *Pg. also oleagino*, oily, < *ML. oleago* (*oleagin*), oil as scraped from the body of a bather or wrestler, < *L. oleum*, oil: see *oil*.] 1. Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous.—2. Figuratively, effusively and affectingly polite or fawning; sanctimonious; oily.

The rank party who smoothes the responses with such *oleaginous* sanctimony. *F. W. Farrar, Julian Home, xx.*

oleaginousness (ô-lê-â'j-i-nus-nês), *n.* The state of being oleaginous or oily; oiliness, either literal or figurative.

oleamen (ô-lê-â'men), *n.* [*L. oleamen*, an oil-oilment, < *oleum*, oil: see *oil*.] A liniment or soft unguent prepared from oil.

oleander (ô-lê-an'dêr), *n.* [= *D. G. Sw. Dan. oleander*, < *F. oléandre* = *Sp. oleandro*, *oleandria* = *Pg. chandro*, *leandro* = *It. oleandro* (*ML. lorandrum*, *laurendum*, *arodandrum*), corrupt forms, resting on *L. olea*, olive-tree, and *laurus*, laurel, of *L. rhododendron*: see *rhododendron*.] Any plant of the genus *Nerium*, most often *N. oleander*, the ordinary species, a shrub of indoor culture from the Levant, having leathery lance-shaped leaves and handsome deep rose-colored or white flowers. The sweet oleander is *N. odorata*, a species from India with fragrant blossoms. The leaves and flowers of these plants are poisonous, and especially the bark. Also called *rose bay*.

oleander-fern (ô-lê-an'dêr-fêrn), *n.* A widely distributed tropical fern, *Oleandra perfoliata*, having coriaceous oleander-like leaves.

Oleandra (ô-lê-an'drî), *n.* [NL. (C. anilles, 1794): so called from a resemblance in the fronds to the leaves of the oleander; < *F. oléandre*, oleander: see *oleander*.] A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, mostly restricted to the tropics. They have wide-creeping scandent jointed stems, and entire lanceolate-elliptical fronds, with round sori in one or two rows near the midrib. Six species are known.

oleandrine (ô-lê-an'drin), *n.* [*oleander* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid, the poisonous principle of the oleander. It is yellow, amorphous, and very bitter, soluble very slightly in water, but more freely in alcohol and ether. *U. S. Dispensatory*.

Olearia (ô-lê-â'ri-â), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1802), said (by Wiststein) to be so named from Adam Olearius (died 1671), librarian to Duke Frederick III. of Holstein-Gottorp.] A genus of plants of the order *Compositae*, the tribe *Isteroidae*, and the subtribe *Heterochromae*. It is characterized by shrubby stems, capillary pappus, naked receptacles not compressed, and lateral bracts many-nerved, dry, and without herbaceous tips. There are about 85 species, 63 in Australia, the others in New Zealand and islands near, representing there the northern genus *Aster*. They have usually alternate leaves, and rather large heads with white or blue ray-flowers and yellow or purple disks. The common name *date-patch* belongs to various New Zealand species, and is sometimes adopted for all plants of the genus. *O. dioica* is called *New Zealand heliopsis*. *O. mellulata* is the snow bush of Victoria.

oleaster (ô-lê-â'stêr), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. oleastro*, < *L. oleaster*, the wild olive, < *Olea*, the olive: see *Olea* and *-aster*.] 1. The true wild olive, *Olea Oleaster*.—2. Any plant of the genus *Elaeagnus*, especially *E. angustifolia*, also called *wild olive*.

Oleate (ô-lê-â'tê), *n.* [*olein* + *-ate*.] A salt of oleic acid. — **Oleate of mercury**, yellow oxid of mercury and oleic acid: used as a substitute for mercurial ointment. — **Oleate of veratrine**, veratrine dissolved in oleic acid.

olecranal (ô-lê-krâ'nal), *n.* [*olecranon* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the olecranon. Also, *olecranal*.

olecranarthrosis (ô-lê-krâ-nâr-thrî'tis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ôlékranon*, the point of the elbow, + *arthros*, joint, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the elbow-joint.

olecranal (ô-lê-krâ'nî-al), *a.* Same as *olecranal*.

olecranon (ô-lê-krâ'nôn), *n.* [*olecranon* + *-oid*.] A bad form for *olecranal*.—**Olecranon fossa**, *See fossa*.

olecranon (ô-lê-krâ'nôn), *n.* [*Cf. F. olécrane*; < *Gr. ôlékranon*, contr. of *ôlékranon*, the point of the elbow, < *ôlé*, the ulna (see *el*, *ulna*), + *kranon*, skull, head: see *cranium*.] A process forming the upper or proximal end of the ulna. In man the olecranon forms most of the greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna, is received in the olecranon fossa of the humerus during extension of the forearm, and receives the insertion of the triceps extensor muscle. It forms the bony prominence of the back of the elbow. Also called *anconus process*. See *out* under *forearm*.

olefant (ô-lê-fî-ant), *a.* [= *F. oléfiant*, < *L. oleum*, oil, + *-fiant*, make (see *-fy*).] Forming or producing oil.—**Olefant gas**, the name originally given to ethylene or heavy carbonated hydrogen. It is a compound of carbon and hydrogen in the proportion expressed by the formula C_2H_4 , and is obtained by heating a mixture of two measures of sulphuric acid and one of alcohol. It was discovered in 1780. It is colorless, tasteless, and combustible, and has an aromatic ethereal odor. It is so called from its property of forming with chlorine an oily compound ($C_2H_4Cl_2$), ethylene dichloride, or the oil of the Dutch chemists.

olefine (ô-lê-fîn), *n.* [*olefant* + *-ine*.] A general name of hydrocarbons having the formula C_nH_{2n} , homologous with ethylene: so called from their property of forming oily compounds with bromine and chlorine, like Dutch oil or liquid.

oleic (ô-lê-ik), *a.* [*L. oleum*, oil (see *oil*), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from oil. Also *oleate*. — **Oleic acid**, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, an acid which exists in most fats in combination with glycerol as a compound ether (triolein), and is obtained from them by saponification of the fats with an alkali. It is an oily liquid, having a slight smell and a pungent taste, and below 14° crystallizes in brilliant colorless needles. It enters largely into the composition of soaps, forming with potash soft soap, and with soda hard soap.

oleiferous (ô-lê-îf'ê-rus), *a.* [*L. oleum*, oil, + *-ferus* = *E. bear*.] Producing oil; yielding oil; as, *oleiferous* seeds.

olein (ô-lê-in), *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil, + *-in*.] One of the most widely distributed of the natural fats, the triolein ether of glycerol, having the formula $C_{57}H_{110}O_6$ ($C_{18}H_{34}O_2$). It is a colorless oil at ordinary temperatures, with little odor and a faint sweetish taste, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and ether. It becomes solid at 21° F. It is not found pure in nature, but the animal and vegetable fatty oils consist largely of it. Also *olein*.

Oleines (ô-lê-in'ê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hoffmannsurg, 1806), < *Olea* + *-ines*.] A tribe of the order *Oleaceae*, distinguished by the fruit, a drupe or berry with a single seed. It contains 11 genera, of which *Olea* (the typical genus), *Phillyrea*, *Osmanthus*, *Chonanthus*, *Linociera*, *Nothofagus*, and *Ligustrum* are important.

Olema, *n.* See *olema*.

olent, ollen, *n.* [Appar. a form of the word which is represented in *E.* by *eland* (*D. eland*, *G. elend*, *elen*, etc.): see *eland*.] The eland.

How commanded them to kill five *olens* or great deer. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 284.

Their beasts of strange kinds are the *olens*, the *ollen*, the wild horse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

olent (ô-lênt), *a.* [*L. olens* (*olent*), *ppr.* of *olere*, smell, *Cf. odor*, etc.] Smelling; scented.

The cup he (a butterfly) quaffs at lay with olent breast. Open to gust, midge, bee, and moth as well. *Browning King and Book*, II. 128.

oleo (ô-lê-ô), *n.* 1. An abbreviated form of *oleum*.—2. Same as *oleum*.

oleograph (ô-lê-ô-graf), *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil, + *Gr. γράφω*, write.] A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to that of lithographic printing.

oleographic (ô-lê-ô-graf'ik), *a.* [*oleograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to oleography.

oleography (ô-lê-ô-graf'î), *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil, + *Gr. γράφω*, write.] 1. The art or process of preparing oleographs.

Oleography differs from chromolithography only in name, and is a mere vulgar attempt to imitate oil painting. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 709.

2. A process, devised by Moffatt, for identifying oils by the study of their characteristic lace-like patterns when floating on water.

oleomargarin, oleomargarine (ô-lê-ô-mar'gîn), *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil, + *F. margarin*.] A granular solid fat of a slightly yellowish color, obtained from the leaf-fat or caul-fat of cattle: so named by the inventor of the process of its preparation. The fat is first carefully cleaned from adhering impurities, as bits of flesh, etc., and then thor-

oughly washed in cold water. It is next rendered at a temperature of 120° to 170° F., and the mixture of oily products thus obtained is slowly and partially cooled, till a part of the stearin and palmitin has crystallized out. Under great hydraulic pressure the parts which still remain fluid are pressed out; after a time these solidify and are ready for market. This substance has been largely used as an adulterant of butter. When oleomargarin is churned in a liquid state with a certain proportion of fresh milk, a butter is produced which mixes with it, while the buttermilk imparts a flavor of fresh butter to the mass, making an perfect an imitation that it can scarcely be distinguished by taste from fresh butter. A refined fat strongly resembling that obtained from beef-fat is got from lard by similar treatment. Also, in commerce called simply *olea*.

oleometer (ô-lê-ô-m'ê-têr), *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the weight and purity of oil; an oilometer.

oleon (ô-lê-on), *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil: see *oil*.] A liquid obtained by the distillation of a mixture of olein and lime.

oleo-oil (ô-lê-ô-ôil), *n.* A deodorized low-grade fat, used as an adulterant of dairy products, and for other purposes. Also called *neutral lard* and *olea*. [Trade-name.]

oleophosphoric (ô-lê-ô-fos'fîk), *a.* [*L. oleum*, oil, + *F. phosphoric*.] Consisting of olein and phosphoric acid: applied to a complex acid contained in the brain.

oleoptene (ô-lê-ôp'tên), *n.* Same as *oleoptene*.

oleoresin (ô-lê-ô-rez'in), *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil, + *resina*, resin: see *resin*.] 1. A natural mixture of an essential oil and a resin, forming the vegetable balsams.—2. In *phar.*, a fixed or volatile oil holding resin and sometimes other active matter in solution, obtained from other tinctures by evaporation. The oleoresins used in medicine are those of *Aspidium* or male fern, capsicum, cubeb, iris, lupulus, ginger, and black pepper; the last is nearly the same as the substance long known as *oil of black pepper*, a by-product in the manufacture of pipernin.

oleoresinous (ô-lê-ô-rez'i-nus), *a.* [*oleoresin* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of oleoresin.

Dissolving any *oleo resinosus* deposit in a little rectified spirit. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 284.

oleosaccharum (ô-lê-ô-sak'â-rum), *n.* [*L. oleum*, oil, + *NL. saccharum*, sugar: see *saccharum*.] A mixture of oil and sugar, which is somewhat more miscible with water than oil alone.

oleose (ô-lê-ô), *a.* [*L. oleum*, oil: see *oleum*.] Same as *oleum*.

It is not unlikely that the rain water may be endowed with some vegetating or prolific virtue, deriv'd from some saline or oleose particles it contains. *Ray, Works of Creation*, 1.

oleosity (ô-lê-ô-sî-tî), *n.* [*oleum*, *oleum*, + *-ity*.] The property of being oleous or fat; oiliness; fatness.

How knew you him?
By his viscosity,
His oleosity, and his sanctibility. *B. Jonson, Alchemist*, II. 1.

oleous (ô-lê-us), *a.* [= *F. huileux* = *Sp. Pg. It. oleoso*, < *L. oleum*, oily, < *oleum*, oil: see *oil*.] Oily; having the nature or character of oil. Also *oleum*.

It is not the solid part of wood that burneth, but the oleous moisture thereof. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch*, p. 601.

oleraceous (ô-lê-râ'shius), *a.* [*L. oleraceus*, resembling herbs, < *olus* (*oler*), pot-herb. *Cf. alexander*.] In bot., of the nature of a pot-herb; fit for kitchen use; applied to plants having esculent properties.

olericulturally (ô-lê-ri-kul'tîr-î-î), *adv.* With reference to olericulture: in olericulture.

The Dwarf Kale. De Candolle does not bring these into his classification as offering true types, and in this perhaps he is right. Yet, olericulturally considered, they are quite distinct. *Amer. Nat.*, XXXII. 301.

olericulture (ô-lê-ri-kul'tîr), *n.* [*L. olus*, (*oler*), a pot-herb, + *cultura*, culture.] In gardening or agriculture, the cultivation of plants having esculent properties, particularly such as are pot-herbs.

olf (ôlf), *n.* [Said to be a var. of *olf*, through *elf* of *alp*, a var. of *alp*, the bullfinch.] The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. Also *alp* and *blanc-alp*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Green olf**. Same as *greenfinch*.
olfact (ôlf-akt'), *n. c.* [*L. olfactus*, smell at, freq. of *olfacere*, smell, scent, < *olere*, smell, + *factus*, make: see *fact*.] To smell. [Humorous.]

There is a Machiavellian plot,
Though every hare affect it not. *B. Butler, Hudibras*, I. l. 741.

olfaction (ôlf-ak'shôn), *n.* [*olfact* + *-ion*.] The sense of smell or faculty of smelling; an olfactory act or process; smell; scent.

He thought a single momentary olfaction at a phial containing a globe the size of a mustard seed insatiable with the decilith potency of aceton, is quite sufficient. *Nature*, XXXVI. 202.

oligarchal (ol'-gar-kəl), *a.* [*< oligarch + -al.*]
Same as *oligarchic*.

oligochromemia, oligochromæmia (ol'i-gō-kro-nē-mī-ă), *n.* [*NL. oligochromemia*, (*Gr. oligo*, few, little, + *chroma*, color, + *aima*, blood.)] In *pathol.*, scantiness of hemoglobin in red blood-cornuscles.

II. n. A member of the *Oligosporae*.
oligosporous (ol'ī-sō-spō'rus), *a.* [*Gr.* ὀλίγος, few, + σπόρος, seed.] Same as *oligosporous*.

oligotomous (ol'i-gō-tōm'ō-nus), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, + *τόμος*, taken in sense of 'stamen': see *stamen*.] In *bot.*, same as *oligandrous*.

oligosyllabic (ol'i-gō-sil'āb'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλιγος*, few, + *σύν*, same as *oligandrous*.] Of three or fewer syllables, as a word; trisyllabic, disyllabic, or monosyllabic; opposed to *polysyllabic*. [*Rare.*]

Words . . . of less than four [syllables] . . . are *oligosyllabic*. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII, 516.

oligosyllable (ol'i-gō-sil'ā-b'l), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀλιγος*, few, + *σύν*, same as *oligandrous*.] A word of three or fewer syllables; distinguished from *polysyllable*. [*Rare.*]

oligotokous (ol-i-got'ō-kus), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, + *τοκεῖν*, to bear.] Having few at a birth; applied in ornithology to birds which lay four eggs or fewer. [*Little used.*]

oligotrophy (ol-i-got'ō-fī), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, little, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] Deficiency of nutrition.

oliguria (ol-i-gū'rī-ā), *n.* [*N.L.*, *Gr.* *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *ουρία*, urine.] In *pathol.*, scantiness of urine; diminished secretion of urine.

olinda (ō-līn'dā), *n.* [See *dot*.] A sort of hunting-knife made at Olinda in Brazil.

olio (ō'liō), *n.* [Formerly also *oglio*, with the common mistake of *o* for *a* in words adopted from Sp. (cf. *bastinado*); for **olia* = Sp. *olla* = Pg. *olla* (both pron. ol'ya), an earthen pot, a dish of meat boiled or stewed, a medley, = *OF.* *olle*, *ole*, *L.* *olla*, a pot; see *olla*.] 1. A savory dish composed of a great variety of ingredients, as stewed meat, herbs, etc.

To make . . . pleasure to rule the table, and all the regions of thy soul, is to make a man less and lower than an *olio*, of a cheaper value than a turbot.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 703.

We to the Mulberry garden, where Shereva is to treat us with a Spanish *Olio*, by a cook of his acquaintance that is there, that was with my Lord in Spain.

Pepys, Diary, IV, 145.

2. A mixture; a medley.

Ben Jonson, in his "Sejanus" and "Catiline," has given us this *olio* of a play, this unbroken mixture of comedy and tragedy.

Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poetry.

3. A miscellany; a collection of various pieces; chiefly applied to a musical collection.

oliphant (ol'i-fant), *n.* 1. An obsolete form of *elephant*.—2. A hunter's or warrior's horn made of ivory; used in the middle ages, more frequently as a decorative piece of furniture than as a musical instrument.

oliprancer (ol'i-prānser), *n.* [*ME.* *oliprancer*, *oliprance*, pride, vanity (?); appar. of *OF.* *origin*, but no evidence appears.] 1. Probably, pride; vanity.

Of rich attire ys here awaited.

Prykyng here hors with oliprancer.

Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, p. 145.

Thus in pride *oliprancer* his empire he holdes,

In lust & in lechery, & lechery workes.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II, 1349.

2. Rude, boisterous merriment; a romping-match. *Holloray*. (*Halluc*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

olistrum (ō-lī-strū'm), *n.* See *alexanders*, 1.

olitory (ol'i-tō-rī), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *olitorius*, of or belonging to a kitchen-gardener, or to vegetables, *Gr.* *ὀλитор*, a kitchen-gardener, *Gr.* *ὀλιν*, kitchen-vegetables, pot-herbs; see *oliteraceus*.] 1. *a.* Producing or used in growing pot-herbs and kitchen vegetables; equivalent to *kitchen-vegetable* in the compounds *kitchen-garden*, *vegetable-garden*.

Now was published my "French Gardener," the first and best of the kind that introduced ye use of the *olitoria* garden to any purpose.

Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 6, 1656.

II, *n.*; pl. *olitoria* (*riz*). 1. A vegetable or other pot-herb of the kind commonly grown in kitchen-gardens.

Pliny indeed enumerates a world of vulgar plants and *olitoria*, but they fall infinitely short of our *olitoria* garden, books, and herbals, every day augmented by our exclusive botanists.

Evelyn To Mr. Wotton.

2. A kitchen-garden.

None of the productions of the *olitoria* affect *hery*.

Hervey, Meditations, I, 79.

oliva (ō-lī-vā), *n.* [*N.L.*, *L.* *oliva*, olive; see *olive*.] 1. Olive-tree gum.—2. In *conch.*: (*a*) [*conch.*] The typical genus of *Olividae*, founded by Brugniere in 1789: the olives or olive-shells.

(*b*) Pl. *olivas* (-vāz). Any species of *Oliv*; an olive-shell. See *ent* at *olive-shell*.—3. Pl. *oliva* (-vō). In *anat.*, the olivary body of the brain.

Olivacea (ol-i-vā'sā-ā), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, *Gr.* *ὀλιν* + *αἶμα*.] A family of gastropods: same as *Olividae*.

olivaceous (ol-i-vā'shius), *a.* [*N.L.*, **olivaceus*, *L.* *oliva*, olive; see *oliv*.] In *zool.*, *bot.*, of

an olive-green color; olive-green.—*Olivaceous* *lycoteuthis*, those members of the *Tyrannidae* whose prevailing coloration is olivaceous. They are very numerous, especially in tropical and subtropical America, and generally of small size for their family. Those of the United States nearly all belong to the genera *Contopus* and *Myiodynastes*. See the *outs* under these words, and *olive-tyrant*.

olivasteri, *a.* [*For* **olivaster* (?), *Gr.* *ὀλιν*, *OF.* *olivastre*, olive-colored; see *olivaster*.] Of a color approaching that of olive; olivaster.

A train of Portuguese ladies . . . their complexions *olivaster* and sufficiently unagreeable.

Evelyn, Diary, May 30, 1662.

olivary (ol'i-vā-rī), *a.* [= *F.* *olivaire*, *L.* *olivarius*, of or belonging to olives, *Gr.* *ὀλιν*, olive; see *oliv*.] Resembling an olive.—*Olivary body*, in *anat.*, a ganglion of the olivata lying on either side just lateral of the pyramid, and forming an oval projection on the surface just below the pons. It consists of the nucleus olivaris inferior with a covering and filling of white matter. Also called *inferior olivary body*, or *external olive*, and *corpus semiovale*.

Olivary eminence, in *anat.*, a small rounded transverse process of the body of the sphenoid bone, just in front of the pituitary fossa, in relation with the optic chiasm. Also called *olivary process*, or *tuberculum olivae*.—**Olivary fasciculus**. See *fasciculus*.

Olivary peduncle, the whole mass of fibers entering the hilum of the olivary body.

olivasteri (ol-i-vā'stēr), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀλιν*, *OF.* *olivastre*, *F.* *olivastre* = Sp. *It.* *olivastra*, *L.* *oliva*, olive; see *oliv* and *aster*, here used adjectively.] Of the color of the olive; dull-green.

But the countries of the Abyssinians, and Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawny and *olivaster* and pale, are generally more sandy and dry.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 309.

olive (ol'iv), *n.* and *a.* [*ME.* *olive*, *olgre*, *Gr.* *ὀλιν*, *olive*, also *olive*, *F.* *olive* = Sp. *It.* *oliva*, *L.* *oliva*, an olive, not orig. *L.*, but derived, with orig. digamma, *Gr.* *ἴλινα*, Attic *ἴλινα*, an olive-tree, an olive. (*Y. Egan*, *olive-oil*, oil; see *oil*.) I, *v.* 1. The oil-tree, *Olea europaea*, cultivated from the earliest times in Syria and Palestine, and thence in remote antiquity distributed throughout the whole Mediterranean region; in recent times it has been successfully planted in Australia, southern California, and elsewhere. The olive is of low stature (some 40 feet) with rounded top, the trunk and branches are apt to be gnarled and fantastic, and the leaves are small and lance shaped, dull-green



1. Branch of the Olive (*Olea europaea*), with fruit. 2. Branch with flowers. 3. A flower.

above and silvery beneath; the general effect is that of an old willow. It is a vigorous tree of great longevity and productivity, and thrives in poor and dry calcareous and sandy soils. Of the cultivated variety (*O. sativa*) some twenty or thirty subvarieties are recognized. The wild variety (*O. Oleaster*) has short blunt leaves, the branches more or less spiny, and a worthless fruit. It is native in southern Europe as well as Asia. The olive was anciently sacred to Pallas, and its leaves were used for victory wreaths among the Greeks and Romans. (*See Olive branch*.) The value of the olive lies chiefly in the fruit, but its wood also is valuable. *Olivorum* or *Leva gum* (*oliva*) exudes from the bark, and was formerly used as a stimulant, while the bark itself has served as a tonic.

2. The fruit of the common olive-tree, a small ellipsoid drupe (the "berry"), bluish-black in color when fully ripe. It is an important source of oil (see *olive oil*) and is also largely consumed in the form of preserved or pickled olives, consisting of the green-colored unripe drupes, first soaked in water containing potash and lime to expel bitterness, and then bottled in an aromatized salt liquid.

3. A tree of some other species of *Olea*, or of some other genus resembling the olive. See *Olea*, and phrases below.—4. The color of the unripe olive; a color composed of yellow, black, red, and white in such proportions as to form a low-toned dull green, slightly yellow.—5. Same as *oliva*, 1.—6. A perforated plate in the strap of a satchel or traveling-bag, through which the stud or button passes to fasten it.—7. A long oval button over which loops of braid are passed

as a fastening for cloaks, etc.—8. In *anat.*, the olivary body of the medulla oblongata.—9. In *conch.*, an olive-shell.—10. In *ornith.*, the oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostralegus*. (*C. Swainson*. [*Essex, Eng.*])—**American olive**, the devil-wood.—**Eastard** or *mock olive*, in Australia, *Nerium lignosum* and *A. longifolia*, the latter also called *Booby Bay olive*.—**California olive**, the Californian mountain-laurel, *Umbellularia Californica*.—**Fragrant** or *sweet-scented olive*, *Osmantus* (*Olea*) *fragrans*.—**Holly-leaved olive**, a fine compact shrub from Japan, *Osmantus* (*Olea*) *hololepis*.—**Queensland olive**, *Olea paniculata*.—**Spurge-olive**, the myrtlewood. **White olive**. See *Halleria*. **Wild olive**. (*a*) The primitive form of the common olive (see *def.* 1); also, in India, *Olea dioica*. (*b*) One of various trees of other genera in Europe, *Myrica angustifolia*, *Rhus* *Coccinea*, and *Thymelaea lanuginosa* (*Myrica* *Thymelaea*). In the West Indies, *Bontia daphnoides*, *Simoesia Americana*, *Ternstroemia Nuceras*, and *T. capitata*; in India, *Palmyra* *horburghii*.

II, *a.* Relating to the olive; of the color of the unripe olive; olivaceous; of a dull, somewhat yellowish green; also, of the color of the olive-tree, which in general effect is of a dull ashen-green, with distinctly silvery shading.

oliveback (ol'iv-bak), *n.* The olive-backed thrush, *Turdus swainsoni*. It is widely distributed in North America, and is one of the common thrushes of the eastern parts of the United States, like the wood thrush, hermit thrush, and veery. The upper parts are of a uniform olivaceous color, the lower are white, tinged with tawny and marked with a profusion of blackish spots on the breast; the length is about 7 inches. This thrush is migratory and insectivorous, and a fine songster. It nests in bushes, and lays pale greenish blue eggs spotted with rusty brown.

olive-backed (ol'iv-bakt), *a.* Having the back olivaceous; as, the olive-backed thrush. See *oliveback*.

olivebark-tree (ol'iv-bark-trō), *n.* A West Indian tree, *Ternstroemia Nuceras*; also, one of other species of *Ternstroemia*.

olive-branch (ol'iv-brānch), *n.* 1. A branch of the olive-tree, the emblem of peace and plenty (in allusion to the "olive leaf plucked off" brought by the dove sent out by Noah).

Peace, with an olive branch.

Shall fly with dove like wings about all Spain.

Lord's Dominion, IV, 4.

Thy wife shall be as the fruitful vine upon the walls of thine house: thy children like the olive branches ("olive-plants" in the authorized version) round about thy table.

Ps. cxxviii, 4, in Book of Common Prayer.

Hence, *v.* allusion to the last quotation—2. pl. Children. [*Humorous.*]

May ye order meet with Feeds or Babbles,

May these Branches crown your Table.

Prior, The Mice.

There were hardly "quarters" enough for the bachelors, let alone those blessed with wife and olive branches, and all manner of make shifts were the result.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 791.

olived (ol'ivd), *a.* [*Colic* + *ed*.] Decorated with olive-trees or branches.

Green as of old each old of portal smiles.

T. Warton, Triumph of Isis

olive-green (ol'iv-grēn), *n.* See *green*.

oliviness (ol'iv-nēs), *n.* Olive color; the state of being olivaceous in color. [*Conc.*]

olivinite (ol'iv-nīt), *n.* [Adapted from the orig. *Gr.* *ολινίτης* ("olive ore"); *Gr.* *ολιν*, gen. (*in comp.*) of *olive*, olive, + *νίτης*.] An arseniate of copper, usually of an olive green color, occurring in prismatic crystals, and also in reniform, granular, and fibrous crusts. The latter forms have sometimes a yellow to brown color. Also called *olive ore*, and the fibrous kind *wood copper*.

olive-nut (ol'iv-nūt), *n.* The fruit of species of *Elaeagnus*.

olive-oil (ol'iv-oil'), *n.* A fixed oil expressed from the pericarp or pulp of the common olive. It is an insipid, inodorous, pale yellow or greenish-yellow, viscid fluid, unctuous to the feel, inflammable, incapable of combining with water, and nearly insoluble in alcohol. It is the lightest of all the fixed oils, and is of the non-drying class. It is very largely used as a food. In countries where it is produced it is employed in cookery and serves as butter with bread. In England and America its chief use is chiefly that of a salad dressing. In medicine it is employed principally in liniments, ointments, and plasters. Inferior grades serve for lubrication, illumination, wadding, dressing, and soap making. For the best oil the fruit should be picked just before it is ripe enough to fall, and ground at once. The first pressing, without application of water or heat, yields *crown oil*. The second pressing, after subjecting the marc to the action of boiling water, is not quite so good, a third yields the inferior *pressed oil*. Olive-oil is extensively adulterated with cotton seed, arachis, and other oils. Italy leads in the production and export of olive-oil. Also called *sweet-oil*.

olive-ore (ol'iv-ōr), *n.* Same as *olivinite*.

olive-plum (ol'iv-plūm), *n.* Any tree of the genus *Elaeagnus*, or its fruit.

oliver (ol'iv-ēr), *n.* [Appar. from the proper name *Oliver*, *ME.* *Oliver*, *F.* *Oliver*.] A forge-hammer in which the hammer is fastened upon one end of an arm or handle, the other end of which is attached to an axle. The hammer is worked

1. In Spanish countries, an earthen jar or pot used for cooking and other purposes, or a dish of meat and vegetables cooked in such a jar. Hence — 2. An olio. — 3.

-ology. [1. F. *-ologie* = Sp. *-ologia* = Pg. It. *-ologia* = NL. *-ologia* = Sw. *-ologi* = Dan. *-ologie*, < L. *olōgia*, < Gr. *olōgia*, the terminal part of abstract nouns signifying the being or notion of what is denoted by a compound noun or adjective in *-olōgōs* (*-olōgōs* when the verb is taken as active, *-olōgōs* when it is taken as passive); *olōgia* to be divided *-olōgia* in, < *-olōgōs*, being the final vowel *-o-* of the preceding element, + *-logōs*, the form in deriv. and comp. of *lōgōs* speak, tell, gather, read, = L. *legere*, gather, read (see *legend*), + *-os*, the nom. term. of an adj. or noun, e. g. *theolōgōs*, *theolōgōs*, speaking or one who speaks (*theologues* or *reasons*) about God (see *theologue*), *doxolōgōs*, speaking or one who speaks (pleads) in a cause, an advocate, *irēnolōgōs*, studying or one who studies the true origin of words, etc., an etymologist; hence *theolōgia*, *doxolōgia*, *irēnolōgia*, etc., the being a theologian, advocate, etymologist, etc., or that with which the theologian, advocate, or etymologist, etc., is concerned, theology, forensic pleading, etymology, etc. When the first element is a verb, however, as in *gōnolōgia*, < *gōnolōgōs*, 'loving words or discourse' or learning (E. *philology*), and in some words in *-ology* < Gr. *-olōgōs* (as *marryology*, *mnology*, etc.). *logōs* is directly concerned. Words in *-ology*, *-logy*, are usually accompanied by a noun of agent in *-logus*, *-loger*, *-logian*, or *-logist*, and by adjectives in *-logic*, *-logical*. The second element is prop. *-logy* (*-logne*, etc.), the *-o-* belonging to the preceding element; but the accent makes the apparent element in E. to be *-ology*, which is hence often used as an independent word (see *ology*). In this dictionary the formations in *-ology* not existing in Gr. are reg. explained as . . . + *olōgia*, < *lōgōs*, speak," etc., with a ref. to this article, the intervening form *-logus*, which often does not appear in use, being omitted. 2. F. *-ologue*, etc., < L. *-ologia*, < Gr. *-olōgia*, < *-olōgōs*, derived in the same manner as above, < *lōgōs*, gather: as, *antholōgia*, the gathering of flowers, < *antholōgōs*, gathering or one who gathers flowers; *autolōgia*, the gathering of fruit < *autolōgōs*, gathering or one who gathers fruit, etc. (see def. 2.) 1. A termination in many words taken from the Greek or formed of Greek elements, especially words denoting a science or department of knowledge. See the etymology. — 2. A termination of some nouns of Greek origin (few or none of this kind being newly formed) in which *-ology* implies 'a gathering.' Examples are *anthology*, a gathering of flowers; distinguished from *orthology*, the science of flowers, a word of modern formation), and *carpology*.

Olympic (ŏ-lim'pik). *a.* [*L. Olympicus*, (*Gr. Ὀλυμπιακός*, *cf.* *Ὀλύμπιος*, Olympus, or *Ὀλύμπια*, Olympia; see *Olympian*.] Pertaining to Olympus or Mount Olympus, or to Olympia in Greece. — **Olympic games**, the greatest of the four Pan-hellenic festivals of the ancient Greeks. They were celebrated at intervals of four years in honor of Zeus, in a sacred inclosure called the Altis on the banks of the Alpheus, in the plain of Olympia in Elis, containing the magnificent temple of the Olympian Zeus, and many other temples and religious, civic and gymnastic structures, besides countless native works of art. The festival began with sacrifices, followed by contests in racing, wrestling, etc., and closed on the fifth day with processions, sacrifices and banquets to the victors. The victors were crowned with garlands of wild olive; and on their return home they were received with extraordinary distinction, and enjoyed



numerous honors and privileges. The sacred inclosure of Olympia was excavated by the German Government between 1875 and 1881, with important archaeological and artistic results. The festival of the games was revived at Athens in April, 1859, athletes from various countries being participants. Compare *Olympic*.

Olympionik (ô-lim-pi-on'ik), *n.* [*L.* *Olympionikes*, *< Gr.* *Ὀλυμπιονίκης*, a victor at the Olympic games, *< Ὀλύμπια*, the Olympic games, + *νίκη*, victory.] An ode on an Olympic victory. *Johnson*.

Olympus (ô-lim'pus), *n.* [*L.* *< Gr.* *Ὀλύμπος*, *Olympus*; see *Olympian*.] In *Gr. myth.*, the abode of the gods; identified in classical Greek times with Mount Olympus in Thessaly, later used for a supposed home of the gods in or beyond the sky; hence, sometimes used as equivalent to *heaven*.

Olynthiac (ô-lin'thi-ak), *a. and n.* [*< Gr.* *Ὀλύνθιακός*, *< Ὀλύνθος*, Olynthus (see def.).] *I. a.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to Olynthus, a city in Chalcidice, near the head of the Thracian gulf on the coast of Macedonia.—**Olynthiac orations**, a series of three speeches delivered by Demosthenes, to induce the Athenians to support Olynthus against Philip, they constitute a part of the Philippics.

II. n. One of the speeches of Demosthenes known as the Olynthiac orations.

Olynthian (ô-lin'thi-an), *a.* [*< L.* *Olynthus*, *< Gr.* *Ὀλύνθος*, Olynthus; see *Olynthiac*.] Of or pertaining to Olynthus; Olynthiac; as, the Olynthian league.

Olynthoides (ô-lin-thoi'dé-j), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *< Olynthus* + *-oides*.] An order or other large group of *Calcispongiae*, containing most of the chalk-sponges; distinguished from *Physamaria*. They have calcareous spicules of various shapes. They are divided by some writers into 4 suborders, *Ascones*, *Leucones*, *Sycones*, and *Phaceltrones*.

Olynthus (ô-lin'thus), *n.* [*NL.* (Hübner, 1816). *< Gr.* *Ὀλύνθος*, a fig.] 1. A genus of lepidopterous insects.—2. A genus of chalk sponges; a supposed calcispongiae ancestral type named by Haeckel in 1860. See *ent* under *gastrula*.

om (ô-m), *n.* [*Skt.* *om*; origin uncertain.] A combination of letters invested with peculiar sanctity both in the Hindu religions and in Buddhism. It first appears as an exclamation of solemn assent. Afterward it formed the auspicious word with which the Brahmins had to begin and end every sacred duty; and latterly it came to be regarded as a symbol representing the names of the Hindu trinity.

oma- [*NL.*, etc., *oma-*, *< Gr.* *ομα*, a termination of some nouns from verbs in *-omai*, *-omai*, as *omphala*, a fleshy excrescence, *< ὀμφαλός*, *omphalos*, make or produce flesh; see *sarcoma*.] In *pathol.*, a termination denoting a tumor or neoplasm, as in *chondroma*, *sarcoma*, *fibroma*, etc.

omadhaun (om-a'dhân), *n.* [*Ir.* *Gaeil* *madhán*, a fool, simpleton, madman; cf. *madu*, a fool, etc.] A fool; a simpleton; a term of abuse common in Ireland and to a less extent in the Gaelic-speaking parts of Scotland. Also *omadair*, *amadair*.

The *Omanian* to think of his taking in a poor soft boy like that who was away from his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, Ireland, I. 253.
In the course of his [Mr. Michael Davitt's] remarks he spoke of the Poets as "the noble *omadhauns*."
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 406.

omalo- For words in zoology, etc., beginning thus, see *homalo-*.

omander-wood (ô-man'dér-wûd), *n.* A variety of ebony or calamander-wood, obtained in Ceylon from *Diospyros Ebenum*.

Omanidae (ô-man'i-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Thorell, 1869). *< Omanus* + *-idae*.] A family of spiders consisting only of the typical genus *Omanus*, and distinguished by having six eyes, a calanistrum and cribellum, two claws on the tarsi, and three-jointed spinnerets.

Omanus (ô-ma'nus), *n.* [*NL.* (Thorell, 1869). *< L.* *Omanus*, *< Omana*, a town in Arabia.] The typical genus of *Omanidae*.

omasal (ô-ma'sal), *a.* [*< Omasum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the omasum.

omasum (ô-ma'sum), *n.* [*pl.* *omasa*; -*es*] [*NL.*, *< L.* *omasum*, *omasum*, bullock's tripe, paunch; said to be of Gallic origin.] The third stomach of a ruminant; the psalterion or manyplies. See *abomasum*.

Omayyad (ô-mi'yad), *n. and a.* [*< Omayya* (see def.) + *-ad*.] *I. n.* One of a dynasty of califs which reigned in the East A. D. 661-750, the first of whom was Mo'awiya, descendant of Omayya (the founder of a noted Arab family), and successor to Ali. The Omayyads were succeeded by the Abbasids. The last of these *Omayyads* escaped to Spain, and founded the califat of Cordova in A. D. 756. This Western califat and with it the dynasty of Omayyads, became extinct in 1031. Also *sp. lly.* *umayyad*.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the dynasty of califs called the Omayyads.

ombrant (om'brant), *a.* [*F.*, *ppr.* of *ombrer*, *< L.* *umbrare*, shade; see *umbrate*, *umber*.] In decorative art, consisting of shade or shadow; wholly or chiefly marked by shade without outline; a French word used in English, especially in describing certain ceramic work, such as pâte-sur-pâte and lithophaen.

ombre, **omber** (om'ber), *n.* [*< F.* *ombre*, *< Sp.* *hombre*, the game called ombre, lit. 'man,' *< L.* *homo* (homin-), man; see *homo*.] A game at cards borrowed from the Spaniards, usually played by three persons, though sometimes by two, four, or five, with a pack of forty cards, the eights, nines, and tens being thrown out.

Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive,
And love of ombre, after death survive.
Pope, II. of the L., l. 64.

ombre, *n.* Same as *umber*.

Ombria (om'bri-â), *n.* [*NL.* (Fischscholtz, 1831).] A genus of *Aleider* or anks containing the parakeet-anklets, characterized by the peculiar shape of the bill. The mandible is foliate and uncurved, the commissure is ascendant, and the maxilla oval in profile. The nostrils are naked, and portions of the bill are molled. *O. ptilarula* is the only species. Also called *Cydorhynchus*.

ombril (om'bril), *n.* See *umbriel*.
ombrometer (om-brom'e-tér), *n.* [*< Gr.* *ὀμβρος*, a rain-storm (= *L.* *imber*, rain; see *imbricate*, *imbrex*), + *μετρον*, measure.] A machine or an instrument designed to measure the quantity of rainfall. See *rain-gauge*.

omega (ô-mé'gâ or ô-meg'â), *n.* [*< Gr.* *ὦmega*, lit. 'great *o*,' long *o*, so called in distinction from the earlier form *ὦmicron*, 'little *o*,' short *o*.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet (Ω, ω); hence, figuratively, the last of anything.

Know I not Death? the outward signs? . . .
The simple senses crown'd his head
"Omega!" thou art Lord," they said,
"We find no motion in the dead."
Tennyson, Two Voices

Alpha and omega. See *alpha*, 2.

omelet (om'e-let), *n.* [Formerly also *omlet*, *omlette*, *amulet*; *< OF.* *amelle*, *amelle*, *F.* *omelette*, formerly *amulet*, *amelle*, *amelle*, an omelette (amulet) duff, 'an omelet or pan-cake made of eggs.' Cotgrave;] prob. so called as being a thin flat cake, being appar. a variant, with interchange of termination, of *amelle*, *amelle*, *amelle*, *amelle*, the blade of a knife or sword, etc. (*F.* *amelle*, the sheath, *og* (plating) of a ship); the form appar. due to a misperception of the orig. word with this art, *la* preceding, *la* *lamelle* (*ouch*, *lunelle*), being miswritten or misread *lamelle*, and the proper form being *lamelle*. *< L.* *lamella*, a thin plate; see *lamella*, *lamina*.] A popular etym. of *omelette* has been that *om* a supposed phrase *omais* *mels*, 'mixed eggs.' A dish consisting of eggs beaten lightly, with the addition of milk, salt, and sometimes a little flour; it is browned on both sides on the top of the stove. Omelets are sometimes prepared with cheese, ham, parsley, jelly, fish, or other additions.

Clary, when tender, not to be rejected, and in *omelet* made up with cream, fried in sweet butter, and are eaten with sugar, juice of orange or lemon. *Boquet*, *Arctica*, 1710.

We had forthed ourselves with a good breakfast and laid in some hard bread and pork *omelette* for the day.
R. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 206.

Omelet soufflé, an omelet beaten stiff, sweetened, flavored, and baked in an oven till it is very puffy.

omellit, *adv. and prep.* A variant of *omell*.

omen (ô'men), *n.* [*< L.* *omen*, *Gr.* *σημαίνω*, a foreboding, prognostic, sign, perhaps lit. 'a prophetic voice,' *< ὤμω* (for), the mouth (or 'a thing heard,' *< αὐς*, in *αὐσεύω*, hear, *αὐρος*, orig. 'ausis, ear; see *auscultate* and *auris*), + *men*, a common suffix.] A casual event or occurrence supposed to portend good or evil; a sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic; an augury; a presage. See *augur*.

I see now by this inversion of my Armour that my buckled up will be turned into a King's. Taking that for a good Omen, which some other of weaker spirits would have taken for a bad.
Baker's Chronicle, p. 22.

Ah, no! a thousand cheerful omens give
Hope of yet happier days, whose dawn is nigh.
Bryant, The Ages, viii.

Syn. *Omen*, *Portent*, *Sign*, *Presage*, *Prognostic*, *Augury*, *Foreboding*. *Omen* and *portent* are the most weighty and supernatural of these words. *Omen* and *sign* are likely to refer to that which is more immediate, the others to the more remote. *Omen* and *portent* are external; *presage* and *foreboding* are internal and subjective. The others are either internal or external. *Sign* is the most general. *Prognostic* applies to the prophesying of states of health or kinds of weather, and is the only one of these words that implies a

deduction of effect from the cultivation of causes. *Presage* and *augury* are generally favorable, *portent* and *foreboding* always unfavorable, the rest either favorable or unfavorable. *Omen* and *augury* are most suggestive of the ancient practice of consulting the gods through priests or augurs. A *foreboding* may be mistaken; the others are presumably correct. All these words have considerable freedom in figurative use. See *foretell*, *v. t.*

omen (ô'men), *n.* [*< Omen*, *n.* (*cf.* *ominate*).] *I. intrins.* To prognosticate as an omen; give indication of the future; augur; betoken.

II. trans. To foresee or foretell, as by the aid of an omen; divine; predict.

The yet unknown verdict, of which, however, all omened the tragical contents. *Scott*, Heart of Mid Lothian, xlv.

omened (ô'mend), *a.* [*< omen* + *-ed*.] Constatting or accompanied by an omen or prognostic; chiefly in composition; as, ill-omened.

In this the welcome of my worthy deeds,
To meet my triumph in ill omen'd weeds?
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 60.

omening (ô'men-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *omen*, *v.*] An augury; a prognostication.

These evil omenings do but point out conclusions which are most likely to come to pass.
Scott.

omental (ô-men'tal), *a.* [*< Omentum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the omentum; as, an *omental* fold of peritoneum; an *omental* gland.—**Omental foramen**, the opening from the greater to the lesser cavity of the peritoneum, commonly called *foramen of Winslow*.

omentocoele (ô-men'to-sel), *n.* [*< L.* *omentum*, *q. v.*, + *Gr.* *κωλη*, tumor.] Hernia of the omentum; same as *epiplocele*.

omentum (ô-men'tum), *n.* [*pl.* *omenta* (-tâ).] [*L.*, adipose membrane, the membrane inclosing the bowels, etc.] In *anat.*, a fold or duplication of peritoneum, of two or four peritoneal layers, passing between or hanging down from certain abdominal viscera—the stomach, liver, spleen, and colon. An omentum is a structure similar to a mesentery, and is in fact a special mesentery connecting the stomach with the liver, spleen, and colon respectively. Hence omenta are commonly distinguished by name. The *gastro-hepatic* or *lesser omentum*, *omentum minus*, is a single fold (two layers) of peritoneum extending between the transverse fissure of the liver and the lesser curvature of the stomach. In two of the two layers are the hepatic artery, portal vein, bile duct, and *splanchnic* structures, bound together by a quantity of loose connective tissue forming Gibson's capsule. The *gastro-splenic omentum*, of two layers, connects the convexity of the spleen with the fundus of the stomach, and contains the splenic vessels. The *gastro-colic* or *great omentum*, *omentum majus*, also called *epiploon*, is the largest of all the peritoneal duplications and consists of two layers of peritoneum attached to the greater curvature of the stomach and to the transverse colon, whence it is looped down freely upon the intestines, forming a great flap or apron.

omer (ô'mer), *n.* [*Heb.*] 1. A handful of grain; a sheaf. 2. A Hebrew dry measure equal to the tenth part of an ephah, or 3½ quarts.

omicron (ô-mi'kron), *n.* [*< Gr.* *ὦmicron*, little or short *o*, distinguished from *ὦmega*, great or long *o*. See *omega*.] The fifteenth letter of the Greek alphabet (ο, ο).

ominate (ô-mi-nat), *v.* [*< L.* *ominatus*, *pp.* of *ominare*, forebode, prognosticate, *< Omen*, omen; see *omen*.] *I. trans.* To presage; foretell; prognosticate. *Seasonable Sermons* (1644), p. 23.

II. intrins. To foretell; show prognostics.

Heard, *Dialogues*, ii.

omination (ô-mi-nâ'shon), *n.* [*< L.* *ominatio*, a foreboding, *< L.* *ominare*, forebode; see *ominate*.] The act of ominating; a foreboding; a presaging; prognostication. *J. Spencer*, *Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies*, p. 102.

ominous (ô-mi'nus), *a.* [*< F.* *ominus* = *Sp.* *l'p. omagosa* = *L.* *ominosus*, full of foreboding, *< Omen*, foreboding, omen; see *omen*.] 1. Conveying some omen; serving as a sign or token; significant.

Not can I here pass over an ominous circumstance that happened the last time we played together.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

2. Of good omen; auspicious.

With a portentous Belshazzar, look for a very happy and ominous token.
Corant, *Criticisms*, l. 113.

Notwithstanding he [Bishop of Concordia] had a good ominous name to have made a peace nothing followed.
Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*

3. Of ill omen; giving indication of coming ill; portentous; inauspicious; unlucky.

The ominous . . . I like not this abatement.
Chapman, *All's Well*, iv. 1.

And yet this death of mine I fear,
Will ominous to her appear.
Corley, *The Mistress*, Concealment.

ominously (ô-mi'nus-ly), *adv.* In an ominous manner; with significant coincidence; significantly; with ill omen; portentously.

ominousness (om'i-nus-nēs), *n.* The property of being ominous, significant, or portentous.
omissible (o-mis-i-bl), *a.* [*L.* as if *omissibilis*, *< omittēre*, pp. *omissus*, omit: see *omit*.] Capable of being omitted; not needed; worthy of omission.

Public heaps of mere pamphleteer and parliamentary matter, so attainable elsewhere, often so *omissible* were it not to be attained. *Carlyle, Misc.*, IV, 71. (*Davies*)

omission (o-mish'ən), *n.* [*F.* *omission* = *Sp.* *omisión* = *Pg.* *omissão* = *It.* *omissione*, *omissione*, *< L.* *omissio(n)*, an omitting, *< L.* *omittēre*, pp. *omissus*, omit: see *omit*.] 1. The act of omitting. (a) A neglect or failure to do something which a person has power to do, or which duty requires to be done; the act of pretermittal or passing over.
 Omission to do what is necessary
 Leads a conclusion to a blank of danger.

Shak., T. and C., III, 3, 230.

The most natural division of all offences is into those of omission and commission. *Addison, Freeholder*, No. 13.

(b) The act of leaving out; as, the omission of a paragraph in a printed article.

2. That which is omitted or left out.

omissive (o-mis'iv), *a.* [*L.* as if *omissivus*, *< omittēre*, pp. *omissus*, omit: see *omit*.] Leaving out; neglectful.

The first is an untowardness of omission, the second of commission. The *omissive* untowardness shall lead the way. *Sp. Hall, Sermon to the Lords*, Feb. 19, 1823.

omissively (o-mis'iv-ly), *adv.* In an ommissive manner; by omission or leaving out.

omit (o-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *omitted*, ppr. *omitting*. [= *F.* *omettre* = *Sp.* *omitir* = *Pg.* *omitir* = *It.* *omettere*, *omittere*, *< L.* *omittēre*, let go, let fall, lay aside, neglect, pass over, *< ob*, before, by, + *mittēre*, send: see *missile*. Cf. *omit*², admit, commit, permit, etc.] 1. To fail to use or to do; neglect; disregard; as, to omit a duty; to omit to lock the door.

I will omit no opportunity
 That may convey my greetings, love, to thee.

Shak., R. and J., III, 5, 49.

Men cannot without sin omit the doing those duties which their places do require from them.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, III, x

A play which nobody would omit seeing that had, or had not, ever seen it before. *Merle, Spectator*, No. 358.

2. To fail, forbear, or neglect to mention or speak of; leave out; say nothing of.

I must not omit that Sir Roger is a justice of the quorum. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 2.

3. To leave out; forbear or fail to insert or include; as, to omit an item from a list. **Competent and omitted**, in *Scots law*. See *competent*.

omittance (o-mit'əns), *n.* [*< omit* + *ance*.] Failure or forbearance to do something; omission; neglect to do, perform, etc.

Omittance is no quittance. *Shak., As you Like It*, III, 5, 123.

omitter (o-mit'er), *n.* One who omits or neglects.

omium (o-mi-um), *n.*; pl. *omia* (-i). [*N.L.*, *< Gr.* *ὀμιον*, the shoulder; see *humerus*.] In *entom.*, the epimeron of the prothorax in *Coleoptera*. *Burmester*.

Ommastrephes (o-mas'tre-fōz), *n.* [*N.L.*, irreg. *< Gr.* *ὀμας*, eye (see *ommatidium*), + *στρεφω*, turn.] A genus of squids, typical of the family *Ommastrephidae*; the sagittated calamaries.

Ommastrephidae (om-a-stre-fīd-ē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *< Ommastrephes* + *-idae*.] A family of decapod cephalopods, typified by the genus *Ommastrephes*, with free arms, lacrymal sinuses, valviferous siphon, nuchal crests, and clavigerous clawless tentacular arms, having four rows of suckers about the middle of the club.

ommatidial (om-a-tid'i-əl), *a.* [*< ommatidium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ommatidium.

ommatidium (om-a-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ommatidia* (-i). [*N.L.*, *< Gr.* *ὀμματιδιον*, dim. of *ὀμας* (*ὀμας*), eye, *< ὄψ*, see: see *optē*.] A radial element or segment of the compound eye of an arthropod.

ommatophore (o-mat'ō-fōr), *n.* [*< N.L.* *ommatophorus*; see *ommatophorous*.] In *Mollusca*, an eye-stalk; any part, as a tentacle, bearing an eye or organ of vision. The horns of various snails are examples. The ommatophores of crustaceans are called *ophthalmites*.

ommatophorous (om-a-tof'o-rus), *a.* [*< N.L.* *ommatophorus*, *< Gr.* *ὀμας* (*ὀμας*), eye, + *στρεφω* = *F.* *tourner*.] Bearing eyes, as an eye-stalk; functioning as an ommatophore. See *basommatophorous* and *stomatophorous*.

Ommiad, *n.* See *Omayyad*.

Omniety, **omniety** (om-nē'i-ti, om-nī'e-ti), *n.* [*< N.L.* as if *omniety* (*omniety*), *< L.* *omnis*, all: see *omnibus*.] That which is essentially all; that

which comprehends all; allness; the Deity. *Sir T. Browne*.

omniactive (om-ni-ak'tiv), *a.* [*< L.* *omnis*, all, + *activeus*, active: see *active*.] Doing all things; acting everywhere. [*Rare*.]

He is everlastingly within creation as its inmost life, omnipresent and omniactive.

Contemporary Rev., XXIII, 29.

omnibus (om-ni-bus), *a.* and *n.* [*In noun use* (def. 1), *< F.* *omnibus*, a vehicle intended 'for all'; *< L.* *omnibus*, for all, dat. pl. of *omnis*, all, every (> *It.* *ogni*, all).] 1. *a.* Including all or a great number; covering or designed to cover many different cases or things; embracing numerous distinct objects; as, an omnibus bill, clause, or order.

Some of the states, after enumerating a long list of grievances which may under the bond of marriage, add yet an omnibus clause, which places almost unlimited discretion with the judge as to other causes which his judgment may allow. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV, 42.

Omnibus bill, in American deliberative assemblies, a bill embracing several distinct objects; specifically, the popular name for the Compromise of 1850, advocated by Henry Clay. Among the chief provisions were a stringent fugitive slave law (see *fugitive*), the admission of California as a State, the organization of Utah and New Mexico as Territories under "squatter sovereignty," a payment to Texas and the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. The bill was divided later into separate bills, and passed by Congress in 1850. In law the phrase is sometimes applied to a bill of complaint joining all parties of varied and adverse interests, in a complex subject of controversy, which otherwise would require a multiplicity of actions. **Omnibus-box**, a large box in a theater, on the same level as the stage, and having communication with it. Also called *omnibus*.

II. *n.* 1. A long-bodied four-wheeled vehicle for carrying passengers, generally between two fixed stations, the seats being arranged lengthwise, with the entrance at the rear. Omnibuses were first started in Paris in the reign of Louis XIV., but were soon discontinued. They were revived in Paris about 1828, and were soon after introduced into London and New York. Now commonly abbreviated, especially in England, to *bus*.

So far as can be gathered, most of those who lived in these suburbs before the days of the omnibus had their own carriages, and drove to town and home again every day. *W. Dean, Fifty Years Ago*, p. 104.

2. In *glass-making*, a sheet-iron cover for articles in an annealing-arch, to protect them from drafts of air. *E. H. Knight*.—3. Same as *omnibus box*.—4. A man or boy who assists a waiter in a hotel or restaurant, removes the soiled dishes, and brings new supplies. *New York Tribune*, Feb. 16, 1890. [*Colloq.*]

Omniscorporeal (om-ni-kor-pōrē-əl), *a.* [*< L.* *omnis*, all, + *corpus* (*corpora*), body.] Comprehending all matter; embracing all substance. [*Rare*.]

He is both incorporeal and omniscorporeal, for there is nothing of any body which he is not.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 347.

omni-erudite (om-ni-er'ū-dit), *a.* [*< L.* *omnis*, all, + *eruditus*, erudite: see *erudite*.] Comprehending all learning; universally learned. *Southey, The Doctor*, xiv.

omniety, *n.* See *omniety*.

omnifarious (om-ni-fā-ri-us), *a.* [*< L.* *omni-farius*, of all sorts, *< omnis*, all, + *-farius*: see *bifarious*.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

Which brought the confused chaos of *omnifarious* atoms into that orderly compass of the world that now is. *Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 26.

omniferous (om-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L.* *omnifer*, *< omnis*, all, + *ferre* = *F.* *porter*.] All-bearing; producing all kinds.

omnific (om-nif'ik), *a.* [*< L.* *omnis*, all, + *facerē*, make.] All-creative.

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep, peace,
 Said then the omnific Word, your discord end!

Milton, P. L., vii, 217.

omniform (om-ni-fōrm), *a.* [*< L.* *omniformis*, *< L.* *omnis*, all, + *forma*, form: see *form*.] Being of every form, or capable of taking any shape or figure; pantomorphic; protean; amebiform.

The *omniform* essence of God.

Norris, Reflections on Locke, p. 51.

Thou *omniform* and most mysterious Sea, mother of the monsters and the gods—when shall thine eternal youth?

Burton's Map, LXXVI, 760.

omniformity (om-ni-fōr-mi-ti), *n.* [*< L.* *omniform* + *-ity*.] The quality of being omniform.

The sole truth of which we must again refer to the divine imagination, in virtue of its *omniformity*.

Cudworth, The Friend, II, 11.

omnify (o-mi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *omnified*, ppr. *omnifying*. [*< L.* *omnis*, all, + *facerē*, *< facere*, make: see *-fy*.] 1. To enlarge so as to render universal. [*Rare*.]

Omnify the disputed point into a transcendent, and you may defy the opponent to lay hold of it. *Cudworth*.

2. To make everything of; account one's all. *S. Ward, Sermons*, p. 3.

omnigatherum (om-ni-gath'e-rum), *n.* [*Dog-Latin*: cf. *omnium-gatherum*.] An omnium-gatherum; a gathering of all sorts; a collection made anyhow. [*Rare*.]

Peruse his (Greene's) famous bookes, and instead of his professed Poetrie, lose a wilde head. . . . An *omnigatherum*, a Gay nothing. *G. Harvey, Four Letters*.

omnigenous (om-nij'e-nus), *a.* [*< L.* *omnigenus*, of all kinds, *< omnis*, all, + *genus*, kind: see *-genus*.] Consisting of all kinds.

omnigraph (om-ni-grāf), *n.* [*< L.* *omnis*, all, + *Gr.* *γραφω*, write.] A pantograph. [*Rare*.]

omnilegent (om-nil'e-jent), *a.* [*< L.* *omnis*, all, + *legen* (*-la*), ppr. of *legere*, read: see *legend*.] Reading all things; addicted to much reading. *Kuskin*.

omniparent (om-nip'a-rent), *n.* [*< L.* *omniparens* (*-is*), all-producing, *< omnis*, all, + *parens* (*-is*) for *pariens* (*-is*), ppr. of *parere*, produce: see *parent*.] Parent of all. [*Rare*.]

O Thou all powerful-kind Omniparent,
 What holds Thy hands that should defend Thy head?
Davies, Holy Roods, p. 12. (*Davies*)

omniparient (om-ni-pā-ri-ent), *a.* [*< L.* as if *omnipariens* (*-is*) for *omniparens* (*-is*), all-producing: see *omniparent*.] Bringing forth or producing all things; all-bearing. [*Rare*.]

omniparity (om-ni-par'i-ti), *n.* [*< L.* *omnis*, all, + *L.* *paritas* (*-is*), equality: see *parity*.] General equality.

omniparous (om-nip'a-rus), *a.* [*< L.* as if *omniparus*, *< omnis*, all, + *parere*, produce. Cf. *omniparent*, *omniparient*.] All-bearing; omniparient.

omnipatent (om-ni-pā-shent), *a.* [*< L.* *omnis*, all, + *patens* (*-is*), suffering: see *patient*.] Capable of enduring anything; having unlimited endurance. *Carlyle*. [*Rare*.]

omnipercipient (om-ni-pēr-sip'i-ent), *n.* [*< L.* *omnipercipiens* (*-is*) + *-ce*.] The state of being omnipercipient; perception of everything. *Dr. H. More*, *Antidote against Idolatry*, ii.

omnipercipient (om-ni-pēr-sip'i-ent), *a.* [*< L.* *omnis*, all, + *percipiens* (*-is*), perceiving: see *percipient*.] Perceiving everything. *Dr. H. More*, *Antidote against Idolatry*, ii.

omnipotence (om-nip'ō-tens), *n.* [= *F.* *omnipotence* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *omnipotencia*, *< L.* *omnipotentia*, almightiness, *< L.* *omnipotens* (*-is*), almighty: see *omnipotent*.] 1. Almighty power; infinite power as an attribute of deity; hence, God himself. This attribute is in theology differentiated from the abstract idea of omnipotence, understood as capability of doing anything whatever (with no limitation from moral considerations), and is limited by the holiness of God, in accordance with which it is impossible for him to do wrong.

Omnipotence is essentially in God; it is not distinct from the essence of God, it is his essence.

Charnock, On the Attributes, II, 21.

Will Omnipotence neglect to save
 The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope*.

2. Infinite resource; unbounded power.

Whatever fortune
 Can give or take, love wants not, or despises;
 Or by his own omnipotence supplies.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iv, 1.

omnipotency (om-nip'ō-tēn-si), *n.* [As *omnipotence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *omnipotence*.

omnipotent (om-nip'ō-tent), *a.* [= *F.* *omnipotent* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *omnipotente* = *It.* *omnipotente*, *< L.* *omnipotens* (*-is*), almighty, *< omnis*, all, + *potens* (*-is*), mighty, powerful: see *potent*.] 1. Almighty; possessing infinite power; all-powerful; as, the Lord God *omnipotent*; hence, with the definite article, God. See *omnipotence*.

As helps me verrey God omnipotent,
 Though I right now should make my testament,
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 422.

Boasting I could subdue
 The Omnipotent. *Milton, P. L.*, iv, 33.

2. Of indefinite or great power; possessing power virtually a absolute within a certain sphere of action; irresistible.—3. Having the power to do anything; hence (humorously), capable of anything; utter; arrant.

This is the most omnipotent villain that ever cried
 "Stand" to a true man. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV.*, I, 2, 121.

A payre of swissers omnipotent galeace breeches.
Nash, Haue with you to Saffron-Walden.

Omnipotent Act, an English statute of 1694 (16 and 17 *Car. II.*, c. 8), providing that judgments after verdict in civil cases shall not be stayed or reversed for want of form in pleading, and that executions in such cases shall not be stayed except upon recognizance: so called because of the far-reaching powers of amendment it gave the courts.

omnipotently (om-nip'ō-tent-ly), *adv.* In an omnipotent manner; with almighty power; with unlimited power.

THE ABOVE, UNCLASSIFIED.

Q23

There for on hom solemn, fell hom full thick.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1043b

After having given a more full account, he (Strabo) mentions the overthrow of Sodom, and other cities, and the condition of the country that followed on it.

Pennell, Description of the East, II. i. 30.

(c) After and in consequence of; from, as a cause: as, in this we separated.

In his inward mind he doth debate
What following sorrow may on this arise.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 188.

Some of the chief made a motion to join some here in a way of trade at the same river: on which a meeting was appointed to treat concerning the same matter.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 171.

I heard behind me something like a person breathing, on which I turned about, and . . . saw a man standing just over me.

Brace, Source of the Nile, l. 243.

(f) At the time of: expressing occurrence in time: as, he arrived on Wednesday; on the evening before the battle; on public occasions.

When she seig here so sek she seide on a time.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 580.

I saw him and his wife coming from court, where Mrs. Claypole was presented to her Majesty on her marriage.

Thackeray, Virginiana, lxxviii.

The good king gave order to let blow
His horns for hunting on the morrow morn.

Tennyson, Geraint.

4. In addition to: as, heaps on heaps; loss on loss.

Ruin upon ruin, rout on rout.

Milton, P. L., II. 905.

Mischief on mischief, greater still and more!

The neighbouring plain with arms is covered o'er.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, l. 1.

What have I done to all you people that not one of you has darkened my door in weeks on weeks?

Harper's Map, LXXVIII. 594.

5. In, to, or into a state or condition of: as, ale on tap (that is, ready to be drawn); to set a house on fire; all on a heap (that is, heaped up). Compare asleep, a-fire, etc., where *a-* was originally *on*.

David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep.

Acts xiii. 30.

The time of night when Troy was set on fire.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 4. 20.

He with two others and the two Indians . . . went on shore . . . and when they were on sleep in the night, they killed them.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 176.

Duenna. When I saw you, I was never more struck in my life.

Jacq. That was just my case too, madam. I was struck all on a heap, for my part. *Sheridan, The Duenna, II. 2.*

The vilest transactions on record . . . have had defenders.

H. Spencer.

6. In the act or process of; occupied with: as, on the march; on duty; on one's guard. Compare a-fishing, a-hunting, where *a-* was originally *on*.

On hunting be they ridden roally.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 829.

Being at the Dutch plantation, in the fore . . . of this year, a certain bark of Plymouth being there likewise on trading, he kept company with the Dutch Governor.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 176.

It is Love that sets them both [imagination and memory] on work, and may be said to be the highest Sphere whence they receive their Motion.

Herschel, Letters, I. l. 9.

I mean that they are all gone on pilgrimage, both the good Woman and her four boys.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 230.

De Vargas was on the watch.

Irring, Granada, p. 78.

(On is used thus in innumerable phrases of an adjectival (or rather participial) or adverbial nature. The former can be represented by one of the participles of a verb corresponding in meaning to the noun governed: thus, on the watch (watching) on the march (marching), on fire (burning, kindled), on one's guard (guarded), on record (recorded). For the latter an existing adverb may often be substituted: as, on a sudden (suddenly), on an impulse (impulsively), etc.)

7. In; into; in various uses now generally expressed by *in* or *into*: as, to break on a secret; to cleave on two parts; to read or write on book.

What lyffe is this, lady, to lode on this wise?

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3289.

Thou art letted a titel; who lerned the on lode?

Piers Planchet (B.), vii. 181.

And aftyre the prychnage on presence of lordes,
The kyng in his concelle carpye thes wordes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 630.

"Alas" myne hede will cleve on thre!"

Thus myth another certayne

Pilgrimage Sea-Foyage (E. E. T. S.), l. 55.

Wee found one (Armenian) sitting in the midst of the congregation, . . . reading on a Bible in the Chaldean tongue.

Sandys, Travels, p. 96.

The proud Parthianian sweet.

The conscious sluper, and the jealous leer,
Mix on his look.

Pope, Dunciad, II. 7.

8. Over.

By hym I reyned on the people and by the I hame loste my royaume.

Holy Booke (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

9. To.

Be soche a manner that alle maitalente be ordoned on bothe parties.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 500.

I was married on the older sister,
And you on the youngest of a' the three.

Jennie Taylor (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

("Married on" is still common colloquially in Scotland.)

10. At.

Caster with his company come next after,
Pollux with his pupill pursu on the laste.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1180.

And where that thou slepest on nyght, loke that thou have light.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 8.

All this to be doon on ye Coate and charge of the said Gyde.

English Hilde (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

11. With.

He seig a child straung ther-on stronge on blade.

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

He maschit hym to Menelay, & mot on the kyng,
Woundit hym wickedly in his wale face.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8288.

12. For.

O sister dear, come to the door,
Your cow is lowin on you.

The Trumpeter of Fyve (Child's Ballads, II. 204).

13. From.

Thus has thou het in thi boheste,
Tharfor sum grace on the I crave.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 104.

14. By.

Ayon the Son gothe to the Prest of here law, and
preyethe him to make the Ydole, xif his Kadre or Modie or
Froud schalle dye on that evyle or non.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 201.

If it be on all men beforehand resolved on, to build mean
houses, ye (ye) labour is spared.

Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 82.

15. Of. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

The key which had hid my princely trunk,
And suck'd my verdure out on t.

Shak., Tempest, l. 2. 87.

A man that were laid on his death-bed
Wold open his eyes on her to have sight.

Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, l. 230).

There went this yeere, by the Computor records, 11.
ships and 1200 persons to be thus disposed on.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 40.

If thou hast found an houle combe,
Eate thou not all, but taste on some.

Herrick, The Honey-combe.

On board, end, fire, hand, high, etc. See board, end, fire,
etc., and aboard, an-end, afore, etc. - On the alert, bias,
cards, jump, move, nail, road, sly, way, wing, etc.

See the nouns. - *Syn. On, Upon.* These words are in many
uses identical in force, but upon is by origin (*up* - *on*) and
in use more distinctly expressive of motion to the object
from above or from the side. On has the same force, but
is so widely used in other ways, and so often expresses
movement, that it is felt by careful writers to be inadequate
to the uses for which upon is preferred.

II. *adv.* 1. In or into a position in contact
with and supported by the top or upper part of
something; up: as, keep your hat on; he stopped
a street-car, and got on.

Pleasid might have kill'd thee at the heart,
And left this head on. *Shak., Cymbeline, IV. 2. 323.*

2. In or into place, as a garment or of other cover-
ing, or an ornament: as, to pull on one's clothes;
to put on one's boots; to try on a hat.

Put on the whole armour of God. *Eph. vi. 11.*

O wondrously he left the bed,
And wondrously his chow on did.

Chapman (Child's Ballads, l. 154).

Still in Browde, and plaid in Stags,
Her Patches, Paint, and Jewels on.

Prior, Phyllis's Age.

She had on a pink muslin dress and a little white hat,
and she was as pretty as a Frenchwoman needs to be to be
pleasing.

H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 467.

3. In or into place or position for use or action:
as, to bring on the fruit or the coffee; specifically,
into position on a stage or platform, before
the footlights or an audience.

I came to the side scene, just as my father was going on,
to be at his reception. It was very great, a perfect thunder
of applause.

F. A. Kende, Records of a Childhood, Jan. 12, 1877.

The Giant . . . an on yet. *Dickens, Hard Times, II. 7.*

To be behind the scenes at the opera, watching some
Rubini or Mario go on, and waiting for the round of ap-
plause.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 256.

4. In or into movement or action; in or into
a condition of activity from a state of confine-
ment or restraint: as, to turn on the gas; to
bring on a fit of coughing; to bring on a contest.

Such slow course bring on
As may advise him of his happy state.

Milton, P. L., v. 281.

All commanders were cautioned against bringing on an
engagement.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 373.

He was then requested to walk up to the electro magnet,
and, judging only from his sensations, to state if the cur-
rent were on or "off." *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 65.*

5. In operation; in progress: as, the auction
is going on; the debate is on.

O the best gods! so will you wish on me,
When the rash mood is on. *Shak., Lear, II. 4. 172.*

The sound of heavy guns, faintly heard from the direc-
tion of Fort Henry, a token by which every man . . . knew
that a battle was on. *The Century, XXX. 280.*

There are two more balls on to-night.

Mrs. Alexander, The Freres, xli.

With a brisk, roaring fire on I left for the spring to fetch
some water and to make my toilet.

J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 612.

6. In the same place or position; without yield-
ing: as, to hang, stick, or hold on.

title is an impudent guest,
A follower everywhere, a hanger on,
That words nor blows can drive away.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, III. 2.

Still I see the tenour of man's woe
Holds on the same, from woman to begin.

Milton, P. L., xl. 632.

7. To or at something serving as an object
of observation: as, to look on without taking
part; to be a mere looker-on.

My business in this state
Made me a looker on here in Vienna.

Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 319.

Nature injur'd, scandaliz'd, don'd,
Unveil'd her blushing cheek, look'd on, and smil'd.

Cooper, Expatriation, l. 426.

8. Forth; forward; onward; ahead: as, move
on; pass on.

Come on - a distant war no longer wage,
But hand to hand thy country's foes engage.

Pope, Essay, l. 468.

(a) In the same course or direction: as, go straight on
(that is, in continuance of some action, operation, or rela-
tion that has been begun); in regular continuance or se-
quence: as, go, write, say, laugh, keep on; go on with
your story; how long will you keep on trifling? from father
to son, from son to grandson, and so on.

Leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us
go on unto perfection.

Heb. vi. 1.

Sometimes they do extend
Their view right on. *Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 90.*

We must on to fair England,
To free my love from pitee.

The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 280).

She is affrighted, and now chide by heaven,
Whilst we walk calmly on, upright and even.

H. Johnson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Ring on, ring on, for I can never be chyd.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, l. 20.

The railway turns off the road keeps on alongside of
the bay, with the water on one side and the mountains
on the other.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 177.

(b) In advance - forward, in the sequel

Further on is a round building on an advanced ground,
which is fifty feet in diameter.

Pennell, Description of the East, II. l. 283.

His and his nobleman's personage, the positive abuse for
sixty years of religious rovery and anchoritic self-denial,
I have described further on.

De Quincey, Autobi. Sketches, iv.

(c) In the direction of progress, advancement, achieve-
ment, or attainment: as, to get on in the world; to be
well on in one's courtdship.

Command me, I will on.

Fletcher (and another), False One, l. 1.

9. Toward; so as to approach; near; nigh.

Flour events,
As harbingers preceding still the fate,
And prologue to the even coming on.

Shak., Hamlet, l. 1. 123.

The day was drawing on

When thou shouldst link thy life with one
Of mine own house.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxvii.

Either off or on. See off. End on. See end. - Neither
off nor on, incoherent; flicks as regards mood or inten-
tion: said of persons. Off and on. (a) In an intermit-
tent manner; from time to time.

I've worked the sewers, off and on, for twenty year

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 171.

(b) Alternately away from and toward the shore: said of
a ship: as, to stand off and on. On to, toward a pos-
ition on or upon. Also written onto (see onto). [Local.]

To call, have, put, take, etc., on. See the verbs.

on! (on), a, and n. [Cont. adv.] I. a. In cricket,
noting that part of the field to the left of a right-
handed batter and to the right of the bowler:
the opposite of off.

II. n. In cricket, that part of the field to the
right of the bowler and to the left of the batter.

on², a, and n. An obsolete form of out.

It chanced me on day beside the shore
Of oliver streaming Thames to see

Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 1.

on³ (on), prep. [C. local, on, am, usually on, mod.
on = OS. *ano* = MD. *an*, on = OFries. *ine*, *on*,
on, an = OHG. *ano*, MHG. *ane*, *an*, G. *ohne*,
without; akin to Goth. *au*, without, Gr. *an*,
without, and to the negative prefix *an-*: see
an-1.] Without: usually followed by a perfect
participle with *being* or *having* (which may be
omitted): as, could na ye mind, on being tauld
as aften? [Scotch.]

I wud'st gae out o' that house on noon madden kias
camp. *W. Alexander, Johnny Gibb of Gushetnah, xxxviii.*

I thought if it [a door] could be open, it would be a fine thing for me, to hand *to* *you* *as* seen me. But it was verily ill-bred to you, me, I ken, to come throu' your yaird *on* spairt leave.

G. MacDonald, Robert Falconer, xvii.

[The spelling *on* in the last quotation simulates the O. equivalent *on*.]

on-1. [**ME.** *on-*, **AS.** *on-*, *an-* = **OS.** *an-*, etc.; the prep. (and adv.) *on* used as a prefix: see *on-1*.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the preposition or adverb *on* used as a prefix, with its usual meanings. See examples below.

on-2. An obsolete form of the prefix *an-2* as in *answer*, etc.

on-3. An obsolete or dialectal form of the negative prefix *un-1*.

on-4. An obsolete or dialectal form of the prefix *un-2* before verbs.

onager (on'-jér), *n.* [**L.**, also *onagrus*, < **Gr.** *onagros*, a wild ass, **MLT.** a kind of catapult, < *onagros*, an ass, + *agros*, wild, of the fields: see *Agrion*.] 1. A wild ass, *Equus hemippus* or *E.*



Onager (*Equus hemippus*).

onager, inhabiting the steppes of central Asia. See *Asiaticus*.—2. A war-engine for throwing stones, used in Europe in the middle ages.

Onagra (o-ná'-grá), *n.* [**NL.** (Tournefort, 1700), < **Gr.** *onagros*, a dubious reading for *onagros*, a plant (< *onagros*, wine, + *agros*, a hunting), same as *onagris*, a certain plant: see *Enothera*.] In bot., same as *Enothera*.

Onagraceae (on-ag-rá'-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [**NL.** (Lindley, 1845), < *Onagra* + *-aceae*.] See *Onagraceae*.

Onagraceae (o-ná-grá-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [**NL.** (A. L. de Jussieu, 1801), < *Onagra* + *-aria* + *-ae*.] The evening-primrose family, an order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Myrtales*, typified by the genus *Enothera*, and characterized by the two- to four-lobed ovary coherent with the valvate calyx, the two to four petals, one to eight stamens, and undivided style. It includes about 350 species, of 23 genera, scattered throughout all temperate regions. They are odorless herbs, rarely woody, bearing thin opposite or alternate undivided leaves, and axillary or racemose flowers often of showy colors. The more euphorious form, *Onagraceae*, employed by Lindley, is still much in use. See cut under *Enothera*.

onan, onanet, ade. Middle English forms of *onion*.

onanism (o'-nan-izm), *n.* [**ON.** (Gen. xxxviii, 9) + *-ism*.] Gratification of the sexual appetite in an unnatural way.

onanist (o'-nan-ist), *n.* [**ON.** (ism) + *-ist*.] A person addicted to or guilty of onanism.

onanistic (o'-nan-ist-ik), *a.* [**ON.** (ist) + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by onanism.

onbrald, v. t. [**ME.** var. of *abraid*.] To upbraid.

once¹ (wuns), *adv.* and *conj.* [**ME.** *ones*, *onis*, < **AS.** *ones* (= **OS.** *enes*, *enes* = **OFries.** *enes*, *enis*, *ense*, *ens* = **MLG.** *enest*, *ens*, *us* = **OHG.** *enest*, **MLH.** *enest*, *enst*, *G.* *enst*), *once*, adverbial gen. of *an*, *one*; see *one*. For the term, -er, prop. -es, see *-cel*.] 1. One time

As he offer'd himself *once* for us, so he received *once* of us in Abraham, and in that place the typical acknowledgment of our Redemption. Milton, Touching Herings.

2. One and the same time; usually with *at*: as, they all cried out *at once*. See phrases below.

3. At one time in the past; formerly.

I took *once* 52 Sturgeons at a draught, at another 68. Capt. John Smith, Works, I 117

Anxiety and disease had already done its work upon his once hardy constitution. Prescott, Peril and Ice, II 35.

4. At some future time; some time or other.

The wisdom of civil thought fit to acquaint David with that court which we shall *once* govern. Bp. Hall.

5. At any time; in any contingency; on any occasion; under any circumstances; ever.

Also when it reigns the *once* in the Sonnet, in the Land of Egypt, thence is all the Centre full of grete Myr. Manderly, Travels, p. 49.

Dangers are no more light, if *once* they seem light.

Racon, Delays.

Who this heir is he does not *once* tell us.

Locke, Civil Government.

6. Without delay; immediately: often merely expletive: as, John, come here *once*. [Local, Pennsylvania.]—7. *Once* for all.

That is *once*, mother. Dryden, Maiden Queen, IV. 1.

All at *once*, not gradually; suddenly; precipitately.—At *once*. (a) At one and the same time; simultaneously: as, they all rose at *once*. When followed by another clause beginning with *and*, at *once* is equivalent to *both*: as, at *once* a soldier and a poet; the performance is fitted at *once* to instruct and to delight.

No more the youth shall join his consort's side, At *once* a virgin, and at *once* a bride!

Pope, Illiad, xl. 314.

He wished to be at *once* a favourite at Court and popular with the multitude. Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

(b) Immediately; forthwith; without delay.

I have resolved, therefore, to fix you at *once* in a noble independence. Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.

Every *once* in a while. See *every*.—For *once*, on one occasion; *once* only; exceptionally: often with the sense of 'at last': as, you have succeeded for *once*.

Put the absurd impossible case for *once*. Brown, King and Book, I. 140.

Once and again. See *again*.—**Once for all**, for one time only, and never again; at this one time and for all time.

You must excuse me, sir, if I tell you, *once for all*, that in this point I cannot obey you. Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.

Once in a way, once and no more, on one particular occasion; on rare occasions. [Colloq.]

Mr. Munder . . . seemed, for *once* in a way, to be at a loss for an answer. W. Collins, Dead Secret, IV. 4.

II. conj. When at any time; whenever; as soon as. [Recent; a specially British use.]

A great future awaits the Caucasus, *once* its magnificent resources become known to Europe. Contemporary Rev., I. 274.

once², *n.* An obsolete form of *ouner²*.

Onchididae (ong-kí-dí'-dē), *n. pl.* [**NL.**, < *Onchidium* + *-idae*.] A family of ditrematous geophilous pulmoniferous gastropods, without a developed shell, and with a thick, more or less tuberculate mantle, the jaw smooth or but slightly ribbed, and the dentition differentiated into a central tooth, tricuspid lateral teeth, and marginal teeth with quadrate base. A British species is *O. californicum*. Another species, *Peronia longiana*, has the whole back covered with eyes, besides the proper pit borne upon the ends of the tentacles.

Onchidium (ong-kí-dí'-um), *n.* [**NL.**, prop. *Onchidium* (which is used also in another sense): see *Onchidium*.] The typical genus of *Onchididae*.

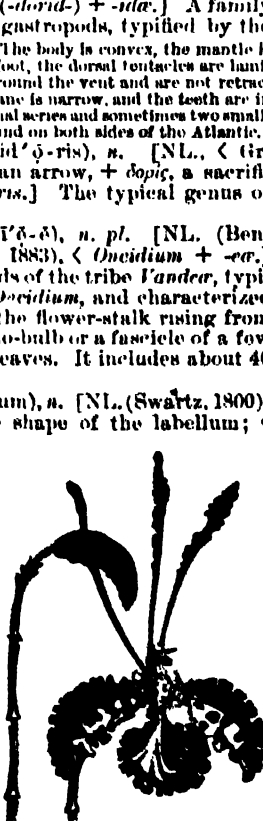
Onchidoriidae (ong-kí-dí-dí'-dē), *n. pl.* [**NL.**, < *Onchidarius* (-dori-) + *-idae*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Onchidarius*. The body is convex, the mantle is large and margins the foot, the dorsal tentacles are laminate, the branchiae surround the vent and are not retractile, the lingual membrane is narrow, and the teeth are in two principal longitudinal series and sometimes two small or series. They are found on both sides of the Atlantic.

Onchidoria (ong-kí-dí'-ris), *n.* [**NL.**, < **Gr.** *onchos*, the barb of an arrow, + *doria*, a sacrificial knife. Cf. *Doria*.] The typical genus of *Onchidoriidae*.

Onchidiae (on-kí-dí'-dē), *n. pl.* [**NL.** (Bentham and Hooker, 1833), < *Onchidium* + *-ae*.] A subtribe of orchids of the tribe *Vandae*, typified by the genus *Onchidium*, and characterized as epiphytes with the flower-stalk rising from the base of a pseudo-bulb or a fascicle of a few fleshy non-plicate leaves. It includes about 40 genera.

Onchidium (on-sid'-i-um), *n.* [**NL.** (Swartz, 1800), so called from the shape of the labellum; < **Gr.** *onchos*, a hook or bend, + *dim.* -*idium*.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandae*, type of the subtribe *Onchidiae*, and known by the free-spreading sepals, and spurless lip free from the short two-aureoled column.

There are over 250 species, natives of America from Brazil and Bolivia to the West Indies and Mexico. They are epiphytes, usually with pseudo-bulbs, very few leaves, and some racemes of showy yellowish flowers. This is an extremely rich and varied genus. One of the best-known species is *O. Papilio*, the butterfly-plant, with flow-



Onchidium Papilio.

ers of butterfly form borne singly at the end of long stalks. *O. altissimum* is said to produce a raceme 15 feet long, with as many as 2,000 flowers. *O. Sprucei* has the name of *apocynoides* on account of its long round leaves, characteristic of one section of the genus. *O. Carthagenense* is named *spread-eagle orchid*.

oncin (on'-sin), *n.* [**OF.** *oncin*, *oncin*, < **LL.** *uncinus*, a hook, barb, < **L.** *uncus*, < **Gr.** *dykos*, a hook, barb.] A weapon resembling a hook or a martel-de-lar with one point.

oncograph (ong-kó-gráf), *n.* [**Gr.** *dykos*, bulk, mass, volume, + *graphein*, write.] A form of plethysmograph for recording the variations in the volume of a body, such as the spleen or kidney.

oncology (ong-kol'-jē), *n.* [**Gr.** *dykos*, bulk, mass (> *dykai-dia*, swell, > *dykoma*, a swelling), + *-logia*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning tumors.

oncome (on'-kum), *n.* [**ME.** *oncome*, an attack; < *on* + *come*. Cf. *ancome*, *income*.] 1. A fall of rain or snow. [Prov. Eng.]-2. The commencement or initial stages of a business, especially of one that requires great exertion, as in making an attack.—3. An attack, as of disease.

This woman had acquired a considerable reputation among the ignorant by the pretended cures which she performed, especially in *on-comes*, as the Scotch call them, or mysterious diseases which baffle the regular physician. Scott, Hilde of Lammermoor, xxii.

oncometer (ong-kom'-ō-tēr), *n.* [**Gr.** *dykos*, bulk, mass, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument designed to measure variations in size in the kidney, spleen, and other organs; the part of the oncograph which is applied to the organ to be measured.

on-coming (on'-kum'-ing), *n.* Approach.

Those confused murmurs which we try to call morbid, and strive against as if they were the incoming of numbness. George Eliot, Middlemarch, xx.

on-coming (on'-kum'-ing), *a.* Approaching; nearing.

Oncometichus (ong-kō-ring'-kua), *n.* [**NL.**, < **Gr.** *dykos*, a hook, barb, + *μέτρον*, a snout.] A genus of anadromous American and Asiatic *Salmonidae*, inhabiting the North Pacific ocean; so called from the hooked jaws of the spent males; the king-salmon. These salmon are of great size and economic importance. There are 1 well-determined species: the quinnat or king-salmon proper, *O. quinnat* or *chama* (see *quinnat*); the blue-backed salmon, *O. nerka*; the silver salmon, *O. kisutch*; the dog-salmon, *O. keta*; and the humpbacked salmon, *O. gorbuscha*. The females and young and other variations of these have given rise to some 25 nominal species, referred to several different genera. See *salmon*.

oncosimeter (ong-kō-sim'-ē-tēr), *n.* [**Gr.** *dykos*, swelling (< *dykai-dia*, swell, < *dykos*, bulk, mass), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument devised by Wrightson for determining the density of a molten metal. A ball of the same or other metal is immersed in the liquid and supported by a delicate spiral spring connected with a scale; by this means the relation between the weight of the ball and that of the liquid displaced (its buoyancy) can be determined both when the ball is cold and as its volume changes with rise of temperature; the corresponding changes in the spring may be recorded by a pencil on a revolving drum.

Oncosperma (ong-kō-spér'-mā), *n.* [**NL.** (Blume, 1835), so called perhaps from the protuberant remains of the stigma on one side of the seed; < **Gr.** *dykos*, bulk, mass, lump, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Areceae*, type of the subtribe *Oncospermeae*, and known by the parietal ovule and erect anthers. There are 5 or 6 species, all from tropical Asia. They are low trees, set with long straight black thorns and bearing terminal pinnately divided leaves, small flowers and fruit, the staminate and pistillate flowers on different branches of the same spadix. See *niobura*.

oncotomy (ong-kot'-ō-nū), *n.* [Also *ontotomy*; < **Gr.** *dykos*, a mass (tumor), + *-τομή*, < *τέμνω*, cut.] In *surg.*, the incision into, or the excision of, a tumor.

Oncotylidae (ong-kō-tíl'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [**NL.** (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *oncotylus* + *-idae*.] A family of *Heteroptera*, named from the genus *Oncotylus*. It includes 7 genera of wide distribution, containing elongate, parallel-sided, or somewhat suboval bugs of the superfamily *Capsinae*.

Oncotylus (ong-kot'-i-lus), *n.* [**NL.** (Fieber, 1858), < **Gr.** *dykos*, a hook, + *τύλος*, a knob, lump.] A genus of plant-bugs of the family *Capsidae*, or giving name to the *Oncotylidae*, occurring in Europe and North America.

ondatra (on-dat'-rā), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (?)]. 1. The musquash or muskrat of North America, *Fiber sibiricus*.—2. [cap.] [**NL.**] Same as *Fiber*.—2. *Lacépède*.

ondel¹, *n.* [**ME.** also *ande*, < **AS.** *anda*, *and*, indignation, anger, malice, hatred, envy, = **OS.** *ando*, *wrath*, = **MLG.** *ande* = **OHG.** *anto*, *ande*,

There are hatt fewe his strokes wold abide,
So many he onburaid one he one.
Gomerides (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1200.
are not to stay all together, but to come by him where
aids, by ones, by twos, and by threes.
Shak., Cor., II. 2. 47.

One for his nob. See nobl. -- **To make one**, to form part of a group or assembly; hence, to take part in any action, be of the party.

III. *anon.* 1. A single person or thing; an

one, *pron.* 1. A single person or thing; an individual; a person; a thing; somebody; **some one**; something. It is used as a substitute for a noun designating a person or thing, and is in no far of the nature of a personal pronoun, but is capable, unlike a personal pronoun, of being qualified by an indefinite article, an adjective, or other attributive *an, such a one, many a one, a good one, each one, which one*. It is used in the plural also: *as, I have left all the bad ones*.

Then thoughtest that I was altogether such an one as
thyself. 1a. 1. 21.

Both were young, and *one* was beautiful.
Hyron, The Dream, li.
 The most frequent constructions of *one* are:—(a) As antecedent to a relative pronoun, *one who* being equivalent to *any person who*, or to *he who, she who*, without distinction of gender.

(b) As a substitute for a noun used shortly before, avoiding its repetition: as, here are some apples; will you take one / this portrait is a fine one.

If there be a kind woman in Windsor, she is one.
Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2. 100.

(c) After an adjective, an substitute for a noun easily supplied in thought, especially *being*, *person*, or the like.

I have commanded my sanctified ones, I have also called my mighty ones for mine anger. Isa. xlii. 8.

We poor ones love, and would have comforts, str,
As well as great
Fletcher and Houdry, Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

(d) It easily passes, however, from the meaning 'any one' into the collective sense of 'all persons,' 'people generally,' and for this can be substantiated *people they, we* (if the market does not extend itself from the general state.

ment), you (the person addressed being taken as an example of others in general), or the impersonal passive may be substituted: *as, one cannot be too careful (we cannot, you cannot, they cannot, people cannot be too careful); one knows not when (it is not known when). (One is sometimes*

virtually a substitute for the first person, employed by a speaker who does not wish to put himself prominently forward: *as, one does not like to say so, but it is only too true*.

one tries to do one's best. This is *act* of oneself is the corresponding reflexive — *an*, one must not make one's self.

One would think it were Mistress Overdone's own house.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 2.

2. [*can.*] A certain being, namely the Deity:

God: the name being avoided from motives of reverence or from reserve.

Now, tho' my lamp was lighted late, there's *One* will let me in. *Trumpion, May Queen, Conclusion.*
One another each the other, each other; *us, love* *another*. In this phrase *one* is the subject and *another*

the object. After a preposition, however, *one* may be the subject or the object of the verb, and *another* is the object of the preposition: *as, they looked at one another (one look-*

one! adv. 16 ME. *one crue ene* 1 AN. *one crue*

once, ones: *for all, only, alone, < dn, one: non*
one, a. | Alone; only.

onet, *v. t.* [*MF. onen*, make one, *< one*, *a.* Cf.

La, ech thyng that is *united* in iteselfe
Is more strong than when it is *scattered*,

The riche folk that embraceden and oneden al hire herte
to trewe of this world. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

-one. [*< l., -ōnus, an adj., termination, parallel with -anus, -ēnus, -ūnus: neo-an, -ene, -inel, etc.*] In chem., a termination of hydrocarbons by

longing to the series which has the general formula C_nH_{2n-4} : as, pentone, C_5H_8 , one and thirty (xun) and thirty (yue).

one-and-thirty (wun and-thies (1), n. An ancient and very favorite game at cards, much resembling vingt un. *Halliwel*,
one boxer (wun 'boxer) n. boxing or box fight.

one-blade (wun'blad), *n.* The little plant *Matricaria Canadense*, its barren stalks having

oneclet, *n.* Same as *onculo*.
To sister Elizabeth Monger, my sister's daughter, my ring

one-cross (wun'krôn), *a.* A term applied to

tin-plate (sheet-iron plated with tin) having the thickness of No. 30 Birmingham wire-gauge and having an average weight of 0.5 lb. per

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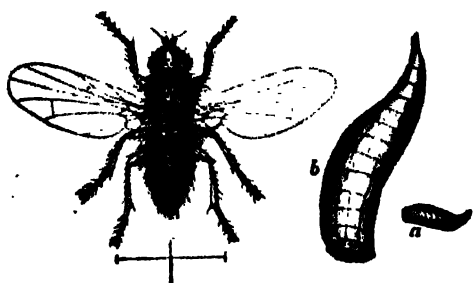
onion-couch (uh'yun-kouch), n. A grass, *Arenatherum acervatum*, which forms tuberosus onion-shaped nodes in its rootstock. Also *onion-twitch* and *onion-grass*. [Prov. Eng.]

onion-eyed (un'yun-id), *a.* Having the eyes filled with tears, as if by the effect of an onion applied to them.

And I, an ass, am onion-eyed. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 2. 35.

onion-fish (un'yun-fish), *n.* The grenadier, *Macrurus rostratus*; so called from a fancied likeness of its eyes to onions. See cut under *Macrurus*. [Massachusetts.]

onion-fly (un'yun-flī), *n.* One of two different dipterous insects whose larvae feed underground on the onion, and are known as *onion-maggots*. (a) *Anthomyia (Phorbia) ceparum*, of Europe; the imported onion-fly of the United States, now widely diffused in the Eastern States; it is a great pest, and often ruins the crop.



Imported onion-fly, *Anthomyia ceparum*. It now shows natural size. a, larva, natural size; b, larva, enlarged.

There are several annual generations and the maggots completely consume the interior of the edible root. The best remedy is boiling water, or kerosene emulsified with soap and diluted with cold water, applied when the damage is first noticed. (b) *Anthomyia brassicae*, the adult of the cabbage maggot, which also infests onions occasionally.

onion-grass (un'yun-grās), *n.* Same as *onion-couch*.

onion-maggot (un'yun-mag'ot), *n.* The larva of an onion-fly.

onion-shell (un'yun-shel), *n.* 1. A kind of oyster likened to an onion.—2. A kind of clam of the genus *Mya*.—3. A shell of the genus *Lutraria*.

onion-skin (un'yun-skin), *n.* A kind of paper; so called from its thinness, translucency, and finish, in which respects it resembles the skin of an onion. It has a high gloss, and may be of any color, blue being generally preferred as more opaque than other tints. It is used, on account of its lightness, for correspondence where a saving of postage is an object.

onion-smut (un'yun-smūt), *n.* A fungus, *Trocyctis Cepulae*, of the order *Ustilaginaceae*, very destructive to the cultivated onion.

oniony (un'yun-i), *a.* [*Onion* + *-y*.] Of the nature of onion; resembling or smelling of onion.

onirocite, onirocitic, etc. See *onirocrite*, etc.

Oniscidae (ō-nis'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Oniscus* + *-idae*.] A family of cursorial terrestrial isopods, typified by the genus *Oniscus*; the slaters or wood lice. The legs are all ambulatory, the abdomen is six-segmented, the antennae are from six to nine-jointed, and the antennulae are minute. Some of the species, which can roll themselves into a perfect ball, are known as *pill-bugs*, *roll-bugs*, and *armadillos*.

onisciform (ō-nis'ī-form), *a.* [*NL.*, < *Oniscus* + *L. forma*, form.] 1. Related to or resembling the *Oniscidae*; specifically applied to the larvae of certain lepidopteran butterflies.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Onisciformes*.

Onisciformes (ō-nis'ī-for'mīz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; see *onisciform*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of chelonian myriapods, equivalent to the family *Glomeridae* of Westwood; so called from their resemblance to *Oniscus*.

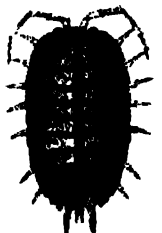
oniscoid (ō-nis'ī-kōid), *a.* [*Oniscus* + *-oid*.] Resembling a wood-louse; belonging or related to the *Oniscidae*.

Oniscus (ō-nis'kūs), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *oniskos*, a wood-louse, lit. a little ass, dim. of *ovos*, an ass; see *ass*.] The typical genus of *Oniscidae*. See also cut under *Isopoda*.

onkotomy, n. See *oncotomy*.
onlay (on'lā), *v.* [*on* + *lay*.] Anything mounted upon another or affixed to it so as to project from its surface in relief, especially in ornamental design.

onleth, conf. An obsolete or dialectal form of *unless*.

onliness (ōn'lī-ness), *n.* [Formerly *oneliness*; < *only* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being one or single; singleness.



• A Sp. of Oniscus

It evidently appears that there can be but one such being (as God), and that *Monism*, *unity*, *oneliness*, or *singularity*, is essential to it.

(Vedrova, Intellectual System, p. 207.

2. The state of being alone.

onlitis (on-lī'tis), *n.* Same as *gingivitis*.

onliver, adv. A Middle English form of *alors*.

onlofter, adv. A Middle English form of *aloft*.

onlooker (on'lūk'ēr), *n.* A looker-on; a spectator; an observer.

onlooking (on'lūk'ing), *a.* Looking onward or forward; foreboding.

only (ōn'lī), *a.* [Formerly *only*; < ME. *only*, *onlik*, *onlich*, < AS. *andlic*, *andlic*, only (= OE. *andlic*, *andlik*, D. *andlik* = MLG. *andlik* = OHG. *andlik*, MHG. *andlich*, only, = Dan. *enlig*, only, = Sw. *enlig*, conformable). < *an*, one, + *lic*, E. *-ly*.] 1. Single as regards number, or as regards class or kind; one and no more or other; single; sole; as, he was the *only* person present; the *only* answer possible; an *only* son; my *only* friend; the *only* assignable reason.

His own *only* name Lord over all y known.

Peter Plowman's Credo (L. E. T. S.), l. 800.

Denying the *only* Lord God, and our Lord Jesus Christ.

Jude 4.

This was an *only* bough, that grew in a large dark grove, not from a tree of its own, but, like the mistletoe, from another.

Bacon, Physical Fables, xl.

This *only* coal is enough to kindle the fire.

Mable, The Begone, ll. 251.

She is the *only* child of a decrepit father, whose life is bound up in hers.

Steele, Spectator, No. 449.

2. Alone; nothing or nobody but.

Before all things were, God *only* was.

Purche, Pilgrimage, p. 14.

One *only* being shall thou not subdue.

Shellen, Prometheus Unbound, l. 1.

3. Mere; simple.

Th' Almighty, seeing thee so bold away,
Kindled the flame of His consuming ire,
And with His *only* breath them blew away.

Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 87.

And, as I cross'd thy way, I met thy wrath.

The *only* fear of which men shun me hath.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, III. 1.

4. Single in degree or excellence; hence, distinguished above or beyond all others; special.

She rode in peace, through his *only* paynes and excellent endurance.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

My *only* love sprung from my *only* hate.

Shak., R. and J., I. 3. 140.

Choice and select fashions are there in *only* request.

R. Brathwaite, English Gentleman, quoted by I. Hall.

He is the *only* man for music.

Johnson.

only (ōn'lī), *adv., conj., and prep.* [Formerly *only*; < ME. *only*, *onli*, *onliche*, *onli*, etc., < AS. *andlic*, *andlic*, singularly, < *andlic*, *andlic*, only; see *only*, *a.*] 1. *adv.* I. Alone; no other or others than; nothing or nobody else than; nothing or nobody but; merely; as, *only* one remained; *only* cannot live on bread *only*.

The author sets all his rhyme for me he men as he to free
For to seegen as thei seen and same *only* grace.

Peter Plowman (C), xli. 39.

Let no mourner say
He weeps for her, for she was *only* mine.

Shak., Lucius, l. 1708.

'Tis she and *only* she,
Can make me happy, or give misery.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, I. 3.

Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

Shirley, Contentment of Ajax and Hyacinth, III.

With *only* fame for spouse and your great deeds

Tennyson, Princess, III.

2. No more than; merely; simply; just; as, he had sold *only* two.

But nowe ther standeth (in Jaffa) never an house but
only li towers, And Certayne trees under the grounde.

Tuckermans, Diary of Lou. Frayell, p. 21.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually.

Gen. vi. 5.

Now therefore forgive I pray thee, my *only* this once.

Id. x. 11.

The eastern gardens indeed are *only* carnations, or woods of fruit trees.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 123.

I have seen many a philosopher whose world is large enough for *only* one person.

Emerson, Society and Solitude.

My words are *only* words.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, III.

3. In but one manner, for but one purpose, by but one means, with but one result, etc.; in no other manner, respect, place, direction, circumstance, or condition than; at no other time, or in no other way, etc.; than; for no other purpose or with no other result than; solely; exclusively; entirely; altogether; as, he ventured forth *only* at night; he was saved *only* by the skin of his teeth; he escaped the gallows

only to be drowned; articles sold *only* in packages.

For our great sinnes forgiveness for to gotten
And *only* by Christ cleenish to be cleenish.
Peter Plowman's Credo (L. E. T. S.), l. 819.

And they said, Hath the Lord indeed spoken *only* by
Moses? hath he not spoken also by us? Num. xli. 2.
By works a man is justified, and not by faith *only*.
Jas. ii. 24.

At length he succeeded in attaining the crest of the
mountain; but it was *only* to be plunged in new difficulties.
Living, Granada, p. 84.

Infinite consciousness and finite consciousness exist
only as they exist in each other.
Fitch, Intro to Descartes's Method, p. cxlv.

Poetry is valuable *only* for the statement which it makes,
and must always be subordinate thereto.
Schuman, Viet. Poets, p. 301.

4. Above all others; preeminently, especially.

Afterward another *only* he blinde.

Peter Plowman's Credo (L. E. T. S.), l. 824.

I was my father's son, tender and *only* beloved in the
sight of my mother.
That renowned good man,
That did so *only* embrace his country and loved
His fellow-citizens!
R. Jonson, Catiline, v. 4.

5. Singly; with no other in the same relation:
as, the *only* begotten Son of the Father. Not
only . . . but also . . . not *only* . . . but . . ., not
merely . . . but likewise . . .; both . . . and . . . (negatively expressed).—Syn. 1. 3. Alone, Only. See *alone*.
II. comp. But; except; excepting that.

And Pharaoh said, I will let you go that you may sacrifice
to the Lord your God in the wilderness; *only* ye shall
not go very far away.
Ex. viii. 26.

We are men as you are,
Only our miseries make us seem monsters.
Purche, Son Voyage, l. 2.

My wife and I in their coach to Hyde Park, where great
plenty of gallants, and pleasant it was, *only* for the dusk.
Pepps, Diary, April 26, 1664.

A very pretty woman, *only* she squints a little, as Captain
Brazon says in the "Recruiting Officer."
Garrison, quoted in Foster's Goldsmith, l. 296.

III. prep. Except; with the exception of.

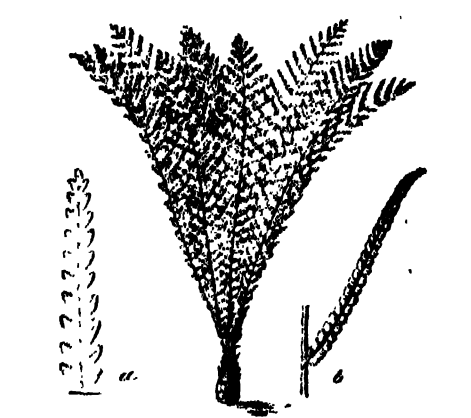
Our whole office will be turned out *only* me.
Pepps, Diary, Aug. 22, 1666.

onnethet, adv. See *unethet*.

Onobrychia (on-ō brī'kūs), *n.* [*NL.* (Gärtner, 1791), < *Gr.* *onobrychia*, a leguminous plant, supposed to be sainfoin, appar. < *Onos*, an ass, + *brychia*, gnaw.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Hedysaeae* and the subtribe *Euhedysaeae*, known by the flat unjointed exerted pod. There are about 70 species, in Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. They are usually herbs, with pinnate leaves, and pink or whitish flowers in axillary racemes or spikes. See *cockhead*, 1. French grass (under *grass*), *hen's-bill*, and *sainfoin*.

onocentaur (on-ō sen'tār), *n.* [*L.* *onocentaureus*, < *Gr.* *onocentaureus*, *onocentaurea*, a kind of tailless ape (Aelian), also (L.) a kind of demon haunting wild places (Septuagint, translated *pholus* in Vulgate, and *satur* in the Eng. version, Isa. xlii. 21), < *Onos*, an ass, + *centaurus*, centaur; see *centaur*.] A fabulous monster, a kind of centaur, with a body part human and part animal, represented in Roman sculpture.

Onoclea (on-ō klē'a), *n.* [*NL.* (Lamour, 1753), said to allude to the rolled-up fructification; < *Gr.* *onos*, a vessel, + *klema*, clasp.] A genus of polypodiaceous aspidoid ferns, having the fertile fronds much contracted and quite unlike the sterile ones. The root is round, borne on the back of the veins of the contracted fertile frond, and



Onoclea, fern (Onoclea struthiopteris).
a, pinna; b, young fern; c, young of the fertile frond.

concealed by their revolute margins. They inhabit cold temperate regions, there being three species, of which two, *O. scandiaca*, the sensitive fern, and *O. struthiopteris*, the ostrich fern, are found in North America.

onofrite (on'ô-frî't), *n.* [*< Onofre (see def.) + -ite.*] In mineral, a sulphocinnabarite (HgS) intermediate between metacinnabarite (HgS) and biemannite (HgSe), a mineral occurring at San Onofre, Mexico, and in southern Utah. It is massive, of a lead-gray color.

onology (ô-nô'lô-jî), *n.* [*< Gr. ônos, an, + -logia, a science, speak: see -ology.*] A foolish way of talking. [Rare.]

onomancy (on'ô-man-sî), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *onomancia*, *< NL. *onomantia*, short for **onomatomanthia*: see *onomatomanthia*.] Same as *onomatomanthia*.

onomantic (on'ô-man'tik), *a.* [= Sp. *onomantico* = Pg. *onomantico*; *< Gr. ônomantikos*, of or belonging to *onomancy*; *< Gr. ônomantia* (see *onomancy*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *onomancy*; predicted by names or by the letters composing names. [Camden.]

onomatocal (on'ô-man'ô-kal), *a.* [*< onomantic + -al.*] Same as *onomantic*.
An *onomatocal* or name-wizard Jew.
[Camden, Remains, Names.]

onomastic (on'ô-mas'tik), *a.* [= F. *onomastique* = Pg. *onomástico*; *< Gr. ônomastikos*, of or belonging to names, *< ônomastia*, verbal *n.* of *ônomastia*, name, *< ônomai*, a name: see *onym*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a name: specifically applied in law to the signature of an instrument the body of which is in the handwriting of another person, or to the instrument so signed.

onomasticon, onomasticum (on'ô-mas'ti-kon, -kum), *n.* [ML. *< Gr. ônomastikon* (see *ônomastikos*), a vocabulary, neut. of *ônomastikos*, of or belonging to naming; see *onomastic*.] A work containing words or names, with their explanation, arranged in alphabetical or other regular order; a dictionary; a vocabulary.

onomatechny (on'ô-ma-tek-nî), *n.* [For **onomatechny*, *< Gr. ônomatēn* (see *ônomastikos*), a name, + *technē*, art.] Prognostication by the letters of a name.

onomatologist (on'ô-ma-tô-lô-jist), *n.* [*< onomatolog + -ist.*] One versed in *onomatology*, or the history of names. [Southey, The Doctor, clxxvi.]

onomatology (on'ô-ma-tô-lô-jî), *n.* [*< Gr. ônomatologia*, a name, + *-logia*, *< Gr. -logos*, speak: see *-ology*.] (*< Gr. ônomatologia*, telling names.) 1. The branch of science which relates to the rules to be observed in the formation of names or terms. —2. The distinctive vocabulary used in any particular branch of study. —3. A discourse or treatise on names, or the history of the names of persons.

onomatomanthia (on'ô-man'ô-man-sî), *n.* [*< NL. *onomatomanthia*, *< Gr. ônomatōmanteia*, divination, *< Gr. ônomatōmanteia*, divination by names. J. Gould (1852), quoted in Hall's Modern English, p. 37. Note. Also *onomancy*, *onomancy*.]

onomatopae (on'ô-ma-top), *n.* [A short form (*< onomatopaea*).] A word formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified.

onomatopoeia (on'ô-mat'ô-pô-ë-î-ä), *n.* [= F. *onomatopée* = Sp. *onomatopeya* = Pg. *onomatopéia* = It. *onomatopeja*, *onomatopeia*, *< NL. onomatopœia*, *< Gr. ônomatopœia*, also *ônomatopœia*, the making of a name, esp. to express a natural sound, *< ônomatopœia*, making names, esp. to express natural sounds, *< ônomatopœia*, a name, + *poiein*, make.] 1. In philol., the formation of names by imitation of natural sounds: the naming of anything by a more or less exact reproduction of the sound which it makes, or something audible connected with it; the imitative principle in language-making: thus, the verbs *buzz* and *hum* and the nouns *perit*, *whippoorwill*, etc., are produced by *onomatopœia*. Words thus formed naturally suggest the objects or actions producing the sound. In the etymology of this dictionary the principle is expressed by the terms *imitation* (adj. *imitative*) or *imitative variation*. Also called *onomatopœia*, *onomatopœia*.
[*Onomatopœia* (as a word), in addition to its awkwardness, has neither associative nor etymological application to words imitating sounds.
J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Address to Phil. Soc.]

2. In rhet., the use of imitative and naturally suggestive words for rhetorical effect.

onomatopœic (on'ô-mat'ô-pô-ë-î-ä), *a.* [= F. *onomatopœique*; as *onomatopœia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of *onomatopœia*; representing the sound of the thing signified; imitative in speech.

onomatopœous (on'ô-mat'ô-pô-ë-î-ä), *a.* [*< Gr. ônomatopœios*; see *onomatopœia*.] Same as *onomatopœic*.

onomatopœsis (on'ô-mat'ô-pô-ë-î-ä), *n.* [Also *onomatopœisis*, *< Gr. ônomatopœia*; see *onomatopœia*.] Same as *onomatopœia*.

onomatopœstic (on'ô-mat'ô-pô-ë-î-ä), *a.* [*< onomatopœia* (see *onomatopœia*) + *-ic*.] Same as *onomatopœic*.

onomatopœtically (on'ô-mat'ô-pô-ë-î-ä-î-ä), *adv.* In accordance with *onomatopœia*; by an *onomatopœic* process.

onomatopœsis (on'ô-mat'ô-pô-ë-î-ä), *n.* Same as *onomatopœia*.

onomatopœy (on'ô-mat'ô-pô-ë-î-ä), *n.* Same as *onomatopœia*.

onomomancy (on'ô-mô-man-sî), *n.* Same as *onomatomanthia*.

Onondaga salt-group. See *salt-group*.

ononet, *adv.* A Middle English variant of *anon*.
Ononis (ô-nô-nîs), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1757), *< Gr. ônonis*, a plant, *< ônos*, an ass: see *ass*.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Trifoliales*, known by the monadelphous stamens. There are about 60 species, in Europe and the Mediterranean region and Canary Islands. They are usually herbs, with leaves of three leaflets, oblong pods, and red or yellow flowers, solitary or two or three together in the axils of the leaves. See *red baron*, *canonick*, 1, flowered, *leaves* (b), and *land-whin* (under *whin*).

Onopordon (on'ô-pôr'don), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), *< Gr. ônonopordon*, the cotton-thistle, so called, according to Pliny, as rendering asses flatulent; *< Gr. ônos*, an ass, + *topos*, breaking wind, *< topōn* = L. *pedera*, break wind.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Cynaroidae* and the subtribe *Carduinae*, characterized by the pilose filaments and foveolate receptacle. There are about 15 species, natives of Europe and the Mediterranean region. They are prickly and usually



Onopordon = *Onopordon*.
c, the upper part of the stem with the heads; a, a leaf; a, a flower; b, the fruit with the pappus.
cottony herbs, with deep cut and aply leaves, and large terminal heads of purple or white flowers. *O. Onopordon* is the common cotton thistle or Scotch thistle. In some old books called *argentea* or *argentea thistle*, from its silvery whiteness. See *cotton thistle*, and *Scotch thistle* (under *thistle*).

onori, onouri, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *honori*.
Onoma (ô-nô-mâ), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), *< Gr. ônomai*, a horaceaceous plant, *< ônos*, an ass, + *onai*, smell.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Roragales*, the tribe *Roragae*, and the subtribe *Lithospermae*, characterized by the four separate nutlets, fixed by a broad flat base. There are about 20 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and central Asia. They are bristly or hoary herbs with alternate leaves and bristled one-sided racemes of usually yellow flowers. They are to some extent in favor for cultivation. *O. Punicum* is called *golden-drop*.
Onosmodium (on'ô-s mô-dî-um), *n.* [NL. (Michaux, 1803), *< Onoma*, + *Gr. ônos*, form (see *onid*).] A genus of plants of the order *Roragales*, the tribe *Roragae*, and the subtribe *Lithospermae*, having obtuse included anthers, bracted racemes, and erect corolla-tubes. There are about 10 species, all North American, erect bristly perennials, with alternate leaves and racemes of green or yellow, greenish, or yellowish flowers. See *promised*.

onoundet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *around*.

onrush (on'rush), *n.* [*< on + rush*.] A rush or dash onward; a rapid or violent onset.

onset (on'set), *n.* [Appar. a mixture of *onset* and *assay*.] Onset; beginning.

First came New Customs, and he gave the *onset*.
New Customs. (Nares.)

onset (on'set), *n.* [*< on + set*, *r.*] 1. A rushing or setting upon; attack; assault; especially, the assault of an army or body of troops upon

an enemy or a fort, or the order for such an assault.

Off your country lords be back,
Our borders shall the onset give.
Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 22).
O for a single hour of that Dundee
Who on that day the word of onset gave!
Wordsworth, Pass of Killcranny.

2. Start; beginning; initial step or stage; outset.

Children, if sufficient pains are taken with them at the onset, may much more easily be taught to shoot well than men.

Acham, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 125.

There is surely no greater wisdom than well to time the beginnings and onsets of things. Bacon, Delays (ed. 1887).

3. An attack of any kind; as, the impetuous onset of grief. —4. Something set on or added by way of ornament. —Syn. 1. Attack, Charge, Onset, Assault, Onslaught. Attack is the general word; the rest are arranged according to the degree of violence implied. Charge is a military word; as, "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Onset generally applies to a collective movement; assault and onslaught may indicate the act of many or of one. An onslaught is rough and sudden, without method or persistence.

onset (on'set), *r. l.* [*< onset, n.*] To assault; begin.

This for a time was hotly *onset*, and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again. (Arms.)

onshore (on'shor'), *adv.* Toward the land; as, the wind blew onshore.

onshore (on'shor'), *a.* [*< onshore, adv.*] Being on or moving toward the land; as, an onshore wind.

onsidet, onsidet, *adv.* Middle English forms of *aside*.

onslaught (on'slát), *n.* [*< on + slught*, *< ME. slagt*, *< AS. slecht*, a striking, attack; see *slaught*, *slaughter*.] Attack; onset; aggression; assault; an inroad; an incursion; a bloody attack.

I do remember yet that *onslaught* (orig. printed *anslaught*, by error); thou wast beaten,
And fled at before the butler.

Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, II. 3.
His reply to this unexpected *onslaught* is a mixture of satire, dignity, good-humour and gallantry.
A. T. Doan, Selections from Steele, 1st, p. 21.

—Syn. Assault, etc. See *onset*.

onsleper, *adv.* A Middle English form of *asleep*.

onst (wunst), *adv.* [Also written, more distinctively, but badly, *onset*, *onst*; *< oner* + *-t* exercised, as in *against*, *amongst*, etc. So *hast*, *twice*, for *twice*.] A common vulgarism for *onset*.

"It (Nature) 'a' amaz' hard to come at," sez he, "but onst git it an' you've got everythin'!"
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., No. 21, The Argymunt.

onstead (on'sted), *n.* [With loss of orig. *c* (due to Scandinavian), from **onstead*, *< on*, *wone* (*< AS. wunian* = feel, *ma*), dwell, + *stead*, place.] A farmstead; the buildings on a farm. [Scotch and North Eng.]

onsweret, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *answer*.

Ontarian (on-tá'-ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [*< Ontario* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Ontario, a province of the Dominion of Canada, or Lake Ontario, one of the Great Lakes, on the border between Canada and New York.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the province of Ontario.

Onophagus (on-thôf'â-gus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), *< Gr. ônos*, dung, + *phagō*, devour.] A genus of scarabaeoid beetles. It is one of the largest genera of the family *Scarabaeidae*, containing several hundred species, found all over the world, usually of small size, sometimes of brilliant color, breeding in dung. The genus is characterized by the combination of nine-jointed antennae with no visible scutellum.

ontilt, ontilt, *prep.* Middle English forms of *until*.

onto, *prep.* An obsolete form of *unto*.

The hoste furth hes tureit this like syre
Onto the altar bleand (blazing); of hayt fyre.
Garin Iowgair, tr. of Virgil, XII. iv. 30.

onto (on'tô), *prep.* [A mod. form, due to coalescence of the *adv.* *on* with the following *prep.* *to*, after the analogy of *into* (und of *unto*, formerly also *onto*, so far as that is analogous), upon, etc. The word is regarded by purists as vulgar, and is avoided by careful writers.] 1. Toward and upon: as, the door opens directly onto the street.

It is a very pleasant country-seat, situated about two miles from the Frowning City, onto which it looks.
H. R. Hayyard, Allan Quatermain, xliii.

2. To and in connection with.

When the attention is turned to a dream scene passing in the mind, on awakening it can recall certain attendant events that join onto the onus present, and so on back into the night.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 222.

3. To the top of; upon; on.

"Where are you going now, Mrs. Fairfax?" . . . "On to the lands; will you come and see the view?"

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xi.

It kind of puts a new sort of clean onto a word, thence

musick spellin' does.

Lowell, Higlow Papers, 2d ser., No. xi, The Argument.

He subside onto the music-bench obediently.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xviii.

ontogenal (on-toj'e-nal), *a.* Same as *ontogenic*.

Nature, xlii, 316. [Rare.]

ontogenesis (on-to-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ὄν (ón-), being (neut. pl. ra ónta, existing things), + γένεσις, generation.*] In *biol.*, the history of the individual development of an organized being, as distinguished from *phylogenesis*, or the history of genealogical development, and from *biogenesis*, or life-development generally. Also *ontogeny*.

ontogenetic (on'to-jé-net'ik), *a.* [*< ontogenesis, after gen'ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or relating to ontogenesis.

ontogenetical (on'to-jé-net'ik-al), *a.* [*< ontogenetic + -al.*] Same as *ontogenetic*.

ontogenetically (on'to-jé-net'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an ontogenetic manner; by way of ontogenesis.

ontogenic (on-to-jen'ik), *a.* [*< ontogen-y + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to ontogeny, or the history of the individual development of an organized being.

ontogenically (on-to-jen'ik-al-i), *adv.* Ontogenetically; by ontogenesis.

ontogenist (on-toj'e-nist), *n.* [*< ontogen-y + -ist.*] One who is versed in or studies ontogeny.

ontogeny (on-toj'e-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. ὄν (ón-), being, + -γενεα, -genesis, producing, see -geny.*] 1. Same as *ontogenesis*.—2. Specifically or specially, the ontogenesis of an individual living organism; the entire development and metamorphosis or life-history of a given organism, as distinguished from *phylogeny*.

ontographic (on-to-graf'ik), *a.* [*< ontography + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to ontography.

ontography (on-to-graf'ik), *n.* [*< Gr. ὄν (ón-), being, + γραφία, -graphia, write.*] A description of beings, their nature and essence. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

ontologic (on-to-loj'ik), *a.* [= *F. ontologique*; as *ontology + -ic.*] Same as *ontological*.

ontological (on-to-loj'ik-al), *a.* [*< ontologic + -al.*] Of or pertaining to ontology; of the nature of ontology; metaphysical. **Ontological proof**, the a priori argument for the being of God, derived from the necessary elements involved in the very idea of God. It has been stated by Anselm (Bosworth), and Leibniz.

ontologically (on-to-loj'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of ontology; by means of or in accordance with ontology.

ontologism (on-to-ló-jizm), *n.* [*< ontolog-y + -ism.*] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the human intellect has an immediate cognition of God as its proper object and the principle of all its cognitions. Ontologism was initiated by Marcellus Ficinus, and formulated and continued by Malebranche and by Leibniz. As formulated in certain selected propositions, the system was condemned by papal authority in 1681, and this decision was confirmed by others in 1682 and 1806. *Cath. Diet.*

ontologist (on-to-ló-jist), *n.* [= *F. ontologiste*; as *Sp. ontologista*; as *ontology + -ist.*] One who is versed in ontology; one who studies ontology.

ontologize (on-to-ló-jíz), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *ontologized*, pp. *ontologizing*. [*< ontology + -ize.*] To pursue ontological studies; be an ontologist; study ontology.

ontology (on-to-ló-jí), *n.* [= *F. ontologie*; as *Sp. ontología*; as *Pg. ontologia*; as *Gr. ὄν (ón-), being (neut. pl. ra ónta, existing things) + -λογία, -logia, speak; see -ology.*] The theory of being; that branch of metaphysics which investigates the nature of being and of the essence of things, both substances and accidents.

Ontology is a discourse of being in general and the various or most universal modes or affections, as well as the several kinds or divisions of it. The word being here includes not only whatsoever actually is, but whatsoever can be. *Watts, Ontology*, li. (Fleming.)

The first part of this metaphysic in its systematic form is *ontology*, or the doctrine of the abstract characteristics of being. *Hegel, Logic*, tr. by W. Wallace, § 33.

The science conversant about all such inferences of unknown being from its known manifestations is called *ontology*. *Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph.*, vii.

ontosophy (on-tos'ó-fi), *n.* [*< NL. ontosophia* (Clausberg, died 1656), *< Gr. ὄν (ón-), being, + σοφία, wisdom.*] Same as *ontology*.

onus (ó'nus), *n.* [*< L. onus (onus-), a load, burden. Hence ult. E. onerous, exonerate, etc.*] A burden: often used for *onus probandi*, 'onus of proof.'

I again move the introduction of a new topic, . . . on me be the onus of bringing it forward.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Even in those portions of conduct which do affect the interests of others, the onus of making out a case always lies on the defenders of legal prohibitions. *J. S. Mill*

Onus probandi (literally, 'the burden of proving'), the burden of proof—that is, the task of proving what has been alleged. This usually rests upon the person or side making the charge or allegation, but sometimes with the other, as in some cases when the allegation is a negative or when the fact lies peculiarly within the knowledge of the other and he is under a duty of disclosure.

onward, onwards (on'wárd, -wárdz), *adv.* [*< on + -ward, -wards.*] 1. By or in advance; forward; on; toward the front or a point ahead; ahead; as, to move *onward*, literally or figuratively.

When the cloud was taken up from over the tabernacle, the children of Israel went *onward* in all their journeys. *Ex. xl 36*

And this shall seem, as partly 'tis, their own
Which we have goaded *onward*.

Shak., Cor., ii, 3, 271.

2. Forward; continuously on.

Nature, sovereign mistress over wrack,
As thou goest *onwards*, still wilt pluck thee back.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxvi.

Still *onward* winds the dreary way.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xvi.

3. Forth; forward in time.

But say
That death be not one stroke, as I supposed,
Bereaving sense, but endless misery
From this day *onward*.
Milton, P. L., x, 812.

onward (on'wárd), *a.* [*< onward, adv.*] 1. Advancing; moving on or forward.

No doubt vast eddies in the flood
Of *onward* time shall yet be made.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxviii

2. Forward; forwarding; said of progress or advancement.

The *onward* course, which leadeth to immortality and honour.
Chalmers, Sabbath Readings, II, 106
The world owes all its *onward* impulses to men ill at ease.
Hutchings, Seven Gables, xi.

3. Advanced as regards progress or improvement; forward.

Within a while Philoxenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labour.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

onwardness (on'wárd-nés), *n.* The state or condition of being onward or advanced; advancement; progress. *Sir F. More, Utopia*, ii, 7.

onwards, *adv.* See *onward*.

onwry, *a.* A variant of *snwry*. *Chaucer*.

ony (ó'ní), *a.* and *prom.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scottish) form of *any*.

onycha (on-á-kh), *n.* [*< L. onycha, acc. of onyx (onych-), a kind of mussel; see onyx.*] 1. The shell or operculum of a species of mollusk, found in India and elsewhere, and emitting, when burned, a musky odor. In Smith's Dictionary of the Bible the onycha of the following quotation is identified as the operculum of some species of *Stranobia*, which has a claw-like shape and a peculiar odor when burned. This object is also said to have been known in old works on materia medica by the names *unguis odoratus*, *Matta lignantia*, and *deris-solani*.
Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte, and *onycha*: *L. onycha, acc., Vulgate* (translating Heb. *shecheleth*). *Ec. xxx, 34.*

2. The onyx.

onychauxis (on-í-kák'sis), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ὄνυξ (ónyx-), finger-nail, + αἰσχυρ-, increase.*] Increase in the substance of the nail, whether as simple thickening or as a general enlargement of its entire substance.

onychia (on-í-kí-á), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ὄνυξ (ónyx-), finger-nail; see onyx.*] Suppurative inflammation in proximity to the finger-nail. See *paronychia*. **Onychia maligna**, a severe suppurative inflammation of the nail bed, occurring spontaneously in persons with vitality exhausted by chronic disease. **Onychia parasitica**, *ony. lonychois*.

Onychia (on-í-kí-á), *n.* [*< NL. < L. onycha (onych-), a kind of mussel; see onyx, onycha.*] 1. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of lepidopterous insects, founded by Hübner in 1816. (b) A genus of cynipidous hymenopterous insects of the subfamily *Figitina*, founded by Walker in 1835. Three North American and several European species are described. Like the rest of the *Figitina*, and unlike most other *Cynipidae*, they are all parasitic.

2. A genus of cephalopods.

onychia, *n.* Plural of *onychium*.

onychian (ó-ník'i-an), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Onychit* or *Onychoteuthidae*.

onychite (on-í-kít), *n.* [*< L. onychites, onychitis, < Gr. ὄνυχας, ὄνυχας, ὄνυξ, a kind of yellowish marble, < ὄνυξ (ónyx-), onyx, etc.; see onyx.*] An Oriental alabaster (aragonite) consisting of carbonate of lime, white with yellow and brown veins, at present found in Algeria, Mexico, and California. It is believed by King to have been the ancient *marbre*. Many other authors mention fabulous sums as having been paid for vases of onychite.

onychitis (on-í-kí'tis), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ὄνυξ (ónyx-), a nail, claw, + -itis.*] Inflammation of the soft parts about the nail; paronychia.

onychium (ó-ník'i-um), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ὄνυξ (ónyx-), a little claw, dim. of ὄνυξ (ónyx-), a nail, claw; see onyx.*] A little claw; specifically, in *entom.*, a small appendage of the terminal joint of the tarsus of many insects, between the two claws with which the tarsus usually ends. The onychium may bear an appendage called *paronychium*. Also called *pseudonychium*, and in *diptera empidum*.

onychogryposis (on-í-kó grí-pó'sis), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ὄνυξ (ónyx-), a nail, claw, + γρύπος, a crooking, hooking; see gryposis.*] Thickening and curvature of the nails. Also, erroneously, *onychogryphosis*.

onychomancy (on-í-kó-man-si), *n.* [*< Gr. ὄνυξ (ónyx-), nail, + μαντεία, divination.*] A kind of divination by means of the finger-nails. *Bonnet's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 90.

onychomycosis (on-í-kó-mí-kó'sis), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ὄνυξ (ónyx-), a nail, claw, + μύκησις, mycosis.*] Disease of the nail caused by the presence of a fungus, usually *Trichophyton tonsurans*, rarely *Achorion Schonleini*. **Onychomycosis circinata**, same as *onychomycosis trichophytina*. **Onychomycosis favosa**, onychomycosis caused by *Achorion Schonleini*. **Onychomycosis trichophytina**, onychomycosis caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans*.

onychosis (on-í-kón'ó-sis), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ὄνυξ (ónyx-), a nail, claw, + -osis, disease.*] In *pathol.*, disease of the nails.

onychopathic (on-í-kó-path'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὄνυξ (ónyx-), a nail, claw, + πάθος, suffering.*] Pertaining to or affected with disease of the nails.

Onychophora (on-í-kó'fó-rá), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Gr. ὄνυξ (ónyx-), a nail, claw, + φορέω, to bear.*] An order of *Myriapoda* established for the reception of the single genus *Peripatus*. Also called *Peripatida*, *Malacopoda*, and *Onychopoda*.

onychophoran (on-í-kó'fó-ran), *a.* and *n.* [*As Onychophora + -an.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Onychophora*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Onychophora*.

onychophorous (on-í-kó'fó-ras), *a.* [*As Onychophora + -ous.*] Same as *onychophoran*.

onychosis (on-í-kó'sis), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ὄνυξ (ónyx-), a nail, claw, + -osis.*] Disease of the nails.

onyeri, *n.* See *onyx*.

onym (ón'im), *n.* [*< Gr. ὄνυμα, a dial. (Æolic) form (used also in Attic in comp. -ωνυμ-, -ωνυμ-, -ωνυμ-) of ὄνομα, Ionic ónoma, a name; see name.*] In *zool.*, the technical name of a species or other group, consisting of one or more terms applied conformably with some recognized system of nomenclature.

The word *onym* supplies the desiderata of brevity in writing, euphony in speaking, plastic aptitude for combinations, and exactitude of signification.

Congress, The Auk, 1904, p. 321.

onymal (on-í-mal), *a.* [*< onym + -al.*] In *zool.*, of or pertaining to an onym or to onyms.

onymatic (on-í-mat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὄνυμα (ónyma), a name, + -ic.*] Pertaining to or consisting in the technical nomenclature of a science.

A new *onymatic* system of logical expression
W. S. Jevons, *Logic*, 1870, VII, 66.

onymize (on-í-míz), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *onymized*, pp. *onymizing*. [*< onym + -ize.*] In *zool.*, to make use of onyms; apply a system of nomenclature.

onymy (on-í-mí), *n.* [*< onym + -y (after synonymy, etc.).*] In *zool.*, the use of onyms; a system of nomenclature.

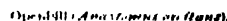
onym, adv. An obsolete form of *once*.

onyx (on'ík), *n.* [*In ME. onych, < OF. onche, onych, F. onyx (after L. = Sp. onique, oniz = Pg. onix = It. once, < L. onyx (onych-), < Gr. ὄνυξ (ónyx-), a nail of a human being), a claw or talon (of a bird), a claw (of a beast), a hoof (of horses, oxen, etc.), a thickening in the cornea of the eye, a veined gem, the onyx, in L. also a kind of yellowish marble; = L. ungula, a nail (< ungula, a hoof). See nail.*] 1. A variety of quartz, closely allied to agate, characterized by a structure in parallel bands differing in

oorai, *n.* A Middle English form of *orel*.
oorali (ô-râ'li), *n.* Same as *curari*.
oorial (ô'ri-âl), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of wild sheep, (*Ovis cycloceros*, or *O. blanfordi*), a native of Asia.

2. Undisclosed; not inclosed or surrounded by barriers; accessible on all or nearly all sides; affording free ingress or access on all sides or

resembling a cornet set upon the left shoulder or planted on the left breast of English officers of the fifteenth and



open-handedness (o'p'n-han'ded-ness), *n.* Freedom in giving; liberality; generosity.
open-headed (o'p'n-hed'ded), *a.* [*< ME. open-headed, open-headed; < open + head + -ed.*] Bare-headed.

*Open-headed (var. -headed) he hit say
 Looking out at his door upon a day
 Chaucer, Prof. W. of Bath's Tale, l. 645*

open-hearted (o'p'n-här'ted), *a.* Candid; frank; sincere; not sly.

I know him well, he's free and open-hearted. Dryden.

open-heartedly (o'p'n-här'ted-ly), *adv.* In an open-hearted manner; generously; frankly.

open-heartedness (o'p'n-här'ted-ness), *n.* The character of being open-hearted; candor; frankness; sincerity.

open-hearth furnace. The form of regenerative furnace of the reverberatory type used in making steel by the Martin, Siemens, and Siemens-Martin processes. See *steel*.

opening (op'ning), *n.* [*< ME. opening, < AS. opening (= G. Öffnung = Sw. öppning = Dan. åbning), opening, manifestation, verbal n. of openen, open: see open, v.*] 1. The act of making open, in any sense of the verb *open*.—2. A beginning; an initial stage; commencement: as, the opening of a poem; also, dawn; first appearance.

The opening of your glory was like that of light. Dryden.

3. A breach or gap; a hole or perforation; an aperture; specifically, in *arch*, an unfilled part in a wall left for the purpose of admitting light, air, etc.—4. An open or clear space affording approach, entrance, or passage; an entrance.

Wisdom . . . crieth in the chief place of concourse, in the openings of the gates. Prov. I. 20-21.

5. A clear, unobstructed, or unoccupied space or place; specifically, in the United States, a tract over which there is a deficiency of forest, trees being not entirely wanting, but thinly scattered over the surface as compared with their abundance in an adjacent region. The word is most frequently used with this meaning in Wisconsin and neighboring States on the west, and as the scattered trees are frequently oaks (*Quercus nigra*, jack oak, and *Q. obtusiloba*, post-oak, are the most common species), such openings are often designated as *oak-openings*. Similar tracts in the more southern States, especially in Kentucky, are called *barrens* and *oak barrens*.

I found it parted out into a great number of walks and alleys, which often widened into beautiful openings, as circles or ovals, set round with yews and cypresses, with niches, grottoes, and caves, placed on the sides, encompassed with ivy. *Steele, Spectator, No. 614*

The trees, with very few exceptions, were what is called the "hurr oak," a small variety of a very extensive genus, and the spaces between them, always irregular, and often of singular beauty, have obtained the name of "openings"; the two terms combined giving their appellation to this particular species of native forest. *J. F. Cooper, Oak Openings, l.*

6. A widening out of a crevice, in consequence of a softening or decomposition of the adjacent rock, which may still remain partly or wholly in its original position, or may have been entirely removed, so as to leave a vacant space of considerable width. In either case, the expanded crevice or softened material in its vicinity, is called the *opening*. [*Upper Mississippi lead region.*]

7. An unoccupied place, position, course of action, business, etc., which may be entered, or the opportunity of entering it; a vacancy; an opportunity; a chance.—8. In law, the statement of the case made by counsel to the court or jury preliminary to adducing evidence: as, the opening for the plaintiff; the opening for the defendant. More specifically, the right to make such statement and adduce evidence before the adversary, as if the defendant admits all the facts alleged and only pleads new matter in defense, he has the opening.

9. In chess-playing, a mode of commencing a game; specifically, one of the numerous series of consecutive moves made at starting which are frequently played and which have been thoroughly investigated by chess analysts. In addition to the openings which involve a sacrifice of force for the sake of position, known as *sacrifices* (for which see *sacrifice*) the following are to be noted: *French*: 1. P. K4, P. QK3, Four Knights game 1. P. K4, P. K4, 2. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 3. Kt. B3, Kt. B3, French game, 1. P. K4, P. K3, 2. Q. Pawn, 1. P. K4, 2. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 3. B. R4, 4. King's Indian opening, 1. P. K4, P. K4, 2. B. K4, 3. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 4. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 5. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 6. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 7. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 8. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 9. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 10. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 11. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 12. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 13. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 14. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 15. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 16. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 17. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 18. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 19. Kt. KB3, Kt. QB3, 20. 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operameter (op'-e-ram'-e-ter), *n.* [*L.* *opera*, work, + *Gr.* *μέτρος*, a measure.] An instrument for indicating the number of movements made by a part of a machine, as the turns made by a shaft, the oscillations of a working-beam, the delivery of sheets from a printing-press, or the reciprocations of a cross-head, etc., in a stated interval of time. The principles of construction are various. A common form has a ratchet-wheel connected with registering-dials, and an oscillating lever which by suitable mechanism is made to take up a single ratchet-tooth at each to-and-fro movement of a reciprocating or oscillating part, such as the cross-head of a steam-engine. Another form has a spear-pointed spindle which is connected with a registering mechanism, the whole implement being held in the right hand, and the point of the spindle being pressed into the center at the end of the shaft whose revolutions are desired to be counted. Also called *counter*, *speed indicator*, and *revolution indicator*. See *arithmometer*.

operance (op'-e-rans), *n.* [*L.* *operant* + *-re*.] The act of operating; operation. [Rare.]

The elements.
That know not what or why, yet do effect
Rare issues by their operance.
Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, I. 2.

operancy (op'-e-ran-si), *n.* [*AN* *operance* (see -ry).] Same as *operance*.

operant (op'-e-rant), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *opérant* = *Sp.* *op. it. operante*, *L.* *operant* (-is), *ppr.* of *operari*, work: see *operate*.] 1. *a.* Working; engaged in action; active; operative; effective.

My operant powers their functions leave to do.

Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 2. 184.

II. *n.* One who operates; an operator or operative; a worker or workman. [Rare.]

No fractions *operants* ever turned out for half the tyranny which this necessity (manufacturing jokes) exercised upon us. *Fam. News-papers Thirty Years Ago*.

opera-singer (op'-e-rā-sing'-er), *n.* A professional singer who takes part in operas.

operate (op'-e-rat), *v.*: *pret.* and *pp.* *operated*, *ppr.* *operating*. [*L.* *operatus*, *pp.* of *operari* (> *It.* *operare*, *Fr.* *opérer* = *Sp.* *op. obrar*, *operar* = *OF.* *ouirer*, *Fr.* *opérer*), work, labor, toil, have effect, (*opus* (*oper-*), *neut.*, *opera*, *f.*, work: see *opera*, *opus*.) 1. *intrans.* 1. To perform or be at work; exert force or influence; act: with *on* or *upon* governing the object of the action; as, the sculptor *operates* on the clay or marble of which he makes his figures; a machine *operates* on the raw materials submitted to it.

The fear of resistance and the sense of shame *operate*, in a certain degree, on the most absolute kings and the most liberal oligarchies. *Macaulay*, *Mill on Government*.

2. Specifically, *in surg.*, to perform some manual act upon the body of the patient, usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health, or otherwise to improve the physical condition.—3. To produce an effect; act; work: used absolutely.

It is the certainty, and not the severity of punishment which *operates* against the commission or repetition of crime. *Sir T. More* *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), I. note.

Words do more words no matter from the heart,
The effect doth operate another way.

Shak., *J. and C.*, v. 3. 110.

"Here causes operate freely."

Watts.

The affair *operated* as the signal for insurrection.

Frederick, *Ferd.* and *Isa.*, II. 6.

[The application of this word to the working of machinery, in such phrases as "the engine began to operate," is regarded as *inlegant*, and such a use of it is rare in England.]

4. To produce the desired or appropriate effect; act effectively; be effectual in producing the result intended: as, the medicine *operated* well.—5. To carry on speculative transactions; buy and sell speculatively: with *on*: as, to *operate* in stocks; to *operate* in oil. [Commercial cant.]—*Syn.* 3 and 4. *Act*, *work*, etc. See *act*.

II. *trans.* 1. To effect; produce by action or the exertion of force or energy; accomplish as an agent; cause.

It [theothea "Helena"] *operates* a wonderful relief to the mind from the routine of customary images.

Emerson, *History*.

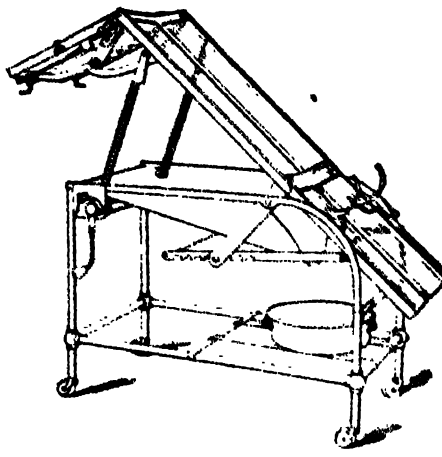
2. To direct or superintend the working of; cause to move or perform the acts desired; work: as, to *operate* a machine.

operative (op'-e-rat'-iv), *a.* [*L.* *opera* + *-ativus*.] Pertaining to, appropriate to, designed for, or resembling *opera*: as, an *operative* air.

operatical (op'-e-rat'-i-kal), *a.* [*L.* *operativus* + *-al*.] Operative.

operatically (op'-e-rat'-i-kal-i), *adv.* In an operative manner; as regards the *opera*.

operating-table (op'-e-rāt-ing-tā'-bl), *n.* The table on which the patient rests during a surgical operation. There are many forms and constructions of these tables, the accompanying cut illustrating a particularly complicated form made adjustable to place the patient in convenient positions for various operations.



Operating-table, in Trendelenburg position.

Ordinarily a simple firm table of the requisite height and length and about two feet wide is used, covered with blankets or a thin mattress.

operation (op'-e-rā'-shon), *n.* [*ME.* *operation*, *operaciun*, *L.* *operatio*, *F.* *opération* = *Fr.* *opératio* = *Sp.* *operación* = *It.* *operazione*, *L.* *operatio* + *-o*, *operari*, work, operate: see *operate*.] 1. Action; working; agency; exertion of power or influence; specifically, in *psychol.*, the exertion of any mental power, especially an active power.

Such Sermons as be of to muche speche are all of *operation*. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

This latter they call *Energia* of *ergon*, because it wrought with a strong and virtuous *operation*.

Pettibonham, *Art of Eng.* Foulie, p. 119.

Freedom of *operation* we have by nature, but the ability of virtuous *operation* by grace.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. App. 1.

Your serpent of Egypt is bred now of your mind by the *operation* of your sin, so is your crocodile.

Shak., *A. and C.*, II. 7. 30.

2. A specific act or activity.

There are diversities of *operations*, but it is the same God which worketh all in all. *I Cor.* xii. 6.

In the romance called *The Knight of the Swan*, it is said of Yvain du chaus Ronyon that she caused her three sons to be brought up in "all manner of good *operations*, virtues, and manners."

Steff, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 8.

Attention, though closely related to the active side of the mind and illustrating the laws of volition, is a general condition of our mental *operations*.

J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 71.

3. The course of action or series of acts by which some result is accomplished; process. (*a*) *In surg.*, the act or series of acts and manipulations performed upon a patient's body, as in acting a bone, amputating a limb, extracting a tooth, etc.

While Gersdorff, of Strasburg, probably had used the ligature in amputation wounds for some years it remained for the genius of Pare to give to amputations a comparatively firm position among surgical *operations*.

Buck's *Handbook of Med. Sciences*, I. 14.

(*b*) *In math.*, the substitution of one quantity for another, or the act of passing from one to the other, the second quantity being definitely related to the first either in value or in form. An *operation* must not be confused with the *process* by which the operation is effected. Thus, there is but one operation of extracting the cube root of a number, but there are several different processes. (*c*) *In war*, the act of carrying out preconcerted measures by regular movements, as military or naval *operations*.

4. The state of being at work; active exercise of some specific function or office; systematic action: as, the machine is in *operation*.—5. Method of working; action.—6. Power exercised in producing an effect; peculiar efficiency of action; characteristic property or virtue.

Harde chose hath them *operacions*. It will kepe ye stonnes make open, butter is holowen fyre & last for it will do awaye all paynys.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 261.

A good sherris-bace hath a two fold *operation* in it.

Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, IV. 3. 104.

Something that hath the *operation* to

Make death look lovely.

Mantuan, *Benvenuto*, v. 6.

Not only the fabrication and take making of the whole of a written instrument, but a fraudulent insertion, alteration, or erasure, even of a letter, in any material part of a true instrument whereby a new *operation* is given to it, will amount to forgery—and this though it be afterwards executed by another person ignorant of the deceit.

Russell, *Crimes and Misdemeanors*, II. 619, quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 412.

74. Impulse; tendency to act.

There are in men *operations* natural, rational, supernatural, some political, some finally ecclesiastical.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.

I have *operations* which be humours of revenge.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, I. 2. 94.

Act and operation of law. See *law*—*Adams's operation*. (*a*) An operation for ankylosis of the hip, in-

volving subcutaneous section of the neck of the femur by a fine saw. (*b*) An operation for Dupuytren's contraction, consisting in the subcutaneous division of the contracted bands of the palmar fascia.—*Alexander's operation*, *Alexander-Adams operation*, the operation of shortening the round ligaments for the purpose of holding the uterus in its normal position.—*Allarton's operation*, the median median operation for stone in the bladder, differing from the old, or *Marian operation*, in that the incision, made exactly in the median line, is carried further back to the apex of the prostate, and the finger is ordinarily used in dilating the prostate and the neck of the bladder.—*Amussat's operation*, (*a*) *Caldwell's operation*, an operation by a transverse incision crossing the outer border of the quadratus lumborum. (*b*) *For ruptured aorta*: a method of dilatation by the use of the finger and dull instruments, rather than by cutting.—*Anel's operation* for aneurism, an operation involving ligation on the cardiac side, close to the aneurism.—*Annuandale's operation*, an operation for dislocated cartilages of the knee-joint, involving the incision of the joint and stitching the cartilages in their proper position.—*Antyllus's operation* for aneurism, an operation in which ligation is practised above and below the aneurism, which is then opened and its contents evacuated.—*Arit-Jacobsen's operation* for distichiasis, dissecting the edge of the lid and the contained elliptical bulba from the tarsus, removing a crescentic shaped piece of skin from the lid above the flap, uniting the edges of the wound, and in this way transplanting the elliptical bulba further away from the edge of the lids.—*Ayres's operation* for extroverted bladder, an operation involving the dissection of a long flap from the anterior wall of the abdomen, and its reversal so that the cuticular surface will be toward the exposed mucous membrane, and the union of the loosened skin of the abdomen in such manner as to cover the raw surface of the flap.

Barden's operation for angular ankylosis of the knee, the removal of a wedge shaped piece of bone from the shaft of the femur, and the fracture of the remaining part.—*Battery's operation*, the removal of the ovaries in order to eliminate their physiological influence, as in dysmenorrhoea, menorrhagia, leucorrhoea and psychoses proceeding relations with the menstrual function, and in other disorders. Also called *ovariotomy*, *normal ovariectomy*, and *oophorectomy*.—*Bauden's operation*, amputation at the knee joint by the elliptical method.—*Beard's operation* for amputation at the thigh-joint, amputation by anteroposterior flaps, both flaps being cut from within outward and before disarticulation, the posterior one first.—*Beer's operation*, an operation for the extraction of ectopic by the flap method.—*Bilroth's osteoplastic operation*, an operation for the excision of the tongue, by which the soft parts and lower jaw are divided in two places at the side of the jaw, and replaced after the tongue has been removed.—*Boutonniere operation*, (*a*) *For impermeable structure*, external perineal urethrotomy by division through an opening made in the urethra just beyond the stricture.—(*b*) The extraction of a nasal polypus by the aid of an incision made in the middle line of the soft palate.—*Bowman's operation*, an operation for stricture of the biliary duct.—*Brannard's operation* for angular ankylosis of the knee, the fracture of the shaft of the femur, after it has been drilled subcutaneously.

Brasador's operation for aneurism, ligation immediately below the aneurism.—*Buchanan's operation*, (*a*) *For restoration of the lower lip*, the elevation of an oblique flap from each side of the chin, and the union of the two flaps in the middle, allowing the places where they come to heal by granulation.—(*b*) A medio-lateral operation of lithotomy, with an angular staff.—*Buck's chloplastic operation*, an operation for supplying a deficiency in either lip by transplanting a portion of the other.—*Burckhardt's operation*, the opening of a retropharyngeal abscess from the outside of the neck.—*Burow's operation*, a plastic operation for the covering of a raw surface after the removal of a tumor or other morbid growth. It consists essentially in the removal of the integument from two equal triangles situated on opposite sides and extremities of a straight basal incision, dissecting up the obtuse angled flaps thus formed, and pulling them so as to close the triangles.—*Burwell's operation*, the ligation of the carotid and subclavian arteries for aneurism of the innominate artery or of the first part of the aorta.—*Cesarsan operation*, See *cesarsan section* under *Cesarsan*.—*Calculus of operations*. See *calculus*.—*Callaghan's operation*, resection of the inferior dental nerve through an incision made between the hole of the ear and the angle of the jaw.

Callisen's operation, lumbar colotomy by a vertical incision.—*Capital operation*, in *surg.*, an operation involving some danger to life. Also called *major operation*.—*Carden's operation*, a combination of the circular and flap operations, in amputations, by first reflecting a rounded or circular flap of skin to serve as a cover or button to the flat based stump then formed. In amputation of the knee, by this operation, the rounded flap is turned in front, and the femur is sawed at the base of the condyles.—*Carpue's rhinoplastic operation*, an operation for repairing the nose by taking a heart shaped flap from the forehead. See *Hefersbach's rhinoplastic operation* and *Indian rhinoplastic operation*.—*Chamberlaine's operation* for ligation of the brachial artery, an operation involving incision along the lower margin of the deltoid, with a second over the deltoid and pectoral muscles meeting the first nearly in the middle.—*Chassaignac's operation* for amputation of the finger, amputation of the finger with a single dorsal or palmar flap.—*Chassaignac's operation* for excision of the tongue, excision of the tongue with the *cruciate* by the supraglottoid method.

Chopard's operation, amputation through the calcaneocuboid and astragalocalcaphal articulations; medio-tarsal operation.—*Civiale's operation*, a medio-lateral operation of lithotomy.—*Cock's operation* for stricture, incision into the urethra behind the stricture, without a guide, leaving the stricture undivided.—*Complementary, direct, distributive operation*. See the *adjectives*.—*Cooper's operation* for ligation of the abdominal aorta, an operation by an incision in the linea alba, above and below and to the side of the umbilicus.—*Cooper's operation* for ligation of the external iliac artery, an operation by a semilunar incision, with convexity downward, from above the iliac margin of the external abdominal ring to near the anterior superior spine

of the ilium. — **Davies-Colley's operation for talipes**, the removal of a wedge-shaped piece of the tarsus, without regard to the articulations. — **Delpech's operation for ligation of the axillary artery**, an operation by incision along the deltopectoral interval. — **Didot's operation** for wounded fingers, the taking of flaps from the dorsal and palmar surfaces of the attached fingers respectively, to form the contiguous interdigital sutures. — **Dieffenbach's chioplastic operation**, the restoration of the upper lip by a quadrangular flap, attached below on the level of the mouth, turned horizontally inward to meet a similar one of the opposite side. — **Dieffenbach's rhinoplastic operation**, the taking of a lance-shaped flap from the forehead for the repair of the nose. — **Dupuytren's operation at the shoulder-joint**, amputation at the shoulder by the external flap method. — **Dupuytren's operation for stone in the bladder**, bilateral lithotomy. — **Dupuytren's operation for vaginal atresia**, an operation by combined incision and dilatation. — **Emmet's operation of colporrhaphy**, the natural approximation of three equidistant, transverse, in fracted, denuded spots on the anterior wall of the vagina, and the apposition of the opposing edges of the folds thus formed after abrasion. — **Emmet's operation**, a hysterorhinorrhaphy for elevation of the cervix uteri. — **Ferguson's operation**, a modification of Pirogoff's operation for amputation of the foot, in which the malloids are not removed. — **Gant's operation**, an operation for violent ankylosis of the hip joint, by section below the trochanters. — **Goyrand's operation for ligation of the internal mammary artery**, an operation with an oblique incision two inches long, at the end of the intercostal space near the edge of the sternum. — **Gritti's operation**, amputation of the knee through the base of the condyles with a large rectangular anterior flap including the patella; the inner sawed surface of which is applied to that of the femur. — **Guérin's operation**, an operation for amputation at the elbow joint by an external flap. — **Guérin's operation for amputation at the hip-joint**, amputation by anteroposterior flaps, the flaps being cut from without inward. — **Hahn's operation**, nephrorrhaphy for floating kidney. — **Hancock's operation**, a combination of the subtrochanteral amputation and Pirogoff's amputation of the foot, the seven surface of the calcaneum being applied to that of the astragalus. — **Hey's operation**, amputation through the tarsometatarsal articulations, now usually understood as a disarticulation of the outer joints and section of the internal cuneiform. — **High operation**, lithotomy when the incision is made above the pubis. Also called *suprapubic operation*. — **Hodgson's operation for ligation of the axillary artery**, an operation by a semilunar incision, just below the clavicle, terminating near the anterior margin of the deltoid. — **Holt's operation**, amputation at the knee joint by the posterior-flap method. — **Holt's operation**, an operation for the rupture of uterine stricture by rapid dilatation. — **Hunter's or Hunterian operation for aneurism**, ligation of the artery on the cardiac side of the aneurism, at some distance from it. — **Identical, lateral, etc., operations**. See the adjectives. — **Indian rhinoplastic operation**, the restoration of the nose by means of a flap taken from the forehead. — **Jacque's operation for excision of the tongue**, excision of the tongue through an opening made in the cheek. — **Kocher's operation**, an operation for the excision of the tongue by an incision in the neck at the angle of the jaw, with removal of the glands so as to get far down to the base of the tongue. — **Langenbeck's operation**, a method of amputation by double flaps, cutting from without inward. — **Larrey's operation at the shoulder-joint**, amputation at the shoulder by the oval method. — **Lee's operation**, a modification of Leab's method of amputation of the leg, in which the longer flap is taken from the back of the leg including only the superficial muscles. — **Le Fort's operation**, (a) A modification of Pirogoff's amputation of the foot, whereby the calcaneum is preserved in a more normal position. (b) *For prostatic urethra*, a denudation on the anterior and posterior walls of the vagina, and formation of longitudinal septum. — **Lines of operation**. See *lines*. — **Lisfranc's operation**, (a) At the shoulder-joint, amputation at the shoulder by the anteroposterior flap method. (b) A pure tarsometatarsal disarticulation. See *Lines*. — **Lister's operation**, a modification of Teale's amputation in which there is less difference in the length of the flaps than angles being rounded, and the posterior one formed of skin and fascia only. — **Liston's operation**, a combination of the double flap and circular operations in amputations, by first dissecting up two small oval flaps to serve as covers for the flat-faced stump. — **Liston's operation at the thigh-joint**, amputation by anteroposterior flaps, the flaps being cut from within outward, and disarticulation being effected before the posterior flap is cut. — **Liston's operation for excision of the upper jaw**, the complete excision of the upper jaw. — **Littre's operation**, inguinal colotomy. — **Loreta's operation**, an operation for electrical stenosis of the pylorus by division with the finger. — **Major operation**, in *auris*, same as *circumcision*. — **Malgaigne's operation**, (a) The *opercule en queue* of the French, a variety of the oval method of amputation of Scutetion, applicable particularly to the thumb. (b) Subtrochanteral operation. — **Manec's operation for amputation at the hip-joint**, amputation by a single long anterior flap made by transsection, and then by disarticulating the joint and making a circular incision posteriorly. — **Marian operation**, the old median perineal operation for stone in the bladder. See *Blanco's operation*. — **M'Burney's operation**, an operation for the radical cure of hernia by exposing the sac and cutting it off at the neck and sewing up the cut edges. — **Minor operation**, in *auris*, an operation of less magnitude and danger than a capital operation. — **Moore's operation**, an operation for the extraction of catarrh, involving a preliminary tubectomy made some weeks beforehand. — **Mott's operation for ligation of the innominate artery**, an operation by a transverse incision above and parallel to the top of the sternum and the inner end of the clavicle, joined by another of the same length along the anterior border of the sternomastoid muscle. — **Murray's operation for ligation of the abdominal aorta**, an operation by an oblique incision on the left side, six inches long, from the umbilicus of the tenth rib to within an inch of the anterior superior spine of the ilium.

Nathan Smith's operation, amputation at the knee-joint by a large anterior and a smaller posterior skin-flap. — **Nunnely's operation for excision of the tongue**, removal of the tongue by suprathyoid excision and the use of the *Excisor*. — **Operation of law**, the efficacy of law without aid by any intent of the parties; as, if a person acting in a fiduciary capacity gets title in his own name to property of those for whom he is acting, a trust is created by operation of law. — **Operations of grace**. See *grace*. — **Pagenstecher's operation**, an operation for the extraction of cataract in the capsule. — **Pasavanti's operation for synchia**, the breaking up of the adhesion with forceps. — **Passive operations**. See *passive*. — **Pearse's operation**, superficial tracheotomy. — **Petit's operation**, (a) For amputation of the foot, amputation by lateral flaps cut from within outward. (b) For hernia, an operation without opening the sac. — **Pirogoff's operation**, amputation of the foot in such a manner that the posterior portion of the calcaneum is united to the lower sawed end of the tibia, thus preserving the heel. — **Porro's operation**, an operation for cesarean section; laparohysterorhynchotomy of utero-ovarian amputation with drainage through the vagina. In the Porro-Müller operation, the uterus is brought outside of the abdomen and the contents removed. — **Ravaton's operation**, a double flap amputation by a circular incision to the bone, and a longitudinal incision on each side. — **Regnoli's operation for excision of the tongue**, excision of the tongue through a semilunar incision made beneath the chin along the border of the jaw, joined by another incision in the median line extending from the chin to the hyoid bone. — **Reverdin's operation**, skin grafting. — **Roux's operation**, a modification of Syme's amputation of the foot, in which the flap is taken from the inner and under side of the heel. — **Roux's operation for excision of the tongue**, excision of the tongue by dividing the jaw at the symphysis and removing the tongue from below. — **Roux's operation for ligation of the axillary artery**, an operation by an incision through the deltopectoral interval. — **Sayre's operation for ankylosis of the hip**, section of the femur above the lesser trochanter, with the removal of a semicircular piece of bone and the rounding of the upper shaft end so as to facilitate the formation of a false joint. — **Schroeder's operation for the removal of fibroid tumors of the uterus**, an operation by laparotomy with ligation of the uterus at the os internum. — **Schroeder's operation of colporrhaphy**, the removal of a single long and broad strip of the vaginal wall and the approximation of the cut edges by sutures. — **Schwartz's operation**, the method of opening the mastoid cells by the use of hammer and chisel. — **Scutetion's operation**, the oval method of amputation, applied either at a joint or in the continuity of a limb. — **Sedillot's chioplastic operation**, restoration of the upper lip by quadrangular flaps extending below the level of the mouth and attached above. It is the reverse of Dieffenbach's operation. — **Sedillot's operation**, (a) Amputation by a combination of the flap and circular methods. — **Superior flaps**, flaps cut from within outward, and the deep muscles are divided circularly. (b) An operation for scaphoid phly, in which liberating incisions are made on each side of the scaphoid. — **Sedillot's operation for ligation of the innominate artery**, an operation by an incision between the heads of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. — **Simon's operation for vesicovaginal fistula**, the adaptation of the pared margins of the fistula by silk sutures, without retention after and of a stationary catheter. The mucous membrane of the bladder is included in the incision. — **Simpson's operation for division of the cervix uteri**, an operation involving bilateral incisions through the whole length of the cervix uteri. — **Sims's operation for vesicovaginal fistula**, the adaptation of the pared margins of the fistula by silver sutures, with after-treatment by recumbency of the patient and prolonged retention of the catheter. The marginal abrasion does not include the vesical surface. — **Sims's operation of colporrhaphy**, the denudation of a sharp surface on the anterior wall of the vagina, and the apposition of its arms by sutures. — **Streetfield's operation for entropion**, removal of a wedge-shaped strip from the lower eyelid. — **Syme's operation**, the removal of the entire foot and the anterior surface of the lower end of the leg just above the malleoli, the stump being covered with the skin of the heel. — **Syme's operation for stricture**, the division of the stricture through the perineum upon a grooved director. — **Tait's operation**, an operation for the amputation of the uterine appendages. It is the same as *Balfour's operation*, with the incision of the fall-in suture. — **Talbot's operation** (after *Caesarean* *Caesarean* 22 or *Talbot's* of Bologna, who died in 1899), an Italian method for the restoration of the nose by means of tissue taken from the inside of the arm. — **Teale's operation**, amputation by the rectangular flap method in which a long flap, taken from the less muscular crurally the anterior side, is folded over the stump and upon its flaps and united to the shorter, more muscular usually the posterior flap. — **Thomas's operation for the removal of uterine fibroid tumors**, an operation by laparotomy with untraced clamp, and clamping of the end of the pedicle. — **Tripler's operation**, a modification of Chomac's osteofascial amputation, in which the os calcis is saved off horizontally. — **Vermale's operation**, the circular excisable flap method of amputation by transsection and cutting from within outward, applicable to any limb. — **Von Graefe's operation for cataract**, a modified linear extraction of the cataract, combining a peripheral linear incision in the cornea and an iridectomy. — **Wardrop's operation for aneurism**, ligation of a main branch of the artery below and the aneurism, having a transsection however, through another branch. — **Wheelhouse's operation for stricture**, the division of the stricture on a grooved probe passed through the stricture from an opening made into the urethra in front of it. — **Whitehead's operation for excision of hemoroids**, the excision of a circular strip around the anus, including the tumors. — **Whitehead's operation for excision of the tongue**, excision through the mouth, using only scissors. — **Wolfe's operation for ectropion**, an operation by transplantation of a flap from a distance, without a pedicle. — **Wood's operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia**, the closing of the hernial canal by subcutaneous sutures through the tendinous structures forming its boundaries. — **Wutzer's operation for the**

radical cure of inguinal hernia, the flapping of the hernial canal by an invagination of the scrotum and its retention by exciting adhesive inflammation in the neck of the sac. — **Syn. 2. Procedure, etc.** (see process), influence, effect.

operative (op'e-rá-tív), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. opératif* = *Sp. Pg. It. operativo*, < *NL. *operativus*, < *L. operari*, pp. *operatus*, work: see *operate*.] *I. a.* 1. Active in the production of effects or results; acting; exerting force or influence.

The operative strength of a thing may continue the same when the quality that should direct the operation is changed. South, *Sermons*, VI. 1.

His (Carlyle's) scheme of history is purely an epic one, where only leading figures appear by name and are in any strict sense operative. Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 153.

2. Efficacious; effective; efficient.

Our foster-nurse of nature is repose,
The which he lacks; that to provoke in him
Are many aimless operative, whose power
Will close the eye of anguish. Shaks., *Learn*, iv. 4. 14.

Your lordship may perceive how effectual and operative your lordship's last dealing with her majesty was. Bacon, *To the Lord Keeper*, Sept. 25, 1594.

3. Concerned with the actual exercise of power, or the putting forth of effort or labor in the accomplishment of some end; practical.

In architecture, as in all other operative arts, the end must direct the operation. Sir H. Wotton, *Beliquia*, p. 6.

4. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with operations, as those of surgery.

II. n. A workman; an artisan.

The well educated operative does more work, does it better, wastes less, . . . earns more money, . . . rises faster, rises higher, . . . than the uneducated operative. H. Choate, *Addresses*, p. 121.

operatively (op'e-rá-tív-ly), *adv.* In an operative manner.

operativeness (op'e-rá-tív-ness), *n.* The quality or fact of being operative; efficiency; practical or effective working.

operativity (op'e-rá-tív-i-ti), *n.* [*< operative + -ity*.] The condition of being operative; efficiency.

operator (op'e-rá-tor), *n.* [= *F. opérateur* = *Sp. Pg. operador* = *It. operatore*, < *VL. operatore*, a worker, < *L. operari*, work: see *operate*.] 1. One who operates in any way, or on or against anything.

Then the Operator told him the Operation [in Akhiky] would go on more successfully if he sent a Present of Crowns to the Virgin Mary. A. Bailey, *tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus*, I. 408.

(a) One who performs a surgical operation. (b) One who exercises power, labor, skill, or influence in the accomplishment of some end, one who manipulates something, or manages in carrying out a series of acts or transactions by which some intended result is to be reached: as, a telegraph operator; a Wall-street operator; an operator in wheat.

2. In *math.*, a letter or other character signifying an operation to be performed, and itself subject to algebraical operation: as, a vector operator. — **Hamiltonian operator**, in *math.*, the operator

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

where *x*, *y*, *z* are the rectangular coordinates of the variable point in space where the operand is found, and *i*, *j*, *k* are unit vectors respectively parallel to *x*, *y*, *z*. — **Laplace's operator**, in *math.*, the operator

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^2$$

operatory (op'e-rá-tó-ri), *n.* [*< L.L. as if *operatorium*, neut. of *operativus*, creating, forming, < *operator*, a worker: see *operator*.] A laboratory. Couleay.

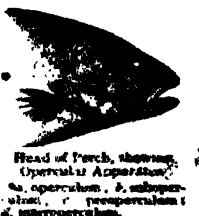
operatrice (op'e-rá-tris), *n.* [= *F. opératrice* = *It. operatrice*, < *VL. operatrix*, fem. of *operator*, operator: see *operator*.] A female operator.

Sapience, . . . the *operatrice* of all things. Sir T. Lloyd, *The Governour*, III. 24.

opercle (ô-pér'kl), *n.* [*< L. operculum*: see *operculum*.] An operculum.

opercula, *n.* Plural of *operculum*.

opercular (ô-pér'ku-lár), *a.* [*< operculum + -ar*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an operculum or opercle. — 2. Having an operculum; fitted with or closed by an operculum; overvalute. — **Opercular apparatus**, in fishes, the gill cover, which in most cases consists of four pieces: (1) a posterior piece; the *operculum* proper; (2) one bounding the operculum below and more or less behind: the *suboperculum*; (3) one between the suboperculum and the operculum on the one hand and the preoperculum in front the *interoperculum*, which is connected by a ligament with the lower jaw; and (4) an entirely separate element in front of the operculum and connected with the suspensorium of the lower jaw, the *preoperculum*. The first, second, and fourth of



these are united into a more or less movable lid which covers the gills. All four are developed in the typical teleostei, but one or more are wanting in some fishes. See *under teleostei*. — **Opercular fissure**, the postmastic fissure of a monkey's brain. See *postmastic*. — **Opercular flap**, a backward prolongation of the opercle of many fishes, as the sunfishes, in some of which it attains a great size. See *Lepomis*. — **Opercular gill**. See *gill*.

Operculata (ô-pêr-kû-lâ-tâ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. operculatus*, covered with a lid; see *operculate*.] Shells which are operculate. The term is specifically applied to those pulmonate gastropods which have an operculum developed from the upper back portion of the foot, closing the shell when the animal is withdrawn into it. The chief family is *Archaeogastropoda*. See cuts under *Amphipharos* and *Maculuridae*.

Operculate (ô-pêr-kû-lât), *a.* [= *F. opercule* = *Sp. Ig. operculado*, < *L. operculatus*, pp. of *opercularis*, furnish with a lid or cover, < *operculum*, a lid; see *operculum*.] Having an operculum; operculigerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Operculata*.

Operculated (ô-pêr-kû-lât-ed), *a.* [*Operculate* + *-ed*.] Same as *operculate*.

Opercule (ô-pêr-kûl), *n.* Same as *operculum*.

Operculiferous (ô-pêr-kû-lif-er-us), *a.* [*L. operculum*, a lid, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Operculigerous.

Operculiform (ô-pêr-kû-li-fôr-m), *a.* [*L. operculum*, a lid, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a lid or cover; resembling an operculum.

Operculigenous (ô-pêr-kû-lij-er-nus), *a.* [*L. operculum*, a lid, + *gignere*, generate, produce; see *-genous*.] Producing an operculum; specifically, noting the metapodium or posterior part of the foot of gastropods.

Operculigerous (ô-pêr-kû-lij-er-us), *a.* [*L. operculum*, a lid, + *gerere*, carry.] Having an operculum; operculate.

Operculum (ô-pêr-kû-lum), *n.* [*pl. opercula* (-lâ).] [= *F. opercule* = *Sp. operculo* = *Ig. It. operculo*, < *L. operculum*, a lid, cover, < *opere*, cover, cover over, shut, close, conceal; see *over*.] A lid or cover; in *anat. hist.*, a part, organ, or structure which forms a lid, flap, or cover. Specifically (1) *in Musc.*, the lid of the epipharynx, it covers the peristome, and usually falls off when the epipharynx is ready for dispersion. (2) *In phanerogams*, usually times, the lid or top of a fruit, circumscribing the capsule (pyxis), as in *Fertula*, *Flabacea*, etc. (3) The conical limb of the calyx of *Knautia*, etc. See cuts under *Aspidium* and *mosa*. (4) *In zool.*, (a) *In zoology*, a horny or chitinous plate secreted by the operculigenous organ of gastropods and some other mollusks, or long to close the aperture of the shell when the animal is retracted. See cuts under *Amphipharos* and *Maculuridae*. (2) *In trilobites*, as *Isidaria*, etc., the movable part of the right shell, which forms a flap covering the entrance to the mantle cavity. (3) *In Crustacea*, the eighth pair of appendages of a king crab, united together into a single broad plate, on the dorsal surface of which the genital organs open, and which forms a flap covering the succeeding appendages of this division of the body. See *Limulus*. (4) *In Polypa*, as *Chelodonta*, that part of the ectocyst of the cell of the polypid which forms a movable lid shutting down upon the zooid when the latter is withdrawn into its cell. (5) *In lithology*, the hindmost and uppermost bone of the opercular apparatus or gill-cover. See *opercular apparatus*, and also cuts under *palatoperculate*, *Spatularia*, and *teleost*. (6) *In ornithology*, (a) The nasal scale, the small horny or membranous lid or flap which covers or closes the external nostrils of sundry birds. (b) The ear conch or feathered flap which closes the ear of an owl. (c) *In mammalogy*, parts of the ear of an aquatic mammal as a shrew or vole, so arranged as to act like a valve to prevent the entrance of water. (d) *In entomology*, one of two small pieces on the sides of the meta-thorax, covering the spiracles or breathing orifices. Also called *tegula* and *covering scale*. (e) *In Arachnida*, one of the small scales covering the stigmata or breathing orifices of a spider. They are distinguished as the *branchial opercula*, covering the openings of the branchia, and the *tracheal opercula*, nearer the base of the abdomen, and sometimes at the end, covering the orifices of the trachea. The latter are often called *stigma*. (f) *In Fabryana*, the lid of the loricæ, as of the *Urochorda*. (g) *In anat. hist.*, the principal covering of the insula or island of Reil, overlapping the gyrus operculi from above, and formed mainly by the precentral and postcentral gyri united below the end of the Rolandic or central fissure. See cuts under *cerebrum* and *gyrus*. — **Murioid operculum**. See *murioid*.

Operose (ô-pêr-rôse), *a.* [= *Sp. Ig. It. operoso*, < *L. operosus*, giving much labor, laborious, industrious, also costing much labor, troublesome, tedious, < *opera*, *opus* (*oper-*), work; see *opera*, *opus*.] Laborious; attended with labor; tedious.

Operetta (ô-pêr-êt-â), *n.* [= *F. opérette*, < *It. operetta*, dim. of *opera*, an opera; see *opera*.] A short opera, generally of a light character and so belonging to the class of comic opera or opera bouffe.

Operose (ô-pêr-rôse), *a.* [= *Sp. Ig. It. operoso*, < *L. operosus*, giving much labor, laborious, industrious, also costing much labor, troublesome, tedious, < *opera*, *opus* (*oper-*), work; see *opera*, *opus*.] Laborious; attended with labor; tedious.

As to the Jewish religion, it was made up of a busy and operose law of carnal ordinances, which had but a very dim prospect beyond the enjoyment of plenty and affluence. *Kewen. True Religion*, II, 129.

The task, . . . however operose it may seem, is within the power of any one learned lawyer. *Shore, Misc. Writings*, p. 303.

Operosely (ô-pêr-rôse-ly), *adv.* In an operose manner.

Operoseness (ô-pêr-rôse-nês), *n.* The state of being operose or laborious.

Operosity (ô-pêr-rôse-ti), *n.* [= *It. operosità*, an operose + *-ity*.] Laboriousness.

There is a kind of operosity in sin, in regard whereof sinners are styled the workers of iniquity. *Sp. Hall, Select Thoughts*, p. 63.

Operous (ô-pêr-rus), *a.* Operose. *Holder*.

Operously (ô-pêr-rus-ly), *adv.* In an operous manner.

Opertaneous (ô-pêr-tâ-nê-us), *a.* [*L. opertus*, concealed, hidden, < *operte*, pp. of *opere*, cover, conceal; see *operculum*.] Secret; private. [*Hare*.]

Opetide (ô-pê-tid), *n.* See *open-tide*, 1.

Ophiastrea (ô-fî-as-tre-â), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. ôphis*, a serpent, + *astrea*, a star.] In *Linnaeus's* classification, one of two orders of *Ophiuroidea*, contrasted with *Phyllostoma*.

Ophibolus (ô-fîb-ô-lus), *n.* [NL., irreg. (cf. *ambolus*, serpent-slaking) < *Gr. ôphis*, a serpent, + *bolus*, throw.] A large and beautiful genus of harmless serpents of the family *Colebridae*. There are numerous species in the United States, called *king snakes* and by other names, such as *O. reticulatus*, *O. macleodii*, and *O. cerastes*. They are of various shades of black, brown or red blotched with lighter colors, the blotches generally black bordered.

Opicalite (ô-fî-kâl-it), *n.* [*Gr. ôpis*, a serpent, + *E. caliche*, Cf. *serpentine*, *n.*] Same as *verd-antique*. *Branner*.

Ophichthyidae (ô-fîk-thî-de-â), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophichthys* + *-idae*.] A family of apodal fishes, typified by the genus *Ophichthys*, containing eels whose nostrils perforate the edge of inner side of the lip. The form is often slenderer than in a common eel, the posterior nostrils are labial, that is, on the margin or even the inside of the upper lip, and the tongue is attached to the floor of the mouth. In some species the tail is conical or fusiform, in others it is surrounded by a fin, as usual in eels, whence the two subfamilies *Ophichthyinae* and *Myxinae*. Several genera are found in the waters of the southern and Pacific coasts of the United States.

Ophichthyinae (ô-fîk-thî-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophichthys* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Ophichthyidae*, having the tail finless; contrasted with *Myxinae*.

Ophichthys (ô-fîk-thîs), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ôphis*, a serpent, + *ichthys*, a fish.] The typical genus of *Ophichthyidae*, of snake-like form (whence the name), and having no pectoral fins. *Swanston*.

Ophicleide (ô-fî-kî-de), *n.* [*Gr. ôphis*, a serpent, + *klêre* (*klêre*), a key; see *clave*.] A metal musical wind-instrument, invented about 1740, having a large tube of conical bore, bent double, with a cupped mouth-piece. It is essentially a development of the old wooden serpent, and has sometimes been made partly of wood. It is the bass representative of the keyed bugle family. The tones produced are the harmonies of the tube, as in the horn; but the fundamental tone may be altered by means of keys which control vents in the side of the tube. Eleven such keys are employed, so that the entire compass is over three octaves, beginning (in the usual base variety, on the third C below the middle C) with all the semitones, all obtainable with exceptional accuracy of intonation. Its resources are therefore considerable and as its tone is highly resonant and pungent it is an important orchestral instrument. The ophicleide is pitched a fifth higher than that described above, while lower varieties also occur.

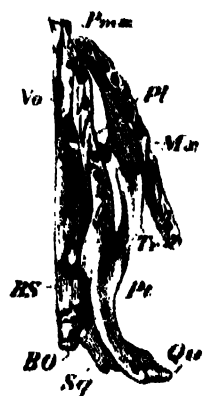
Ophicleidist (ô-fî-kî-de-ist), *n.* [*Ophicleide* + *-ist*.] A performer on the ophicleide.

Ophideres (ô-fî-dê-res), *n.* [NL., (*Boisduval*, 1832), prop. *Ophideres*, cf. *Gr. ôphis*, a serpent-necked, < *ôpis*, a serpent, + *deris*, Attic *deris*, neck, throat.] The typical genus of *Ophideridae*, having the palpi spatulate or clavate, and the hind wings luteous. It is very widely distributed in both hemispheres, the species are large and often beautifully colored. *O. fulvipes* of South Africa distinguishes

orange by piercing them with its haustellum and sucking the juice.

Ophideridae (ô-fî-dêr-î-de-â), *n. pl.* [NL., (*Guenee*, 1832), < *Ophideres* + *-idae*.] A family of noctuid moths of large size and striking coloration, represented by *Ophideres* and five other genera in nearly all fauna except the European.

Ophidia (ô-fî-dî-â), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Ophidium*, < *Gr. ôphis*, dim. in form, but not in sense, of *ôpis*, a serpent; or improp. for *Ophioides*, < *Gr. ôpis*, a serpent, + *ôidos*, form.] An order of the class *Reptilia*, without developed limbs, with mobile quadrate bone and separate mandibular ramus; the snakes or serpents. The name was introduced to replace *Serpentes* of *Linnaeus*, and at first included not only serpents in a proper sense, but certain footless lizards, and even the ophiophobians of the family *Ophioides*. In *Ophidia* proper there is never any trace of



Base of Ordinary Ophidian Skull (peribon).
Pma, basioptical; P, basioptical; Vo, basioptical; P, basioptical; Ma, basioptical; Tr, basioptical; P, basioptical; ES, basioptical; P, basioptical; BO, basioptical; S, basioptical; Q, basioptical.

force limbs, and at most very rudimentary limbs, represented externally by more anal spurs or processes of the integument. There is no sterneum. The ribs are very numerous, and are arranged as to become indirect organs of locomotion by their action upon the skin and so on the scales of the belly. The vertebrae are procoelous, very numerous, not united in any sacrum and bearing no chevron bones. The skull has no quadratoangular arch nor parietal foramen, the lower jaw is articulated with a movable quadrate bone, and its ramus are connected only by fibrous tissue. The bones of both jaws are generally freely movable, so that the mouth is enormously distensible. The tongue is slender, forked, and protrusile, subserving a tactile office. Teeth are present in one of both jaws, usually in both, they are numerous and sharp, and in venomous *Ophidia* some of the upper ones, usually a single pair, are enlarged, hooked, grooved, or apparently perforate, and thus converted into poison-fangs. The eyes have immovable lids, the eyelids extending directly over the eyeball. The mouth is usually forming many very regularly arranged rows of scales on the upper part, and usually larger modified scales on the under side, called *mentals* and *mentals*, serving in some extent for locomotion. There is a pair of extracocular pores in the male; the female is copious or ovoviviparous. *Ophidia* are variously subdivided by *Duméril* and *Bisson* into *Ophiocrotalia*, *Aspidocrotalia*, *Proterophyllophaga*, and *Solenophyllophaga*, an arrangement substantially now current, though with some modifications. *Cope's* latest arrangement is *Ophiocrotalia*, *Crotalia*, *Loricaria*, which are *Ophiocrotalia*, *Antennae*, which are *Ophiocrotalia*, *Proterophyllophaga*, and *Solenophyllophaga*. There are 20 families and about 300 genera, of which more than 200 belong to the family *Crotalidae* alone. See also cut under *Psalm*.

Ophidian (ô-fî-dî-an), *a. and n.* [*Ophidia* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Having the nature or character of a snake or serpent; belonging or relating to ophidians; of or pertaining to the *Ophidia*. Also *ophidianus*. 2. *n.* A member of the *Ophidia*, as a snake or serpent.

Ophidiana (ô-fî-dî-ân), *n. pl.* [*Gr. ôphis*, a serpent, dim. of *ôpis*, a serpent, snake (cf. *ophidian*), + *-ana*.] Anecdotes or stories of snakes.

Ophidiarium (ô-fî-dî-âr-î-um), *n.* [*pl. ophidiaria*, < *Gr. ôphis*, a serpent, + *-arium*.] A place where serpents are kept in confinement, for exhibition or other purposes; a snake-house.

Ophidiidae (ô-fî-dî-de-â), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophidium* + *-idae*.] A family of ophichthid fishes, typified by the genus *Ophidium*, having the ventral fin advanced to the lower jaw or situated under the chin, so that they resemble barbeles. (1) *In Bonaparte's* early system the *Ophidiidae* embraced two subfamilies, *Ophichthyinae* and *Amphipharinae*. (2) *In Günther's* system they are a family of eel-like fishes corresponding to the modern *Ophichthyidae*. (3) *In all systems* the family is restricted to those *Ophichthyidae* which have the ventral fin under the chin, hind body and the anal fin in the anterior half of the length of the fish, represented by four genera. See cut at *Ophichthys*.

Ophidioid (ô-fî-dî-oid), *a. and n.* [*As Ophidia* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Belonging to the family *Ophidiidae*, or having them of structure. 2. *n.* A fish of the family *Ophidiidae*.

Ophidioides (ô-fî-dî-oid-es), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophidium* + *-oides*.] A superfamily of teleostean fishes, embracing the families *Brachypterygia*, *Ophichthys*, *Leptocottidae*, and perhaps others less known than these.

Ophidious (ô-fî-dî-ûs), *a.* [*Ophidia* + *-ous*.] Same as *ophidian*.

Ophidius (ô-fî-dî-ûs), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ôphis*, a serpent, dim. of *ôpis*, a serpent. Cf. *Ophidia*.] 1. A genus of fishes of the family *Ophichthyidae*, instituted

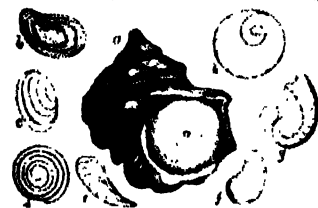


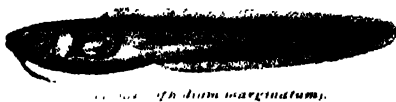
Diagram of a fish's head showing the operculum and its various parts, labeled with letters: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.



Diagram of a fish's head showing the operculum and its various parts, labeled with letters: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.



Diagram of an ophicleide, a metal musical wind-instrument, showing its long, bent tube and cupped mouth-piece.



Ophidium marginatum.

by Artedi and formerly of great extent, now restricted to such species as *O. barbatum* and *O. marginatum* - 2. [L. c.] A species of this genus; i.e. the bearded ophidium.

Ophidobatrachia (of'i-dō-ba-trā'ki-ā), n. pl. [NL., improp. for **Ophidobatrachia*, < Gr. *ōph*, a serpent, + *batrachos*, a frog.] The ophiomorphic amphibians, or caecilians; same as *Ophiomorpha*, and opposed to *Sauvobatrachia*.

ophidobatrachian (of'i-dō-ba-trā'ki-ān), a. and n. I. a. Ophiomorphic, as an amphibian; of or pertaining to the *Ophidobatrachia*.

II. n. An ophiomorphic amphibian; a caecilian.

ophidologist (of-i-dol'o-jist), n. [*Ophidology* + -ist.] One learned in ophiology; a writer who treats of snakes.

ophiology (of-i-dol'o-jī), n. Same as *ophiology*.

Ophiocaryon (of'i-o-kar'i-on), n. [NL. (Schottburgk, 1840), so called from the serpentine radii in the embryo; < Gr. *ōph*, snake, + *karyon*, nut.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the polypetalous order *Sabiceae*, characterized by orbicular petals; the snake-nuts. There is but one species, *O. parviflorum*, the snake-nut-tree, native in Guinea, a lofty tree bearing alternate pinnate leaves, panicles of many very small flowers, and roundish one-seeded drupes containing a spirally twisted snake-like embryo. The natives are said to believe that these are transformed into venomous serpents.

Ophiocephalidae (of'i-o-sef'ā-lī-de), n. pl. [NL., < *Ophiocephalus* + -idae.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Ophiocephalus*; the walking-fishes. They have a long acylindrical body covered with small scales, and a snake-like head shielded on top with large scales, a long spinous dorsal fin, and usually six rayed thoracic ventrals. These remarkable fishes breathe air by means of an air chamber developed over the gills, and die if they breathe water too long. They live in holes in the banks of rivers and pools and similar wet places, and often burrow in the mud. There are 25 or 30 species, natives of the fresh waters of the East Indies and Africa, and some attain a length of from 2 to 4 feet. They are able to survive droughts, living in some fluid mud or lying to the bottom of the hard baked crust of a tank or pool from which every drop of water has dried up. Respiration is probably suspended during this torpidity, but while the mud is still soft enough to let them come to the surface they rise at intervals to breathe air. This faculty of aerial respiration is due to the development of the accessory branchial chamber; there is, however, no accessory branchial organ, and the opening of the cavity is partly closed by a fold of mucous membrane.

ophiocephaloid (of'i-o-sef'ā-lōid), a. and n. I. a. Resembling an ophiocephalus; belonging to the *Ophiocephalidae*, or having their characters.

II. n. A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidae*.

Ophiocephalus (of'i-o-sef'ā-lus), n. [NL., < Gr. *ōph*, snake, serpent, headed, < *ōph*, a serpent, + *kephalē*, a head.] 1. The typical genus of walking fishes of the family *Ophiocephalidae*. The species are natives of the East. They are furnished with a cavity to supply water to the gills, and are able to live a long time out of water, and often travel considerable distances from one pool to another. The *O. pakuha* (the *coramunda* or *pakuha* of India) is much used for food by the natives. It is generally brought to market and cut up for sale while living. Also, improperly, *Ophiocephalus*. [Black and Schneider, 1801]

2. [L. c.] A member of this genus.

Ophiocoma (of-i-ok'o-mī), n. [NL., < Gr. *ōph*, a serpent, + *komē*, the hair of the head; see *comet*.] The typical genus of *Ophiocomidae*. *O. athiops* and *O. alexandri* are two large species from the Pacific coast of North America.

Ophiocomidae (of'i-o-kom'ī-de), n. pl. [NL., < *Ophiocoma* + -idae.] A family of brittle-stars or ophiurians, represented by the genus *Ophiocoma*, having unbranched arms, the disk covered with solid plates, the oral clefts armed, and angular papillae present.

Ophiodon (ō-fī-ō-don), n. [NL., < Gr. *ōph*, a serpent, + *ōdōn* (=*odont*) = L. tooth.] A genus of chirodon fishes, founded by Girard in 1854. *O. elongatus*, a Californian species, attains a length of 4 feet and a weight of from 30 to 40 pounds. It is esteemed for the table, and is known by various names, as *bastard cod*, *cutlass cod*, *green cod*, *buffalo cod*, and *codfish*. See cut under *cutlass cod*.

Ophioglossaceae (of'i-o-glo-sā'sā-de), n. pl. [NL., < *Ophioglossum* + -aceae.] A small but very well-defined group of vascular cryptogamous plants, by some systematists regarded as an anomalous section of the ferns, by others considered as a group of equal taxonomic rank with the true Ferns, the *Equisetaceae*, *Lycopodiaceae*, etc. The prothallium is formed of parenchymatous tissue, and is destitute of chlorophyll, being developed underground;

the leaves are not circinate in vernation, and the sporangia, which are endogenous in their origin and without annulations, are never on the under side of the green frond. They differ further from the true ferns by the absence or imperfect formation of bundle-sheaths and sclerenchyma in the stems and leaves. The *Ophioglossaceae* embrace 3 genera, *Ophioglossum*, *Helminthoglossum*, and *Bolophium*.

Ophioglossum (of'i-o-glo-sūm), n. pl. [NL., < *Ophioglossum* + -um.] Same as *Ophioglossaceae*.

Ophioglossum (of'i-o-glo-sūm), n. [NL., < Gr. *ōph*, a serpent, + *glossa*, tongue.] A genus of vascular cryptogamous plants, typical of the group *Ophioglossaceae*. The fronds are usually from a fleshy, sometimes bulbous root, and straight or inclined in vernation; the sporangia, which are endogenous in origin, cohere in one or more simple spikes, are naked not reticulated, and destitute of a ring, and open by a transverse slit into two valves. There are 10 species, 4 of which are found in North America, *O. vulgatum*, the adder's-tongue, being the most abundant.

ophiography (of-i-og'ra-fī), n. [*Ophiology* + -graphy, < Gr. *ōph*, a serpent, + *graphein*, to write.] Graphic or descriptive ophiology; the description of serpents.

ophiolater (of-i-ol'ā-ter), n. [*Ophiolatry* + -er.] One who practices ophiolatry; a serpent-worshiper.

ophiolatrous (of-i-ol'ā-trus), a. [An *ophiolatry* + -ous.] Worshipping serpents; pertaining to ophiolatry.

ophiolatry (of-i-ol'ā-trī), n. [*Ophiolatry* + -y, < Gr. *ōph*, a serpent, + *latrein*, to worship.] Serpent worship.

For a single description of negro ophiolatry may be cited Bosman's description from Whydah in the light of Benin, where the highest order of deities were a kind of snakes who were in the villages, reigned over by that huge chief monster, uppermost and greatest and as it were the grandfather of all, who dwelt in his snake house beneath a lofty tree, and there received the royal offerings of meat and drink, cattle and money and stuffs.

E. B. Tyler, Prim. Culture, II, 12

ophiolite (of-i-ol'it), n. [*Ophiolite* + -ite, < Gr. *ōph*, a serpent, + *lithos*, a stone.] A name given by Brongniart to one of the rocks designated in Italy as *gabbro*, which consists of serpentine with included segregations of diorite.

ophiolitic (of-i-ol'it-ik), a. [*Ophiolite* + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling ophiolite; containing ophiolite.

ophiologic (of-i-ol'og-ik), a. [*Ophiology* + -ic.] Pertaining to ophiology.

ophiologic (of-i-ol'og-ik), a. [*Ophiologic* + -al.] Same as *ophiologic*.

ophiologist (of-i-ol'o-jist), n. [*Ophiology* + -ist.] One versed in the natural history of serpents; an ophiologist.

ophiology (of-i-ol'o-jī), n. [*Ophiology* + -y, < Gr. *ōph*, a serpent, + *logos*, to speak; see *ology*.] The zoological study of serpents. Also, less properly, *ophiologist*.

ophiomancy (of-i-ol'mān-sī), n. [*Ophiomancy* + -y, < Gr. *ōph*, a serpent, + *manomancy*, divination.] The art of divining or predicting events by serpents, as by their manner of coiling themselves or of eating.

ophiomorph (of'i-o-mōrf), n. A member of the *Ophiomorpha*; a caecilian.

Ophiomorpha (of-i-o-mōrf'ā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *ophiomorphus*; see *ophiomorphous*.] An order of limbless serpentiform amphibians, represented by the family *Caeciliidae*; the caecilians: contrasted with *Ichthyomorpha*. Also called *Apoda*, *Rathoschaphidia*, *Tymnophiona*, *Ophiosoma*, *Ophidobatrachia*, *Pseudophridia*, and *Peromela*.

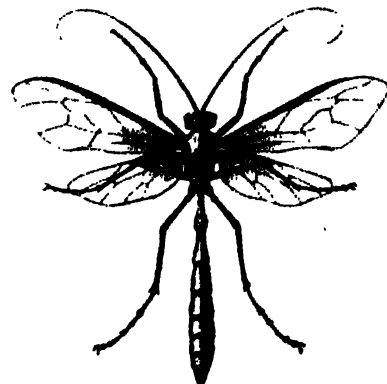
Ophiomorphæ (of'i-ō-mōrf'ē), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. of *ophiomorphus*; see *ophiomorphous*.] Same as *Ophiomorpha*.

ophiomorphic (of-i-ol'mōrf'ik), a. [As *ophiomorphus* + -ic.] Formed like a snake; serpentiform; anguliform; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ophiomorpha*. Also *ophiomorphous*.

ophiomorphite (of'i-ō-mōrf'it), n. [*Ophiomorph* + -ite, < Gr. *ōph*, a serpent, + *morpha*, form, + -ite².] A name sometimes given to the fossil shells of ammonites, from their snake-like appearance. Imp. Incl.

ophiomorphous (of'i-ō-mōrf'us), a. [*Ophiomorphus*, < Gr. *ōph*, a serpent, + *morpha*, form.] Same as *ophiomorphic*.

Ophion (ō-fī'on), n. [NL., prob. < Gr. *Opis*, a king of the Titans.] A genus of parasitic

Long-tailed Ophion (*Ophion macrurus*), natural size.

hymenopterous insects, founded by Fabricius in 1794, belonging to the family *Ichneumonidae*, and typical of the subfamily *Ophiinae*.

The antennae are as long as the body, the abdomen is compressed, and the color is usually honey-yellow. *O. macrurus* infests the American silkworm, *Telesphorus*. The female lays one egg in the body of the silkworm, which latter lives till it is full grown and spins its cocoon, but then dies without pupating. *O. purgatorius* infests the common army-worm, or larva of *Leucania unipuncta*.

Ophionidae (of-i-on'ī-de), n. pl. [NL., < *Ophion* + -idae.] A family of ichneumon-flies, typified by the genus *Ophion*. Shuckard, 1840.

Ophionine (of-i-on'ī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Ophion* + -ine.] A subfamily of *Ichneumonidae*, typified by the genus *Ophion*. It is chiefly characterized by the compressed, usually petiolate abdomen and short ovipositor. It includes about 50 genera besides *Ophion*, and many hundred species. All are parasitic upon other insects, and some feed externally upon their hosts. About 400 are catalogued as European, and 250 are described for the United States.

ophiophagous (of-i-ol'ā-gus), a. [*Ophiophagus*, < Gr. *ōph*, a serpent, serpent-eating, < *ōph*, a serpent, + *phagō*, eat.] Eating or feeding upon serpents; reptilivorous.

Not all snakes of such impudent qualities as common opinion presumes, as is confirmable from the ordinary green snake with us, from a real history of domestic snakes, from ophiophagous nations, and such as feed upon serpents. Sir T. Brown, Vulg. Err., VI, 28.

Ophiophagus (of-i-ol'ā-gus), n. [NL., < Gr. *ōph*, a serpent, serpent-eating; see *ophiophagous*.] A genus of very venomous serpents of the family *Elapidae*, or of the restricted family *Naja*.

It is a kind of cobra, very closely related to *Naja*, the chief technical distinction being the presence of postparietal plates on the head. *O. elaps*, the hamulid, is one of the largest and most deadly of serpents. It is known to attain a length of nearly 12 feet, and is said to reach 15 feet. Its bite is fatal to man in a few moments, and it is said to be able to kill very large quadrupeds. This serpent is found in India and some of the East India islands, as Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, but is fortunately not so common as the ordinary cobra. The generic name refers to its habit of feeding upon other snakes.

Ophiopogon (of-i-ol'pō-gon), n. [NL. (Aiton, 1789), < Gr. *ōph*, snake, + *pogon*, beard.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Hamodoraceae*, type of the tribe *Ophiopogoneae*, characterized by separate filaments shorter than the linear anthers. There are 4 species, found from India to Japan. They produce racemes of violet, bluish, or white flowers with small dry bracts. They are plants of moderate beauty, bearing the name of snake's beard.

Ophiopogon (of-i-ol'pō-gōn), n. pl. [NL. (Endlicher, 1838), < *Ophiopogon* + -ae.] A tribe of plants of the monocotyledonous order *Hamodoraceae*, distinguished by the withering persistent perianth of six similar segments. It includes about 23 species in 4 genera, mainly of eastern Asia, all producing racemed flowers, and long leaves from a short and thick rootstock.

Ophiorhiza (of-i-ol'ri-zā), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1747), < Gr. *ōph*, a snake, + *rhiza*, root.] A genus of rubaceous plants of the tribe *Heptastemon*.

lobster. Morphologically it is an appendage of the first cephalic somite and may consist of two joints, the basal ophthalmite and the pedipalpal ophthalmite, as it does in the crayfish. See cuts under *cephalothorax* and *stalk-eyed*.

ophthalmite (of-thal-mit'ik), *n.* [*Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *itis*, inflammation of the eye.] Inflammation of the eyeball or some part of it.

ophthalmitis (of-thal-mit'is), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *itis*, inflammation of the eye.] Inflammation of the eyeball or some part of it.

ophthalmoblennorrhoea, ophthalmoblennorrhoea (of-thal-mo-blen-o-re'h), *n.* [*NL.*, *ophthalmos*, eye, + *blennorrhoea*, *Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *NL. blennorrhoea*, *q. v.*] Catarrhal conjunctivitis.

ophthalmocarcinoma (of-thal-mo kar-si-no'm), *n.*; *pl.* *ophthalmocarcinomata* (-ma-ta). [*NL.*, *Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *karkinos*, carcinoma; see *carcinoma*.] Carcinoma of the eye.

ophthalmocele (of-thal-mo-sel), *n.* [*Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *cele*, a tumor.] Exophthalmos, or protrusion of the eyeball.

ophthalmodiastimeter (of-thal-mo-di-as-tim'e-tor), *n.* [*Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *diastima*, interval, + *metron*, measure.] An instrument invented by Landsberg for adjusting the optical axes of lenses to the axes of the eyes. It has two tubes adjustable as to their distance apart, each tube containing a plane glass marked with a central line. The operator looks through these tubes at a mirror and sees the reflection of his own eye and the tubes are then moved until the lines on the lenses bisect the distance between the images of the pupils of the eyes.

ophthalmodynia (of-thal-mo-din'i-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *dynia*, pain.] Pain, especially rheumatic pain, of the eye, producing a sensation as if the ball were forcibly compressed.

ophthalmography (of-thal-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *graphein*, to write.] A description of the eye.

ophthalmologic (of-thal-mo-foj'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *logos*, discourse.] Same as *ophthalmological*.

ophthalmological (of-thal-mo-foj'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *logos*, discourse.] Of or pertaining to ophthalmology; relating to the scientific study or treatment of the eye.

ophthalmologist (of-thal-mo-foj'ist), *n.* [*Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *logos*, discourse.] One who is versed in ophthalmology. Also *ophthalmist*.

ophthalmology (of-thal-mo-foj'i), *n.* [*Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *logos*, discourse.] That branch of science which deals with the eye, its anatomy and functions, in health and disease.

ophthalmometer (of-thal-mo-m'e-tor), *n.* [*Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the eye, especially for determining the radius of curvature of the cornea.

ophthalmometry (of-thal-mo-m'e-tri), *n.* [*Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *metron*, measure.] The measurement of the eyeball, especially the determination of the curvature of the cornea.

ophthalmophore (of-thal-mo-fo'r), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *phoros*, to bear.] A part of the head of a gastropod specialized to support or contain the eye; an ommatophore.

ophthalmophorium (of-thal-mo-fo'ri-um), *n.*; *pl.* *ophthalmophoria* (-ia). [*NL.*; see *ophthalmophore*.] Same as *ophthalmophore*.

ophthalmophorous (of-thal-mo-fo'rus), *a.* [*As ophthalmophore* + *-ous*.] Bearing or supporting the eyes, as a part of the head of a gastropod; pertaining to an ophthalmophore.

ophthalmophthisis (of-thal-mo-thi'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *phthisis*, a wasting away; see *phthisis*.] In *pathol.*, wasting or decay of the eyeballs.

ophthalmoplegia (of-thal-mo-ple'ji-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *plegia*, stroke.] Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

Nuclear ophthalmoplegia, ophthalmoplegia due to a lesion of the nuclei of the third, fourth, or sixth nerve.

Ophthalmoplegia externa, paralysis of the muscles which move the eyeball. **Ophthalmoplegia interna**, paralysis of the iris and ciliary muscle. **Ophthalmoplegia progressiva**, a progressive ophthalmoplegia due to degeneration, and similar to progressive bulbar paralysis and progressive muscular atrophy. Also called *ocular bulbar paralysis* and *progressive ophthalmoplegia*.

Total ophthalmoplegia, ophthalmoplegia involving the external muscles of the eyeball, with the iris and ciliary muscle.

ophthalmoptoma (of-thal-mop-to'ma), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *topos*, a fall, a precipice, fall.] Exophthalmos; ophthalmoptosis.

ophthalmoptosis (of-thal-mop-to'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *ptosis*, a falling, *Gr. ptosis*, fall.] Exophthalmus.

ophthalmorrhaxis (of-thal-mo-rek'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *rhaxis*, a bursting, *Gr. rhyssos*, break, burst.] In *pathol.*, rupture of the eyeball.

ophthalmoscope (of-thal-mo-skop), *n.* [*Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *skopein*, view.] An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye, especially for examining the retina.

In the simplest form of the instrument light is condensed into the eye by means of a concave mirror, through a small hole in the center of which the observer examines the eye. Behind the body are attached a disk containing sixteen lenses and a quadrant containing four lenses, so arranged that any lens of the disk (either singly or in combination with any lens of the quadrant) can be brought into position behind the central hole in the mirror for determining the focus of vision.

ophthalmoscopic (of-thal-mo-skop'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *skopein*, view.] Of or pertaining to the ophthalmoscope or its use; performed or obtained by means of the ophthalmoscope; as, *ophthalmoscopic optometry*.

ophthalmoscopy (of-thal-mo-skop'i), *n.* [*Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, + *skopein*, view.] 1. The examination of the interior of the eye with an ophthalmoscope. 2. *Direct ophthalmoscopy* is the examination without the interposition of lenses, except so far as is necessary to correct the refraction of the eye of the observer and of the patient. The image is erect. In *indirect ophthalmoscopy* a convex lens is interposed, and an inverted real image is formed, at which the observer looks.

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or inaction, or relieves uneasiness or irritation, mental or bodily; anything that dulls sensation, mental or physical.

Then all for death, that opiate of the soul.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, II. vi.

opiate (ö-pi-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *opiated*, ppr. *opiating*. [*Gr. opiate*, *a.*] 1. To lull to sleep; ply with opiates. [Rare.]

Though no lethargic fumes the brain invest,
And opiate all her active powers to rest.
Pope, *Epistle to T. Lambert*.

2. To dull the effect of upon the mind, as by an opiate.

We long to die in that spot which gave us birth, and in that pleasing expectation opiate every calamity.
Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, ciii.

opiated (ö-pi-ät-ed), *a.* [*Gr. opiate* + *-ed*.] Mixed with opium.

The opiated milk glows up the brain.
Verres prebened to Kennet's tr. of Erasmus's *Praeceptor*.
[Dexter.]

opiate (ö-pi-ät'ik), *a.* [= *F. opiaticque* = *Sp. opiático*; as *opiate* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to opiates; characteristic of or resulting from the use of opiates. [Rare.]

During this [arrack] with much water, I took it from time to time to combat the terrific opiate reaction, and gradually I came back to my normal state.
O'Donovan, *Merv*, xi.

opiet, *n.* [*ME.*, also *opye*; *Gr. opie*, *L. opium*, opium; see *opium*.] An opiate; opium.

The narcotics and opiate ben so strange
Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 207a.

opiferous (ö-pif'us), *a.* [*L. opifer*, bringing aid, *Gr. ops* (op-), aid, + *ferre* = *F. bear*.] Bringing help.

opifex (ö-pi-fiks), *n.* [= *It. opifex*, *L. opifex*, a worker; see *office*.] An opifex; a maker; a cause.

opificer (ö-pi-fis), *n.* [= *It. opificer*, *L. opificer*, a worker, doing of a work; see *office*.] Workmanship.

Looks on the heavens, . . . looks, I say,
Both not their goodly opificer display
A power have Nature
Times' Whistle (L. E. T. S.), p. 7.

opificer (ö-pi-fis), *n.* [*Gr. opifex* + *-er*.] *Gr. opifex*, a worker who performs any work. Cf. *opifex*, *Intellectual System*, p. 54.

Opilio (ö-pi-li-ö), *n.* [*NL.* (Herbst, 1793), *L. opilio*, a shepherd, also a certain bird; for *opilio*, *Gr. opilio*, a sheep; see *opilio*.] A genus of harvestmen, giving name to the order *Opiliones*.

Opiliones (ö-pi-li-ö-n'es), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Sundevall, 1833), *pl.* of *Opilio*.] An order of the class *Arachnida*, in which the cephalothorax is united with the abdomen by its entire posterior border. The abdomen is, at least posteriorly, distinctly jointed, the mandibles have three joints, the coxae of the front legs form an auxiliary pair of maxillae, eyes two, very rarely more or none, respiration through tracheae; the sexes distinct. These creatures are commonly known as *daddy-long-legs*, and are found in all parts of the globe. They live on the ground and are predators, feeding usually on insects. The order is also called *Opiliones*, *Opiliones*, and *Phalangidea*.

opilionine (ö-pi-li-ö-nin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Opiliones*; phalangidean.

II. *n.* One of the *Opiliones*.

opimet (ö-pim'e), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. opimo*, *L. opimus*, fat, rich, plump.] Rich; fat; abundant; eminent.

Great and opime preferences and dignities.
Dr. H. More, *Mystery of Godliness*, II. xv. § 2.

opinable (ö-pi-nä-bl), *a.* [*Gr. opinabile* = *Sp. opinable* = *Fr. opinable* = *It. opinabile*, *L. opinabilis*, that rests on opinion, conjectural, *Gr. opinari*, think; see *opine*.] Capable of being opined or thought.

opinant (ö-pi-nant), *n.* [*F. opinant* = *Sp. Pg. It. opinante*, *L. opinant* (t-), ppr. of *opinari*, suppose; see *opine*.] One who forms or holds an opinion. [Rare.]

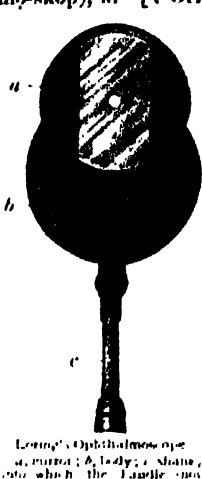
The opinions differ pretty much according to the nature of the opinants.
Thackeray, *Roundabout Papers*, Some late great Victorians.

opination (ö-pi-nä'shon), *n.* [*L. opinatio* (n-), a supposition, conjecture, *Gr. opinari*, suppose; see *opine*.] The act of thinking; opinion.

opiniative (ö-pi-nä-tiv), *a.* [*Gr. opinativ* = *Sp. Pg. It. opinativo*, *ML. opinativus*, *L. opinari*, suppose; see *opine*.] Opinionated; obstinate in maintaining one's opinions.

If any be found . . . that will not obey their falsehood and tyranny, they fall on him. . . and call him opiniative, self-minded, and obstinate.
Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc. 1880), p. 12a.

opiniatively (ö-pi-nä-tiv-ly), *adv.* In an opiniative manner; conceitedly. See *T. More, Works*, p. 924.



Leung's Ophthalmoscope. a, mirror; b, body; c, shade; d, which the handle can move, to reveal.

opinator (op'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= *F. opiner* = *It. opinatore*, < *L. opinator*, one who supposes or conjectures. (*opinari*, suppose: see *opine*.) An opinionated person. *Barrow*, Works, II. xii.

opine (ō-pin'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *opined*, ppr. *opining*. [*< OF. (and F.) opiner* = *Sp. opinar* = *It. opinare*, < *L. opinari*, suppose, deem, think. (**opinus*, thinking, expecting, only in negative *aeo-opinus*, not expecting, also passively, not expected, in *-opinus*, not expected; akin to *optare*, choose, desire, and to *opisci*, obtain: see *optate* and *apt*. Hence *opinion*, etc.) *I. intrans.* To think; suppose.

In all deliberations of importance where counsellors are allowed freely to *opine* & show their conceits, good persuasion is no less requisite than speech itself.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 118.

II. trans. To think; be of opinion that.

But did *opine* it might be better

By Peun's Post to send a Letter

Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd (1688).

opiner (ō-pi'nēr), *n.* One who opines or holds an opinion. *Jer. Taylor* (†), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 157.

opiniastery (ō-pi-ni-as'tēr), *a.* and *n.* [*Also opiniastre, opiniatre*; < *OF. opiniastre*, *F. opiniastre*, stubborn in opinion, obstinate, < *L. opinus*(*n*), opinion, + dim. suffix *-aster*, used adjectively, as in *olustaster*.] *I. a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinion, or stiff in adhering to it; characterized by opinionativeness.

Men are so far in love with their own *opiniastre* conceits, as they cannot patiently endure opposition.

Raleigh, *Arte of Knighthood*, xiv.

If you have no mercy upon them, yet spare your self; let you be the good galloway, your own *opiniastre* wit, and make the very conceit itself blush with spurring.

Milton, On Def. of Hum. Reason.

II. n. An opinionated person; one who is obstinate in asserting or adhering to his own opinions.

As for lesser projects, and those *opiniastres* which make upplebian parties, I know my line to be drawn: I will against them.

Bp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, Pref. p. 12. (*Divines*)

opiniastrety (ō-pi-ni-as'tre-ti), *n.* [*Also opiniastre, opiniatre, opiniatry*; < *OF. opiniastre*, *F. opiniastre*, stubbornness of opinion, < *L. opinus*(*n*), opinion, + *OF. opiniastre*, stubborn in opinion: see *opiniastre*.] Opinionativeness; stiffness or obstinacy in holding opinions.

And little thinks Heretick madness she
At God Himself lifts up her desperate heels
When'er her proud *Opiniastre*
Against Ecclesiastick sanctions swells.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, xvi. 283.

opiniastroust (ō-pi-ni-as'trus), *n.* [*< OF. opinastre + -ous*.] Same as *opiniastre*. *Milton*.

opinate (ō-pin'i-āt), *v. t.* [*For *opinare*, < *L. opinatus*, pp. of *opinari*, think, suppose: see *opine*.] For *opinate*, *opimative*, no *L.* basis appears.] To maintain dogmatically or obstinately.

They did *opinate* two principles, not distinct only but contrary the one to the other. *Barrow*, Works II. xii.

opiniater (ō-pin'i-āt), *a.* [*For *opinater*, < *L. opinatus*; see *opinate*, *v.*] Opinionated; obstinate in opinion. *Bp. Bedell*, To Mr. Woddesworth, p. 325.

opinated (ō-pin'i-āt), *a.* [*< OF. opinat*, < *L. opinatus*, pp. of *opinari*, think, suppose: see *opine*.] To maintain dogmatically or obstinately.

opiniative (ō-pin'i-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< OF. opinatif*, *opimatif*; as *opinate + -ive*. Cf. *opimative*, *opimative*.] *I.* Stiff in adhering to preconceived opinions or notions; opinionative.

As touching your conversation, ye are too much *opiniative*, and in the manner of disputation extremely *opimative*.

Queens, Letters (tr. by Holloway, 1571), p. 371.

3. Imagined; not proved; of the nature of mere opinion.

'Tis the more difficult to find out verity, because it is in such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of *opiniative* uncertainty like the silver in Herod's crown of gold. *Glauville*, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, vii.

opiniatively (ō-pin'i-ā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In an opinionative manner; conceitedly.

opiniativeness (ō-pin'i-ā-tiv-nēs), *n.* The state of being opinionative; undue stiffness in opinion.

opiniator (ō-pin'i-ā-tor), *n.* [*For opinator*, *q. v.*] One who holds obstinately to his own opinion; an opinionative person.

Unless, instead of an able man you desire to have him an insignificant wrangler, *opiniator* in discourse and piling himself in contradicting others.

Locke, *Education*, § 180.

opiniatret, *a.* Same as *opiniastre*.

opiniatret, *v.* [*< OF. opinatret*, *a.*] *I. intrans.* To cling obstinately to one's own opinions. *North*, *Examen*, p. 649.

II. trans. To oppose stubbornly.

The party still *opiniatret* his election for very many days. *Clarendon*, *Religion and Policy*, viii. (*Examen* Dec.)

opiniatrety, *n.* Same as *opiniatrety*.

I was extremely concerned at his *opiniatrety* in leaving me. *Pope*.

opiniatry, *n.* Same as *opiniatrety*.

opinicus (ō-pin'i-kus), *n.* [*A feigned name, perhaps based on L. opinari, suppose: see opine.*] A heraldic monster, half dragon and half lion. It is the crest of the London Company of Barber Surgeons, and is perhaps used only in this instance.

opining (ō-pi'ning), *n.* [*Verbal n. of opine, v.*] Opinion; notion.

Very few examine the marrow and hulse of things, but take them upon the credit of customary *opining*.

Jer. Taylor (†), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 181.

opinion (ō-pin'yūn), *n.* [*< ME. opinoun, opynoun, oppynoun*, < *OF. F. opinion* = *Sp. opinion* = *It. opinione* = *It. opinione*, *opimoun*, *opimoun*, < *L. opinio*(*n*), supposition, conjecture, opinion, < *opinari*, suppose, opine: see *opine*.] 1. A judgment formed or a conclusion reached; especially, a judgment formed on evidence that does not produce knowledge or certainty; one's view of a matter; what one thinks, as distinguished from what one knows to be true.

(His) eyes folowis and lyth treety of the Instruction of the figures of arms and of the blossoming of the samyn, of the frayneche *opinion*.

Harl. MS., quoted in *Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), foreword, p. xix.

So moche hath the Kythe in roundness, and of brighte colour, as the myn *opinion* and myn understondynge.

Manderley, *Travels*, p. 180.

Opinion . . . is the admitting or receiving any proposition for true upon arguments or proofs that are found to persuade us to receive it as true, without certain knowledge that it is so.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, IV. xv. 3.

By *opinion* then is meant not merely a lower degree of persuasion, a more feeble belief, but a belief held as the result of inference and not of direct perception.

Encyc. Brit., VIII. 741.

Specifically, (a) The estimate which one forms regarding persons or things with reference to their character, quality, etc., as, to have a poor *opinion* of a man's honesty, or of the efficiency of some arrangement or contrivance, a poor *opinion* of one's self.

I have bought
Golden *opinions* from all sorts of people
Shak., *Macbeth*, I. 7. 39.

(b) Favorable judgment or estimate; estimation.

However, I have no *opinion* of these things. *Bacon*

It is not another man's *opinion* can make me happy.

Barton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 172.

(c) Judgment or persuasion, held more or less intelligently or firmly; conviction, often in the plural, as, one's political *opinions*.

How long has ye between two *opinions*? If the Lord be God, follow him. But if Baal, then follow him.

1 Ki. xviii. 21.

When we speak of a man's *opinions*, what do we mean but the collection of notions which he happens to have, and does not really part with, though he has neither and cannot prove nor firm grasp of them?

J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 55.

(d) A judgment or view regarded as influenced more by sentiment or feeling than by reason, especially, view so held by many at once, collectively regarded as constituting a social force which tends to control the minds of men and determine their action.

Time's office is to fine the hste of force,

To cut up errors by *opinion* bred.

Shak., *Lucius*, I. 977.

And I am afraid my former high esteem of his preaching was more out of *opinion* than judgment.

Pope, *Dary*, I. 183.

Opinion, whether well or ill founded is the governing principle of human affairs. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 2.

(e) Common notion or idea; belief.

The *opinion* of [belief] in Furies and other is very old and yet sticketh very religiously in the members of some.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, June, *Opinion*.

Hence arise the furious ends and effects of violence and elaborate slanders to extinguish in the minds the *opinion* of [belief] in God.

Hacker, *Letters*, *Polly*, vi. 2.

(f) Rumor; report.

And whanne ye here taleis and *opinions* of taleis, drade ye not, for it talioyth these thinges to be done, but not yett anone is the ende.

Wyclif, *Mark* xlii. 7.

Bury *opinion* is an idle fool

That as a school boy keeps a child in awe.

Pope, *The Dity*, v. 3.

(g) A professional judgment on a case submitted for examination; as a legal or medical *opinion*.

24. Standing in the eyes of one's neighbors or society at large; reputation; especially, favorable reputation; credit.

Thou hast redeem'd thy lost *opinion*.

Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, v. 4. 49.

opinionist

What *opinion* will the managing

Of this affair bring to my wisdom?

Beau. and Fl., *Thierry and Theodoret*, III. 2.

I mean you have the *opinion*

Of a valiant gentleman.

Shakley, *Gamster*.

34. Dogmatism; opinionativeness. [*Rare.*]

Your reasons at dinner have been sharp and contentious; . . . witty without affection, audacious without impudence, learned without opinion, and strange without heresy.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 1. 6.

Indagatory suspension of opinion. See *Indagatory*.

Oath of opinion. In *Scots law*, same as *opinion evidence*. *Opinion evidence*, in *law*, testimony which may be received from skilled witnesses or experts to matters of fact the knowledge of which rests partly in opinion: as whether a person was sane or whether a ship was seaworthy. Called in *Scots law* *oath of opinion*. *Per curiam opinion*, in *law*, an opinion concurred in by the whole bench; more specifically, one expressed as "by the court," or "per curiam," without indicating which judge drew it up. **Public opinion**, the prevailing view, in a given community, on any matter of general concern or interest; also, such views collectively.

Our government rests in *public opinion*. Whoever can change *public opinion* can change the government practically just so much. *Public opinion*, on any subject, always has a "central idea," from which all its minor thoughts radiate.

Lincoln, *The Century*, XXXIV. 100.

Syn. 1. Belief, Conviction, etc. (see *persuasion*); sentiment; notion, idea, view, impression.

opinionist (ō-pin'yūn), *v. t.* [*< opinion*, *n.*] To think; opine.

That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension is generally *opinioned*. *Glauville*, *Reep. Sol.*

opinionable (ō-pin'yūn-ā-bl), *a.* [*< opinion + -able*.] Capable of being made matter of opinion; admitting of a variety of opinions; opposed to dogmatic. *Bp. Ellicott*.

opinionaster, *a.* [*< opinion + -aster*; see *opiniastre*.] Opinionated.

A man . . . most passionate and *opinionaster*.

Pope, *Dary*, July 3, 1688.

opinionated (ō-pin'yūn-āt), *a.* [*< opinion + -ated*.] Having an opinion or belief; having a view or belief of a kind indicated; stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate in opinion.

Strabo divideth the Chaldeans into sects, Orcheni, Baraganti, and others, diversely *opinionated* of the same things.

Purkes, *Plurimacy*, p. 68.

opinionated (ō-pin'yūn-āt), *a.* [*< opinionated + -ed*.] Same as *opinionated*, and now the usual form.

People of these heads are what the world calls *opinionated*.

Narrations.

You are not in the least *opinionated*; it is almost your good fortune to look upon the affairs of the world from the right point of view.

C. D. Warner, *Blackdog Studies*, p. 20.

opinionately (ō-pin'yūn-āt-ly), *adv.* Obstinate-ly; conceitedly.

opinionatist (ō-pin'yūn-āt-ist), *n.* [*< opinionate + -ist*.] An opinionated person; an opinionist.

If we would hearken to the pernicious counsels of some such *opinionatists*.

Feidon, *Sermon* before the Univ. of Oxford, p. 11.

opinionative (ō-pin'yūn-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< opinionate + -ive*. Cf. *opimative*, *opimative*.] Controlled by preconceived notions; unduly attached to one's own opinions.

What potential influences the genius of a theorist or an *opinionative* man has upon the public's power to reason from experience that it needs not be proved from reason.

Bp. Parker, *Platonic*, I. 103.

Oh! what have I done to you, that you should call me that insolent intruder. A confident *opinionative* type.

Steele, *Art of a Man of Letters*.

opinionatively (ō-pin'yūn-ā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In an opinionative manner; with undue fondness to one's own opinions; stubbornly.

opinionativeness (ō-pin'yūn-ā-tiv-nēs), *n.* The state or character of being opinionative; excessive attachment to one's own opinions; obstinacy in opinion.

opinionator (ō-pin'yūn-ā-tor), *n.* [*< opinionate + -ator*. Cf. *opinator*, *opinator*.] One who is inclined to form or adopt opinions without sufficient knowledge; an opinionative person.

South, Works, I. viii.

opinioned (ō-pin'yūn-ād), *a.* [*< opinion + -ed*.] Attached to particular opinions; conceited; opinionated.

opinionist (ō-pin'yūn-ist), *n.* [*< opinion + -ist*.] 1. One who is unduly attached to his own opinions.

I very conceited *opinionist* sets up an infallible chair in his own brain.

Glauville, *To Allhus*.

2. [*cap.*] One of a religious body in the fifteenth century which rejected the Pope because he did not conform to the poverty of Jesus Christ.

opiparous (ô-pîp'â-rûs), *a.* [*Gr. opiparus*, richly furnished, sumptuous, *ô-pîs* (ôp-), riches, + *paros*, furnished.] Sumptuous. [*Rare.*]

Sweet odors and perfumes, generous wines, opiparous fare, &c.

opiparously (ô-pîp'â-rûs-lî), *adv.* Sumptuously. [*Waterhouse.* Apology for Learning, p. 93.]

opismeter (ô-pîs-mê'têr), *n.* [*Gr. ôpîs*, behind, backward, again, + *pitpos*, measure.] An instrument for measuring curved lines upon a map. The instrument consists of a wheel turning as a nut upon a screw. The wheel, being brought hard up to a stop, or to a mark indicated by a pointer, is rolled over the line on the map so as to unroll it, and is then rolled back over the scale to its former position.

The contents of Mr. Stanford's shop seemed to have been scattered about the room, and Nell had armed herself with an *opismeter*, which gave her quite an air of importance.

W. Black, Phacton, III.

Opistharthri (ôp-is-thîr'î-thrî), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *arthrî*, joint.] A suborder of *Squali* or sharks, having the palatoquadrate apparatus connected with the postorbital processes of the skull, the mouth inferior, the branchial apertures six or seven in number, and only one dorsal fin. They are represented by the cow-sharks or *Notidnander*.

opistharthrous (ôp-is-thîr'î-thrus), *a.* [*Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *arthrî*, joint.] Of or pertaining to, or having the characters of, the *Opistharthri*.

opisthen (ô-pîs'then), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ôpîsther*, behind.] A hinder or rear part of the body of an animal.

Opisthion (ô-pîs'thi-on), *n.*; *pl. opisthia* (ôp-is'thi-â). [*NL.*, *Gr. ôpîsther*, neut. of *ôpîsther*, hinder, *Gr. ôpîsther*, behind.] The middle of the posterior boundary of the foramen magnum of the skull, opposite the basion. See *craniometry*.

opisthobranch (ô-pîs'tho-brangk), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the *Opisthobranchiata*.

II. *a.* Having posterior gills; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Opisthobranchiata*.

Opisthobranchia (ô-pîs'tho-brang'ki-â), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *brankhîa*, gills.] Same as *Opisthobranchiata*.

Opisthobranchiata (ô-pîs'tho-brang'ki-â'tî), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, as *Opisthobranchia* + *-ata*.] An order of *Gastropoda* having the gills behind the heart; opposed to *Prosobranchiata*. They have a relatively large foot and small visceral hump, with short mantle-flap, behind which is the anus. They are usually shell-less in the adult state, and many of them lose the tentidial gills and mantle flap, respiration being effected by very diversified supplementary organs. Hence the equally various methods of subdivision of the order, and the application to its divisions of exceptionally numerous names ending in *-branchia*. The opisthobranchs are marine and littoral gastropods of more or less slug-like aspect, and many of them are known as *sea slugs*, *sea-hares*, *sea-monks*, &c. See *Amphibranchiata*, *Tectibranchiata*.

opisthobranchiate (ô-pîs'tho-brang'ki-ât), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* In *Mollusca*, having the gills in such a position that the blood must take a forward course to reach the heart.

II. *n.* An opisthobranch.

opisthobranchism (ô-pîs'tho-brang'kîzm), *n.* [*Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *brankhîsm*.] Disposition of the gills of a mollusk behind the heart; the character of being opisthobranchiate; distinguished from *prosobranchism*.

Opisthocœlia (ô-pîs'tho-sê'li-â), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *cœlia*, hollow.] A suborder of *Cœlocœlia* named by Owen, containing extinct reptiles with opisthocœlous vertebrae, as in the genera *Streptospondylus* and *Cetosauros*, of Mesozoic age. It is placed by later writers with the dinosaurian reptiles.

opisthocœlian (ô-pîs'tho-sê'li-ân), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *cœlia*, hollow.] I. *a.* 1. Hollow or concave behind, as a vertebra: applied to vertebrae whose bodies or centra are concave on the posterior face. — 2. Having opisthocœlian vertebrae, as a reptile; or of pertaining to the *Opisthocœlia*.

II. *n.* A reptile with opisthocœlian vertebrae, or belonging to the order *Opisthocœlia*.

opisthocœlous (ô-pîs'tho-sê'li-ûs), *a.* [*Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *cœlia*, hollow.] Same as *opisthocœlian*.

opisthocome (ô-pîs'tho-kôm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Opisthocornis*: a hoatzin.

Opisthocomi (ôp-is-thok'ô-mî), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl. of Opisthocornis*, *q. v.*] An order of birds, represented by the genus *Opisthocornis*. It is an almost alone group, the sole surviving representative of an ancient type of birds related to the *Coliidae*. See *Opisthocornidae*, *Heteromorphidae* in a synonymy.

Opisthocornidae (ô-pîs'tho-kôm'i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *cornis*, horn.] A family of birds alone representing the order *Opisthocomi*, typified by the genus *Opisthocornis*, having an enormous crop and anomalous sternum and

shoulder-girdle. The keel of the sternum is cut away in front, and the sides of the bone are double-notched behind; the clavicle is ankylous with the coracoid and with the sternal manubrium.

opisthocornine (ôp-is-thok'ô-mîn), *a.* [*Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *cornis*, horn.] Pertaining to the *Opisthocornidae*, or having their characters.

opisthocornous (ôp-is-thok'ô-mûs), *a.* [*NL.*, *opisthocornis*, *q. v.*, *Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *cornis*, horn, lit. having hair behind, *Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *cornis*, the hair: see *cornis*.] Having an occipital crest, as the hoatzin.

Opisthocornus (ôp-is-thok'ô-mûs), *n.* [*NL.*: see *opisthocornous*.] The only known genus of

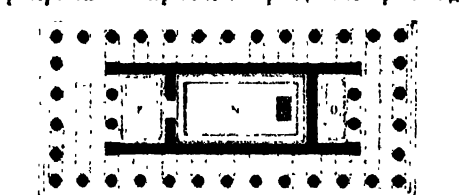


HOATZIN, *Opisthocornis hoatzini*.

Opisthocornidae. There is but one species, *O. hoatzini*, or *O. cristatus*, of South America. See *hoatzin*. Also called *Orthocornis* and *Sasa*.

opisthodome (ô-pîs'thō-dōm), *n.* [*Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *dōm*, house: see *dome*.] In *Gr. arch*, an open vestibule within the portico at the end behind the cells in most ancient peripteral or dipteral temples, corresponding

to the *pronaos* at the principal end, into which opens the main entrance. Also called *epinaus* and *epistemon*.



Plan of the Temple of Theseus, at Athens. S. side. 1. pronaos, 2. opisthodomus.

to the *pronaos* at the principal end, into which opens the main entrance. Also called *epinaus* and *epistemon*.

opisthodont (ô-pîs'tho-dont), *a.* [*Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *odont* (ôd-nt) = *E. tooth*.] Having back teeth only.

opisthogastric (ô-pîs'thō-gas'trik), *a.* [*Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *gastrik*, stomach, + *-ic*.] Behind the stomach.

Opisthoglossa (ô-pîs'thō-glos'sâ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *glossa*, tongue.] In Günther's classification, one of three primary divisions of salient batrachians, correlated with *Aplousa* and *Proteropneusta*, having the tongue attached in front and free behind. It contained 18 families, or nearly all of the order, and was divided into *Oreolacerta* and *Platydictyla*.

opisthoglossal (ô-pîs'thō-glos'sâl), *a.* [*As opisthoglossa* + *-al*.] Free behind and fixed in front, as the tongue of an opisthoglossate amphibian.

opisthoglossate (ô-pîs'thō-glos'sât), *a.* [*As opisthoglossa* + *-ate*.] Pertaining to the *Opisthoglossa*, or having their characters.

Opisthogyphæ (ô-pîs'thō-gîf'î-â), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *gîph*, carving.] A group of *Opisthion*, or serpents, in which some of the posterior maxillary teeth are grooved.

opisthogyphic (ô-pîs'thō-gîf'îk), *a.* [*As opisthogyphæ* + *-ic*.] Having grooved back teeth; of or pertaining to the *Opisthogyphæ*.

Opisthognathidae (ô-pîs'thō-nath'î-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *nath*, jaw: see *opisthognathus*.] A family of fishes, related to the blennies and star-gazers, containing 2 genera, *Opisthognathus*



Opisthognathus nigrimarginatus.

and *Gnathypops*, with about 12 species, inhabiting rocky bottoms of tropical seas.

opisthognathous (ôp-is-thog'nâ-thûs), *a.* [*NL.*, *opisthognathus*, *q. v.*, *Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *gnâthos*, jaw.] In *anthropol.*, having retreating jaws or teeth: the opposite of *prognathous*.

opisthograph (ô-pîs'thō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, written on the back, *Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *graphein*, write.] 1. In classical antiquity, a manuscript written, contrary to custom, on the back as well as the front of the roll of papyrus or parchment. — 2. A slab inscribed on the back as well as the front, the side bearing the original inscription having been turned to the wall, and the other side utilized for a later inscription.

Not a few of the slabs, it is discovered, have done double duty, bearing a pagan inscription on one side, and a Christian one on the other. These are known as *opisthographs*.

Encyc. Brit., V. 210.

opisthographic (ô-pîs'thō-gráf'îk), *a.* [*Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *-ic*.] Written or printed on both sides, as a roll of parchment or papyrus.

opisthography (ôp-is-thog'grâ-fî), *n.* [*Gr. as if ôpîsther*, papyrus, *Gr. ôpîsther*, papyrus, written on the back: see *opisthograph*.] The practice of writing upon the back of anything; especially, writing on the back as well as the front of a roll of papyrus or parchment. See *opisthograph*.

Opisthomi (ôp-is-thô-mî), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *omî*, shoulder.] An order of physoclist teleost fishes. (a) In Cope's classification, the same as the family *Notacanthidae*. (b) In Gill's system, a group containing the *Notacanthidae* and *Mastacanthidae*, and defined as the teleosts with completely differentiated jaws, scapular arch discrete from the skull and suspended from the vertebral column, the dorsal fin represented by spines, and the ventral abdominal or none.

Opisthomidae (ôp-is-thom'î-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *-idae*.] A family of rhaklocoelous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Opisthomum*, having the mouth at the opisthen or posterior end of the body, leading into a tubular protrusible pharynx. See *ent* at *Rhabdocela*.

opisthomous (ôp-is-thô-mûs), *a.* Pertaining to the *Opisthomi*, or having their characters.

Opisthomum (ô-pîs'thō-mûm), *n.* [*NL.*, irreg. for *Opisthostomum*, *Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *stoma*, mouth.] The typical genus of *Opisthomidae*. *O. pallidum* is an example.

Opisthophthalma (ô-pîs'thōf'thal'mâ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *ophthalmos*, eye.] A group of rostriferous gastropods with the eyes sessile on the back, between or rather behind the bases of the tentacles, containing the families *Achæulidae* and *Rissoiidae*. J. E. Gray.

Opisthoptera (ôp-is-thop'tê-rê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fem. pl. of *Opisthopterus*, *q. v.*] In Günther's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Siluridae*, containing South American catfishes.

Opisthopterus (ôp-is-thop'tê-rûs), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *pteron*, wing, fin.] A genus of silurid fishes, giving name to the *Opisthoptera*. Gill, 1861.

opisthopulmonate (ô-pîs'thō-pul'mō-nât), *a.* [*Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *pulmon*, lung: see *pulmonate*.] Having posterior lungs; applied to those pulmonate gastropods in which the pulmonary sac is posterior, the ventricle of the heart anterior, the auricle posterior, and the pallial region small: the opposite of *proopulmonate*.

opisthosphendone (ô-pîs'thō-sfen'dō-nê), *a.* [*Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *sphendon*, a sling, a head-band: see *sphendon*.] In ancient Greek female costume, a usual mode of dressing the hair, in which a plain or ornamented band, broad in the middle and narrow at the ends, supported the mass of hair behind the head and was fastened in front. It is distinguished from the *kyriophalos* in that it does not cover the top of the head. See *opisthophoros*.



Opisthosphendone. (From a Greek red-ground vase.)

opisthotic (ôp-is-thot'îk), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ôpîsther*, behind, + *otik* (ô-tîk), ear (> *otitis*, of the ear): see *otic*.] I. *a.* Posterior and otic; of

or pertaining to the opisthotic: correlated with *oplotic*, *prootic*, and *pirotic*. See *otic*.

In existing Amphibia, a prootic ossification appears to be very constant. The constant existence of distinct opisthotic and opiotic elements is doubtful.

Busley, Anat. Vert., p. 182.

II. a. The postero-inferior petrosal bone; one of the otic elements, the posterior and inferior ossification of the petrotic capsule, which contains the essential auditory apparatus, forming a part of the petrosal or petromastoid bone. See cuts under *Crocodylia* and *Eos*.

opisthotonic (ô-pis-thô-ton'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ôpisthotonos*, pertaining to opisthotonos, < *ôpisthôn*, behind, < *ôpisthō*, behind, back, + *trōn*, stretch.] A tonic spasm in which the body is bent backward. *Dunglison*.

The opisthotonic attitude was maintained even during sleep. *Lancet*, No. 3440, p. 207.

opisthotonos, opisthotonus (ô-pis-thô-ton'us), *n.* [*L.* < *Gr. ôpisthotonos*, also *ôpisthotonus*, a disease in which the limbs are drawn back, < *ôpisthō*, drawn back, < *ôpisthō*, behind, back, + *trōn*, stretch.] A tonic spasm in which the body is bent backward. *Dunglison*.

opisthural (ô-pis-thū-ral), *a.* [*Gr. opisthura* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the opisthura. *J. A. Ryder*. Compare *epural*, *hypural*.

opisthure (ô-pis-thū-ral), *n.* [*Gr. ôpisthura*, behind, + *trōn*, the tail.] The posterior end of the caudal axis of certain fishes and embryos of fishes, which degenerates into a rudimentary organ, or becomes absorbed in the permanent caudal fin developed in front of it. *J. A. Ryder*.

opium (ô-pi-um), *n.* [*In ME.* *opi*, *oppe*, < *OF.* *opus* (see *opic*); *F.* *opium* = *Sp.* *Opio* = *It.* *oppio* = *D.* *Op.* *Opium*, < *L.* *opium*, *opion* (cf. *Bulg.* *opion*, *opion* = *Serv.* *apion*, < *Turk.* *afyon* = *Pers.* *afyon* = *Hind.* *aphim*, *afim*, *afyon*, < *Ar.* *afyon*), < *Gr.* *opion*, poppy-juice, opium, < *ôpion*, juice, i. e. vegetable juice, sap.] The inspissated juice of *Papaver somniferum*, a poppy cultivated from early antiquity for the sake of this product. See *poppy* and *Papaver*. The opium exudes as a milky juice from shallow incisions made in the partly ripened capsules or heads still on the plant. It soon thickens as collected by scraping, and kneaded into a homogeneous mass, forming then a reddish-brown sticky gum like substance of bitter taste and peculiar odor. Opium was known to the Greeks, but was not much used before the seventeenth century; at present it is the most important of all medicines, and its applications the most multifarious, the chief of them being for the relief of pain and the production of sleep. Its habitual use is disastrous and difficult to break up. It is classed as a stimulant narcotic, acting almost exclusively on the central nervous system when taken internally. In large quantities it is a powerful narcotic poison, resulting in a coma characterized by great contraction of the pupils, insensibility, and death. The chief active principle of opium is morphia, but it also contains at least seven other alkaloids, some of which have similar properties. (See *narcotine*.) Though opium can be produced in Europe, the United States, etc., its commercial production is limited to countries where labor is cheap and the drug in common use, namely Turkey, Persia, Egypt, India, and China. The Western market is supplied largely from Asia Minor. The Indian export goes chiefly to China.

Sleep hath forsaken and given me o'er
To death a benumbing opium as my only cure.
Milton, S. A., l. 680.

India opium, opium produced in India. — **Opium joint**. See *joint*, n., 4. — **Tincture of opium**, the alcoholic solution of opium. — **Vinegar of opium**. Same as *black drop*.

opium-eater (ô-pi-um-e'ter), *n.* One who habitually uses opium in some form as a stimulant.

opium-habit (ô-pi-um-hab'it), *n.* The habitual use of opium or morphine as a stimulant. See *morphomania*.

opium-liniment (ô-pi-um-lin'i-ment), *n.* Soap-liniment and lanthanum. Also called *anodyne liniment*.

opium-plaster (ô-pi-um-plas'ter), *n.* Lead-plaster and Burgundy pitch with 6 per cent. of extract of opium; the emplastrum opii of the United States and British Pharmacopœias.

Opio-. An incorrect form sometimes used for *Hydro-* in compound words.

opobalsam (ôp-ô-bal'sam), *n.* [= *F.* *opobalsam*, *opobalsamum* = *Sp.* *opobalsamo* = *It.* *opobalsamo*, < *L.L.* *opobalsamum*, < *Gr.* *ôpobalsamē*, the juice of the balsam-tree, < *ôpion*, juice, + *balsamē*, balsam; see *balsam*.] A resinous juice, also called *balm* or *balsam* of *Gilead*. See *balm*.

opobalsamum (ôp-ô-bal'sa-mum), *n.* [*L.L.* see *opobalsam*.] Same as *opobalsam*. *Jr. Taylor*. Works (ed. 1835), II, 119.

opodeldoc (ôp-ô-del'dok), *n.* [Also *opodeldock*; = *F.* *opodeldock*, *opodelloch*; appar. a made-up name, perhaps based on *Gr.* *ôpion*, juice.] 1. A plaster said to have been invented by *Mindererus*. — 2. A saponaceous camphorated bal-

ment; a solution of soap in alcohol with the addition of camphor and essential oils: hence sometimes called *sap-liniment*.

Opomyza (ôp-ô-miz'zâ), *n.* [*N.L.* (Fallen, 1820), prob. < *Gr.* *ôpion*, face, aspect, + *myza*, a fly (confused with *myia*, suck).] The typical genus of *Opomyzidae*. It comprises small, somewhat linear flies of a yellowish color, often with spotted wings, found in meadow-grass. About 20 European and 1 North American species are known.

Opomyzida (ôp-ô-miz'id-ê), *n. pl.* [*N.L.* < *Opomyza* + *-ida*.] A small family of *Muscida* acalyptate, represented by the genus *Opomyza*.

opont, prep. A Middle English form of *upon*.

opononet, adv. A Middle English form of *upon*.

opopanax (ô-pop'a-naks), *n.* [= *F.* *opopanax*, < *L.* *opopanax*, < *Gr.* *ôpoponax*, the juice of the plant *papa*, < *ôpion*, juice, + *papa*, also *papa*'s, neut. of *papa*, all-healing, a plant; see *papa*.] 1. A gum-resin consisting of a conerated juice obtained from the roots of a plant of the genus *Opopanax* (see def. 2). It is employed in perfumery, and was long esteemed in medicine as an antispasmodic, etc., but is now little used except in the East. *Ladanum*, *aspalathum*, *opopanax*, *cinna*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2. [*cap.*] [*N.L.* (Koeh, 1825).] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Pseudocera*, characterized by fruit with many oil-tubes and thickened margins, and by the absence of early x-teeth. There are 2 or 3 species, of southern Europe and the Orient. They are perennial herbs with pinnate leaves and compound umbels with few small bracts and yellow flowers. *O. Chironium* is the source of the drug *opopanax*. See *Heraclea althaea*, under *Heraclea*.

oporice (ô-por'is-ê), *n.* [*L.* < *Gr.* *ôporikē*, fem. of *ôporikos*, made of fruit, < *ôpora*, dual, *ôpora*, *ôpora*, the end of summer, or early autumn, also the fruits of autumn.] A medicine prepared from several autumnal fruits, particularly quinces, pomegranates, etc., and wine, formerly used in dysentery, diseases of the stomach, etc.

oporopollat (ôp-ô-poll'at), *n.* [*Gr.* *ôporopollatē*, a fruiterer, < *ôpora*, fruits of autumn, + *pollatē*, sell.] A fruiterer; a fruiterer.

A certain man stood at a fruiterer's stall, or *oporopollat's*, if you'd have it in Greek. *Bailey*, tr. of *Colloquia* of Erasmus, l. 429.

opossum (ô-pos'um), *n.* [Formerly also *opasum*; also, and still in rural use, *abbr.* *possum*, formerly *possum*; Amer. Ind.] 1. An American marsupial mammal of the family *Didelphidae* (which see for technical characters). They have the four kinds of teeth which carnivorous quadrupeds regularly possess (incisors, canines, premolars, and molars), and are omnivorous eating flesh and carrion, reptiles, insects, and fruits. The head is conical, and the mouth somewhat resembles that of a pig; the ears are large, lanky, and rounded; the eyes are small; the whiskers are long; the legs are of proportionate length; both fore and hind paws are five-toed, fashioned like hands, especially the hind ones, which have an opposable thumb; and the tail is generally long, scaly, and prehensile, so that the animal can hang by it. The pelage is coarse; the body is stout, and in size ranges from that of a large cat to that of a small rat. Most female opossums have on the belly a pouch containing the teats, into which the young are received as soon as they are born. They are born extremely small and imperfect. The Virginia opossum has 12 teats, and no doubt may have as many young at a birth, but the number is usually less. Opossums are nocturnal animals; they move on the ground rather slowly and awkwardly, but are more at home in trees, and some of the species are aquatic. Though they are uncleanly, the flesh is white and palatable, especially in the autumn, when they feed much on fruits and become as fat as pigs. They can usually appear stupid, and in confinement continue sullen and intractable. When caught or threatened with danger they feign death, and will submit to the most brutal maltreatment without showing a sign of submission, whence the proverbial expression "to play possum." Most opossums belong to the genus *Didelphis*, ranging from middle latitudes in the United States through the greater part of South America. The commonest and best known is *D. virginiana*. There are perhaps a dozen others, among them *possum* *mus*, as *D. douglasi*. The yapoks or water-opossums of South America form another genus, *Chironomys*.

Amongst the Beasts in Virginia there are two kinds most strange. One of them is the Female *Possum*, which



Common Opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*)

hath a bag under her belly, out of which she will let forth her young ones, and take them in again at her pleasure. The other is the flying Squirrel.

S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 14.

The possum is found no where but in America. He is the wonder of all the land animals.

J. Lawson, History of Carolina, p. 104.

2. A name of sundry other marsupials: as, the ursine opossum (that is, the ursine dasyure); the vulpine opossum (the vulpine phalangist).

opossum-mouse (ô-pos'um-mous), *n.* A very small marsupial mammal of Australia. *Acrobates pygmaeus*, the pygmy petaurist, one of the flying-phalangists. See *Acrobates*.

opossum-shrew (ô-pos'um-shrô), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the genus *Solenodon*.

opossum-shrimp (ô-pos'um-shrimp), *n.* A scudopodous crustacean or shrimp of the family



Opossum shrimp (*Mysidacea*)

Mysidæ: so called because the females carry their eggs in pouches between the thoracic legs. See *Mysis*.

opoterodont (ô-pot'ê-rô-dont), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Opoterodontia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Opoterodontia*.

Opoterodontia, Opoterodontia (ô-pot'ê-rô-dont'ia, -i-â), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, prop. *Opoterodontia*, etc., < *Gr.* *ôpoterōn*, either, + *ôdōn* (ôdōn) = *F.* *tooth*.] A suborder of *Ophidia*, containing anguicostomatus or scelopophilid serpents of small size and resembling worms, having a contracted non-distensible mouth and imperfect vision. The opisthotic bone is intercalated in the cranial walls, the palatine bound the choana behind, the ethmoidals partly roof over the mouth, the maxillary bone is verted and free, and there are no ectopterygoids and no pures. The suborder is continuous with the family *Typhlopidae*, and is also called *Ryanodontia*. See *Typhlopidae*.

oppidan (ôp'i-dan), *a. and n.* [*OF.* *oppidan*, < *L.* *oppidanus*, of or in a town, < *oppidum*, *Oppidum*, a walled town, perhaps < *ob*, before, toward, + *pidum* (cf. *Perum*, a town in Latinum), country, < *Gr.* *πιδαν*, a plain.] I. *a.* Pertaining to a town; town.

The temporal government of Rome, and oppidan affairs. *Howell, Letters*, l. 1. 100.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a town.

The oppidans, in the mean time, were not wanting to trouble us. *A. Wood, Annals Univ. Oxford*, an. 1524.

2. At *Eton College*, a student who is not on the foundation, and who boards with one of the masters or with a private family in the town; distinguished from a *collegiate*.

oppignerate, oppignorate (ô-pig'no-rat, -nô-rat), *v. t.* [*L.* *oppigneratus* (*M.L.* also *oppignatus*), pp. of *oppignerare* (*F.* *oppignerare*), pledge, pawn, < *ob*, before, + *pignerare*, pledge; see *pignorate*.] To pledge; pawn. *Bacon*.

oppignoration (ô-pig-nô-râ-shon), *n.* [*OF.* *oppignoration*, < *M.L.* as if *oppignoration* (*n.*), < *L.* *oppignerare*, pledge; see *oppignerare*.] The act of pledging, or giving security; a pawning.

The form and manner of swearing . . . by *oppignoration*, or engaging of some good which we would not lose, as, "Our rejecting in Christ, our salvation, and a holy &c." *Dr. Andrew, Sermons*, V. 71. (*Bacon*)

oppliate (ôp'i-lat), *v. t.* < *prol.* and *pp.* *opplated*, pp. *opplating*. [*L.* *opplatus*, pp. of *opplare*, stop up, < *ob*, before, + *plare*, run down; cf. *Gr.* *πλιν*, compress, press down, fold.] To crowd together; fill with obstructions. *Cockram*.

oppliation (ôp'i-lâ-shon), *n.* [= *F.* *oppliation* = *Sp.* *opplacion* = *It.* *opplacione*, < *L.L.* *opplatiō*, < *L.* *opplare*, stop up; see *oppliate*.] The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter; obstruction, particularly in the lower intestines; stoppage; constipation.

Three meagre, starved spirits who have half stopt the organs of their minds with earthy oppliations. *B. Jonson, Volpone*, II. 1.

Gouts and dropsies, catarrhs and oppliations. *Jr. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1625), I. 664.

And as he is who falls and knows not how, By force of densens who do earth down drag him, Or other oppliation that blind down, . . . such, was that snipe after he had risen. *Longfellow*, tr. of *Dante's Inferno*, xlv. 114.

opplative (op-plā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. opulatif* = *Sp. opulativo* = *It. opulativo*; an *opplative* + *-ive*.] Obstructive. *Sherwood.*

opplete (o-plē'), *a.* [*L. oppletus*, pp. of *opplere*, fill up, *ob*, before, + *plere*, fill; see *complete*, etc.] Filled; crowded.

oppleted (o-plē-ted), *a.* [*L. oppletus* + *-ed*.] Same as *opplete*.

oppletion (o-plē-shon), *n.* [*L. oppletio* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of filling up. — 2. The state or condition of being filled or full; repletion; fullness.

Health of the body is not recovered without pain; an *oppletion* afflicts a lance, and *oppletion* for unpalatable exaltation. *Benjamin Franklin*, p. 390. (*Darwin*)

opponer (o-pōn'), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *opposed*, ppr. *opposing*. [= *Sp. oponer* = *Fr. opposer* = *It. opporre*, *opponere*, *o*, *ppr.* of *opponere*, set or place against, set before or opposite, *ob*, before, against, + *ponere*, put, set; see *ponent*, (*cf. oppose*).] To oppose; charge; allege.

What can you not do
Against lords spiritual or temporal
That shall *oppose* you?
H. Jonson, *Alchemist*, III. 2.

And thus I cease, requiring of all men that have anything to *oppose* against me that he may (they may) do it so plainly.

John Knox, quoted in R. L. Stevenson's "John Knox and His Relations to Women."

opponency (o-pō-nen-si), *n.* [*L. opponens* (t) + *-cy*.] The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet, an exercise for a degree. *Todd.*

opponens (o-pō-nens), *n.*; pl. *opponentes* (op-pō-nen-tēs). [*Nl. (see musculus)*, *L. opponens*, ppr. of *opponere*, oppose; see *opponent*.] In *anat.*, an opponent muscle of the hand or foot of man and some anthropoid apes, lying on the inner or outer side of the hand or foot. It tends to oppose one of the lateral digits to other digits, making a hollow of the palm or sole. **Opponens hallucis**, or **opponens pollicis pedis**, the opponent muscle of the great toe, frequently found in man. **Opponens minimi digiti** of the foot, an opponent muscle of the little toe, frequently found in man. **Opponens minimi digiti** of the hand, or **flexor carpi ulnaris profundus**, the opponent muscle of the little finger. **Opponens pollicis**, or **flexor carpi ulnaris profundus**, the opponent muscle of the thumb.

opponent (o-pō-nent), *a.* and *n.* [= *Fr. opposant* = *It. opponente*, *o*, *ppr.* of *opponere*, set before or against, oppose; see *opponere*, (*cf. oppose*).] 1. Situated in front; opposite; standing in the way.

You path . . . soon mounts the *opponent* hill.
J. Scott, *Winter Amusements*

2. Opposing; antagonistic; adverse.
Methinks they should laugh out, like two Fortune tellers, or two *opponent* lawyers that know each other for Christs. *Shakspeare*, *Othello* IV. i. 1.

3. In *anat.*, bringing together or into opposition; having the action of an *opponens*. See *opponens*.

II. *n.* 1. One who opposes; an adversary; an antagonist; one who supports the opposite side in controversy, disputation, or argument, or in a contest of any kind.

Two men, one of whom is a zealous supporter and the other a zealous opponent of the system pursued in Lancaster's schools, meet at the Modesty Society, and act together with the utmost cordiality.

Munday, *Gladstone on Church and State*.

2. One who takes part in an *opponency*; the person who begins a dispute by raising objections to a tenet or doctrine; correlative to *defendant* or *respondent*. *Syn. 1. Adversary, Antagonist, Opponent*, etc. (see *adversary*), rival, competitor, *opponent*.

opponentes, *n.* Plural of *opponens*.

opportune (op-or-tūn'), *a.* [*F. opportun* = *Sp. oportuno* = *It. opportuno*, *o*, *ppr.* of *opportuno*, fit, meet, suitable, timely, *ob*, before, + *portus*, harbor, port (access); see *port*.] 1. Seasonable; timely; well-timed; convenient.

Most *opportune* to our need I have
A vessel ribbed fast by, but not prepared
For this design. *Shakspeare*, *W. T.* IV. 4. 11.
So placed, my Nurseries may require
Studios regard with *opportune* delight.
Worcester, *Sonnets*, III. 39.

2. Conveniently exposed; liable; open. [*Rare*.] *Rehoboth alone*
The woman *opportune* to all attempts.
Milton, *P. L.* IX. 451.

opportunely (op-or-tū-ni), *adv.* [*L. opportunus*, *o*, *ppr.* of *opportuno*, fit, meet, suitable, timely, *ob*, before, + *portus*, harbor, port (access); see *port*.] 1. Seasonable; timely; well-timed; convenient.

The *opportunely* *opportunus* us, some copies have *vobis*, but the most and best have *nobis*.
Dr. Clarke, *Sermos* (1887), p. 483. (*Latham*)

opportunely (op-or-tū-ni), *adv.* [*Fr. opportun* = *Sp. oportuno* = *It. opportuno*, *o*, *ppr.* of *opportuno*, fit, meet, suitable, timely, *ob*, before, + *portus*, harbor, port (access); see *port*.] 1. Seasonable; timely; well-timed; convenient.

If we let slip this *opportune* hour,
Take leave of fortune.

Middleton (and *another*), *Mayor of Queenborough*, IV. 2.
opportune (op-or-tū-ni), *adv.* In an *opportune* manner; seasonably; with opportunity of either time or place.

opportuneness (op-or-tū-nēs), *n.* The character of being *opportune* or seasonable.

opportunism (op-or-tū-nizm), *n.* [*F. opportunisme*; an *opportune* + *-ism*.] The principles or practices of opportunists, in any sense of that word; quickness to grasp favorable opportunities and to modify one's conduct or policy in accordance with them; in a bad sense, the sacrifice of consistency and principles to policy.

Opportunism is becoming more and more a characteristic of all classes of politicians.
First Quarterly Rev., July, 1892, p. 84.

The spirit of *opportunism* is not confined to statesmen and diplomats, and there are workmen who are shrewd enough to see that the wealthy classes will do much for fear, and little for love of the poorer brethren.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 313.

opportunist (op-or-tū-nist), *n.* and *a.* [*F. opportuniste*; an *opportune* + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] In *French politics*, a member of that section of the Republican party which believes in regulating political action in accordance with circumstances, and not by dogmatic principles. This word first came into use in France about 1873. The *Opportunistes* were the party of concession, and occupied an intermediate position between the various groups of monarchists and the Internationalists, the extreme section of the Republican party. Their leader was Gambetta.

Although M. de Freycinet is himself an *opportunist*, the new Ministry of which he is the head is essentially Radical.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 398.

2. In general, one who takes advantage of opportunities as they occur; one who waits for an *opportune* time before attempting to bring into practice or to urge upon others the principles or beliefs which he holds; one who makes the best of circumstances as they arise; hence, one who is without settled principles or consistent policy; opposed to *extremist*.

Mr. Mundella made a happy address before the conference, in which he styled himself an *opportunist* in education. That is, a man who "has to do the best he can under the circumstances."
Education, V. 114.

Modern politicians are for the most part no longer men trained from their youth in the philosophy of government, but *opportunists* who view politics as a field for self advancement.
N. A. Rev., CXIII. 37.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the political party known as the *Opportunistes*; hence [*l. c.*] of or pertaining to *opportunism*, or the observance of a waiting policy; making the best of circumstances while waiting for a suitable time for the proper carrying out of one's views.

The socialists of Austria chose from the first from conviction a moderate and *opportunist* policy, and have always been less revolutionary than the socialists of other countries.
Fr. Contemporary Socialism, Int. p. 39.

opportunity (op-or-tū-ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *opportunities* (o-por-tū-ni-tēz). [*F. opportunité* = *Sp. oportunidad* = *It. opportunità* = *Fr. opportunité*, *o*, *ppr.* of *opportuno*, fit, meet, suitable, timely, *ob*, before, + *portus*, harbor, port (access); see *port*.] 1. Fit, convenient, or seasonable time; favorable chance or occasion; favorable or favoring conjuncture of circumstances; as, to avail one's self of the *opportunity* to do something; to seize the *opportunity*.

Every thing hath its season, which is called *Opportunité*, and the wisdom or wisdom of the time is called *Opportunité*.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 223.

If he want of power he be hindered from sinning, yet when he findeth *opportunity* he will do evil. *Ecclesiastes* xii. 28.

I was so late . . . I had not the *opportunity* to see it.
Corset, *Confessions*, I. 137.

Having *opportunity* of a pastor (that is, of securing a pastor), one Mr. James, who came over at this time, (they) were dismissed from the congregation of Boston.
Wentworth, *First New England*, I. 112.

2. Convenience, fitness, or suitability for some particular purpose or set of circumstances.

Not without cause is *Opportunismus* commended, who, riding or journeying in the land of peace, find *opportunities* suddenly to *oppose* his company upon the *opportunity* of any place, saying, "What if our enemies were here or there, what were best?"

Divine Providence (K. E. T. S., extra ser.) I. 2.
And Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat, and shall send him away by the hand of a man of *opportunity* into the wilderness.
Lev. xvi. 21 (margin).

3. Importunity; earnestness.

Let my father's love; still seek it, sir;
If *opportunities* and humblest suit
Cannot attain it, why, then, hark you hither.
Shakspeare, *M. W. of W.*, III. 4. 20.

4. Character; habit. *Hallam*. — *Syn. 1. Opportunely*, *Occasion*, *Chance*. An *opportunity* falls in one's way, whether desired or not: as, I had *opportunity* to speak with him; an *opportunity* is desired, yet comes naturally when it is obtained: as, I never got a good *opportunity* to explain the mistake. We find, take, seek *opportunities*; we seek, desire, find, embrace an *opportunity*.

opportunism (op-or-tū-nizm), *n.* [*L. opportunus*, *opportune*; see *opportune*.] Favorable.

The *opportunism* night friends her complexion.
Heywood, *Troia Britannica* (1659). (*Nares*)

opposability (o-pō-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*L. opposabile* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or property of being *opposable*; as, the *opposability* of the thumb or of the jaws.

opposable (o-pō-za-bl), *a.* [*F. opposable*, *o*, *ppr.* of *opposer*, *opposer*; see *oppose* and *-able*.] Capable of being so placed as to be or to act in opposition.

The *opposability* possessing a hand with perfect *opposable* thumb.
A. R. Wallace, *Nat. Select.*, p. 188.

opposal (o-pō-zal), *n.* [*L. opposare* + *-al*.] (*cf. disposal*, *proposal*.) Opposition.

The castle gates opened, fearful of any further *opposal*.
Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 81.

oppose (o-pō-z'), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *opposed*, ppr. *opposing*. [*ME. opponen*, *opponen*, *opponen*, *o*, *ppr.* of *opponer*, *opponer*, *o*, *ppr.* of *opponere*, *o*, *ppr.* of *opponere*, set or place against, + *ponere*, put, set; taking the place of *L. opponere*, pp. *oppositus*, *oppositus*; see *opponere*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To set or place over against or directly opposite; confront or cause to confront, either literally or by way of comparison, contrast, etc.

Oppose thy steadfast gazing eyes to mine
See if thou canst outface me with thy looks.
Shakspeare, *2 Hen. VI.*, IV. 10. 20.

Then foot, and point, and eye *opposed*.
In dubious strife they darkly closed.
Scott, *L. of the L.*, v. 16.

2. To expose; show; display.

Her grace sat down . . .
In a rich chair of state, *opposing* freely
The beauty of her person to the people.
Shakspeare, *Hen. VIII.*, IV. 1. 68.

3. To propose; offer.
Let his true picture through your land be sent,
Opposing great rewards to him that finds him.
Chapman, *Blind Beggar of Alexandria*, I. 1.

4. To place or interpose as an obstacle; place in opposition, as for the purpose of contradicting, countervailing, offsetting, or withstanding and defeating something.

When they *opposed* themselves and blasphemed, he shook his raiment, and said unto them, Your blood be upon your own heads.
Acts xviii. 6.

I do *oppose*
My patience to his fury.
Shakspeare, *M. of V.*, IV. 1. 11.

Such destruction to withstand
He hated, and *opposed* the rocky orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield.
Milton, *P. L.*, VI. 254.

5. To speak or act against; confront with adverse arguments or efforts; contradict; withstand; endeavor to frustrate or thwart.

Then he began to tell a party of his life, and then came forth Guy rubeau, the clerk, and *opposed* hymn of dyer's thymes, for he was a profounde clerk.
Merton (E. E. T. S.), II. 130.

Thou the King may not be controuled where he can command, yet he may be *opposed* where he can but demand.
Bacon, *Chronicles*, p. 142.

Expectation held
His looks suspense, awaiting who appeared
To second or *oppose*, or undertake
The perilous attempt: but all sat mute.
Milton, *P. L.*, II. 418.

6. To hinder; resist effectually; prevent; defeat: as, the army was not able to *oppose* the enemy's progress.

My lord, my lord,
I am a simple woman, much too weak
To *oppose* your cunning.
Shakspeare, *Hen. VIII.*, II. 4. 107.

— *Syn. Oppose*, *Resist*, *Withstand*, *combat*, *strive against*, *contravene*. The first three words are all rather general, but *oppose* is not quite so strong as the others, as suggesting less of physical action. They all primarily convey the idea of receiving rather than making the attack, but *oppose* is least restricted to that meaning. See *frustrate*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To stand over against another or one another; be opposite.

Of Pericles the careful search
By the four *opposing* columns
Which the world together joins
Is made with all due diligence.
Shakspeare, *Pericles*, III. Prolog. I. 18.

And track the yellow lights from steep to steep,
As up the *opposing* hills they slowly creep.
Worcester, *Descriptive Sketches*.

2. To interpose effort or objection; set off, speak in opposition; be adverse or act adversely; sometimes with *to* or *against*.

Go bind them up yond dangling apricocks
Which, like naughty children, make their sin
Always with apprehension of their parental weight.

Shak. Rich. II. III. 4. 31.



2. A feeling of weight; that state in which one experiences a sensation of weight or pressure; hence, lassitude; dullness of spirits; depression.

Brownness, oppression, heaviness, and lassitude are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbuthnot, Aliments.*

3. The act of oppressing or of imposing unreasonable or unjust burdens; the exercise of authority or power in a burdensome, harsh, or severe manner; the imposition of severe or cruel measures or exactions; tyrannical or cruel exercise of power.

So I returned, and considered all oppressions that are done under the sun. *Ecc. iv. 1.*

Violence
Proceeded, and oppression, and sword law,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. *Milton, P. L., l. 672.*

4. An oppressed state or condition; the state of those who are overburdened or oppressed, or treated with unjustness or undue severity, by persons in authority or power.

When we cried unto the Lord God of our fathers, the Lord heard our voice, and looked on our affliction, and our labour, and our oppression. *Deut. xvi. 7.*

But he: we have engaged ourselves too far
To eat himself his work, and our oppression
Exceeds what we expected. *Shak., A. and C., iv. 7. 2.*

5. Whatever oppresses or causes hardship; an unjust or unreasonable imposition, exaction, or measure; a hardship.

We are all subject to the same accidents, and when we are under particular oppression, we should look upon it as a common lot of human nature. *Addison.*

6. Ravishment; rape. *Chaucer.*—*Syn. 3 and 4.* Oppression, Tyranny, Despotism, cruelty, persecution. *Oppression* is the general word for abuse of power over another, pressing him down in his rights or interests. *Tyranny* and *despotism* are forms of oppression, namely abuse of governmental or autocratic power. *Oppression* is applied to the state of those oppressed, as *tyranny* and *despotism* are not. See *despotism*.

oppressive (o-pres'iv), *a.* [*< F. oppressif = Sp. opresivo = Pg. opressivo = It. oppressivo, < Ml. opprēssus, opprēssio, < L. opprimere, pp. opprēssus, opprēssus; see oppress.*] 1. Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; as, *oppressive taxes; oppressive exactions of service.*—2. Given or inclined to oppression; tyrannical; as, *an oppressive government.*—3. Heavy; overpowering; overwhelming; burdensome; causing discomfort or uneasiness; as, *oppressive grief or woe.*

To ease the soul of one oppressive weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state. *Pope, Moral Essays, l. 106.*

oppressively (o-pres'iv-ly), *adv.* In an oppressive manner; with unreasonable severity.

oppressiveness (o-pres'iv-ness), *n.* The character of being oppressive.

oppressor (o-pres'or), *n.* [*< ME. oppressour, < OF. (and F.) oppresseur = Sp. opresor = Pg. opressor = It. oppressore, < L. opprēssor, a crusher, destroyer (oppressor), < opprimere, pp. opprēssus, opprēssus; see oppress.*] One who oppresses, or exercises undue severity in the use of power or authority.

Deliver him that suffereth wrong from the hand of the oppressor. *Eccles. iv. 9.*

oppressure (o-pres'h-ur), *n.* [*= It. oppressura; as oppress + ure, after pressure.*] Oppression. *Hp. Hacket, Adv. Williams (1893), II. 222.*

opprobrious (o-prō'bri-us), *a.* [*= Sp. opprobioso = Pg. opprobioso = It. obprobrioso, < L. opprobrius, full of opprobrium, < L. opprobrium, opprobrium; see opprobrium.*] 1. Reprehensible; expressive of opprobrium or disgrace; contemptuous; abusive; scurrilous; as, *an opprobrious epithet.*

The man that is accustomed to opprobrious words will never be reformed all the days of his life. *Eccles. xlii. 15.*

2. Ill-reputed; associated with shame and disgrace; rendered odious; infamous.

The wisest heart
Of Solomon he led by fraud to build
His temple right against the temple of God,
On that opprobrious hill. *Milton, P. L., l. 403.*

I will not here defile
My unstable verse with his opprobrious name. *Danvers.*

Syn. 1. Condemnatory, offensive.

opprobriously (o-prō'bri-us-ly), *adv.* In an opprobrious manner; with abuse and insult; with opprobrium.

opprobriousness (o-prō'bri-us-ness), *n.* The character of being opprobrious; scurrility; opprobrium.

A righteous man is better that hath none images, for he shall be free from opprobriousness. *Barnes, Works, p. 344.*

opprobrium (o-prō'bri-um), *n.* [Formerly *opprobry* (q. v.); *< L. opprobrium, a reproach, scandal, disgrace, < ob, upon, + probrum, disgrace.*] 1. Imputation of shameful conduct; insulting reproach; contumely; scurrility.—2. Disgrace; infamy. *Syn. 2. Obloquy, Infamy, etc. See obloquy and odium.*

opprobriy, *n.* [*< F. opprobre = Sp. opprobrio (obis.), opprobrio = Pg. opprobrio = It. obprobrio, opprobrio, < L. opprobrium, reproach; see opprobrium.*] Opprobrium. *Stow, Rich. II., an. 1388.*

oppugn (o-pūn'), *v. t.* [*< F. oppugner = Sp. oppugnar = Pg. oppugnar = It. oppugnare, < L. oppugnare, fight against, < ob, against, + pugnare, fight, < pugna, a fight; see pugnacious.*] *Cf. expugn, impugn.* 1. To fight against; oppose; resist.

Every one
Moues by his power, lives by his perswasion,
And doe nothing if the prohibition
Of the Almighty doe oppose. *Times Whistle (E. E. T. 8.), p. 3.*

Sins of malice, and against the Holy Ghost, *oppugn* the greatest grace with the greatest spite. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 729.*

2. To attack; oppose, as by argument; make an assault upon.

How can we call him "Christ's vicar" that reprobeth Christ, *oppugneth* his verity, persecuteth his people? *J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 146.*

I justify myself
On every point where castlers like this
Oppugn my life. *Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.*

oppugnancy (o-pūn'an-si), *n.* [*< oppugnant (t) + -cy.*] Opposition; resistance; contention.

Take not degree away, untune that string,
And, hark! what discord follows! each thing meets
In mere oppugnancy. *Shak., T. and C., l. 3. 111.*

oppugnant (o-pūn'ant), *a. and n.* [*= It. oppugnant, < L. oppugnans (t-s), ppr. of oppugnare, fight against; see oppugn.*] 1. *a.* Resisting; opposing; repugnant; hostile.

It is directly *oppugnant* to the laws established. *Three Annals of Queen Elizabeth, p. 26.*

2. *n.* One who oppugns; an opponent. *Cole-ridge. [Rare.]*

oppugnation (o-pūn'a-shun), *n.* [*= Sp. oppugnation = Pg. oppugnation = It. oppugnatione, < L. oppugnatione, an assault, < oppugnare, fight against; see oppugn.*] Opposition; resistance; assault.

The great siege, cruel *oppugnation*, and pitious taking of the noble and renowned city of Rhodes. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 72.*

oppugner (o-pū'n-er), *n.* One who attacks or assaults by act or by argument; an opposer; an opponent.

These sports have many *oppugners*, whole volumes write against them. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 316.*

He was withal a great *Oppugner* of Superstition. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 31.*

opsimathy (op-sim'a-thi), *n.* [*pl. opsimathies (-thies). < Gr. opsimathia, late learning, < opsima, late in learning, < ops, after a long time, late, + pathos, suffering, learn.*] Late education; education late in life; something learned late.

Opsimathy, which is too late beginning to learn, was counted a great vice, and very uneasily amongst moral and natural men. *Hale, Golden Remains, p. 218.*

Whatever philologist learning he possesses is, on the contrary, in all seeming, the latest of *opsimathia*. *F. Hall, False Philol., p. 73.*

opsimeter (op-sim'e-ter), *n.* [*< Gr. ops, sight, + metron, a measure.*] An optometer.

opsomania (op-so-ma'ni-a), *n.* [*< Gr. ops, a dainty, in a more general sense meat, flesh, org. boiled meat (< ops, boil, seethe), + mania, madness; see mania.*] A mania or morbid love for some particular aliment.

opsomaniac (op-sō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [*< Opsomania + -ac, after mania.*] One who exhibits opsomania.

opsomium (op-sō'mi-um), *n.* [*pl. opsomia (-sies). < L. opsomium, < Gr. opsomion, provisions, provision-money, < opsom, anything eaten with bread.*] In *class. antiq.*, anything eaten with bread to give it relish, especially fish; in general, a relish.

The *opsomia* were very limited: onions and water-cresses. *Rome Brit., XIII. 257.*

opt. In *gram.*, an abbreviation of *optative*.

optablist (op'ta-blis), *n.* [*< L. optabilis, to be wished for, desirable, < optare, wish for, desire; see optate.*] Desirable. *Cockerham.*

optate (op'tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. optatus, pp. of optare (< It. optare = Pg. Sp. optar = F. opter), choose, select, wish for, desire; akin to optari, suppose, think, and to optare, obtain, Skt. √ ap.*

obtain: see *optare, apt.*] To wish for; choose; desire. *Cotgrave.*

optation (op-tā'shun), *n.* [*< OF. optation, < L. optatio(n-), a choosing, in rhet. the expression of a wish, < optare, choose; see optate.*] A desiring; the expression of a wish.

To this belong . . . *optation, obtestation, interrogation.* *Poetschke, Garden of Eloquence (1877), sig. P. III. (Latham.)*

optative (op'ta-tiv), *a. and n.* [*= F. optatif = Sp. Pg. optativo = It. ottativo, < L. optativus, serving to express a wish (modus optativus, tr. Gr. ὁπτατικός (see ὅπτατος) or ὁπτατικός, the optative mode), < L. optare, pp. optatus, wish; see optate.*] 1. *a.* 1. Expressing or expressive of desire or wish.

In the office of the communion . . . the church's form of absolution is *optative* and by way of intercession. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 300.*

2. Expressing wish or desire by a distinct grammatical form; pertaining to or constituting the mode named from this use: as, the *optative mode*; *optative constructions.*—**Optative mode**, in *gram.*, that form of the verb by which wish or desire (with other derived relations) is expressed, forming part of the original system of the Indo-European or Aryan verb, and more or less retained in the later languages, especially the Greek and Sanskrit. Its sign is an element between the tense-sign and the personal endings.

II. *n.* 1. Something to be desired. [Rare.]

By these *optatives* and potentials man's inquiry may be the more awake. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 174.*

2. In *gram.*, the optative mode of a verb. Abbreviated *opt.*

optatively (op'ta-tiv-ly), *adv.* 1. In an optative manner; by desire; by the expression of a wish. *Hp. Hall.*—2. By means of the optative mode; in the optative mode.

optic (op'tik), *a. and n.* [Formerly *optick, optique; < F. optique = Sp. optico = Pg. optico = It. ottico, < NL. opticus, < Gr. ὀπτικός, of seeing (ἵδωμαι) < L. optare, > It. ottica = Pg. Sp. optica = F. optique] or ὀπτική, optika, < ὀπτα, verbal adj. of ὄψω (fut. ὀψθήσθαι, perf. ὄψατο), see (t) ὄψω, ὄψω, eye, face, ὄψα, seeing, vision, sight, ὄψα, eye, ὄψα, eye, etc.; a var. of ὄψω, in ὄψα = L. oculus, eye; see *ophthalmic, ocular, and eye*.] 1. *a.* 1. Relating or pertaining to vision or sight; visual; subservient to the faculty or function of seeing.*

The moon, whose orb
Through *optic* glass the Tuscan artist views
At evening, from the top of Fesole,
Or in Valdarno, to dewy new lands,
Rivers, or mountains in her *optic* globe. *Milton, P. L., l. 286.*

2. Of or pertaining to the eye as the organ of vision, ocular; ophthalmic.—3. Relating to the science of optics.

Where our master handleth the contractions of pillars, we have an *optic* rule that the higher they are the less should be always their diminution aloft, because the eye itself doth naturally contract all objects to, more or less, according to the distance. *Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture, l.*

Basal optic ganglion. See *ganglion*.—**Brachia of the optic lobes.** See *brachium*.—**Dispersion of the optic axes.** See *dispersion*.—**Optic angle.** (a) The angle included between the two lines drawn from the two extremities of an object to the first nodal point of the eye; the visual angle. (b) The angle which the visual axes of the eyes make with one another as they tend to meet at some distance before the eyes. (c) The angle between the optic axes in a bial crystal.—**Optic axis.** (a) See *axis*. (b) The line in a doubly refracting crystal in the direction of which no double refraction occurs. Crystals belonging to the tetragonal and hexagonal systems have a single optic axis, coincident with their vertical crystallographical axis; hence they are said to be *uniaxial*. Crystals belonging to the orthorhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic systems have two optic axes, and hence are *biaxial*.—**Optic chiasm.** In *anat.*, the commissure, decussation, or chiasm of the right and left optic nerves. See *chiasm*, and cuts under *brain* and *corpus*.—**Optic commissure.** Same as *optic chiasm*.—**Optic cup.** A concave or cup-like area formed by the invagination of the distal extremity of the primary optic vesicle.—**Optic disk.** The slightly oval area on the retina formed by the entrance of the optic nerve. It is somewhat elevated, and is also called the *optic papilla, colliculus nervi optici*, and *porus opticus*.—**Optic foramen.** See *foramen*.—**Optic ganglia.** The corpora quadrigemina or bigemina.—**Optic groove.** The groove lodging the chiasm on the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, in front of the olivary eminence.—**Optic lobes** (lobi optici), the dorsal part of the midbrain or mesencephalon. The lobes are paired, right and left, and hence called *corpora bigemina*, in animals below mammals.

In man and other mammals each lobe is also marked by a cross-furrow, so that the two lobes form four protuberances, whence they are called *corpora quadrigemina*, and consti-



Brain of Pige (Barnes). The optic lobes, with optic chiasm, are large as the cerebral hemispheres. The optic chiasm is the point where the optic nerves cross.

into what are called in human anatomy the *optic nerves* and *optic chiasm*. The optic nerves arise in part from the optic lobes. These important lobes decrease in relative size as the vertebrate scale ascends; thus, in some fishes they are quite as large as the cerebral hemispheres, and in some mammals they are small in proportion both to the cerebrum and to the cerebellum, and entirely covered in, so that they do not appear upon the surface of the brain. See cuts under *nerve* and *corpus*.—**Optic nerves** (nerve optically), the nerves of sight; the nerves of the special sense of vision, arising from the anterior quadrigeminal and external geniculate bodies and the pulvinar, and terminating in the retina. These nerves are purely sensory, and by means of them the retinal stimulations affect the brain—a process by which vision is accomplished. The optic nerves of opposite sides decussate or form the optic chiasm, and the phrase is sometimes restricted to the part of these nervous trunks beyond the chiasm, the rest being called the *optic tract*. See cuts under *brain*, *corpus*, and *eye*.—**Optic neuritis**. See *neuritis*, and cuts under *corpus* and *eye*.—**Optic pad**, a pad like elevation at the end of the arms of a starfish on which an eye is situated.—**Optic papilla**. Same as *optic disk*.—**Optic peduncle**, in crustaceans, an eye-stalk or ophthalmite.—**Optic stalk**, in mollusks, a soft process of the head upon which the eye is supported, as in various snails, etc.; an ommatophore. See *Stylomatophore*.—**Optic thalamus**, a large ganglion of the thalamencephalon, situated upon the crus and separated from the lenticular nucleus by the internal capsule. It gives origin to some of the fibers of the optic nerve. Also called *thalamus*. See cuts under *corpus* and *corpus*.—**Optic tract** (tractus opticus), the part of the whole course of the optic nerves which is between the chiasm and the respective origins of the nerves. In man the tracts are narrow flat bands of white nerve-tissue crossing the crus, to which they are closely attached.—**Optic tubercles**, the corpora quadrigemina. See *Hygema*.—**Optic vesicles**, in *echinodermata*, a pair of vesicles developed from the anterior cerebral vesicles of the embryonic brain.—**Syn. Optic**, *Optical*. The former is chiefly said of the anatomy of the eye and of the physiology of vision, the latter chiefly of the science of optics—*as*, *optic nerve*, *tract*, *lob*, *optical angle*, *center*, *effect*.

II. n. 1. The eye. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Quickly add Indifference will cause
When you Love's Joy thro' Honour's Optic view.
Prior, *Celia to Damon*.

She screwed her dim optic to their nearest point, in the hope of making out with greater distinction a certain window.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xvi.

2. An eye-glass; a magnifying glass.

I was as glad that you have lighted upon so excellent a lady as if an Astronomer by his *Optics* had found out a new Star.
Hood, *Letters*, I. vi. 30.

The time we do people behold through *optics*
Which show them ten times more than common views.
Bacon and Eli, *Theory and Theology*, I. 1.

optical (op'ti-kal), *a.* [*Optic* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or connected with the science of optics; based on or constructed in accordance with the laws of optics: *as*, *optical laws*; *optical instruments*.—2. Pertaining to vision; optic.—3. Treating of or studying optics; *as*, *optical writers*. Boyle, *Works*, I. 673. **Optical anomaly**. See *anomaly*. **Optical center**, in a lens, a point *o*, stated that the direction of every ray passing through that point remains unaffected by its transmission through the lens—that is, the incident and emergent parts of the ray are parallel. Geometrically it is defined as the point in which the optical axis of the lens is cut by the line joining the two points where any pair of parallel planes touch the opposite surfaces of the lens. In a double-convex or double-concave lens the optical center lies within the lens; in a plano-convex or plano-concave lens it is in the point where the curved surface of the lens is pierced by the axis; in the meniscus and concavo-convex it lies outside of the lens, beyond the surface which is most strongly curved. If the thickness of the lens is small compared with its focal length, the dimensions of object and image will be very nearly proportional to their distances from the optical center. Combinations of several lenses do not possess an optical center. **Optical circle**, in physics, a graduated circle, fitted with the necessary appliances, used for illustrating the laws of refraction and reflection, or, when accurately constructed, for measuring interfacial angles, refractive indices, etc.—**Optical densimeter**, equation, glass, meteorology, square, etc. See the noun.—*Syn.* See *optic*.

optically (op'ti-kal-i), *adv.* As regards sight or the laws of sight; in accordance with *o*, with reference to the science of optics or the use of optical instruments; by optical means.—**Optically active substance**. See *active*.

optician (op'ti-shun), *n.* [*F. opticien*; *as* *optik* + *-ian*.] 1. A person skilled in the science of optics.—2. One who makes or sells optical glasses and instruments.

optician (op'ti-shun), *n.* [*Optic* + *-ian*.] A person skilled or engaged in the study of optics.

The real cause of the luminosity of the eyes of animals in the dark is now thoroughly understood by physiological optics.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV, 216.

opticochiliary (op'ti-kō-sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [*Chil. optico*, *optic*, + *chiliary*.] Pertaining to the optic and chiliary nerves.—**Opticochiliary neurotomy**, the excision of portions of the optic and chiliary nerves.—**Opticochiliary neurotomy**, the division of the optic and chiliary nerves.

optics (op'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *optic*; see *go*.] That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light, of the theory of

colors (chromation), of the change which light suffers either in its qualities or in its course when refracted or transmitted through bodies (dioptrics), when reflected from their surfaces or when passing near them (catoptrics), of the structure of the eye and the laws of vision, and of the construction of instruments of introspection, *as* telescopes, microscopes, etc.—**Geometrical optics**. See *geometric*. **Physical optics**, that branch of optics which includes the phenomena of diffraction, interference, double refraction, and in general that division of the subject which is explained by reference to the undulating theory and the behavior of light-waves under various conditions.—**Physiological optics**, that branch of physiology which treats of the eye and the sight-function.

optigraph (op'ti-graf), *n.* [*Gr. ὀπτικός, of seeing*, + *γραφία, write*.] A form of telescope constructed for the purpose of copying landscapes, etc. It is suspended vertically in gimballs by the object-end, beneath a fixed diagonal plane mirror, which reflects the rays from the objects to be drawn through the object glass of the instrument to a speculum, and thence through the eye-glass to the eye. Between the eye and the speculum is a piece of parallel glass with a small dot on its center, exactly in the focus of the eye-glass. This dot is made to pass over the outlines of an object, and a pencil fixed at the eye end traces the delineation on paper.

optimacy (op'ti-mā-si), *n.* [*Optima* (see *go*) + *-cy*.] 1. The body of optimates or aristocrats; the nobility. Hammond, [Rare].—2. Government by the optimates; aristocracy.

Where the noble or the rich held all the power, they called their own government aristocracy, or government of the better sort, or *optimacy*, government of the best sort.
J. Adams, *Works*, IV. 478.

optimate (op'ti-mat), *a.* and *n.* [*L. optimatus*, *pl.*; see *optimatus*.] 1. *a.* Of or belonging to the optimates or nobility; noble. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare].—2. One of the optimates.

In any flourishing state,
Whether by King sword, or by *optimate*
Hepwood, *Worked*, Pearson, 1874, VI. 308.

optimates (op'ti-mā'tez), *n. pl.* [*L. Optimatus*, the best; see *optimatus*.] The Roman aristocracy, including the nobilitas, a large part of the equites, and their supporters; hence, an aristocracy or nobility in general.

As to the mode of electing the senate, . . . or *optimates* before mentioned, . . . disposition was made by this new law for the reformation of the government.
J. Adams, *Works*, V. 125.

After the 7th century the *optimates* at the head of the army were also at the head of the citizens.
Knepe, *Brit.* X. 785.

optime (op'ti-mē), *n.* [*L. optime*, very well (*as* *optime meritis*), very well deserving), *Optimus*, very good, best; see *optimum*.] In the University of Cambridge, England, one of those in the second or third grade of honors in mathematics, the *scrangers* constituting the first rank, and the *senior* and *junior optimes* the second and third respectively.

All candidates for Classical Honors are first obliged to obtain a place among the *Junior Optimes* (if not higher)—that is to say, in the third class of the three into which the Mathematical Tripos is divided.
C. A. Bridet, *English University*, p. 85.

optimeter (op-tim'ē-tēr), *n.* Same as *optometer*.

optimise, *v. i.* See *optimize*.

optimism (op'ti-miz-m), *n.* [*F. optimisme* = *Sp. Pg. optimismo* = *It. ottimismo* = *G. optimismus*, *very good*, best; see *optimum*.] 1. In metaph.: (a) Properly, the metaphysical doctrine of Leibnitz that the existing universe is the best of all possible universes. The most characteristic moments of the doctrine are two: first, that the Creator selected this universe from a number of others which he might have created, and second that all of these presented certain imperfections or disadvantages which omnipotence could not avoid. (b) The doctrine that the universe advances on the whole, so as to be tending toward a state in the indefinite future different in its general character from that in the indefinite past. This is better called *evolutionism*. It is opposed to *pantheism*, which holds that the universe is tending to the nothingness from which it springs, and to *epicurism*, which holds that the universe is not tending from any general state to any other general state. 2. The belief, or disposition to believe, that whatever exists is right and good, in some inscrutable way, in spite of all observations to the contrary.

The Christian optimism is the recognition that in a spiritual world a spiritual being, as such, cannot find an absolute limit or foreign necessity, against which his life must be broken in pieces; but that, on the contrary, all apparent outward limits, and even death itself, are for it but the means to a higher freedom and realization of self.
E. Caird, *Illeg.*, p. 217.

It seemed to chill the flow of the good fellow's optimism, so that he assented with but lukewarm satisfaction.
Howells, *Modern Instance*, ix.

optimist (op'ti-mist), *n.* and *a.* [*F. optimiste* = *Sp. Pg. optimista* = *It. ottimista* = *G. optimist*; *as* *optim-ism* + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* One who believes in the metaphysical doctrine of optimism.

The optimists of our century have followed in the wake of Spinoza or Leibnitz.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII, 404.

2. One who believes in the present or ultimate supremacy of good over evil; one who always hopes for and expects the best; a person of hopeful disposition.

One such I knew long since, a white-haired man, . . .
A genial optimist.
Byron, *Old Man's Creed*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to optimism; optimistic; *as*, the *optimistic view*.

optimistic (op-ti-mis'tik), *a.* [*Optimist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by optimism; disposed to take the most hopeful view of a matter; hopeful; sanguine.

If we confine ourselves to the health of women, we shall find that the figures hardly justify us in assuming a purely optimistic attitude.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII, 610.

optimistically (op-ti-mis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with optimism, or the view that everything is ordered for the best; in a hopeful or sanguine manner; hopefully.

optimity (op-tim'ē-ti), *n.* [*L. optimitas* (see *go*), excellence, *L. optimus*, best, very good; see *optimum*.] The state of being best. *Harley*, 1731.

optimize (op'ti-miz), *v. i.*; *pref.* and *pp. optimise*, *pp. optimising*. [*Optim-ism* + *-ize*.] 1. To hold or express the doctrine or belief of an optimist. *Saturday Rev.*—2. To take the most hopeful view of a matter; hold or maintain hopeful views habitually.

It is pleasant to argue as I have thus far argued, the optimistic side of the question [of suffrage].
Gladstone, *Speeches of Past Years*, I. 100.

Also spelled *optimise*.

optimum (op'ti-mum), *n.* [*NL. neut.* of *l. optimus*, *optimus*, best, very good, superl. (associated with *bonus*, good), *√ op* in *optare*, choose; see *optate*.] In bot., one of the three cardinal points of temperature—namely that point at which the metabolic processes are carried on with the greatest activity. The minimum or zero point is the point at which the performance is just possible, the optimum point, at which it is carried on with the greatest activity, and the maximum point, at which it is arrested. (Clim.)

Every vegetative (and fructificative) process has certain limits of temperature, and a fixed optimum in each species.
De Bary, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 303.

option (op'shun), *n.* [*F. option* = *Sp. opción* = *Pg. opção*, *L. optatio* (see *go*), choice, free choice, option, *optare*, choose; see *optate*.] 1. Choice; wish; preference; election.

Transplantation must proceed from the option of the people, the it sounds like an exile.
Bacon.

2. The power or liberty of choosing; the right or power of choice; the opportunity of selecting or selecting an alternative or one of several lines of conduct; the power of deciding on a course of action; *as*, that is not left in my option; it is at your option to take it or leave it.

In the European nations a constantly increasing number of persons find themselves in circumstances in which a large option is allowed them as to the plan on which they will conduct their lives.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 220.

3. In *Eng. canon law*, the right, now obsolete, which an archbishop formerly had, on consecrating a bishop, of selecting a benefice in the bishop's diocese for one of his own chaplains.

—4. On stock and other exchanges a privilege, secured by the payment of a certain premium or consideration, either (1) of calling for the delivery, or (2) of making delivery, of a certain specified amount of some particular stock or kind of produce, at a specified price, and within specified limits of time. The first kind of option is usually designated a *call*, and the second a *put*, but both are sometimes called *futures*.
5. A wishing; a wish.

I shall conclude this epistle with a pathetic option: O that men were wise!
Layman's Def. of Christ (1749), p. 23.

Buyer's option. See *buyer*. **Local option**. See *local*. **Seller's option**. See *seller*. **Syn.** 1. Option, Choice, Preference, Election. Option is the right of choice, the freedom to choose between two or more; *as*, "there is no option," Rhod, *Hamlet*, p. 30. Choice is primarily the act of choosing, but, by extension, may be the same as option; *as*, he gave him the choice. Preference is primarily the state of mind determining the choice, and sec-

*Andalus, first, impartially each Fair,
Then, as she merits, or condemns, or spars.*
Congress, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

(3) Whether . . . or (rarely or . . . or) in indirect questions.

Inquire what the ancients thought concerning the present frame of this world, whether it was to perish or no.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, iii. 1.

For Ajax pass'd (so thick the jav'lin fly)
Stepp'd back, and doubted or to live or die.

Pope, Illiad, xv. 883.

Whether they were his lady's marriage bells,
Or prophets of them in his fantasy,
I never asked.

Tennyson, Lover's Tale, Golden Supper.

(4) A conjunction coordinating two or more words or clauses each of which in turn is regarded as an equivalent of the other or others. Thus, we say of a particular diagram that it is a square, or a figure with four equal sides and equal angles.

[Or sometimes begins a sentence, in this case expressing an alternative with the foregoing sentence, or merely a transition to some fresh argument or illustration.

Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread,
Will he give him a stone? *Matt. vii. 9.*

Or else, else; otherwise. [Strictly speaking, a redundant phrase, as or and else are equivalent in meaning.]

This abbot, which that was an holy man,
As monkes been, or else oughten be.

Chaucer, Priores's Tale, l. 191.

The best rider, like the best hunter, is invariably either dead or else a resident of some other district.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 887.

or² (or, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [Cf. ME. *or*, *or*, a var. of *er*, *er*, *AS. ær*, before; see *er*], of which *or* is a var. form.] I. *adv.* Before; previously; already.

He was of Lyndesay, als I ore told.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 11.

II. *prep.* Before; ere; sooner than; rather than; as, or this (before this); or long (before long).

Ioh ne shal do me or daye to the dere church,
And hyrre matyns and masse, as ich a monke were.

Piers Plowman (C), viii. 60.

For so may fall we all thane fang,
And marre than or to-morne at none.

York Plays, p. 89.

These lookes (nought saying) do a benefice necke,
And be thou sure one not to lacke or long.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 501.

III. *conj.* 1. Before; ere.

Man, thouke vpon my right wyanes,
And make a-mendis or that thou dye.

Pastoral Poeme, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 174.

Byasse thi mouth or thou ite,
The better schalle be thi dyete.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

But or he gned, he vov'd and vov'd,
The castlo should sweep the ground.

Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 307).

It was 14 or 15 dayes or they set any ordynance on land.

Hakluyt's Voya. v. II. 78.

He that marries or he be wise, will die or he thrive.

Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 370.

But or we go to the declaration of this psalm, it shall be profitable and convenient to shew who did write this psalm.

Sp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, vii.

2. Sooner than; rather than.

Now is routhe to rede how the red noble
Is reuerenced or the rode.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 602.

He'll grant the tribute, send the arrerages,
Or look upon our Romans, whose remembrance
Is yet fresh in their grief. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, II. 4. 1.

3. Than.

Yow that, I wot wel, weldes more alyst
Of that art, bi the half, or a hundredth of seeche
As I am.

4. Least.—Or ever, or e'er, before ever, before . . . over, the adverb *ever* by contraction assuming the form of the adverb *ere*, and *or ere* becoming thus *over* ing dupli-

cation of *ere*, with which *or* is ultimately identical, though now in this phrase sometimes mist-ken for *or*.

A-say or euer thou trust:

When dede is down, hit ys to lat.

Book of Proverbes (E. E. T. S., extra ser.) i. 42.

The lions had the mastery of them, and brake all their bones in pieces or ever they came at the bottom of the den.

Dan. vi. 24.

Shall break into a hundred thousand flaws,
Or ere I'll weep.

Shak., Lear, II. 4. 288.

The shepherds on the lawn,
Or e'er the point of dawn,
Sat simply chatting in a rustick row.

Milton, Nativity, l. 46.

I, or ere that season come,

Escaped from every care.

Corpus, On Liberties taken with Milton's Remains.

[Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) in all senses except in the phrase *or ever*, or *e'er*, which is still sometimes used.]

or³ (or, *n.* [Cf. ME. *or*, *OF.* (and *F.*) *or* = Sp. *oro* = Pg. *ouro* = It. *oro*, *L. aurum*, gold: see

aurum]. In *her*, one of the tinctures—the metal gold, often represented by a yellow color, and in engraving conventionally by dots upon a white ground. See *tincture*, and *cuts* under *counter-changed* and *counter-compony*.

His coat is not in or,
Nor does the world run yet on wheels
with him.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

or⁴, *pron.* A Middle English form of *your*.

or⁵, *pron.* A Middle English form of *her* (*their*).

or¹. [Also in some nouns, and formerly in all, -*our*; *Cf.* ME. -*or*, -*our*, -*ur*, *OF.* -*or*, -*our*, -*ur*, later -*eur*, *F.* -*eur* = Sp. *Pg.* -*or* = It. -*ore*, *L.* -*or* (acc. -*orum*), the terminus of -*tor* (= *Gr.* -*top*), after an orig. preceding *t* -*sor*, forming nouns of agent from verbs (rarely directly from other nouns), as in *orator*, one who prays or speaks, an orator, *legislator*, one who proposes a law, legislator, *imperator*, one who commands, an emperor, *confessor*, one who confesses, *rector*, one who rules, *scriptor*, one who writes, *auditor*, one who hears, *senator*, one who is an elder or counselor, a senator, etc.] An apparent suffix, the terminus of the suffix -*tor*, -*sor*, of Latin origin, forming nouns of agent from verbs. The verb is often not directly represented in English, as in *doctor*, *rector*, *lector*, *orator*, *rector*, *monitor*, etc., but is commonly existent in *altes*, as in *demonstrator*, *illustrator*, *illustrator*, *generator*, etc., or in *del*, *di*, as in *deponator*, *auditor*, etc., or without such suffix, as in *instructor*, *actor*, *corrector*, etc., the noun in -*or* being in such instances actually or optionally interchangeable with a noun in -*er*, as *instructor* or *instructer*, etc., but the form in -*or* being generally preferred. Compare *or*².

or². [Also in some nouns, and formerly in all, -*our*; *Cf.* ME. -*or*, -*our*, *OF.* -*or*, -*our*, -*ur*, *F.* -*eur* = Sp. *Pg.* -*tor* = It. -*atore*, *L.* -*ator* (acc. -*atorem*).] A termination (apparent suffix) of Latin origin, contracted through Old French from an original Latin -*ator*. In English it is merged with *or*¹, as in *emperor*, ultimately from Latin *imperator*; *governor*, ultimately from Latin *gubernator*, etc.; or with *er*, as in *laborer*, ultimately from Latin *laborator*; *preacher*, ultimately from Latin *predicator*, etc. It appears as -*our*, -*ur*, usually *or* (from *OF.* -*our*), in *arior*, *marior*, ultimately from Latin *salvator*.

or³. [Also in older words -*our*; *Cf.* ME. -*our*, -*or*, -*ur*, *OF.* -*or*, -*our*, -*ur*, *F.* -*eur* = Sp. *Pg.* -*or* = It. -*ore*, *L.* -*or*, orig. -*os*, acc. -*orum*, a suffix forming nouns, usually abstract, from verbs in -*ere*, as *calor*, heat, *Cf.* *calere*, be hot, *frigor*, cold, *Cf.* *frigere*, be cold, *odor*, smell, *Cf.* *olerere*, smell, *horror*, shrinking, *Cf.* *horreere*, shrink, *terror*, fear, *Cf.* *terrere*, make afraid, etc.; or nouns, sometimes concrete, not from verbs, as *honor*, *honor*, *honor*, *arbor*, *arbor*, a tree, etc.] A suffix of some nouns of Latin origin, either abstract, as in *odor*, *horror*, *terror*, *honor*, etc., or concrete, as in *arbor*, a tree, etc. It is not felt or used as an English formative.

or⁴. [*OF.* *or*, -*our*, *or*, *F.* -*eur* = Sp. *Pg.* -*or* = It. -*ore*, *L.* -*or* (nont. -*us*), acc. -*orum*, ult. = *E.* -*er*², the comparative suffix: see *er*².] A suffix of Latin origin appearing in comparatives, used in English with a distinct comparative use, as in the adjectives *major*, *minor*, *junior*, *senior*, *prior*, but also commonly in nouns, as *major*, *minor*, *prior*, *junior*, *senior*, etc. It is not felt or used as an English formative.

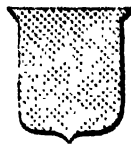
or⁵. [ME. *or*, *AS.* *or* = *ON.* *or* = *OFriesk.* *or* = *D.* *our* = *MIGH.* *or* = *OHG.* *MIG.* *or* = *Goth.* *us*, an accented prefix, orig. identical with *AS.* *or* (orig. **or* = *OHG.* *or*, *ir*, *MHG.* *er*, etc.), *E.* *a*, and with the prep. *OHG.* *ur* = *Goth.* *us*, out: see *a*¹. The same prefix, *AS.* *or*, appears accented and disguised in *orkum*, *q. v.*] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, appearing unrecognized as a prefix and with no separate significance in *orded*, *ort*, and a few other words now obsolete.

ora¹ (ō'ra), *n.* [*AS.* *ōra*, *Cf.* *ōre*.] An Anglo-Saxon money of account. In the laws of Edward the Elder and Guthrum, the *ora* was equivalent to 24 shillings of the time. In the Doomsday Book the *ora* was equal to 20 pence.

ora² *n.* Plural of *or*.

orach, orache (or'ach), *n.* [Also *orack*, and formerly *arrack*; *Cf.* *arrache*, *orach*, prob. *L.* *atriplex*, *orach*: see *atriplex*.] One of several Old World plants of the genus *Atriplex*, especially *A. hortensis*, the garden-orach. See *Atriplex* and *mountain-sprach*. The common orach is *A. patula*, a weed and weedy plant of both hemispheres. The sea-orach, *A. litorea*, of the coasts of Europe, is also used as a spinach. See *ent* in next column.—*Dogs-orach*. Same as *notched*. *Orach* moth, a lepidopterous insect, *Hadena atriplicis*.

oracle (or'p-kl), *n.* [*Cf.* ME. *oracle*, *OF.* (and *F.*) *oracle* = Sp. *oraculo* = Pg. *oraculo* = It. *ora-*



1. Orach (*Atriplex patula*); 2. the inflorescence; 3. a male flower; 4. a female flower; 5. the fruit with the calyx.

culo, *L. oraculum*, synecopated *oraculum*, a divine announcement, a prophecy, a place where such were given, *Cf.* *orare*, pray: see *oration*.] 1. In *class. antiq.*: (a) An utterance given by a priest or priestess of a god, in the name of the god and, as was believed, by his inspiration, in answer to a human inquiry, usually respecting some future event, as the success of an enterprise or battle, or some proposed line of conduct. Such oracles exerted for centuries a strong influence upon the course of human affairs, the belief of both the medium and the questioner in their divine inspiration being in most cases genuine. The oracles themselves, however, were often ambiguous or at least obscure. The prestige of the chief oracular seats of Greece was powerful in the promotion of good government and justice. After the introduction of Christianity the utterance of oracles gradually ceased. It was a common belief of early Christians that the oracles actually proceeded from evil spirits.

Though I am satisfied and need no more
Than what I know, yet shall the oracles
Give rest to the minds of others.

Shak., W. T. II. 1. 190.

(b) The deity who was supposed to give such answers to inquiries.

The oracles are dumb,
No voice or hideous hum
Runs thro' the arch'd roof in words deceiving.

Milton, Nativity, l. 173.

Oracles are brief and final in their utterances.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, iv.

(c) The place where oracular answers were given; the sanctuary, temple, or adytum whence the supposed supernatural responses proceeded. The Greeks surpassed every other nation in both the number and the celebrity of their oracles. Those of Zeus at Dodona in Epirus, of Apollo at Delphi, and of Trophonius near Lebadea in Boeotia enjoyed the highest reputation.

Thither come,

And let my grave alone be your oracle.

Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 222.

2. Hence, by extension—(a) The communications, revelations, or instruction delivered by God to or through his prophets: rarely used in the singular: as, the oracles of God; the divine oracles.

This is he . . . who received the lively oracles to give unto us.

Acts vii. 38.

They presume that the law doth speak with all indifference, that the law hath no side respect to their persons; that the law is, as it were, an oracle proceeded from wisdom and understanding.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 10.

(b) The sanctuary or most holy place in the temple, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant (1 Ki. vi. 19): sometimes used for the temple itself.

The priests brought in the ark of the covenant of the Lord unto his place, into the oracle of the house; to the most holy place, even under the wings of the cherubim.

1 Ki. viii. 8.

(c) A source or repository of the divine will that may be consulted or drawn upon.

God hath now sent his living oracle
Into the world to teach his final will.

Milton, P. R., l. 400.

3. An uncommonly wise person, whose opinions are of great authority, and whose determinations are not disputed.

I am Sir Oracle,

And when I op my lips let no dog bark.

Shak., M. of V., l. 1. 98.

Steele Odaliques, or oracles of mode.

Tennyson, Princess, II.

4. A wise saying or an authoritative decision given by such a person.

When rank Therites open his mastic jaws
We shall hear music, wit, and oracles.

Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 74.

5. Something that is looked upon as an infallible guide or standard of reference.

Old Play, my lord, what a clock by your oracle?

Lord Sp. Faith, I can't tell; I think my watch runs upon wheels. South, Polite Conversation, Dial. I.

oraclet (or'q-kl), *v. i.* [*< oracle, n.*] To utter oracles.

No more shalt thou by oraclet abuse

The Gentiles. Milton, P. R., I. 456.

oraclet (or'q-klér), *n.* One who utters oracles; the giver of an oracle or oracular response.

Pyrrhus, whom the Delphian Oraclet

Deluded by his double meaning. Measure.

Sylvestor, tr. of the Barons' Wars, I. 6.

oracular (o-rak'ü-lär), *a.* [*< Ml. oraculus, < L. oraculum, oracles; see oracle.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an oracle or oracles. Hence: (a) Obscure or ambiguous like the oracles of pagan deities. (b) Positive; authoritative, not to be gainsaid; wise beyond contradiction.

O that, whilst we weate and bleed for the maintenance of these oracular truths, we could be persuaded to renounce of our heat in the pursuit of opinions. Ep. Hall, The Reconciler, Ded.

O that, whilst we weate and bleed for the maintenance of these oracular truths, we could be persuaded to renounce of our heat in the pursuit of opinions.

2. Of or pertaining to one possessing the power of delivering oracular or divine messages; possessing the power of uttering oracles; as, an oracular tongue.

His gestures did obey

The oracular mind that made his features glow.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, I. 50.

Where, in his own oracular shade,

Dwelt vividly the light creating God.

Cowper, Truth, I. 380.

oracularity (o-rak'ü-lär'i-ti), *n.* [*< oracular + -ity.*] Oracularness; mysterious dogmatism.

Now Stanfield has no mysticism or oracularity about him. You can see what he means at once.

Thackeray, Early and Late Papers, Pietro Gonsip

oracularly (o-rak'ü-lär-i), *adv.* In the manner of an oracle; authoritatively; sententiously.

oracularness (o-rak'ü-lär-i-nés), *n.* The character of being oracular.

oraculous (o-rak'ü-lüs), *a.* [*< L. oraculum, an oracle; see oracle.*] Same as *oracular*.

As for equivocations, or oraculous speeches, they cannot hold out long.

Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1867)

Urim and Thummim, those oraculous gems

On Aaron's breast. Milton, P. R., III. 14.

oraculously (o-rak'ü-lüs-i), *adv.* Same as *oracularly*.

The genius of your blessings hath instructed

My tongue oraculously.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, IV. 1.

oraculousness (o-rak'ü-lüs-nés), *n.* Same as *oracularness*.

orad (o'rad), *adv.* [*< L. os (or-), the mouth, + ad, to.*] To or toward the mouth or oral region; opposed to *aboral*.

orage (F. pron. o-räzh'), *n.* [*< OF. orage, F. orage = Pr. aurage = Sp. oraje, a storm, wind, < ore = Pr. Sp. Pg. aura = It. aura, ora, breeze, wind, < L. aura, air, breeze, wind, Ml. storm, tempest; see aura.*] 1. A storm; a tempest. Colgrave. [Rare.]

That orage of faction

Roger North, Examen, p. 632. (Davies.)

2. In *organ-building*, a stop constructed so as to produce a noise in imitation of the sound of a storm.

oragious (o-rä'jus), *a.* [*< F. orageux, stormy, < orage, a storm; see orage.*] Stormy; tempestuous. [Rare.]

M. D'Ivry, whose early life may have been rather oragious, was yet a gentleman perfectly well conversed.

Thackeray, Newcomes, XXXI.

oraison, *n.* An obsolete form of *orison*.

oral (o'ral), *a.* [= F. oral = Sp. Pg. oral = It. orale, < Ml. oralis, of the mouth, < L. os (or-), the mouth, = Skt. asya, the mouth.] 1. Of or pertaining to the mouth or ingestive opening; as, the oral orifice; oral surgery; oral gestation. 2. Uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written; as, oral traditions; oral testimony; oral law.

Savage subtlety is reclaimed by oral admonition alone.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxxv.

Oral record, and the silent heart -

Depositories faithful and more kind

Than fondest epitaph.

Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

The oral language of China has continued the same that it is now for thirty centuries.

J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, I. 2.

3. Using or concerned with speech only, and not writing; communicating instruction, etc., by word of mouth; viva voce. [Rare.]

The influence of simply Oral Teachers rests chiefly in the hearts and minds of the taught.

Acham, The Schoolmaster, p. 6.

4. In *zool.*, situated on the same part or side of the body as the mouth; opposed to *aboral* or *anal*. — **Oral arms**, in nauplia, arm-like appendages of the wall of the stomach, which usually projects into folded membranes, between which the mouth is situated. — **Oral aspect**, see *ambulacral aspect*, under *ambulacral*. — **Oral cavity**, in haustellate insects, the hollow on the lower surface of the head, from which the proboscis or sucking-mouth protrudes. — **Oral contract, disk, evidence, gestation**, etc. See the nouns. — **Oral pleading**, in law, pleading by word of mouth in presence of the judges, superseded by written pleading in the reign of Edward III.

Oral skeleton, in ecdyotans, the whole dentary apparatus or hard parts about the mouth. See *lateral of Aristotle*, under *lateral*. — **Oral valves**, in ecdyotans, the processes of the pericardium about the mouth, projecting over the orifices and capable of closing it by coming together like valves. — **Oral whiff**, a whiff heard during expiration from the open mouth, following the cardiac rhythm. It is developed in health by exertion, and also appears during complete rest in cases of thoracic aneurism, when it may be double. When thus appearing during rest, it is of diagnostic value, and is called *Drummond's whiff*.

orale (o-rä'le), *n.* [Ml., neut. of (NL.) *oralis*, of the mouth; see *oral*.] A veil worn by the Pope at solemn pontifical celebrations; the fanon. See *fanon*, 3 (e).

orally (o-rä'-li), *adv.* 1. In an oral manner; by word of mouth; in words, without writing; vocally; verbally; as, traditions derived orally from ancestors. 2. By means of the mouth; through, in, or into the mouth.

The priest did sacrifice, and orally devour it whole.

Ep. Hall, Epistles, To Sir T. Chaloner.

"Morphuomorphia," by Dr. Seymour J. Sturkey gives a striking but quite credible account of the influence of the unscientific use of morphia, either substantively or orally.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 219.

orang (o-rang'), *n.* Same as *orang-utan*.

orange (o-räng'), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *orange*, < Ml. *orange* (= D. *orange* = G. *orange*), < OF. *orange*, F. *orange* (= Pr. *orange*), an acorn, form (simulating or, < L. *aurum*, gold, in allusion to the yellow fruit for '*arange*, < It. *arancia*, f., *arancio*, m. (Ml. *arancia*, also acorn, *aurantia*, Nl. *aurantium*, simulating L. *aurum*, gold), orig. with initial *n*, as in It. dial. *naranza*, *naranz* = Sp. *naranja* = Pg. *laranja* (with orig. *n* changed to *l*, appar. in simulation of the def. art.) = Wall. *naranz* = Mgr. *naranzor*, NGr. *naranzor*, < Ar. *naranz* = Hind. *narangi*, *narangi* = Pall. *narango* = late Skt. *naranga*, *nagaranga*, appar. < Pers. *narang*, *narang*, *narang*, an orange; cf. Pers. *nar*, a pomegranate. Cf. *lemon* and *lime*, also of Pers. origin.] I. *n.* 1. The fruit of the orange-tree, a large globose berry of eight or ten membranous cells, each containing several seeds which are packed in a pulp of fusiform vesicles, distended with an acidulous refreshing juice. There are three principal varieties of the orange: the sweet or China orange, *Citrus aurantium* proper, including the ordinary market sorts; the bitter or Seville orange or bigarade, variety *Bonardia*, used for making marmalade. Its peel being specially valued; and the bergamot orange, variety *Bergamot*, (named by some, however, as a variety of *Citrus medica* (see *bergamot*), 1). 2. A rather low branching evergreen fruit-tree, *Citrus aurantium*, with greenish-brown bark, elliptical or ovate coriaceous leaves, the petiole often winged, and fragrant white flowers. It is long lived and extremely prolific. When no longer fruitful, its hard, fine-grained, yellowish wood is valued for inland work and fine turnery. Its flowers are prized when fresh (see *orange-blossom*), and (chiefly those of the bitter orange) yield neroli oil and orange-water. The varieties of the orange are very numerous, distinguished most obviously by their fruit. Its origin is referred to India, whence it spread to western Asia, thence reaching Spain and Italy, through the agency of the Moors and the crusaders, between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries. It is now cultivated in nearly all tropical and subtropical lands, including China and Japan, the whole Mediterranean basin, the West Indies, and the southern borders of the United States, having indeed, become thoroughly wild in Florida.

The gourd is gaudy with this orange yowze,

Whose vines bent mast asks for hoo ade.

Palladus, Husbondrie (R. E. T. S.), p. 120.

3. A reddish-yellow color, of which the orange is the type. — 4. In *her.*, a round tenné. See *round*. — **Blenheim orange**, a golden-colored variety of apple. — **Blood-orange**, a sweet orange with the pulp mottled with crimson and the rind reddish, grown in Malta, and hence also called *Maltese orange*. — **Cadmiun-orange**, a deep-orange shade of cadmium-yellow. — **Clove-orange**, same as *madder-orange*. — **Coolie orange**, see *coolie*. — **Diphenylamine-orange**, a coal tar color used in dyeing. It is the potassium salt of a phenylated acid-

yellow, and dyes an orange color. Also known as *benzoin O.O.*, *orange IV*, *orange N*. — **Frosted orange**, a moth of the genus *Gortyna*. — **Gold orange**, a coal-tar color; same as *helianthin*. — **Horned orange**, a monstrous form of the orange in which the carpels are separated. — **Madder-orange**. See *madder lake*, under *madder*. — **Maltose orange**. Same as *blood-orange*. — **Mandarin orange**, a small flattened variety of orange in which the rind separates very readily from the pulp, the latter sweet and deliciously flavored. See *Tangerine orange*. — **Mars orange**, an artificially prepared iron ochre, of a color similar to burnt sienna without the brown tinge of the latter. It is used as an artists' color. — **Native orange**, same as *orange-thorn*. — **Navel orange**, a very large and sweet, usually seedless variety, of Brazil, etc.; so called from a peculiar navel-like formation at the summit, which is somewhat oval in shape. — **Noble orange, same as *mandarin orange*. — **Orange G**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the beta-disulphonate sodium salt of benzene-azo-beta-naphthol. It dyes a bright orange, very fast to light. — **Orange I**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the sodium salt of alpha-naphthol-azobenzene. It dyes reddish-orange. Also called *trapaetin* OMO No. 1, and *alpha-naphthol orange*. — **Orange II**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, the sodium salt of beta-naphthol-azobenzene; same as *mandarin*. — **Orange III**, same as *helianthin*. — **Orange IV**, same as *diphenylamine-orange*. — **Orange lake**. Same as *madder-orange*. — **Orange N**. Same as *diphenylamine-orange*. — **Orange see**, *Macdura*. — **Obatete orange**, a hardy shrubby variety of orange, an ornamental plant. It is also used as a stock for dwarfing the varieties of the orange. — **Palatine orange**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the ammonium salt of tetranitro-diphenol. It is applicable to wool and silk in an acid bath. — **Quito oranges**, the berries of *Solanum Quilense*. — **St. Michael's orange**, a rather small, thick-skinned, seedless variety of orange, the pulp very sweet and the tree extremely productive. — **Sumatra orange**, see *Murraya*. — **Sweet-skinned orange**, a variety of orange with thick soft rind, in Paris called *forbidden fruit*, while in London that name applies to a small sort of shaddock. — **Tangerine orange**, a subvariety of the mandarin, inclining to a pear shape, its smallest form not larger than an English walnut. — **Wild orange**. (a) The common orange in its spontaneous form. (b) The Carolina cherry-laural, *Prunus Caroliniana*. It is a small tree with glossy coriaceous leaves, wild and cultivated for ornament in the southern United States. Its foliage, bark, and fruit contain prussic acid, and the leaves are often fatal to animals browsing upon them. Also called *mock orange* and *wild peach*. (c) See *toothache-tree*.**

II. *a.* Of or belonging to an orange; specifically, being of the reddish-yellow color of the orange.

The ideas of orange colour and azure.

Locke.

You orange sunset waning slow.

Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur, happy earth.

Orange bat, *Rhinonycteris aurantia*; so called from the coloration. — **Orange bird**, *Phoenicurus zoea*, a West Indian tanager, having an orange breast. — **Orange chrome**, a chrome-yellow of a deep-orange shade. — **Orange cowry**, *Cypraea aurora*, the morning-dawn cowry. — **Orange dove**, *Chryseola vitor*, the male of which is orange. — **Orange footman**, *Lithosia aurea*, a British moth. — **Orange fruit-worm**. See *fruit-worm*. — **Orange gourd**. Same as *egg gourd* (which see, under *gourd*). — **Orange mineral**, an oxid of lead similar to red lead in composition, but much brighter and clearer in color. It is formed by oxidizing white lead on the hearth of a reverberatory furnace. It is largely used in paints, principally as a base for artificial or eosin vermilion. — **Orange moth**, *Angerona prunella*, a British geometrid moth, so called from its color. — **Orange ochre**. Same as (*burnt*) *roman ochre* (which see, under *ochre*). — **Orange paste**. See *paste*. — **Orange salin**, *Xanthil cingra*, a British moth. — **Orange-shin surface**, a name given to the glaze of certain varieties of Oriental porcelain, from the slight roughness of the surface, without reference to color. — **Orange-slip clay**, a clay used in Staffordshire, chiefly in making slip, of a gray color, having mixed with it reddish nodules, which give an orange color to the tempered mass. — **Orange underwing**, *Brephos parthenas*, a common noctuid moth of Europe; an English collectors' name. — **Orange upperwing**, *Hypocrita cruceata*, a common noctuid moth of Europe; an English collectors' name. — **Orange vermilion**, a mercury vermilion, red with an orange hue.

Orange (o-räng'), *a.* [Attrib. use of *Orange*, < F. *Orange* (> D. *Oranje*, G. *Oranien*), a city and principality in France, orig. (It.) *Aravalo* (n-), the capital of the Cavari, in Gallia Narbonensis.] 1. Of or pertaining to the principality of Orange in France, or the line of princes named from it; often with special reference to William III. of England, Prince of Orange, who was regarded as the champion of Protestantism against Louis XIV. on the continent, and against James II. in Ireland. 2. Of or pertaining to the Society of Orangemen, or Orangeism; as, an *orange* lodge; an *orange* emblem. See *Orangeman*.

orangeade (o-räng-jäd'), *n.* [= F. *orangeade* = Sp. *narajada* = Pg. *laranjada* = It. *aranciata*; as *orange* + *-ade* as in *lemonade*, etc. Cf. *orangeat*.] A drink made of orange-juice and water sweetened.

Orangeade, a cooling liquor made of the Juices of Oranges and Lemmons, with Water and Sugar.

E. Phillips, 1766.

orangeat (o-räng-zhat'), *n.* [*< F. orangeat, < orange, orange; see orange*.] 1. Sugared or candied orange-peel, a sweetmeat. *Imp. Diet.* 2. Orangeade. *Imp. Diet.*

orange-blossom

orange-blossom (or'anj-blos'om), *n.* The blossom of the orange-tree, worn in wreaths, etc., by brides as an emblem of purity.

Lands of palm, of orange-blossom,
Of olive, also, and maize and vine.

Tennyson, *The Daisy*.

orange-butter (or'anj-but'ér), *n.* 1. Orange marmalade.—2. A kind of confection: see the quotation.

The Dutch way to make orange-butter.—Take new cream two gallons, beat it up to a thickness, then add half a pint of orange-flower water, and as much red wine, and so being become the thickness of butter, it retains both the colour and scent of an orange. *Class of Heretics* (1706). (Narra.)

orange-colored (or'anj-kul'ord), *a.* Having the color of an orange.

orange-crowned (or'anj-kround), *a.* Having the top of the head orange: as, the *orange-crowned warbler*, *Helminthophaga celata*.

orange-dog (or'anj-dog), *n.* The larva of *Papilio cresphontes*, a large caterpillar which feeds on the foliage of the orange in Florida and Louisiana. See cut under *ometerium*.

orange-flower (or'anj-flou'ér), *n.* Same as *orange-blossom*.

But that remorseless iron hour
Made cypress of her orange-flower.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxiv.

Mexican orange-flower, a handsome white-flowered shrub, *Choisya ternata*.—**Oil of orange-flowers**. See *oil*.—**Orange-flower water**. Same as *orange-water*.

orange-grass (or'anj-grás), *n.* The pineweed, *Hypericum nudicaule*, a small American plant with wiry branches, minute scale-like leaves, and yellow flowers.

Orangeism (or'anj-izm), *n.* [*< Orange + -ism*.] The principles which the Orange lodges (see *Orangemen*) are formed to uphold; the maintenance and ascendancy of Protestantism, and opposition to Romanism and Romish influence in civil government.

orangeleaf (or'anj-lef), *n.* An evergreen rubicaceous shrub of New Zealand, *Coprosma lucida*.

orange-legged (or'anj-legd or -leg'ed), *a.* Having the shank orange-colored: as, the *orange-legged hobby*, *Falco caesertinus*.

orange-lily (or'anj-lil'i), *n.* A bulb-bearing lily, *Lilium bulbiferum*. See *lily*.

orange-list (or'anj-list), *n.* A wide haize, dyed in bright colors, formerly largely exported from England to Spain. *Drapers' Dict.*

Orangemen (or'anj-man), *n.* pl. *Orangemen* (-men). [*< Orange + man*.] 1. An Irish Protestant. The name *Orangemen* was given about the end of the seventeenth century by Roman Catholics to the Protestants of Ireland, on account of their support of the cause of William III. of England, Prince of Orange.

2. A member of a secret politico-religious society instituted in Ireland in 1795, for the purpose of upholding the Protestant religion and ascendancy, and of opposing Romanism and the Roman Catholic influence in the government of the country. Orangemen are especially prominent in Ulster, Ireland, but local branches called *lodges* are found all over the British empire, as well as in many parts of the United States.

orange-musk (or'anj-musk), *n.* A species of pear.

orange-oil (or'anj-oil), *n.* An essential oil extracted from the rind both of the sweet and of the bitter orange, used in liqueur-making and perfumery.

orange-pea (or'anj-pé), *n.* A young unripe fruit of the Curaçao orange, used for flavoring cordials.

orange-peel (or'anj-pél), *n.* The rind of an orange separated from the pulp; specifically, the rind of the bitter orange when dried and candied. It is used as a stomachic, also in puddings and cakes, and for flavoring many articles of confectionery.—**Oil of orange-peel**. See *oil*.

orange-peko (or'anj-pé'kó), *n.* A black tea from China, of which there is also a scented variety.

orange-pippin (or'anj-pip'in), *n.* A kind of apple.

oranger (or'anj-ór), *n.* A ship or vessel employed in carrying oranges.

orangeroot (or'anj-rót), *n.* See *Hydrastis*.

orangery (or'anj-ri), *n.* pl. *orangeries* (-ries). [*< F. orangerie; as orange + -ry*.] 1. A place where oranges are cultivated; particularly, a glass-house for preserving orange-trees during winter.

The orangery and aviary handsome, &c. very large plantation about it. *Engels, Diary*, July 14, 1864.

Pears and oranges yield harvest.

O. W. Cobb, *Crochet of Louisiana*, xiv.

2. A kind of snuff. *Derives*.

O Lord, sir, you must never sneeze; 'tis an unbecoming after orange; as grace after meat.

Furquhar, *Love and a Bottle*, II. 2.

3. A perfume.

Sure, he was enraged, and did brake his bottle d'Orangerie.

Cibber, *Love makes a Man*, I. 1.

orange-scale (or'anj-skál), *n.* Any scale-insect which infests the orange, as *Aspidiotus aurantii*.

orange-skin (or'anj-skin), *n.* An orange husk of the skin, observed chiefly in newly born infants.

orange-tawny (or'anj-tá'ni), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* A color between yellow and brown; a dull-orange color.

A fruit . . . of colour between orange tawny and scarlet. *Bacon, New Atlantis*.

II. *a.* Of a dull-orange color; partaking of yellow and brown in color.

The ouzel-cock, so black of hue,
With orange-tawny bill.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, III. 1. 129.

They say . . . that nuns should have orange-tawny bonnets because they do judaize.

Bacon, *Curry*.

Thou seem of man,

Uncivil, orange tawney coated clerk.

B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, IV. 8.

orange-thorn (or'anj-thörn), *n.* Any plant of the two or three species of the Australian genus *Citrobatus*, of the order *Pittosporaceae*. They are evergreen shrubs, with tough-skinned orange-colored berries, an inch and a half in diameter, eaten by the natives. Also called *native orange*.

orange-tip (or'anj-tip), *n.* In *entom.*, one of several butterflies whose wings are tipped with orange.

orange-water (or'anj-wá'tér), *n.* A favorite perfume formerly made by distilling orange-blossoms with sweet wine or other spirit.

He sent her two bottles of orange water by his page.

Copley, *Wits, Fits, and Fancies* (1614). (Narra.)

orange-wife (or'anj-wif), *n.* A woman who sells oranges.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange wife and a fustet seller.

Shak., *Cor.*, II. 1. 78.

orange-woman (or'anj-wóm'án), *n.* Same as *orange-wife*.

orange (or'anj-it), *n.* [*< Orange + -ite*.] An orange-colored variety of the rare thorium silicate called *thorite*, from near Brevig in Norway.

orang-utan, **orang-outang** (ó-rang ó-tan, ó-tang), *n.* [In the second form *< F. orang-outang* (= *Fig. orangoutang* = *D. orangoutang* = *G. Sw. Dan. orangutang*), with the second element conformed in final elements to the first; prop. *orang-utan* (= *Sp. orangután*), *< Malay orang-utan*, lit. man of the woods, *< orang*, man, + *utan*, *hutan*, woods, wilderness, wild.] An anthropoid ap. of the family *Simiidae*: the mias, *Simia satyris*. It inhabits wooded lowlands of Borneo and Sumatra. The male attains a stature of 4 feet or a trifle more, with a reach of the arms of above 7 feet. The relative proportions of the arms and legs are thus



Orang-utan (*Simia satyris*).

very different from those of man, in whom the height and the reach of the arms are nearly the same. The arms of the orang-utan reach nearly to the ground when the animal stands erect. This attitude is difficult and constrained, and is not ordinarily assumed. The animal is most at home in trees, where it displays extraordinary agility. In walking on level ground it stoops forward, brings the hands to the ground, and swings the body by the long arms, much

oration

as a lame person uses crutches. Both hands and feet are long and narrow, with bent knuckles and short thumbs and toes, so that the palms and soles cannot be pressed flat upon plane surfaces. The face, hands, and feet are naked, and the fur is scanty or thin, though rather long; it is of a brownish-red or ashy color. Orang-utans live in trees, where they build large nests and feed on fruits and succulent buds or shoots. The strength of the animal is great in proportion to its size, and when brought to bay it proves a formidable antagonist. Also *orang*.

orant (ó-rant), *n.*; pl. *orants*, or, as *L.*, *orantes* (ó-ran'tés). [*< L. orant(-is)*, pp. of *orare*, pray; see *oration*.] 1. In *anc. art.*, a female figure in an attitude of prayer; a female adorant. Such figures are commonly distinguished or indicated by the



Orant and Adorant in presence of Persephone, and Demeter. (Votive relief from Eleusis, in the Cabinet Médicis, Paris.)

raising of the hand and arm or forearm, with the palm outward, as well as by the smaller size of the orants when divinities also are represented.

2. In *early Christian art*, a female figure standing with arms outspread or slightly raised in prayer, symbolizing the church as engaged in adoration and intercession. Such figures are frequently found as paintings in the catacombs, and some have been regarded as representations of the Virgin Mary.

orarium (ó-ra'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *oraria* (-ia). [*L.*, a napkin, handkerchief, lit. as in defn. (*> MGr. órapion*), a stole, etc., *< or* (-or), the mouth; see *oral*.] 1. In *classical antiq.*, (a) A handkerchief. (b) A handkerchief or scarf used in waving applause in the circus.—2. A stole; replaced in the Western Church by the name *stola* about the ninth century. See *oration* and *stole*.—3. A scarf affixed to the crozier, in use as early as the thirteenth century.

orarium (ó-ra'ri-um), *n.* [*M.L.*, *< L. orare*, pray; see *oration*.] A Latin book of private prayer, especially that issued in England under Henry VIII. in 1546, or the one published under Elizabeth in 1560.

orary (or'á-ri), *n.*; pl. *oraries* (-ries). [*< L. orarius*, q. v.; Same as *orarium*.]

ora serrata (ó-ra se-rá'tá), [*N.L.*; *L. ora*, edge; *serrata*, fem. of *serratus*, saw-shaped, serrated; see *serrated*.] The indented edge of the nervous portion of the retina.

orate (ó-rat), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *orated*, pp. *orating*. [In form *< L. oratus*, pp. of *orare* (*> It. orare* = *Sp. Fig. orar*), pray, speak; but in fact humorously formed from *oration*, *orator*, after the analogy of *indicate*, *indicator*, etc., *illustrate*, *illustrator*, etc.; see *oration*.] To make an oration; talk loftily; harangue. [Recent, and used humorously or contemptuously.]

Men are apt to be measured by their capacity to arise at a moment's notice and *orate* on any topic that chances to be uppermost. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 645.

orate fratres (ó-ra'té frá'trez). [*L.*, pray, brethren; *orate*, 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *orare*, pray; *fratres*, voc. pl. of *frater*, brother; see *frater*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the celebrant's exhortation to the people, asking them to pray that the eucharistic sacrifice about to be offered by him and them may be acceptable to God. The *orate fratres* is usually from the first two words, "Pray, brethren." It succeeds the offertory anthem and the lavabo, and is succeeded after its response, "May the Lord receive the sacrifice," etc., by the *secret*.

oratio (ó-ra'shio), *n.*; pl. *orationes* (ó-ra'shi-ó'néz). [*L.*, see *oration*.] In *liturgy*, a prayer, especially a collect; in the plural, post-communion prayers corresponding in number to the collects.

Afterwards the *Oratio* is said. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 500.

oration (ó-ra'shion), *n.* [*< F. oration* (*OF. ofai-son*, *oreison*, *E. orison*, q. v.) = *Sp. oracion* =

Pg. oration = It. *orazione*, < L. *oratio* (n.), a speaking, speech, harangue, eloquence, prayer, in L.L. a prayer, < *orare*, speak, treat, argue, plead, pray, beseech, < *or* (or-), the mouth: see *oral*. (Cf. *adore*), *exorable*, *orator*, *orant*, etc., from the same L. verb.] 1. A formal speech or discourse; an eloquent or weighty address. The word is now applied chiefly to discourses pronounced on special occasions, as funeral oration, an oration on some anniversary, etc., and to academic declamations.

Upon a set day Herod, arrayed in royal apparel, sat upon his throne, and made an oration unto them. Acts xii. 21.

Orations are pleadings, speeches of counsel, laudatives, invectives, apologies, reprehensions, orations of formality or ceremony, and the like.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 140.

2. A prayer; supplication; petition.

Plunder not only by his speeches and letters, but by the pitiful oration of a languishing behaviour, . . . that despair began now to threaten him destruction.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, III.

3. Noise; uproar. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—*Olynthias orations*. See *Olynthias*.—*Syn. I. Address, Harangue, etc.* See *speech*.

oration (o-ra'shun), *v. t.* [*oration*, *n.*] To make an address; deliver a speech. *Donne*, *Hist. Septuagint*.

orationer (o-ra'shun-er), *n.* One who presents a supplication or petition; a petitioner.

We, your most humble subjects, daily orationers, and beseechers of your realm of England.

Substitution of the Clergy to Henry VIII. (R. W. Dixon's *Hist. Church of Eng.*, II, note).

orationes, *n.* Plural of *oratio*.

oratiuncle (o-ra'shi-ung'kl), *n.* [*L. oratiuncula*, dim. of *oratio* (n.), a speech, oration; see *oration*.] A brief oration. [Rare.]

One or other of the two had risen, and in a short, plain, unvarnished oratiuncle, told the company that the thing must be done.

Noctes Ambrosianae, Sept., 1832.

orator (or-a'tor), *n.* [Formerly also *orateur*; < ME. *orateur*, < OF. *orateur*, F. *orateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *orador* = It. *oratore*, < L. *orator*, a spokesman, speaker, orator, pleader, prayer, < *orare*, speak, plead, pray; see *oration*.] 1. A public speaker; one who delivers an oration; a person who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion; a pleader or lawyer.

For, behold, the Lord, the Lord of hosts, doth take away from Jerusalem and from Judah . . . the honourable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent orator.

Isa. iii. 1, 3.

A certain orator named Tertullus, who informed the governor against Paul.

Acts xxiv. 1.

2. An eloquent public speaker; one who is skilled as a speaker; an eloquent man; as, he writes and reasons well, but is no orator.

I came not, friends, to steal away your hearts.

I am no orator, as Brutus is. *Shak.*, J. C., III. 2. 221.

3. A spokesman; an advocate; a defender; one who defends by pleading; one who argues in favor of a person or a cause.

Henry VIII. deputed a Bishop to be resident "as our orator" at Rome.

Orphan, New English, I. 380.

Be not thy tongue thy own shame's orator.

Shak., C. of E., III. 2. 10.

I must go live with him.

And I will prove so good an orator.

In your behalf that you again shall gain him.

Bede, and *Fl.*, *Laws of Candy*, II. 1.

4. In law, the plaintiff or petitioner in a bill or information in chancery.—*5t.* An orationer; a petitioner; one who offers a prayer or petition.

Mekly beweechth your highness your poore and trow continual servant and orator, John Paston.

Paston Letters, III. 75.

Your continual orator, John Careless, the most unprofitable servant of the Lord.

J. Careless, in *Burdett's Letters* (Parker Soc., 1843), II. 241.

6. An officer of English universities: see the quotation.

A Public Orator, who is the voice of the Senate upon all public occasions. He writes letters in the name of the University, records proceedings, and has charge of all writings and documents delivered to him by the Chancellor.

Cambridge University Calendar.

oratorial (or-a'to-ri-al), *a.* [*L. oratorius*, of an orator (see *orator*), + *-al*.] Same as *oratorical*.

Now the first of these oratorial machines, in place as well as dignity, is the pulpit.

Shak., *Tale of a Tub*, I.

oratorially (or-a'to-ri-al-i), *adv.* Same as *oratorically*.

oratorian (or-a'to-ri-an), *a. and n.* [*Oratory* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Same as *oratorical*. *Roger North*, *Examen*, p. 420.

II. *n.* *Eccles.*, a priest of the oratory. See *oratory*, I.

oratoric (or-a'tor-ik), *a.* [*Orator* + *-ic*.] Same as *oratorical*: as, "oratoric art," *J. Hadley*, *Essays*, p. 350.

oratorical (or-a'tor-ik-al), *a.* [*Oratoric* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical; becoming, befitting, or necessary to an orator: as, *oratorical* flourishes; to speak in an *oratorical* way.

Each man has a faculty, a poetical faculty, or an oratorical faculty, which special education improves to a certain extent.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biology*, § 67.

oratorically (or-a'tor-ik-al-i), *adv.* In an oratorical manner.

oratorio (or-a'to-ri-o), *n.* [*L. oratorio*, < L.L. *oratorium*, a place of prayer, an oratory or a chapel. The name was originally given to sacred musical works because they were first performed in the oratory of the church of St. Maria in Vallicella, under the patronage of Philip Neri: see *oratory*.] 1. A place of worship; a chapel; an oratory.—2. A form of extended musical composition, more or less dramatic in character, based upon a religious (or occasionally a heroic) theme, and intended to be performed without dramatic action and scenery. The modern oratorio and opera both date from the musical revolution in Italy, about 1600, and were originally indistinguishable from each other, except that one was sacred and the other secular in subject. Both employed the same musical means, such as recitatives, arias, duets, choruses, instrumental accompaniments and passages, and at first even dancing also (to which see *opera*), and both were dramatically presented. But before 1700, particularly in Germany, the oratorio began to be clearly differentiated from the opera, in the relinquishment of dramatic action and accessories, though not usually of dramatic personification, in the more serious and reflective treatment of both arias and choruses, and in the freer use throughout of contrapuntal resources. The oratorio, therefore, came to be regarded essentially to the class concert music, with more or less of the qualities of church music. The true oratorio style has never been popular in either Italy or France, but has had a remarkable development in both Germany and England. The strong predilection which existed before 1800 for passion plays led in Germany directly to the cultivation of what is called the *passion-oratorio* or *passion-music*, the theme being the passion and death of Christ, and the whole work being conceived from a decidedly liturgical standpoint. The most famous example of this style is the "Passion" according to St. Matthew of J. S. Bach. In England the works of Handel in the early part of the eighteenth century inflamed an interest in the concert oratorio which has been constant and wide-spread. The method of treatment of the English oratorio has varied considerably, from the epic and contemplative to the representative and dramatic, with more or less of the lyrical intermingled. While the oratorio style in general has seldom attained to the passionate intensity and complexity of the opera, it has outstripped the latter in the expression of the lofty spiritual emotions connected with religious thought. Its independence of theatrical limitations has made possible a far more free and elaborate handling of the chorus as a separate artistic means, so that most oratorios are essentially choral works. The oratorio has never occupied the same position of social importance as the opera, but it has perhaps contributed more to the world's store of new artistic conceptions.

3. The words or text of an oratorio: an oratorio libretto.

oratorious (or-a'to-ri-us), *a.* [*L. oratorius*; see *oratory*, *a.*] Oratorical; rhetorical.

Here it is . . . gentlemen and scholars bring their essays, poems, translations, and other oratorious productions upon a thousand curious subjects.

Evelyn, To Popes

oratoriously (or-a'to-ri-us-li), *adv.* In an oratorical or rhetorical manner.

oratorize (or-a'tor-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oratorized*, ppr. *oratorizing*. [*Orator* + *-ize*.] To act the orator; harangue like an orator. Also spelled *oratorise*. [Rare or colloq.]

The same hands
That yesterday to bear me consolation
And oratorize rung shrill plaudits forth
Webster, *Appius and Virginia*, v. 3.

In this order they reached the magistrate's house: the chairmen trotting, the prisoners following, Mr. Pickwick *oratorizing*, and the crowd shouting.

Dickens, *Pickwick*, xlv.

oratory (or-a'to-ri), *a. and n.* [L. *a.* = F. *oratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *oratorio*, < L. *oratorius*, of or belonging to an orator, < *orator*, an orator: see *orator*. II. *n.* (a) In def. 1 = Sp. Pg. It. *oratorio*, < L. *oratoria* (see *or* (f-s, art), the orator's art, oratory, fem. of *oratorius*, of or belonging to an orator. (b) In def. 4, < ME. *oratory*, *oratorie*, < OF. *oratoire*, F. *oratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *oratorio*, < L.L. *oratorium*, a place of prayer (ML. and Rom. a chapel, oratorio, etc.: see *oratorio*), neut. of L. *oratorius*, of or belonging to an orator (or to praying): see above.] I. *a.* Oratoric: as, an *oratory* style. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

II. *n.* 1. The art of an orator; the art of speaking well, or of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric, in order to please or persuade; the art of public speaking. The three principal branches of this art are *deliberative*, *epidictic*, and *judicial oratory*. See *epidictic*.—2. Exercise of eloquence; eloquent language; eloquence: as, all his oratory was spent in vain.

Signs now breathed
Unutterable; which the Spirit of prayer
Inspired, and wing'd for heaven with speedier flight
Than loudest oratory.

Milton, P. L., II. 2.

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their oratory,
Yet hath a woman's kindness over-ruled.

Shak., I Hen. VI., II. 2. 2.

3. Prayer; supplication; the act of beseeching or petitioning.

The pretty lambs with bleating oratories craved the dainties comfort.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, I.

4. Pl. *oratories* (-riz). A place for prayer or worship. Specifically—(a) In the early church, a place of prayer; especially, a small separate building, usually a memoria or martyr, at some distance from any city or church, used for private prayer, but not for celebration of the sacraments or congregational worship. (b) Any small chapel for religious services attached to a house, church, college, monastery, etc. The canon law, in the Roman Catholic Church, determines the conditions under which masses may be said in an oratory, which is primarily for prayer only.

He satward hath upon the gate above . . .

Don make an auter and an oratory.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 1047.

Every one of the 10 chapels, or oratories, had some saints in them.

Keelyn, *Diary*, Nov. 32, 1843.

And afterwards she made there her Oratory, and used to say her deuotions and prayers moote comenly in the same place.

Sir R. Guylford, *Pilgrimage*, p. 28.

Oratory of our Lord Jesus Christ, In France, commonly called the *Oratory*, a Roman Catholic congregation of priests founded in Paris in 1611, and overthrown at the time of the revolution. Its rule was followed by the Oratory of the Immaculate Conception, founded in 1852.—**Oratory of St. Philip Neri**, a Roman Catholic religious order founded at Florence by Filippo Neri in 1575; so named from a chapel he built for it and called an *oratory*. It is composed of simple priests under no vows. Its chief seat is Italy, but congregations were founded in England in 1847 and 1849 under the leadership of former members of the Anglican Church.—*Syn. I and 2. Oratory, Rhetoric, Eloquence, Eloquence.* *Oratory* is the art or the act of speaking, or the speech. *Rhetoric* is the theory of the art of composing discourses in either the spoken or the written form. *Eloquence* is the manner of speaking or the theory of the art of speaking (see *eloquence*); the word is equally applicable to the presentation of one's own or of another's thoughts. *Eloquence* is a word which has been made the expression for the highest power of speech in producing the effect desired, especially if the desire be to move the feelings or the will. Many efforts have been made to define *eloquence*, some regarding it as a gift and some as an art. "It is a gift of the soul, which makes us masters of the minds and hearts of others." (*La Bruyere*.)

oratrix (or-a'trix), *n.* [*Orator* + *-ess*, Cf. *oratrix*.] Same as *oratrix*. *Warner*, *Albion's England*, II. 9.

oratrix (or-a'trix), *n.* [*L. oratrix*, she that speaks or prays, fem. of *orator*, one who speaks or prays; see *orator*. Cf. *oratrix*.] 1. A female orator.

I fight not with my tongue—this is my oratrix.

Kyd (S. Soliman and *Pereda*.

2. In law, a female petitioner or female plaintiff in a bill in chancery.

orb (orb), *n.* [*P. orbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *orbe*, < L. *orbis*, a circle, wheel, disk, the disk or orb of the sun or moon, etc.] 1. A circle; a circular surface, track, path, or course; an orbit; a ring; also, that which is circular, as a shield: as, the orb of the moon.

I serve the fairy queen

To dew her orb upon the green.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 2.

He hated, and opposed the rocky orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield,
A vast circumference.

Milton, P. L., vi. 254.

2. A sphere or spheroidal body; a globe; a ball.

What a hell of witchcraft lies

In the small orb of one particular tear.

Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, I. 230.

Clust'rd flower bells and ambrosial orbs
Of rich fruit-bunches leaning on each other.

Tennyson, *Imbel*.

Hence—3. The earth or one of the heavenly bodies; in particular, the sun or the moon.

There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest
But in his motion like an angel sings.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 50.

4. The eye; an eyeball; so called from its spheroidal shape, and the comparison between its luminous brilliancy and that of the stars. [Rhetorical.]

Black Eyes, in your dark Orbs doth lie

My ill or happy Destiny.

Howell, *Letters*, I. v. 23.

These eyes that roll in vain
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn;
So thick a drop serene hath quenched their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veiled.

Milton, P. L., III. 26.

5. A hollow globe; specifically, in *astron.*, a hollow globe or sphere supposed to form part of the solar or sidereal system. The ancient astronomers supposed the heavens to consist of such spheres or spheres including one another, being concentric, and carrying with them in their revolutions the planets. That

in which the sun was supposed to be placed was called the *orbis mundus*, or chief orb.

My good stars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orb.

Shak., A. and C., III. 13. 144.

Every body moving in her sphere
Contains ten thousand times as much in him
As any other her choice orb excludes.

B. Jonson, Postaster, iv. 6.

The utmost orb
Of this frail world.

Milton, P. L., II. 1039.

Not closer, orb in orb, conglobed are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 79.

The hollow orb of moving circumstance
Roll'd round by one fixed law.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

6. The globe forming part of royal regalia; the *monde* or mound. As a symbol of sovereignty it is of ancient Roman origin, appearing in a Pompeian wall-painting representing Jupiter enthroned, and also in sculpture.

7. In *astron.*, the space within which the astronomical influence of a planet or of a house is supposed to act. The orb of the cusps of the houses are 6 degrees; those of the different planets vary from 7 degrees to 15 degrees.

8. In *arch.*, a plain circular bow. See *bow*, 5. — *syn.* 2. *Sphere*, etc. See *globe*.

orb¹ (orb), *v.* [*<* orb¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To inclose as in an orb; encircle; surround; shut up.

Yes, Truth and Justice then
Will down return to men,
Orb'd in a rainbow.

Milton, Nativity, l. 143.

The wheels were orb'd with gold. Addison.

2. To move as in a circle; roll as an orb: used reflexively. [*Rare.*]

Our happiness may orb itself into a thousand vagrancies
Of glory and delight. Milton, Church Government, l. 1.

3. To form into a circle or sphere; make an orb.

II. *intrans.* To become an orb or like an orb; assume the shape, appearance, or qualities of a circle or sphere; fill out the space of a circle or sphere; round itself out. [*Rare.*]

As far as might be, to carve out
Free space for every human doubt,
That the whole mind might orb about.

Tennyson, Two Voices.

orb² (orb), *a.* and *n.* [*<* OF. *orb*, hereft, blind, dark, *<* L. *orbis*, hereft, bereaved, deprived: see *orphan*.] I. *a.* Bereaved, especially of children. Bp. Andrews, Sermons, I. 59.

II. *n.* A blank window or panel. Orford Glossary.

orbate (or'bat), *a.* [*<* L. *orbatus*, pp. of *orbare* (*>* *it. orbare*), hereave, *<* *orbis*, hereft: see *orb²*.] Bereaved; fatherless; childless. Moun-der.

orbation (or-ba'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *orbatio* (*n.*), *a* deprivation, *<* *orbare*, hereave, deprive: see *orbate*.] Privation of parents or children, or privation in general; bereavement.

How did the distressed mothers wring their hands for
this woful orbation.

Bp. Hall, Elijah Cursing the Children.

orb'd (or'bd), *p. a.* 1. Having the form of an orb; round; circular; orbicular.

Sometimes her lov'd eyes their carriage ride,
As they did battery to the spheres intend;
Sometime, diverted, their poor balls are tied
To the orb'd earth. Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 25.

That orb'd maiden, with white fire laden,
Whom mortals call the Moon. Shelley, Cloud.

2. Filling the circumference of a circle; rounded; hence, rounded out; perfect; complete.

An orb'd and balanced life would revolve between the
Old (World) and the New as opposite, but not antagonistic
poles. Lowell, Fitchide, l. 2.

orb-fish (or'b'fish), *n.* A fish. *Chatodon* or *Ephippius orbis*, of a compressed suborbicular form, occurring in East Indian seas. See *Ephippius*.

orbic (or'bik), *a.* [*<* L. *orbicus*, circular, *<* *orbis*, a circle: see *orb¹*.] Spherical; rounded; also, circular.

How the body of this orbic frame
From tender infancy so big became.

Bacon, Pan or Nature.

orbicall (or'bi-kal), *a.* [*<* *orbic* + *-al*.] Same as *orbic*. Stanikurst, Æneid, iii. 638.

orbiclet (or'bi-kl), *n.* [= *F. orbicula* (in bot.) = *it. orbicula*, *<* L. *orbiculus*, a small disk, dim. of *orbis*, a circle, disk: see *orb¹*.] A small orb.

Such wat'ry orbiclet young boys do blow
Out from their wavy shells.

G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth.

Orbicula (or-bik'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., *<* L. *orbiculus*, a small disk: see *orbiclet*.] A genus of brachio-

pods having an orbicular shell, representing the family (*Orbiculidae*).

orbicular (or-bik'ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [*<* ME. *orbicular* = *F. orbiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *orbicular* = *it. orbicolare*, *orbicolare*, *<* L. *orbicularis*, circular (applied to a plant), *<* L. *orbiculus*, a small disk: see *orbiclet*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the shape of an orb or orbit; spherical; circular; discoidal; round.

Next it both borne up vynes best of proof,
Upbouded, orbicular, and turn'de rounde.

Palladius, Rusticorum (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

Various forms
That roll'd orbicular, and turn'd to stars.

Milton, P. L., III. 718.

Orbicular as the disk of a planet.

De Quincey.

2. Rounded; complete; perfect.

Complete and orbicular in its delineation of human
frailty. De Quincey, Greek Tragedy.

3. In *entom.*, having a regularly rounded surface and bordered by a circular margin; as, the orbicular pronotum of a beetle.

4. In *bot.*, having the shape of a flat body with a nearly circular outline; as, an orbicular leaf. Also *orbiculate*. — *Orbicular bone*. See *orbicular*, under *os*. — *Orbicular ligament*. See *ligament*. — *Orbicular muscle*. See *muscle*. — *Orbicular process*. See *process*.

II. *n.* In *entom.*, a circular mark or spot nearly always found on the anterior wings of the noctuid moths. It is situated a little inside the center between the posterior line and the median shade. Also called *biclar spot* and *disal spot*.

orbicularis (or-bik'ū-lār'is), *n.*; pl. *orbicularis* (-rēz). [NL.: see *orbicular*.] 1. In *anat.*, a muscle surrounding an orifice, as that of the mouth or eyelids; a sphincter. — *Orbicularis ani*, the sphincter of the anus. — *Orbicularis oris*, an elliptical muscle surrounding the mouth, and forming the fleshy basis of the lip. Also called *oral sphincter*, *constrictor labiorum*, *basilar*, *ocularis*, and *kinning* muscle. See *cut under muscle*. — *Orbicularis palpebrarum*, a broad thin muscle surrounding the eye, immediately beneath the skin: one of the *grief-muscles* of Darwin. See *cut under muscle*. — *Orbicularis panniculi*, the orbicular muscle of the panniculus carnosus of some animals as the hedgehog, being fibers of the panniculus circularly disposed to form a kind of sphincter for the whole body, so that the animal can roll itself up like a ball.

orbicularly (or-bik'ū-lār'is), *adv.* Spherically; circularly.

orbicularness (or-bik'ū-lār'ness), *n.* The state of being orbicular; sphericity.

orbiculate (or-bik'ū-lāt), *a.* [= *it. orbiculato*, *orbiculato*, *<* L. *orbiculatus*, circular, *<* *orbiculus*, a small disk: see *orbiclet*.] 1. Made or being in the form of an orb, orbit, or orbicle; orbicular. — 2. In *bot.*, same as *orbicular*.

orbiculated (or-bik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [*<* *orbiculato* + *-ed*.] Same as *orbiculate*.

orbiculate (or-bik'ū-lāt-ed), *adv.* In an orbiculate manner; in orbiculate shape.

orbiculation (or-bik'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*<* *orbicula* + *-ion*.] The state of being orbiculate.

Orbiculidae (or-bik'ū-lā'idē), *n. pl.* [NL.: *<* *orbicula* + *-idae*.] A family of brachiopods, typified by the genus *Orbicula*. McCoy, 1844.

orbit (or'bit), *n.* [*<* F. *orbite* = Sp. *órbita* (anat.) = Pg. *it. orbita*, *<* L. *orbita*, the track of a wheel, a rut, hence any track, course, or path, an impression or mark, a circuit or orbit, as of the moon, *<* *orbis*, a circle, ring, wheel, etc.: see *orb¹*.] 1. Track; course; path, especially a path, as that in a circle or an ellipse, which returns into itself; specifically, in *astron.*, the path of a planet or comet; the curve-line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body or center of revolution; as, the orbit of Jupiter or Mercury. The orbits of the planets are elliptical having the sun in one of the foci, and they all move in these ellipses by this law — that a straight line drawn from the center of the sun to the center of any one of them, termed the *radius vector*, always describes equal areas in equal times. Also, the squares of the times of the planetary revolutions are as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. These are called *Kepler's laws* (see *law*). The attractions of the planets for one another slightly derange these laws, and cause the orbits to undergo various changes. The satellites, too, move in elliptical orbits, having their respective primaries in one of the foci. The parabolic and hyperbolic paths of comets are also called orbits. The elements of an orbit are those quantities by which its position and magnitude for the time are determined, such as the major axis and eccentricity, the longitude of the node and the inclination of the plane to the ecliptic, and the longitude of the perihelion. In the ancient astronomy the orbit of a planet is its eccentric, or the deferent of its epicycle.

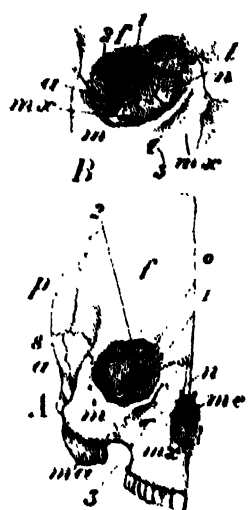
2. A small orb, globe, or ball.

Attend and you discern it [ambition] in the fair;
Conduct a finger, or recline a hair,
Or roll the lacid orbit of an eye. Young, Satires, v.

We saw
The God within him light his face,
And seem to lift the form, and glow
In aure orbis heavenly-wisdom.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxvii.

3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, the bony cavity of the skull which contains the eye; the eye-socket.

In man the orbits are a pair of quadrilateral pyramidal cavities completely surrounded by bone, and separated from the nasal cavity and the cranial cavity with the cranial foramen, and opening forward upon the face, with the apex at the optic foramen where the optic nerve enters. Seven bones enter into the formation of each orbit, the frontal, sphenoid, ethmoid, maxillary, palatal, lacrimal, and malar, of which the first-named three are common to both orbits. Each orbit communicates with surrounding cavities by several openings, the principal of which are with the cranial cavity by the optic foramen and sphenoidal fissure; with the nasal fossa by the lacrymal canal; with the temporal and zygomatic fossa by the sphenomaxillary fissure, with ethmoidal parts by the anterior and posterior ethmoidal foramina; and with the face by supra-orbital, infra-orbital, extra-orbital, and malar foramina. The orbit contains the eye and its associated muscular, vascular, glandular, sustentacular, mucous, and nervous structures.



Right Orb. of Man. A, the direction in and out of the orbit; B, larger view of bones entering into its composition: A, sphenoid; Z, frontal; C, lacrimal; D, os planum of ethmoid; M, malar; W, maxillary process; W, sphenoidal, dividing the nasal fossa; W, maxillary; W, nasal bones; A, orbito-sphenoid; Z, parietal; Z, squamosal; C, optic foramen; A, sphenoidal fissure; C, infra-orbital foramen.

4. In *ornith.*, the orbita, or circumorbital region of a bird's head; the skin of the eyelids and adjoining parts. — 5. In *entom.*, the border surrounding the compound eye of an insect, especially when it forms a raised ring, or differs in color or texture from the rest of the head.

In *Diptera* the different parts of this border are distinguished as the anterior or facial orbit, the inferior or genal, the posterior or occipital, the superior or vertical, and the frontal, according to the regions of the head of which they form a part. When not otherwise stated, orbit generally means the inner margin of the eye, or that formed by the epierantum. Equation of the orbit. See *equation*.

Inclination of an orbit. See *inclination*. — Orbitis of the ocelli, those portions of the surface of the head immediately surrounding the ocelli or simple eyes.

orbita (or'bi-tā), *n.*; pl. *orbite* (-tē). [L., orbit: see *orb*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the circumorbital region on the surface of the head, immediately about the eye. — 2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, the orbit or bony socket of the eye.

orbital (or'bi-tal), *a.* [= *F. orbital* = Sp. *orbital* = *it. orbitale*; *unorbit* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or in an orbit; as, orbital motion. — 2. In *anat.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the orbit of the eye; orbital or orbitary; circumocular. — Orbital angle, the angle between the orbital axes. Also called *orbital angle*. — Orbital arch, the upper margin of the orbit. — Orbital artery, a branch of the superficial (sometimes from the middle) temporal artery distributed about the outer canthus of the eye. — Orbital bone, any bone which enters into the formation of the orbit. — Orbital canals (distinguished as *anterior* and *posterior internal*), canals formed between the ethmoid and the frontal bone, the anterior transmitting the nasal nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels, the posterior the posterior ethmoidal vessels. — Orbital convolutions. Same as *orbital gyri* (which see, under *gyrus*). — Orbital fossa, in crurae, the groove or fossa in which the eye stalks of a stalk-eyed crustacean can be folded or shut down like a knife-blade in its handle. — Orbital gyri. See *gyrus*. — Orbital index. See *craniometry*. — Orbital lobe, the anterior lateral division of the crurae of a brachyurous crustacean. — Orbital nerve, any nerve which enters or is situated in the orbit; specifically, a branch of the supra-orbital or second division of the fifth cranial nerve, given off in the sphenomaxillary fossa, entering the orbit by the sphenomaxillary fissure, and dividing in the orbit into temporal and malar branches. Also called *temporomalar nerve*. — Orbital plate, (a) The os planum or smooth plate of the ethmoid bone, which in man, but not usually in other animals, forms a part of the inner wall of the orbit. (b) The thin horizontal plate of the frontal bone on both sides forming the roof of the orbit. — Orbital process, a process of the palatine bone which in man enters to a slight extent into the formation of the orbit. — Orbital sulcus. See *sulcus*. — Orbital vein, a vein receiving some external palpebral veins, communicating with the supra-orbital and facial veins and emptying into the middle temporal vein.

orbital (or'bi-tā), *a.* [= *F. orbitaire* = Sp. Pg. *orbitario*; *unorbit* + *-ary*.] Same as *orbital*; specifically, in *ornith.*, circumorbital.

orbicular (or'bi-tā-lār), *a.* [*<* *orbiclet* + *-ar*.] Spinning an orbicular web, as a spider; orbicularian; orbicleous.

Orbicularis (ôr-bî-t-ê-lâ-ri-ô), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thorell, 1860). < *L. orbis*, a circle, orb, + *tela*, a web; see *tell*.] A superfamily of spiders, comprising all those forms which spin orb-shaped webs. At present the families *Epeiridae*, *Tetragnathidae* and *Tetragnathidae* are the only ones included. It is a natural group, the structural characters showing great uniformity. A few genera, however, are included here on account of structural features, which do not spin orb-webs. See *Parhyphnatha*.

orbicularian (ôr-bî-t-ê-lâ-ri-an), *a. and n.* [*orbiteles* + *-arian*.] **I. a.** Orbicular.

II. n. An orbiteles.

orbiteles (ôr-bî-t-ê-l), *n.* [*NL. Orbiteles*, a variant of *Orbicularis*.] A spinning-spider of the division *Orbicularia*, as an epeirid or garden-spider; an orb-weaver.

orbiteles (ôr-bî-t-ê-lus), *a.* [*orbiteles* + *-ous*.] Orbicular.

orbital (ôr-bî-toi-dal), *a.* [*L. orbita*, orbit, + *Gr. eldos*, form, + *-al*.] Orbital in form; orbiculate. **Orbital limestone**, a member of the Vicksburg group, a limestone characterized by the presence of the fossil foraminifer *Orbitolites*.

orbitoline (ôr-bî-t-ô-lin), *a.* [As *Orbitolites* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the foraminiferous genus *Orbitolites*.

orbitolite (ôr-bî-t-ô-lit), *n.* [*NL. Orbitolites*.] **1.** A foraminifer of the genus *Orbitolites*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 849. **2.** A fossil coral of the genus *Orbitolites* (def. 1).

Orbitolites (ôr-bî-t-ô-lî-tes), *n.* [NL., < *L. orbita*, orbit, + *Gr. telos*, a stone (suff. to suffix *-ites*).] **1.** A genus of fossil milioline foraminifers, having the inner chambers spirally arranged, and the outer ones cyclically disposed. *Lamarck*, 1801. **2.** A genus of corals of the family *Orbitolidae*; a synonym of *Chelites*. *Büchwald*, 1829.

orbitonasal (ôr-bî-t-ô-nâ-zal), *a.* [*L. orbita*, orbit, + *nasus*, nose; see *nasal*.] Pertaining to the orbit of the eye and to the nose.

orbitopineal (ôr-bî-t-ô-pin-ê-al), *a.* [*L. orbita*, orbit, + *NL. pinea*, pineal; see *pineal*.] Pertaining to the orbit of the eye and to the pineal body; as, an "orbitopineal process or nerve." *Amer. Nat.*, XXII, 917.

orbitorostral (ôr-bî-to-rostr'al), *a.* [*L. orbita*, orbit, + *rostrum*, beak; see *rostral*.] Pertaining to the orbit and to the rostrum; composing orbital and rostral parts of the skull.

orbitosphenoid (ôr-bî-to-sfê-noid), *a. and n.* [*L. orbita*, orbit, + *E. sphenoid*.] **I. a.** Orbital and sphenoidal; forming a part of the sphenoid bone in relation with the orbit of the eye.

II. n. In anat., a bone of the third cranial segment of the skull, morphologically situated between the presphenoid and the frontal, and separated from the alisphenoid by the orbital nerves, especially the first division of the fifth nerve. It is commonly united with other sphenoidal elements; in man it constitutes the lower wing of the sphenoid, or process of Ignotus, and bounds the sphenoidal fissure in front, forming a part of the bony orbit of the eye. See cuts under *Crossedidia*, *Galline*, *Orbit*, *Skull*, and *Sphenoid*.

orbitosphenoidal (ôr-bî-to-sfê-noid'al), *a.* [*Orbitosphenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *orbitosphenoid*.

orbital (ôr-bî-t-ê-l), *a.* [Improp. for *orbital*.] Same as *orbital*.

orbital (ôr-bî-t-ê-l), *a.* [Improp. for *orbital*.] Same as *orbital*.

orbital (ôr-bî-t-ê-l), *a.* [Improp. for *orbital*.] Same as *orbital*.

orbital (ôr-bî-t-ê-l), *a.* [Improp. for *orbital*.] Same as *orbital*.

orbital (ôr-bî-t-ê-l), *a.* [Improp. for *orbital*.] Same as *orbital*.

orb-like (ôr-bî-lik), *a.* Resembling an orb. *Imp. Dict.*

orb-weaver (ôr-bî-wâ-vêr), *n.* Any spider of the large group *Orbicularia*; distinguished from *tube-weaver*, *tunnel-weaver*, etc.

The studies are particularly directed to the spinning habits of the great group of spiders known as *orb-weavers*. *Science*, XIV, 136.

orby (ôr-bî), *a.* [*Orbi* + *-y*.] **1.** Resembling or having the properties of an orb or disk.

Then Paris first with his long javeline parts:
It smote Attila's orbic target, but ranne not through the brass. *Chapman*, *Ilad*.

Now I begin to feel thine (the moon's) orby power
Is coming fresh upon me. *Keats*, *Endymion*, III.

2. Revolving as an orb.

When now arraid
The world was with the Spring, and orbic hours
Had gone the round againe through herbs and flowers.
Chapman, *Odyssey*, x.

orcet, ork (ôr-k), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *orch*; < *L. orca*, a kind of whale.] A marine mammal; some cetacean, perhaps a grampus or killer, or the narwhal. See *Orca*.

Now turn and view the wonders of the deep,
Where Proteus' herds and Neptune's orks do keep.
B. Jonson, *Neptune's Triumph*.

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals, and orcs, and sea-mews' clang.
Milton, *P. L.*, XI, 825.

I call him orke, because I know no beast
Nor fish from whence comparison to take.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, x, 87.

There are two varieties of the Delphinus orca, the *orc* and the grampus. . . . The *orca* is about eighteen or twenty feet long. *Cuvier*, *Régne Animal* (trans. 1827), IV, 455.

Orca (ôr-kâ), *n.* [NL., < *L. orca*, a kind of whale; see *orc*.] In *naturalist*, a genus of marine delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing the numerous species known as *killers*, *sword-fish*, or *grampuses*. They are remarkable for their strength, ferocity, and predatory habits, and are the only cetaceans which habitually prey upon warm-blooded animals, such as those of their own order. The teeth are about 45 in number, implanted all along the jaws; the vertebrae are 50-52, of which the cervicals are mostly free; the flippers are very large, and oval; the dorsal fin is high, erect, pointed, and situated about the middle of the body; and the head is obtusely rounded.

orca (ôr-kâ), *n.* [NL., < *L. orca*, a butt, tun, a dice-box; a transferred use of *orca*, a kind of whale; see *orc*.] In *ornith.*, that part of the tracheal tympanum of a bird which is formed by the more or less ossified rings of the bronchi. See *tympanum*. *Montagu*.

Orcaean (ôr-kâ-di-an), *a. and n.* [*L. Orcaean* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I. a.** Relating to the Orcaean, or Orkney Islands, in Scotland.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Orkney.

orcanet, orchanet (ôr-kâ-net), *n.* [*OF. orcanette*, *orchanette*, *F. orcanette*; see *alkanet*.] A plant, *Alkanet tinctoria*; same as *alkanet*, 2.

orcein (ôr-sê-in), *n.* [*Gr. orcein* + *-e* + *-in*.] A nitrogenous compound (C₇H₇NO₂) formed from orcin and ammonia. It is a deep red powder of strong trichloral power, and when dissolved in ammonia is the basis of the archil of commerce. See *orcein*.

orcht, *n.* An erroneous form of *orc*.

orchal, *n.* An obsolete variant of *archil*.

orchard (ôr-chârd), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *orchat* (simulating *Gr. ὄρχαρος*, a garden, orchard); < ME. *orchard*, *orcherd*, *orcheyrd*, *orcheyrd*, etc.; < AS. *orced*, *oreyrd*, *oreyrd*, *oreyrd*, *oreyrd*, *oreyrd* (= *lecl. jurtagardhr* = Sw. *örtugård* = Dan. *urtegård* = Goth. *aurtigards*), a garden, orchard; < *ort*, appar. a reduced form of *wyrt*, herb, + *yard*, yard (cf. *wyrtgarden*, a garden, in which the full form *wyrt* appears); see *wort* and *yard*. The lit. sense 'herb-garden' appears also in *arbor*, ult. < *L. herba*, herb.] **1.** A garden.

And thereby is Solomon's orcheyrd, which is yet a right delectable place. *Sir E. Glyn*, *Pygmalion*, p. 20.

For further I could say "This man a true."
And knew the paterius of his foul begotting;
Heard where his plants in others' orchards grew;
Saw how devils were gilded in his smiling.
Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, I, 171.

2. A piece of ground, usually inclosed, devoted to the culture of fruit-trees, especially the apple, the pear, the peach, the plum, and the cherry; a collection of cultivated fruit-trees.

Thy plants are an orchard of pomegranates, with pleasant fruits. *ant.*, IV, 13.

You shall see my orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of caraways, and so forth. *Shak.*, 2 *Hon. IV.*, v, 8, 1.

Two lovers whispering by an orchard wall.
Tranquill, *Circumstances*.

orchard-clam (ôr-chârd-klam), *n.* A round hard clam or quahog, *Unus mercenaria*. [*Local*, U. S.]

orchard-grass (ôr-chârd-grâs), *n.* A tall-growing meadow-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*. See *cockfoot* and *Dactylis*, and cut in next column.

orchard-house (ôr-chârd-hous), *n.* A glass house for the cultivation of fruits too delicate to be grown in the open air, or for bringing fruits to greater perfection than when grown outside, without the aid of artificial heat.

orcharding (ôr-chârd-ing), *n.* [*Orchard* + *-ing*.] The cultivation of orchards.

Trench grounds for *orcharding*, and the kitchen-garden to lie for a winter mellowing.

Arden, *Calendarium Hortense*, October.

orchardist (ôr-chârd-dist), *n.* [*Orchard* + *-ist*.] One who cultivates fruit in orchards; as, an experienced orchardist.

orchard-oriole

(ôr-chârd-ô-ri-ôl), *n.* A bird, *Icterus spurius*, of the family *Icteridae*, which suspends its neatly woven nest from the boughs of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. It is one of the hainsters or American orioles, a near relative of the Baltimore oriole, and is sometimes called *hainster*. It is very common in the United States in summer. The male is seven inches long and ten inches in spread of wings; the plumage is entirely black and chestnut; the female is somewhat smaller, and plain olive and yellowish. The young male at first resembles the female, and during the progress to the perfect plumage shows every gradation between the colors of the two sexes.



Orchard-grass (*Dactylis glomerata*).
1, the panicle; 2, the lower part of the plant; 3, a spikelet; 4, the empty glume; 5, the lower flowering glume; 6, the palea.

orchat, *n.* See *orchard*. *Milton*; *J. Phillips*, *Cider*, I.

orchel, orchellat (ôr-kel, ôr-kel'â), *n.* Same as *orchil*, *orchil*.

orchella-weed (ôr-kel'â-wêd), *n.* Same as *archil*, 2.

orcherd, *n.* An obsolete form of *orchard*.

orches, *n.* Plural of *orchel*.

orchesis (ôr-kê'sis), *n.* [*Gr. ὄρχησις*, dancing, a dance, < *ὄρχησθαι*, dance; see *orchestra*.] The art of dancing or rhythmical movement of the body, especially as practised by the chorus in the ancient Greek theater; orchestic.

orchesography (ôr-kê-sog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Prop. *orchesography*, < *Gr. ὄρχησις*, dancing, a dance, + *-γραφία*, < *γραφειν*, write.] The theory of dancing, especially as taught in regular treatises illustrated by drawings.

orchester, *n.* An obsolete form of *orchestra*.

Orchestia (ôr-kê'si-â), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ὄρχησθαι*, leap.] A genus of amphipods, typical of the family *Orchestiidae*.



Beach-flea (*Orchestia setacea*).

orchestic (ôr-kê'stik), *a. and n.* [*F. orchesticus* = *Gr. ὄρχηστικός*, pertaining to dancing; < *ὄρχησθαι*, dance; see *orchestra*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to dancing or the art of rhythmical movement of the body; regulating or regulated by dancing; as, the *orchestic arts*.

Poetic rhythm, as well as *orchestic* and musical rhythm. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI, 72.

II. n. The art of dancing; especially, among the ancient Greeks, the art which uses the rhythmical movements of the human body as a means of scenic expression; also used in the plural with the same meaning as in the singular.

The silent art of *orchestic* has its arms and thence, its trochees and lambi, its dactyls and anapaests, not less truly than music and poetry. *J. Hadley*, *Essays*, p. 81.

Orchestidae (ôr-kê'si-â-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orchestra* + *-idae*.] A family of gammarine amphipod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Orchestia*. They have the upper antennae shorter than the lower, the coxae well developed, and the posterior pleopods short and robust, the last being single. The species are inhabitants of the littoral region, and some are known as *beach-fleas*. Also *Orchestiidae*, *Orchestidae*.

orchestra (ôr-kê'strâ), *n.* [Formerly *orchester*, *orchestre*; < *F. orchestre* = *Sp. orquesta*, *orquesta* = *Fr. It. orchestra* (cf. *L. orchestra*, the place where the senate sat in the theater, also the senate itself, prop. the orchestra), < *Gr. ὀρχήστρα*, a part of the stage where the chorus danced, the orchestra, < *ὄρχησθαι*, dance.] **1.** The part of a theater or other public place appropriated to the musicians. (a) In theaters, in classic times, the orchestra was a circular or semicircular level space lying between the rising tiers of seats of the auditorium and the stage. In Greek theaters this space was *orchestra*, and was allotted to the chorus, which performed its evolutions about the thymele or altar of Dionysus, which occupied the center of the orchestra. Among the Romans the orchestra corresponded nearly to the orchestra of modern play-houses, and was set apart for the seats of senators and other persons of distinction. See *diagram under drama*. (b) In a modern theater or opera house, the place

assigned for the orchestra-players is usually the front part of the main floor. In the opera-house at Bayreuth the orchestra is below the level of the floor, so that the players are invisible to the audience. (c) The parquet.

2. In mod. music, a company of performers on such instruments as are used in concerted music; a band. (In the United States band usually signifies a military band; but in England band is interchangeable with orchestra.) The historic development of the orchestra as now known did not begin until about 1800, when the independent value of instrumental music was first generally accepted. Up to that time, though many instruments had been known and used, both alone and as supports for vocal music, they had not been systematically combined, nor had concerted music been written for them. The process of experiment, selection, and improvement in construction and mutual adaptation went on steadily until nearly 1800, when the orchestra first arrived at its present proportions. The instruments now used consist of four main groups: (a) the *strings*, including violins (first and second), violas, violoncellos, and bass violas, these together constituting the largest and decidedly the most important group, which is often used entirely alone, and is then called the *string-orchestra*; (b) the *wood wind*, including flutes, oboes, clarinets, English horns, basset-horns, bassoons, etc., these all being used both to enrich the effect of the strings, and in alternation with them to afford contrasts in tone-quality; (c) the *brass wind*, including French horns, trumpets, cornets, trombones, euphoniums, etc., these being also used both in conjunction and in contrast with the other groups, though their decidedly greater sonority makes their introduction necessarily more rare; and (d) the *percussion*, including tympani, snare and bass drums, cymbals, bells and triangles, harps, etc., and also sometimes the piano-forte, though the latter is seldom ranked as a true orchestral instrument. The proportions of the several groups are varied somewhat both by composers and by conductors. A full orchestra is one in which all these groups are present in fairly complete form; a small orchestra is one in which some important instruments are lacking. All the above instruments, except the harp, are essentially monophonic, and the peculiar artistic importance of the orchestra is based upon the fact that every element in the total effect is produced by a solo instrument in the hands of a separate performer. The orchestra is extensively employed both in accompanying vocal music of every kind and in purely instrumental works. Its unlimited capacities for varied effect have led to the production of an extensive musical literature, in which are some of the most famous specimens of musical art. The orchestra is an indispensable factor in all extended works like operas and oratorios. The maintenance of orchestras was originally undertaken by individual princes in the several European states; but they are now either attached to opera houses or supported by the proceeds of popular concerts.

3. In the early New England churches, the choir-gallery at the end opposite the pulpit; so called because in it were stationed the instrumentalists by whom the singing was accompanied.

orchestral (ôr'kes-träl), *a.* [= F. *orchestral*; as *orchestra* + -äl.] Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for or performed by an orchestra; as, *orchestral music*. **Orchestral flute**, oboe, etc., in *organ-building*, a flute, oboe, or other stop whose tones imitate those of the instruments with exceptional accuracy.

orchestrate (ôr'kes-trät), *v.*; pref. an; pp. *orchestrated*, ppr. *orchestrating*. [*Orchestra* + -ate².] To compose or arrange music for an orchestra; score or instrumentate.

orchestration (ôr'kes-trä'shon), *n.* [*Orchestra* + -ion.] In music, the act, process, science, or result of composing or arranging music for an orchestra; instrumentation. As a branch of musical study it includes the structure, technique and tone-quality of all orchestral instruments, their artistic combination and contrast, and the method by which intended effects are indicated in notation. It is properly the chief division of instrumentation, though the latter is often made equivalent to it.

orchestral, *n.* An obsolete form of *orchestra*.

orchestric (ôr'kes-trik), *a.* [= F. *orchestrique*; as *orchestra* + -ic.] Relating to an orchestra; orchestral.

orchestrian (ôr'kes-tri-ön), *n.* [*Orchestra* + -ian as in *accordion*.] A mechanical musical instrument, essentially similar to a barrel-organ, but having many different stops, etc., which allow the imitation of a large variety of orchestral instruments and the production of quite complicated musical works. Many different names have been applied to different varieties of the instrument.

orchialgia (ôr'ki-äl'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôrkhē*, a testicle, + *gōia*, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgia, in a testicle.

orchic (ôr'kik), *a.* [*NL. orchis* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the testes.

orchid (ôr'kid), *n.* [*Orchis*², L. *orchis* (stem erroneously assumed to be *orchid*); see *Orchis*².] Any plant of the natural order *Orchidaceae*; an orchidaceous plant.—*Almond-scented orchid*. See *Odonoglossum*.—*Spectral-flowered orchid*. See *Macdonellia*.—*Spread-eagle orchid*. See *Oncidium*.—*Violin-scented orchid*. See *Odonoglossum*.

Orchidaceae (ôr'ki-dä'sh-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Orchis*² (see *orchid*) + -aceae.] Same as *Orchidaceae*.

orchidaceous (ôr'ki-dä'shius), *a.* Pertaining to the orchids; belonging to the natural order *Orchidaceae*.

Orchidom (ôr'kid'ô-m), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1751), < *Orchis*² (see *orchid*) + -om.] The orchis family, an order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Microspermae*, distinguished by the one or two sessile anthers united to the pistil. It includes about 5,000 species, belonging to 348 genera, classed in 5 tribes and 27 subtribes. They are perennial herbs, some terrestrial, found both in the tropics and in colder regions, even to 68° N. lat., others epiphytes of tropical climates, reaching north to Florida. Their flowers are



Orchid (a. *Orchis* a. *Orchis*)

generally beautiful and fragrant, often grotesque or imitating animal forms, and have three sepals, two similar petals, and a third petal, the lip, enlarged, and commonly of singular shape or color. Their pollen is coherent in a waxy or granular mass, usually transferred to the stigma only by insect-visits, insuring cross fertilization. They grow from short or creeping rootstocks, tubers, or thickened fibers, the epiphytic species commonly with a few lower joints of the stem thickened and persisting, forming a pseudo bulb. They bear undivided, often fleshy, parallel veined leaves, and one called capsules with a multitude of minute seeds. Any plant of the order is called an *orchid*.

orchideal (ôr'kid'ē-äl), *a.* [*Orchid* + -äl.] In bot., same as *orchidaceous*.

orchidean (ôr'kid'ē-an), *a.* [*Orchid* + -ean.] Same as *orchidaceous*. Darwin, *Fertil. of Orchids* by Insects, p. 226.

orchidectomy (ôr'ki-dēk'tō-mi), *n.* [*Orchid* + -ectomy, a testicle, + *ektomē*, a cutting out.] Castration.

orchideous (ôr'kid'ē-us), *a.* [*Orchid* + -eous.] Same as *orchidaceous*. Darwin, *Fertil. of Orchids* by Insects, p. 280.

orchiditis (ôr'ki-dit'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôrkhē* (assumed stem *ôrkhō-*), a testicle, + -itis.] Same as *orchitis*.

orchidocele (ôr'kid'ō-sēl), *n.* [*Orchid* + -cele (assumed stem *ôrkhō-*), a testicle, + *kelē*, tumor.] Orchidocoele.

orchidologist (ôr'ki-dol'ō-jist), *n.* [*Orchidol* + -ist.] One versed in orchids.

orchidology (ôr'ki-dol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Orchid* + -ology, the orchis (see *orchid*), + *-logia*, < *lōgōs*, speak; see *-ology*.] The special branch of botany or of horticulture which relates to orchids.

orchidomus (ôr'ki-dong'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôrkhē* (assumed stem *ôrkhō-*), a testicle, + *omus*, tumor.] Tumor of the testis.

orchil (ôr'kil), *n.* (Formerly also *orchel*, *orchal*, *orchall*, < ME. *orchell*, < OF. *orchel*, *orchel*, *orchel*, F. *orchille*, etc.; see *archil*.) Same as *archil*.

orchilla-weed (ôr'kil'jē-wēd), *n.* Same as *archil*.

orchiodynia (ôr'ki-din'ī-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôrkhē*, a testicle, + *dinē*, pain.] Pain in a testicle.

orchis (ôr'kis), *n.*; pl. *orchides* (-kēz). [NL., < Gr. *ôrkhē*, a testicle.] In anat., the testis, testicle, or its equivalent.

orchis (ôr'kis), *n.* [= F. *orchis*, < L. *orchis*, < Gr. *ôrkhē* (*ôrkhē*, *ôrkhē*), a plant, the orchis, so called from the shape of the roots, < *ôrkhē*, a testicle.] 1. A plant of the genus *Orchis*; also, one of numerous plants in other genera of the orchis family. *Orchidaceae*.

Bring orchis, bring the foxglove spire,
The little speedwell's darling blue.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxviii.

2. [cap.] [NL. (Linnaeus, 1757).] A genus of plants, type of the order *Orchidaceae*, belonging to the tribe *Orchideae* and the subtribe *Scirpaeae*, characterized by its spurred lip, and by the two pollen-glands being



Flowering plant of fleshy orchis (Orchis sp. *Orchis*)

included in a common pouch. It includes about 80 species, mainly of the north temperate regions of the Old World, with two in the United States. They are terrestrial plants with a few long sheathing broadly elliptical leaves, and flowers of middle size in a spike terminating the erect and unbranched stem. The common American species is *O. spectabilis*, the showy orchis, of rich woods northward, having two obovate-glossy leaves, and a few pretty racemed flowers, pink purple with white lip. For some common British species, see *Cain and Abel*, *cullion*, 2, *dead-men's fingers*, 1, *long purple*, 1, *fool-down*, *Johnny cake*, and *hand orchis*. **Bird's-nest orchis**. See *Neottia*.

Crane-fly orchis. See *Tipularia*. **Pen-orchis**. See *Liparis*. **Fringed orchis**, one of several American species of *Habenaria* with cut fringed lip, including white, yellow, greenish, and purple flowered species. See cut under *Habenaria*. **Frog-orchis**, *Habenaria viridis*.

Greenman orchis. Same as *man orchis*. **Medusa-head orchis**, *Cyclopetalum medusae*, with thread like pendent sepals and petals. **Musk-orchis**, *See* *Thymus*. **Rein-orchis**, any plant of the genus *Habenaria*. (See also *bee orchis*, *bug orchis*, *butterfly orchis*, *fly orchis*, *man orchis*, *epidote orchis*.)

orchitic (ôr'kit'ik), *a.* [*Orchitis* + -ic.] Affected with orchitis.

orchitis (ôr'kit'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôrkhē*, testicle, + -itis.] In pathol., inflammation of the testis. Also *orchiditis*.

orchotomy (ôr'kit'ō-mi), *n.* [*Orchitis* + -otomy, < Gr. *ôrkhē*, testicle, + *-tomy*, < *tōmōs*, *tōmōs*, cut.] The operation of excising a testicle; castration.

orcin (ôr'sin), *n.* [*Orchella* + -in².] A peculiar coloring matter, represented by the formula $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$, obtained from the orchellin wood and other lichens. It crystallizes in colorless prisms, and its taste is sweet and mucous. When dissolved in ammonia it gradually acquires a deep blood-red color, and there is formed on exposure to air a new substance called *orcin*, which contains nitrogen as an essential element, and may be a mixture of several different compounds. On the addition of acetic acid orcin is precipitated as a brownish red powder. Also called *orcinol*.

orculliform (ôr'kūl'i-fōrm), *a.* [*Orchella*, a little tun or cask, dim. of *orca*, a tun (see *orca*), + *formis*, form.] In bot., cask-shaped; applied to the cells of certain algae. [Rare.]

orcynine (ôr'si-nin), *a.* Belonging or related to the genus *Orcynus*.

Orcynus (ôr'si-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *orcynus*, < Gr. *ôrkhē*, a large sea-fish of the tunny kind.] A genus of scombroid fishes of great size and economic value; the tunnies or horse-mackerel. The common tunny is *Orcynus thynnus*. See cut under *albacore*.

ord (ôrd), *n.* [Also *orde*; ME. *ord*, < AS. *ord*, a point as of a sword, apex, top, edge, line of battle, beginning, origin, chief, = OE. *ord*, point, = OFrick. *ord*, point, place, = D. *oord*, a place, region, = M.H.G. *ord* = OHG. *ord*, a point, angle, edge, beginning, MHG. *ord*, a point, G. *ord*, a place, region, = Icel. *oddr*, a point of a weapon, = Sw. *odd*, a point, prick, = Dan. *od*, a point (> Icel. *oddi*, a point of land, = Sw. *odde*, a point, cape, = Dan. *odde*, a point of land, > E. *odd*, not event; see *odd*.) 1. A point.

This fruit is pricked with apices ord.
Holy Road (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

2. Beginning.
Ord and ende he bath him told,
Hu blanchefleur was thar time told.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

ord. An abbreviation of *ordinal*, *ordinance*, *ordinary*, and *order*.

ordain (ôr'dān'), *v. t.* [*ME. ordainen*, *ordainen*, *ordainen*, < OF. *ordener*, F. *ordonner* = Sp. Pg. *ordenar* = It. *ordinare*, < L. *ordinare*, order; see *order*, *v.*, and *ordinate*, *v.*] 1. To set or place in proper order; arrange; prepare; make ready; hence, to construct or constitute with a view to a certain end.

William went at bi-fore as wis man & nobil,
& ordeyned anon his out (host) in thre grette parties.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5791.

Above the crosslet
That was ordain'd with that false got,
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 256.

He hath also prepared for him the instruments of death;
he ordaineth his arrows against the persecutors.
Ps. vii. 13.

In this pleasant soil
His far more pleasant garden God ordain'd.
Milton, P. L., iv. 215.

2. To set up; establish; institute; appoint;
order.

Jeroboam ordain'd a feast in the eighth month, on the
fifteenth day of the month.
1 Ki. xii. 32.

When first this order was ordain'd, my lords,
Knights of the garter were of noble birth.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. l. 34.

He who ordain'd the Sabbath loves the poor!
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. To dispose or regulate according to will or
purpose; prescribe; give orders or directions
for; command; enact; decree; used especially
of the decrees of Providence or of fate; hence,
to destine.

"Harold," said William, "listen to my reason,
What right that I have of England the crown
After Edward's death, if it so befall
That God had ordain'd so I after him abide."
Rob. of Brunne, p. 64.

As it was ordain'd unto all the people of Israel by an
everlasting decree.
Tobit i. 6.

God from all eternity did by his unchangeable counsel
ordain whatever in time should come to pass.
The Irish Articles of Religion (1615), art. 11.

This mighty Rule to Thine the Fates ordain'd.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

What if the fool, ordain'd the dust to tread,
Or hand to toll, aspired to be the head?
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 230.

4. To set apart for an office; select; appoint.
Thus he had his ordain'd a nother woman to norish his
sons.
Mortin (E. E. T. S.), l. 80.

To Eltham will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his special governor.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 1. 171.

(a) To destine, set apart, etc., to a certain spiritual condi-
tion, or to the fulfillment of a certain providential purpose;
especially in Biblical usage.

As many as were ordained to eternal life believed.
Acts xiii. 48.

(b) *Eccles.* to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal func-
tions; confer holy orders upon; appoint to or formally
introduce into the ministerial office; used especially of
admission to the priesthood, as distinguished from making
a deacon and consecrating a bishop. See *ordination*, 2.

If he were ordain'd clerk, Rob. of Brunne, p. 129.

He ordain'd twelve, that they should be with him and
that he might send them forth to preach, And to have
power to heal sicknesses, and to cast out devils.

Mark iii. 14, 15.

-Syn. 3. To destine, enact, order, prescribe, enjoin. In
regard to the making of human laws or the acts of Provi-
dence, *ordain* is the most weighty and solemn word in use;
as, the Mayor and Common Council do ordain; "the pow-
ers that be are ordained of God," Rom. xli. 1.

ordainable (ôr-dâ'n-â-bl), *a.* [*ordain* + *-able*.]
Capable of being ordained, destined, or ap-
pointed.

The nature of man is ordainable to life.
Ep. Hall, Remains, p. 377. (Latham.)

ordainer (ôr-dâ'n-er), *n.* [*ordain* + *-er*.] *ordainour*, *or-
denour*, < OF. *ordeneor*, *ordeneor*, < L. *ordinator*,
one who orders or ordains, < *ordinare*, order,
ordain; see *ordain*. [*ordinator*.] One who
ordains. (a) One who rules or regulates; ruler; com-
mander; governor; master; manager; regulator.

That he were his wardain, A al is *ordainour*.
To is wille to will him & to the king's honour.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 369.

(b) One who decrees; especially, one of a body of bishops,
cardinals, and barons. In the reign of Edward II. in 1319, whom
the king was obliged to invest with authority to enact ordi-
nances for the government of the kingdom, the regula-
tion of the king's household, etc.

The *Ordainers* took their oath on the 20th of March in
the Painted Chamber; foremost among them was Arch-
bishop Wicheley, who saw himself supported by six of
his brethren.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 232.

(c) One who institutes, founds, or creates.

And thus he offended truth even in his first attempt,
for, not content with his created nature, and thinking if
too low to be the highest creature of God, he offended the
ordainer not only in the attempt but in the wish and sin-
gle violation thereof.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., l. 11.

(d) One who appoints to office, especially one who confers
holy orders, one who invests another with ministerial or
sacerdotal functions.

ordainment (ôr-dan'ment), *n.* [*ordain* +
-ment.] 1. The act of ordaining, or the state
of being ordained. Milton.—2. Appointment;
destiny. Bacon, Advancement of Learning,
i. 32.

ordal, *n.* A Middle English form of *ordal*.
ordallant (ôr-dal'ant), *n.* [*ordal* (M.L. *ordal-
lunt*) + *-ant*.] Same as *ordal*.

To approve her (Queen Emma's) innocence, praying
over-night to St. Swithun, she offered to pass blindfold be-

tween certain flow-shares red hot, according to the Orde-
lian Law, which without harm she performed.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

ordalium (ôr-dâ'll-um), *n.* [N.L.; see *ordal*.]
Same as *ordal*. Selden, Table-Talk, p. 112.

ordet, *n.* See *ord*. Chaucer.

ordel (ôr-dê-əl), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. *ordel*, *ordal*,
< AS. *ordel*, usually *ordal*, *ordel* (as defined), lit.
'judgment' (= OS. *urdēli* = OFries. *ordel*, *ordel* =
D. *ordel* = M.L. *ordel* = OHG. *urteil*, *urteil*,
urteil, *urteil*, *urteil*, M.H.G. *urteile*, *urteil*, G. *ur-
teil*, *urteil*, *urteil*, a judgment, decision), < *or-*, ac-
cented form of *ar-*, usually *a-* (see *a-1*), + *del*,
dal, a part, deal (or rather the base of the orig.
verb), with a suffix lost in AS., but retained in
OS. and OHG.; see *or-* and *del*. The tech-
nical use of the word, the disappearance of *or-* as
a significant prefix, and the remoteness of
the main element *del* from its etym. mean-
ing, led to a separation of the word from its
actual source, and its treatment as of L. orig-
in; hence the ordinary pron. in three syllab-
les (as if the termination were like that of *real*,
ideal, etc.), instead of the orig. two (ôr-dêl).]
I. *n.* 1. A form of trial to determine guilt or
innocence, formerly practised in Europe, and
still in parts of the East and by various savage
tribes. It consisted in testing the effect of fire, water,
poison, etc., upon the accused. Well known three-ordels in
England were the handling of red hot iron, or the walk-
ing over heated plowshares. A common form of the wa-
ter ordel was the casting of the accused into water; he
was considered innocent if he sank, guilty if he floated.
The practice of "ducking witches" is a survival of this
water-ordel, and the phrase "to go through fire and
water" probably alludes to those customs. These ordels
were abolished in England in the reign of Henry III., but
the usage of battle remained. The ordel of poison-water
is common in Africa; that of burning candles, in Burma.
that of eating rice, in Siam, etc.

By ordel or by oath,
By sort, or in what way so you late,
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1046.

Such tests of truth as *Ordal* and Compurgation satisfy
men's minds completely and easily.

Munro, Early Hist. of Inst., p. 48.

If from Thy ordal a heated bar
Our feet are seamed with crimson scars
Thy will be done! Whittier, Thy Will be Done.

2. A severe trial; trying circumstances; a se-
vere test of courage, endurance, patience, etc.

The villainous ordel of the papal custom-house
Hatchorne, Marble Faun, xi.

-Syn. 2. Proof, experiment, touchstone.
II. *a.* Pertaining to trial by ordel.

Their ordale lawes which they used in doubtfull cases,
when cleere and manifest proofes wanted
Hakewill, Apology, IV. ii. § 6.

Ordeal bark. See *bark* 2. **Ordeal bean**, **ordel nut**.
Same as *Calabar bean* (which see, under *bean*).

ordel-root (ôr-dêl-rôt), *n.* The root of a
species of *Strychnos*, used in trials by ordel by
the natives of western Africa.

ordel-tree (ôr-dêl-trê), *n.* One of three poi-
sonous trees of Africa. (a) See *ordel bark*, under
bark 2. (b) The *Carbena Tanghin*. See *Carbena*. (c) The
poison-tree of South Africa, *Azadirachta* (*Toxicophan*)
Thaibergii; its bark has been used to poison arrows. The
two last named belong to the natural order *Apocynaceæ*.

ordelset, *n.* See *ordel*.

ordenary, *n.* An obsolete form of *ordinary*.

ordenet, *a.* [*ME.*, also *ordene*, *ordene* (prop.
three syllables), < OF. *ordene*, < L. *ordinatus*,
ordered, ordinate, regular; see *ordain*.] Regu-
lar; ordinate.

Ordene moveynge by places by tymes, by degrees, by
space, by qualites.
Chaucer, Boethius iii. prose 12.

ordenely, *adv.* [*ME.*, < *ordene* + *-ly*.] Regu-
larly; orderly; ordinately.

Ther nis no dowte that they ne ben don ryhtfully and
ordenely to the profit of hem.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 6.

ordenour, **ordeynour**, *n.* Middle English
forms of *ordainer*.

order (ôr-dêr), *n.* [*ME. ordre* (= D. *order*, *orde* =
M.L. *orden*, *ordn* = G. *orden* = Sw. *orden* =
Dan. *orden*), < OF. *ordr*, also *ordene*, *ordine*, F.
ordre = Sp. *orden* = Pg. *orden* = It. *ordine* =
OHG. *ordn*, M.H.G. *G. orden* = Sw. *orden*, *orden* =
W. *urdd* and *urddn*, order, etc., < L. *ordo*
(*ordin-*), a row, line, series, regular arrange-
ment, order; supposed to come through an
adj. stem *ordz* from the root of *oriri*, rise, in
a more orig. sense 'go'; as if lit. 'a going for-
ward.'] 1. A row; rank; line.

But some the knights with their bright burning blades
Broke their rude troupees, and orders did confound.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 13.

First let the games before us goe,
That they may break the order.
Battle of Brunan (Child's Ballads, VII. 225).

2. A gank, grade, or class of a community or
society; as, the higher or the lower orders of
the community.

In the whilke bys I hyde at be here
Nyen order of angels full clere.
York Plays, p. 2.

The King commanded Hilkiah the high priest, and the
priests of the second order, and the keepers of the door,
to bring forth out of the temple of the Lord all the ves-
sels that were made for Baal.
2 Ki. xxiii. 4.

Orders and degrees

Jar not with liberty, but well consist.
Milton, P. L., v. 792.

It is a custom among the lower orders to put the first
piece of money that they receive in the day to the lips and
forehead before putting it in the pocket.
K. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, l. 227.

The virtue of the best Pagans was perhaps of as high
an order as that of the best Christians, though it was of a
somewhat different type.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 164.

3. Specifically—(a) The degree, rank, or sta-
tus of clergymen.

And the title that ye take *ordres* by telleth ye ben
announced.
Piers Plowman (B), xl. 251.

(b) One of the several degrees or grades of the
clerical office. In the Roman Catholic Church these
orders are bishop, priest (presbyter), deacon, subdeacon,
acolyte, exorcist, reader, and doorkeeper. Originally the
first three were accounted *major orders* and the others
minor orders. Since the twelfth century the order of sub-
deacon has been advanced to the rank of a major order, and
the number of orders is generally counted as seven, the or-
ders of bishop and presbyter being regarded as one order
in so far as the sacerdotal character belongs to both. In
the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches the major
orders are those of bishop, priest, and deacon, and the
minor orders are subdeacon, reader (anagnost), and some-
times singer (psalter). The orders of bishop, priest, and
deacon are known not only as *major* or *holy orders*, but as
apostolic orders. The orders of subdeacon, acolyte, exorcist,
and doorkeeper (ordinary) existed in the Western Church
before the middle of the third century; those of subdeacon,
exorcist, reader, singer, and doorkeeper were as old as the
third or fourth century in the Eastern Church. The An-
glican Church retains only the orders of bishop, priest, and
deacon. Major orders can be conferred by bishops only.
Chorepiscopi, abbots, and priests have sometimes, how-
ever, been authorized to confer minor orders.

They cannot abide
Vnto Church orders stricte to be tide.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

(c) In the Roman Catholic, Greek, Anglican,
and other episcopal churches, the sacrament
or rite of ordination, by which ecclesiastics re-
ceive the power and grace for the discharge of
their several functions; specifically termed *holy
order*, or more commonly *holy orders*. The bishop
alone can administer this rite. Orders as a sacrament or
sacramental rite are limited to the major orders.

He [a certain friar] went to Amiens to be fully confirmed
in his *Orders* by the Bishop.
Coryat, Crudities, l. 14.

A Republican in holy orders was a strange and almost
an unnatural being.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. The consideration attaching to rank; honor;
dignity; state.

Trevelly to take and trevelliche to fyghte,
Is the profession and the pure ordre that appendeth to
knyghtes.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 97.

The several chairs of *order* look you scoure
With juice of balm, and every precious flower:
Each fair instalment, coat, and several crest,
With loyal blazon, evermore be blest!

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 63.

These were the prime in order and in might.
Milton, P. L., l. 506.

5. (a) In *zool.*, that taxonomic group which
regularly comes next below the class and next
above the family, consisting of one or more
families, and forming a division (sometimes the
whole) of a class. Like other classificatory groups, it
has only an arbitrary or conventional taxonomic value.
Compare *superorder*, *suborder*. (b) In *bot.*, the most
important unit of classification above the ge-
nus, corresponding somewhat closely to *family*
in zoology. See *family*, 6. In phanerogams the
term *family* is not technical or systematic, being some-
times applied to suborders, tribes, or even genera. In
cryptogams it is made a subdivision of the order by some
authors. See *natural order*, under *natural*.

6. A number of persons of the same profes-
sion, occupation, or pursuits, constituting a
separate class in the community, or united by
some special interest.

The Archbishop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his order.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 38.

The spirit of the whole clerical order rose against this
injustice.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Specifically—(a) A body or society of persons living by
common consent under the same religious, moral, or social
regulations; especially, a monastic society or fraternity;
as, an order of monks or friars; the Benedictine or Fran-
ciscan order.

And made an hous of monkes, to hold her ordre bet.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 224.

The Germans, another *Order* of religious or learned men, are honored amongst them: especially such of them as live in the woods, and of the woods.

Peregrin, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

Going to find a barefoot brother out.
One of our *order*, to associate me.

Shak., R. and J., v. 2. 4.

As a broad general rule, nearly every post-Reformation institute is styled not an *Order* but a "congregation"; but the only distinction which can be drawn between these two names is that *order* is the wider, and may include several congregations within itself (as the Benedictine *order*, for example, includes the congregations of Cluny and of St. Maur), while a "congregation" is a simple unit, complete in itself, and neither dependent on another institute nor possessed of dependent varieties of its own.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 715.

(b) An institution, partly imitated from the medieval and crusading orders of military monks, but generally founded by a sovereign, a national legislature, or a prince of high rank, for the purpose of rewarding meritorious service by the conferring of a dignity. Most honorary orders consist of several classes, known as *knights companions*, *officers*, *commanders*, *grand officers*, and *grand commanders*, otherwise called *grand cross* or *grand cordons*. Many orders have fewer classes, a few having only one. It is customary to divide honorary orders into three ranks: (1) Those which admit only nobles of the highest rank, and among foreign orders only sovereign princes or members of reigning families; of this character are the Golden Fleece (Austria and Spain), the Elephant (Denmark), and the Garter (Great Britain); it is usual to regard these three as the existing orders of highest dignity. (2) Those orders which are conferred upon members of noble families only, and sometimes because of the mere fact of noble birth, without special services. (3) The orders of merit, which are supposed to be conferred for services only. Of these the Legion of Honor is the best known type. Two of the orders of merit may be regarded as somewhat exceptional—the first class of the Order of St. George of Russia and the Order of Maria Theresa of Austria. The former is conferred only upon a commanding general who has defeated an army of 50,000 men, or captured the enemy's capital, or brought about an honorable peace. There is now no person living who has gained this distinction regularly, though it has been given to a foreign sovereign. Other orders of merit approach these more or less nearly, as they are conferred with more or less care. The various orders have their appropriate insignia, consisting usually of a collar of design peculiar to the order, a star, cross, jewel, badge, ribbon, or the like. It is common to speak of an order by its name alone, as the Garter, the Bath. An order is said to be *conferred* or *bestowed* upon the recipient of its distinction; the recipient is said to be *decorated* with such an order, and the word *order* is often applied to the decoration or badge. See *both, garter, knight, star, thistle*, etc.

Whimsical set on Barocks border,
That temple of thy noble order,
The garter of a lovely dame,
We gave y' first device and name.

Pittsburgh, Partheniades, xvi.

Knight of the noble order of Saint George,
Worthy saint Michael, and the Golden Fleece.
Shak., I Hen. VI., iv. 7. 68.

A tributary prince of Devon, one
Of that great Order of the Table Round.

Tennyson, Geraldine.

The various members of the Cabinet were upon the breasts of their coats the *orders* to which they were entitled.

T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 92.

74. A series or suite; a suit or change (as of apparel).

I will give thee ten shekels of silver by the year, and a suit of apparel ("an order of garments" in marginal note).
Judges xvii. 10.

8. Regular sequence or succession; succession of acts or events; course or method of action or occurrence.

Though it come to my remembrance somewhat out of order, it shall not yet come altogether out of time, for I will now tell you a concept which I had before forgotten to write. *Gauevine, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 16.*

He departed, and went over all the country of Galatia and Phrygia in order.

Acts xviii. 23.

Stand not upon the order of your going,
But go at once.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 122.

A mixt Relation of Places and Actions, in the same order of time in which they occurred; for which end I kept a Journal of every days Observations.

Dampier, Voyages, I., Pref.

Pageants on pageants, in long order drawn
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 215.

9. Regulated succession; formal disposition or array; methodical or harmonious arrangement; hence, fit or consistent collocation of parts.

When Merlin hadde all things reversed, and Blase hadde hem alle written on after another in order, and by his boke haue we the knowinge ther-of.

Merlin (R. E. T. S.), III. 679.

A land of darkness, as darkness itself; and of the shadow of death, without any order, and where the light is as darkness.

Job x. 22.

I hear their drums: let's set our men in order,
And issue forth and bid them battle straight.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 70.

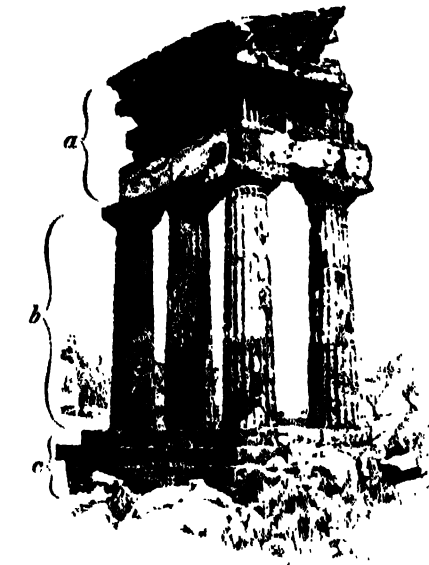
And now, unweild, the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystic order laid.

Pope, M. of the L., l. 122.

For the world was built in order,
And the stoups march in tune.

Bacon, Mounsac.

10. In rhet., the placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject.—11. In classical arch., a column entire (including base, shaft, and capital), with a superincumbent entablature, viewed as forming an architectural whole or the characteristic element of a style. There are five orders—Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite. (See these adjectives.) Every order consists of two essential parts, a column and an entablature; the column is normally divided into three parts—base, shaft, and



Doric Order. Temple of Castor and Pollux (so-called), Argenti, Sicily.
a, entablature, consisting of cornice, frieze, and architrave; b, column, consisting of capital and shaft; c, capital, which in the Doric order performs the function of a base.

capital; the entablature into three parts also—architrave, frieze, and cornice. The character of an order is displayed not only in its column, but in its general form and details, of which the column is, as it were, the regulator. The Tuscan and Composite are Roman orders, the other three are properly Greek, the Roman renderings of them being so different from the originals as to constitute in fact distinct orders. The Corinthian, though of purely Greek origin, did not come into extensive use before Roman authority was established throughout Greek lands.

The temple on the side of the river seems to be of the greatest antiquity, and was probably built before the orders were invented.

Pausanias, Description of the East, II. l. 135.

12. In math.: (a) In geometry, the degree of a geometrical form considered as a locus of points, or as determined by the degree of a locus of points. Newton introduced the term *order* as applied to plane curves. Cayley defines the *order* of a relation in m -dimensional space as follows: add to the conditions as many arbitrary linear conditions as are necessary to make the multiplicity of the relation equal to m ; then the number of points satisfying these conditions is the *order* of the relation. Thus, the *order* of a plane curve is the number of points (real and imaginary) in which this curve is cut by an arbitrary right line. The *order* of a non-plane curve is the number of points in which the curve is cut by a plane. The *order* of a surface is the number of points in which the surface is cut by a right line. The *order* of a congruence is the number of points in which the congruence lines lying in an arbitrary plane are cut by an arbitrary plane. The *order* of a complex is the number of points in which the curve enveloping the lines of the complex lying in an arbitrary plane is cut by an arbitrary plane. (b) In analysis, the number of elementary operations contained in a complex operation; also, that character of a quantity which corresponds to the degree of its algebraic expression. See the phrases below, and also *equation*.—13. Established rule, administration, system, or régime.

The same I am, ere ancient *order* was,
Or what is now received.

Shak., W. T., iv. 1. 10.

The old *order* changeth, yielding place to new.

Tennyson, Monte d'Arthur.

14. Prescribed law; regulation; rule; ordinance.

The church hath authority to establish that for an *order* at one time which at another time it may abolish, and in both doth do well.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

But that great command *order* says the *order*,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodged
Till the last trumpet.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 251.

15. Authority; warrant.

Let her have needful, but not lavish, means;
There shall be *order* for 't.

Shak., M. for M., II. 2. 25.

We gave them no *order* for to make any composition to separate you and us in this.

Shirley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 262.

16. Regular or customary mode of procedure; established usage; conformity to established

rule or method of procedure; specifically, prescribed or customary mode of proceeding in debates or discussions, or in the conduct of deliberative or legislative bodies, public meetings, etc., or conformity with the same: as, the *order* of business; to rise to a point of *order*; the motion is not in *order*.

The moderator, when either of the disputants breaks the rules, may interpose to keep them to *order*.

Wells.

17. A proper state or condition; a normal, healthy, or efficient state.

He has come to court this may,

A' mounted in good *order*.

Katharine Jaegerie (Child's Ballads, IV. 30).

Any of the forementioned faculties, if wanting, or out of *order*, produce suitable effects in men's understandings.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xi. § 12.

He lost the sense that handles daily life,
That keeps us all in *order*.

Tennyson, Walking to the Mill.

18. *Eccles.*, in liturgies, a stated form of divine service, or administration of a rite or ceremony, prescribed by ecclesiastical authority: as, the *order* of confirmation; also, the service so prescribed.—19. Conformity to law or established authority or usage; the desirable condition consequent upon such conformity; absence of revolt, turbulence, or confusion; public tranquillity: as, it is the duty of the government to uphold law and *order*.

All things invite

To peaceful councils, and the settled state
Of *order*.

Bilton, P. L., II. 230.

Without *order* there is no living in public society, because the want thereof is the mother of confusion.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

What Hume (c. g.) means by Justice is rather what I have called *Order*, . . . the observance of the actual system of rules, whether strictly legal or customary, which bind together the different members of any society into an organic whole.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 411.

'Tis hard to settle *order* once again.

Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters, Choric Song.

20. Suitable action in view of some particular result or end; care; preparation; measure; steps: generally used in the obsolete phrase to take *order*.

As for the money that he had promised unto the king, he took no good *order* for it.

2 Mac. iv. 27.

I am content. Provide me soldiers, lords,

Whiles I take *order* for mine own affairs.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1. 820.

He quickly took such *order* with such lawyers that he layd them by the heels (all he sent some of them prisoners for England). Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 168.*

Then were they remanded to the Cage again, until further *order* should be taken with them.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 187.

21. Authoritative direction; injunction; mandate; command, whether oral or written; instruction: as, to receive *orders* to march; to disobey *orders*.

As I have given *order* to the churches of Galatia, even so do ye.

1 Cor. xvi. 1.

Give *order* that these lodges

High on a stage be placed to the view.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 388.

The magistrates of Plymouth . . . reformed themselves to an *order* of the commissioners, wherein liberty is given to the Massachusetts (colony) to take course with (Horton and the lands they had possessed).

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 262.

Proud his mistress' orders to perform.

Pope, Dunciad, III. 263.

On the 27th April, 1629, arrived four messengers from court, with *orders* for Don Rodrigo to return, and also to bring Don Hector along with him.

Brue, Source of the Nile, III. 180.

Specifically: (a) In law, a direction of a court or judge, made or entered in writing, and not included in a judgment. A judgment is the formal determination of a trial; an *order* is usually the formal determination of a motion.

Orders are promulgated by the courts of law and equity, not only for the proper regulation of their proceedings, but also to enforce obedience to justice, and compel that which is right to be performed.

Wharton.

(b) A written direction to pay money or deliver property: as, an *order* on a banker for twenty pounds; pay to A. B. or *order*; an *order* to a jeweler to return a necklace to bearer.

An *order* is a written direction from one who either has in fact, or in the writing professes to have, control over a fund or thing to another who either purports in the writing to be under obligation to obey, or who is in fact under such obligation, commanding some appropriation thereof.

Hishop.

(c) A direction to make, provide, or furnish anything; a commission to make purchases, supply goods, etc.; as, to give an agent an *order* for groceries; an *order* for canvas; the work was done to *order*.

The fact is, that he seldom worked to *order*. He is in the cloth-halls was the rule.

English Gleanings (R. E. T. S.), p. cixx.

Mr. W. . . . was entrusted with the execution of large *orders*, especially in gold and Government bonds.

H. Cress, Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street, p. 427.

(d) A free pass for admission to a theater or other place of entertainment.

In those days were pit orders—beset the uncomfortable manager who abolished them! *Lamb, My First Play.*

Apostolic orders. See def. 3 (b).—**Attic order.** See *attic*.—**By order,** consequently. *Minahan, 1917.*—**Caryatic order.** See *caryatic*.—**Charging order.** See *charge*.—**Circle of higher order.** See *circle*.—**Clark in orders.** See *clerk*.—**Close order.** In *milit. tactics*, the space of about one half paces between ranks; in the United States service, on rough ground and when marching in double time, it is increased to 22 inches. *Farrar.*—**Common order, order of course.** In *law*, those ordinary directions of the court which by long practice have come to be matters of right in proper cases. They may be entered by the party or his attorney without actual application to the court and without notice to his adversary. **Contact of the 27th order.** See *contact*.—**Four orders.** the four orders of mendicant friars—the Dominicans or Black Friars, the Franciscans or Gray Friars, the Carmelites or White Friars, and the Augustinian or Austin Friars.

In all the *ordres* *four* is noon that can
No moche of dalliance and fair language.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 210.

Full orders. See *to be in full orders*.—**General order.** (a) An order relating to the whole military or naval service or to the whole command, in distinction to *special orders*, relating only to individuals or to a part of the command. (b) An order given by a customs collector for the storage of foreign merchandise which has not been delivered to the consignee within a certain time after its arrival in port. (1) *S.*—**Guelfic order.** See *Guelfic*.—**Heavy marching order.** See *heavily*.—**Holy orders.** (a) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *major orders*. See def. 3. (b) In other churches, the Christian ministry, especially of the Anglican churches. **In order that,** to the end that. **In order to,** as a means or preparation for; with a view to; for the purpose of; followed by an infinitive or a noun as object: as, *in order to economize space, in order to succeed, one must be diligent.* **Inverse order of alienation.** See *inverse*.—**Knights of the Order of St. Crispin.** See *knights*.—**Letter of orders.** a certificate given under the hand and seal of the ordaining bishop, testifying that a certain person has been rightly and canonically ordained. **Light marching order.** See *light*.—**Major orders.** See def. 3 (b).—**Male order.** See *male*.—**Mendicant orders.** See *mendicant*.—**Military Order of Savoy.** an order founded by King Victor Emmanuel I. of Savoy, in 1816, adopted by the kingdom of Italy, and still in existence. The badge is a cross of gold in red enamel, voided, and surmounted by a royal crown. The ribbon is blue. **Minor orders.** See def. 3 (b).—**Open order.** In *milit. tactics*, an interval of about three yards between ranks. **Order for Merit.** See *merit*.—**Order in Council.** In *Eng. hist.*, an order by the sovereign with the advice of the Privy Council. The most noted were those of 1807, in retaliation for Napoleon's Berlin decrees; they declared all vessels trading with France or countries under French influence liable to seizure. These orders bore severely against the commerce of the United States, as all goods from that country destined for the continent had to be landed in England, to pay duty, and to be exported under British regulations. **Order of a complex.** See def. 12. **Order of a condition.** the number of simple conditions to which it is equivalent; the number by which the condition reduces the constant expressing the multiplicity of the figures satisfying the antecedent conditions. **Order of a determinant.** the square root of the number of constituents in it. **Order of a differential or of a differential coefficient.** the number of differentiations required to produce it. **Order of a differential equation.** the order of the highest differential coefficient it contains. **Order of a function.** See *function*.—**Order of Alcantara.** a Spanish military order said to be a revival of a very ancient order of St. Julian, and to have received its name from the city of Alcantara, given by Alfonso IX. of Castile in 1218 to the Knights of Calatrava, and transferred by the latter. **Order of Alexander Nevski.** a Russian order founded in 1725 by Peter the Great, but first conferred by the empress Catherine I. in 1726. The ordinary badge is a cross patée, the center being a circle of white enamel, showing St. Alexander on horseback, the arms of red enamel, with a double headed eagle between every two arms, and the whole surmounted by an imperial crown. This is worn hanging to a broad red ribbon *en sautoir*. **Order of an algebraic curve.** See *curve* and def. 12. **Order of an algebraic equation or quantio.** its degree. **Order of an equation of finite differences.** the order of the highest difference or enlargement it contains. **Order of an infinite or infinitesimal.** the number of times it is requisite to multiply into itself an infinite or infinitesimal of the first order, in order to obtain such infinite or infinitesimal. **Order of approximation.** the number of times the operation of approximation has been performed in order to obtain a given solution. **Order of a substitution.** See *substitution*.—**Order of a surface.** See def. 12. **Order of a transformation.** See *transformation*.—**Order of battle.** the arrangement and disposition of the different parts of an army or fleet, according to the circumstances, for the purpose of engaging an enemy, by giving or receiving an attack, or in order to be reviewed, etc. **Order of Calatrava.** a Spanish military order founded in the middle of the twelfth century, and taking its name from the fortress of Calatrava, which had been captured from the Moors in 1147, and was confided to the new order. It is still in existence. The badge is a cross fleury enameled red, attached to a red ribbon. **Order of Charles III.** a Spanish order founded by Charles III. in 1771. **Order of Charles XIII.** a Swedish order founded by the sovereign of that name in 1811, for Freemasons of the higher degrees. **Order of Christ.** a Portuguese order founded by King Dionysius and confirmed about 1318. It contains three degrees, of which the highest is limited to six persons. The present badge is a cross of eight points encircled by an oak wreath, and having between the arms four ovals in black enamel, each bearing five golden lilies, symbolical of the five wounds of Christ. The ribbon is dark red. **Order of Civil Merit.** the name of several orders, the most prominent of which is that of *Trinidad*. See *Order for Merit*, under *merit*.—**Order of con-**

tact of two plane curves, one less than the order of the infinitesimal which measures the distance of the curves at a distance from the point of contact measured by an infinitesimal of the first order, or the limit toward which the logarithm of the distance between the two curves divided by the logarithm of the distance from the point of contact at which that distance is measured approximates as the latter distance approximates toward zero. **Order of Fidelity, Generosity, Glory.** See *fidelity*, etc. **Order of Isabella the Catholic.** known as the *Royal American Order*, and instituted in 1615 to reward loyalty among the American colonists and dependents of Spain. The order still exists. The badge is a cross patée indented, the center filled with a medallion, the arms enameled red, and with gold rays between the arms. **Order of Jesus.** See *Jesus*. **Order of Leopold.** an Austrian order founded by Francis I., Emperor of Austria, in memory of the emperor Leopold II. It dates from 1909, and is still in existence. **Order of Louise.** a Prussian order founded by Frederick William III. in 1814, for women only. **Order of Maria Louise.** a Spanish order for women founded in 1792, and still in existence. **Order of Maria Theresa.** an Austrian order founded by the empress of that name in 1757, but modified by the emperor Joseph II. **Order of Maximilian.** an order for encouragement of art and science, founded in 1853 by Maximilian II. of Bavaria. **Order of Medjidie.** See *Medjidie*. **Order of Military Merit.** (a) An order instituted in 1759 by Louis XV. of France for Protestant officers, as the Order of St. Louis was limited to Catholics. Its organization was similar to that of the latter order. In 1814 it was reorganized for officers of the army and navy. It has not been conferred since 1830. The badge is somewhat similar to that of St. Louis, and the ribbon is of the same color. (b) See *merit*. (c) An order founded by the duke Charles Eugene of Wurtemberg in 1759. **Order of multiplicity of a right line.** See *multiplicity*. **Order of nature.** (a) That order in which the general comes before the particulars. (b) That order in which the cause comes before the effect. **Order of Our Lady of Montesa.** a Spanish order founded in the fourteenth century by the King of Aragon, after ward attached to the crown of Spain. **Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.** an order founded by Henry IV. of France on the occasion of his embracing Catholicism, and in a measure replacing the Order of St. Lazarus. **Order of sailing.** the formation of a fleet ordered by the commander-in-chief. **Order of St. Andrew.** a Russian order founded by Peter the Great in 1698. The badge is the double eagle of Russia, in black enamel, upon the breast of which is the crucifix of St. Andrew, with saltire-shaped cross, the whole surmounted by an imperial crown. The ribbon is blue; but on state occasions this badge is worn pendant to a collar composed of similar crowned eagles, of oval bearing saltires, and of shields with flags and crowns. **Order of St. Andrew in Scotland.** See *Order of the Thistle*, under *thistle*. **Order of St. Benedict of Avis.** a Portuguese order said to date from the twelfth century. The badge is a cross fleury of green enamel, having a gold fleur-de-lis in the angle between every two arms of the cross, and hangs from a green ribbon worn around the neck. **Order of St. Gall.** same as *Order of the Bear*. **Order of St. George.** (a) A Bavarian order founded or, as is asserted, restored by the elector Charles Albert in 1729. It is still in existence, and is divided into three classes. (b) A Russian order founded in 1799 by the empress Catherine II. See def. 6 (b) (3). **Order of St. James of the Sword.** (also called *St. James of Compostella*), a Spanish order of great antiquity, asserted to have been approved by the Pope in 1175, and still existing. In the middle ages this order had great military power, and administered a large income. The badge is a cross in red enamel, affecting the form of a sword, and bearing a scallop-shell at the junction of the arms. The ribbon is red. **Order of St. Lazarus.** an order which had its origin in the Holy Land, and was afterward transplanted into France, where it retained independent existence until, under Henry IV., it was in a measure replaced by the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. It disappeared during the Revolution. **Order of St. Louis.** a French order founded by Louis XIV. in 1693 for military service, and confirmed by Louis XV. in 1719. After the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 this order was reconstituted. No knights have been created since 1830. The badge is a cross of eight points, having in the central medallion a figure of Louis XIV., robed and crowned, and holding in his hands wreaths of honor; there is a gold fleur-de-lis between every two arms. The ribbon is flame-colored. **Order of St. Michael.** a French order instituted by Louis XI. in 1469, and modified by Henry III. and Louis XIV. Since 1830 it has not been conferred. The badge is a cross of eight points with fleurs-de-lis between the arms, and in the central medallion a figure of the archangel Michael trampling on the dragon. The ribbon is black. **Order of St. Michael and St. George.** a British order instituted in 1818, originally for natives of the Ionian and Maltese islands and for other British subjects in the Mediterranean. It has since been greatly extended. **Order of St. Patrick.** an order of knighthood instituted by George III. of England in 1783. It consists of the sovereign, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and twenty-two knights. **Order of St. Cosmo and Damian.** a religious order in Palestine in the middle ages, especially charged with the care of pilgrims. **Order of St. Stanislaus.** a Polish order dating from 1765, and adopted by the emperors of Russia. **Order of the Annunciation.** See *annunciation*. **Order of the Bear.** See *bear*. **Order of the Black Eagle.** See

eagle.—**Order of the Burgundian Cross.** See *Burgundian*.—**Order of the Chrysanthemum.** an order founded by the Mikado of Japan in 1876. **Order of the Conception.** See *conception*.—**Order of the Cordón Jaume.** a French order for Protestant and Roman Catholic knights, founded in the sixteenth century by the Duke of Nevers, for the protection of widows and orphans. It is now extinct. **Order of the Crescent.** See *crescent*. **Order of the Crown.** See *crown*. **Order of the day.** (a) In a legislative body, a matter for consideration assigned to a particular day. Such an order is privileged, and takes precedence of all questions except a motion to adjourn and a question of privilege. Several subjects are often assigned for the same day, and hence are called *orders of the day*. *Cushing.* (b) The prevailing rule or custom.

The shooter has generally time for a fair aim—and, indeed, wild-fowl shooting can hardly be termed *shoot-ing*—and long shots are undoubtedly the *order of the day*.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 437.

Order of the difference or enlargement of a function. the number of operations of differencing or enlarging required to produce it. **Order of the Fan.** See *fan*. **Order of the Fish.** See *fish*. **Order of the Garter.** See *garter*. **Order of the Golden Fleece.** See *fleece*. **Order of the Griffin.** See *griffin*. **Order of the Holy Ghost.** See *ghost*. **Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem.** See *hospitalers*. **Order of the Illuminati.** See *illuminati*. **Order of the Indian Empire.** See *Indian*. **Order of the Iron Cross.** See *iron*. **Order of the Iron Crown.** See *iron*. **Order of the Knights of Malta.** same as *Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem* (which see, under *hospitalers*). **Order of the Knot.** See *knot*. **Order of the Legion of Honor.** See *legion*. **Order of the Lion.** See *lion*. **Order of the Palm.** See *palm*. **Order of the Red Eagle.** See *eagle*. **Order of the Saint Esprit.** See *order of the Holy Ghost*, under *ghost*. **Order of the Thistle.** See *thistle*. **Order of the White Eagle, Elephant, Falcon.** See *eagle*, etc. **Order of the Yellow String.** See *Order of the Cordón Jaume*. **Order of Vigilance.** same as *Order of the White Falcon*. **Out of order.** (a) In confusion or disorder: as, *the room is out of order*. (b) Not in an efficient condition: as, *the watch is out of order*. (c) In a meeting or legislative assembly, not in accordance with recognized or established rules: as, *the motion is out of order*. (d) Sick; unwell; indisposed.

When any man in Sir Roger's company complains he is out of order, he immediately calls for some posset-drink for him.
Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

I have been lately much out of order, and confined at home, but now I go abroad again.
Gray, Letters, l. 323.

Question of order. in a legislative body, a question relating to a violation of the rules or a breach of order in a particular proceeding. It must be decided by the chair without debate. *Cushing.* **Sailing orders (naut.),** the final instructions given to government vessels. **Special orders.** in *law*, those orders which are made only in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, and require notice to the adversary and a hearing by the court. **Standing orders.** in Parliament, certain general rules and instructions laid down for its own guidance, which are to be invariably followed unless suspended by a vote to meet some urgent case. [Eng.]—**Teutonic Order.** See *Teutonic*. **The Independent Order of Odd Fellows.** See *Odd-Fellows*. **The Order of the Martyrs.** same as *Order of St. Cosmo and Damian*. **Third order.** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an order among the Dominicans, Carmelites, etc., composed of secular associates conforming to a certain extent to the general design of the order. The members of such orders are called *tertiaries*. **To be in full orders.** to have been ordained both as a deacon and as a priest; to be in priest's orders. **To be in (holy) orders.** to be a member of an episcopally ordained Christian ministry. **To call a meeting to order.** to open a meeting, or call upon it to proceed to orderly business: said of the presiding officer. (1) *S.* **To call a speaker to order.** to interrupt him on the ground that he transgresses established rules of debate. See *question of order*. **To take order.** See def. 21. **To take orders.** to enter the Christian ministry through ordination; specifically, to enter an episcopally ordained ministry. = *Syn. 21 (a). Vrdie, Report, etc.*

order (ôr'dér), *v. t.* [*ME. ordren*, < *OF. odrer*; cf. *MLG. ordren* = *f. be-ordren* = *Sw. be-ordra* = *Dan. be-ordre*, order, direct, also *D. ordnen* = *MLG. ordnen*, *orden* = *OHG. ordinôn*, *ordenôn*, *MHG. ordnen*, *f. ordner*, *an-ordner* = *Sw. ordna* = *Dan. ordne*, order, arrange, also *Sw. för-ordna*, *Dan. för-ordne*, order, etc.; < *L. ordinare*, arrange, order, command, < *ordo* (*ordin-*), order: see *order*, *n.* < *CF. ordain*, *ordinate*, from the same *L. verb.*] 1. To put in a row or rank: place in rank or position: range.

Warriors old with order'd spear and shield.
Milton, P. L., l. 565.

Here all things in their place remain,
As all were order'd ages since.
Tempest, Day-Dream, Sleeping Palace.

2. To place in the position or office of clergyman; confer clerical rank and authority upon; ordain.

Whosoever are consecrated or ordered according to the Rites of that Book, since the second year of the forenamed King Edward unto this time, or hereafter shall be consecrated or ordered according to the same Rites: we decree all such to be rightly, orderly, and lawfully consecrated and ordered.

Book of Common Prayer (Eng.), Articles of Religion, xxxvi.

3. To arrange methodically; dispose formally or fittingly; marshal; array; arrange suitably or harmoniously.

He did bestow
Both guests and meats, when over-in they came,
And knew them how to order without blame.
As him the Steward bidd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 25.



Emblem of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Tennison, Day-Dream. ProL

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 273:1233-1234, 1995

And the two brethren a-geys their burghs and townes made gode *ordenance*, as Merlin did hem counselle.
Merlin (R. E. T. S.), l. 66.

51. An appliance; an appointment; an arrangement; equipment; us, *ordenance* of war; hence, specifically, cannon; *ordenance*. See *ordnance*.
With all her [their] *ordenance* there,
While he threlye the citee cast.
Quaver, Cont. Amant., v.

In the cleventh year in the month Bul, which is the eighth month, was the house finished with all the appurtenances thereof, and with all the *ordenance* thereof.
1 Kt vi. 38 (thoughly).
Item, amonge all wondrous and straunge *ordenance* that we sawe there: both for see and lande, with all manner Artillery and Lugges that may be devysyd, pryncypally we noted .i). peece of artillery.
Sir H. Gynfforde, Fylynguage, p. 7.

Caves and wonny vantage of France
Shall chide your trospas and return your mock
In second ascent to his *ordenance*.
Shak., Hen. V., ll. 4, 126.

61. Established state or condition; regular or established mode of action; proceeding as regulated by authority.
Knowest thou the *ordenance* of heaven?
Job xxxviii. 33.

All these things change from their *ordenance*
Their natures and preformed faculties
To monstrous quality.
Shak., J. C., l. 3. 66.

7. Regulation by authority; a command; an appointment; an order; that which is ordained, ordered, or appointed; a rule or law established by authority; edict; decree, as of the Supreme Being or of Fate; law or statute made by human authority; authoritative regulation. In modern usage the term covers all the standing regulations adopted by a municipal corporation, or, in other words, the local laws and internal regulations passed by the governing body, and calculated to have permanent or continuous operation, as distinguished from *resolutions*, which are orders of temporary character or intended to meet a special occasion. Thus, an order forbidding fireworks in the streets is an *ordinance*; one appropriating money for celebrating a holiday is a *resolution*. Abbreviated *ord*.
His daughter Custance was wedded to Bretnay,
With William's *ordenance*, unto the erle Albyn.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 85.
He made also divers *Ordinances* concerning the measures of Corn and Wine, and that no Cloth should any where be dy'd of any other colour than black, but only in principal Towns and Cities.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 60.
God's *ordenance*
Of Death is blown in every wind.
Tennyson, To J. S.

8. *Ecclies.*, a religious ceremony, rite, or practice established by authority; as, the *ordenance* of baptism.
He reproved also the practice of private members making speeches in the church assemblies, to the disturbance and hindrance of the *ordenance*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 370.

9. In *arch.*, arrangement; system; order; said of a part or detail as well as of an architectural whole.
The soffits of ceilings . . . are of the same material as the walls and columnar *ordenance*.
Encyc. Brit., II. 389.

Northwest ordinance. Same as *ordinance* of 1787. **Ordinance of Nullification.** See *nullification*. **Ordinance of parliament,** a temporary act of parliament. **Ordinance of 1794,** an act of the United States Congress under the Confederation, passed April 23d, 1794, for the temporary government of the Northwest Territory, comprising tracts ceded to the United States by the several States. **Ordinance of 1787,** the law of Congress under the Confederation according to which was organized the Northwest Territory, west of Pennsylvania, east of the Mississippi, and north of the Ohio river. Its chief provisions related to the government of the territory, the rights of citizens, the formation of new States, free navigation, and especially the prohibition of slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crimes. **Ordinance of staples.** See *staple*. **Ordinance of the forest,** an English statute (11 and 12 Edward I.) touching matters and causes of the forest. **Ordinance of the Saladin Tithe,** an English ordinance of 1188 levying a tax of that name. It is important as being one of the earliest attempts to tax personal property, and because local juries were employed to determine the liability of individuals. **Self-denying Ordinance,** in *Eng. hist.*, an ordinance, passed April 3d, 1645, that members of either house of Parliament holding military or civil office should vacate such positions at the expiration of forty days. *Syn. 7. Kitch. Decree*, etc. See *law*.

ordinancer, *v. t.* [*ordinance*, *n.*, 5.] To arm with ordinance.

The people . . . conated him [Ulysses] in to his realm of Ithaca in a shippe of wondrous full beaultie, well *ordained* and manned for his defence.
Sir T. Egot, The Governour, II. 2.

ordinand (ôr'di-nand), *n.* [= *F. ordinand* = *Sp. Pg. ordinando* = *It. ordinando*, < *L. ordinandus*, gerundive of *ordinare*, ordain; see *ordain*, *ordinate*.] One about to be ordained or to receive orders.

A platin alb was again the only dress prescribed to the *ordinando*, and it remained unaltered to the end of the ordination.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

ordinant (ôr'di-nant), *a. and n.* [= *F. ordinant* = *Sp. Pg. ordinante* = *It. ordinante*, < *L. ordinant-* (*-a*), *pr.* of *ordinare*, ordain, order; see *ordain*, *order*, *v.*] **I. a.** Ruling; overruling; disposing; directing; ordaining.
Why, even in that was Heaven *ordinant*
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 48.

II. n. One who ordains; a prelate who confers orders.

ordinarily (ôr'di-nâ-ri-li), *adv.* In an ordinary manner. (a) According to established rules or settled method; in accordance with an established order.

The Author of Nature hath so ordained that the temper of the inferior bodies should ordinarily depend upon the superior.
Hakewill, Apology, v. § 1.

(b) Commonly; usually; in most cases.

Corn (Indian) was sold *ordinarily* at three shillings the bushel, a good cow at seven or eight pounds, and some at £5 and other thing unanswerable.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 25.

ordinary (ôr'di-nâ-ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. ordinare* = *Sp. Pg. It. ordinario*, < *L. ordinarius*, of the usual order, usual, customary, common, < *ordo* (*ordin-*), order; see *order*.] **I. a.** 1. Conformed to a fixed or regulated sequence or arrangement; hence, sanctioned by law or usage; established; settled; stated; regular; normal; customary.
Even then (my priests) may you make holiday,
And pray no more but *ordinarie* prayers.
Chaucer, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 81.
Moreover, the porters were at every gate. It was not lawful for any to go from his *ordinary* service; for their brethren the Levites prepared for them. 1 Esd. I. 16.
Lady, may it please you to bestow upon a stranger the *ordinary* grace of salutation?
Heau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, l. 1.

2. Common in practice or use; usual; frequent; habitual.
Be patient, prince, you do know, these fits
Are with his highness very *ordinary*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 115.

Their *ordinary* drink being water, yet once a day they will warm their blouds with a draught of wine.
Sandys, Traveller, p. 14.

To be excited is not the *ordinary* state of the mind, but the extraordinary, the now and then state.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, l. 263.

3. Common in occurrence; such as may be met with at any time or place; not distinguished in any way from others; hence, often, somewhat inferior; of little merit; not distinguished by superior excellence; commonplace; mean; low.
Some of them bath he made high days, and hallowed them, and some of them hath he made *ordinary* days.
Ecclus xxviii. 9.

He has two essential parts of the courtier, pride and ignorance, marry, the rest come somewhat after the *ordinary* gallant.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

You will wonder how such an *ordinary* fellow as Wood could get His Majesty's broad seal.
Swift.
An *ordinary* man would neither have incurred the danger of succouring Essex, nor the disgrace of assailing him.
Munday, Lord Bacon.

4. Ugly; not handsome; as, she is an *ordinary* woman. *Johnson*. [Now only in vulgar use, often contracted to *orcery*.]

Well, I reckon he [a cat who had suffered from an explosion] was praps the *orcer* of lookin' beaat you ever see.
Mark Twain, Roughing It, lxi.

Judge ordinary. See *judge*. **Lord ordinary,** in the Court of Session, Scotland, the judge before whom a cause depends in the Outer House. The judge who officiates weekly in the bill-chamber of the Court of Session is called the *lord ordinary on the bills*. In Scotland the sheriff of a county is called the *judge ordinary*. *Imp. Dict.*

Ordinary bible. See *bible*. **Ordinary care, ordinary diligence, in law,** such care or diligence as men of common prudence, under similar circumstances, usually exercise. **Ordinary conveyance, dodecahedron, equation, function, mark.** See the nouns. **Ordinary neglect, ordinary negligence.** See *negligence*. **Ordinary ray, in double refraction.** See *refraction*. **Ordinary seaman,** a seaman who is capable of the commoner duties, but who has not served long enough at sea to be considered complete in a sailor's duties and to be rated as an able seaman. **Ordinary tablet,** a gambling-house.

Exposing the dangerous mischief that the dying houses, commonly called *ordinaire* tables, &c., do dayly breed within the bowels of the famous city of London.
G. W. Addams, cited in Post. Decan., ii. 240. (*Nares*.)

Ordinary time, in milit. tactics in the United States, quick time, which is 110 steps or 96 yards a minute, or 3 miles 1613 yards an hour. *Williams* = *Syn. 1* and 2. *Reynolds*, etc. (see *normal*), wounded. **3. Fulgur, etc.** (see *common*) homely.

II. n.; pl. ordinaries (-riz). 1. One possessing immediate jurisdiction in his own right and not by special delegation. Specifically (a) In *ecclies. law*, a bishop, archbishop, or other ecclesiastic or his deputy, in his capacity as an *ex officio* ecclesiastical judge; also, the bishop's deputy in other ecclesiastical matters, including formerly the administration of estates.

They be not few which have beene . . . some of the pope, and some of their *ordinaries*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1839), p. 61.

Every Minister so repelling any [from the Holy Communion] . . . shall be obliged to give an account of the same to the *Ordinary*.
Book of Common Prayer, Rubric in Communion Office.

In spiritual causes, a lay person may be no *ordinary*.
Hooker, Ecclies. Polity, viii. 2.

If the *ordinary* claimed the incriminated clerk, the secular court surrendered him for ecclesiastical trial.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 269.

(b) An English diocesan officer, entitled the *ordinary* of *assize and sessions*, appointed to give criminals their neck-clothes, perform other religious services for them, and assist in preparing them for death.

The *Ordinary* a paid for setting the Psalm, and the Parish-Priest for reading the Ceremony.
Comptree, Way of the World, III. 13.

2. A judge empowered to take cognizance of causes in his own right, and not by delegation. Specifically (a) In the Court of Session in Scotland, one of the five judges, sitting in separate courts, who form the Outer House. Appeals may be taken from their decision to the Inner House. (b) In some of the United States, a judge of a court of probate.

3. The established or due sequence; the appointed or fixed form; in the Roman Catholic missal and in other Latin liturgies, the established sequence or order for saying mass; the service of the mass (with exclusion of the canon) as preëminent; the *ordo*. In the medieval English liturgical books the Latin title was *Ordinarium* or *Canon Missæ*, the ordinary and canon of the mass; in the Roman missal and in general Latin use the title is *Ordo Missæ*, the order of the mass, and the *Canon Missæ*, canon of the mass, is entered as a new title. Hence some writers call only that part of the mass which precedes the canon the *ordinary* or *ordo*.

Osmond, Bishop of Salisbury, devised that *Ordinary* or form of service which hereafter was observed in the whole realm.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. l. 23. (*Jarvis*.)

4). Rule; guide.
They be right hangmen, to murder whosoever desireth for that doctrine, that God hath given to be the *ordinary* of our faith and living.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1839), p. 160.

5. Something regular and customary; something in common use.—6. A usual or customary meal; hence, a regular meal provided at an eating-house for every one, as distinguished from dishes specially ordered; a table d'hôte.

We have had a merry and a lusty *ordinary*,
And wine, and good meat, and a bounding reckoning.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, l. 2.

We had in our boats a very good *ordinary*, and excellent company.
Erskyn, Diary, Oct. 5, 1641.

When I was a young man about this town, I frequented the *ordinary* of the black-horse in Holborn.
Steele, Tatler, No. 135.

7. A place where such meals are served; an eating-house where there is a fixed price for a meal.
He doth, besides, bring me the names of all the young gentlemen in the city that use *ordinaries* or taverns, talking (to my thinking) only as the freedom of their youth teach them without any further ends, for dangerous and seditious spirits.
Heau. and Fl., Woman Hater, l. 3.

The place or *ordinary* where he uses to eat
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, III. 1.

She noticed a small inn or *ordinary* where a card nailed to the door-post announced that a dinner was to be had inside at a cheap rate.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 337.

8. The average; the mass; the common run.
I see no more in you than in the *ordinary*
Of nature's sale-work.
Shak., As you Like It, III. 5. 42.

9. In *her.*, a very common bearing, usually bounded by straight lines, but sometimes by one of the heraldic lines, wavy, nebule, or the like. See *line*, 12. The ordinaries are the oldest bearings, and in general the oldest escutcheons are those which are charged only with the ordinaries, or with these primarily, other charges having been added. The bearings most generally admitted as ordinaries are the eight following: bar, bend, chevron, chief, cross, fesse, pale, and saltire; but most writers add one, some two, and others a greater number, namely one or more of the following: bend sinister, inescutcheon, quarter or franc quartier, pile, bordure. By some writers also the subordinaries and ordinaries are considered together under one head. The ordinaries are often called *honorable ordinaries*, to distinguish them from the subordinaries.

Bends, chevrons, and bars are three of the somewhat unimportant ordinaries, so called from their frequent use.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S. extra ser.), l. 97, note 2.

10. In the navy: (a) The establishment of persons formerly employed by government to take charge of ships of war laid up in harbors. (b) The state of a ship not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers: as, a ship in *ordinary* (one laid up under the direction of the officers of a navy-yard or dockyard).—**Court of ordinary,** the name given in Georgia to a court having general probate jurisdiction.—**Court of the ordinary.** See *court*.—**Honorable ordinary.** See *ed. 2*.—**In ordinary.** (a) In actual and constant service; steadily attending and serving: as, a physician or chaplain *in ordinary*. An ambassador *in ordinary* is one constantly resident at a foreign court.

I think my Eagle is as justly styled Jove's servant as ordinary.
L. Watson, Complete Angler, p. 24.
 (3) See def. 10 (6).—**Ordinary of appeal**, *n.* See *ord.*—**Ordinary of arms**, *n.* See *ord.*—**Ordinary of arms**, *n.* A book or table of reference in which heraldic bearings or achievements, or both, are arranged in alphabetical or other regular order with the names of persons who bear them attached; the reverse of an *armory*.—**Ordinary of the mass**. See def. 3.

Abbreviated *ord.*

ordinariness (ôr'di-nâr-i-ship), *n.* [*Ordinary* + *-ship*.] The state of being an ordinary; the office of an ordinary. *Fuller*.

ordinate (ôr'di-nat'), *v.* and *n.* [*ME. ordinat* (also *ordene*, *q. v.*) = *It. ordinato*, *cf. L. ordinatus*, well-ordered, appointed, ordained, *pp.* of *ordinare*, *order*, *ordain*: see *ordain*, *order*, *n.*] *I. a. 1. Regular.*

For he that stoneth clere and ordinate,
 And proude happis suffreth underlie.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, 1 (Halliwell.)

Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal.
Ray, Works of Creation.

2. Well-regulated; orderly; proper; due.

A wedded man, in his estate,
 Lyveth a lyf blisful and ordinal.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 40.

3. In *entom.*, placed in one or more regular rows: as, *ordinate* spines, punctures, spots, etc.—**Ordinate eyes**, eyes arranged in definite order, as the simple eyes of a spider.

II. n. In *analyt. geom.*, a line used to determine the position of a point in space, drawn from the point to the axis of abscissas and parallel to the axis of ordinates. See *abscissa*, and *Cartesian coordinates* (under *Cartesian*).—**Applique ordinate**. See *applique*.

ordinate (ôr'di-nat'), *v. t.* [*L. ordinatus*, *pp.* of *ordinare*, *ordain*, *order*, etc.: see *order*, *v.*] 1. To ordain; appoint.

With full consent this man did ordaine
 The heir apparent to the crown and land.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 22.

2. To direct; dispose

Look up to that over ruling hand of the Almighty, who
ordains all their [thy spiritual] creatures; motions to his
 own holy purposes. *Sp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, III. 43.*

ordinately (ôr'di-nât-ly), *adv.* Regularly; according to an established order; in order.

I will *ordinately* treat of the two parties of a publick
 weale. *Sir T. Elgot, The Governour, l. 2.*

ordination (ôr'di-nâ'shon), *n.* [*OF. ordination*, also *ordination*, *F. ordination* = *Sp. ordinacion* = *It. ordinazione* = *It. ordinazione*, *cf. L. ordinatio* (*n.*), a setting in order, ordering, ordainment, ordinance, rule, *cf. ordinare*, *order*, *ordain*: see *ordain*.] 1. Disposition as in ranks or rows; formal arrangement; array.

Cyrus . . . disposing his troops like his armies, in regular
ordination. *Sir T. Browne, Character of Cyrus, l. 2.*

2. The act of admitting to holy orders, or to the Christian ministry; the rite of conferring holy orders or investing with ministerial or sacerdotal power and authority. In episcopal churches including the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek and other Oriental churches, and the Anglican Church, ordination consists in imposition of hands by a bishop upon the candidate, thus admitting him to one of the holy orders, and conferring on him the powers of that order and authority to perform its functions. The act of elevation to the episcopate is in strict technical use called *consecration*, not *ordination*. *Ordination* in its widest sense includes admission to the minor orders, which are usually conferred in the Roman Catholic Church by a bishop, but can be bestowed by an abbot, the act of admission consisting in the tradition (delivery) of the instruments. In Presbyterian churches the power of ordination rests with the presbytery, who appoint one or more of their number to conduct the ordination ceremonies, which include laying on of hands. In Congregational and Baptist churches ordination is customarily performed by the pastors of other churches (of the same denomination), but is regarded as necessary only for the preservation of church order, and the service is regarded as conferring no special religious authority. See *institution*, *ordination*, *ordination*.

As for *Ordination*, what is it but the laying on of hands,
 an outward signe or symbol of admission?
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonstr.

3. Arrangement of parts so as to form a consistent whole; organization; prearrangement; constitution.

Every creature is good, partly by creation, and partly by
ordination. *Perrine.*

4. Assignment of proper place in an order or series; hence, suitable relation; due proportion.

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness
 and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*

5. Appointment; enactment; decree; ordinance.

They worship their own gods according to their own *ordina-*
tion. *Burton, Anal. of Mel., p. 600.*

By the holy and wise *ordination* of God, either and both
 of them are appointed for the chief stay of the people.
Sp. Hall, Hard Texts of Scripture, IV. cxxvii. 22.

ordinative (ôr'di-nâ-tiv), *a.* [= *Sp. It. ordinativo*, *cf. L. ordinativus*, signifying or indicating order, *cf. L. ordinare*, *order*, *ordain*: see *ordinate*, *order*, *c.*] Directory; administrative.

Episcopal power and precedence . . . immediately
 succeeded the Apostles in that *ordinative* and gubernative
 eminency.

Sp. Gower, Tears of the Church, p. 230 (Dante.)

ordinato-litrate (ôr'di-nâ-to-lit'ê-rât'), *a.* [*cf. L. ordinatus*, arranged in a row, + *litatus*, blurred: see *ordinate* and *liturate*.] Having rows of letters or indeterminate spots, etc.

ordinato-maculate (ôr'di-nâ-to-mak'ê-lat'), *a.* [*cf. L. ordinatus*, arranged in a row, + *maculatus*, spotted: see *ordinate* and *maculate*.] Having rows of macule or spots.

ordinato-punctate (ôr'di-nâ-to-pungk'tât'), *a.* [*cf. L. ordinatus*, arranged in a row, + *punctatus*, punctate: see *ordinate* and *punctate*.] Having rows of punctures.

ordinator (ôr'di-nâ-tôr'), *n.* [= *OF. ordinateur*, *cf. L. ordinator*, *cf. ordinare*, *ordain*, *order*: see *ordinate*, *v.* (*cf. ordainer*).] A director; a ruler. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, l. 424.*

ordinee (ôr'di-nê'), *n.* [*cf. F. ordinaire*, *cf. L. ordinatus*, ordained: see *ordinate*.] A person ordained; one on whom holy orders have been conferred.

The abbot may choose a monk for ordination as priest or
 deacon; but the *ordinee* is to rank in the house from
 the date of his admission. *Rogge, Brit., XVI. 265.*

ordines, *n.* Plural of *ordo*.

ordnance (ôr'dnans), *n.* [An old form of *ordnance*: see *ordnance*, *v.* (*cf. ordnance*).] Cannon or great guns collectively, including mortars and howitzers; artillery. As a technical term, it designates all heavy pieces fired from carriages. Modern ordnance may be divided into two classes, *smooth bore* and *rifled*. The former are all muzzle-loaders, the latter are subdivided into *muzzle-loaders* and *breech-loaders*. Most guns of modern construction are breech-loading rifled arms. Classified according to the material used, cannon are *bronze* and *iron*, wrought iron, steel, or mixed cast (wrought-iron and steel) guns, according to the method of construction, they are called *solid* or *built-up* guns. The most modern type of heavy gun is an all-steel built-up breech-loading gun, with a Krupp or interrupted screw femture. Formerly sometimes used in the plural.

Behold the *ordnance* on their carriages
 With fatal mouths gaping on glided Hauteure.
Shak., Hen. V., Prolog., l. 26.

He built nine or ten forts and planted *ordnances* upon
 them. *S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 2.*

Board of ordnance. (a) Formerly, in Great Britain, a board, consisting of a master-general, surveyor-general, clerk, and storekeeper (usually members of Parliament), which provided the army and navy with guns, ammunition, and arms of every description, and superintended the providing of stores, equipment, etc. The Crimean disaster in 1854 showed the defects of this board, which was shortly afterward dissolved. (b) A board composed of United States ordnance officers distinguished for their attainments in the theory and practice of heavy ordnance. Its construction and use, whose duty it is to conduct experiments, and test and report upon all ordnance subjects referred to it by the chief of ordnance. This board is designated by the Secretary of War, and is advisory to the chief of ordnance of the army. — **Bureau of Ordnance**. See *Department of the Navy, under department*. — **Master of the ordnance**. See *master*. — **Ordnance corps**. Same as *ordnance department*. — **Ordnance department**. See *department*. — **Ordnance storekeeper**. See *storekeeper*. — **Ordnance stores**, a general phrase including everything pertaining to the manufacture, equipment, and service of ordnance or artillery. It comprises all projectiles and explosives, pyrotechnic stores, gun-carriages, caissons, limbers, mortar-beds, cavalry and artillery horses, battery wagons, and all machines for forging and rolling munitions and for transportation. Tools and materials for fabrication, repair, or preservation, all small-arms, accoutrements, and equipments for artillery, cavalry, and infantry. The phrase "ordnance and ordnance stores" covers everything in the form of a weapon that is used in war, together with all the materials and appliances necessary for their construction, repair, preservation, and use. — **Ordnance survey**, the survey of Great Britain, undertaken by the government, and executed by select corps of the Royal Engineers and civilians. The charts exhibit, in addition to the ordinary features of a map, the extent and limits of properties, and rivers, roads, houses, etc., are laid down on them in their just proportions, and not, as in ordinary maps, exaggerated. The scale adopted by the British government is for towns having 4,000 or more inhabitants, 1 in. of the linear measure being equivalent to 25,122 inches to a mile, or 1 inch to 41,272 feet; for parishes (in cultivated districts), 1 in. of the linear measurement, equal to 27,343 inches to a mile, or very nearly 1 square inch to an acre, for counties, 6 inches to a mile. For the kingdom, a general map, 1 inch to a mile. The purposes to which these large plans may be applied are as estate plans, for managing, draining, and otherwise improving land, for facilitating its transfer by registering sales and incumbrances, and as public maps, according to which local or general taxes may be levied and roads, railways, canals and other public works laid out and executed. — **Rifled ordnance**. See *rifled cannon*, under *cannon*.

ordnance-office (ôr'dnans-off'is), *n.* The headquarters of the chief of ordnance of the United States army; the bureau of administration of the ordnance department of the army.

ordnance-officer (ôr'dnans-off'is-er), *n.* The line-officer third in rank on a United States man-of-war. He has general charge and supervision of the guns, small-arms, ammunition, etc., but not of the drill.

ordnance-sergeant (ôr'dnans-sâr'jant), *n.* A non-commissioned staff-officer whose duty it is to receive, preserve, and issue all ordnance, arms, ammunition, or other ordnance stores at a military post or station, under the regulations of the War Department.

ordo (ôr'dô), *n.*; pl. *ordines* (ôr'di-nêz). [*L.*, order: see *order*, *n.*] 1. In *pros.*, a colon or series.—2. In some Latin school-books, especially texts of poets, a rearrangement of the Latin words in English order.—3. *Keble*. (a) A director or book of rubrics. (b) An office or service with its rubrics. *Ordo missæ*, the ordinary or order of the mass. See *ordinary*, *n.*

ordnance (ôr'dnans), *n.* [*cf. F. ordonnance*: see *ordnance*, an older form of the same word.] 1. Ordering; codification; specifically, in the *fine arts*, the proper disposition of figures in a picture, or of the parts of a building, or of any work of art; ordonnance.

But in a history-piece of many figures, the general design, the *ordnance* or disposition of it, the relation of one figure to another, the diversity of the posture, habits, shadows, and all the other graces conspicing to an uniformity, are of . . . difficult performance.
Dryden, Plutarch.

Language, by the mere collocation and *ordnance* of expressive articulate sounds, can inform them with the spiritual philosophy of the Pauline epistles, the living thunder of a Demosthenes, or the marvellous picturesqueness of a Russell.
Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

2. An ordinance; a law. Specifically, in *French law* (a) A partial code embodying rules of law upon a particular subject, such as constituted a considerable portion of the civil and commercial legislation during the reigns of Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. (b) An order of court.

ordonnant (ôr'donant), *a.* [*cf. F. ordonnant*, *pp.* of *ordonner*, arrange, ordain: see *ordain*, a doublet of *ordonnant*.] Relating to or implying ordonnance. *Coleridge*.

Ordovician (ôr'do-vish'ian), *a.* [Named from the *Ordovices*, an ancient British (North Welsh) tribe.] An epithet applied by C. Lapworth to a series of rocks not capable of exact separation from those underlying or overlying them, either stratigraphically or paleontologically, but which have been the subject of much discussion among English geologists. They form a part of the Lower Silurian of Murchison, more or less of the Upper Cambrian of Sedgwick, the Cambro-Silurian of Jukes, the Siluro-Cambrian of some authors, the second fauna of Burman, etc. As limited in Wales, according to H. R. Woodward, the Ordovician may be said to extend from the base of the Arenig series to the base of the Harford. Graptolites and trilobites are the most abundant fossils, and there is a large amount of intercalated volcanic material. The name Ordovician does not appear in the text book of geology recently issued by the director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, nor has it any place in American Silurian geology as worked out by the New York and Pennsylvania surveys, nor can the strata thus named in England be strictly paralleled with any one or more divisions of the Silurian as established in the United States.

ordure (ôr'djûr), *n.* [*cf. ME. ordure*, *cf. OF. (and F.) ordure* (= *It. ordura*), filth, excrement, *cf. ord* = *It. orrido*, foul, dirty, nasty, *cf. L. horridus*, horrid: see *horrid*.] Dung; excrement; feces.

Alas, alas, so noble a creature
 As is a man, shal dreden with *ordure*.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 386.

As gardeners do with *ordure* hide those roots
 That shall first spring and be most delicate.

Shak., Hen. V., II. 4. 30.

ordurous (ôr'djûrus), *a.* [*cf. ordure* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or consisting of ordure or dung; filthy. *Drayton, Pastoral Eclogue, viii.*

ore (ôr'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ore*; *cf. ME. ore*, *or*, *cf. AS. ar*, also *ar*, *ore*, *brass*, *copper*, *bronze* (*cf. ar*, *ore*, *ar*, *ar*, *ar*, *ar*), = *OS. *ar* (in *adj.*, *ar* = *U. charn*, of *brass*) = *OHG. MHG. ar*, *brass*, = *Lecl. ar*, *brass* (*cf. Sw. ore* = *Dan. ore*, a copper coin, *AS. ar* = *see ore*, *ore*), = *Goth. ar* (*ar* = *brass*, *copper*, *coin*, *money*, = *La. ar*, *copper*, *ore*, *bronze*, *see ar*), *cf. Skt. aya*, metal.] 1. A metalliferous mineral or rock, especially one which is of sufficient value to be mined. A mixture of a native metal with rock or veinstone is not usually called *ore*, however, it being understood that in an ore proper the metal is in a mineralized condition, that is, exists in combination with some mineralizer, as sulphur or oxygen. The ore and veinstone together constitute the mass of the metalliferous deposit, vein or lode. The *ore* as mined is usually more or less mixed with veinstone, and from this it is separated, as completely as may be convenient or possible, by dressing. It then usually goes to the smelter, who, by means of a more or less complicated series of operations, frees it from the worthless material which still remains mechanically mixed with it, and also sets it free from its chemical combination with the substances by which it is mineralized.

2. Metal; sometimes, specifically, a precious metal, as gold.

To draw apart the body he hath kill'd;
O'er whom his very madness, like some ore
Among a mineral of metals base,
Shows the pure he weeps for what is done.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1. 25.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into his moulds prepared: from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought
Fool or given in metal.
Milton, P. L., xi. 570.

Bell-metal ore. See *bell-metal*. A peculiar form of iron ore occurring in the Clinton group in the United States, at numerous points, from Wisconsin through Canada into New York and down the eastern slope of the Appalachian range. It is a hematite, but often takes the form of small flattened grains or disks; hence occasionally called *flaccid ore*. It is quite frequently more or less pulverulent, staining the hands deep red, hence called *dyestuff ore*. The Clinton ore is of great economical importance, but has the defect of containing considerable phosphoric acid. Also called *passat ore*. **Coral ore.** See *coral*. **Float-ore.** Same as *float-sandstone*. **Graphic ore.** Same as *graphical gold* (which see under *gold*). **Gray, horse-flesh, morass, etc., ore.** See the qualifying words. **Mock ore, blende.** **Peacock ore.** Same as *crucianite*. **Round ore.** Same as *leop ore*. (See also *lutite-ore*, *needle-ore*.)

ore¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *our*.
ore², *n.* [ME., also *ore*, < AS. *ar*, grace, favor, honor, = OH. *ara* = OFries. *ere* = D. *er* = M.D.G. *ere* = OH.G. *era*, MH.G. *ere*, G. *ehre* = Icel. *ara* = Sw. *ära* = Dan. *ære*, honor.] 1. Favor; grace; mercy; clemency; protection.

Lemman, thy grace, and, woe bryd, thy ore.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 540.

They shall cry & syke ore,
And say, "lord, mercy, thy ore!"
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

2. Honor; glory.

ore³ (*ör*), *n.* [Appar. a dial. form of *ware* in like sense.] A seaweed, especially *Fucus vesiculatus* or *Laminaria digitata*. Compare *ore-weed*.

ore⁴ (*ör*), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of fine wool. *Hallurell*. [Prov. Eng.]

öre (*ö're*), *n.* [Dan., = Sw. *öre*; AS. *ōra* (< OH.G. *ōra*).] 1. Icel. *eyrir*, the eighth part of a mark; see *ore¹*. 2. A modern unit of value in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, the hundredth part of the crown (Danish *krona*, Swedish *krona*), and worth about one fourth of a United States cent; also, the coin corresponding to it.

oread (*o're-ad*), *n.* [(< Gr. *ōps* (*ōps*), a mountain nymph, prop. adj., of a mountain, < *ōps*, a mountain.) In Gr. myth., a mountain nymph.] 1. A wood-nymph light, Oread or Dryad, or of Daph's train, Betook her to the groves. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 387.

Shimmer upon distant hills
Oiling space, with shadows in their train,
Might, with small help from fancy, be transformed
Into fleet oreads sporting visibly. *Wordsworth*.

orectic (*ō-rek'tik*), *a.* [(< Gr. *ōps* (*ōps*), of or pertaining to appetite (*ōps* (*ōps*), the appetites), < *ōps*, propension, appetite, desire; see *ore¹*.] 1. Of or pertaining to appetite or desire; appetitive. *Fallows*.—2. Pertaining to the will. *Mohadda*, Ancient Metaphysics, II. vii. ix.

oredelser, *n.* [(< *ore¹* + *delf*, deliver, *n.*)] 1. Ore lying under ground.—2. Right or claim to ore from ownership of the land in which it is found.

Oredelfe is a liberte whereby a man claimeth the Ore found in his soile.
New Exposition of Terms of Law, (Mousen, 1617.)

ore-deposit (*ōr'dē-pōz'it*), *n.* Any natural occurrence of ore or of economically valuable metalliferous material, whatever may be its form or extent; a metalliferous deposit. Both *ore-deposit* and *metalliferous deposit* have been used by authors with essentially the same meaning. Either designates includes veins, whether "fluore" or "true," "sugared" or "gush," flat masses, sheets, or blankets; pipe-veins, pockets, impregnations, and carbonaceous, irregularly disseminated and eruptive masses; stratified deposits in short, any one of the numerous varieties of form in which the ores of the various metals, or more rarely the metals themselves, are presented in nature, or are revealed by mining explorations.

Oregon grape. See *Berberis*.
Oregonian (*ō-rō-gō-ni-an*), *a.* and *n.* [(< *Oregon*, (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Oregon, one of the United States, on the Pacific slope.

2. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Oregon.
ore-hearth (*ōr'hēth*), *n.* A small rectangular blast-furnace used in lead-smelting in the north

of England and in Scotland. The hearth is made of cast-iron. The so-called "American ore-hearth" is not very different in form from the English. It has been experimented with in various parts of Germany.

oreide (*ō-rō-id*), *n.* Same as *oreide*.

oreillere (*ō-rā-lyär'*), *n.* [F., < OF. *oreillere*, *oreillere*, an ear-piece, < *oreille*, ear; see *oreille*.] An ear-piece of a helmet. See *ear-piece*.

oreillette (*ō-rā-lyet'*), *n.* [F., < OF. *oreillette*, < L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear; see *auricle*, *ear*.] 1. In medical costume, a part of the head-dress covering the ears, or worn in front of the ears. (a) A part of the crepe, projecting in this way. (b) An arrangement of braids of the hair.



1. Oreillette (det. a) in head-dress with ear-cable and adjuster for eye-guard, 19th century.

2. An ear-piece of a helmet. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Exh.*
orellin (*ō-rē-lin*), *n.* [(< *Orellina*), the specific element in *Bixa Orellana*, + *-in*.] A yellow coloring matter contained together with bixin in annatto. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, and dyes aluminous goods yellow.

Orenburg gum. [So called from *Orenburg* in Russia.] A resinous substance which exudes from the trunk of the European larch in Russia while in the process of combustion. It is wholly soluble in water.

Oreodaphne (*ō-rē-ō-dāf'ne*), *n.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck and Martins, 1833), < Gr. *ōps* (*ōps*), mountain, + *daphnē*, laurel.] A genus of aromatic trees of the order *Lauraceae* and the tribe *Persea*, now included in the genus *Oreoclea* as a section distinguished by a less enlarged berry loosely inclosed in the cup-shaped perianth.

Oreodon (*ō-rē-ō-don*), *n.* [NL. (< Gr. *ōps*, mountain, + *ōdon* (*ōdon*) = E. *tooth*).] 1. The typical genus of *Oreodontidae*, named by Leidy in 1851 from remains occurring in the Miocene of North America.—2. [*t. c.*] A species of this genus; one of the so-called ruminating hogs.

oreodont (*ō-rē-ō-dont*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oreodontidae*.

Oreodontidae (*ō-rē-ō-don'ti-dē*), *n. pl.* [NL. (< *Oreodon* (*t.*) + *-idae*).] A family of fossil artiodactyl mammals, typified by the genus *Oreodon*. They are related to the *Amphoteriidae* and *Dichobunidae*, and constitute one of several ancestral types intermediate in character between the existing deer and deer-like ruminants and the non-ruminant or omnivorous artiodactyls, as swine. The teeth are in uninterrupted series in both jaws with enlarged upper canines and caniniform lower first premolars. The family has been divided into *Oreodontinae* and *Agriocerinae*.

oreodontine (*ō-rē-ō-don'tin*), *a.* Same as *oreodont*.

oreodontoid (*ō-rē-ō-don'toid*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oreodontidae*.

Oreodontoides (*ō-rē-ō-don-toid'ē-s*), *n. pl.* [NL. (< *Oreodon* (*t.*) + *-oides*).] A superfamily of oreodont mammals continuous with the family *Oreodontidae*.

Oreodoxa (*ō-rē-ō-dok'sā*), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1804), < Gr. *ōps*, mountain, + *doxa*, glory.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Areceae* and the subtribe *Oncospermeae*, characterized by the petals being united at the base in the pistillate flowers. There are a species of tropical America, all handsome trees, with tall, smooth, robust trunk, in some very tall, terminated by a crown of pinnately divided leaves with small white flowers and small violet fruit on the slender drooping branches of a large spadix. *O. regia*, a tree of 50 feet, is found sparingly as far north as Florida. See *palmetto tree*.

oreographic (*ō-rē-ō-graf'ik*), *a.* Same as *oreographic*.

oreography (*ō-rē-ō-graf'i*), *n.* Same as *oreography*.

Oreophasia (*ō-rē-ō-fā-si-ā*), *n. pl.* [NL. (< *oreophasis* + *-ia*).] A subfamily of *Cruciferae*, typified by the genus *Oreophasis*, having the pelvis narrow behind, the head with a bony tubercle, and the nostrils feathered; the mountain curassows.

oreophasine (*ō-rē-ō-fā-sin*), *a.* Pertaining to the *Oreophasia*, or having their characters.

Oreophasis (*ō-rē-ō-fā-sis*), *n.* [NL. (< Gr. *ōps*, a mountain, + *phasia*, a river in Colchis, with ref. to the Phasian bird; *oreophasis*, the pheasant; see *phasian*.] The only genus of *Oreophasia*. There is but one species, *O. derbianus*, almost as large as a turkey, inhabiting the wooded parts of Guatemala at an altitude of 30,000 feet.

Oreortyx (*ō-rē-ōr'tik*), *n.* [NL. (< Gr. *ōps*, a mountain, + *ortyx*, a quail; see *Ortyx*.] A beau-

tiful genus of American partridges, of the subfamily *Ortyzinae* or *Odonophorinae*, having the head adorned with a long arrowy crest composed of two slender keeled plumes; the mountain quails. There is but one species, *O. picta*, the plumed partridge or mountain quail, about 13½ inches long and 16½ in extent of wings, inhabiting the mountainous parts of Oregon, California, and Nevada. In most of its range it is one of two leading gallinaceous game-birds, the other being the valley quail, *Lophortyx californicus*. The eggs in this genus are spotted like those of grouse, not white, and there are other indications of relationship



Mountain Quail (*Oreortyx picta*).

with grouse. The bird's plumage is olive-brown and bluish-slate, varied with black, white, and chestnut. Also written *Oreortyx*.

Oreoscoptes (*ō-rē-ō-skop'tēs*), *n.* [NL. (< Gr. *ōps* (*ōps*), a mountain, + *skopē*, a mimic, mocker, < *skōptēs*, mock, jeer, scoff at.) A peculiar genus of *Mimidae*, comprising a single species, *O. montanus*, which inhabits the western United States and Territories; the mountain mocking-bird. The wing is more pointed than in other *Mimidae*, and about as long as the tail. The adults are speckled be-



Mountain Mockingbird (*Oreoscoptes montanus*).

low. The bird is about 8 inches long (the wing and tail each about 4), of a grayish or brownish ash-color above, and white below with dusky spots, the wings and tail being fuscous marked with white spots. It is abundant in sagebrush, whence it is also called *sage-thrasher*. Also written *Oreoscoptes*.

Oreotrochilus (*ō-rē-ō-trok'i-lus*), *n.* [NL. (< Gr. *ōps*, a mountain, + *trochilus*, a wagtail, sand-piper; see *Trochilus*.] A genus of *Trochilidae* or humming-birds; the mountain-hummers. The species live at great heights, at or near the snow-line. There are several very beautiful species, as *O. castalis* of Bolivia, *O. leucophaea* of the Andes, and *O. pichinchae* and *O. chonobates*, respectively of the mountains whose names they bear.

oreweed (*ōr'wēd*), *n.* [(< *ore¹* + *weed*.] Sea-weed; sea-wrack, used as manure on the coasts of Cornwall and of Scotland, etc. *J. Ray*, English Words (ed. 1691), p. 108.

orewood (*ōr'wūd*), *n.* [A corruption of *oreweed*.] Same as *oreweed*.

These broad leaved black weeds which are called orewood, and grow in great tufts and abundance about the shore. *Markham*, Farwell to Hvalandry, (*British and Holland*, Eng. Plant-names.)

orexis (*ō-rek'sis*), *n.* [NL. (< Gr. *ōps*, desire, appetite, propension. *Cōpsis*, reach, reach out, stretch after, yearn for, desire.) In med., a desire or appetite.

orey, *a.* See *orey*.

orff, *n.* [ME., < AS. *orf*, cattle, stock.] Cattle.

Into the braris they forth kache
Here orff, for that they wolden lache.
Gower. (*Hollwell*.)

orfe (*ōrf*), *n.* [= F. *orfe*, *orpe* = Sp. *orfo*, < L. *orphus*, < Gr. *ōps*, a kind of perch.] The golden variety of the ide. It has been introduced both into the United States and into England. Also called *aland*.

orifer, *n.* [(< OF. *orifere*, F. *orifere*, < L. *auri faber*, a worker in gold; *auri*, gen. of *aurum*, gold; *faber*, a worker; see *forer*.] A goldsmith. *York Plays*, p. xxi.

Accessory genital organs. *see genital.* **American organ.** *see chime organ.* **A pair of organs.** *see set of.* **Barrel organ.** *see barrel organ.* **Cabinet organ.** *see cabinet organ.* **Chair organ.** *see chair organ.* **Chime organ.** *see chime organ.* **Choral, pipe-shaped, organ.** *see choral organ.* **Cord organ.** *see string organ.* **Cuvierian organs.** *see the app. elives.* **Gordan organ.** *see Gordan organ.* **Echo-organ.** one of the partial organs of a large pipe organ, so called because it is placed at a distance from the main part of the instrument, and is used for echo effects. Its action is almost always electric. **Electric organ.** (a) The apparatus by means of which an electric discharge, (or, of cathode) gives a shock (b) A

pipe-organ the action of which is manipulated with the help of electricity. — **Euharmonic, euharmonic organ.** See the *algebra*. — **Expressive organ,** either a harmonium (two *reed organs*), or the same as a *small organ*. — **Full organ, in organ playing,** the entire power of the instrument. — **Grand organ.** Same as *full organ* or *great organ*. — **Groat organ,** the principal partial organ of a pipe organ, the keyboard, wind chest, and pipes being central with reference to the others. — **Hand organ.** See *hand organ*. — **Hydraulic organ,** a pipe-organ the supply of compressed air for which is gathered by means of some hydraulic device. The term is especially applied to the organs of the ancient Romans of the construction of which little is known. In this sense sometimes loosely used as opposed to *pneumatic organ*. — **Intertentacular organ of Farre, intermittent organ.** See the adjective. — **Jacobson's organ,** a cul-de-sac or diverticula canal in the lower part of the nasal cavity of most vertebrates, shut off from the nasal fossa, but communicating with the buccal cavity by the ducts of Stenson. Its walls are variously branched, bearing branches of the olfactory nerve. — **Leydigian organ.** See *Leydigian*. — **Metamorphosis of organs.** See *metamorphosis*. — **Mouth organ.** See *mouth organ*. — **Organ coral.** See *coral*. — **Organ music,** music written for the organ or performed on the organ. — **Organ of Bojanus,** the renal organ of nephelium of mollusks. — **Organ of Corti,** in the cochlea, the structure on the floor of the cochlear canal of mammals, which appears to be the means by which sound vibrations produce nervous impulses in the cochlear nerve. It consists of a peculiar modification of the lining epithelium of the basilar membrane within the membranous cochlea, the structural elements of which are the rods of Corti and the hair-cells. The rods of Corti are long narrow, rigid columnar cells, rising from a conical base and arranged in an inner and an outer row, they incline toward each other and interlock by their heads, forming thus the arch of Corti. Adjoining the inner acoustic rods there is a single row, and externally to the outer rods four to six (the many rows of acoustic hair cells, these are long columns, inclined with the rods, attached to the basilar membrane, and terminating in a rounded extremity furnished with a curved row of short, stiff, terminal hair-like filaments. The outer hair-cells are covered by the reticular membrane. The whole organ, finally, is covered by the tectorial membrane. — **Organ of Giraldes,** a functionless remnant or vestige of the Wolffian body of the male, connected with the vas aberrans and consisting of a number of convoluted tubules embedded in cellular tissue close to the head of the epididymus, the paraphidymus. — **Organ of Rosenmüller,** a functionless remnant or vestige of the Wolffian body of the female, the parovarium. — **Organ school,** either a school where the art of organ playing is taught, or an instruction book for organ players. — **Organs of the lateral line, in fish.** See *musculus*, under *musculus*. — **Organ tablature,** tablature intended for the recording of organ music. — **Organ tone,** a quality of musical tone which is characteristic of the pipe-organ, such a tone as is given by the stop in a pipe organ called the *open diapason*. — **Palpal organ.** See *palpal*. — **Parlor organ.** See *reed organ*. — **Partial organ,** one of the distinct groups of stops into which a pipe-organ is divided, having its own wind chest and its own keyboard. See *def. a*. — **Pedal organ.** See *def. a* and *pedal*. — **Pipe organ,** an organ with pipes, a church organ, opposed to *reed organ*. See *def. a*. — **Pneumatic organ,** an organ the action of which is manipulated by means of pneumatic contrivances. See *hydraulic organ* above. — **Portable organ,** an organ that can be carried about from place to place; first used to describe small pipe-organ, but now applied mostly to reed-organs. — **Positive organ.** (a) A pipe organ that is fixed or stationary, opposed to *portative organ*. (b) Same as *church organ*. — **Reed organ.** See *reed organ*. — **Reed's organ,** a little elliptical patch on the arm of the lophophore of some polychaetes. — **Solo organ,** one of the partial organs of a large pipe organ. — **Swell organ,** one of the partial organs of a pipe organ. — **organ¹** (ôr-gân), *v. t.* [*cf.* AS. *organian*, *organian*, sing. to the accompaniment of a musical instrument; *cf.* *organ²*, *n.*] To furnish with organs; organize. — *Rp.* *Mammington*. [*Rare.*] — **organ²** (ôr-gân), *n.* [A contracted form of *organ¹*. *cf.* *organ¹*.] Same as *organ¹*.

A good wife once a bed of organs set;
The pipe came in, and eat up every wit.
The good man said, Wife, you your garden may
Mog's-Norton call; here pigs on organs play.
— *With Recreations*, p. 85. (*Narr.*)

organ-albumin (ôr-gân al-bu-min), *n.* The albumin which constitutes a part of the solid tissues. — **organ-bench** (ôr-gân bench), *n.* The wooden bench or seat on which an organ-player sits. — **organ-blower** (ôr-gân-blô-er), *n.* One who blows the bellows of an organ; also, a motor or engine for blowing an organ. — **organ-builder** (ôr-gân bil-dër), *n.* One whose occupation is the construction of pipe organs. — **organdie, organdy** (ôr-gân-di), *n.* [*cf.* *organ¹*, *book-muslin*.] A muslin of great fineness and translucency, used for women's dresses. It is sold both plain and figured with printed flowers, etc. — **organer¹** (ôr-gân-er), *n.* [*ME.* *organ¹ + -er*.] An organist. — **organ-fish** (ôr-gân-fish), *n.* A drumfish of the genus *Pogonias*. — **organ-grinder** (ôr-gân-grin-dër), *n.* A strolling musician who "grinds" out music from a barrel-organ. — **organ-gun** (ôr-gân-gun), *n.* A firearm in which a number of chambers, each containing a charge, are set side by side, like the pipes of an organ.

In one variety the chambers are moved sideways by a ratchet, and come severally opposite a barrel, through which the charge is fired. It is the French *orgue à serpente*, the German *Trollen-organ* (death-organ).

organ-harmonium (ôr-gân-hâr-mô-ni-um), *n.* A harmonium or reed-organ of great compass and power, designed to be used as a substitute for an organ.

organic (ôr-gân-ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *organique* = *Sp.* *orgánico* = *Pg.* *it.* *organico* (*cf.* *D.* *organisch* = *Dan.* *Sw.* *organisk*), *cf.* *L.* *organicus*, *cf.* *G.* *organikos*, *cf.* *organo*, *cf.* *organ*, serving as organs, *cf.* *organ*, an organ; see *organ¹*.] *I. a.* 1. Acting as an instrument, of nature or art, to a certain end; serving as an organ or medium; instrumental.

Of her attention guided, with serpent-tongue
Organic, or impulse of vocal art.
His fraudulent temptation thus began.
— *Milton*, *P. L.* *l.* 530.

The animal system is not organic merely to feeling of the kind just spoken of as receptive, to impressions, according to the natural meaning of that term, conveyed by the nerves of the several senses. It is organic also to wants, and to impulses for the satisfaction of those wants.
— *T. H. Green*, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 80.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of an organ or the organs of animals and plants.

In the knowledge of organic functions, how full soever it may be, we shall not find the adequate explanation of social phenomena. — *Maudsley*, *Body and Will*, p. 180.

When the mind is cheered by happy thoughts, the organic processes are promoted.
— *J. Sully*, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 472.

3. Pertaining to objects that have organs; hence, pertaining to the animal and vegetable world; resulting from, or exhibiting characteristics peculiar to, animal or vegetable life and structure; organized. — *See* *inorganic*.

The term *organic*, as applied to any substance, in no way relates to the presence or absence of life. The materials which compose the living body are of course organic in the main, but they are equally so after death has occurred, at any rate for a certain time, and some of them continue to be so for an indefinite period after life has departed. Sugar, for example, is an organic product, but in itself it is of course dead, and it retains its stability after the organism which produced it has lost all vitality.
— *H. A. Nicholson*.

4. In *chem.*, formerly used in the same sense as 3 (see also quotation under 3), but at present denoting any compound substance or radical containing carbon. — *See* *chemistry* and *inorganic*. — 5. Forming a whole with a systematic arrangement or coordination of parts; organized; also, systematized; systematic.

No organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. — *Lincoln*, in *Raymond*, p. 117.

Christianity stands in organic connection with the old Testament religion, both being parts of a gradually developing system. — *G. F. Fisher*, *Begin. of Christianity*, p. 5.

Every drama represents in organic sequence the five stages of which a complete action consists and which are essential to it. — *A. W. Ward*, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, *Int.*, p. xi.

Intelligence is not only organic, but it stands at the apex of organization.
— *J. Watson*, *Schelling's Transcendental Idealism*, p. 130.

6. In *philol.*, depending on or determined by structure; not secondary or fortuitous. — 7. Organizing; constituting; formative; constitutive.

A simple and truthful consideration of his official duty under the organic Act by which the Territory was organized.
— *G. T. Curtis*, *Buchanan*, II. 202.

8. In *music*, noting a composition in harmony or intended for instruments. — **Organic acid**, acid in which carbon is a constituent part, as citric or tartaric acid. Carbonic acid and its derivative acids are sometimes classed with the inorganic acids and sometimes with the organic acids. — **Organic activity**, an activity dependent on a special instrument or organ. — **Organic analysis**, in *chem.*, the analysis of organic substances; the determination of the proximate principles or of the amounts of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and other elements which may exist in them. — **Organic base**, in *chem.*, a nitrogenous organic compound having alkaline properties, and therefore capable of forming salts. These bases are obtained chiefly from vegetables. Also called *alkaloids*. — **Organic body**, a body composed of dissimilar parts. — **Organic chemistry**. See *chemistry*. — **Organic description of curves**. See *curve*. — **Organic disease**, a disease in which there is appreciable anatomical alteration in the structures involved, opposed to *functional disease*, in which any alterations produced are too fine to be visible. — **Organic geometry**. See *geometry*. — **Organic law**, in *politics*, a system of laws forming part of the fundamental constitution of a state; specifically, a written constitution. — **Organic molecules**. See *molecule*. — **Organic music**, an old name for instrumental music. — **Organic product**, that in which everything is interchangeably means and end. — **Organic radical**, in *chem.*, a group of elements containing carbon, which takes part in chemical reactions like an element, not being readily decomposed by them. — **Organic remains**, fossil remains of a plant or an animal. — **Organic theory**, an explanation by means of a hypothesis of development, especially powerful development from an inward determination to a determinate end.

II. n. The science of the instruments of thought, such as induction, syllogism, and the like.

A system of logical precepts consists of two parts, the *method* and *organism*. . . . The other (the *organism*) concerns about the organs themselves with which the understanding enters into them, and according to its capacity attains to the knowledge of them.

— *Burserianus*, tr. by a Göttingian.

organical (ôr-gân-ik-al), *a.* [*cf.* *organic + -al*.] Same as *organic*.

organically (ôr-gân-ik-al-l), *adv.* In an organic manner; by or with organs; with reference to organic structure or disposition of parts; by or through organization.

organicalness (ôr-gân-ik-al-ness), *n.* The state of being organical.

organicism (ôr-gân-ik-siz-m), *n.* [*cf.* *organic + -ism*.] In *pathol.*, the doctrine of the localization of disease; the theory which refers all diseases to material lesions of organs.

organiet, *n.* See *organ¹*, *organ²*.

organific (ôr-gân-ik-ik), *a.* [*cf.* *L.* *organum*, *organ*, + *-ificus*, making; see *-fic*.] Forming organs or an organized structure; constituting an organism; formative; acting through or resulting from organs. — *Coleridge*.

organifier (ôr-gân-ik-er), *n.* [*cf.* *organify + -er*.] In collodion dry-plate photographic processes, a weak solution, generally five to ten grains to the ounce of water, of organic matter, such as gelatin, albumen, coffee, gum arabic, or morphine, used to organify the sensitized plate. See *organify*.

Some again employ an *organifier* of tannin.

— *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 575.

organify (ôr-gân-ik-ify), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *organified*, *pp.* *organifying*. [*cf.* *L.* *organum*, *organ*, + *-ificare*, make; see *-fy*.] In *photog.*, to add organic matter to; impregnate with organic matter; said of a dry plate prepared according to one of the old collodion processes. The plate, after sensitization in the silver-bath was washed to remove the free silver, and then flowed with the organifier or preservative, the object of which was at once to hold open the pores of the collodion, to improve the keeping qualities of the plate, and to increase its sensibility. See *organizer*.

The plate is not to be exposed immediately after it is organified.
— *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 504.

organisability, organisation, etc. See *organisability*, etc.

organisata (ôr-gân-ik-si-ta), *n. pl.* [*NL.* neut. pl. of *organisatus*, *organizatus*, organized; see *organizatus*.] Those things which are organized, as animals and plants; any or all organisms. — *Dr. Jussieu*.

organism (ôr-gân-izm), *n.* [= *F.* *organisme* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *it.* *organismo* = *G.* *organismus*, *cf.* *NL.* *organismus*; see *organ¹* + *-ism*.] 1. Organic structure; organization. [*Rare.*]

Suffrage and proper organization combined are sufficient to counteract the tendency of government to oppression and abuse of power.
— *Calhoun*, *Works*, I. 26.

2. A body exhibiting organization and organic life; a member of the animal or vegetable kingdom; an individual composed of a number of essential and mutually dependent parts, all of which partake of a common life.

Every organism has not only an inherited and gradually modified structure which is one of the determinants of its history, it has also a history of incident, that is on transient conditions, which may lead two similar organisms along divergent paths, and determine them to different manifestations.
— *G. H. Lewis*, *Probe of Life and Mind*, I. II. § 56.

Germs of microscopic organisms exist abundantly on the surface of all fruits.
— *Pasteur*, *On Fermentation* (trans.), p. 30.

3. Anything that is organized or organic.

The social organism is not a mere physiological organism.
— *Maudsley*, *Body and Will*, p. 180.

The universe is not a machine but an organism, with an indwelling principle of life. — *J. Fisher*, *Idea of God*, p. 131.

organismal (ôr-gân-iz-mal), *a.* [*cf.* *organism + -al*.] (*cf.* or pertaining to or produced by living organisms; as, *organismal* fermentation.)

In 1852 Naudin argued for the formation of new species in nature in a similar way to that of varieties under cultivation, farther attaching great importance to an assumed "principle of finality," apparently a kind of *organismal* fate.
— *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 77.

organist (ôr-gân-ist), *n.* [*In ME.* *organister* (*organizer*); = *F.* *organiste* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *it.* *organista*, *cf.* *NL.* *organista*, one who plays on a musical instrument (*cf.* *organize*, play on a musical instrument), *cf.* *L.* *organum*, a musical instrument, *organ*; see *organ¹*.] 1. One who plays on an organ, especially a pipe-organ; specifically, in modern churches, the regular officer

charged with playing the organ and often with the management of all the music of the service.

Over his keys, the musing organist,
beginning doubtfully and far away,
First lets his fingers wander as they list
Lowell, *Vision of Sir Launfal*.

2. In medieval music, a singer who sang some other part than the cantus firmus or melody. Also *organiker*.—3. In *orchestra*, a West Indian dancer, *Euphone* or *Euphonia musica*: so called from its musical powers. The name is also given to other dancers of this genus.

organist, *n.* [*ME. organister*; as *organist* + *-er*.] An organist. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 380.

organistic (ôr-gan-ist'ik), *a.* [*organist* + *-ic*.] In music, of or pertaining to an organist.

organistrum (ôr-gan-ist'rum), *n.* [*Gr. ôrganon*, organ, + suffix *-strum*.] A large variety of hurdy-gurdy.

organist (ôr-gan-ist), *n.* [*organ* + *-ist*.] The quality or condition of possessing organs; organization. [*Rare*.]

Many put out their force informative
In their ethereal corporeity,
Devoid of heterogeneity or unity.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, l. ii. 24

organizability (ôr-gan-iz-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*organizable* + *-ity*; see *-ibility*.] The property of being organizable; capability for organization or for being turned into living tissue; as, the *organizability* of fibrin. Also spelled *organisability*.

organizable (ôr-gan-iz-a-bl), *a.* [*organize* + *-able*.] Capable of being organized; susceptible of organization. Also spelled *organisable*.

The superior types of organic substances, ending in *organizable* protoplasm.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol. (Amer. ed., 1872), App., p. 46.

organize, *v.* [*NL. organizatus, organizatus*, pp. of *organizar*; see *organizer*.] Provided with or acting through organs; organized.

Death on spirits doth release
From this distinguish'd *organize* source
Dr. H. More, Precursory of the Soul, at 21. (*Darwin*)

organization (ôr-gan-iz-a'shon), *n.* [= *F. organization* = *Sp. organización*; *Fr. organisation* = *It. organizzazione*; as *organize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of organizing, or the process of disposing or arranging constituent or interdependent parts into an organic whole. (a) The process of rendering organic to any sense.

Socially as well as individually organization is indispensable to growth beyond a certain point there cannot be further growth without further *organization*.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 6.

(b) The process of arranging or systematizing, specifically, the process of combining parts into a coordinated whole as, the *organization* of an expedition.

Philosophy, with him (H. G. L.) lies quite out of the range of common sense which is merely the organization of sensible experience. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos.*, l. 174.

2. That which is organized; a regularly constituted whole or aggregate; an organism, or a systematized and regulated whole; any body which has a definite constitution; often used specifically of an organized body of persons, as a literary society, club, corporation, etc.

Such was the intelligence, the gravity, and the self-command of the warriors whom Cromwell had trained, that in their camp a political organization and a religious organization could exist without destroying military organization.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., l.

The body is a healthful and beautiful organization only when the principle of life acts generously through all its parts.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 190.

A moribund organization, to which few known writers belong, and before which dry as dust papers are sent or occasionally read.
Harper's Mag., l. XVI. 843.

3. Organic structure or constitution; arrangement, disposition, or collocation of interdependent parts or organs; constitution in general; as, animal organization; the organization of society; the organization of the church or of a legislature. Specifically, the physical constitution of an animal or vegetable body or of one of its parts; used absolutely, the physical or mental constitution of a human being; often used with special reference to the activities or functions which depend upon such organic structure as a fine, delicate or susceptible organization.

The man whose moral organization is under due control never acts on mere feeling, but invariably submits it to reflection.
Poole, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 76.

The lowest living things are not, properly speaking, or organisms at all; for they have no distinctions of parts, no *organization*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol. (Amer. ed., 1872), App., p. 41.

The habits of command formed by a long period of almost universal empire, and by the afterwards organization of the city, contributed to the elevation, and also to the pride, of the national character.
Locky, Kamp. & Asia, l. 182.

I was of a peculiarly sensitive organization; my nerves shivered to every touch, like harp-strings.
H. B. Swasey, Oldtown, p. 60.

General discriminative power probably implies from the first a fine organization of the brain as a whole.
J. Sulz, Outlines of Psychol., p. 140.

Also spelled *organisation*.

organize (ôr-gan-iz, *v.*; pret. and pp. *organized*, ppr. *organizing*). [= *F. organiser* = *Sp. organizar* = *Fr. organiser* = *It. organizzare*, *organize* (cf. *ML. organizare*, play on the organ), *organum*, organ; see *organ*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To render organic; give an organic structure to; construct or modify so as to exhibit or subserve vital processes; commonly in the past participle.

These nobler faculties of the soul organized matter could never produce.
Kepler.

"Organized beings," says the physiologist, "are composed of a number of essential and mutually dependent parts." "An organized product of nature," says the great metaphysical scientist, "is that in which all the parts are mutually ends and means."
Whitwell.

2. In general, to form into a whole consisting of interdependent parts; coordinate the parts of; systematize; arrange according to a uniform plan or for a given purpose; provide with a definite structure or constitution; order.

So completely, however, is a society organized upon the same system as an individual body that we may almost say there is something more than an analogy between them.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 600.

Don Quixote went himself to Havannah to organize and command a great expedition against Don Quixote.
Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

In the field where the western abatement of the old bridge may still be seen, about half a mile from this spot, the first organized resistance was made to British arms.
Emerson, Hist. Disc. at Concord.

3. In music, to sing or arrange in parts; as, to organize the ballad-hunt. [*Rare*.]—*Syn.* 2. To constitute, construct.

II. intrans. To assume an organic structure or a definite formation or constitution; as a number of individuals; become coordinated or systematically arranged or ordered.

The men *organize*, and as chosen of old men approach with hostile intent but are worried in the encounter that ensues.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 187.

Also spelled *organise*.

organizer (ôr-gan-iz-er), *n.* 1. One who organizes; one who arranges the several parts of anything for action or work; one who establishes and systematizes. —2. Same as *organist*.

Also spelled *organiser*.

organ-ling (ôr-gan-ling), *n.* [*organ* + *-ling*.] Same as *organ*.

organ-loft (ôr-gan-loft), *n.* The loft or gallery where an organ stands. Also called *music loft*.

organochordium (ôr-gan-o-kôr'di-um), *n.* [*NL. Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *chorda*, a string, chord.] A musical instrument combining the mechanism of the pianoforte and of the pipe organ; it was suggested by G. F. Vogler.

organogenesis (ôr-gan-o-jen-esis), *n.* [*NL. Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *genesis*, origin; see *genesis*.] Same as *organogeny*.

organogenetic (ôr-gan-o-jen-et'ik), *a.* [*organogenesis*, after *genesis*.] Same as *organogeny*.

organogenic (ôr-gan-o-jen'ik), *a.* [*organogeny* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to organogeny; organogenetic.

organogeny (ôr-gan-o-jen'i-ti), *n.* [*Gr. ôrganon*, organ, + *genesis*, *ô-gen*, producing; see *-geny*.] The history of the development of organs of living bodies, and of the systems and apparatus composed of these organs. Also *organogenesis*.

The development of the flower as a whole or, as it is termed, the *organogeny* of the flower.
Botany, p. 40.

organographic (ôr-gan-o-graf'ik), *a.* [*organography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to organography.

organographical (ôr-gan-o-graf'ik), *a.* [*organography* + *-al*.] Same as *organographic*.

organographist (ôr-gan-o-graf'ist), *n.* [*organography* + *-ist*.] One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies.

organography (ôr-gan-o-graf'i), *n.* [= *F. organographie*, *Gr. ôrganon*, organ + *graphein*, write.] 1. In *bot.*, the study of organs and their relations; a description of the organs of plants and animals; descriptive organology. —2. In *music*, the scientific description of musical instruments.

organoleptic (ôr-gan-ô-lep'tik), *a.* [*Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *leptikos*, *ô-lep'tikos*, verbal adj. of *ô-lep'te*, to make an impression on an organ; specifically, making an impression on the or-

gans of touch, taste, and smell. —2. Susceptible of receiving an impression; plastic. [*Organoleptum*.]

organologic (ôr-gan-ô-loj'ik), *a.* [*organology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to organology.

organological (ôr-gan-ô-loj'ik), *a.* [*organologic* + *-al*.] Same as *organologic*.

organologist (ôr-gan-ô-loj'ist), *n.* [*organologic* + *-ist*.] In *biol.*, one skilled in organology.

organology (ôr-gan-ô-loj'i), *n.* [= *F. organologie*, *Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *logos*, *ô-logos*, speak; see *-ology*.] 1. A branch of biology which treats in particular of the different organs of animals and plants with reference to structure and function. 2. Phonology. —3. The study of structure or organization.

The science of style, as an organ of thought, of style in relation to the ideas and feelings, might be called the *organology* of style.
The Quincys, Style, l.

4. In *music*, the science of musical instruments.

organometallic (ôr-gan-o-met'al'ik), *a.* [*organism* + *metallic*.] In *chem.*, an epithet applied to compounds in which an organic radical, as ethyl, is directly combined with a metal, to distinguish them from other organic compounds containing metals, in which the metal is indirectly united to the radical by the intervention of oxygen.

organon (ôr-gan-on), *n.* [*Gr. ôrganon*, an instrument, organ, see *organ*.] (*Gr. organum*.) 1. An organ; an instrument.

Employing all his wits in vain expense,
Abusing all his organs of sense.
Milton, Savage of Villandry, viii. 210.

O thou great God, I wish my earthly spirit
That for the time a more than human skill
May feed the organs of all my sense.
Poole, David and Bethsabee, st. 12.

2. An instrument of thought. Originally applied to the logical theory of demonstration, and then by the Peripatetics to the whole of logic, especially to the topics of Aristotle on the rules for probable reasoning, as being only an instrument or aid to philosophy, and not meriting the higher place of a part of philosophy claimed for it by the stoics and most of the Academics, thence given as a title to the logical treatise of Aristotle.

The *organon* of Descartes is doubtful.

Leitch, Introduct. to Descartes's Method, p. xvi.

Hence —3. A code of rules or principles for scientific investigation. Bacon's work on this subject was called by him the "Novum Organum." Kant uses the term to denote the particular rules for acquiring the knowledge of a given class of objects.

I never could detect . . . that he did not just as rigorously observe . . . the peculiar logic of the law as if he had never investigated any other than legal truth by any other organon than legal logic in his life.
H. Choate, Addresses, p. 266.

The theory of judicial evidence is constantly imitated or unconsciously even in this country (England), and the English law on the subject is too often described as being that which it is the chief distinction not to be that in, as an *organon* as a sort of convenience for the discovery of truth which English lawyers have patented.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 302.

Also *organum*.

organonomic (ôr-gan-o-nom'ik), *a.* [*organonomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to organonomy.

organonomy (ôr-gan-ô-nom'i-ti), *n.* [*Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *nomos*, law.] The doctrine of the observed sequence of cause and effect in organic life; the body of organonomic laws.

organonym (ôr-gan-ô-nim), *n.* [*Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *onyma*, *ô-nyma*, a name.] In *biol.*, the tenable technical name of any organ. [*Rare*.]

organonymal (ôr-gan-ô-nim'al), *a.* [*organonymy* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to organonymy.

organonymic (ôr-gan-ô-nim'ik), *a.* [*organonymy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to organonymy; organonymal; as, organonymic terms.

organonymy (ôr-gan-ô-nim'i-ti), *n.* [*Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *onyma*, *ô-nyma*, a name.] In *biol.*, any system of scientific names of organs; the nomenclature of organs; organonymy collectively.

The terms . . . are the names of parts, organ-nouns, or organonyms, and their consideration constitutes organonymy.
Bruck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 616.

organophonic (ôr-gan-ô-fon'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *phonic*, voice; see *phonic*.] In *music*, noting a kind of vocal music in which the tones of various instruments are imitated.

organophyly (ôr-gan-ô-fil'i-ti), *n.* [*Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *phylos*, a tribe.] The tribal history of organs.

organoplastic (ôr-gan-ô-plas'tik), *a.* [*Gr. ôrganon*, an organ, + *plastikos*, verbal adj. of *plassein*, to form, mold, + *-ic*. Cf. *plastic*.] Possessing the property of producing or evolving the

tissues of the organs of animals and plants: as, *organoplastic cells*.

organoplasty (ôr'gan-ô-plas-tî), *n.* [*Gr. op-
plastō, organ + -plastic, verbal adj. of *πλαστικός*,
form, mold, + -y.*] In *biol.*, the origination or
development of the tissues of organs in plants
and animals.

organoncopy (ôr'gan-ô-ko-pî), *n.* [*Gr. op-
nō, organ + -copy, *κῶπις*, view.*] Phre-
nology.

organ-piano (ôr'gan-pi-an'ô), *n.* Same as *melod-
piano*.

organ-pipe (ôr'gan-pîp), *n.* [*ME. organ-pype.*]

1. A pipe of a pipe-organ. See *pipe*.
And the thunder.
That deep and dreadful organ pipe, pronounced
The name of Prometh. *Shak., Tempest, III. 3. 26.*
Near gilded organ pipes, her hair
Wound with white roses, slept so softly.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. Figuratively, the throat; the windpipe;
hence, the voice.—3. In *costume*, a large pip-
ing; a rounded flute. **Organ-pipe coral.** See *coral*.

organ-point (ôr'gan-pôint), *n.* In *music*, a sin-
gle tone, usually the tonic or the dominant, held
or sustained by one of the voice-parts while the
other parts progress freely without reference to
the sustained tone, except at the beginning and
end of the passage. It is a favorite effect in the
elaborate of contrapuntal compositions. When an organ-
point occurs in any other than the lowest voice, it is said
to be *inverted*. Also *pedal-point*, *pedal harmony*, *pedal*.

organ-rest (ôr'gan-rêst), *n.* In *her.*, same as
clarum. *J. Gibbons.*

organ-screen (ôr'gan-skreen), *n.* *Eclra.*, an or-
namental screen of stone or timber on which a



Organ-screen
Choir of Lincoln Cathedral, England, looking toward the nave

church organ, usually a secondary organ, small-
er than the great organ, is placed in cathedrals.
In English churches it is often placed at the western ter-
mination of the choir, in the normal position of the rock-
left; it is often found, however, as invariably in French
cathedrals, on one side of the choir.

organ-seat (ôr'gan-sêd), *n.* Same as *organ-
bench*.

organ-stop (ôr'gan-stop), *n.* The stop of an
organ. See *organ* and *stop*.

organum (ôr'gan-um), *n.* [*L., LL., *Gr. ὄργανον*,
organ, an instrument, organ, etc.: see *organos*,
organ.*] 1. Same as *organon*.—2. In *music*: (a)
An organ. (b) Same as *diaphony*, 2.

organy (ôr'gan-î), *n.* [*pl. organies (-niz).*] {Also
organie; [*ME. *organie*, *orgouge*, *OF. *organie*,
organ (musical instrument), an extended form
of *organ*, organ: see *organ*.*] An organ; in-
strument; means.*

Youth and love
Were th' unsated *organos* to seduce you.
Chapman, All Fools, II. 1.
Of girls and of gloria laus gaily me dressed,
And how odorous by *organy* odds folk singen.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 4.

organy (ôr'gan-î), *n.* {Also *organie*; a var. of
organ, *organ*.} Same as *organ*.

Rosemarie, Basil, Saverie, *Organie*, Marjoram, Mill, Sage,
Lunatic etc.
Touchstone of Complexions (1575), p. 68. (Davies.)
This stroke having a burn h of *organy*
Can with much ease the adders sting eschew.
Heywood, Tristram Britanicus (1590). (Nares.)

organzine (ôr'gan-zîn), *n.* [*F. *organzine*, *OF. *organzine*,
organzine*, *organzine* = *Fr. *organzine*, *organzine*, *organzine*,
organzine*.*] 1. A silk thread made of sev-
eral single twisted threads; thrown silk. The
warp of the best silk textiles is made of it.—2.
Silk fabric made of such thread.

organzine (ôr'gan-zîn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *or-
ganized*, ppr. *organizing*. [*organzine, n.*] In
silk-making, to twist single threads together,
forming thrown silk or organzine. *Brande and
Cox.*

orgasm (ôr'gasm), *n.* [= *F. *orgasme* = *Sp. *Orgasmo*,
orgasmo*, *Gr. ὄργανος*, swelling, excitement,
ὄργασμα, swell, be excited; cf. *ὄργη*, passion, im-
pulse, propension; akin to *ὄργω*, stretch after,
desire; see *orgos*.*] 1. Immoderate excitement
or action.

With the ravenous *orgasm* upon you, it seems import-
nent to interpose a religious sentiment.

Lamb, Grace before Meat.
His friend started at the disordered appearance of the
bard (Tray), whose *orgasms* had disturbed his very air and
countenance. *I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char., p. 150.*

2. In *med.*, a state of excitement in an organ:
applied chiefly to the state of venereal excite-
ment in sexual intercourse.

orgastic (ôr'gas-tik), *a.* Characterized by or
exhibiting *orgasm*; *orgastic*, as an organ.

orgeat (ôr'zhat), *n.* [*F. *orgeat*, *Gr. ὄργη*, *L. *orgeum*,
barley: see *Hordeum*.*] A syrup made
from almonds (originally barley), sugar,
and orange-flower water. It is much used by confection-
ers, and medicinally as a mild demulcent and an agreeable
vehicle for stronger remedies.*

orgels (ôr'jels), *n.* [*Origin not ascertained; no
obvious connection with *organ*-ling.*] A large
kind of ling. Also called *organ-ling*.

orgelt, *n.* See *orgel*.

orgiastic (ôr'ji-as-tik), *a.* [*Gr. ὄργιαστικός*, of
or pertaining to *orgies*, *Gr. ὄργια*, *orgies*: see *orgy*.]
Pertaining to or characteristic of the *orgies* or
mystic festivities of the ancient Greeks, Phry-
gians, etc., especially those in honor of Bac-
chus or of Cybele; characterized by or consist-
ing in wild, unnatural, impure, or cruel revelry;
frantically enthusiastic; as, *orgiastic rites*; *or-
giastic worship*. See *orgy*.

The religion of the Greeks in the region of Iliad as well
as at Kyzikus was more *orgiastic* than the native worship
of Greece Proper, just as that of Lampacius, Iriapus, and
Parium was more licentious. *Græc. Hist. Greece, I. 336.*

orgic (ôr'jik), *a.* [*Gr. ὄργη + -ic.*] *Orgiastic*.
[Rare.]

They (Egyptian pilgrims) landed at every town along
the river to perform *orgic* dances. *Esqr. Brit., XIX. 91.*

orglet, *n.* [*ME. see *organ*.*] Same as *organ*.

orgon, **orgonet**, *n.* Middle English forms of
organ.

orgonyet, *n.* A Middle English form of *organy*.

organette (ôr'gi-net'), *n.* [*A French-like
spelling. *organ* + -ette.*] A mechanical mu-
sical instrument, consisting of one or more
sets of reeds with an exhaust-bellows. The or-
fices to the reeds are covered with a movable strip of paper
in which holes are cut at intervals, so that when a crank
is turned and the bellows put in operation, the paper is
revolved from one roller to another, and the air is admit-
ted to the reeds through the holes. The melodic and har-
monic effects depend upon the position and size of the
holes. The tone is light and pleasant, and the music pro-
duced is often accurate and effective.

orgult, **orgelt**, *n.* [*ME. also *orguil*, *orgel*, *or-
kel*, pride (cf. in comp., *orgel-mid*, *orgel-pride*,
pride), partly *Gr. ὄργη* (in deriv. *orgel*),
pride, partly *Gr. ὄργη*, *orguel*, *orguel*, *orguel*,
orguel, *Fr. *orgueil* = *Pr. *orgueil*, *orgueil*, *orgueil*,
orguel*, *orguel* = *Sp. *orgullo* = *Fr. *orgullo* = *It. *orgoglio*,
pride: the Rom. forms prob. of Teut.
origin: cf. OHG. *urgilo*, excessively, oppres-
sively; appar. *Gr. ὄργη* (cf. OHG. *ur*), out, + *-gel*,
of unknown origin.*] Pride.****

Worldeas riddance we both *orgel* on mannes heart.
Old Eng. Rom., II. 43. 17.

orgulous, *a.* [*Also *orguelous*; *ME. *orgulous*,
orgulous*; *OF. *orguelous*, *orguelous*, *orguelous*,
orguelous*, *Fr. *orgueilleux* (= *Pr. *orgueilleux*, *er-
gueilles*, *orguilles* = *Sp. *orgulloso* = *Fr. *orgu-******

thago = *It. *orgoglioso*; cf. AS. *orgelle*, proud, *Gr. ὄργη*, *orgos*, *orguel*, *orguel*, *orguel*, *pride: see *orguel*.**

1. Proud; haughty.

Who repaired thys cruel goant,
Called Guedon, that an *orgulous* was,
Gret, thikke, longe, stronge, mercurious to as,
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 106.

In Troy these lies the scene. From Isles of Greece
The princes *orgulous*, their high blood chafed,
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships.
Shak., T. and C. Prod., I. 2.

2. Ostentatious; showy.

His styro was *orgulous*
Romance of Rich., quoted by Stevens. (Nares.)

3. Swollen; augmented; excessive; hence,
threatening; dangerous.

But they wyl nat how to passe y ryuer of Duna,
whiche was fell and *orgulous* at certayne tymes, and espe-
cially rather in Summe than in Wynter.
*Berners, tr. of Fr. *Geart's Chron.*, II. 20.*

orgulously, *adv.* [*ME., *orgulous* + -ly.*] In
an *orgulous* manner; proudly; haughtily.

Off a fers behold (with a fierce look, *orgulously* wrought).
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 106.

orgy (ôr'ji), *n.*; pl. *orgies* (-jis), [*F. *orgies* =
Sp. *orgias* = *Fr. *orgias* = *It. *orgia*, *Gr. ὄργη*,
pl., *Gr. ὄργη*, pl., secret rites, prob. *Gr. ὄργη*,
do, perform; cf. *ἔργον*, work, performance. Con-
nection with *ὄργη*, passion (see *orgasm*), is not
probable. The singular is not used in L. or
Gr., and is rare in mod. use (E. and F.).] 1.
Secret rites or ceremonies connected with the
worship of some of the deities of classical my-
thology, as the mysteries of Ceres; particu-
larly, the revels at the festivals in honor of Diony-
sus or Bacchus, or the festival itself, which was
celebrated with boisterous songs and dancing
(see *bacchante* and *menad*); generally plural in
this sense.***

Pentheus and Orpheus were torn to pieces by the frantic
women at his *orgies*. *Bacon, Fable of Dionysus.*

It would have resembled an *orgy* to Bacchus
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 116. (Latham.)

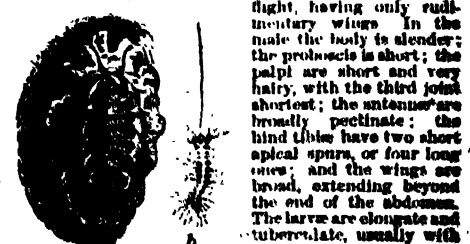
Hence—2. A wild or frantic revel; a noctur-
nal carousal; drunken revelry.

Amid the *orgies* of weary and satiated prodigality arose
first a spirit of scoffing, then of savage, vindictive, and ag-
gressive scepticism. *W. B. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 17.*

Hired animalism, vile as those that made
The mulberry-faced Dictator's *orgies* worse
Than aught they fable of the quiet tools
Tennyson, Lucretius.

= *Syn. 2. Revel, Debauch, etc. See *carousal*.*

orgyia (ôr'ji-î), *n.*; pl. *orgyia* (-îs). [*NL., *Gr. ὄργη*,
the length of the outstretched arms, a
fathom, *Gr. ὄργη*, stretch out; see *orgos*.] 1.
An ancient Greek measure of length, equivalent
to about 6 feet. *Encyc. Brit., II. 387.—2. [cap.]*
A genus of aretid moths of the restricted family
Liparidae, the males of which fly by day with a
vaporizing kind of motion, and hence are called
vaporers or *vaporer-moths*. They are also known as
tumet-moths, from the long tufts of hair with which the
caterpillars are furnished. The females are incapable of
flight, having only rudimentary wings. In the
male the body is slender;
the proboscis is short; the
palpi are short and very
hairy, with the third joint
shortest; the antennae are
broadly pectinate; the
hind tibiae have two short
apical spurs, or four long
ones; and the wings are
broad, extending beyond
the end of the abdomen.
The larvae are elongate and
tuberculate, usually with*



White-winged Tumet-moth: *Orgyia leucosticta*.
a, single female upon her organum; b, newly hatched larva;
c, caterpillar, hanging by a thread; d, mature caterpillar on a plant;
e, winged male moth; f, male pupa; g, female pupa. (All natural
size.)

two long pencils of hair on the prothorax and anal segments; they spin a slight cocoon above-ground. The genus is represented in all the Old World countries, and has nine North American members. The male of *O. gemma*, the common vapor, is a small brown moth with a white spot on the edge of the fore wings. *O. communis* is the most common moth. *O. fuscinus* is the dark tussock-moth. *O. leucostigma*, the white marked tussock-moth, is very troublesome in the streets of many cities of the United States, injuring shade-trees. (*Oenanthinae*, *moths*.)

Oribatida (ô-rib'â-têz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *ôribâz*, mountain-ranging, < *ôros*, a mountain, + *ibâz*, go.] A genus of beetle-mites, typical of the family *Oribatidae*, having the cephalothorax with lamellar appendages, the vertex with bristly hairs, and the middle claw larger than the others. There are probably many more species than have thus far been determined. *O. ciliatus* is a useful mite, which feeds on the eggs of the cankerworm-moth in the United States. Also *Oribatida*.

Oribatida (ô-rib'â-têz), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Oribatida* + *-ida*.] A family of tracheate acarids, typified by the genus *Oribatida*. They are known as *beetle-mites*, from the hard horny integument, and also as *oribatid mites*. The ocelli are almost obsolete, the mandibles the late, the short palpi four jointed, and the legs five-jointed, all ambulatory. None is parasitic at any age, or specially injurious, and some are beneficial. About 12 genera are described. The *Oribatida* are sometimes divided into 2 subfamilies, *Phytogasterinae* or *Oribatinae* proper, and *Opatogasterinae*, the latter containing 9 genera.

oribi, *n.* Same as *oribi*.

orichalc (ô-ri-kalk), *n.* [Formerly also *orichalc*; = *P. orichalc* = *Sp. Pg. It. orichalc*, < L. *orichalcum* (also erroneously *aurichalcum*, simulating *aurum*, gold), < Gr. *ôp. rûzâk*, rarely *ôp. rûzâk*, yellow copper ore, brass, lit. 'mountain-copper,' < *ôp. rûzâk*, mountain, + *rûzâk*, copper; see *chalcite*.] The equivalent in English of the Greek *ôp. rûzâk*, the name of a metallic alloy or metal of brilliant luster, mentioned by Greek authors of a very early date, and considered by them as worthy to be classed with gold and silver in respect of value. Plato, while often speaking of it, admits that our knowledge was no longer to be had in his time, and some (Aristotle). It is said, among them, deny that any such metal ever existed. The word passed into Latin under the form of *orichalcum*, and later that of *aurichalcum*. Although sometimes used as the name of brass (as by Strabo, who, with as near an approach to accuracy as was possible in those days, describes the method of manufacturing that metal and calls the alloy *orichalcum*), it had in general even down to the middle ages—a more or less uncertain meaning, standing sometimes for an entirely ideal and very precious substance and sometimes for an ordinary metal or alloy (as copper or bronze), but having a peculiar value on account of the manner in which it was made or the locality whence it came.

The metal was of rare and passing price.
Not billon steel, nor brass from Corinth set,
Nor costly *Orichalc* from strange Phœnice,
But such as could both Phœbus arrow—sail,
And th' hailing darts of heaven beat—hard.
Spenser, *Muſſa*, *moor*, l. 78.

orichalceous (ô-ri-kal'shous), *a.* [*Orichalc* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to orichalc; having a luster or color between that of gold and that of brass.

orichalcum (ô-ri-kal'kum), *n.* Same as *orichalc*.
oriel (ô-ri-el), *n.* [Formerly also *orial*; < MF. *oriel*, *orial*, *oryall*, < OF. *orial*, < ML. *oridum*, a small room, a recess, a porch; perhaps orig. a gilded room, for L. *auridum*, neut. of *auratus*, of gold, golden, gilded, < *aurus*, of

gold; see *aurus*, *aurus*, and cf. *orialis*.] A portico, recess, or small room forming a projection from a room or building, as a hall or chapel, in the form of a large bay or recessed window, and often more richly furnished or more private than the rest of the room or building, formerly used as a boudoir, closet, and separate apartment for various purposes. It projects from the outer face of the wall, being in plan semi-hexagonal, semi-octagonal, or rectangular, etc., and is supported on brackets, corbels, or corbeling. When such a projecting feature rests upon the ground, as directly upon the foundation of the building, it is called a *bay-window*, or a *bow-window*. Also called *oriel window*.

Sure I am that small excursion out of gentlemen's halls in lavender (respect it) East or West is commonly called an *oriel*.
Folio, Ch. Hist. VI, 285.

At St. Alban's was an *oriel*, or apartment for persons not so sick as to retire to the Infirmary.
Folger, *Brit. Monachism*, xxiix.

And thro' the topmost *Oriel's* colored flame
Two godlike faces gazed below.
Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

All in an *oriel* on the summer side,
Vine-clad, of Arthur's palace toward the stream
They met.
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

A small church too strikes us, with its windows projecting
like *oriel*, one of them indeed rising from the ground.
E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 40.

oriente (ô-ri-en-si), *n.* [*orient* (t) + *-e*.] Brightness or strength of color.

Black and thorny plum tree is of the deepest *oriente*.
Keats, *III*, l. 12.

orient (ô-ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. orient*, *n.* < OF. *orient*, *F. orient* = *Sp. Pg. It. oriente*, < L. *orientis*, rising; as a noun (see *sol*, sun), the quarter where the sun rises, the east, day; pp. of *oriri*, rise, = Gr. *ôp. rûzâk*, rise, = Skt. *ôp. rûzâk*, rise. I. a. I. Rising, as the sun; ascending; arising.

Let us leave the sun for ever hide himself,
and turn his *orient* steps from our ingrateful horizon, justly condemned to be eternally blighted.
Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remount*.

Moon, that now meet'st the *orient* sun, now fly'st,
With the fix'd stars, fix'd in their orb that flies.
Milton, *P. L.*, v. l. 176.

The songs, the stirring air,
The life re-orient out of dust.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, cxi.

2. Eastern. Also *oriental*.

Now morning from her *orient* chamber came,
And her first footsteps touch'd a verdant hill.
Keats, *Imit. of Spenser*.

3. Resembling the dawn in brilliancy, brightness, or purity of coloring; bright; shining; pellucid; especially, as applied to pearls, of a delicate speckless texture, and clear, almost translucent, white color with subdued iridescence; opposed to *occidental*.

If he should have an *Orient* stone, it is for the property of beauty thereof.
Gower, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1677), p. 362.

These most and innocent positions I would not mention, were it not thereby to make the countenance of truth more *orient*.
Hooker, *Ecce*, *Polly*, viii.

I would not hear of blacks. I was so light
That chose a colour *orient* like my mind.
Middletown, *Manning*, and *Rowley*, *Old Law*, ii. 1.

Is your pearl *orient*, sir? R. Jones, *Volpone*, i. 1.
Thick with sparkling *orient* grains
The portal shone, imitable on earth.
Milton, *P. L.*, iii. l. 467.

II. *n.* 1. The east; the part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning; opposed to *occident*.

Morn in the white wake of the morning star
Came furrowing all the *orient* into gold.
Tennyson, *Prince*.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] With the definite article, the East; Eastern countries; specifically [*cap.*], the region to the east and southeast of the leading states of Europe; a vague term, including Turkey, Persia, Egypt, India, etc.

They conquered many provinces
In the *Orient*.
Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, l. 224.

3. The peculiar luster of a pearl; a delicate speckless texture, with pearly color and subdued iridescence, as in pearls of the first water.

A pearl of the first water should possess, in jewellers language, a perfect 'skin' and a *first orient*.
Eugene Imit. xviii. 446.

4. A pearl possessing such qualities; a pearl of the first water.

Prof. Trautschold's Book . . . is indeed . . . a very sea of thought . . . wherein the toughest pearl diver may dive to his utmost depth and return not only with sea-wreck, but with true *orients*.
Gardner, *Harper Remains*, l. 2.

Orient equinoctial, that part of the eastern horizon which is cut by the equinoctial circle—**Orient estival**.

the eastern intersection of the horizon by the tropic of Cancer.—**Orient libereal**, the eastern intersection of the horizon by the tropic of Capricorn.

orient (ô-ri-ent), *v. t.* [*P. orientare* = *Sp. Pg. orientar* = *It. orientare*, < ML. *'orientare*, set toward the east, set with regard to the cardinal points, < L. *orien(-is)*, the east; see *orient*, *a.* and *n.*] 1. To define the position of in respect to the east; ascertain the position of relative to the points of the compass; hence, to find the bearings of, in general; figuratively, to adjust or correct by referring to first principles or recognized facts or truths; take one's proper bearings mentally.—2. To place or arrange so as to face the east—that is, with its length from west to east; specifically, of a church, to place so that the chief altar is at the east end—that is, to place with the long axis east and west, the apse being toward the east, and the chief entrance at the west end; or, of a corpse, to place with the feet toward the east.

The coffins were of plank or stone, and were not *oriental*.
Science, *III*, 468.

Hence—3. To place or arrange, as a building, in any definite position with reference to the points of the compass; as, the episcopal cathedral of New York will be *oriental* north and south.

oriental (ô-ri-en'tal), *a.* and *n.* [*MF. orientat*, < OF. *orientat*, *P. orientat* = *Sp. Pg. orientat* = *It. orientale*, < L. *orientalis*, of or belonging to the orient or east, < *orient(-is)*, the east; see *orient*.] I. *a.* 1. Of the orient or east; situated in or proceeding from the east; eastern; as, *oriental* seas or countries. Also *orient*.

Strait to the East
The Spirit flies, and in Aurora's cheeks
The best of *Oriental* sweetest looks.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, l. 61.

We may note the Posture and Position of the Corps, which among the Christians hath always been to turn the Feet to the East, with the Head to the West, that so they may be ready to meet the Lord, whom the Ancients did believe should appear in the *oriental* part of Heaven.

Durand, quoted in Boussier's *Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 47.

Some ascribing hereto the generation of gold; . . . conveying the bodies . . . to receive . . . some appropriate influence from his (the sun's) ascending and *oriental* radiations.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 7.

2. Of superior quality; precious; valuable; possessing orient qualities; applied to gems as a mark of excellence; opposed to *occidental*, which applies to the less valuable kinds. The word *oriental* is also frequently applied as an epithet to the names of certain stones to which the stone so described has no relation except that of color or some other resemblance thus *oriental emerald* is not emerald, but a variety of a greenish yellow color; *oriental topaz* is not topaz, but sapphire of a yellow color, or yellow mixed with red, and so on. *Oriental* is also applied to several superior or prized varieties of the domestic pigeon.

For of a *pearl*, *type*, *oriental*,
Hire while *corruption* was linked al.
Chaucer, *Prok. to Good Women*, l. 381.

some dozen of very false *Emeraulds orientalis*.
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II, 378.

If this *oriental* jade be recognized as a distinct variety, the ordinary nephrite may be distinguished as "*oriental jade*."
Eugene Imit., xlii. 641.

3. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the East, or Eastern, especially Asiatic countries; hence, exuberant; profuse; sumptuous; gorgeous; magnificent.

His services were rewarded with *Oriental* munificence; and we believe that he received much more than Hastings could conveniently spare.
Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

I know not, for I spoke not, only shower'd
His *oriental* gifts on every one,
And met on Edith.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

4. In *astrology*, rising between the fourth house and the mid-heaven; applied to the planets.
Lilly, *Introduct. to Astrology*, App., p. 344. *Oriental amethyst, cashew-nut, elemi*, etc. See the nouns.—*Oriental pearl essence*. See *essence*. *Oriental plane-tree*. See *plane tree*, *Platanus*, and *chinar tree*.—*Oriental region*, in *geography*, a division of the earth's surface with reference to the distribution of animals and plants, comprising all of continental Asia not included in the Southwest region, and the islands biologically related thereto. *Oriental shagreen*. See *shagreen*.—*Oriental ware*. Same as *Alipha ware* (which see, under *ware*).

II. *n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A native or an inhabitant of some eastern part of the world; an Asiatic.

orientalise, *v. t.* See *orientalize*.
orientalism (ô-ri-en'tal-izm), *n.* [= *F. orientalisme* = *Pg. orientalismo*; as *oriental* + *-ism*.] 1. A characteristic of Eastern nations, as a mode of thought or expression, or a custom; also, such characteristics collectively; Eastern character or characteristics.

Dragons are a mere mark of *Orientalism*.
T. Martineau, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, l. 10, l.



Orbit, *Crest of Humberburg, Baden.*

2. Knowledge of Oriental languages or literature. *Quarterly Rev.*

orientalist (ô-ri-ên-tal-ist), *n.* [= *F. orientaliste* = *Sp. P. g. orientalista*; as *oriental* + *-ist*.] 1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] An inhabitant of some eastern part of the world; an Oriental.

Who can tell how far the *orientalists* were wont to adorn their parlours? *Le Clerc* Comment on Job xiii. 14. (*Latham*.)

2. [*cap.*] One who is versed in the languages and literature of the East; opposed to *Occidental*.

There is not so much difference between the literary and popular dialects of Arabic as some European *orientalists* have supposed. *E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 233.

orientality (ô-ri-ên-tal-î-ti), *n.* [*< orient* + *-ity*.] The quality of being oriental, or of rising in the east.

Whose (the sun's) revolution being regular, it hath no power nor efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally disperseth his beams unto all which equally, and in the same restriction, receive his lustre.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 7.

orientalize (ô-ri-ên-tal-î-z), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *orientalized*, *ppr.* *orientalizing*. [*< F. orientaliser*; as *oriental* + *-ize*.] To render oriental; impart an oriental character to; conform to Oriental manners or character. Also spelled *orientalise*.

Constantine . . . transferred the seat of his government to Byzantium, and thus fixed the policy . . . of *orientalizing* and dividing the empire.

Schaff, *Hist. Christ. Church*, III. § 2.

orientally (ô-ri-ên-tal-î), *adv.* 1. In the orient or east.—2. In accordance with Eastern characteristics or customs.

orientate (ô-ri-ên-tât), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *orientated*, *ppr.* *orientating*. [*< ML. *orientatus*, *pp.* of **orientare*, not toward the east: see *orient*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To turn or cause to turn toward the east; cause to assume an easterly direction or aspect; orient; specifically, to place (a church) with its altar-end toward the east. See *orient*, *v.* 2.—2. To determine or ascertain the position of, especially with reference to the east; determine or fix the position or bearings of; figuratively, to take one's proper bearings mentally.—3. To place, as a crystal, in such a position as to show clearly the true relation of the several parts.

II. *intrans.* 1. To assume an easterly direction; turn or veer toward the east; specifically (*eccles.*), to be so constructed that the end nearest the altar or high altar (*ecclesiastically* accounted the eastern end) is directed toward a certain point of the compass; especially, to be so placed that the conventional eastern end is directed toward the geographical east.

The only two instances . . . in which it (orientation) is departed from (in the Eastern Church) are those of Hagia Sophia . . . in Crete, which *orientates* north, and of the *Sancti* . . . in the Moors, which *orientates* south.

J. M. Neale, *Eastern Church*, I. 272.

2. To worship toward the east; especially, to celebrate the eucharist in the eastward position—that is, facing the altar. See *eastward*, *n.*

orientation (ô-ri-ên-ta-shen), *n.* [*< F. orientation*, *< ML. *orientation*; as *orient*, *v.*] 1. The act of turning or the state of being turned toward the east. Specifically: (a) The position of worshippers facing toward the east, or, in Christian worship, toward that end of a church which is known as the eastern end, especially (*eccles.*) that position of a priest celebrating the eucharist in which he faces the altar, the eastward position.

Where among the lower races an worship begins to consolidate itself in systematic ritual, the *orientation* of the worshipper and the temple becomes usual and distinct.

E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II. 394.

(b) Such a position of a corpse in a grave that the head is toward the west and the feet toward the east.

The same symbolism of east and west has taken shape in actual ceremony, giving rise to a series of practices concerning the posture of the dead in their graves and the living in their temples, practices which may be classed under the general heading of *Orientation*.

E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II. 382.

(c) The construction or position of a church so that it has that end which contains the chancel or sanctuary in the direction of the east.

The very ancient practice of *orientation* in the building of churches can hardly be set aside as "a High Church piece of pedantry." Allusion to worship towards the east may be found in the early liturgies and Church fathers, and in this country, at least, *orientation* has been practiced from the first introduction of Christianity into these islands down to the present time, with the interruption of the Great Rebellion.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 466.

(d) Hence, the position of a building or of any object with reference to any point of the compass.

The later builders of Thebes appear to have had no notion of *orientation*, but to have placed their buildings and tombs so as to avoid regularity, and facing in every conceivable direction.

J. Perkinson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 98.

(e) In *crystal*, the position of a crystal—of its faces, cleavage-planes, optic axes or axes of elasticity, etc.—defined with reference to certain assumed directions, especially those of the crystallographic axes.

2. The process of determining the points of the compass, or the east point, in taking bearings. Hence—3. The act of taking one's mental bearings; ascertainment of one's true position, as in a novel situation, or with reference to new ideas, new studies, etc., as if by determining the points of the compass.

But let a man venture into an unfamiliar field, or where his results are not continually checked by experience, and all history shows that the most masculine intellect will oftentimes lose his *orientation* and waste his efforts in directions which bring him no nearer to his goal, or even carry him entirely astray. *C. S. Peirce*, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 4.

4. The process of determining direction or relative position in general.

Tympanic sensibility plays no role in auditive *orientation*.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 610.

5. In *crystal*, the process of placing a crystal in proper position so as to show the relation of its planes to the assumed axes.—6. In *zoöl.*, the faculty or instinct by which birds and other animals find their way home after being carried to a distance. It is well illustrated by homing pigeons. (See *homing*.) A striking instance of orientation is also afforded by swallows. Thus, a swallow nesting in New England, for example, and wintering in Panama, can return to the latter in the barn where its nest was the previous year. All the regular and periodical migrations of birds imply the faculty of orientation.

orientator (ô-ri-ên-ta-tor), *n.* [*< orientate* + *-or*.] An instrument used for determining the position of a church so that its chancel may point to the east.

orientness (ô-ri-ên-tness), *n.* The state of being orient or bright; luster; brightness; specifically applied to diamonds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 260.

orifacial (or-i-fâ-shal), *a.* [*< L. or* (or-), mouth, + *facies*, face; see *facial*.] Noting the angle defined below.—**Orifacial angle**, in *crystals*, the angle between the facial line of Canby and the plane of the lower surface of the upper table.

orifice (or-i-fis), *n.* [An erroneous form of *orifice* (apparently simulating *artifice* with regard to *artifice*).] An opening; aperture; orifice.

All my entrails bathed

In blood that strained from their orifice.

Marlowe, *Tamburlaine*, II. III. 4.

And yet the spacious breadth of this division

Admits no orifice for a point as subtle

As Aristotle's broken wool to enter.

Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 2. 151.

orifice (or-i-fis), *n.* [Formerly also *orifis*; *< F. orifice* = *Sp. P. g. orificio* = *It. orificio*, *orificio*, *< L. orificum*, an opening, lit. the making of a mouth, *< L. os* (or-), mouth, + *facere*, make.] An opening; a mouth or aperture, as of a tube, pipe, or other similar object; a perforation; a vent.

Let me see the wound

This herb will stay the current, being bound

Past to the orifice.

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, iv. 2.

Their mouths

With hideous orifices gaped on us wide.

Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 377.

Anal, aortic, atrial, cardiac, esophageal, etc., orifice.

See the adjective.

oriflamb, **oriflamber**, *n.* See *oriflamm*.

oriflamm, **oriflamber** (or-i-flam), *n.* [Formerly also *oriflamb*, *oriflamber* (and *auriflamm* after *ML. auriflamma*); *< F. oriflamm*, *< ML. auriflamma*, *< L. aurum*, gold, + *flamma*, flame; see *or* and *flame*.] 1. The banner of St. Denis, supposed to have been a plain red gonfalon—that is, a banderole of two or three points attached to a lance. It was preserved in the abbey of St. Denis, near Paris, and in war was carried before the king of France as a consecrated flag (compare *church banner*, under *church*) and as the special royal ensign.

Sir Reynolds Canyon banneret that days bare the oriflamm, a special relique that the French Kinges use to be before them in alle battayles.

Polignac, *Chron.*, II. an. 1366.

Press where ye see my white plume shine amidst the ranks of war

And be your oriflamm to day the helmet of Navarre

Marlowe, *Battle of Ivry*.

2. In *her.*, a blue flag or banner charged with three golden fleurs-de-lis.

orig. An abbreviation of *original* and *originally*.

organ (or-i-gan), *n.* [For *early* also *orga*, and *organy*, *organia* (see *organ*, *organy*); *< ME. organ*, *organy* (*< OF. (and F.) organ* = *It. organo* (cf. *AS. orgene*), *< L. organum*, *organum*, *organus* (*< Gr. órganon*, *órganon*, also *órganon*, *órganon*, *órganon*, the latter forms appear, simulating a compound of *órgan* (*órgan*), mountain, + *órgan*, be-delighted, be glad, *órgan*, bright-

ness.] A plant of the genus *Origanum*; marjoram; wild marjoram; also, pennyroyal, *Mentha pulegium*.

Howe *origen* whence day and night is longe

Ylke, and water it till it be spronge

Pollard, *Handbook* (R. E. T. S.), p. 104.

Bathing her selfe in *origene* and thyme.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. II. 10.

Origanum (ô-rig-a-num), *n.* [*NL. (Tournesur, 1700)*, (*Gr. órganon*, marjoram: see *origen*).] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureeae* and the subtribe *Menthoidae*, known by the usually two-flowered clusters crowded in heads with conspicuous involucre bracts. There are about 30 species, mainly of the Mediterranean region. They are shrubby or herbaceous perennials, with small undivided leaves, and globose or cylindrical heads of flowers with their bracts often enlarged and colored. *O. vulgare*, the wild marjoram, is gently tonic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue, but at present little used. See *marjoram*, also *ditany*, 2, and *hop-marjoram*.—*Oil of origanum*, *marjoram-oil*.

Origenism (or-i-jen-izm), *n.* [*< Origen* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The opinions held by or attributed to the Greek father Origen of Alexandria (born about A. D. 185, died about 253). The main characteristics of Origen's teaching were its union of philosophical speculation with Christian doctrine and its mystical and allegorizing interpretation of Scripture. He insisted especially on the unity of all creation; he regarded Scripture as having generally a threefold sense, literal, moral, and mystical; he held the essential divinity and eternity of each person of the Trinity, but maintained that the Son is inferior to the Father and the Holy Ghost to the Son; he was the first to formulate the orthodox doctrine of eternal generation; he rejected prayer to Christ, though he defended prayer in the name of Christ; he regarded all sin as proceeding from a voluntary and moral self-determination to evil; he held that the human soul of Christ preexisted with other human souls; that the soul came into the body as a penalty for sin in a preexistent state, and he believed in a further moral progress and development after the present life, and deduced as a probable opinion the restoration and final salvation of all men and of the fallen angels.

Origenist (or-i-jen-ist), *n.* [*< Origen* (see def.) + *-ist*.] 1. A follower of Origen of Alexandria; one who held or professed to hold the doctrines held by or attributed to Origen.—2. A member of a sect mentioned by Epiphanius as followers of some unknown person named Origen. He attributes shameful vices to them, but supplies no further information concerning them.

Origenistic (or-i-jen-ist-ik), *a.* [*< Origenist* + *-ic*.] Belonging to, held by, or characteristic of Origen or the Origenists, or their opinions.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 790.

origin (or-i-jin), *n.* [*< OF. origine*, also *orine*, *ourine*, *F. origine* = *Sp. origen* = *Pg. origem* = *It. origine*, *< L. origo* (*origen*), beginning, source, birth, origin, *< oriri*, rise; see *orient*.]

1. Beginning of existence; rise or first manifestation; first stage or indication of being or existence.

The *origin* and commencement of his grief

Spring from neglected love

Shak., *Hamlet*, III. I. 168.

I think he would have set out just as he did, with the

origin of ideas: the proper starting-point of a grammarian

who is to treat of their signs.

Peck, *Discussions of Purley*, I. 2.

2. That from which anything derives its being or nature; source of being or existence; cause or occasion; fountain; source; as, the *origines* of a nation.

These great Orbs, thus radically bright,

Primitive Founts, and *Origins* of Light.

Prior, *Solomon*, I.

3. Hence, parentage; ancestry; pedigree; extraction; birth.

Their birth—wherein they are not guilty,

Since nature cannot choose his origin.

Shak., *Hamlet*, I. I. 38.

How convenient it would be to many of our grammarians

and great families of doubtful *origins*, could they have the privilege

of the heroes of yore, who, whenever their *origins* were

involved in obscurity, modestly announced themselves descended from a god.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 104.

4. In *math.*, the fixed starting-point from which measurement or motion starts; specifically, in *anal.*, the point from which the coordinates are measured.—5. In *anat.*: (a) The proximal, larger, or more fixed one of the two



Upper Part of Wild Marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*), with flower, a, a flower, b, the fruit

as an attachment of a muscle; the part or place whence a muscle usually acts: opposed to insertion. (b) The root or beginning of a nerve in the brain or spinal cord. Cranial nerves have two origins—the apparent or superficial origin, at the point where they leave the brain, and the real or deep origin, the groups of ganglion-cells to which their roots can be traced.—*Certificates of origin.* See *certificates*.—*Point of origin.* See *point*.—*Origin of a vector.* The position of the point displaced by a vector.—*Origin of species.* See *species*.—*Pedal origin.* See *pedal*.

originate, v. [*origin*, n. (cf. *originate*).] I. *trans.* To give rise to; originate; initiate.
II. *intr.* To arise; originate.

This proverb *originated* whilst England and Wales were at deadly feud.
Fuller, *Worthen*, *Cardigan*, III. 330.

originable (ô-rij'-nâ-bl), a. [*origin* (ate) + *-able*.] Capable of being originated.

original (ô-rij'-i-nal), a. and n. [(*ME. original*, (*OF.* and *F.*) *original*, *original* = *Sp. Pg. original* = *It. originale*, < *LL. originalis*, primitive, original, < *L. origo* (*origo*), beginning, source, origin; see *origin*.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to the origin or beginning; initial; primal: first in order; preceding all others: as, the *original* state in which man was created; the *original* edition of a book.

Thus made no reason well forsake
That thinks alone *original*.
Gower, *Conf. Amant*, v.

Concerning the *original* language of Spain, it was, without any controversy, the *Basque* or *Cantabrian*.
Howell, *Letters*, II. 50.

The *original* question was, Whether God hath forbidden the giving any worship to himself by an image?
Stillingfleet.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of the first or earliest stage or state of anything; first or earlier as opposed to later; primeval; primitive; pristine.

His form had yet not lost
All her *original* brightness, nor appear'd
Less than archangel ruin'd. *Milton*, P. L., I. 502.

3. Having the power to initiate or suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought; creative, as author, artist, philosopher, etc.: as, an *original* genius.

He (Henryson) had studied Chaucer with the ardour and insight of an *original* mind.
T. H. Ward, *English Poets*, I. 137.

4. Produced directly by an author, artist, or authority; not copied, imitated, translated, or transcribed: as, the *original* document; the *original* Greek text; the *original* painting.

In the author's *original* copy there were not so many changes as appear in the book. *Smyth*, *Tale of a Tub*, Apol.
Afterwards discommodiously reprinted as an *original* article.
Sumner, *Hon. John Pickering*.

Hence—5. Fresh; novel; new; striking; never before thought of or used: as, an *original* idea or plan; an *original* invention.

Abbreviated orig.

Original bills in equity. See *bills*.—*Original certainty*, the certainty of an intuitive or self-evident truth.—*Original charter, invoice, jurisdiction, key.* See the nouns.—*Original line, plane, or point.* In *geom.*, a line, plane, or point referred to the original object.—*Original package, position.* See the nouns.—*Original qualities*, primary qualities, in the sense given to that term by Locke; qualities which are in the things themselves, whether they are perceived or not.—*Original seeders.* See *seeders*.

Original sin. See *sin*.—*Original writ*, in law, a mandatory letter issuing out of the Court of Chancery, which was the beginning or foundation of an action at common law. Also applied to legal process for reviewing errors and some other purposes. The term is used in contradistinction to *mandamus* or *judicial writ*.—*Byn. 1. Original Nation, Indigenous, Aboriginal.* The original inhabitants of a country are those who were there first, whether native or not. The native inhabitants of a country are those who were born there, as opposed to immigrants.—*a. or those foreign-born.* Indigenous sounds somewhat strange as applied to races, because the actual origination of a race in a given region is rarely ascertained or discussed. The word is often used literally of vegetable products attuned to a region, and sometimes metaphorically of feelings native to man: as such it is opposed to *exotic*; as, the potato is believed to be indigenous, or native, to Peru. *Aboriginal* is used of human beings: the *aboriginal* inhabitants of a country are those that are found occupying the country by civilized discoverers: the North American Indians were the *aboriginal* or *aboriginal* inhabitants of the country, before believed to have been preceded by a race not themselves indigenous, nor perhaps the *original* occupants of the soil. See *primary*.—2. Inventive, creative.

II. v. 1. *Origin*; source; starting-point; first issue; beginning.

It hath its *original* from much grief, from study and distraction of the brain. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., I. 2. 131.

Some of our people that are dead took the *original* of their death here. *Scott's Journal*, in *Appendix to New England's Memorial*, p. 248.

Hence—2. Parentage; ancestry; pedigree; descent; derivation; extraction; birth.

This same progeny of evils comes
From our estate, from our distraction;
We are their parents and original.
Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 117.

Where our *original* is known, we are the less confident; among strangers we trust fortune. *R. Jones*, *Discoveries*.
She is really a good sort of woman, in spite of her low *original*. *Smollett*.

3. That from which anything is derived; source of being or existence; cause; occasion.

O glory, full of censure;
O cause first of our confusion;
O *original* of our dampness;
Thou hast bought us with his blood again!
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*, I. 38.

External material things, as the objects of sensation, and the operations of our own minds within, as the objects of reflection, are to me the only *originals* from whence all our ideas take their beginning.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. I. § 4.

4. A primary stock or type from which varieties have been developed: as, the whole of India is supposed to have been the *original* of the dog.—5. Earliest condition; primal or primitive state; pristine condition, resources, etc.

Plah will return an honest gains, besides all other advantages, her treasures having yet never been opened, nor her *originals* wasted, consumed, nor abused.
Capt. John Smith, *Works*, II. 157.

His darling son,
Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, shall curve
Their frail *original* and faded bliss,
Faded so soon. *Milton*, P. L., II. 370.

6. First form; archetype; that which is copied, imitated, transcribed, or translated. Specifically—(a) A person portrayed: a person as distinguished from his portrait, or from any work for which he serves as model or artistic motive.

But here, sir, here is the picture . . . There, sir (distinguish it to him) and be assured I throw the *original* from my heart as easily. *Sherriden*, *The Rivals*, IV. 2.

(b) A work of art as first produced, and contradistinguished from a replica or duplicate made by the artist himself, and from a copy, mechanical reproduction, or imitation. (c) A writing, document, or literary production, as distinguished from a transcription, paraphrase, modernization, or translation; also, the language in which a work was first composed.

Ere this time the Hebrew tongue might have been gained, that the Scriptures may now be read in their own *original*. *Milton*.

Compare this translation with the *original*, (the reader) will find that the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word, and not only with the same elegance, but with the same short turn of expression.
Addison, *Spectator*, No. 220.

7. A person who produces a novel and unique impression; a person of marked individuality of character; an eccentric person; an oddity.

A man may be an *original*. *Wycherley*, *Plain Dealer*.

Mr. Duggett, the greatest *original* in low comedy that has ever yet appeared. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1867), p. 16.

originality (ô-rij'-i-nal'-i-ti), n. [(*F. originalité* = *Sp. originalidad* = *Pg. originalidade* = *It. originalità*, < *ML. *originalitas* (*-s*), < *LL. originalis*, original; see *original*.] The quality or state of being original. (a) The quality of being first-hand; authenticity; genuineness—as, the *originality* of a painting. (b) The quality of being novel, new, or fresh; novelty; newness; freshness. (c) The power of originating or producing new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought; distinct intellectual individuality.

What we call *originality* seems not so much anything peculiar much less anything odd, but that quality in a man which touches human nature at most points of its circumference, which reinvigorates the consciousness of our own powers by recalling and confirming our own unvalued sensations and perceptions, gives clear shape to our own amorphous imaginings, and adequate utterance to our own staggering conceptions or emotions.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 203.

originally (ô-rij'-i-nal'-i), adv. 1. At first; at the origin; at an early period.

For what *originally* others write
May be so well dignified and so improved
That with some justice it may pass for yours.
Summerson, in *of Horace's Art of Poetry*.

Our club consisted *originally* of fifteen.
Steele, *Tatler*, No. 122.

2. From the beginning or origin; from the first.

We have all naturally an equal right to the throne: we are all *originally* equal.
Goldsmith, *Wear*, 212.

3. As first author, creator, or inventor; hence, in a novel or characteristically individual manner.

originalness (ô-rij'-i-nal'-ness), n. The quality or state of being original. *Johnson*.

originant (ô-rij'-i-nant), a. [(*ML. *originant* (*-s*), ppr. of **originare*, begin, originate: see *original*.] Tending to originate; original. *R. Williams*.

originary (ô-rij'-i-nâ-ri), a. [= *F. originaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. originario*, < *LL. originarius*, origin; see *origin*.] 1. Primitive; original.

origine
Remember I am built of clay, and must
Recede to my *originary* dust.
Shak., *Paraphrase of Job*.
Without *originary* title to Palestine, they conceived that it became theirs by his arbitrary bestowment.
New Princeton Rev., I. 34.

2. Productive; causing existence.

The production of animals in the *originary* way requires a certain degree of warmth. *G. Chagny*, *Philos. Principes*.

originate (ô-rij'-i-nât), v.; pret. and ppr. *originated*, ppr. *originating*. [(*ML. *originatus*, ppr. of **originare* (> *It. originare* = *Sp. Pg. originar*), begin, originate, < *L. origo* (*origo*), origin; see *origin*.] I. *trans.* 1. To give rise or origin to; supply or constitute the beginning or commencement of; initiate; set going; bring to pass; bring into existence; occasion; cause; create, artistically or intellectually; produce; invent.

The superior class, besides minor distinctions that arise locally, *originates* everywhere a supplementary class of personal adherents who are mostly also warriors.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 328.

2. To designate or describe as taking (its) beginning; derive; deduce.

The holy story *originates* skill and knowledge of arts from God.
Waterhouse, *Apology for Learning* (1623), p. 2. (*Leitham*).

II. *intr.* To arise; take (its) rise; find a starting-point or source; begin.

In the genus *Verbascum*, hybrids are supposed to have often originated in a state of nature.

Darwin, *Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 72.

origination (ô-rij'-i-nâ'-shun), n. [= *It. originatione*, < *L. originatione* (-s), source (no. of words, etymology), < (*ML. *originare*, begin, < *origo* (*origo*), beginning, source, origin; see *origin*.] 1. The act of bringing into existence; creation; production; invention; causation.—2. The act of arising or beginning or coming into existence; derivation or commencement of being or existence; beginning; first stage or state.

A rare instance or two of the *origination* of fever and ague in this (New England) neighborhood may be found in recent medical records.

O. W. Holmes, *old Vol. of Life*, p. 207.

3. Starting-point; point of derivation or departure.

The nerves at their *origination* from the brain are supposed to be of much more vivid perception than they are at their extremities.
Goldsmith, *Criticisms*.

4. Mode of production or bringing into being.

This error is propagated by animal parents, to wit butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars.
Ray.

originative (ô-rij'-i-nâ-tiv), a. [(*originate* + *-ive*).] Having power to originate or bring into existence; creative; inventive.

originatively (ô-rij'-i-nâ-tiv-ly), adv. In an originative manner; so as to originate.

originator (ô-rij'-i-nâ-tor), n. [= *Pg. originador* = *It. originatore*, < *ML. *originator*, < **originare*, begin; see *origination*.] One who originates.

originous (ô-rij'-i-nun), a. [(*origin* + *-ous*).] Same as *original*, 2.

What, wisp[s] of straw on the legs] on your wedding-day, was' this is right.
Orion (Clay, and Clay o' Kilburn too).
B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, I. 2.

original (ô-rij'-i-nal), n. [= *F. original* (*Chuvrier*); supposed to be of Amer. Ind. origin.] The American moose, *Alces americana*, one of whose former technical names was *Cervus original*.

It were to be wished that Naturalists who are acquainted with the ruins and old of Europe, and who may hereafter visit the northern parts of America, would examine well the animals called there by the names of grey and black moose, caribou, *original*, and elk.

Jefferson, *Notes on Virginia* (1797), p. 88.

orillon, *orillon* (ô-rij'-yû), n. [(*F. orillon*, *orillon*, almonds of the corn, mounds, in fort. orillon, < *orille*, ear; see *oreillette*.] In fort., a rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of those bastions that have casemates, to cover the canon in the retired flank, and prevent their being dismounted.

oriloger, n. A Middle English form of *horologe*.

orinal, n. An obsolete form of *urnal*.

orinasal (ô-rij'-i-nâ-zul), a. and n. [(*L. os* (*os*), the mouth, + *nasus*, the nose; see *nasal*.] 1.

a. Pertaining to both the nose and the mouth.

II. n. See the quotation.

If the nasal passage is left open at all, the vowel is "nasalized" and as it resonates partly in the nose and partly in the mouth it becomes an *orinal*.
Steele, *Bril.*, XXII. 208.

oriot, n. An obsolete form of *oriel*.

oriele (ô-rij'-ôl), n. [(*OF. oriel* = *Pr. auriol* = *Sp. oriol* = *Pg. orielo* (*NL. Oriolus*), oriole, lit.

golden, < *L. aureolus*, golden, gilded: see *aureole*, and cf. *ariet*. The *F. loriot*, (*OF. loriot*, *lorion*), are variant forms, with the attracted def. article *le*, *P.* 1. A bird of Europe, *Oriolus galbula*, so called from its rich yellow color



European Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*)

marked with black; also, any bird of the family *Oriolidae*. The common Indian oriole is *O. kundoo*, and many similar birds are found in the Oriental, Ethiopian, and Australian regions.

2. Any American hanager of the family *Icteridae* and subfamily *Icterinae*, as the Baltimore oriole and orchard-oriole. These birds belong to an entirely different family from orioles properly so called.



Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)

and indeed to a different series of passerine birds, and they are exclusively American. They are sometimes distinguished as *American orioles*. The species are numerous, mostly of beautiful yellow or orange and black coloration. See *orchard-oriole*.

The oriole drifting, like a flake of fire
Rent by a whirlwind from a blazing spire.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

Hooded oriole. See *hooded*.

oriole-tanager (o'ri-ol tan-'ā-jōr), *n.* A tanager of the genus *Tachophonus*.

Oriolidae (ō-ri-ol'ī-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Oriolus* + *-idae*.] A family of corviform oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Oriolus*; the Old World orioles or golden thrushes; so called from the characteristic yellow color of the plumage. The *Oriolidae* are almost exclusively a tropical family of Old World birds, related to the crows. They are especially numerous in the Oriental, Australian, and Ethiopian regions, only one occurring in Europe. There are about 40 species, of several genera besides *Oriolus*. The family is divisible into two subfamilies, *Oriolinae* and *Ptilonorhynchinae*, of orioles proper and bower-birds.

Oriolus (ō-ri-ol'us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *OF. oriol*, oriole: see *oriole*.] A genus of orioles: formerly applied with little discrimination to many yellow birds of both hemispheres, now restricted to

Oriolus galbula and closely related species, typical of the *Oriolidae*. See first cut under *oriole*. **Orion** (ō-rī-on), *n.* [*L. Orion*, < *Gr. ūpion*, the constellation Orion, in myth, a hunter of this name transferred to the sky.] 1. A constellation situated in the southern hemisphere with respect to the ecliptic, but the equinoctial crosses it nearly in the middle. This constellation is represented by the figure of a giant with a sword by his side. It contains seven stars which are very conspicuous to the naked eye; four of these form a quadrangle, and the other three are situated in the middle of it in a straight line, forming what is called the Belt or Girdle of Orion. They are also popularly called *Jacob's staff*, *our Lady's wand*, the *Yard-stick*, etc. Orion also contains a remarkable nebula. See cut in preceding column.

Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion?
Job xxxviii. 31.

2. In entom., a genus of cerambycid beetles, with two South American species, founded by Guérin in 1843.

Oriakany sandstone. See *sandstone*.

orismologic (ō-ris-mo-lōj'ik), *a.* [*< orismology* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to orismology.

orismological (ō-ris-mo-lōj'ik-ul), *a.* [*< orismology* + *-al*.] Same as *orismologic*.

orismology (ō-ris-mo-lōj'ij), *n.* [*Prop. *horismology*, the form *orismology* being due to *F. orismologie*, prop. *horismologie*, < *Gr. ὁρίζω*, a bounding, defining (< *ἀνέχω*, bound: see *horizon*), + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of defining or explaining technical terms; lexicography applied to scientific nomenclature and terminology.

orison (or'ī-zon), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *orisson*, *oraison*; < *ME. orisson*, *oresun*, *orisson*, *orisson*, *orison*, *orison*, < *AF. orisson*, *uresun*, *orisson*, *OF. oraison*, *F. oraison*, speech, prayer, oration, < *L. oratio(n)-*, speech, prayer, oration: see *oration*.] A prayer.

When the good man was come to the awter, he turned to the peple, and seide: "Feire lordes, now may ye se that some of you be gode men, when though youre prayers and orisons our lordes hath shewed this grete myracle."

Martin (E. E. T. 8.), l. 98.

Nymph, in thy orisons

Be all my sins remembered.

Shak., Hamlet, III. i. 88.

Lowly they bow'd adoring, and began
Their orisons, each morning duly paid.

Milton, P. L., v. 145.

orizonti, *n.* A Middle English form of *horizon*.

orizaba-root, *n.* See *jalap*.

ork¹, *n.* See *orc*.

ork², *n.* [*< L. orca* (> *OF. orce*), a butt, tun: see *ored²*.] A pitcher. [*Rare*.]

One had them all an orke of Bacchus water.

Historie of Albino and Belanus (1605). (Nares)

orkynt, *n.* [*For *orkin* (?), < *ork²*.] A pitcher. [*Rare*.]

They that goo about to bye an yerthen pottle or vessell for an orkyne doe kicke vpon it with their knucke.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 91.

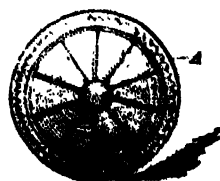
orlaget, *n.* A Middle English form of *orloge*, *horology*.

orle (ōrl), *n.* [*< OF. orle*, *ourle*, *F. orle* = *Sp. Pg. orla*, a hem, = *It. orlo*, a hem, border, < *ML. orlus*, *m. orla*, *f.* for **orulus*, *m. *orula*, *f.*, dim. of *L. ora*, border, margin, coast.] 1. In her.: (a) A bearing, usually considered as a subordinate, like a border but not reaching the edge of the escutcheon, so that the field is seen outside of it as well as within. It is usually half the width of the border. It may be considered as an inscutcheon rolled of the field, and in some early treatises is called a *false orcutcheon*. (b) A band of small objects



Argentan Orle

taking the form of an orle: as, an orle of mullets. It is more commonly blazoned in *orle* (which see, below). (c) A circlet set upon a



Buckler of the 16th century.
cf. the 16th ed. a.

helmet, which supports the crest and is often used in modern heraldry without the helmet, furnishing the only support or base for the crest. It is supposed to be a borrowed idea, related of the two features the principal metal and the principal color of the escutcheon.

2. The rim of a shield: especially, the metal rim of a shield composed of wood, iron, or the like, and visible as a projecting rim on its face.

—3. In arch., same as *orlet*. In *orle*, placed round the escutcheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant or occupied by something else: said of a number of small bearings, always eight in number unless their number is otherwise stated.

Orleanism (ōr'lē-an-izm), *n.* [*< F. Orleanisme*, as *Orlean + -isme*.] The political principles or ambitions of the Orleanists; adherence to the dynastic claims of the Orleanists.

Orleanist (ōr'lē-an-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. Orleaniste*; as *Orlean + -iste*.] 1. *n.* In French politics, an adherent of the princes of the Orleans family. The family is descended from a younger branch of Louis XIV., and has furnished one sovereign, Louis Philippe (who reigned 1830-48).

II. *a.* Favorable to the Orleans family and their dynastic claims.

The price of the surrender of an Orleanist alliance with the Queen was the promise of England to support a Bourbon alliance.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 117.

orleget, *n.* A Middle English form of *orloge*.

orlegert, *n.* [*< Orlege + -ert*.] *cf.* *horologer*. A horologer.

orlet (ōr'let), *n.* [*< OF. orlet*, *ourlet*, dim. of *orle*, *ourle*, a border: see *orle*.] 1. A boss, stud, or some similar protuberance.—2. Specifically, in arch., a fillet under the ovolo of a capital. Also *orle*. When the fillet is at the top or bottom of a shaft, it is called a *chacture*.

orloget, *n.* A Middle English form of *orloge*.

orlop (ōr'lop), *n.* [*Formerly orlope, orelop, and orelope*; < *D. overloop*, an orlop, deck of a ship, lit. a running over, < *over*, over, + *loopen*, run: see *over* and *loap¹*, *loap²*, and cf. *overleap*.] Naut., the deck below the berth-deck in a ship, where the cables were formerly coiled.

Ormazd, **Ormuzd** (ōr'mazd, -muzd), *n.* [*Pers. Ormazd, Ormuzd, OFers. Auramazda*, < *Zend. Ahura-Mazda* (= *Skt. *Aśura-Medhva*), *Ahura-Mazda*, wise lord.] In the Zoroastrian religion of ancient Persia, the spirit of good: opposed to *Ahriman*, the spirit of evil. He is life and light, the representative of order, law, and purity. He wages an unceasing warfare with *Ahriman*. Also *Ormazd*, *Ormazdes*.

ormer (ōr'mōr), *n.* [*< F. ormer*, an ormer, ear-shell, sea-ear, < *ML. auris maris*, sea-ear, equiv. to *F. oreille de mer*, 'sea-ear': *oreille*, ear: de, of; *mer*, sea: see *auricle*, *de²*, *merel*.] An ear-shell or sea ear; an abalone or haliotid; a large marine shell of the family *Haliotidae*: formerly a local English (Channel Islands) name of *H. tuberculata*, more fully called *Gucunsey ormer*, or *Gucunsey ear-shell*, which is abundant there and is used as food. See cut under *abalone*.

ormolu (ōr'mō-lū), *n.* [*Also, as F., or moulu*; < *F. or moulu*, lit. 'ground gold'; *or*, gold; *moulu*, pp. of *moudre*, < *L. molere*, grind: see *or³* and *milt¹*.] 1. Gold-leaf prepared for gilding bronze, brass, or the like. Hence—2. Gilded bronze prepared for metal mountings of elegant furniture and similar decorative purposes.—3. Fine brass, sometimes colored and treated with lacquer to give it brilliancy; used for imitation jewelry, chandeliers, and similar fine metal-work.

ormolu-varnish (ōr'mō-lū-var'nish), *n.* An imitation gold-varnish. E. H. Knight.

ormonde (ōr'mund), *n.* One of certain Irish silver coins, collectively called *Ormonde money*, rudely struck, chiefly from plate, and issued in July, 1643, by the authority of Charles I. Pieces of the value of 6s., 2s., 1s., 6d. (figured in cut), 1d., 3d., and 4d. were coined. The name is current among numismatists because these coins were formerly supposed to have been issued during the Irish vicereignty of the Duke of Ormonde; but the coins, though current during his term of office, were actually issued before it.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Ormonde. (Size of the originals.)

and 4d. were coined. The name is current among numismatists because these coins were formerly supposed to have been issued during the Irish vicereignty of the Duke of Ormonde; but the coins, though current during his term of office, were actually issued before it.

Ormosia (ōr-mō'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Jackson, 1810), so called from the shape of the pods: < *Gr. ὀσπριον*, a chain, necklace.] A genus of trees of the order *Leguminosae* and the tribe *Saporrhieae*, having the style involute at the apex, the stigma intralocular, and a compressed two-valved wingless pod. There are about 21 species, natives of tropical America and Asia. They bear pinnate leaves with rigid leaflets, white, lilac, or dark purple flowers in terminal panicles, and shining scarlet or blood-red seeds, with tough cartilaginous stiles from the use made of the seeds, the species, especially *O. dasycarpa*, are called *molle-dao*. See head tree, 2. *coral tree* (under *brass*), and *molle-dao*.

orn (ōrn), *v. t.* [*< ME. ornen*, *ornen*, < *OF. orner*, *F. orner* = *Sp. Pg. ornar* = *It. ornare*, adorn, < *L. ornare*, fit out, equip, adorn, ornament, cf. *adorn*, ornament, etc.] To ornament; adorn.

...the house and red of God as a wife turned to his
...
God stored up prophecies, and armed his church with
great glory.
Joys, Epas. of Daniel, Argument, II.

ornament (ôr-nâ-men't), *n.* [*ME. ornament*, *OF. ornement*, *F. ornement* = *Sp. Pg. II. ornamento*, *L. ornamentum*, equipment, apparatus, furniture, trappings, adornment, embellishment, *ornare*, equip, adorn; see *orn.*] 1. Any accessory, adjunct, or trapping that serves for use or for both use and adornment, or such accessories, adjuncts, or trappings collectively: hence, equipment, vesture, dress, attire, etc. Thus, in the Catholic Angelum (1888), the ornaments of the bed (ornaments lecti) are enumerated as the pillow, bolster, bedclothes, etc.; and in ecclesiastical usage all accessories used in divine worship, as the holy vessels, the fittings of the altar and chancel, the vestments of the clergy and choir, the font, coronas, etc., are called ornaments.
There in was a Vessel of Gold, full of Manna, and
Clothings and Ornements and the Tabernacle of Aaron.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 85.
Can a maid forget her ornaments, or a bride her attire?
Jer. II. 32.
The golden ornaments that were before the temple.
1 Mac. I. 22.
Come, tailor, let us see these ornaments;
Lay forth the gown. Shak., T. of the A., IV. 3. 61.

2. Something added as an embellishment; that which embellishes or adorns; whatever lends or is intended to lend grace or beauty to that to which it is added or belongs, as a jewel, a rhetorical embellishment, etc.
The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. 1 Pet. III. 4.
God bless my ladies! are they all in love,
That every one her own hath garnished
With such bedecking ornaments of praise?
Shak., L. L. L., II. 1. 78.
3. An honorary distinction; a decoration; a mark of honor.
Approved oft in pearls manifold,
Which he achieved to his great ornament
Spenser, F. Q., IV. II. 38.
Then judge, great lords, if I have done amiss,
Or whether that such rewards ought to wear
This ornament of knighthood (the garter), yes, or no.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., IV. 1. 78.
4. One who adds luster to one's sphere or surroundings; as, he is an ornament of his profession.
Gracious Lavinia! Rome's rich ornament,
Shak., Tit. And., I. 1. 52.
5. Embellishment or adornments collectively or in the abstract; adornment; ornamentation; decoration; as, a thing suitable for either use or ornament.
So it is not with me as with that Mung
Mirrid by a painted beauty to his voice
Who heaven itself for ornament doth use,
Shak., Sonnets, xxi.
Six wings he wore, to shade
His lineaments divine; the pair that clad
Each shoulder broad came mantling o'er his breast
With regal ornament. Milton, P. L., v. 280.
6. Outward appearance; mere display.
The world is still deceived with ornament.
Shak., M. of V., III. 2. 74.

Key ornament. Same as *ornament*. 2. **Kimmeridge-coal ornaments.** Jewelry for the person, necklaces, etc., often found in tumuli in the north of England, composed of the material known as Kimmeridge shales, associated with pieces of bone and similar materials, and often very delicately formed. They vary in epoch from a purely Celtic to a Roman-British period. **Ornaments rubric.** the rubric immediately preceding Morning Prayer in the present English Book of Common Prayer (1662). It directs that "such Ornaments of the Church, and the Ministers thereof, at all times of their Ministrations, shall be retained, as were in use, as were in this Church of England, by the Authority of Parliament, in the Second Year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth." Contrary to the belief of the ritual of the Church of England has centered for many years around the question whether the ornaments rubric is still in force. The divisions of the ecclesiastical and law courts on the subject have varied and have not succeeded in putting an end to the controversy or in enforcing uniformity of usage. = *Syn.* Embellishment, adornment. See *orn.*

ornament (ôr-nâ-men't), *v. t.* [*F. ornamenter*, *OF. ornamenter* = *Sp. Pg. ornamenter*; from the noun.] To adorn; deck; embellish; as, to ornament a building with sculpture or painting. = *Syn.* Adorn, ornament, decorate, etc. See *orn.*
ornamental (ôr-nâ-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. ornamental* = *It. ornamentale*; as *ornament* + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Of the nature of an ornament; serving as an ornament; of or pertaining to ornament or decoration; adding or lending beauty, grace, or attractiveness; as, *ornamental* appendages; neither useful nor ornamental. — *Ornamental counterpoint*, in music, a counterpoint of a wild or irregular character: opposed to *strict* or *simple* counterpoint. — *Ornamental note*, in music. See *ornament*, under *note*.

adornment (ôr-nâ-men't), *n.* [*OF. ornement*, *F. ornement* = *Sp. Pg. ornamento*, *L. ornamentum*, equipment, apparatus, furniture, trappings, adornment, embellishment, *ornare*, equip, adorn; see *orn.*]

In the time of the aforesaid William Melworth, the Cathedral of Lichfield was in the vertical height thereof, being (though not augmented in the essential) beautified in the ornamental thereof. Fuller, Ch. Hist., IV. II. 60.
ornamentalist (ôr-nâ-men'tal-ist), *n.* [*ornament* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in ornamentation; an artist who devotes himself especially to executing details of ornament.
The few Mantuan sculptors known after his day were
ornamentalist in marble or stucco.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 223.

ornamentally (ôr-nâ-men'tal-i), *adv.* In an ornamental manner; by way of ornament or embellishment; as regards ornamentation.
ornamentation (ôr-nâ-men'ta-shun), *n.* [*ornament* + *-ation*.] 1. The act or process of ornamenting or of producing ornament. — 2. Ornament in general; the whole mass of ornament applied to an object or used in combination; as, the ornamentation of a building. — 3. In *zoöl.*, the colors, markings, hairs, spines, etc., on the surface of an animal. It is sometimes distinguished from *sculpture*, but properly includes it. The characters of the ornamentation are generally only of specific value (though they may aid in distinguishing groups), owing to the fact that similar ornaments are often found in related species. See *cut* under *Melania*.
ornamentor (ôr-nâ-men'tôr), *n.* [*ornament* + *-or*.] One who ornaments or decorates; a decorator.
ornamentist (ôr-nâ-men'tist), *n.* [*ornament* + *-ist*.] An ornamentor; a decorator. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 608.

ornate (ôr-nât'), *c. t.* [*L. ornatus*, pp. of *ornare* (> *It. ornare* = *Sp. Pg. ornar* = *F. orner*), equip, adorn; see *orn.*] To adorn; ornament.
To ornate our language with vying words in their proper
signification. See T. Rhye, The Governour, III. 2.
ornate (ôr-nât'), *a.* [*L. ornatus*, pp.; see the verb.] 1. Ornamented; artistically finished; ornamental; of an ornamental character; especially applied to an elaborate literary style.
For lack of *ornate* speech I would woo. Court of Love, I. 34.
His loss *ornate* and less mechanical possum.
Whipple, East and Rev., I. 45.
Dionysius ... admits that Demosthenes does at times
depart from simplicity that his style is sometimes
elaborately *ornate* and remote from the ordinary usage.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 72.

2. Adorned; decorated.
But who is this, what thing of sea or land?
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedeck'd, *ornate*, and gay.
Comes this way sailing
Like a stately ship
Of Tarasus. Milton, S. A., I. 712.
ornately (ôr-nât'-ly), *adv.* In an ornate manner.
ornateness (ôr-nât'-ness), *n.* The state of being ornate or adorned.
ornature (ôr-nâ-tür), *n.* [*OF. ornature* = *It. ornatura*, *L. ornatura*, ornament, trimming, *L. ornare*, adorn; see *orn.*] 1. The act of ornamenting; ornamentation; adornment; the process of rendering more polished or bringing to perfection; refinement.
Wherein the time of Queen Elizabeth John Jewell, B. of Sarum, John Foxe, and Andrie learned and excellent writers, have fully accomplished the *ornature* of the name [the English tongue]. Holme's, Description of Britain, v.
2. That which is added or used for embellishment; ornament; decoration.
A mushroom for all your other ornaments!
H. Jonson, Poetaster, III. 1.

ordernt, orndorn, *n. pl.* See *undorn*.
orneoscopy (ôr-nê-ô-skop'-iks), *n.* [*Also, improperly, ornoscopy*; *Gr. ornoscopy*, *L. ornoscopy*, divination by observation of the flight of birds, *Gr. ornos*, a bird, + *skopos*, to view, *Gr. ornoscopy*.] Divination by observation of the flight of birds: same as *ornithoscopy*. Bailey, 1727.
orneoscopist (ôr-nê-ô-skop'-ist), *n.* [*Also ornoscopist*; *Gr. ornoscopy* + *-ist*.] One who divines by observing the flight of birds: same as *ornithoscopist*. Bailey, 1727.
orning, *n.* [*ME. orning*; verbal *n.* of *orn*, *v.*] Adornment. Hygh., 1 Pet. m. 3.
ornis (ôr-nis), *n.* [A strained use of *Gr. ornos*, a bird.] An avifauna: the fauna of a region in so far as it is composed of birds: as, the *ornis* of South America; a rich and varied *ornis*. P. L. Selator.
orniscopic (ôr-nis-kop'-iks), *n.* See *ornoscopy*.
orniscopist (ôr-nis-kô'-pist), *n.* See *ornoscopy*.

ornithology (ôr-nith'-ô-lô-jî), *n.* [*Gr. ornis*, a bird, + *logos*, to speak; see *-ology*.] The study of ornithology or supposed fossil bird-tracks.

ornith (ôr-nith'-ik), *a.* [*Gr. ornis*, a bird, + *logos*, to speak; see *-ology*.] Of or pertaining to birds; characteristic of birds; avian; bird-like; ornithological; as, an *ornithic* character; *ornithic* structure.

ornithichnite (ôr-nith'-ik-nit), *n.* [*Gr. ornis*, a bird, + *ichnos*, a track, + *-ite*.] In *geol.*, one of the footmarks, at first supposed to be those of gigantic birds, or of bird-like reptiles (ornithosaurs), occurring abundantly in the Triassic sandstone of Connecticut and elsewhere. They are now believed to have been made by dinosaurian reptiles.

Ornithichnites (ôr-nith'-ik-nit-és), *n.* [*Gr. ornis*, a bird, + *ichnos*, a track, + *-ites*.] A hypothetical genus, named by Hitchcock upon tracks called *ornithichnites* occurring in the sandstone of Connecticut. The supposititious species of the genus were divided into two groups called *Pachydactylus*, with 3 species, and *Lepidactylus*, with 5 species. Hitchcock, Amer. Jour. Sci., XXIX. 515 (1895).

ornithichnology (ôr-nith'-ik-nô-lô-jî), *n.* [*Gr. ornis*, a bird, + *ichnos*, a track, + *-ology*.] The study of ornithichnites or supposed fossil bird-tracks.

Since this is a department of ornithology hitherto unexplored, ... I should call it *ornithichnology*.
Hitchcock, Amer. Jour. Sci., XXIX. 515.

Ornithion, Ornithium (ôr-nith'-i-on, -um), *n.* [*Gr. ornis*, a bird, + *ion*, a place; see *-ion*.] A notable genus of *Tyrannidae*, having the bill of parrot shape without rictal vibrance; the beardless flycatcher. There are several species, as *O. caribbea*, a very diminutive flycatcher found in Texas and Mexico, of a dull grayish color and about 4½ inches long.

ornithobiographical (ôr-nith'-i-ô-graf'-i-kl), *a.* [*Gr. ornis*, a bird, + *biography*, to write the life-history of; see *-biography*.] Of or pertaining to ornithological biography, or to the life-history of birds: as, a mass of *ornithobiographical* material. Conner.

ornithobiography (ôr-nith'-i-ô-graf'-i-kl), *n.* [*Gr. ornis*, a bird, + *biography*.] Ornithological biography: the life-history of birds.
ornithoccephalous (ôr-nith'-i-ô-sel'-g-lus), *a.* [*Gr. ornis*, a bird, + *kephale*, head.] Shaped like a bird's head: applied to parts of certain shells.

ornithocoprolite (ôr-nith'-i-ô-kop'-rô-lit), *n.* [*Gr. ornis*, a bird, + *coprolite*, dung, + *-ite*, stone; see *-coprolite*.] Fossil bird-dung; an avian coprolite.

ornithocoprotes (ôr-nith'-i-ô-kop'-rô-s), *n.* [*Gr. ornis*, a bird, + *copros*, dung; see *-coprolite*.] Bird-dung; guano.

Ornithodelphia (ôr-nith'-i-ô-del'-fî-â), *n. pl.* [*Gr. ornis*, a bird, + *delphos*, womb.] The lowest one of three subclasses of the class *Mammalia*, represented by the monotremes or oviparous mammals, and contemporaneous with the order *Monotremata*: so called from the ornithic character of the reproductive or urogenital organs. These mammals lay eggs, like birds; the separate oviducts open into a cloaca common to the genital, urinary, and digestive organs; the vas deferens of the male opens also into the cloaca; and the testes are abdominal. The mammary glands are diplocous. The sternum has a peculiar fan bone or T-shaped interclavicle (see *cut* under *interclavicle*), and the coracoids articulate with the sternum. The superior transverse commissure of the brain has no well defined medullary fibers, and the septum is much reduced in size. The *Ornithodelphia* are also called *Trithorica*.

ornithodelphian (ôr-nith'-i-ô-del'-fî-ân), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ornis*, a bird, + *delphos*, womb.] 1. *a.* Ornithodelphic or ornithodelphous; protothelphic.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ornithodelphia*; a monotreme or protothere.

ornithodelphic (ôr-nith'-i-ô-del'-fî-ik), *a.* [*Gr. ornis*, a bird, + *delphos*, womb.] Same as *ornithodelphian*.

ornithodelphous (ôr-nith'-i-ô-del'-fî-ûs), *a.* [*Gr. ornis*, a bird, + *delphos*, womb.] Of or pertaining to the *Ornithodelphia*, or having their characters.

Ornithogaea (ôr-nith'-i-ô-jî-â), *n.* [*Gr. ornis*, a bird, + *gaea*, earth.] In *zoö-geog.*, New Zealand, as a zoölogical division of the earth's land-surface, corresponding to the New Zealand subregion of Wallace. It is characterized by the lack of indigenous mammals, excepting two species of bats, the former presence of the gigantic flightless birds of the families *Struthionidae* and *Palaeopterygidae*, and the existence of *Asiaterygidae* and many other peculiar birds.

Ornithogean (ôr-nith'-i-ô-jî-ân), *a.* [*Gr. ornis*, a bird, + *gaea*, earth.] Of or pertaining to *Ornithogaea*. — *Ornithogean realm*, same as *Ornithogaea*.

Orpheus (ôr-fē-ŏ'fē-ŏn), n. See **Orpharion**.
Orphic (ôr'fik), a. [*L. Orphicus*, *Gr. Orphus*, of *Orpheus*, *C. Orpheus*, *Orpheus*: see *def.*] Of or pertaining or relating to Orpheus, a legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece, who has the power of charming all animate and inanimate objects with his sweet lyre, descending

Living into Hades to bring back to life his wife Eurydice, and perished, torn to pieces by infuriated Thracian menials; Orphic: as, the *Orphic poems*. A considerable body of literature is extant bearing the name of Orpheus, but only a few fragments bear evidence of being as old as 500 B. C., most of it belonging to the Alexandrian school. In ancient Greece there were Orphic societies and Orphic mysteries, both connected with the cult of Bacchus, and concerning themselves with the philosophy of life and death in nature.

Language is a perpetual Orphic song.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, IV. 1.

Orphism (ôr'fizm), *n.* [*< Orphic + -ism.*] The mystical system of life and worship embodied in the Orphic poems and practised and inculcated in the Orphic mysteries. See *Orphic*.

This close connection of Orphism with the Eleusinian Mysteries.

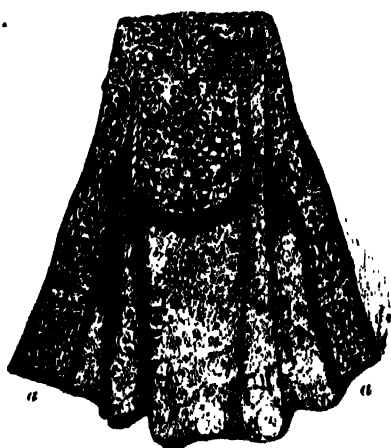
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 125.

Orphize (ôr'fiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Orphized*, pp. *Orphizing*. [*< Orphic + -ize.*] To conform to or resemble Orphic doctrines and worship.

The Orphic mystic cult of Phylas.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 125.

orphrey (ôr'fri), *n.* [See *orfrays*.] 1. A kind of embroidery in gold. See *orfray-work*.—2. An ornamental band or border on certain ecclesiastical vestments, especially chasubles.



Cope with embroidered orphrey and hood; Italian, 16th century. O. A. Orphrey.

and copes, usually done in orphrey-work. The apparel of the amice, if done in orphrey-work, is sometimes called the *orphrey of the amice*. See *amice*, 2. *chasuble*, and *cope*, 2.

The *orphreys* of the cope were two bands, some eight inches in breadth, of another material than the cope itself, and reaching all down from the neck on both sides in front, as the vestment shows itself on the wearer's person. Rock, Church of our Fathers, II. 30.

orphrey (ôr'fri), *n.* [*< orphrey + -y.*] Ornamented with embroidery or orphrey-work.

orphrey-work (ôr'fri-wôrk), *n.* Gold embroidery; hence, rich embroidery of any sort.

orpiment (ôr'pi-mēt), *n.* [*< ME. orpiment, < OF. orpiment, F. orpiment = Pr. aurpiment, aurpiment = Sp. aurpimento = Pg. ourpimento = It. orpimento, < L. aurpimentum, orpiment, < aurum, gold, + pigmentum, pigment; see aurum, or, and pigment.*] Arsenic trisulphid, As_2S_3 . It is found native, and also manufactured artificially. The native orpiment appears in soft, foliated masses, having a bright yellow color and brilliant luster. The orpiment, or king's yellow, of commerce is prepared by heating a mixture of arsenious acid and sulphur, and is a mixture of arsenic sulphid and arsenious acid. The red orpiment is called *realgar*, and is an arsenic disulphid (As_2S_2). Orpiment is used in dyeing to reduce indigo by its affinity for oxygen, and in leather manufacture together with potash and lime to prepare a paste employed for removing the hair from skins.

The first spirit quicksilver called is.

The second orpiment.

Chaucer, Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 270.

orpine, orpin (ôr'pin), *n.* [*< ME. orpin, orpine, orpine, orpine, yellow arsenic, a kind of stonecrop, < OF. orpin, yellow arsenic, orpiment, also a kind of stonecrop (so called from its yellow flowers); an abbr. form of orpiment; see orpiment.*] 1. In painting, a yellow color of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red.—2. A succulent herbaceous plant, *Sedum Telephium*, common in gardens, native in the northern Old World, sometimes becoming wild in America. It has fleshy smooth leaves, and corymbs of numerous purple flowers. It was formerly, and to some extent is still, used as astringent in dysentery, etc., and as a vulnerary. From its tenacity of life it is called *live-for-ever*.

Cool Violets, and Orpine growing still.

Spenser, Muchofnones, l. 135.

On the eve of this saint [St. John], as well as upon that of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, every man's door was shaded with green birch, long fennel, Saint John's wort, orpine, white lilies, and the like, ornamented with garlands of beautiful flowers.

Stow, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 628.

Stay enough to crawl

For latter orpine round the southern wall.

Browning, Sordello.

Evergreen orpine. Same as herb of friendship (which see under *herb*).

orr (ôr), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A globular piece of wood used in playing at doddart. Halliwell.

orra (ôr'ô), *n.* [*Also orror, orr; origin uncertain. Cf. orrella.*] 1. Old; not matched; not appropriated; left over; occasional; incidental: as, an *orra* thing; an *orra* time.

As night at e'en a merry core

O' rando, gauged bodies

In Poodle Nancy's held the splore,

To drink their *orra* doddles.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

2. Employed, as about a farm, for doing the odd jobs or work which the servants having regular and specified duties cannot overtake: as, an *orra* man.—3. Base; low; mean; worthless: as, to keep *orra* company. [Scotch in all uses.]

orrach, *n.* See *orach*.

orrels (ôr'elz), *n. pl.* [*< OSw. urral, refuse, Sw. urral, choice, selection, residue, < ur- (= AS. or-) + rala, choice; see rale.*] What is left over; refuse. [Scotch.]

orrey (ôr'ri), *n.*; pl. *orrees* (-riz). [So called, by Sir Richard Steele, after the Earl of Orrery, for whom a copy of this machine was made by a workman, after an original borrowed from George Graham, who invented it.] A machine so constructed as to represent, by the movements of its parts, the motions and phases of the planets in their orbits. Similar machines are also called *planetariums* and *cosmoscopes*.

orrice, *n.* See *orris*.

orris (ôr'is), *n.* [*Contr. of orfrays.*] 1. A name given to lace of varied design in gold and silver.

One Silver Orrice a quarter of a Yard deep: A large Parcel of Black and Silver Fringes. One dark colour Cloth gown and Petticoat with 2 Silver Orrices.

Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 167.

2. Galloon and gimp used in upholstery. [Trade-name.] **Orris pattern**, a peculiar pattern or design for gold lace.

orris (ôr'is), *n.* [*Short for orris-root.*] A plant from which orris-root is obtained. Also *orrice*.

orris-pea (ôr'is-pē), *n.* A little ball of dried orris-root used to maintain the discharge of issues. See *issue-pea*.

orris-root (ôr'is-rît), *n.* [*Prob. a corruption of oris-root.*] The root of several European species of *Iris*, chiefly *I. florentina*. See *Iris*, 8.—**Oil of orris-root**. See *oil*.

orsednet, orsednet (ôr'sed-nēt), *n.* [*< OF. or, gold, + sedne, pp. of sedare, mislead; see seduce.*] An inferior sort of leaf-metal made of copper and zinc, so as to resemble gold; Mannheim gold; Dutch metal.

orselle (ôr'sel), *n.* [*F.; see orcheil, archil.*] A peculiar coloring matter derived from *Rocella tinctoria* and other lichens, used in the preparation of test-papers for chemical operations. See *litmus*, and *test-paper* (under *paper*). The principles in those plants from which coloring matters are prepared are themselves colorless, but yield coloring substances by reaction with water, air, and ammonia. They are generally acids, or acid anhydrides. *U. S. Dispensatory*.

orsellin (ôr'sel-lin), *n.* [*< orselle + -in.*] A coal tar color used in dyeing; the sodium-sulphonate salt of beta-naphthol-azo-naphthalene. It yields a fast and full red, but is not very brilliant. Also called *coecillin*, *rubidin*, *rauracene*.

orsellate (ôr'sel-āt), *n.* [*< orsellin + -ate.*] The generic name for any salt composed of orsellin acid and a base: as, *orsellate* of baryta.

orsellin (ôr'sel-lin), *n.* [*< orsellin + -in.*] Same as *orsellin*.

or (ôr), *n.* [*< ME. or, < AN. as if or- (= MD. orin, < orre = M.G. L.G. or), what is left after eating, < or-, out, + chan, eat; see or- and eat.*] A fragment; a scrap; a piece of refuse: usually in the plural.

Let him have time a beggar's ors to crave.

Shak. Lear, I. 2.

Hang thee, thou parasite, thou son of crumbs

And ors?

I wouldn't give a fiddlestick's end for all the crusts thou'st in creation. They take the best of everything, and leave us only the ors and hog-wash.

S. Judd, Margaret, II. 7.

ort (ôr), *v. t.* [*< ort, n.*] To turn away from with disgust; refuse. [Scotch.]

The lanes now-a-days are none o' God's creation.

Jamieson.

ortalant, ortalont, n. Obsolete variants of *ortalan*.

Ortalida (ôr-tal'i-dē), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Ortalia*, 1.

Ortalidæ (ôr-tal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Shuckard, 1840), < *Ortalia* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Ortalia*. The head is bristly only above, the auxiliary vein ends acutely in the costa, the legs are not long, and the horny ovipositor is telescopic. It is a large and wide-spread group, whose members resemble the *Trypetidae*. Thirty-five genera occur in North America.

Ortalis (ôr'ta-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôpraîs*, a young bird.] 1. In ornith., a genus of guinea of the family *Cracidae* and the subfamily *Penelopinae*. The head is crested, with bare places on its sides and on the chin, but no wattles; the tarsi are naked and scutellate before and behind; the wings are short, rounded, and concavo-convex; the tail is very long and ample, fan-shaped, with twelve broad graduated feathers. The plumage is greenish. *O. ortalis* is a Mexican species, a variety of which occurs in Texas and is known as the *Texas quail*, or *chachalaca* (which see). Usually called *Ortalia*, after Merriam, 1761. See *cut under quail*.

2. In entom., the typical genus of *Ortalidæ*, founded by Fallen in 1810, containing robust dark-colored flies found on the leaves of bushes vibrating their wings in the sunshine.

Orthagoriscidæ (ôr'tha-gô-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orthagoriscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnodont fishes, named from the genus *Orthagoriscus*; same as *Molidae*.

Orthagoriscini (ôr'tha-gô-ris'i-ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orthagoriscus* + *-ini*.] In Bonaparte's system of classification, a subfamily of *Molidae* with the skeleton entirely cartilaginous and the fins covered with continuous skin, represented only by the genus *Ranzania*.

Orthagoriscus (ôr'tha-gô-ris'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ôpraîs*, a sucking pig.] The typical genus of *Orthagoriscidæ*; same as *Mola*. Also *Alph* and *Schneider*. Also *Orthagoriscus*.

Orthalicidæ (ôr'tha-lis'idē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orthalicus* + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Orthalicus*. They have a spiral turreted shell, posterior included mantle, a peculiarly modified jaw composed of a median triangular piece and lateral oblique imbricated plates adherent above but free below, and teeth differentiated. Two species of *Orthalicus* are found in Florida, chiefly in wooded country.

Orthalicus (ôr'tha-lis'kus), *n.* [NL. (Bock, 1837).] The typical genus of the family *Orthalicidæ*.

orthaxial (ôr-thak'si-ál), *n.* [*< Gr. ôrthos, straight, + L. axis, axis.*] Having a straight vertebral axis: applied to a primitive form of the vertebral axis in certain fishes, in which its posterior end is not bent upward or curved in any other direction. J. A. Ryder.

Orthesia (ôr-thô'zi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), syn. of *Dorthisia*, named after *Dorthis*, a French physician (1759-94).] A genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Coccidae*. The adult female insect, the form usually met with, is long and oval in shape, covered with a laminated white secretion, elongated behind and having a sac which contains the eggs. The antennae are eight-jointed; there are no tarsal digitules; the genital anal ring is enlarged and six-haired. One species has been recognized in the United States, several others are European.

orthian (ôr'thi-an), *n.* [*< Gr. ôrthos, straight up, high-pitched, < ôrthos, straight, upright.*] In anc. Gr. music, noting a melody or style in which many high tones were used.

orthite (ôr'thit), *n.* [*< Gr. ôrthos, straight, + -ite.*] A variety of allanite.

orthius (ôr'thi-us), *n.*; pl. *orthii* (-i). [*< Gr. ôrthos; see def.*] In anc. proc., a great foot, consisting of three tetrasemic longes, the first of which forms the axis, while the other two constitute the thesis: thus, $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$. See *crantius*.

ortho- [L., etc., < Gr. ôrthos, combining form of ôrthos, straight, upright, right, correct, etc.] An element in many words of Greek origin, its presence bringing in the sense of 'straight,' 'upright,' 'right,' 'correct.' In chem., specifically—(a) As a prefix of benzene derivatives it denotes a substitution of hydrogen atoms in the benzene ring which are adjacent to each other. (b) As applied to acids it notes those in which the number of hydroxyl groups present is equal to the number expressing the quantitative of the elementary radical, and applied to salts it notes those formed from ortho-acids. Where the ortho-acid has not been isolated, the acid in which the number of hydroxyl groups present is nearest to the number expressing the quantitative of the elementary radical is sometimes called an ortho-acid.

ortho-axis (ôr'thû-ak'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ôrthos, straight, + L. axis, axis.*] Same as *orthologic*.

— it is, the lateral axis of a monoclinic crystal which is at right angles to the vertical axis.

orthocephalic (ôr-thô-sê-fal'ik or sê-f'â-lik), *a.* [*Gr. orthocephaly* + *-ic*.] Exhibiting or characterized by orthocephaly.

orthocephalous (ôr-thô-sê-f'â-lik), *a.* [*Gr. orthocephaly*, straight, + *kephalê*, head.] The character of a skull whose vertical index is above 70 and not above 75; the character of a skull with an intermediate cephalic index.

orthoceran (ôr-thô-sê-ran), *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Orthoceras*. *Science*, III, 127.

Orthoceras (ôr-thô-sê-ras), *n.* [NL. (cf. *Gr. orthocephalus*, straight-horned), *Gr. orthocephalus*, straight, + *kephalê*, horn.] The typical genus of *Orthoceras*, having the shell straight or but slightly curved. The species are very numerous, ranging from the Silurian to the Liassic. Also *Orthoceratites*, *Orthoceras*.

Orthocerata (ôr-thô-sê-rat'â), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Orthoceras*.] Same as *Orthoceratidae*.

Orthoceratidae (ôr-thô-sê-rat'â-dê), *n. pl.* [NL.: *Orthoceras* (-cerat-) + *-idae*.] A family of fossil tentaculiferous tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Orthoceras*. They have a straight or scarcely curved chambered shell, with a central siphon and sometimes contracted aperture. Over 300 species have been described, from North America, Europe, and Australia. They are among the most profusely and widely distributed shells of the old rocks. They attained greater size than any other fossil of the time, some fragments having been found which indicate a length of 6 feet.

orthoceratite (ôr-thô-sê-rat'it), *n.* [*Gr. Orthoceras*.] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Orthoceras* or the family *Orthoceratidae*. Also *orthoceratoid*.

Orthoceratites (ôr-thô-sê-rat'it'êz), *n.* [NL.: as *Orthoceras* (-cerat-) + *-ites*.] Same as *Orthoceras*.

orthoceratitic (ôr-thô-sê-rat'it'ik), *a.* [*Gr. orthoceratite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling orthoceratites; orthoceran: opposed to *cyrtoceratitic*.

orthoceratoid (ôr-thô-sê-rat'oid), *a. and n.* [*Gr. orthoceratite* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Same as *orthoceratitic*.

II. n. Same as *orthoceratite*.

Orthoceras (ôr-thô-sê-ras), *n.* [NL.: see *Orthoceras*.] 1. In *conch.*, same as *Orthoceras*.— 2. In *conch.*, a genus of the coleopterous family *Colydiidae*, founded by Latreille in 1796, containing four European species, one of which, *O. claricornis*, extends into Siberia.

orthochromatic (ôr-thô-kro-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ortho*, correct, + *chroma*, color: see *chromatic*.] In *photog.*, correct in the relations or in the rendering of colors—that is, free from the usual photographic fault of exaggerating the deepness of greens, yellows, and reds and the brightness of blues and violets. The epithet notes any process by means of which this end may be attained, as any plate, chemical, etc., used in such a process. Ordinary photographic dry plates in which a trace of such agents as cyan or chlorophyll is incorporated possess the orthochromatic property, which is greatly enhanced if the exposure is made through a transparent screen tinted to correspond with the prevalent color in the scene or picture, as green for a landscape, or yellow for a painting characterized by draperies of that hue. Also expressed by *isochromatic*, an epithet implying equality of exposure to obtain similar results from opposed colors, contrary to the usual photographic experience.

orthochromatize (ôr-thô-kro-mat'iz), *v. t.; pret. and pp. orthochromatized, ppr. orthochromatizing.* [*Gr. orthochromatize* + *-ize*.] In *photog.*, to render orthochromatic, as a plate; bring into conformity with the conditions necessary to obtain a correct rendering of color-values.

orthoclase (ôr-thô-klas), *n.* [*Gr. ortho*, straight, right, + *klasis*, fracture: see *clastic*.] Common or potash feldspar, a silicate of aluminum and potassium, occurring in monoclinic crystals and also massive. It has two perfect cleavages at right angles to each other (whence the name). It varies much in color, from white to yellow, red, and green. Adularia, including most moonstone, is a crystallized variety, transparent or nearly so, characteristic especially of the crystalline rocks of the Alps; valencianite, from Valencian, Mexico, is similar to it. Adularia is a glassy variety, usually containing more or less soda; it is characteristic of certain igneous rocks, as trachyte, phonolite, etc.; adularite, from Monte Somma, Vesuvius, is similar. Adularia is a variety from Hammond, New York, and muscovite one from Exeter, England; the latter showing golden-yellow reflections on a surface nearly parallel to the orthoclase. Orthoclase is an essential constituent of granite and some other crystalline rocks, and often occurs in large masses in granite veins and is then quarried and used in making pottery. Much of the potash feldspar called orthoclase is really the related triclinic species *microcline*. The name *orthoclase* has been given to some kinds of triclinic feldspar containing considerable potash, which are more closely related to albite than to microcline in optical characters. See *feldspar*. Also called *orthon*.

orthoclastic (ôr-thô-klas'tik), *a.* [*Gr. ortho*, straight, right, + *klasis*, verbal adj. of *klao*, break.] Characterized by cleavages at right angles to one another: said of certain species of the feldspar group, particularly orthoclase; pertaining to such species, or specifically to orthoclase.

Orthocoma (ôr-thô-sê-ma), *n. pl.* [NL.: *Gr. ortho*, straight, + *komê*, hollow.] One of three orders into which the rhadoculous turbellarians are sometimes divided.

orthocolic (ôr-thô-sê-lik), *a.* [*Gr. ortho*, straight, + *kolos*, the belly, the intestines.] Arranged in straight or parallel folds, applied to the intestines of birds when they are thus disposed, in distinction from *cyclocolic*.

orthodagonal (ôr-thô-di-âg'ô-nal), *n. and a.* [*Gr. ortho*, straight, + *diagonos*, diagonal: see *diagonal*.] *I. n.* In *crystal.*, the diagonal or lateral axis in a monoclinic solid which is at right angles with the vertical axis; also, the plane which includes the two axes named.

II. a. Pertaining to or in the direction of the orthodagonal.

orthodomatic (ôr-thô-dô-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ortho*, straight, + *domos*, house: see *dome*, 5.] Pertaining to or in the direction of an orthodome.

orthodome (ôr-thô-dôm), *n.* [*Gr. ortho*, straight, + *domos*, house: see *dome*, 5.] In *crystal.*, a dome, in the monoclinic system, parallel to that lateral axis which is at right angles to the vertical axis. It is properly a hemidome, since a given form includes but two planes. See *dome*, 5.

orthodox (ôr-thô-doks), *a.* [= *F. orthodox* = *Sp. ortodoxo* = *Fr. orthodoxe* = *It. ortodossu*, *Gr. ortho*, straight, + *doxa*, opinion, having a right opinion, *Gr. ortho*, straight, right, correct, + *doxa*, opinion: see *dogma*, *dogmology*.] 1. Holding what is regarded as the correct opinion, or correct opinions, especially in regard to religious or theological doctrines; sound in opinion or doctrine; specifically, conforming to the faith of the Church Catholic, as represented in its primitive ecumenical creeds: applied to persons or doctrines. That which seems to one part of the Christian church orthodox may be held by another to be heterodox. Thus, the Roman Catholic Church regards Protestant churches as heterodox, again, the Reformed churches sometimes deny the title *orthodox* to one another; and generally those who hold to the Trinitarian faith deny the epithet *orthodox* to the Unitarians and Universalists. Orthodoxy is not usually denied to those who are charged with having added articles to the ecumenical faith of Christendom, but only to those who are charged with denying a part of that faith. Thus, the Roman Catholic is not ordinarily refused by Protestants the right to the epithet *orthodox*; nor are Unitarians denied the right to that epithet by those of Unitarian belief. *Orthodox* is the common epithet of the Greek Church (of which the full official title is "the Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church"), as *Catholic* is of the Roman Church. (The word is employed locally in New England to designate the Trinitarian congregational churches distinguished from those of the same order which hold the Unitarian or Universalist faith, as in the phrase "the Orthodox Church.") It is also used to distinguish the Trinitarian quakers from those whose belief is or tends toward Unitarianism.

— *The Orthodox Tenet*, that there never was any redemption of mine but by the blood of the Lamb that was slain from the beginning of the world.

Milton, Ann. to St. Matthew, Works, III, 162.

Orthodox, orthodox.

Who believe in John Knox.

Let me sound an alarm to your conscience.

Burns, The Kirk's Alarm.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Greek Church.

The Orthodox population in Cuthbert and all the counties thereof is always a large minority, and in some places it actually outnumbers the Latins.

P. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 136.

Orthodox school, in *polit. econ.* See *political*—*Syn.* 1. *Orthodox, Evangelical*. (See the definitions of those terms.) It is natural for all who care about their doctrinal beliefs to claim the titles that indicate correctness of belief. Hence *orthodox* is a part of the name of the Greek Church; to the Roman Catholic *orthodox* means faithful to the tenets of the Roman Church. In the doctrinal contests of America *orthodox* has generally meant Calvinistic especially as opposed to Unitarianism and Universalism; in England it has as generally meant High Church, as opposed to Low Church or Evangelical. *Evangelical*, meaning in harmony with the Gospel, has been claimed somewhat similarly and for a like reason but has been especially applied to those who emphasize the doctrine of salvation by faith in Christ alone.

orthodoxal (ôr-thô-dok-sal), *a.* [*Gr. orthodox* + *-al*.] Orthodox.

Our opinions and practices herein are of late tarred with against all other Protestants, and that which is to them orthodoxal to us becomes scandalous and punishable by statute.

Milton, Civil Power.

orthodoxality (ôr-thô-dok-sal'it), *n.* [*Gr. orthodoxal* + *-ity*.] Orthodoxy. *Catholicism.*

orthodoxally (ôr-thô-dok-sal'it), *adv.* In an orthodox manner; orthodoxly.

In plain English, more warily, more judiciously, more orthodoxally than twice their number of divines have done in many a profane volume.

Milton, Civil Power.

orthodoxastical (ôr-thô-dok-sas'ti-kal), *a.* [*Gr. orthodoxastikos*, *Gr. orthodoxastikos*, having a right opinion, *Gr. orthodoxos*, having a right opinion: see *orthodox*.] Same as *orthodox*.

But also hath excommunicated them as heretics which appear here to be more orthodoxastical Christians than they themselves.

Pope, Martyr, p. 226.

orthodoxical (ôr-thô-dok-si-kal), *a.* [*Gr. orthodox* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to orthodoxy; characterized by orthodoxy; orthodox.

orthodoxly (ôr-thô-dok-si-lik), *adv.* With soundness of faith; in a manner conformed to the teachings and practice of those who hold the orthodox or true faith.

You are most orthodoxly, sweet Sir Kit.

W. Cartwright, The Ordinary, III, 2.

A primitive old lady . . . orthodoxly crossed herself whenever the carriage gave a jolt.

A. J. C. Hare, Russia, IV.

orthodoxy (ôr-thô-doks-ee), *n.* The state of being orthodox; orthodoxy.

Orthodoxy (ôr-thô-dok-si), *n.* [= *F. orthodoxie* = *Sp. ortodoxia* = *Fr. orthodoxe* = *It. ortodossia*, *Gr. ortho*, straight, + *doxa*, opinion, correctness of opinion, *Gr. orthodoxos*, having a right opinion: see *orthodox*.] The character of being orthodox; correctness of opinion; soundness of doctrine, especially in theology; specifically, in *theol.*, conformity to the faith of the Church Catholic, as represented in its primitive ecumenical creeds, or to the Greek Church, called *Orthodox*. *Fest of Orthodoxy*, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a festival celebrated on Orthodoxy Sunday in commemoration of the final overthrow of the Iconoclasts. It was instituted A. D. 842 or 843, on the restoration of icons at Constantinople under the reign of the emperor Theodosius. *Orthodoxy Sunday*, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the first Sunday in Lent. On this Sunday anthems are solemnly read against various heresies.

orthodromic (ôr-thô-drom'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ortho*, straight, + *dromos*, way: see *dromos*.] Of or pertaining to orthodromy.

orthodromics (ôr-thô-drom'iks), *n. pl.* [*Gr. orthodromic*: see *ortho*.] The art of sailing in the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between two points on the earth's surface.

orthodromy (ôr-thô-drom-i), *n.* [*Gr. orthodromia*, running straight forward (cf. *orthodromos*, run straight forward), *Gr. ortho*, straight, + *dromos*, run.] The art or art of sailing on a great circle or in a straight course.

orthopne (ôr-thô-pne), *n.* [*Gr. orthopne* + *-ia*.] Of or pertaining to orthopne.

It is often impossible to suggest any explanation of orthopne mutations.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., XIII.

orthopneal (ôr-thô-pne'kal), *a.* [*Gr. orthopne* + *-al*.] Same as *orthopne*.

orthopneally (ôr-thô-pne'kal-i), *adv.* In an orthopne manner; with correct pronunciation.

orthopneist (ôr-thô-pne'ist), *n.* [= *F. orthopneiste* = *It. ortopneista*: as *orthopne* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in orthopne; one who writes on orthopne.

orthopneistic (ôr-thô-pne'istik), *a.* [*Gr. orthopne* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an orthopneist or to orthopneists.

Attempting to show that formerly *h* was not pronounced in English, and that it was altogether an orthopneistic fancy to pronounce it.

A. J. Ellis, quoted in J. Huxley's Essays, p. 204.

orthopy (ôr-thô-e-pl or ôr-thô-e-pl), *n.* [= *F. orthopie* = *It. ortopia*, *Gr. orthopie*, correct speaking or pronunciation, *Gr. ortho*, straight, speak or pronounce correctly, *Gr. orthos*, right, correct, + *pyo*, a word: see *epic*.] 1. The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.— 2. That part of grammar (often included under *orthography*) which treats of pronunciation. More recently called *phonology*.

orthogamy (ôr-thô-ga-mi), *n.* [*Gr. ortho*, straight, + *gamos*, marriage.] In *bot.*, direct or immediate fertilization, without the intervention of any mediate agency.

orthognathic (ôr-thô-gna-thik), *a.* [As *orthognathos* + *-ic*.] Same as *orthognathous*.

orthognathism (ôr-thô-gna-thizm), *n.* [As *orthognathos* + *-ism*.] The orthognathous state or condition; the character of being orthognathous. Also *orthognathism*.

This is small cranio-basal angle, is the fundamental condition of . . . orthognathism.

Huxley, Anat. York, p. 620.

orthognathous (ôr-thô-gna-thus), *a.* [*Gr. orthognathos*, *Gr. ortho*, straight, + *gnathos*, the jaw.] Straight-jawed; having the profile of the face vertical or nearly so, in consequence of the

shortness of the jaws which constitutes orthognathism. The facial angle of an orthognathous skull is large (by which ever method it is measured), the term being more or less definitely employed as the opposite of prognathous or prognathism, where the angle is small, or as the mean between prognathous and hyperorthognathous or orthognathism, where the angle is excessively large. The facial angles that have been chiefly used in the definition of these terms are known as Cuvier's (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and Cuvier's, Jacquet's, and Cloquet's (which see, under craniometry). A more recent facial angle is that included between the nasio-alveolar line and a line drawn through the supra-auricular point and the inferior margin of the orbit; when this is between 90 and 95, the skull is said to be orthognathous. The same character is also defined by means of the gnathic or alveolar index, those skulls with a gnathic index below 95 being orthognathous; between 95 and 105, mesognathous, and above 105, prognathous.

orthognathous (ôr-thog-nâ-thi), *n.* [An orthognathous + *-y*.] Same as orthognathism.

orthogon (ôr-thô-gon), *n.* [*L.* *orthogonius*, < *Gr.* *ὀρθὸς*, right-angled, < *ὀρθός*, right, + *γωνία*, an angle.] A rectangular figure; a figure having all its angles right angles.

orthogonal (ôr-thô-g'ô-nal), *n.* [*L.* *orthogon* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or depending upon the use of right angles. — 2. Right-angled. — **Orthogonal axes.** See *axis*. — **Orthogonal projection.** See *projection*. — **Orthogonal substitution or transformation.** One which transforms from one set of three mutually perpendicular coordinates to another. — **Orthogonal trajectory.** A curve cutting all the surfaces or plane curves of a family of such loci at right angles.

orthogonally (ôr-thô-g'ô-nal-i), *adv.* Perpendicularly; at right angles; with right angles.

orthograph (ôr-thô-graf), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀρθός*, straight, + *γράφω*, write (see *orthography*).] An orthographic projection; specifically, an orthographic drawing exhibiting a structure in external or internal elevation. The internal orthograph is usually called a *vertical section*, and sometimes a *scutograph*.

orthographer (ôr-thô-graf-er), *n.* [*Orthograph* + *-er*.] One who is skilled in or writes on orthography; one who spells words correctly, according to approved usage.

orthographic (ôr-thô-graf'ik), *a.* [= *F.* *orthographique* = *Sp.* *ortográfico* = *It.* *ortografico* = *It.* *ortografico*, < *NL.* *orthographicus*, < *L.* *orthographia*, < *Gr.* *ὀρθογραφία*, correct writing (also, in *L.*, the elevation of a building); see *orthography*.] 1. Pertaining to orthography; belonging to the writing of words with the proper letters; relating to the spelling of words; as, an *orthographic error*; *orthographic reform*. — 2. In *geom.*, pertaining to right lines or angles. — **Orthographic projection.** See *projection*.

orthographical (ôr-thô-graf'ik-al), *a.* [*Orthograph* + *-al*.] Same as *orthographic*.

orthographically (ôr-thô-graf'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an orthographic manner. (a) According to the rules of proper spelling or the customary forms of words. (b) In the manner of orthographic projection.

orthographist (ôr-thô-graf'ist), *n.* [*Orthograph* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in orthography; an orthographer.

orthographize (ôr-thô-graf'iz), *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *orthographized*, *pp.* *orthographizing*. [*Orthograph* + *-ize*.] To write or spell correctly. *Colles*, 1717. [Rare.]

orthography (ôr-thô-graf-i), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* *orthographie*, *orthografie*; < *F.* *orthographie* = *Sp.* *ortografía* = *It.* *ortografia* = *It.* *ortografia* = *G.* *orthographie* = *Sw.* *ortografi*, *orthography*, spelling, < *L.* *orthographia*, *ML.* also *orthographia*, < *Gr.* *ὀρθογραφία*, correct writing (also, in *L.*, the elevation or front view of a building); < *ὀρθός* (> *L.* *orthographus*), writing correctly, an orthographer, < *ὀρθός*, straight, right, correct, + *γράφω*, write.] 1. The art or practice of writing words with the proper letters, according to accepted usage; the way in which words are customarily written; spelling; as, the *orthography* of a word.

Such rakers of orthography, as to speak out, fine, when he should say doubt; det, when he should pronounce debt; -d, e, h, c, not d, e, t, h; clepheth a calf, cauf; half, hauf; neighbour vocatur nebour; neigh abbreviated so. This is abominable, which he would call abominable: it insinuateth me of imanie. *Shak.*, 1. L. L., v. 1. 22. [In the following passage it is used erroneously, in burlesque:

He was wont to speak plain and to the purpose, like an honest man and a soldier; and now he is turned orthography (that is, orthographer), his words are a very fantastical banquet, just so many strange dishes. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, II. 2. 361.]

3. The branch of language-study which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing words correctly.

Orthography that is to say, the forms and precise rules of writing set down by grammarians. *Holland*, tr. of *Suetonius*, p. 77.

8. In musical notation, the art or practice of representing tones and effects by the proper characters, according to accepted usage. — 4. In *draftsmanship*, a geometrical representation of an elevation or section of a building; a sectional view of a fortress or the like.

Orthography, or the erect elevation of the same in face or front, described in measure upon the former idra, where all the horizontal lines are parallel. *Eodwin*, *Architects and Architecture*.

orthology (ôr-thol'ô-jî), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀρθολογία*, exactness of language, < *ὀρθός*, right, correct, + *λόγος*, speak.] The right description of things.

The natural and . . . homogenous parts of grammar be two: *orthology* and *orthography*. . . the first of them, *orthology*, . . . the right imposition of names; . . . the second of them, *orthography*, . . . the rare invention of letters. *Fotherby*, *Athenæstix* (1622), p. 344.

orthometric (ôr-thô-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀρθός*, right, + *μέτρον*, a measure; see *metric*.] In *crystal*, pertaining to the three systems in which the axes are at right angles with each other. See *crystallography*.

orthometry (ôr-thô-met'ri), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀρθός*, right, correct, + *μέτρον*, a measure; see *metric*.] The art or practice of constructing verse correctly; the laws of correct versification.

orthomorphic (ôr-thô-môr'fik), *a.* [*Gr.* *ὀρθός*, correct, + *μορφή*, form.] In *math.*, preserving the true or original shape of the infinitesimal parts, though it may be expanding or contracting them unequally.

Orthoneura (ôr-thô-nû'ra), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ὀρθός*, straight, + *νεύρα*, nerve.] In (Gegenbaur's) system of classification, a series of probranchiate gastropods, including very numerous genera and families, contrasted under this name with *Chisoneura*.

orthoneural (ôr-thô-nû'ral), *a.* [*Orthoneura* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the *Orthoneura*, or having their characters.

orthoneurous (ôr-thô-nû'rus), *a.* [*Orthoneura* + *-ous*.] Same as *orthoneural*.

Orthonychia (ôr-thô-nî'ki-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, prop. *Orthonychida*, < *Orthonyx* (*-onyx*-) + *-ida*.] A family of ooline passerine birds, typified by the genus *Orthonyx*, having the carotid artery sinistral and superficial. *B. Salvin*.

Orthonychia (ôr-thô-nî'ki-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, prop. *Orthonychina*, < *Orthonyx* (*-onyx*-) + *-ina*.] The *Orthonychia* regarded as a subfamily of *Menurida* or of *Certhiidae*. *G. R. Gray*.

orthonychine (ôr-thô-nî'ki-n), *a.* [*Orthonyx* + *-ine*.] Having the characters of the genus *Orthonyx*; pertaining to the *Orthonychia* or *Orthonychidae*.

Orthonyx (ôr-thô-nî'ki), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *ὄνυξ* (*-onyx*-), claw; see *onyx*.] A remarkable Australian genus of passerine birds; the spinetails. It long remained of uncertain position, having been referred to the *Certhiidae* or creepers, to the *Menurida* or lyre birds, to the *Troglodytidae* or babblers, and finally it was made type of a family *Orthonychiidae*. In the type species, *O. spinicauda* or *temminckii*, the shafts of the tail-feathers are prolonged beyond the web. *O. quindici* is another species.

orthopædia (ôr-thô-pé-di'k), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ὀρθός*, straight, + *παῖς* (*-pais*-), a child.] The act of curing or remedying deformities in the bodies of children, or generally in the human body at any age.

orthopædic, orthopedic (ôr-thô-pé-di'k or -pé'dik), *a.* [*Orthopædia* + *-ic*.] Relating to orthopædia, or the art of curing deformities. — **Orthopædic surgery.** Surgery directed to the remedying of distortions.

orthopædical, orthopedical (ôr-thô-pé-di'kal or -pé'di'kal), *a.* [*Orthopædic* + *-al*.] Same as *orthopædic*.

orthopædics, orthopedics (ôr-thô-pé-di'ks), *n.* [*Pl.* of *orthopædia*; see *-ics*.] Orthopædic surgery; orthopædia.

orthopædist, orthopedist (ôr-thô-pé-dist), *n.* [*Orthopædia* + *-ist*.] One who practices orthopædia; one who is skilled in curing natural deformities in the human body.

orthopædy, orthopedy (ôr-thô-pé-di), *n.* Same as *orthopædia*.

orthophonía (ôr-thô-fô-nî-á), *n.* [*NL.*; see *orthophony*.] Normal voice.

orthophony (ôr-thô-fô-nî), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀρθός*, straight, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] The art of correct speaking; systematic cultivation of the voice.

orthophoria (ôr-thô-fô-rî-á), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀρθός*, straight, + *φορέω*, carry, = *E.* *bear*.] The tendency to parallelism in the visual axes.

orthophyre (ôr-thô-fîr), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀρθός* (*-orthos*), straight, + *πυρ* (*-pyr*), a fire, + *φύριον*, form. Cf. *pinacoid*.] In *crystal*, a plane of a monoclinic crystal which is parallel to the vertical axis and the lateral axis perpendicular to it. See *pinacoid*.

orthopinacoidal (ôr-thô-pin-a-koi'dal), *a.* [*Orthopinacoid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or in the direction of the orthopinacoid.

Prismatic, ortho- and clinopinacoidal cleavages are present. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. II. 334.

orthopnic (ôr-thôp'nik), *n.* [Irreg. < *orthopnea* + *-ic*.] A person affected with orthopnea; one who can breathe in an upright position only.

Pro ratione victus, as they prescribe for the asthma, which is a disease in the body, to avoid perturbations of the mind; so let this orthopnic, for the help of his mind, avoid needless perturbations of the body. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 385.

orthopnea (ôr-thôp-né'a), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr.* *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πνέω*, breathe.] A kind of asthma which admits of breathing only in an upright posture, < *ὀρθός*, straight, erect, + *πνέω*, breathe.] Dyspnea, as in some cases of heart-disease in which respiration can be effected only in an erect sitting or standing posture.

orthopraxis (ôr-thô-prak'sis), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πράξις*, a doing; see *praxis*.] The treatment of physical deformities by mechanical agency.

orthopraxy (ôr-thô-prak-si), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πράξις*, a doing; see *praxis*.] 1. Correct practice, action, or procedure.

What then constitutes grammatical orthopraxy? *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 65.

2. Same as *orthopraxis*.

orthoprism (ôr-thô-prizm), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πρίσμα*, prism.] In *crystal*, a prism of a monoclinic crystal lying between the unit prism and the orthopinacoid.

orthopter (ôr-thôp'ter), *n.* An orthopterous insect; an orthopteran or orthopteron; any member of the *Orthoptera*.

Orthoptera (ôr-thôp'te-rî), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (*Latreille*, 1806). *F.* *Orthoptères*, *Olivier*, 1789]. *neut. pl.* of *orthopterus*, straight-winged; see *orthopterous*.] An order of the class *Insecta* proposed by *Olivier* in 1789 for certain straight-winged insects which *Linnaeus* had placed in *Hemiptera*, and to which *De Geer* in 1773 had restricted the order *Hemiptera*, placing the true bugs in a new order *Hemiptera*. The order as now understood contains insects in which metamorphosis is incomplete and wings are almost always present, of which the hinder pair are dilated, folded from the base, and of membranous texture, while the fore pair are more or less coriaceous, usually narrow and straight (but variable in this respect), and thickly veined. These insects are active and capable of feeding in all stages from birth to death. Seven families, or, as some consider, tribes or superfamilies, are now recognized. These are the *Blattellidae*, or cockroaches, *Mauididae*, or praying insects; *Phasmodidae*, or walking sticks; *Grillidae*, or crickets; *Locustidae*, or long-horned grasshoppers or katydids; and *Aceridae*, or short-horned grasshoppers or true locusts, including the migratory species. (See *locus* for an explanation of the fact that the *Locustidae* are not locusts.) The *Orthoptera* are in the main herbivorous, but the *Mauididae* are carnivorous, and some of the *Blattellidae* are omnivorous. They are found all over the world, but most numerous in the tropics, where among them are the largest known representatives of the whole insect class. All the known species are terrestrial or arboreal, no aquatic forms having been discovered; and according to their habitual mode of progression the families have been grouped by *Westwood* as *Currieria*, *Raphidia*, *Ambulatoria*, and *Saltatoria*. The *Orthoptera* are among the earliest forms of insect life to appear in geologic time, and the *Blattellidae* in particular are very numerous in some geological formations. The main characters used in classifying the *Orthoptera* are derived from the modifications of the genitalia, mouth-parts, and antennae. See *ants* under *Blattellidae*, *Grillidae*, *Locustidae*, *Mauididae*, *locust*, and *Mantis*.

orthopteral (ôr-thôp'te-rî), *a.* Same as *orthopterous*.

orthopteran (ôr-thôp'te-rî), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *orthopterous*.

II. *n.* An insect of the order *Orthoptera*.

orthopterist (ôr-thôp'te-rîst), *n.* [*NL.* *Orthoptera* + *-ist*.] One who studies or collects (*Orthoptera*).

orthopterological (ôr-thôp'te-rî-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*Orthopterology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to orthopterology, or the study of *Orthoptera*.

orthopterologist (ôr-thôp'te-rî-loj'i-jîst), *n.* [*Orthopterology* + *-ist*.] One who makes a specialty of the study of *Orthoptera*; an orthopterist.

Orthopterology (ôr-thôp'te-rî-loj'i-jî), *n.* [*NL.* *Orthoptera* + *Gr.* *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak; see

ology.] That branch of entomology which relates to Orthoptera.

orthopteron (ôr-thôp'te-rôn), n. One of the Orthoptera. [Rare.]

orthopterous (ôr-thôp'te-rus), a. [*Gr. orthopterus*, having straight (upright) wings or feathers, < *orthos*, straight, + *pteron*, wing, = *E. feather*.] Straight winged; having wings that lie straight when folded; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Orthoptera*.

orthoptic (ôr-thôp'tik), a. [*Gr. optik*, straight, + *trauma*, of seeing; see *optic*.] Relating to orthoptical intersections of tangents. **Orthoptic lens**, the locus of points where two tangents to a curve cut each other at right angles.

orthopyramid (ôr-thô-pir'a-mid), n. [*Gr. orthos*, straight, + *pyramis*, pyramid.] In crystal, a pyramid of a monoclinic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramids and the orthorhombic; it is strictly a hemipyramid, since the form includes only four planes.

Orthorhapha (ôr-thô-rh'a-fa), n. [NL, < *Gr. orthos*, straight, + *rhaphe*, a seam.] A suborder of dipterous insects or true flies, including those forms which escape from pupa through a T-shaped orifice, or rarely through a transverse rent between the seventh and eighth abdominal rings; distinguished from *Gelohapha*. It includes all the midges and gnats, the horse-flies, robber-flies, bee-flies, and others.

orthorhaphous (ôr-thô-rh'a-fus), a. (Of or pertaining to the *Orthorhapha*.)

orthorhombic (ôr-thô-rhôm'bik), a. [*Gr. orthos*, straight, + *rhombos*, a rhomb.] 1. Rectangular and rhombic — 2. In crystal, noting the system of crystallography which is characterized by three unequal axes intersecting at right angles; belonging to this system, as, sulphur is *orthorhombic*. Also called *trimetric*. See *crystallography*.

orthoscope (ôr-thô-skôp), n. [*Gr. orthos*, straight, + *skopein*, view.] 1. An instrument for holding water around the eye, so that the refraction of the cornea is eliminated and the iris can be examined — 2. In *cranium*, an instrument for drawing projections of skulls.

orthoscopic (ôr-thô-skôp'ik), a. [*Gr. orthos*, straight, correct, + *skopein*, view, + *os*, a view.] 1. Seeing correctly, having normal vision — 2. Constructed so as to present surrounding objects correctly to the eye, as, an *orthoscopic eyepiece* or ocular — 3. Presented in its normal appearance to the eye, as, an *orthoscopic image*. — *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 273. **Orthoscopic lens**. See *lens*.

orthose (ôr-thôz), n. [*Gr. orthos*, straight, + *ose*.] Same as *ortholase*.

Orthosia (ôr-thô'si-a), n. [NL, (< *Gr. orthos*, straight, + *osia*, a genus of noctuid moths typical of the family *Orthosidae*, containing numerous species, of wide distribution in Europe, Asia, Australia, and North America.]

Orthosidae (ôr-thô-si'îd-ê), n. pl. [NL, (Guenee, 1841, as *Orthosidae*) < *Orthosia* + *ida*.] A family of noctuid moths, typical of the genus *Orthosia*, as defined by Guenee, having 10 genera, some of them important and wide spread. The antennae in the male are polycercal or elliptic, in the female with isolated cilia; the palpi are almost always slender, the proboscis is short or undulid; the legs are moderate and rarely spined; the abdomen is often depressed, the wings are entire and more or less pointed at the apex with two plain median spots, the reniform one often tinged with blackish below; the median vein of the lower wings is trifid; and the upper wings in repose entirely cover the lower, and cross each other on the lower border. The larva have 16 legs, they are cylindrical and velvety, with a globose head, and no prominences or tubercles; they live on the leaves of trees and plants and hide during the day. The pupae are smooth and glistening, and contained in underground and loose oval cocoons of silk and earth.

orthosilicate (ôr-thô-sil'i-kat), n. [*Gr. orthos*, straight, + *E. silicate*.] A salt of orthosilicic acid (H_4SiO_4). Zinc orthosilicate (Zn_2SiO_4) or $2ZnO.SiO_2$ is the mineral willemite. It is often called a *metasilicate*, since it has an oxygen ratio of 1:1.

orthosilicic (ôr-thô-sil'i-sik), a. [*Gr. orthos*, straight (see *ortho-*), + *E. silicic*.] A word used only in the following phrase—**Orthosilicic acid**, H_4SiO_4 , a hypothetical acid which has never been isolated and is known only in its salts, the orthosilicates or metasilicates, which occur as minerals.

Orthospermum (ôr-thô-spér'mô-s), n. pl. [NL, (Bentham and Hooker, 1845), < *Gr. orthos*, straight, erect, + *sperma*, seed.] A series of eucalyptaceous plants having the ovule usually erect or ascending. It includes *Pithecellobium* (the *Albizia* tree and *Opuntia* group), a genus, and about 120 species. *Pithecellobium* belongs to this series.

orthospermous (ôr-thô-spér'mus), a. [*Gr. orthos*, straight, + *sperma*, seed.] In bot., having the seed straight.

orthostade (ôr-thô-stad), n. [*Gr. orthostadion*, also *orthostadion*, < *orthos*, straight, upright, + *stade*, standing, standing upright; see *stadion*.] In *anc. measure*, a long and ample tunic with straight or vertical folds.

orthostichous (ôr-thô-sti-kus), a. [*Gr. orthostichos*, < *orthos*, straight, + *stichos*, a row or line.] In bot., a vertical rank; an arrangement of members at different heights on an axis so that their median planes coincide, as the vertical ranks of leaves on a stem.

When the leaves are arranged alternately on an axis so that their median planes coincide they form a straight row or *orthostichy*. — *Keene Biol.*, IV, 116.

orthostyle (ôr-thô-stil), n. [*Gr. orthos*, straight, + *stylon*, pillar, column, see *style*.] In arch, a straight range of columns, as one of the sides of a peristyle. Also used attributively. [Rare.]

orthosymmetric (ôr-thô-sim'et-rik), a. [*Gr. orthos*, straight, right, + *symmetria*, symmetry, see *symmetry*.] Having right symmetry. See *symmetry*. — **Orthosymmetric determinant**. See *determinant*.

orthosymmetrical (ôr-thô-sim'et-ri-kal), a. [*Gr. orthosymmetria*, < *orthos*, straight, + *symmetria*, symmetry, see *symmetry*.] Same as *orthosymmetric*.

Orthothecaceae (ôr-thô-thê-si'ê-si), n. pl. [NL, < *Orthotheca* + *-aceae*.] A tribe of bryacean mosses, taking its name from the genus *Orthotheca*. They are generally large, widely spreading and capitate plants, forming wide yellow mats with erect or complanate leaves, and smooth leaves with narrowly rhomboidal or linear areolation which is large and quadrilateral at the basal angles. The capsule is erect and symmetrical with double peristomes.

Orthothecium (ôr-thô-thê-si'um), n. [NL, (< *Gr. orthos*, straight, + *theca*, a case, see *theca*).] A small genus of mosses, typical of the tribe *Orthothecaceae*, having eight ranked close leaves, long pedicellate, subrect, oval or oblong capsules, and double peristomes, the teeth of which are narrowly lanceolate, yellowish, and distinctly articulate. There are three North American species.

orthotomic (ôr-thô-tô-mik), a. [As *orthotomous* + *-ic*.] Cutting at right angles. **Orthotomic circle**, a circle cutting three given circles at right angles.

Orthotomic coordinates. See *coordinate*.

orthotomous (ôr-thô-tô-mus), a. [*Gr. orthotomus*, < *orthos*, straight, + *tomos*, to cut, cut.] Same as *orthotomic*.

Orthotomus (ôr-thô-tô-mus), n. [NL, (< *orthotomous*).] A genus of grass-warblers or malurine warblers founded by Horsfield in 1820; the tailor birds. There are 100 species ranging over the Oriental region. The type of the genus is *O. acuminatus*.



Tailor bird (Orthotomus acuminatus).

of Java, Sumatra, and other islands. In the longest known species *O. acuminatus* the middle tail feathers are long-exserted. This form is often separated under the generic name *Sutoria* which was also called *Sutoria*. **Orthotone** (ôr-thô-ton), a. and n. [*Gr. orthos*, straight, correct, + *tone*, accent, see *tone*.] 1. a. containing or acquiring an accent in certain positions or combinations, but unaccented in others; especially noting proclitics and enclitics when accented.

II. n. A word or form, usually enclitic or proclitic, when exceptionally retaining or acquiring an accent. Thus, the English articles, usually proclitics, are orthotone when emphasized, as, I did not say a man, I said the man.

orthotone (ôr-thô-ton), t. i.; pret. and pp. *orthotoned*, pp. *orthotoning*. [*Gr. orthotone*, a.] To accent (a word usually unaccented).

orthotonical (ôr-thô-tô-ni-kal), a. [NL, < *Gr. orthotone*, the use of the full accent, < *orthos*, having the proper accent, see *orthotone*.] Accentuation, under certain conditions, of a word or form usually or in other combinations unaccented; especially, accentuation of a proclitic or an enclitic opposed to *enclitic*.

Thus the compound *tribh* (tribh) with an accent on *tribh* (tribh) is accented (in *orthotonical* accentuation), whereas the same compound, used as a verbal noun (tribh) (tribh) takes the accent on *tribh*. — *Four Philol.*, VI, 212.

orthotonic (ôr-thô-tô-nik), a. [*Gr. orthotone* + *-ic*.] Same as *orthotonical*.

In all other positions the verb is *orthotonic*. I. a. the accent falls on the verb if there is only one prefix. — *Amer Jour Philol.*, VI, 212.

orthotonus (ôr-thô-tô-nus), n. [NL, < *Gr. orthos*, straight, + *tonus*, stretch (> *tonus*, tension).] Lonic space in which the body is held straight.

orthotriane (ôr-thô-tri'en), n. [*Gr. orthos*, straight, + *trianon*, a triad.] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a triane whose three cladi or prongs project at right angles with the shaft, a simple spicule of the *cladus* type, trifurcate or with three secondary rays at one end and three rays at right angles with the shaft. — *Sollas*.

Orthotrichum (ôr-thô-trik'um), n. pl. [NL, < *Orthotrichum* + *-um*.] A tribe of mosses, taking its name from the genus *Orthotrichum*, characterized by having tufted plants with leaves of close texture, a mitriform, often hairy calyptra, and a simple or double peristome; the outer row of eight bigeminate or sixteen geminate, flat, short, entire or peristome teeth, the inner of eight or sixteen simple filiform cilia or lamellae geminate.

Orthotrichum (ôr-thô-trik'um), n. [NL, (< *Orthotrichum* + *-um*)] so called in allusion to the hairs on the calyptra; < *Gr. orthos*, straight, + *trichon*, a hair (< *Gr. trichon*, have the hair stand on end). A large genus of bryacean mosses, typical of the tribe *Orthotrichaceae*. They are perennial plants growing in tufts on trees or rocks, with usually erect or decumbent leaves, and a generally immersed apophysis with peristomes of sixteen teeth and calyptra usually covered with straight hairs from which their peculiar name is derived. There are nearly 400 North American species.

orthotropal (ôr-thô-trô-pal), a. [*Gr. orthotropos* + *-al*.] Orthotropous.

orthotropic (ôr-thô-trô-pik), a. [*Gr. orthotropos* + *-ic*.] In bot., of or pertaining to or exhibiting orthotropism, growing vertically.

The primary shoot of the seedling (at top) is, like that of *Trapa*, at first orthotropic and radial. — *Times Physiology of Plants*, p. 426.

orthotropism (ôr-thô-trô-pizm), n. [*Gr. orthotropos* + *-ism*.] In bot., vertical growth; a term proposed by Sachs for the habit of those organs of plants which grow more or less nearly vertically, either upward or downward, as tria-axes, the majority of physiologically radial organs, etc. Compare *plagiotropism*.

Since the light is equally intense on all sides of the shoot it exerts no directive influence (*orthotropism* is then mainly due to negative geotropism). — *Keene Biol.*, XIX, 61.

orthotropous (ôr-thô-trô-pus), a. [*Gr. orthos*, straight, + *tropos*, turn, see *trop*.] In bot., growing vertically or straight applied especially to an ovule in which the chalazal is at the evident base, and the ovule at the opposite extremity, the whole ovule being straight and symmetrical. The ovules of the *Podagraceae* (*Podagraceae* etc.) are examples of *orthotropous* ovules. Also applied to an embryo, in which the radicle is directed to the hilum or to the micropylar end of the hilum as in an *orthotropous embryo*. In the latter sense the name is *homotropous*.

orthotypous (ôr-thô-ti-pus), a. [*Gr. orthos*, straight, + *typos*, form, type.] In mineral., having a perpendicular cleavage.

orthos (ôr-thôz), n. [*Gr. orthos*, dawn, morning, see *orthos*.] office at dawn.] In the *Gr. CA.*, one of the canonical hours, corresponding to the



(Orthotropous growth). Shoot of *Tagetes* growing vertically and showing the ovule.

Western lands, but confounded by some Western writers, through a mistaken inference from the meaning of the word ('dawn'), with *matina*. *Orthos* is a more elaborate office than lands.

Orthrosanthus (ór-thrō-sán'thus), *n.* [NL. (R. Sw., 1829), irreg. < Gr. *orthros*, dawn, + *anthos*, flower.] A plant genus of the *Irider*, tribe *Scapharhizae*, marked by a short woody rootstock, oblong spathes with one to many short-pediced flowers from each, the filaments free or slightly united at the base. There are 7 species, South American and Australian. They are erect herbs, the genus like or rigid leaves mostly radical. The plants of the genus are called *morning flower*, especially the Australian *O. multiflorus*, a pretty plant with sky-blue flowers.

ortive (ór'tiv), *a.* [= F. *ortier* = Sp. *Fig. It. ortico*, < L. *orticus*, of or belonging to rising, < L. *ortus*, pp. *ortus*, rise; see *orient*.] Rising; relating to the rising of a star; orient; eastern.

ortolan (ór-to-lán), *n.* [= F. *ortolan*, < It. *ortolano*, an ortolan, a garden-er. < L. *hortulanus*, a garden-er, < *hortus*, a garden; see *hortulanus*.] 1. A garden-er.

Though to an old tree it must needs be somewhat dangerous to be oft removed, yet for my part I yield myself entirely to the will and pleasure of the most notable *ortolan*. *State Papers* (1536), VI. 334. (Trench.)

2. The garden-bunting, *Emberiza hortulana*, a small granivorous conirostral bird of the family *Fringillidae*, inhabiting parts of Europe and Africa, highly esteemed as a table delicacy. It is a true bunting, closely related to the reed-bunting, the dirl, the yellowhammer, and the corn-bunting. The male



Ortolan (*Emberiza hortulana*).

is about 6½ inches long, with flesh-colored bill and feet, brown eyes, the head and neck greenish-gray and spotted with dusky, the throat, orbits, and maxillary streak yellowish, the upper parts reddish-gray with blackish spots. The birds are in such demand by epicures that great numbers are caught alive and fattened in confinement for the table, being fed with grain in darkened rooms.

Not one that temperance advance,
Craving'd to the throat with *ortolans*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, l. vii. 62.

3. Some small bird like or likened to or mistaken for the ortolan. (a) The bobolink, reed bird, or rice-bird of the United States, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, belonging to the family *Icteridae*; no called in the fall, when both sexes are of a yellowish color and not distantly resemble the true ortolan, being of about the same size, very fat and delicate in flesh, and in great repute for the table; *reed-bird*, however, is the usual name at this season in most parts of the United States. See cut under *bobolink*. (b) The screw or sora rail, *Porzana carolina*, a wading bird of the family *Rallidae*, which thrives through the marshes of the Atlantic coast of the United States early in the fall at the same time that the reed birds are in season, and is likewise in great demand for the table. See cut under *Porzana*.

ortyan (ór'ti-gán), *n.* [= F. *Ortyx* (*Ortyx*) + *-an*.] A button-quail or hemipod; a three-toed quail-like bird of the genus *Turnix*, *Hemipodidae*, or *Ortyx*. See *Turnix* and *Hemipodidae*.

Ortygine (ór-ti-jín), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Ortyx* (*Ortyx*) + *-ine*.] An American subfamily of *Tetracnidae* or of *Perdidae*, named from the genus *Ortyx*. It contains all the American partridges or quails of small size, with naked nostrils and shanks, no spurs, and often a slight tooth of the beak. Also called *Odontophorinae* and *Ortygidae*. See cuts under *Ortyx* and *quail*.

ortygine (ór'ti-jín), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ortygine*; odontophorine.

Ortygometra (ór'ti-gó-mé'tra), *n.* [NL. < (Gr. *ortyx*, quail, some bird which migrates with the quails, perhaps a rail or crane, < *ortyx* (*ortyx*), a quail (see *Ortyx*), + *metra*, mother.] 1. [L. c.] The land-rail or corn-crake, or one of sundry related birds. — 2. A genus of rails, including all the short-billed rails, like *Porzana marumeta* of Europe, or the Carolina rail, *P. carolina*.

Ortyx (ór'tiks), *n.* [NL. < (Gr. *ortyx* (*ortyx*), a quail.) An American genus of *Ortygine* or *Odontophorinae*, having a slight soft crest and variegated coloration; the colins or bob-whites. The common partridge or quail, the only one which in-

habits the United States at large east of the Mississippi, is *O. virginiana*, probably the best-known game-bird of the country. A variety of this, *O. v. floridana*, is found in Florida, and another variety, *O. v. texana*, in Texas. There are several Mexican species, as *O. graysoni* and *O. ridgwayi*; the latter also occurs over the Arizona border. But, with such exceptions, the partridges or quails of the southwest belong to other genera, as *Oreortyx*, *Lophortyx*, *Callipepla*, and *Cyrtonyx*. The genus *Ortyx* is often called *colinus*. See cut under *quail*.

orval (ór'val), *n.* [= F. *orvalle*, elary, < or, gold, + *valour*, worth; see *valour*.] The herb orpine. *Hallucell*.

orvet (ór'vet), *n.* [Perhaps one of the numerous variants of *orviet*.] Same as *blindworm*.

orvietan (ór-vi-é'tan), *n.* [= F. *orvietan*, < It. *orvietano*, < *Orvietto*, a city in Italy. A charlatan of this place made himself famous by first pretending to take doses of poison on the stage, and then curing himself by his antidote.] A medical composition or elixir believed to be an antidote or counter-poison.

Orvietan, or Venice treacle, as it was sometimes called, was understood to be a sovereign remedy against poison; and the reader must be contented, for the time he peruses these pages, to hold the same opinion, which was once universally received by the learned as well as the vulgar. *See*, Kenilworth, xiii. note.

Orvietto (ór-vi-é'to), *n.* [= F. *Orvietto* (see *def.*.)] A still white wine produced near Orvietto in central Italy. It is the most esteemed wine of the region about Rome.

ory (ór'), *a.* [= F. *ory* + *-y*.] Bearing or containing ore; as, *ory* matters. Also spelled *orry*.

-ory. [= F. *-ore* = Sp. *Fig. It. -orio*, < L. *-orius*, *-oria*, *-orium*, neut., a common termination of adjectives associated with nouns of agent in -or (see -or); in neut. -orium, a formative of nouns denoting a place or instrument.] A termination of adjectives and nouns of Latin origin, as in *auditory*, *preparatory*, etc.

oryal, *n.* A Middle English form of *oriel*.

orycterope (ó-rik'te-ro-pé), *n.* An animal of the genus *Orycteropus*, an aardvark. See cut under *aardvark*.

Orycteropidae (ó-rik'te-ro-pé-i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Orycteropus* + *-idae*.] Same as *Orycteropodidae*.

Orycteropodidae (ó-rik'te-ro-pé-i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Orycteropus* (-pod-) + *-idae*.] A family of edentate mammals of the order *Bruta* or *Edentata* and the suborder *Folidata*, represented by the single Ethiopian genus *Orycteropus*; the aardvarks, ground-hogs, or ground-pigs. The body is stout, the tail stout and moderately long, and the head long with cone tapering snout and high ears. There are 8 or 10 teeth in the upper jaw and 8 in the lower, all alike of a peculiarly composite character; the fore teeth are four-toothed, having no hallex, and the hind teeth are five-toothed and plantigrade. The animals are confined to Africa, and characteristic of the Ethiopian region. They feed on insects, especially termites or white ants, and their flesh is edible, though highly seasoned with formal acid.

orycteropodoid (ó-rik'te-ro-pé-i-dé-oid), *a.* [NL. < *Orycteropus* + (Gr. *oides*, form; see -oid).] Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Orycteropus*. *See* *R. Owen*.

Orycteropus (ó-rik'te-ro-pus), *n.* [NL. < (Gr. *ortyx*, a digger, + *pus* (top) = E. foot.)] The only genus of *Orycteropodidae*. There are two species, *O. capensis*, the common or Cape aardvark, widely distributed in southern Africa, and *O. otchipicus*, found in Nubia and adjacent regions. The latter is quite hairy, in comparison with the nakedness of the former. Each animal measures about 5 feet in total length. See cut under *aardvark*.

Oryctes (ó-rik'téz), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1798), < Gr. *ortyx*, a digger, < *ortyx*, dig.] A large and wide-spread genus of scaraboid beetles, of large size, with prominent horns in both sexes. *O. nasutus* is a common European species, found in tan-ners' refuse used about hotbeds in Germany. None are North American.

oryctes (ó-rik'tiks), *n.* [= F. *ortyx*, of digging, < *ortyx*, dug out, < *ortyx*, a digger; see *Ortyx*.] Same as *oryctology*.

He added that his friend is about to sell his books and buy a spade, with a view to graduating with honours in *ortyx*, which he expects will soon supersede all the present studies. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 27.

oryctognostic (ó-rik'tog-nós'tik), *a.* [= F. *oryctognos*, after *gnosis*.] Relating or pertaining to the science of *oryctognosy*.

oryctognostically (ó-rik'tog-nós'ti-ká-lí), *adv.* According to *oryctognosy*.

oryctognosy (ó-rik'tog-nós'tí), *n.* [= F. *oryctognosie*, < (Gr. *ortyx*, dug, dug out, fossil (see *Ortyx*), + *gnosis*, knowledge.)] The description and systematic arrangement of minerals; mineralogy. This term was formerly used to some extent by writers in English on geological and mineralogical topics, but rarely except in translating from French or German; the word being considered the equivalent of the French *oryctognomie* and the German *Oryctognomie*, with the corresponding adjective forms *oryctognomique*. These words, as well as *oryctographie*, were comparatively extensively used by

Continental geologists, in the early part of the nineteenth century, with a meaning nearly equivalent to what is now comprehended under the terms *mineralogy* and *petrology*, and this also included more or less, according to the views of various authors, of economical and mining or "applied" geology. The terms corresponding to *oryctognosy* and *oryctology* have been dropped from the Continental languages for fully fifty years, and the use of the words is English because correspondingly rare. Also *oryctography*.

oryctographic (ó-rik'to-gráf'ik), *a.* [= F. *oryctographie* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to *oryctography*.

oryctographical (ó-rik'to-gráf'iká-lí), *a.* [= F. *oryctographie* + *-al*.] Same as *oryctographic*.

oryctography (ó-rik'tog-ráf'í), *n.* [= F. *ortyx*, tor, fossil, + *-graphie*, < *graphein*, write.] Same as *oryctognosy*.

oryctological (ó-rik'to-loj'í-ká-lí), *a.* [= F. *ortyx*, tor, fossil, + *-logie*, < *logos*, speak; see -ology.] The science of all that is dug up, whether organic or inorganic; formerly specifically applied to that part of geology which treats of fossils (paleontology).

oryctozoological (ó-rik'to-zó-ó-loj'í-ká-lí), *a.* [= F. *ortyx*, tor, fossil, + *-zoologie*, < *zoologie*.] Same as *paleontological*.

oryctozoology (ó-rik'to-zó-ó-ló-jí), *n.* [= F. *ortyx*, tor, fossil, + *-zoologie*.] Same as *paleontology*.

oryellet, *n.* An obsolete corrupt form of *alder*.

Oryzine (ó-ri-jín), *n. pl.* [NL. < (Gr. *ortyx* (*ortyx*), + *-ine*.] A subfamily of antelopes, of which the genus *Oryx* is the type. Besides this genus, the group includes *Addax* and *Egagrus* (of H. Smith and of Turner, or *Hippotragus* of Sundevall). It is also called *Hippotraginae*.

oryzine (ó-ri-jín), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oryzine*.

oryx (ór'iks), *n.* [NL. < L. *oryx*, < Gr. *ortyx* (*ortyx*), a gazel or antelope, so called from its pointed horns, < *ortyx*, *ortyx*, a pickaxe, < *ortyx*, dig.] 1. An old name of some North African antelope, very likely the algalat; now definitely applied to several species of the genus *Oryx*. — 2. [cap.] A genus of oryzine antelopes with long horns in both sexes, without suborbital or inguinal glands, and of large size, with thick neck, high withers, and bushy tail. The horns are sometimes three feet long, perfectly straight or gently curved, annulated for some distance from the base, then smooth and tapering to a sharp point. The beak antelope, *O. beavis*, is one of the best-known, supposed by some to have furnished the original of the unicorn of the ancients, the long horns seen in profile appearing as one. It inhabits North Africa, where it is also found *O. leucurus*, the algalat. The South African representative is *O. capensis* or *O. gazella*, the well-known gemalok of the Dutch colonists. See cut under *gemalok*.

3. In ornith.: (a) The red and black cardinal of the Cape of Good Hope, a kind of weaver-bird, *Emberiza oris* of Linnæus, now *Ploceus* (*Pyromelana*) *oryx*. Hence — (b) [cap.] A genus of weaver-birds. Lesson, 1831. — 4. [cap.] In entom., a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Scarabidae*. *Guerin*.

Oryza (ó-ri-zá), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *ortyx*, *ortyx*, rice.] A genus of grain-bearing grasses including the cultivated rice, type of the tribe *Oryzæ*, known by the perfect flowers, six stamens, and four glumes, the upper keeled and flattened. There are about 30 closely allied species, natives of eastern India, in watery places. They bear long flat leaves and a narrow terminal panicle of one-flowered spikelets, followed by the oblong nutritious grain. See rice, and *mountain-rice*, 1.

Oryzæ (ó-ri-zá), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1835), < *Oryza* + *-æ*.] A tribe of grasses of the order *Gramineæ*, characterized by the two glumes, or four with the lower two minute, and the rachis not jointed to the inflorescence. It includes 8 genera, of which *Oryza* is the type.

oryzivorous (ó-ri-ziv'ó-ris), *a.* [= F. *ortyx*, rice, + L. *corare*, devour.] Feeding upon rice.

Oryzomys (ó-ri-zó-mis), *n.* [NL. < (Gr. *ortyx*, rice, + *mys*, a mouse.)] An American genus of sigmodont murine rodents. There is but one species, *O. palustris*, the well-known rice-field mouse of the southern United States, resembling a small house-mouse. It is of somewhat aquatic habits, and does much damage in the rice-fields, where it abounds. *See* *R. Baird*, 1857.

Oryzopsis (ó-ri-zop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Michaux, 1803), < Gr. *ortyx*, rice, + *opsis*, appearance.] A genus of grasses of the subtribe *Stipeæ* and the tribe *Agrostideæ*, known by the rigid ob-void fruit-bearing glume; the mountain-rice. There are about 15 species, natives of temperate and sub-tropical America. They are turf-grasses, sometimes with rigid flat or roundish leaves, and a loose terminal panicle of rather large greenish one-flowered spikelets. See *mountain-rice*, and *mountain-rice*, 2.

excitation (os-i-tá'shən), *n.* [*< L. excitatio(n)-, a gaping, < excitare, gape: see osculate.*] The act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness.

My treatise on excitation, laughter, and ridicule. Addison, *Tatler*, No. 63.

osmode (osk'nōd), *n.* [*< L. osc(ulari), kiss (see osculate), + nodus, node: see node.*] 1. A node of a plane curve where one of the branches has a point of undulation. Cayley.—2. A node of a plane curve where the two branches have a contact of a higher order. Salmon.

oscula, *n.* Plural of *osculum*.

osculant (os'kū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. osculant(-s), ppr. of osculari, kiss: see osculate.*] 1. *a.* 1. Kissing. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *bot.*, touching or intermediate between two or more groups; inosculant; intergrading: said of genera, families, etc., which connect or link others together.—3. Adhering closely; embracing: applied to certain creeping animals, as caterpillars.

II. n. In *math.*, the invariant whose vanishing signifies that the quantities all vanish, and that there is a syzygetic relation between the tangential quantities.

oscular (os'kū-lār), *a.* [*< NL. oscularis, < osculum, q. v.*] 1. In *math.*, pertaining to a higher order of contact than the first.—2. Of or pertaining to the osculum of a sponge. *Sollas*.—**Oscular line**, a singularity of a surface, consisting of a right line which lies upon the surface throughout its whole length, and everywhere in the same tangent plane, this plane having a contact with the surface of more than the first order in every plane section.

oscularis (os'kū-lār), *n.*; pl. *oscularis* (-rēs). [*NL.; see oscular.*] The orbicularis oris, or sphincter of the lips; the kissing-muscle. Also called *banator*. See *first* cut under *muscle*.

osculary (os'kū-lār), *n.* [*< ML. oscularium* (*f*), *< L. osculari, kiss: see osculate.*] Same as *osculatory*.

Some (brought forth) oscularies for kisses.

Latimer, *Sermon*, an. 28 Hen. VIII.

osculate (os'kū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *osculated*, ppr. *osculating*. [*< L. osculatus, pp. of osculari, kiss, < osculum, a little mouth, a pretty mouth, a kiss, dim. of os, a mouth: see os², oral, etc.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To salute with a kiss; kiss. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *geom.*, to have a higher contact with; touch as closely as possible. Thus, a plane or a circle is said to osculate a curve when it has three coincident points in common with the curve that is, it occupies such a position (and in the case of the circle has such a size) that as it is brought up into this position three points of intersection with the curve run into one. A sphere is said to osculate a tortuous curve when it has four coincident points in common with the curve. In these cases, to osculate means to have the greatest number of coincident and successive points common to a fixed locus which is compatible with the general character of the locus which osculates; and some geometers restrict the word to this meaning. This meaning is also extended to time; thus, the *osculating* elements of a planet are those elliptic elements which would satisfy three exact observations made at times infinitely little removed from a given epoch. But *osculate* is also used loosely to mean merely that the loci in question have three or more coincident points in common. A tangent linear plane is never said to osculate a curve or surface unless it has more than ordinary contact with it.

II. intrans. 1. To kiss one another; kiss. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *geom.*, to have, as two loci, three or more coincident and successive points in common. See 1., 2.—3. In *nat. hist.*, to share the characters of another group. *Horn*.—**Osculating circle**. See *circle*. **Osculating elements of a planet**, at any instant, the elliptic elements which best satisfy its motion at times infinitely near to that instant.—**Osculating helix of a non-plane curve**. See *helix*.—**Osculating plane**, the plane passing through, and determined by, three consecutive points of any curve in space.—**Osculating plane of a non-plane curve**, the plane which osculates the curve, and within which at least three consecutive points of the curve lie.

osculation (os'kū-lā'shən), *n.* [*< F. osculation = Sp. osculacion = Pg. osculacio = It. osculazione, < L. osculatio(n)-, a kissing, in med. use a mutual contact of blood-vessels, < osculari, kiss: see osculate.*] 1. A kiss.

As for the osculations which took place between Mrs. Pendennis and her now found young friend, Miss Charlotte Baynes, they were perfectly ridiculous. Thackeray, *Philip*, xvi.

2. In *geom.*, the contact between a curve and another which osculates it. See *osculate*.—**Point of osculation**. (a) The point where the osculation takes place, and where the two curves have the same curvature. (b) A point of undulation where a right line has four or more coincident points in common with a curve.

osculatorium (os'kū-lā-tō-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *osculatoria* (-iā). [*ML.; < L. osculari, kiss: see osculate.*] An osculatory or pax.

osculatory (os'kū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. osculatorius, neut. osculatorium, in eccl. use (see II.), < L. osculari, kiss: see osculate.*] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to kissing; kissing.

That kissing nonsense begins between the two ladies. . . . To this osculatory party enters . . . Philip Firm. Thackeray, *Philip*, xvi.

2. In *geom.*, osculating. See *osculate*, *v.*, 2. **II. n.**; pl. *osculatoria* (-riā). In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a small tablet in former times kissed by priest and congregation in the mass: same as *pax*.

osculatorix (os'kū-lā-triks), *n.* [*NL., fem. of osculator, a kisser, < osculari, kiss: see osculate.*] The envelop of the osculating planes of a non-plane curve.

oscula (os'kū-lā), *n.* [*< L. osculum, a little mouth, dim. of os, mouth: see os².*] 1. A small bilabiate aperture.—2. In *zool.*, same as *osculum*.

osculiferous (os'kū-līf'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. osculum, a little mouth, + ferre = E. bear.*] 1. Bearing oscula, stomata, mouths, or some similar openings.—2. Provided with an oscula, as a part of a sponge; distinguished from *poriferous*.

osculum (os'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *oscula* (-lā). [*L., a little mouth; see oscula.*] 1. In sponges, a mouth or principal exhalant aperture; one of the orifices by which water is expelled. See cuts under *Porifera* and *Spongilla*.—2. One of the suckers, bothria, or fossicles on the head of a tapeworm, by means of which the animal attaches itself to its host.—3. A pax: apparently an erroneous abbreviation for *osculatorium*.—**False osculum**, in sponges, a secondary or derivative osculum, specifically called a *pseudostoma*.

-ose. See *ous*.

osed, *n.* A corrupt Middle English contraction of *worsted*.

osell, *n.* A Middle English form of *ousel*.

osella (ō-sel'ā), *n.*; pl. *osella* (-ē). [*It. osella, said to be < uccella, a bird, because the medal (osella) was used as a substitute for a present of birds which it had been customary for the dogs to make.*] A medal struck annually by the dogs of Venice, from 1521 till the end of the republic, for presentation to various persons in the republic. It was generally made in silver (occasionally in gold), and bore a variety of types as well as the name of the dog and the year of his reign.—**Ossella murana**, a glass disk, cup, or other object including one of the medals in the substitution of the glass: a present frequently made to persons visiting Murano or Venice.

Osiandrian (ō-si-an'dri-an), *n.* [*< Osiander (see def.) + -ian.*] A follower of Andreas Osiander, a Lutheran theologian (1494-1552), who held that justification by faith involved the imparting to the believer of the essential righteousness of Christ.

osier (ō'shēr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *osier*, < ME. *osier, osyer, ospre, osyer, osere, < OF. osier, osier, osier, m., osiere, osiere, osere, f., F. osier, m., dial. osière, osière, f., also osis = Bret. azil, azil, < ML. *osaria*, also, after OF., *osaria, osaria, osilium, osier, pl. osaria, osariis, osier-beds, perhaps < Gr. *osos* or *osos*, also *osios*, *osios*, a kind of osier; akin to *irā*, withy, = E. *with*, *withy*.] 1. *n.* One of various species of willow (*Salix*) whose tough flexible branches are employed for wickerwork, withes, etc. The white or common basket osier of Europe (adventive in America) is *Salix viminalis*, also called *refect osier*. Other important kinds are the (Norfolk) brown osier, *S. triandra*; varieties of the rose or purple willow, *S. purpurea*, sometimes called *red* or *green osier*; and the golden osier (*S. alba*, var. *serotina*) with bright-yellow branches. The American black willow, *S. nigra*, is also available as an osier-tree, and many other willows are more or less so used. The growing of osiers and their use in manufactures is in Europe a considerable industry.**

An osier growing by a brook. Shad., *Fam. Pfl.*, vi.

The staff of a man's broken fortune bows his head to the ground, and sinks like an osier under the violence of a mighty tempest. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1635), l. 754.

Red osier, in England, *Salix purpurea*; in the United States, a species of dogwood, *Cornus stolonifera*, sending up osier-like annual shoots.

II. a. Made or consisting of willow or osier shoots or twigs.

osier-ait (ō'shēr-āt), *n.* A small island for growing osiers.

osier-bed (ō'shēr-bed), *n.* Same as *osier-bed*.

osiered (ō'shēr), *a.* [*< osier + -ed.*] 1. Covered or adorned with osiers. Collins.—2. Covered with woven or plaited work of osier.

Garlands of every green, and every scent, From vales deflower'd, or forest-trees branch-cut, In baskets of bright osier'd gold were brought. Keats, *Lamia*, l.

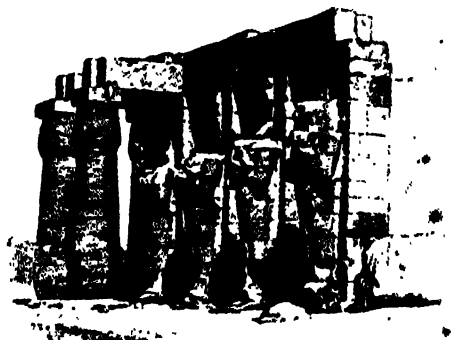
osier-holt (ō'shēr-hōlt), *n.* A place where willows for basketwork are cultivated. Also *osier-bed*.

osier-peeler (ō'shēr-pē-lēr), *n.* A machine, consisting usually of a pair of rollers, plain, serrated, elastic, or reciprocating, for stripping the bark from the willow wands used in basket-making.

osier (ō'shēr-i), *n.*; pl. *osieries* (-iz). [*< OF. osier, osier, osierie (also osieray, osieray, osieray, F. osierie), an osier, < osier, osier: see osier.*] A place where osiers are grown.

Osirian (ō-si-ri-an), *a.* [*< Osiris (see def.) + -an.*] Of or pertaining to Osiris. Also *Osiridean* and *Osiridean*.

Osiride (ō-si-ri-d), *a.* [*< Osiris + -ide.*] Same as *Osirian*.—**Osiride** (or *Osiridean*) column, in *anc. Egypt. arch.*, a type of column in which a standing figure



Osiride Column in the Museum of Monuments, Thebes, Egypt.

of Osiris is placed before a square pier. It differs from the classical caryatid in that the pier, and not the figure, supports the entablature.

Osiridean (ō-si-ri-d'ē-an), *a.* [*< Osiride + -an.*] Same as *Osirian*.

Osirify (ō-si-ri-f), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Osirified*, ppr. *Osirifying*. [*< Osiris + -fy.*] To deify or identify with Osiris.

Osiris (ō-si-ri-s), *n.* [*L. Osiris, < Gr. *Osiris*, < Egypt. *Hesiri*.*] 1. A principal Egyptian god, personifying the power of good and the sunlight, united, in history and in worship in a sacred triad with Isis as his wife and Horus as their child. He is son of Seb and Nut, or Heaven and Earth. His antagonist is Set, the deity of evil or darkness, by whom he is slain; but he is avenged by Horus, and reigns in the lower world. With him was formally identified every departed soul in the nether abode, to be protected by him in the necessary conflict with the genius of evil. The worship of Osiris was extended, at about the beginning of the Christian era, over Asia Minor, Greece, and Rome. In art Osiris is usually represented as a mummy, wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, often flanked by ostrich-plumes. The accompanying cut represents a bronze figure in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

2. [*NL.*] In *zool.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects. Smith, 1454.

osite (os'it), *n.* [Irreg. for *osile*, < L. *os* (os-), bone, + *-ite*.] 1. Sombrero guano: so called as consisting of the altered bones of turtles and other marine vertebrates as well as of the shells of the lower animals. Leidy.

osiant, prep. pkr. as *adv.* An obsolete form of *osant*.

Osmanni (os-man'li), *q.* and *n.* [*Turk. *Osmānli*, < *Osmān*, Ar. *Uthman* (> E. *Othman*, *Ottoman*), Othman, or Othman (reigned 1288-1326), who founded the empire of the Turks in Asia.] 1. *a.* Relating to the empire of Turkey.*

II. n. (a) A member of the reigning dynasty of Turkey. (b) A Turk subject to the Sultan of Turkey. See *Ottom*, *pr¹*. (Provincials who are of Turkish blood sometimes designate officers of the Turkish government as *Osmanni*.)



Osiris.

osmunda (os-mun'da), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *osmōs*, odor, + *dunōs*, flower.] A genus of shrubs and trees of the gamopetalous order *Celastrales* and the tribe *Oleaceae*, known by the thickened corolla lobes, and thick, hard, woody endocarp. There are about 8 species, natives of North America, eastern Asia, and the Pacific. They bear opposite, evergreen, undivided leaves, and small flowers in axillary clusters, followed by woody or stout roundish drupes. The highly fragrant flowers of *O. fragrans*, an evergreen shrub of China and Japan, afford a perfume oil, and are used by the Chinese to scent tea. *O. americana*, of the northeastern United States, is called *devil-wood*.

osmate (os'māt), n. [*osm*(ic) + *-ate*.] In chem., a salt of osmic acid.

osmeterium, n. See *osmeterium*.

osmetum (os'mā-zōm), n. [Irreg. < Gr. *osmē*, smell, + *osmōs*, broth, soup, prob. < *osm*, boil.] That part of the aqueous extract of meat which is soluble in alcohol and contains the flavoring principle.

Osmorhiza (os-mō-rī-zā), n. [NL., < *Osmos*, the smell, + *rhiza*, form.] A genus of small fishes occurring in the chalk, and resembling the smelt, or rather the pearlside.

osmeterium (os-mē-tē-ri-um), n.; pl. *osmeteria* (-ā). [NL., also *osmeterium*; irreg. < Gr. *osmē*, odor, + *-rhizos*, a formative suffix.] In entom., any organ devoted to the production of a scent



Head and Thorax Segments of Larva of *Papilio cresphontes*, showing osmeteria. a, front view; b, side view. (Natural size.)

or odor; specifically, a forked process found on the first segment behind the head of certain butterfly-larvae. Scent-vesicles can be protruded from the ends of the fork, emitting a disgusting odor, which is supposed to repel ichneumon-flies and other enemies.

Osmia (os'mī-ā), n. [NL., < (f) Gr. *osmē*, odor; see *osmium*.] A genus of mason-bees of the family *Apidae* and the subfamily *Dasygasterinae*, founded by Panzer in 1806. Their habits are very diverse, but they mainly agree in forming the partitions of their cells of mud, a point which distinguishes them from the carpenter-bees and *upholsterer* bees (*Xylocopa* and *Megachile*). They are mostly of small size and metallic colors; the antennae are simple and similar in both sexes (the maxillary palpi are four-jointed); and the abdomen is globose. They are highly organized insects of remarkable instincts. The species are numerous. *O. bicolor* is an abundant British species known as *horned bee*. See *osmium*.

osmic (os'mik), a. [*osmium* + *-ic*.] In chem., pertaining to or obtained from osmium: as, osmic acid (H_2OsO_4).

osmidrosis (os-mī-drō'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *osmē*, smell, odor, + *idrosis*, sweat, perspiration; see *hidrosis*.] The secretion of strongly smelling perspiration. Also called *bromidrosis*.

osmium (os'mī-ūm), a. [*osmium* + *-ous*.] Of or belonging to osmium; specifically, noting an oxid of osmium.

osmidium (os-mī-rīd-i-um), n. [NL., < *osmium* + *iridium*.] Name as *osmidium*.

osmium (os'mī-ūm), n. [NL., < Gr. *osmē*, smell, odor, < *osmōs*, smell; see *odor*.] Chemical symbol, Os; atomic weight, 190.8. One of the metals of the platinum group. It does not occur native, but has been found to constitute a part of the native platina of all the platinumiferous regions (South America, California, Australia, Russia). In the form of osmium, an alloy of the metals osmium and iridium. The specific gravity of the artificially obtained metal has been found to be 21.47; hence it is the heaviest of those bodies. It has never been fused. Its crystalline form is either that of the cube or that of a very obtuse rhombohedron. The crystals are of a bluish-white color, with a violet luster, and are harder than glass. Osmium is not used in the arts, except in the form of osmium, of which material the tips of gold pens are made.

osmodyphoria (os-mō-dis-fō-ri-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *osmōs*, smell, odor, + *dyphoria*, pain hard to be borne; see *dyphoria*.] Intolerance of certain odors.

osmogene (os'mō-jen), n. [*osmōs*, smell, + *gēnē*, producing; see *gen*.] An apparatus for carry out the process of osmosis. Osmogenes consist substantially of cells separated by partitions of parchment-paper, which cause osmotic and osmotic action as explained under *osmosis*. The differences in construction do not affect the principle of action. See *colloid* and *crystalloid*. Also called *osmotic*.

osmometer (os-mom'e-tēr), n. [*osmōs*, smell, + *metēr*, measure.] 1. An instrument or apparatus for measuring the velocity of the osmotic force.—2. An instru-

ment for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell.

osmometria (os-mō-met'rik), s. [As *osmometer* + *-ia*.] Of or pertaining to osmometry.

osmometry (os-mom'et-ri), n. [As *osmometer* + *-y*.] 1. The act or process of measuring osmotic force by means of an osmometer.—2. The measuring of the intensity of odors.—3. The measuring of the acuteness of the sense of smell.

osmonology (os'mō-nō-lō-jī), n. [*osmōs*, smell, + *logos*, discourse, + *-logy*, speak; see *-ology*.] The science of, or a treatise on, the diseases of the sense of smell.

osmonosis (os-mon'ō-sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *osmōs*, smell, + *nosos*, disease.] Disorder of the sense of smell.

Osmorrhiza (os-mō-rī-zā), n. [NL. (Rafinesque, 1821), < Gr. *osmōs*, odor, + *rhiza*, root.] A genus of perennial herbs of the order *Umbellales*, the tribe *Apiaceae*, and the subtribe *Scandellaceae*, known by the numerous obscure oil-tubes and prominently ridged fruit. There are 6 species, of North America, the Andes, Himalayas, and northeastern



Sweet Cicely (*Osmorhiza longistylis*). 1, umbel; 2, root and one of the leaves; 3, an umbel with the involucres; 4, the fruit.

Asia. They bear loose compound umbels of white flowers, and dissected fern-like leaves. Their thick and anise-scented roots are often edible.

osmose (os'mōs), n. [*osmosis*, < Gr. *osmōs*, impulsion, pushing, < *osmōs*, thrust, push, impel.] The impulsion or tendency of fluids to pass through porous partitions and mix or become diffused through each other; the phenomena attending the passage of fluids, whether liquids or gases, through a porous septum. It is a kind of diffusion (see *diffusion*), and includes *endosmosis* and *exosmosis*. The former being distinguished either as the tendency of the outer fluid to pass through into the inner, or as the action of that fluid which passes with the greater rapidity into the other. When two saline solutions differing in strength and composition are separated by a porous diaphragm or septum of bladder, parchment-paper, or porous earthenware, they mutually pass through and mix with each other; but they pass with unequal rapidity, so that after a time the height of the liquid is not the same on both sides. These phenomena are explained by the unequal molecular attraction exerted between the capillary apertures in the porous diaphragm and the different liquids experimented upon.

osmosis (os-mō'sis), n. [NL.; see *osmose*, and cf. *endosmosis*, *exosmosis*.] The diffusion of fluids through membranes. See *osmose*.

osmotic (os-mō-tik), a. [*osmose* + *-ic*.] Same as *osmotic*. John Hopkins Med. Lab., III, 40.

osmotic (os-mō'tik), a. and n. [*osmose* (-ot-) + *-ic*.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to or characterized by osmosis: as, osmotic force.

II. n. Same as *osmogen*.

osmotically (os-mō'ti-kā-lī), adv. By osmosis; diffusively.

osmund (os'mund), n. [Formerly also *osmond*; < ME. *osmunde*, < OF. (and F.) *osmunde* = It. *osmunda*, *osmunda*, < ML. *osmunda*, also dim. *osmundula*, and, as if two words, *os mundi*, the water-fern. St. Christopher's herb, *osmund*.] A fern of the genus *Osmunda*. Also called *water-fern*, St. Christopher's herb, and *herb-christopher*.

osmund (os'mund), n. [Formerly also *osmond*; < late ME. *osmunde*; origin not clear.] A bloom of iron produced in an osmund furnace. See *furnace*.

And for the most crafty thynge how ye shall make your holes of plate & of osmunde, some for the dulbe and some for the fine & the grounds.

—Julienne Barrow, Treatise of Pyrotechny, fol. 2, back.

One wryer ladon with osmunde, and with stream called marchandise.

—Shakespeare's Twelfth Night, I, 110.

Osmunda (os-mun'da), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < ML. *osmunda*, *osmund*; see *osmund*.]

A genus of handsome ferns, widely distributed throughout north temperate regions, and typical of the order *Osmundales*. The fronds are tall and upright, growing in large crowns from a thickened rootstock, and are once or twice pinnate. The fertile fronds or the fertile parts of the fronds are destitute of chlorophyll, very much contracted, and bear on the margins of the narrow rachis-like divisions the naked short-petioled sporangia, which are globose, thin, and reticulated, and open by a longitudinal cleft into two halves. The spores are green. Six species are known, of which three are found in North America, *O. regalis* being the royal fern or osmund royal, also called *hop-osund*, *buckhorn brake*, *atkins fern*, and *king fern*. The root of this, when boiled, is very slimy, and is used in effluviating linen. It is also employed as a tonic and styptic. *O. cinnamomea* is the cinnamon-fern.



Osmunda regalis. Part of a frond with upper portion changed into a pinnate leaf of spore-bearing frond. (Much reduced.)

Osmundaceae (os-mun-dā-sē-ā), n. pl. [NL. (Martius, 1835), < *Osmunda* + *-aceae*.] An order or suborder of ferns, typified by the genus *Osmunda*.

The sporangia are naked, globose, sessile, pedicelled, reticulated, without annulus or with only mere traces of it near the apex, opening by a longitudinal slit into two valves. It embraces 2 genera, *Osmunda* with 6 species, and *Todea* with 2 species. Also *Osmundaceae*.

osmundaceous (os-mun-dā-sē-ā), a. [*Osmunda* + *-aceous*.] In bot., pertaining to or resembling the genus *Osmunda* or the order *Osmundales*.

Osmundineae (os-mun-dīn-ē-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Osmunda* + *-ina* + *-eae*.] Name as *Osmundaceae*.

osnaburg (os'nā-bērg), n. [So called because first manufactured at Osnaburg in Germany.]

A coarse cloth made of flax and tow.

oso-berry (ō'so-ber-ī), n. [*os*, Amer. Ind. (?) *oso* + *F. berry*.] A shrub or small tree of western North America, *Nuttallia cerasiformis*, has greenish white flowers in racemes, blooming very early, followed by blue-lilac drupes with thin bitter pulp.

osphradial (os'frā-dī-āl), a. [*osphradium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the osphradium; as, the osphradial nerve or ganglion. E. R. Lankester, Encey. Brit., XVI, 646.

osphradium (os'frā-dī-um), n.; pl. *osphradia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *osphradion*, an olfactory (medicinal), dim. of *osmōs*, smell; cf. *osmotic*, smell, *osmōs*, smell, *osmōs*, smell; see *osmotic*.] The so-called olfactory organ of mollusks; a patch or tract of specially modified epithelium of the body-wall at the base of the siphon, supplied with a special nerve, supposed to smell, taste, or otherwise test the water which the animal breathes, thus functioning as a special sense organ.

osphrenologic (os'frē-nī-ō-lō-jīk), a. [*osphrenology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to osphrenology. Amer. Jour. Psychol., I, 500.

osphrenology (os'frē-nī-ō-lō-jī), n. [*osphrenos*, a smelling, smell, < *osmōs*, smell; see *osmotic*; < *osmōs*, smell; see *osmotic*.] The science or study of the sense of smell; also, a treatise on smelling and odors.

Osphromenidae (os'frō-men-ī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Osphromenus* + *-idae*.] A family of anabantoid acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Osphromenus*, having the mouth contracted and no palatine teeth. These fishes are related to the climbing perch, *Anabas*, and like them have labyrinthine pharyngeals constituting a branchial apparatus which enables them to breathe air for a time. The second pair of superior pharyngeal bones are present, and the fourth are greatly elongated. In the older systems and that of Bonaparte the family corresponded to the Cuvierian "fishes with labyrinthine pharyngeals." It includes the goramy and related fresh water fishes of India.

Osphromenus (os'frō-men-ē-us), n. [NL., < Gr. *osphrōmēnē*, ppr. of *osphraimhai*, smell; see *osphradium*.] A genus of labyrinthine acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Osphromenidae*. It contains the goramy, *O. alfax* or *O. goramy*.

osphyomyelitis (os'fī-ō-mī-lī-tis), n. [NL., < Gr. *osphrōmēnē*, the loin, + *myelitis*.] In pathology, lumbar myelitis.

ospray, n. An obsolete form of *osprey*.

osprey (os'prē), n. [Formerly also *ospray*; also *ospring*, *ospringer* (appar. stimulating spring); < late ME. *ospray* for *osfray*, < OF. *osfray*, or

fraie (F. *orfray*, q. v.), < L. *osfragus*, osprey, lit. 'bone-breaker': see *osfrage*.] A diurnal bird of prey of the family *Falconidae* and the genus *Pandion*: a fish-hawk. There is probably but one species, *Pandion haliaetus*, of almost world wide distribution, running into several geographical races or varieties which have been specifically named. It is a



Osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*.

large hawk, nearly or quite 3 feet long, and 3 feet in extent of wings, of a dark Vandyke brown above, the throat more or less lined with white, the head, neck, and under parts white, with blackish streaks on the crown, a blackish postocular stripe on the nape, and the breast more or less covered with dusky spots. The coloration varies much in the relative amounts of light and dark colors, and the young are darker than the old birds. The feet are very large and roughly granulated, and the talons are all of great size, the outer toe is versatile. The osprey builds a bulky nest in a tree, on a rock, or on the ground, and the nests sometimes acquire enormous dimensions from yearly repairs and additions. The eggs, two or three in number, average about 2.5 by 1.75 inches in size, and are usually heavily marked with various shades of brown and red. The fish hawk, as its name implies, feeds on fish which it catches by plunging from the wing. Also called *fish-hawk*, *fish-eagle*.

I will provide thee of a princely osprey.
Peder, *Ballade of Alazar*, ll. 3.

But (oh Jove!) your actions,
Soon as they move, as ospreys do the fish,
Sublime before they touch!
Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, I. 1.

ospring, *n.* An obsolete form of *offspring*.

ospring, *n.* An obsolete form of *osprey*.

osst (os), *v. t.* [Also dial. *osny*; < ME. *ossen*, show; origin uncertain. Cf. *oss*, *n.*] To show; prophesy; presage. *Roger Edgeworth*.

Quat and has thou osst to Alexander this ayndain (an-ay) widdes
King Alexander, p. 79 (quoted in AHR. Pottius, ed. Morris, [1908]).

He osst hym by vnynges that thay vnder-nomen,
That he watz thowen fro the face of frelych drydyn
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 213.

osst (os), *n.* [Appar. < *os*, *v.*, and not connected with Gr. *oson*, a voice, report, rumor, an ominous voice or sound, akin to *oh*, voice, L. *ur*, vol; see *voice*.] A word uttered unwares, and having the character of a presage; an omen; a prophecy.

These be words cast forth at unawares, presaging some-what
Holland, tr. of Pliny, Explanation of the Words of A.C.

Behold (quoth he) your fellow citizens and countrymen, who shall endure, but the gods in heaven forbode (the same) the same hard distress together with you unless some better fortune shine upon us.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609) (Auer)

ossa, *n.* Plural of *oss*.

ossan (os'an), *n. pl.* The stockings of the Scottish Highlanders, made of fine white wool. *Planche*.

ossarium (o-sa'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ossaria* (-i-). [L. < see *ossuary*.] An urn or other receptacle for the bones or ashes of the dead; an ossuary.

ossature (os'a-tur), *n.* [< F. *ossature*, a skeleton, < L. *os* (oss-), bone.] In arch., the framework or skeleton of a building or part of a building, as the ribs of a groined vault, the timber or metal frame of a roof, or the iron frame supporting a stained-glass window.

The [Elford] tower is to reach . . . a total height of 100 feet . . . The main ossature consists of sixteen vertical pillars, which are drawn into groups of four at the base. *Art Jour.*, No. 33, Supp., p. 15.

ossean (os'e-an), *n.* and *n.* [< L. *osseus*, bony (see *osseus*), + *-an*.] I. *n.* Bony or osseous, as a fish; teleost.

II. *n.* A bony or osseous fish; a teleost.

Ossel (os'e-l), *n. pl.* [NL. pl. of L. *osseus*, bony (see *osseus*).] Osseous fishes. See *Pleurosticti*.

osselin, *ossoline* (os'e-in), *n.* [< L. *os* (oss-), bone, + *-elin*, < *-el*.] The organic basis of bone; bone from which the earthy salts have been removed by macerating in acid. Also *ostene* and *bone-cartilage*.

osselet (os'e-let), *n.* [< F. *osselet*, a bone, dim. of *os*, < L. *os* (oss-), bone; see *os*.] 1. A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee. — 2. The cuttlebone, pen, or calamary of some squids or cuttlefish. — 3. Same as *ossicle*.

osseous (os'e-us), *a.* [< L. *osseus*, bony, < *os* (oss-), bone; see *os*.] 1. Bony; made of bone; having the nature or structure of bone; ossified; as, *osseous tissue*. See *bone* and *ossify*. — 2. Having a bony skeleton; osseous; teleost; as, an *osseous fish*. See *teleost*. — 3. Full of bones; composed or largely consisting of bones; ossiferous; as, *osseous breccia*. — 4. Hard as bone, or otherwise resembling bone; ossiform. **Osseous corpuscle**, a truma of bone. **Osseous fish**. See *fish*, and *cuttlefish*. **Osseous labyrinth**. See *labyrinth*.

osseously (os'e-us-ly), *adv.* As regards bones; in respect of bones.

The elbow is osseously strong. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 254.

osseter (os'e-ter), *n.* [< Russ. *osetr* = Little Russ. *osetr* = Serv. *osetra* = Pol. *osetr* = O'Pruss. *osetres* = Lith. *osetras*, a sturgeon.] A large European sturgeon, *Acipenser gulfenstahti*. See *Acipenser*.

Ossetian (o-sa'ti-an), *n.* [< *Osset* (see def. of *Ossetic*) + *-ian*.] Same as *Ossetic*.

Ossetic (o-sa'ti-ik), *n.* and *n.* [< *Osset* (see def.) + *-ic*.] I. *n.* Of or belonging to the Ossetes, people dwelling in the Caucasus Mountains.

II. *n.* The language of the Ossetes. It belongs to the Indo-European or Aryan family, and is especially akin to Fennic or Persian.

Ossianesque (os-i-an-esk'), *a.* [< *Ossian* (see *Ossian*) + *-esque*.] Ossianic in quality or expression.

The subject being treated with an *Ossianesque* magnificence of phrase which goes far to rob it of its pathos. *Athenaeum*, No. 3229, p. 352.

Ossianic (os-i-an-ik), *a.* [< *Ossian*, a Latinized form of Gael. *Ossin* (see def.).] Pertaining to or characteristic of Ossian, or the poems of Ossian. A Gaelic bard (Ossian) lived about the end of the third century, and to him was ascribed the authorship of the poems 'Kingal' and others published by James Macpherson in 1760-3; but it is now generally admitted that Macpherson himself was the compiler and in part the author of those works.

The *Ossianic* magnificence of the Cambrayrs edn. and the conventional hyperbole of the national speech (Spanish). *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 125.

ossicle (os'i-kl), *n.* [< L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os* (oss-), a bone; see *os*.] 1. A small bone or bonelet. Specifically (a) one of the little bones of the ear, as the malleus, incus and stapes or columella, more fully called *ossicle of audition* or *auditory ossicle*, and also *ossicle auditiva* and *thymophori*. See *ear* and *auditory*. (b) One of the many little bones of the sclerotic coat of the eye of birds and some reptiles.

2. A small hard nodule of chitin or some substance resembling bone. Specifically (a) one of the skeletal elements of an echinoderm which, joined to one another and united by connective or muscular tissue, constitute the chief part of the framework of the body. They are grouped and named in several acts according to the formations into which they enter, as the ambulacral or ambulacral ossicle, along the ambulacra, the ossicle which support the spines when these exist, etc. (b) One of the hard articulating points of the stem or branches of a coralloid or coralline. (c) One of the small, but important parts or processes of the gastric skeleton, as in the stomach of a lobster or crayfish. See *cuttlefish* and *Arctostaphylos*.

Also *ossicle*, *ossiculus*.

Ambulacral ossicle. See *ambulacral*, and *cuttlefish* under *Ambulacra* and *Ophiura*. **Auditory ossicles**. See *def.* 1 (a). **Cardiac ossicle**. See *cardiac*. **Carpal or tarsal ossicle**, same small bone of the carpus or tarsus not identified with any named carpal or tarsal bone. **Marginal ossicles**. See *marginal bone*, under *marginal*. **Ossicles of audition**. See *def.* 1 (a). **Tarsal ossicle**. See *tarsal bone*. **Vertebral ossicle**, same as *vertebral bone*. **Weberian ossicles**, in fish, the chain of little bones of the ear, between the vestibule and the air bladder.

Ossicula, *n.* Plural of *ossiculus*. **Ossicular** (os-sik'u-lar), *a.* [< *ossiculus* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to or composed of ossicles; having the form or appearance of ossicles.

The hyomandibular, invested with this new function, breaks up into two or more pieces, as an *ossicular chain*. *Amoy Nat.*, XVIII. 1.

ossiculate (os-sik'u-lat), *a.* [< *ossiculus* + *-ate*.] Having ossicles, furnished with small bones.

Ossiculated (os-sik'u-lat), *a.* [< *ossiculate* + *-ed*.] Same as *ossiculate*.

Ossicul (os-sik'u-l), *n.* [< L. *ossiculus*; see *ossiculus*.] Same as *ossicle*.

Ossiculum (os-sik'u-lum), *n.*; pl. *ossicula* (-i-). [L. < see *ossicle*.] Same as *ossicle*. **Ossicular auditus**, the auditory ossicles, the phonophori.

Ossiculus (os-sik'u-lus), *n.* [NL. masc. dim. of L. *os* (oss-), a bone, the heart of a tree, the stone of a fruit; see *os*, *ossiculum*.] In bot., same as *pyrene*.

ossiferous (o-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *os* (oss-), bone, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Producing or furnishing bones; containing bones; osseous; as, *ossiferous breccia*; an *ossiferous cave*.

The *ossiferous* caverns of Devonshire are famous in geological history. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 154.

Ossific (o-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *os* (oss-), bone, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Ossifying; osteogenic; making bone; causing ossification, or converting connective or cartilaginous tissue into bone; as, an *ossific process*. See *ossification*.

We know that *ossific* deposits now and then occur in the areas where they are not usually found. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 301.

Ossific center. See *ossification*.

Ossification (os-sif-i-ka'shon), *n.* [= F. *ossification*; as *ossify* + *-ation*.] 1. The formation of bone; the act or process of changing or of being changed into bone, or into a bony substance; the change so effected; as, the *ossification of cartilage*. See *osteogenesis*. — 2. That which is ossified, or the result of ossification; bone in general. — 3. The state or quality of being ossified. — **Center of ossification**, the point where cartilage or connective tissue begins to ossify; the initial point of the ossific process.

The points at which bone formation begins and whence it radiates are termed *centres of ossification*. *Mivart*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 109.

Membranous ossification. See *membrane-bone*.

Ossiform (os'i-form), *a.* [< L. *os* (oss-), bone, + *forma*, form.] Resembling bone; hard as bone; osseous; ostent.

Ossifraga (o-sif'ra-ga), *n.* [NL. (Prince C. L. Bonaparte); see *osfrage*.] A genus of birds of the petrel family, *Procellariidae*; the giant fulmar. *O. gigantea* is the only species, of a sorry or fulgurous color, and as large as some albatrosses. It is sometimes called *bone-breaker*, whence this application of the generic name.

osifrage (os'i-fraj), *n.* [< L. *osifragus*, m., *osifragi*, f., the sea-eagle, *osifrage*, < *osifragus* (> Sp. *osifraga* = F. *osifrage*), bone-breaking, < *os* (oss-), bone, + *frangere* (> *frag*), break; see *fragile*. Cf. *osprey*, *osfray*.] The osprey.

osifragous (o-sif'ra-gus), *a.* [< L. *osifragus*, bone-breaking; see *osifrage*.] Breaking of fracturing bones. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

ossify (os'i-fi), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *ossified*, pp. *ossifying*. [< F. *ossifier* = Sp. *ossificar* = Pg. *ossificar*, < L. *os* (oss-), bone, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] I. *trans.* To make or form bone in or of; cause ossification in or of; convert into bone, as membrane or cartilage; harden like bone; render osseous.

The dilated vorta everywhere in the neighbourhood of the cyst is generally *ossified*. *Sharpe*, *Surgery*.

II. *intrans.* To become bone; undergo ossification; change or be changed from soft tissue to bone.

Along the surface of an *ossifying* bone the yielding of the tissue when bent will not be uniform. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 301.

ossivorous (os-siv'o-rus), *a.* [< L. *os* (oss-), bone, + *vorare*, devour.] Eating or feeding on bones.

In a dog and other *ossivorous* quadrupeds, the (the caliber of the gullet is) very large. *Berham*, *Physico Theol.*, I. 26, note.

osspringert, *n.* An obsolete variant of *osprey*. *Chapman*.

ossuarium (os-u'a-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ossuaria* (-i-). [L. < see *ossuary*.] Same as *ossuary*.

Among the large number of important sepulchral remains lately found by Mr. Taylor in Newgate Street were several *ossuaria*, or leaden vessels for the reception of the calcined bones of the dead. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 861.

Ossuary (os'u-a-ri), *n.*; pl. *ossuaries* (-i-ri-). [< L. *ossuarium*, also *ossuarium*, a receptacle for the bones of the dead, a charnel-house, neut. of *ossuarium*, of or for bones, < L. *os* (oss-), bone; see *os*.] I. A place where the bones of the dead are deposited; a charnel-house.

What time the persons of these *ossuaries* entered the famous pathway of the dead, and slept with princes and councillors, might admit a wide solution. *Sir T. Brown*, *Urb. Barial*, v.

II. *Ossuaries* are probably the most interesting remains we have. They consist of round symmetrical holes dug to the required depth, and into which the bodies were promiscuously deposited; some of the larger ones contain the remains of several thousand bodies. *Nature*, XXX. 607.

2. A vase, casket, or other vessel for the reception of the bones or calcined remains of the dead.

ost, *n.* A Middle English form of *ogst*.

ost, *n.* A Middle English form of *ost*.

ostage, *n.* A Middle English form of *ostage*.

osteorhynchus (os-tēr'ī-n-ŭ-s), *n.* [*Gr.* ὀστέον, a little bone (dim. of ὀστέον, a bone), + ῥινχ, bladder.] Those fishes which have a chain of ostelets between the air-bladder and the brain, including the characinioid, eventognath, gymnotoid, and nematognath types. *Sagmehl.*

ostriophyal (os-tā'ri-ŭ-fī-āl), *n.* [*Gr.* ὀστρεον, a little bone, + φυτόν, a plant.] In bot., a plant which bears a drupe. [Rare.]

ostriophytum (os-tā'ri-ŭ-fī-tum), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr.* ὀστρεον, a little bone, + φυτόν, a plant.] In bot., a plant which bears a drupe. [Rare.]

ostreol (os-tē'al), *a.* [*Gr.* ὀστρεον, bone; cf. *L.* os (oss-), bone; see *ost.*] Bony; osseous; osseiform.

ostreol, *prep. phr.* A Middle English form of *ostreol*.

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ostentate (os-ten-tat'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *ostentated*, *ppr.* *ostentating*. [*Fr.* *ostentatif*, *pp.* of *ostentare*, show, display; see *ostent*.] To make a conspicuous or ambitious display of; display. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Who is so open hearted and simple but they either conceal their defects, or ostentate their sufficiency, short or beyond what either of them really are. *Jer. Taylor* (3), *Artif. Handicraftsman*, p. 100.

The virtuous ostentate their virtues of fruit. *The American*, XII, 204.

ostentation (os-ten-tā'shun), *n.* [*Fr.* *ostentation* = *Sp.* *ostentacion* = *It.* *ostentazione*, < *L.* *ostentatio* (-n-), a showing, display, esp. idle or vain display, < *ostentare*, show, display; see *ostent*, *ostentate*.] 1. Display; especially, public display.

Of every new brand fashion This is the place to make most ostentation, To show the bravery of our gay attire. *Times Whistle* (E. K. T. S.), p. 15.

You are come A marked maid to Rome; and have prevented The ostentation of our love, which, left unshown, Is often left unshown. *Shak.*, A. and C., III, 6, 58.

2. A sight or spectacle; show; ceremony.

The king would have me present the princess, sweet chuck, with some delightful ostentation, or show, or pageant, or antique, or fireworks. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1, 118.

3. Ambitious display; pretentious parade; vain show; display intended to excite admiration or applause.

They which do not good but for vain glory and ostentation shall be damned. *Parables*, *Figurative*, p. 264.

Open ostentation and loud vainglory is more tolerable than this obliquity. *See F. Browne*, *Christ*, *Mor.*, I, 34.

A third fault in his sentiments is an unnecessary ostentation of learning. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 307.

The style is agreeable, clear, and manly, and, when it then into eloquence, then without effort or ostentation. *Macaulay*, *Moore's Byron*.

Syn 3 Show, Display, Parade, Ostentation, Bourdash, dash. Show is the most general word for the purpose exhibition of that which might have been kept private; as such, it includes the others. Ostentation is always bad; the others may be good in certain relations. Parade and display are more suggestive of the simple act, ostentation of the spirit, as to make a parade of one's learning. It was ostentation that led the Pharisees to make a parade of their charity and prayers. Parade is a matter of vanity, ostentation of vanity, pride, or ambition.

Plain without pomp and rich without a show. *Dryden*, *Flower and Leaf*, I, 187.

To detect and expose of this liberal display may be traced one reason for the strong opposition he met with. *Farwell*, *Continence*, I, 204.

He loves to make parade of pain, That with his plying he may gain The praise that comes to candour. *Tampon*, In *Memoriam*, xxi.

Nor did her show from ostentation fall, Or proud desire of praise, the soul gave all. *Dryden*, *Eleonora*, I, 20.

ostentatious (os-ten-tā'sh-us), *a.* [*Fr.* *ostentatious* (-on) + *ous*.] 1. Making public display.

Your modesty is so far from being ostentatious of the good you do that it blushes even to have it known. *Dryden*, To the Duke of Ormond, *Bed. of Fables*.

2. Characterized by ostentation; making display of vain show from vanity or pride.

He spread the little gold he had in the most ostentatious manner. *Goldsmith*, *Richard Nash*.

Frederic aspired to the style of royalty. Ostentatious and puerile, neglect of his true interests and of his high duties, he added nothing to the real weight of the state which he governed. *Macaulay*, *Frederic the Great*.

Then courage is not ostentatious, men who wish to inspire respect seem thereby to confuse themselves towards. *Emerson*, *Courage*.

3. Showy; gaudy; intended for vain display; *av.* ostentatiously ornate.

Whoever wishes to attain an English style familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison. *Johnson*, *Addison*.

Syn. Dashing, flaunting. See *ostentation*.

ostentatiously (os-ten-tā'sh-us-ly), *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with great display; boastfully; *ava.* was intended to attract notice.

James (II.) with great folly, identified himself ostentatiously with the enemies of his country. *Locke*, *Eng. 17th Cent.*, I.

ostentatiousness (os-ten-tā'sh-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being ostentatious; vain display; boastfulness; vanity; ostentation.

ostentator (os-ten-tā-tor), *n.* [*Fr.* *ostentateur* = *Sp.* *ostentador* = *It.* *ostentatore*, < *L.* *ostentator*, one who makes a display or parade, < *ostentare*, display; see *ostentate*.] One who makes a vain show; a boaster. *Sherwood*.

ostentful (os-ten'tful), *a.* [*Fr.* *ostent* + *-ful*.] Portentous; ominous.

All these [signs] together are indeed *ostentful*.
Chapman, *Byron's Tragedy*, iv. 1.

ostentive (os'ten-tiv), *a.* [*< L. as if *ostentivus, < ostendere, pp. ostensus, show; see ostend.* Cf. *ostentive*.] Ostentatious. *Stirling, Doomsday, Sixth Hour.*

ostentuous (os'ten-tu-us), *a.* [*< ostent + -ous.*] Ostentatious; making a show. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1855), i. 30.

osteoblast (os'te-o-blást), *n.* [*< Gr. ósteon, bone, + blastos, a germ.*] A cell concerned in the formation of bone. Osteoblasts seem to be connective tissue cells in active multiplication and of undifferentiated form. They become included in the osseous intercellular substance which they produce, and assuming the characteristic form, constitute the bone cells of the fully formed bone. Also called *osteoplast*.

osteoblastic (os'te-o-blás'tik), *a.* [*< osteoblast + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to osteoblasts; having the character of an osteoblast; as, *osteoblastic cells*; an *osteoblastic process*.

osteocarcinoma (os'te-o-kar-sin-ó-ma), *n.* [*< osteocarcinoma (-ma-ta).*] [*N.L., < Gr. ósteon, bone, + karkinos, a cancer; see carcinoma.*] 1. Carcinoma of bone.—2. Osteolytic carcinoma.

Osteocephalus (os'te-o-séf'á-lus), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ósteon, bone, + kephalé, head.*] A genus of small stegocephalous amphibians of elongate form, having the head shielded with bony plates.

osteochondritis (os'te-o-kon-dri'tis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ósteon, bone, + chondros, cartilage, + -itis.* Cf. *chondritis*.] Inflammation of cartilage and adjacent bone.

osteochondroma (os'te-o-kon-dró-má), *n.* [*< Gr. ósteon, bone, + chondros, cartilage.*] A tumor composed of intermingled bony and cartilaginous tissue.

osteoclasis (os'te-ók'lá-sis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ósteon, bone, + klasis, a breaking, fracture.*] 1. The dissolution or resorption of osseous tissue; the destruction of bone. *Therapeutic Gazette*, VIII, 565.—2. In *surg.*, the fracturing, especially the refracturing, of a bone to remedy deformity.

osteoclast (os'te-o-klast), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ósteon, bone, + klástos, verbal adj. of klao, break.*] 1. In *surg.*, an apparatus for fracturing bones in order to correct deformities.—2. A large multinucleated cell supposed to be concerned in the absorption of bone-tissue. Originally *osteoclast* (Kolliker). Also called *giant cell*, *myeloplax*, and *myeloplax*.

The medullary surface of the interior of the bone was thickly covered with *osteoclasts*. *Medical News*, LIII, 64.

osteoclastic (os'te-o-klast'ik), *a.* [*< osteoclast + -ic.*] Absorbing or breaking down bone; having the alleged character or quality of an osteoclast. See *osteoclast*, 2.

osteocolla (os'te-o-kol'á), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ósteon, bone, + kolla, glue.*] 1. A deposited carbonate of lime, forming an incrustation on the roots and stems of plants, found in some parts of Germany in loose sandy grounds. It takes its name from an erroneous opinion that it has the quality of uniting fractured bones.—2. An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones; bone-glue.

osteocomma (os'te-o-kóm'ma), *n.* [*< Gr. ósteon, bone, + comma, a piece; see comma.*] A bone-segment; one of a segmented series of bones, as a vertebra. Also called *osteomer*.

osteocope (os'te-o-kóp), *n.* [*< L. osteocopus, < Gr. ósteon, bone, + kopos, a pain that racks the bones, < óstros, bone, + kopos, strike.*] Pain in the bones; a violent fixed pain in any part of a bone; bone-ache. *Dunlop*.

osteoscopic (os'te-ó-kóp'ik), *a.* [*< osteocope + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to osteocope; constituting or consisting in osteocope; as, *osteoscopy* or *osteo-*

osteodentinal (os'te-o-dén'ti-nal), *a.* [*< Osteodentine + -al.*] Having the character or properties of osteodentine; pertaining or relating to osteodentine.

osteodentine (os'te-ó-dén'tin), *n.* [*< Gr. ósteon, bone, + E. dentine.*] One of the varieties of dentine observed in the teeth of the eel and some other osteacanth, also in those of many existing and extinct fishes, in which the tissue is traversed by irregularly ramified vascular or medullary canals.

osteodermatous (os'te-o-dér'ma-tus), *a.* [*< Gr. ósteon, bone, + derma, skin.*] Having a bony skin or ossified integument.

osteodermous (os'te-o-dér'mus), *a.* Same as *osteodermatous*.

Osteodermacea (os'te-ó-dér-má-sé-á), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Gr. ósteon, bone, + derma, a skin, band, + -acea.*] The lantern-shells: same as *Anatula*.

osteodynia (os'te-ó-din'í-á), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ósteon, bone, + ódyné, pain.*] Pain in a bone, especially persistent pain.

osteogen (os'te-o-jen), *n.* [*< Gr. ósteogénē, produced by the bone (in neut. to ósteogénē, marrow), < ósteon, bone, + -gēnē, producing; see -gen.*] The substance of which the osteogenic fibers are composed.

osteogenesis (os'te-ó-jen'í-sis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ósteon, bone, + gēnesis, generation, origin; see genesis.*] The genesis, origination, or formation of bone; osteogeny; ossification. It consists essentially in the deposition of bone earth in membrane or cartilage by means of osteoblasts, with the result of converting such tissues into bone, or of replacing them by bone. The tissue thus subject to ossification may be simply changed into bone, or it may be absorbed and bone substituted in its stead. The conversion of membrane into bone is known as *intramembranous osteogenesis*, the substitution of bone for cartilage is called *intercartilaginous osteogenesis*.

osteogenesy (os'te-o-jen'í-si), *n.* Same as *osteogenesis*.

osteogenetic (os'te-o-jen'í-tik), *a.* [*< osteogenesis, after genetic.*] Of or pertaining to osteogenesis; osteogenic; as, an *osteogenetic process*; an *osteogenetic theory*.—**Osteogenetic cells**, osteoblasts.

osteogenic (os'te-ó-jen'í-ki), *a.* [*< Gr. ósteon, bone, + -gēnē, producing.*]—**Osteogenic fibers**, fibers of the osteogenic layer similar to white connective-tissue fibers, but straighter and less distinctly fibrillated. **Osteogenic layer or tissue**, the deeper part of the periosteum or perichondrium, concerned in the production of osseous tissue. It is composed of osteogenic fibers and osteoblasts embedded in a homogeneous substance, with blood vessels.

osteogeny (os'te-ó-jen'í-ti), *n.* [*< Gr. ósteon, bone, + -gēnē, producing; see -geny.* Cf. *osteogen*.] Same as *osteogenesis*.

Osteoglossidae (os'te-ó-glos'í-dé), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Osteoglossum + -idae.*] A family of physostomous or isopodous fishes, typified by the genus *Osteoglossum*, having the skin of the head ossified, and the scales of the body hard, like bony mosaic. There are long anal and dorsal fins placed far back, and the caudal is small. The mouth is of great size, with an all teeth. They are large pike-like fishes of tropical fresh waters. Only 6 species are known, among them the arapaima, the largest of fresh water fishes. The family is restricted in top's system to forms with three pairs of branchiostyles and three upper pharyngeals. In Gill's it includes only those *Osteoglossidae* which have the body moderately elongated, the head moderate with rudimentary interopercular and opercular bones, and a pair of barbels on the lower jaw; there are only 3 species, of South American, Borneo, Sumatra, and Queensland.

osteoglossoid (os'te-ó-glos'í-oid), *a. and n.* [*< Osteoglossum + -oid.*] 1. *a.* Resembling the *Osteoglossum*, or pertaining to the *Osteoglossum*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Osteoglossidae*.

Osteoglossoides (os'te-ó-glos'í-oid-es), *n. pl.* [*N.L.; see Osteoglossoid.*] A superfamily of fishes; the *Osteoglossidae* in the widest sense.

Osteoglossum (os'te-ó-glos'um), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ósteon, bone, + glossa, tongue.*] The typical genus of *Osteoglossidae*, having the abdominal trenchant, a broad tongue-like bone, and two barbels on the lower jaw. There are 3 species, South American, East Indian, and Australian. Also called *Lachnosome*.

osteographer (os'te-ó-grá-fér), *n.* [*< osteography + -er.*] A descriptive osteologist.

osteography (os'te-ó-grá-fí), *n.* [*< Gr. ósteon, bone, + -graphia, <graphein, write.*] Description of bones; descriptive osteology.

osteoid (os'te-oid), *a.* [*< Gr. ósteon, bone, contr. osteoides, like bone, < óstros, bone, + -oides, form.*] Resembling bone; bony; osseous.—**Osteoid cancer**, malignant tumor of bony hardness, most frequent about the femur.

osteolar, *a.* See *ostheal*.

osteole, *n.* See *ostole*.

Osteolepis (os'te-ó-lé-pis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ósteon, bone, + lepis, a scale; see lepis.*] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, having a cartilaginous endoskeleton, an enameled and sculptured bony exoskeleton, two anal and two dorsal fins alternating in position with one another, and an extremely heterocercal tail.

osteolite (os'te-ó-lít), *n.* [*< Gr. ósteon, bone, + lithos, stone.*] An earthy kind of calcium phosphate, probably resulting from the alteration of apatite, occurring near Hanau in Prussia and at Amberg in Bavaria.

osteologer (os'te-ó-ló-jér), *n.* [*< osteology + -er.*] An osteologist.

osteologic (os'te-ó-lój'ik), *a.* [*< osteology + -ic.*] Pertaining or relating to osteology.

osteological (os'te-ó-lój'í-kal), *a.* [*< osteologic + -al.*] Same as *osteologic*.

osteologically (os'te-ó-lój'í-kal-i), *adv.* According to osteology; as regards the bony system.

osteologist (os'te-ó-lój'í-íst), *n.* [*< osteology + -ist.*] One who is versed in osteology; an osteological anatomist.

osteology (os'te-ó-lój'í), *n.* [*< Gr. osteologia, the science which treats of the bones, < óstros, bone, + -logia, < lógos, speak; see -ology.*] That branch of anatomy which treats of bone or of bones.

osteoma (os'te-ó-má), *n.* [*< Gr. ósteon, bone, + -oma.*] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of bony tissue.

osteomalacia (os'te-ó-ma-lá-sí-á), *n.* [*N.L., also osteomalakia, < Gr. ósteon, bone, + malakia, softness; see malacia.*] In *pathol.*, a disease, most frequent in women, but also occurring in men, in which there is progressive disappearance of the earthy salts from the bones, which in consequence become soft and misshapen. Also called *malacosteon*, and *mollietas ossium*.

osteomalacial (os'te-ó-ma-lá-sí-ál), *a.* [*< osteomalacia + -al.*] Affected with osteomalacia; softened or half-destroyed as regards bony structure; as, an *osteomalacial bone*.

osteomalacic (os'te-ó-ma-lá-sí-ik), *a.* [*< osteomalacia + -ic.*] Pertaining to osteomalacia.

osteomancy (os'te-ó-man-tí), *n.* [*< Gr. ósteon, bone, + manteia, divination.*] Divination by means of bones. *Selden, Illustrations on Drayton's Polyolbion*, vi.

osteomere (os'te-ó-mér), *n.* [*< Gr. ósteon, bone, + -meros, part.*] Same as *osteocomma*.

osteometrical (os'te-ó-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< osteometry + -ic.*] Pertaining or relating to osteometry.

osteometry (os'te-óm'et-ri), *n.* [*< Gr. ósteon, a bone, + metron, < metron, measure.*] That part of zoömetry or anthropometry which has to do with the relative proportions or differences of the skeleton or its individual parts.

osteomyelitis (os'te-ó-mí-el'ítis), *n.* [*N.L., < osteomyelon + -itis.*] Inflammation of the bone-marrow.

osteomyelon (os'te-ó-mí-el'ón), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ósteon, a bone, + myelos, marrow.*] Bone-marrow.

osteonecrosis (os'te-ó-ne-kró'sis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ósteon, bone, + N.L. necrosis, q. v.*] Necrosis of bone.

osteopathy (os'te-óp'a-thí), *n.* [*< Gr. ósteon, bone, + pathos, suffering, disease.*] A theory of disease and a method of cure advocated by Dr. A. T. Still. It is based upon the supposition that most diseases are traceable to deformation of some part of the skeleton (the generally to accident), which, by mechanical pressure on the adjacent nerves and vessels, interferes with their action and the circulation of the blood. As a remedy a form of massage is used.

osteoperiostitis (os'te-ó-per'í-ost'ítis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ósteon, a bone, + N.L. periostitis, q. v.*] Periostitis involving the bone to a marked extent.

osteophlebitis (os'te-ó-flé-bí'tis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ósteon, a bone, + phlebitis, < phlebs, a vein, + -itis.* Cf. *phlebitis*.] Inflammation of the veins of a bone.

osteophyte (os'te-ó-fít), *n.* [*< Gr. ósteon, bone, + phytos, a growth, tumor, < phytos, grow.*] An abnormal bony excrescence or osseous outgrowth.

Three inches behind the coronal suture a small osteophyte was found, situated in the left line of attachment of the longitudinal sinus. *Lancet*, No. 3425, p. 785.

osteophytic (os'te-ó-fít'ik), *a.* [*< osteophyte + -ic.*] Pertaining to an osteophyte; of the nature of an osteophyte.

In the particular case exhibited there was a large osteophytic mass at the lower margin of the orbit. *Lancet*, No. 3460, p. 1292.

osteoplast (os'te-ó-plást), *n.* [*< Gr. ósteon, bone, + plastos, verbal adj. of plassein, form.*] Same as *osteoblast*.

osteoplastic (os'te-ó-plás'tik), *a.* [*< osteoplast + -ic.*] 1. Pertaining to osteoplasty.—2. Pertaining to the formation of bone.

osteoplasty (os'te-ó-plás-tí), *n.* [*< Gr. ósteon, bone, + plastos, verbal adj. of plassein, form, + -y.*] A plastic operation by which a loss of bone is remedied; the transplanting of bone to make good a loss by disease, accident, or operation.

osteoporosis (os'te-ó-pó-ró'sis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ósteon, a bone, + poros, a passage, pore.*] Mar-

the absorption of bone proceeding from the Haversian canals, so that it becomes abnormally porous.

osteopathrosis (os'tē-op-sath-i-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ostion*, a bone, + *pathōs*, friable, crumbling, loose, not cohering, < *patō*, crumble away, vanish.] Fragility of the bones.

Osteopterygii (os'tē-op-tē-rīj'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ostion*, bone, + *pteryx* (πτερυγ-), wing.] In Macleay's classification of fishes, one of five orders, including all fishes with branchiae free externally: thus almost equivalent to the class of true teleostomous fishes.

osteopetrigious (os'tē-op-tē-rīj'i-us), *a.* Pertaining to the Osteopterygii, or having their characters.

osteosarcoma (os'tē-ō-sār-kō'mā), *n.*; *pl. osteosarcomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ostion*, bone, + *sarcoma*, a fleshy excrescence; see *sarcoma*.] A tumor composed of intermingled bony and sarcomatous tissue.

osteosarcomatous (os'tē-ō-sār-kom'ā-tus), *a.* [*osteosarcoma* (-t-) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by osteosarcoma: as, *osteosarcomatous tumors*.

osteosclerosis (os'tē-ō-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ostion*, bone, + *NL. sclerosis*.] The excessive formation of bone-tissue in the Haversian canals and other spaces of bone, so that it becomes denser.

Osteospermum (os'tē-ō-spēr'mum), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < Gr. *ostion*, bone, + *sperma*, seed.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Calanduleae*, distinguished by the thick, hard, and wingless achenia of the ray-flowers, the disk-flowers being frequently all sterile. The species number 28, all South African; they are mostly shrubs or shrubby plants, the small or middle-sized yellow heads solitary at the ends of the branches or loosely panicle. The genus name is sometimes translated *bone-seed* for common use. *O. spinosum*, a spiny bush, and *O. moniliferum*, the jangle-sundewer (which see, under *sundewer*), have sometimes been cultivated in Europe.

osteostomous (os'tē-ō-stō-mus), *a.* [*Gr. ostion*, bone, + *stoma*, mouth.] Having a bony mouth—that is, ossified jaws.

osteotheca (os'tē-ō-thū'kā), *n.*; *pl. osteothecae* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ostion*, bone, + *theca*, box.] A reliquary for the bones of a saint.

osteotome (os'tē-ō-tō-mē), *n.* [*Gr. ostion*, bone, + *tomē*, < *tomō*, to cut.] In *surg.*, a saw-like instrument for cutting bones, specifically one for cutting the bones of the fetal cranium when it is necessary to reduce it considerably to permit delivery.

osteotomy (os'tē-ō-tō-mī), *n.* [*Gr. ostion*, bone, + *tomē*, < *tomō*, to cut.] In *surg.*, the division of or incision into a bone.

Osteozoa (os'tē-ō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ostion*, bone, + *zōō*, animal.] Same as *Osteozoa-ria*.

osteozoan (os'tē-ō-zō'ān), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Having bones, as an animal; of or pertaining to the Osteozoa or Osteozoa-ria.

II. *n.* A member of the Osteozoa or Osteozoa-ria; a vertebrate.

Osteozoa-ria (os'tē-ō-zō'ā-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ostion*, bone, + *zōō*, animal, dim. of *zōō*, animal.] In H. Milne-Edwards's classification, the first branch of animals, or the Vertebrata, divided into two subbranches, allantoïdian and allantoïdian, with classes mammals, birds, and reptiles of the first of these subbranches, and batrachians and fishes of the second. Also *Osteozoa*.

osteriat (os'tē-rē'ā), *n.* [*It. osteria*, an inn, hostelry; see *hostery*.] An inn; a *vern*: especially in Italy.

Thy master, that lodges here in my *osteria*, is a rare man of art: they say he's a witch.
[Fletcher (and another), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, II. 2.]

Have not I
Known him, a common rogue come holding in
To the *osteria*?
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, II. 3.

ostensor, *n.* A Middle English form of *hustens* or *ostia*. Plural of *ostium*.

ostiarus (os'ti-ā-ri-us), *n.*; *pl. ostiarii* (-i). [L.: see *ostium*.] Same as *ostuary*.

The Bishop . . . then washes the feet of all the Priests, beginning from the *ostiarus* to the *Oeconomus*.
J. M. Neale, *Eastern Church*, I. 377.

ostuary (os'ti-ā-ri), *n.*; *pl. ostiarii* (-ri-). [1 and 2 = *F. ostuaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. ostuario*, < L. *ostiarus*, a doorkeeper, I. L. *ostia*, a texton, prop. adj. of a door, < *ostium*, a door. < *os*, month; see *os*, oral, etc. Cf. *ostia*, n. < L. *ostiarus*, a doorkeeper. 3. < *NL. ostium* (i), the mouth of a river, next. of *ostiarus*, adj.; see above.] 1. In the early church and in the Rom.

Ch. the doorkeeper of a church. The office of *ostuary* is the lowest of the minor orders in the Western Church. It is as old as the third century in the Western Church, and as the fourth century in the Eastern Church. In the primitive church the duties of this office seem to have been discharged by deacons.

The office of an *ostuary*, of an *ostuary*, are so way dependent on the office of a deacon.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835) II. 194.

2. The porter of a monastery.—3. A mouth of a river.

We are carried into the dark lake, like the Egyptian river into the sea, by seven principal *ostuaries*.
Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, III. 4.

Ostinops (os'ti-nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ostion*, of bone, equiv. to *ostion* (see *ostion*), + *ops*, face.] A remarkable genus of South American caecilians, of the family *Ieteridae* and the subfamily *Cassidini*. The base of the bill mounts on the forehead, forming a frontal shield; the bill is lengthened



Ostinops decemlineatus.

and compressed, and the occiput is crested. There are about a species such as *O. decemlineatus*, the jaw of Brazil, which is black, and *O. viridis*, which is green like the rest of the genus. *Ostinops* was named by Cuvier in 1801.

ostiola, *n.* Plural of *ostium*.

ostiolar (os'ti-ō-lār), *a.* [*ostium* + *-ar*.] In bot. and zool., of or pertaining to any ostiole: as, the *ostiolar* filaments of certain lichens; the *ostiolar* canal or the channel connected with the ostioles of lungs. Also spelled *osticular*.

ostiolate (os'ti-ō-lāt), *a.* [*ostium* + *-ate*.] In bot. and zool., furnished with an ostiole or small orifice.

ostiole (os'ti-ō-lē), *n.* [*L. ostium*, a little door; see *ostium*.] A small opening or entrance; a little ostium. Specifically—(a) In bot., the orifice or aperture in the apex of the conceptacles of certain plants, the perithecia of many fungi, the outer cells of certain plantanogams, etc., through which the spores, pollen grains, etc., are discharged: same as *porus*. (b) In zool., one of the openings on the under side of the thorax of many heteropterous insects, through which a fluid of disagreeable odor may be discharged. Also spelled *ostode*.

ostium (os'ti-ō-lum), *n.*; *pl. ostia* (-lā). [L., a little door or opening, dim. of *ostium*, a door, opening, orifice; see *ostium*, *ostuary*.] A small opening: specifically, in zool. and bot., same as *ostiole*.

ostitic (os'ti'tik), *a.* [*ostium* + *-ic*.] Same as *ostial*.

ostitis (os'ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ostion*, bone, + *-itis*.] Same as *ostitis*.

ostium (os'ti-um), *n.*; *pl. ostia* (-i). [L., a door, mouth, entrance; cf. *os*, mouth.] An opening or entrance; a mouth; an *os*. Specifically—(a) In human anat., either opening, internal or abdominal, of a Fallopian tube or ostium. These are called respectively *ostium uterinum* and *ostium abdominale*. (b) In zool., the restricted communication between the dorsal and ventral parts of the cerebellar ventricle in some sharks. W. K. Parker, *Gastric ostium*, in *spongia*, the mouth by which a radial tube opens into the paragastric.

ostler, ostleress. See *hostler, hostleress*.

ostlery, *n.* An obsolete form of *hostlery*.

Ostmen (ost'men), *n. pl.* [*Dan. ost*, east, + *mand*, man.] East men: the name formerly given to Danish settlers in Ireland. *Lord Lytton*.

Ostracæ (os'trā-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. *ostrakon*, earthen, of clay (and of vessels), taken as 'testaceous', < *ostrakon*, a shell, test, as of mussels, tortoises, snails, etc.; see *ostracæ*, *ostracæ*.] The oyster family; the *Ostreidae*.

ostracæan (os'trā-sē-an), *a. and n.* [As *ostracæa* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Resembling an oyster; of or pertaining to the *Ostracæa*. Also *ostracæan*, *ostracæan*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ostracæa*; an oyster. Also *ostracæan*.

ostracæous (os'trā-sē-us), *a.* [*Gr. ostrakon*, taken as 'testaceous'; see *Ostracæa*.] Same as *ostracæan*.

Ostracida (os'trā-si-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell, + *-ida*.] The oyster family. See *Ostreidae*.

ostracine (os'trā-sin), *a. and n.* Same as *ostracæan*.

Ostracion (os'trā-si-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ostrakon*, dim. of *ostrakon*, a shell; see *ostracæa*, *ostracæa*.] 1. A genus of fishes with an exoskeleton of juxtaposed hexagonal plates forming a hard shell of bone, typical of the family *Ostracionidae*. They are known as *cow-fishes*, *trunk-fishes*, and *coffer-fishes*. See *cut* under *cow-fish*.—2. [L. n.] A fish of this genus; an ostracion.

ostraciont (os'trā-si-on't), *a. and n.* [*Ostracion* (assumed stem *Ostracion-*) + *-iont*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to ostracions, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Ostracion* or of the family *Ostracionidae*.

Ostracionidae (os'trā-si-on'ti-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ostracion* (assumed stem *Ostracion-*) + *-idae*.] A family of ostracodermi plectognath fishes, typified by the genus *Ostracion*; the trunk-fishes. They have the body enclosed in an angulated box formed by hard polygonal scales joined edge to edge, distinct teeth in both jaws dorsal and anal fins opposite each other, and no ventral fins. About 25 species are known, inhabiting tropical seas. Also called *Ostracodermi*.

ostracise, *v. t.* See *ostracize*.

ostracism (os'trā-siz-m), *n.* [= *F. ostracisme* = *Sp. Pg. It. ostracismo* = *G. ostracismus*, < NL. *ostracismus*, < Gr. *ostrakon*, ostracism, < *ostrakon*, ostracize; see *ostracize*.] 1. A political measure employed under restrictions of law among the ancient Athenians, by which citizens whose presence seemed embarrassing to the state were banished by public vote for a term of ten years, with leave to return to the enjoyment of their estates at the end of the period. It has its name from the tablet of earthenware (*ostrakon*) on which every voter wrote the name of the person he desired to ostracize. Ostracism was practiced in some other democratic states of Greece, as Argos and Megara, but the method of its administration, except in Athens, remains obscure. Compare *ostracism*. Hence—2. Banishment in general; expulsion; separation: as, social ostracism (banishment from good society).

Virtue in courtiers' hearts
Suffers an ostracism and departs.
Donne, *To the Countess of Bedford*.

ostracite (os'trā-sit), *n.* [*Gr. ostrakon*, < *ostrakon*, a shell; see *ostracize*.] A fossil oyster or some similar shell; a fossil referred to an old genus (*Ostracites*).

ostracize (os'trā-siz), *v. t.*: *pres. and pp. ostracizing*, *past. and past part. ostracized*, *pp. ostracized*. [*Gr. ostrakon*, ostracism, banish by vote, < *ostrakon*, a polished or tablet used in voting, a tile, an earthen vessel, the shell of a mussel, oyster, snail, etc., akin to *ostrakon*, an oyster; see *ostrakon*.] 1. To exile by ostracism; banish by popular vote, as persons dreaded for their influence or power were banished by the ancient Athenians. See *ostracism*, 1. Hence—2. To banish from society; put under the ban; exclude from public or private favor.

The democratic stars did rise,
And all that with from hence did ostracize.
Marshall, *Lucy Brynne Museum* (1860).

It is a potent support and ally to a brave man standing single, or with a few, for the right, and out-voted and ostracized, to know that better men in other parts of the country appreciate the service, and will rightly report him to his own and the next age.

Emerson, *Fugitive Slave Law*.

Also spelled *ostracide*.

Ostracoda (os'trā-kō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ostrakon*, like polished (like a shell), < *ostrakon*, a polished, a shell, + *-oda*, form.] Same as *Ostracodermi*.

ostracode (os'trā-kō-dē), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ostracoda*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ostracoda*.

ostracoderm (os'trā-kō-dēr-m), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ostrakon*, ostracism, having a bony skin, < *ostrakon*, a shell, + *derma*, skin.] I. *a.* Having a bony skin like a coat of mail; ostracodont, as a fish; pertaining to the *Ostracodermi*. Also *ostracodermatous*, *ostracodermatous*.

II. *n.* An ostracodont fish, as a member of the *Ostracodermi*; a plectognath of the suborder *Ostracodermi*.

ostracodermatous (os'trā-kō-dēr-mā-tus), *a.* [*Ostracoderm* + *-ous*.] Same as *ostracoderm*.

Ostracodermata (os'trā-kō-dēr-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ostracodermatous*; see *ostracoderm*.] An old name of shell-fish, corresponding to the testaceous mollusks of modern zoologists.

ostracodermatous (os'trā-kō-dēr-mā-tus), *a.* [*NL. "ostracodermatous"*; see *ostracoderm*.] Having a shell, as a mollusk; testaceous.

Ostracodermi (os'trā-kō-dēr-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ostracodermus*; see *ostracoderm*.] A sub-

Of all others, apart from, distinguished from, or to the exclusion of, all that remain.

Incidence is the crime of all others which every man is apt to rail at. *Steele, Spectator, No. 294.*

other¹ (uŋ'ŋ'er), *adv.* [*< ME. other; < other¹, a.*] Otherwise.

When he wote it may noon other be,

He paciently took his adversitee.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 589.

He had a black mouth that said other of him.

Shak., Hen. VIII., l. 3. 5.

other² (uŋ'ŋ'er), *a. and pron.* [*ME., also outhur, outhur; a var. of either, q. v.*] Same as *either*. *Chaucer.*

If thaire men on outhur side

Come forth to help them in that tide,

They said be out for thaire journey.

Thaire armes and thaire legges away

Holy Food (L. E. T. 8), p. 175.

But the bark of that on wende dilmore

Then outhur of the other two

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. 8.), l. 184.

other³ (uŋ'ŋ'er), *conj.* [*ME., also outhur, etc.; a var. of outhur, and the fuller form of or¹; see either and or¹.*] Same as *either* and *or¹*.

No hadde not suffred of non other than hym selue,
He hadde not wist wetherly whether deith wete soure other
sweyte.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 219.

If thou were allice

With sword other with knive,

We scholden alle deie

And thi fader deith shene.

King Horn (E. E. T. 8.), l. 110.

Commaunded hem to bringe hym a geyn other he face, or
he outhurwe.

Merlin (E. E. T. 8.), l. 522.

othergates¹ (uŋ'ŋ'er-gāts), *adv.* [*< other¹ + gate². Cf. another-gates.*] In other ways; otherwise.

If he had not been in drink, he would have tickled you
othergates than he did.

Shak., T. N., v. 1. 108.

othergates² (uŋ'ŋ'er-gāts), *a.* [*See othergates, adv., and another-gates.*] Different; of another sort or kind; other.

If you were in my mistress's chamber, you should find
othergates privy signs of love hanging out there.

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, l. 1.

All which are the great works of true, able, and authoritative
Ministers, requiring othergates workmen than are
(now) in many places much in fashion among common
people.

By Gauden, Tears of the Church, Pref., p. 10. (Davies.)

otherguess (uŋ'ŋ'er-ges), *a.* A corruption of
othergates. Compare *another-guess*.

If your kinsman, Lieutenant Bowling, had been here,
we should have had otherguess work.

Smollett, Roderick Random, xxvii.

This world contains otherguess sorrows than yours.

C. Reade.

otherguise (uŋ'ŋ'er-giz), *a.* [A further corruption
of otherguess, simulating *guise*. Cf. *another-guise*.] Same as *otherguess*. *Ash.*

otherly, *adv.* [*ME. (compar. otherloker); < other + -ly.*] Otherwise.

And gif he other-loker doth, be in the kynges mercy, as
many tyme as the baylyes hem mowe of take.

English Gilds (E. E. T. 8.), p. 356.

otherness (uŋ'ŋ'er-nēs), *n.* [*< other¹ + -ness.*] The state or quality of being other; alterity.

A sublime aspiration after the otherness of things is sublimely
functional. To know things as they are to us is all
we need to know all that is possible to be known.

G. H. Lewis, Probs. of Life and Mind, l. 1. § 20.

Not is nature to be confounded with created substance,
or with matter as it exists in space and time; it is pure
non-being, the more otherness, alterity, of God—his
shadow, desire, want, or desiderium sui, as it is called by
mystical writers.

Adamson, Encyc. Brit., III. 114.

othersome, *pron.* [*ME. othersome, prop. other some, some (one) other, or some others; see other¹ and some, a.*] Some other or others.

Some blasfemede hym and saide, fy one hym that dis-
troysed; and othersome saide, othre meue saved he, bot
hymselfe he may not helpe.

M. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 183. (Halliwell.)

There were at that time many noblemen in England
whose wyves and daughters the king hadde oppressed;
and othersome whom with extreme exactions he had
brought into great poverty; and othersome whose parents
and friends the king hadde banished.

Shak., K. John, an. 1212.

Some of these Tabernacles may quickly be taken asunder,
and set together againe. . . . Other some cannot be
taken asunder.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 54.

otherward, otherwards (uŋ'ŋ'er-wārd, wārdz), *adv.* [*< other¹ + -ward, -wards.*] In another direction. *Carlyle.*

otherways (uŋ'ŋ'er-wāz), *adv.* [*< ME. other-ways, otherweys; < other + ways, after other-ways.*] Otherwise.

He asked the barons in that parliament,

If he schewed a thing otherways he must.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 4.

The Captain told them, that for his own part he durst
there live with fewer men than they were; yet . . . they
were otherways minded.

Good News from New England, in Appendix to

New England's Memorial, p. 373.

It appeared she was otherways furnished before; she
would none.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Lila.

Is well resolved now.

Guar. I was never otherways.

Middleton, Women Beware Women, iv. 2.

otherwhere (uŋ'ŋ'er-hwār), *adv.* In some other
place; elsewhere.

Where were ye borne? Some say in Crete by name,

Others in Thebes, and others other where.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 53.

The first equivocation we read of, otherwhere plainly
learned a lie.

Purshon, Pilgrimage, p. 27.

The question therefore is whether we be now to seek
for any revealed law of God otherwhere than only in the
sacred Scripture.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 13.

The main body of this truth I have otherwhere represented.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), l. 108.

One hath had the vision face to face,

And now his chair desires him here in vain,

However they may crown him otherwhere.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

otherwhile (uŋ'ŋ'er-hwīl), *adv.* [*< ME. other-while, otherquile; < other¹ + while.*] 1. At other
times; formerly; erst.

Bothe wyth bulles & hores & hores otherquile,

& cstayner, that hym a noide of the hege felle.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. 8.), l. 773.

Sometimes he was taken forth . . . to be set in the pil-
lory, otherwhile in the stocks.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III., III.

But the gods went not now, as otherwhile,

Into the hill yard where the Horas fought.

M. Arnold, Barker Dead.

2. Sometimes; at one time . . . at another time.

otherwhiles (uŋ'ŋ'er-hwīlz), *adv.* [*< ME. other-
whyles; adv. gen. of otherwhile.*] Same as *other-
while*.

Thursdays we hadde otherwhyles calmes and otherwhyles

metely good wynde. *Sir E. Guyford, Pilgrimage, p. 72.*

Otherwhyles the famish'd English, like pale ghosts, . . .

faintly beseege us. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 2. 7.*

otherwise (uŋ'ŋ'er-wīz), *adv.* [*< ME. otherwise, otherweys; short for in other wise; see other¹ and wize².*] 1. In a different manner or way; differently.

No that don to no man other wise than thei wolde that
other men dideen to hem, and in this point that fulfilleth
the 10 Commandementes of God, and thei shew no charge
of Avers ne of Richesse.

Mundeville, Travels, p. 207.

Candy is called otherweys Crote. There be right cnyll
people.

Sir R. Guyford, Pilgrimage, p. 13.

When I earnestly salute thee, I begin my letter with one
God, I then otherweys, with many. *Hawell, Letters, l. 11.*

Walpole governed by corruption because, in his time,
it was impossible to govern otherwise.

Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

The stones composing a house cannot be otherwise used
until the house has been pulled down.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., 4 444.

2. By other means; from other causes; on other
terms.

Well might ye be reson a grete mater to bringe to ende
he so that ye be of con accorde, and of con will, for other-
weys may ye not speke.

Merlin (E. E. T. 8.), l. 581.

Sir John Norris failed in the attempt of Lisbon, and re-
turned with the loss, by sickness and otherweys, of 5000
men.

Raleigh.

By negotiation and otherweys he secured the alliance and
the interests of the various Italian governments on his side.

Prædell, Ferd. and Isa., II. 15.

3. In other respects; under other circum-
stances; in a different case.

It is said truly that the best men otherwise are not always
the best in regard of society.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Such stories, which . . . are . . . consigned by the re-
port of persons otherwise pious and prudent.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), II. 371.

The feebleness of age in a man of this turn has some-
thing which should be treated with respect even in a man
no otherwise venerable.

Steele, Spectator, No. 306.

If the lighthouse-keeper happens to have plenty of oil,
and is not out shooting or fishing, he lights his lamp
otherwise, he omits to perform this rather important part
of his duties.

Lady Browne, Voyage of Sunbeam, l. v.

Or otherwise, in less, when used as a general phrase fol-
lowing an enumeration of particulars, is commonly inter-
preted in a restricted sense, as referring to each other
matters as are kindred to the clauses before mentioned.

Rather . . . than otherwise, rather one thing than an-
other and contrary thing, rather than not.

A horn and breed lady as keeper of the place would be
rather a catch than otherwise. *Macaulay, Hard Times, l. 10.*

Not that he cared about P. being snubbed—that he
rather enjoyed *otherweys*.

R. R. Kimball, Was he Successful?, iv.

otherwise (uŋ'ŋ'er-wīz), *conj.* [*< otherweys, adv.*] 1. Else; but for the reason indicated.

I have sat in the stocks for paddings he hath stolen,
otherwise he had been executed.

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 24.

Otherwise an ill Angel commeth and commeth better and
dissuade. *Purshon, Pilgrimage, p. 202.*

24. On the other hand.

A skilful artificer made some put the vain neighborly
silence. . . . Whereas otherwise an argument made by
the rules of logic cannot be avoided.

Wilson, Rule of Reason.

otherwise (uŋ'ŋ'er-wīz), *a.* [*Prop. the adv. otherwise in predicate.*] Different; of a different kind or character.

If it prove

She's otherwise, I'll keep my stables where

I lodge my wife. *Shak., W. T., II. 1. 124.*

He prayed God to forgive him, and made vows that if
the Lord spared his life he would become otherwise.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 102.

other-world (uŋ'ŋ'er-wērd), *a.* [*< other world; see under other¹, a.*] Pertaining to or charac-
teristic of a different sphere of existence; su-
permundane; unearthly; belonging or relating
to the future life.

otherworldliness (uŋ'ŋ'er-wērd'li-nēs), *a.* 1. The character of being otherworldly; a disposi-
tion to act in this life with reference to another
or future world; conduct of life prompted by a
hope of heaven.

And yet not religion conceived as an affair of the pri-
vate conscience, not the yearning and the search for the
pearl of great price, not an increased predominance of
otherworldliness, but the instinct of national freedom,
and the determination to have nothing in religion that
should impair it. *Nineteenth Century, XLIV. 764.*

2. Reference to or insistence upon the exis-
tence of another world beyond the present;
ideality; spirituality; the quality of being
visionary.

In the church's otherworldliness while upholding an
ideal before men's eyes, had the disadvantage of discred-
iting the real. *G. H. Lewis, Hist. Philos., II. 3.*

otherworldly (uŋ'ŋ'er-wērd'li), *a.* Governed
in this life by motives relating to the considera-
tion of existence in another and better world.

But . . . we perceive with great clearness that the origi-
nal Jewish religion, though it had supernaturalism, . . .
instead of being monkish, otherworldly, and immaterial,
was social, political, and historical.

J. E. Sadey, Nat. Religion, p. 224.

Othman (oth'man), *a. and n.* [*< Turk. Othman; see Ottoman¹, Ottoman².*] Same as *Ottoman¹*.

Iskander, the pride and boast

Of that mighty Othman host

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Spanish Jew's Second Tale.

Othmanee (oth'man-ē), *a.* [*< Turk. Othman; see Ottoman¹, Ottoman².*] Turkish.

Syrian apples, Othmanee quince.

T. B. Aldrich, When the Sultan goes to Ispahan.

Othnids (oth-nī'dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Othnius + -ids.*] A family of heteromeric *Coleoptera*,
typified by the genus *Othnius*. They have the an-
terior coxal cavities closed behind, the tarsal claws simple,
the ventral segments five, free, and the anterior coxae small.

Othnius (oth-nī'us), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. othnē, strange, foreign.*] The typical genus of *Othnids*. *Le Conte, 1861.*

Othonna (ō-thon'ā), *n.* [*NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. othnna, < Gr. othna, a Syrian composite plant.*] A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ* and the tribe *Senecionideæ*, type of the subtribe *Othonnæ*, and known by its sterile disk-flowers and copious pappus. There are about 60 species, natives of South Africa. They are smooth shrubs or herbs, with small heads of yellow flowers and alternate or radical leaves either undivided or dissected, and often fleshy. Their similarity to *Senecio* gives them the name of *African senecios*. One of the few deserving culture is *O. crotolaria*, a trailing herb with fleshy leaves and bright yellow flowers, suitable for baskets, rustic work, etc.

otiation (ō-shi-ā'shun), *n.* [*< L. as if *otia-tion, < otia, idle about, take one's ease, < otium, ease; see otiose.*] Same as *otiosity*.

(or as I have observed others) in many of the Princes
Courts of Italy to seeme idle when they be earnestly oc-
cupied, & extend to nothing but malicious practices
and do busily negotiat by colour of otiation.

Puttenham, Art of Eng. Poets, p. 222.

otiatrics (ō-ti-ā'triks), *n.* [*< Gr. otis (ōt-), ear, + iatrikē, of healing, medical; see iatrik.*] Aural therapeutics.

otic (ō'tik), *a.* [= *F. otique*, < *Gr. otis*, of the ear, < *ōtō* (ōt-), ear; see *ear¹*.] Of or pertain-
ing to the ear or organ of hearing; auditory; acoustic.—*Otic* (or *periotic*) bones, those bones which
result from the ossification of the cartilaginous otic or
periotic capsule, and constitute, when consolidated, the os-
sicle, or skull of the ear; the compound petrous or
petromastoid bone, corresponding to the petrous and mas-
toid parts of the temporal bone in man. The otic bones are
commonly three in number, the *promic*, the *epiotic*, and the
opiotic; to which a fourth, the *gamic*, may be added.
See these words, and *otic*; also *otic* under *gamic* and
otic.—*Otic capsule*, the otic bone collectively, the
otomane, especially in its early or formative stage.—*Otic*
ganglion. See *ganglion*.

Otididae (ō-tī-dā), n. pl. [NL., < Otid + -idae.] Same as *Otididae*.

Otidia, n. Plural of *otid*.

Otidium, n. Plural of *otidium*.

Otidium (ō-tīd'ī-ūm), n. [C. < Otidium + -al.] Of or pertaining to an otidium or the auditory organ of a mollusk.

Otididae (ō-tīd'ī-dā), n. pl. [NL., < Otid (Otid-) + -idae.] A family of pre-estirostral gallatorial birds, typified by the genus *Otis*; the bustards. They are characteristic of plover-like, and especially related to such forms as the *Otidinidae* or thick-knees having holotrachal nostrils, and also exhibit some analogy to, if not affinity with, the gallinaceous birds. The current feet are large and stout, and reticulated, with three short stout toes; the beak is short, stout, and comparatively vaulted. The *Otididae* are all of the Old World, and descended from their African center of distribution into Europe, Asia, and Australia. There are about 35 species, of several modern genera, ranging in size from that of a turkey to that of a grouse. They fly well, and run with great velocity. Their food is chiefly vegetable. See *bustard*.

Otidiform (ō-tīd'ī-fōrm), n. [C. < NL. *Otis* (Otid-) + L. *forma*.] Resembling or related to the bustards; otidine.

Otidina (ō-tīd'ī-nā), n. pl. [NL., < Otid (Otid-) + -inae.] The bustards as a subfamily of some other family, or as the only subfamily of *Otididae*.

Otidine (ō-tīd'ī-nē), n. Of or pertaining to the *Otidina* or *Otididae*.

Otidophaps (ō-tīd'ī-faps), n. [NL., < Gr. *ōtis* (ōtid-), a kind of bustard (see *Otis*), + *phaps*, a wild pigeon.] A remarkable genus of Papuan pigeons, probably belonging to the *Columbidae*, but not related to the ground-pigeons of the genus *Goura*. The tail feathers are 24, an unusual number, and the plumage is green, blue, and chestnut, with metallic sheen on the neck. They are of large size, about 15 inches long, live in the woods, and feed on fruits. *O. nobilis* is the best-known species.

Otidium (ō-tīd'ī-ūm), n.; pl. *otidia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ōtis* (ōtid-), ear, + *dim.* suffix *-idium*.] The typical ear of a mollusk; the form of otocyst or auditory organ which occurs in the *Mollusca*.

Otididae (ō-tīd'ī-dā), n. pl. [NL., < *Otidia* (the typical genus) + -idae.] A small family of aquatic pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Otidia*; the ear-shells. They are of small size, with very short tentacles, feet grooved for looping, and mouth vertically cleft; they live on rocks of the sea-shore. Sometimes called *diatom ears*.

Otion (ō-tī-on), n. [NL., < Gr. *ōtīon*, a little ear, an ear, a kind of shell-fish, dim. of *ōtis* (ōtid-), ear; see *earl*.] 1. A genus of thoracic cirripeds or barnacles; a synonym of *Canthoclerma*.—2. [L. c.] A barnacle of this genus.

We also find *otia* attached to their surface.
Cuvier, Règne Anim. (trans. 1844), p. 394.

Otiorynchidae (ō-tī-ō-rīng'ki-dā), n. pl. [NL. (Shuckard, 1840), < *Otiorynchus* + -idae.] An important family of rhyngophorous *Colopoda*, or snout-beetles, typified by the genus *Otiorynchus*. The elytra have a strong fold on the inner face; the male pygidium is divided, the tarsi are usually dilated and bristly underneath, and the mandibles have a deciduous piece which falls off after the transformation from pupa to imago, leaving a scar. It is a large and wide-spread group, containing many voracious weevils, as *Eucinetus imbricatus*, the indurated snout-beetle, and *Acanthosyllus* or Fuller's rose-beetle. (See cut under *Eucinetus*.) Many of the tropical species are highly ornamental, as *Eucinetus imperialis*. See cut under *diamond beetle*.

Otiorynchinae (ō-tī-ō-rīng'ki-nā), n. pl. [NL., < *Otiorynchus* + -inae.] 1. The *Otiorynchidae* rated as a subfamily of *Curculionidae*.—2. A restricted subfamily of *Otiorynchidae*, containing the more typical forms of that family. Also *Otiorynchini*. See cut under *Epicauta*.

Otiorynchina (ō-tī-ō-rīng'ki-nā), n. Pertaining to the *Otiorynchidae*, or having their characteristics.

Otiorynchus (ō-tī-ō-rīng'kus), n. [NL. (Germar, 1824), < Gr. *ōtīon*, dim. of *ōtis*, ear, + *phynx*, snout.] A genus of snout-beetles, typical of the family *Otiorynchidae*, having the metasternal side-piece entirely concealed by the elytra, the sutures obliterated, and the hind tibiae with two short fixed spurs. There are nearly 200 species, mostly European and Asiatic. The five which occur in North America are common to that continent and to Europe.

Otiose (ō-shi-ōs), a. [= OP. *otiosus*, *otiosus*, *otiosus* = Sp. Pg. *otioso* = It. *otioso*, < L. *otiosus*, having leisure or ease, at leisure, *otium*, leisure, *otiosus* prob. not related to *otus*; see *otus*.] 1. Being at rest or ease; not at work; unemployed; inactive; idle.

Edmund, the dull and otiose supreme deity in the Fiji Islands, had his shrine or decoration in the 6°-port.
K. A. Taylor, Prim. Culture, II. 211.

2. Made, done, or performed in a leisurely, half-hearted way; perfunctory; negligent; careless; hence, ineffective; vain; futile; to no purpose.

If thinking about payment of the debt means merely an otiose contemplation of a possible event, the proposition may be true, but is little to the purpose.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 180.
The last dramatic possibility of the piece . . . is lost by the addition of two otiose acts, with a commonplace ending, once more drowned in platitudes and priggishness.
Athens, No. 3084, p. 784.

Otiosity (ō-shi-ōs'ī-ti), n. [= OP. *otiositas*, *otiositas* = Sp. *otiosidad* = Pg. *otiosidade* = It. *otiosità*; as *otiose* + -ity.] 1. The state or quality of being otiose or of having nothing to do; ease; relief from labor; idleness.

Joseph Sedley then led a life of dignified otiosity, such as became a person of his eminence.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, II.

2. Perfunctoriness; easy negligence; carelessness; ineffectiveness; futility.

Otis (ō-tis), n.; pl. *otides* (ō-tīdēs). [NL., < L. *otus*, < Gr. *ōtis*, a kind of bustard with long ear-feathers, < *ōtis* (ōtid-), ear; see *earl*.] 1. The ear of a vessel, often ornamental. Compare *ansa*.—2. [cap.] In ornith., the leading genus of *Otididae*, or bustards. It was formerly extensive with the family, but is now restricted to such species as the great bustard, *Otis tarda*. See cut under *bustard*.

Otitis (ō-tī-tis), n. [NL., < Gr. *ōtis* (ōtid-), ear, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the ear. *Otitis externa*, inflammation of the external ear. *Otitis interna*, inflammation of the internal ear. *Otitis media*, inflammation of the middle ear, or tympanum.

Oto (ō-tō), n. [Central Amer.] The plant *Colecastrum antiquorum*.

Otoba-butter (ō-tō-bū-but'er), n. A fatty substance said to be obtained from the fruit of *Myristica Otoba*. It is mostly colorless, and smells like nutmeg when fresh, but has a disagreeable odor in the melted state.

Otoconia, n. Plural of *otoconium*.

Otoconial (ō-tō-kō-ni-āl), n. [C. < NL. *otoconium* + -al.] Pertaining to or consisting of an otoconium or otoconia; as, *otoconical* particles.

Otoconite (ō-tō-kō-nit), n. [C. < NL. *otoconium* + -ite.] An otoconium; a small otolith or calcareous concretion of the labyrinth of the ear. = *Syn.* See *otolith*.

Otoconium (ō-tō-kō-ni-ūm), n.; pl. *otoconia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ōtis* (ōtid-), ear, + *conus*, dust.] One of the small otoliths, or gritty particles in the membranous labyrinth; used practically only in the plural. = *Syn.* See *otolith*.

Otocorys (ō-tō-kō-ris), n. [NL., < Gr. *ōtis* (ōtid-), ear, + *coris*, a helmet.] A genus of *Audubonidae*, the horned larks; a synonym of *Eremophila*. The name is regularly used by those who hold that *Eremophila* in ornithology is unreasonable because of the prior *Eremophila* in ichthyology. Also, improperly, *Otocorys*. See cut under *Eremophila*.

Otocrane (ō-tō-kran), n. [C. < Gr. *ōtis* (ōtid-), ear, + *cranium*, skull.] The bony structure of the middle and inner ear of a vertebrate, containing the essential parts of the organ of hearing. It consists of the otic or petrosal bone or less completely coalesced into a single petrosal or petrosaloid bone. In man the otocranium is the petrosaloid, consisting of the petrosal and mastoid parts of the temporal bone fused together. Also *otocranium*. See cut under *petrosal* and *tympanic*.

Otocrania, n. Plural of *otocranium*.

Otocranial (ō-tō-kran-i-āl), n. [C. < *otocrane* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the otocranium; otocranial; otic or petrosal, as a bone or set of bones.

Otocranic (ō-tō-kran'ik), n. [C. < *otocrane* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the otocranium; as, *otocranial* elements. *Cones*.

Otocranium (ō-tō-kran-i-ūm), n.; pl. *otocrania* (-ā). [NL.; see *otocrane*.] Same as *otocrane*.

Otocyon (ō-tō-si-ōn), n. [NL., < Gr. *ōtis* (ōtid-), ear, + *cyon*, dog, = E. *hound*.] 1. A remarkable genus of African foxes of the alopecurid or vulpine series of the family *Canidae*, typical of the subfamily *Otocyoninae*. They have 48 or 49 teeth (more than any other known heterodont mammal), cranial characters as in *Procyon*, but the hinder border of the lower jaw with a peculiarly expansive process, auditory bullae and are very large, *scapulae* broad and toes 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, as in *Canis*. There is but one species, *O. megalotis* of South Africa. *Megalotis* is a synonym.

2. [L. c.] Any animal of this genus; a megalote.

Otocyoninae (ō-tō-si-ō-ni-nā), n. pl. [NL., < *Otocyon* + -inae.] A subfamily of *Canidae*, represented by the genus *Otocyon*. Also called *Megalotinae*.

Otocyonine (ō-tō-si-ō-ni-nā), n. Of or pertaining to the *Otocyoninae*.

Otocyst (ō-tō-sist), n. [C. < Gr. *ōtis* (ōtid-), ear, + *cystis*, bladder (cyst); see *cyst*.] In zool., an

auditory vesicle; any cavity or cyst which contains the essential parts of an organ of hearing; especially, the auditory vesicle or capsule of some of the *Invertebrata*, often containing otoliths, and subservient to the function of audition. In *Hydraea*, otocysts are one of the several kinds of marginal bodies situated in the margin of the disk between tentacles, and containing otolithic concretions and hair-cells. See cuts under *Appendicularia* and *Hydraea*.

Otocystic (ō-tō-sis'tik), n. [C. < *otocyst* + -ic.] Pertaining to an otocyst.

Otodynia (ō-tō-din'ī-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *ōtis* (ōtid-), the ear, + *dynia*, pain.] Pain in the ear.

Otographical (ō-tō-graf'ī-kāl), n. [C. < *otography* + -ical.] Of or pertaining to otography.

Otography (ō-tō-graf'ī-ā), n. [C. < Gr. *ōtis* (ōtid-), ear, + *graphia*, < *graphein*, write.] The descriptive anatomy of the ear.

Ototype (ō-tō-tīp), n. [NL., < Gr. *ōtis* (ōtid-), ear, + *typos*, culture.] A genus of Old World vultures of the family *Falconidae* and the sub-



1. Ototype (*Ototype*).

family *Falconidae*, having ear-like flaps of skin; the eared vultures. There are several species, as the African *O. carolinensis*, the Arabian *O. nubiensis*, and the Indian or Himalayan *O. calurus*.

Otolite (ō-tō-lit), n. [C. < Gr. *ōtis* (ōtid-), ear, + *lithos*, stone (see *lith*).] Same as *otolith*.

Otolith (ō-tō-lith), n. [C. < Gr. *ōtis* (ōtid-), ear, + *lithos*, stone.] 1. A calcareous concretion within the membranous labyrinth of the ear. In fishes and fish-like vertebrates they are sometimes of great size. In higher animals otoliths are generally wanting or reduced to small particles or ear dust (see *otoconium*). Among some common fishes the otolith decreases in size in the following order: cod, hake, haddock, whiting, conger, turbot, sole, guinea, snail, and trout. The conchoid shells differ much in shape. In the conger the otolith is shaped like a scale, 1 1/2 inches long, 1 inch wide, and is thin and glassy. In the cod it is of the size of a horse-bean, and is curved on itself. The ear stones of the American sheephead are shaped like a tamarind seed, and look like pieces of milky quartz. They are often carried in the pocket as "lucky stones."

2. One of the proper otic bones of some animals, as certain fishes; an otocoon. See cuts under *Fox* and *Python*. = *Syn.* *Otolithus*, *Otolite*, *Otocoon*, and *Otocystis* are all confusable in the human ear; the two first mentioned words are by some restricted to the large solid "ear stones" of lower animals, while the latter two designate the small ones or very fine "ear dust" of higher animals. They have properly no part in the bony structure of the ear, but a vibratory or conservative function in audition. But *otolith* and *otocoon* are sometimes applied to the internal ear-bones of fishes.

Otolithic (ō-tō-lith'ik), n. [C. < *otolith* + -ic.] 1. Of or pertaining to an otolith; otolite; as, an *otolithic* concretion.—2. Containing otoliths; lithocystic; as, an *otolithic* capsule or lithocyst.

Also *otolith*.

Otolithic sac, in *Hydraea*, a lithocyst.

Otolithus (ō-tō-lith'us), n. [NL., < Gr. *ōtis* (ōtid-), ear, + *lithos*, stone.] A genus of worm-like fishes; weakfish; now commonly called *Cynoscion*.

Otolitic (ō-tō-lit'ik), n. [C. < *otolith* + -ic.] Same as *otolith*.

Otological (ō-tō-lōj'ī-kāl), n. [C. < *otology* + -ical.] Of or pertaining to otology.

Otologist (ō-tō-lōj'ī-ist), n. [C. < *otology* + -ist.] One who is versed in otology, especially in its medical and surgical aspects; an aurist.

Otology (ō-tō-lōj'ī-ā), n. [C. < Gr. *ōtis* (ōtid-), ear, + *logia*, < *logos*, speak; see *-ology*.] That branch of science which deals with the human ear, its anatomy and functions, in health and disease.

otomy (ot'ô-mi), *n.* A corruption of *atomy*.

She's grown a mere *otomy*. *Sirgt, Politic Conversation, L.*

otomycosis (ô'tô-mi-kô'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear, + *mykô*, mushroom.] The presence of fungi, such as *Aspergillus nigrificans*, in the external auditory meatus.

Otomys (ô'tô-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear, + *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of gerbils or myomorph rodents of the family *Muridae* and the subfamily *Gerbillinae*. They have large hairy ears convex frontal profile, grooved labors, molar teeth with discrete laminae united by cement, and the tail of moderate length, not tufted.

otopathy (ô'tô-p'â-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear, + *pathô*, suffering.] Disease of the ear.

otophone (ô'tô-fô-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear, + *phônô*, a sound, tone.] An ear-trumpet. *E. H. Knight.*

otophthalmic (ô'tô-thal'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear, + *ophthal'mos*, eye.] Same as *oculodis-tory*.

otoplastic (ô'tô-plas'tik), *a.* [< *otoplast-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to otoplasty.

otoplasty (ô'tô-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear, + *plastô*, verbal adj. of *plassein*, to form, mold.] Plastic surgery of the ear.

otoporus (ô'tô-pôr'pûs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear, + *porus*, a buckle.] In *Hydrozoa*, one of the hard cartilaginous processes of the marginal ring which proceed to an oocyte or tentacle, as of a unicomelous, an ear-rivet.

otoporpai (ô'tô-pôr'pûs), *a.* [< *otoporus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an otoporus; as, an *otopor-pai* process of the marginal cartilage.

otopyorrhea, otopyorrhœa (ô'tô-pi-ô-rô'hî), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear, + *pyorrheia*, pus (see *pus*), + *pyorrheia*, run, stream.] Purulent otorrhea.

otopyosis (ô'tô-pi-ô'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear, + *pyosis*, suppuration, < *pyo*, pus; see *pus*.] The presence of pus in the ear.

otorrhagia (ô'tô-rî-jî-â), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear, + *rrhagîa*, < *rrhagô*, break, burst. Cf. *hemorrhagîa*.] Hemorrhage from the ear.

otorrhea, otorrhœa (ô'tô-rô'hî), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear, + *rrhœa*, a flow, < *rrhagô*, flow.] A purulent or mucopurulent discharge from the ear.

otorrheal, otorrhœal (ô'tô-rô'hî-âl), *a.* [< *otorrhea* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with otorrhea.

otosalpinx (ô'tô-sal'pinks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear, + *salpinx*, a trumpet; see *salpinx*.] The Eustachian tube.

Otoscope (ô'tô-skôp), *n.* [< Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear, + *skôpein*, view.] An ear-speculum. See *speculum*.

Otoscopy (ô'tô-skôp'ik), *a.* [< *otoscope* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or made with the otoscope; as, an *otoscopic* examination.

Otoscopical (ô'tô-skôp'ik-âl), *a.* [< *otoscopy* + *-al*.] Same as *otoscopic*.

Otoscopy (ô'tô-skô-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear, + *skôpein*, view.] Inspection of the ear; clinical examination of the ear.

Otosema (ô'tô-se'ma), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear, + *sema*, mark, sign.] A genus of noctuid moths containing the largest species of the family, *O. (Erebica) odora*, com-

otosteal (ô'tô-stê-âl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear, + *stêal*, bone.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to an otosteon or otolith.

II. *n.* An otosteon.

Otosteon (ô'tô-stê-on), *n.*; pl. *otostea* (-î). [NL., < Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear, + *stêon*, bone.] 1. An ear-stone; an otolith; a hard concretion in the cavity of the labyrinth of the ear, as in the cod and many other fishes; not to be confounded with any of the bones proper of the ear.—2. An ear-bone proper; an otic or periotic bone.

—*Syn.* See *otolith*.

Ototomy (ô'tô-tô-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear, + *tomô*, < *teino*, to cut, cut.] Dissection of the ear.

Otozamia (ô'tô-zâ-mi-tô-z), *n.* [NL. (Braun, 1843), < Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), = *E. ear*, + NL. *Zamia* (see *Zamia*) + *-itis*.] A large genus of fossil plants belonging to the order *Cycadaceae*, having more or less elongated pinnate fronds or leaves with forking veins, and distinguished from all other genera by a rounded auricle on the upper side of the base of each pinna or leaflet. More than 60 species have been described, all from Mesozoic strata, chiefly Jurassic, but ranging from the Hunsrück to the Cretaceous, most abundant in the Guller, Jura, and Rhetic of Europe and India.

Ottar (ô'târ), *n.* Same as *attar*.

Ottava (ô'tâ-vî), *n.* [It.: see *ottave*.] An octave. In musical staff notation, *ottava* or *otto*, 'at the octave,' is prefixed above to a note of passage which is to be performed an octave higher than it is written, the continuance of the direction being further indicated by a horizontal dotted line, and its end by the word *loco*, 'in place.' It is occasionally also prefixed below a note or passage to be performed an octave lower than it is written. The former effect is also indicated by *ottava alta*, and the latter by *ottava bassa*. In either case the intention is simply to avoid the excessive use of ledger or added lines.

Ottava rima (ô'tâ-vî-rî-mî-tâ), *n.* [It., eighth or octave rhyme; see *ottava* and *rime*.] An Italian form of versification consisting of eight lines, of which the first six rhyme alternately and the last two form a couplet, the lines being in the proper Italian meter, the heroic of eleven syllables. Byron employed it in his "Beppo" and "Don Juan," using lines of eleven or often of ten syllables.

Ottavino (ô'tâ-vî-no), *n.* [It., < *ottava*, octave; see *ottava*.] Same as *piccolo*.

Otter (ô'têr), *n.* [< ME. *otter*, *otter*, *otter*, *otter*, < AS. *otter*, *otter*, *otter*, *otter* = MD. *D. otter* = OHG. *otter*, *otter*, *otter*, MHG. *otter* = Icel. *otr* = Sw. *otter* = Dan. *otter* = Goth. **ottra* (not recorded) = OHG. *ottra* = Pol. Bohem. *ottra* = Russ. *ottra* = Lith. *ottra*, *otter*, = Gr. *ottra*, *ottra*, a water snake (see *hydr*).] = Skt. *ottra*, *otter*: akin to Skt. *ottra*, water, Gr. *ottra*, water. *E. water*; see *water*.] 1. An aquatic digitigrade carnivorous mammal of the or-

der *Fera*, family *Mastache*, and subfamily *Lutrinae*. There are several genera, as *Baronius* (or *Lep-todus*), *Amur*, *Lutra* (or *Soriculus*), *Lutra* proper, *Hydrophoca*, and *Pteronura*. They all have large flatfish heads, short ears, webbed toes, hooked nails, and tails slightly flattened buccanally. The common river otter, the *Lutra europæica* of Europe, is a quadruped adapted to amphibious habits by its short, strong, flexible palinated feet, which serve as oars to propel it through the water, and by its long and strong tail, which acts as a powerful rudder, and enables the animal to change its course with great ease and rapidity. It inhabits the banks of rivers, and feeds principally on fish. When its retreat is found, the otter instantly takes the water and dives, remaining a long time underneath it, and rising at a considerable distance from the place where it dived. The weight of a full grown male is from 30 to 35 pounds, and its length is about 2 feet exclusive of the tail. In many parts of England, and especially in Wales, the otter is hunted with dogs trained for this purpose. The other species of *Lutra* proper, which are found in different parts of the world, do not differ greatly from the European otter. The American otter is a quite distinct species, *Lutra (L. europæica) americana*. Some Asiatic otters with reduced claws constitute the genus *Aonyx*. There are South American otters, as *Lutra brasiliensis* and *L. chalybeata*. The most remarkable form is the winged-tailed or margin-tailed otter

of South America, *Pteronura southi*. The fur of the otter is valuable. One kind of it, from South America, is known as *sea-otter*. 2. The sea-otter. See *Eulachina*.—3. The larva of the ghost-moth, *Epilachna humilis*, which is very destructive to hop-plantations.—4. A tackle with line and flies, used for fishing below the surface in lakes and rivers. [U. S.]—5. A breed of sheep: same as *ancora*, &c.—Lesser otter, a former name of the mink.

Otter (ô'têr), *n.* A corruption of *arnotto*.

Otter (ô'têr), *n.* Same as *attar*.

Otter-canoe (ô'têr-kâ-nô'), *n.* A boat used by the hunters of the sea-otter, on the western coast of North America. It is 15 feet long, nearly 5 feet wide, 16 inches deep, sharp at each end, with flaring sides, and but little sheer. It is an excellent sea-boat, and is especially adapted for landing through the surf.

Otter-dog (ô'têr-dog), *n.* A variety of hound bred for or employed in the chase of the otter.

Otterdown (ô'têr-dôwn), *n.* [A corruption of *eider-down*, simulating *otter*.] Same as *eider-down*.

There are now to be sold for ready money only some days for bedcoverings of down beyond comparison superior to what is called the *otterdown*. Johnson, Idler, No. 4.

Otter-hound (ô'têr-hound), *n.* Same as *otter-dog*.

Otter-pike (ô'têr-pîk), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *adder-pike*.] Same as *adder-pike*.

Otter-shell (ô'têr-shêl), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Macluridae* and genus *Lutraria*. *L. maxima* is known on the northwest coast of America as the *great clam*, and is much eaten by the natives, especially in winter, being preserved by smoking. See *cut* under *Lutraria*.

Otter-shrew (ô'têr-shrô'), *n.* An insectivorous animal of the genus *Potamogale*: so called from its resemblance both to an otter and to a shrew.

Otter-spear (ô'têr-spêr), *n.* A spear for killing otters.

Otetto (ô'tê-tô), *n.* [It.: see *otet*.] Same as *otet*.

Otto (ô'tô), *n.* Same as *attar*.

Ottoman (ô'tô-man), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *ottoman* = Sp. *otomano* = Pg. It. *ottomano*, < Turk. *Uthman*, *Uthman*, the founder of the Turkish empire in Asia; see *Osmanli*. Cf. *Uthman*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to that branch of the Turks to which belong the founders and ruling class of the Turkish or Ottoman empire.

II. *n.* One of that branch of the Turks which founded and rule the Turkish empire. The Ottoman Turks lived originally in central Asia. Under their first sultan, Osman (reigned 1281-1324), they founded a realm in Asia Minor, which was soon extended into Europe. With the capture of Constantinople in 1453 they succeeded to the Byzantine empire, and their rule, at its height in the sixteenth century, extended over the greater part of southeastern Europe and much of western Asia and northern Africa. They have since lost Hungary, Rumania, Servia, Greece, etc., and practically Bulgaria, Egypt, etc. The Ottoman Turks are Sunnite Mohammedans and regard the sultans as representatives of the former califs.

Ottoman (ô'tô-man), *n.* [= G. *ottomane*, < F. *ottomane* (= Sp. *otomana*), a kind of couch or sofa, fem. of *ottoman*, Ottoman, Turkish; see *ottoman*.] 1. A piece of furniture forming a seat or seats, used in a drawing-room or sitting-room.

(a) A large piece of furniture. Like a divan, usually circular or many sided (so that the persons occupying it turn their backs to one another), and commonly having a raised conical center for the back upon which is frequently a vase, as for flowers, the seat and back being upholstered with springs and stuffing. (b) A small and movable seat like a chair without back or arms.

My seat, to which Benda and the bitter Miss Abbott had left me riveted, was a low ottoman near the marble chimney piece. Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, II.

2. A corded silk having large cords; a kind of gown-grain. Compare *faulx*. 3. Box ottoman, an ottoman the body of which is made hollow, usually of wood, with a top which can be lifted so that it can be used as a box. Double-pouffe ottoman, an ottoman made to resemble two cushions or "pouffes" laid one upon another. If the seeming cushions are square, it is common to lay the upper one at an angle with the lower; if both are round, they are often covered with different materials.

Ottomites (ô'tô-mî-tî), *n.* [As *ottoman* + *-ites*.] An Ottoman.

I do agonize
A natural and prompt slavery
I find in hardness, and do undertake
These present wars against the Ottomites
Shak., Othello, I. 2. 238.

Ottrelite (ô'trel-î-tî), *n.* [< *Ottrel* (see *def.*) + Gr. *lithos*, stone.] A mineral occurring in small mica-like scales in a schistose rock (ottrelite schist) near Ottrel, in the Ardennes. It is a silicate of aluminum and iron with some manganese. The ottrelite group includes ottrelite proper and several related minerals, as chloritoid, muscovine, and *ottrelite*; they belong to the group of so-called *biotite* minerals.

Otus (ô'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *otus*, the long-eared owl, < Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear: see *par*.] 1. A genus of *Strigidae*, containing owls of medium size, with



Otosema odora, about one half natural size.

mon along the coast of America from Maine to Brazil.

Otosis (ô'tô-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *otô* (ô-tô), ear; see *ear*.] Mishearing; false impression as to sounds uttered by others, or a word-form so originated.

Neuro English is an ear-language altogether, a language built up on what the late Professor Haldeman of Pennsylvania called *otosis*, an error of ear, a mishearing, similar to that by which Strādysd-daula, a viceroys of Bengal, became in the newspapers of the day Sir Roger Dowler. Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc., XVI, App., p. xxi.

der *Fera*, family *Mastache*, and subfamily *Lutrinae*. There are several genera, as *Baronius* (or *Lep-todus*), *Amur*, *Lutra* (or *Soriculus*), *Lutra* proper, *Hydrophoca*, and *Pteronura*. They all have large flatfish heads, short ears, webbed toes, hooked nails, and tails slightly flattened buccanally. The common river otter, the *Lutra europæica* of Europe, is a quadruped adapted to amphibious habits by its short, strong, flexible palinated feet, which serve as oars to propel it through the water, and by its long and strong tail, which acts as a powerful rudder, and enables the animal to change its course with great ease and rapidity. It inhabits the banks of rivers, and feeds principally on fish. When its retreat is found, the otter instantly takes the water and dives, remaining a long time underneath it, and rising at a considerable distance from the place where it dived. The weight of a full grown male is from 30 to 35 pounds, and its length is about 2 feet exclusive of the tail. In many parts of England, and especially in Wales, the otter is hunted with dogs trained for this purpose. The other species of *Lutra* proper, which are found in different parts of the world, do not differ greatly from the European otter. The American otter is a quite distinct species, *Lutra (L. europæica) americana*. Some Asiatic otters with reduced claws constitute the genus *Aonyx*. There are South American otters, as *Lutra brasiliensis* and *L. chalybeata*. The most remarkable form is the winged-tailed or margin-tailed otter

conspicuous horns, ear-tufts, or plumicorns; the eared owls. The common long-eared owl of Europe is *O. vulgaris*; that of North America is *O. under-*



American long-eared owl (*Otus longimanus*).

sumus. There are many other species. The limits of the genus vary. The short-eared species of *Otus* are often placed in a different genus, *Brachyotus*. The genus is also called *Asio*.

2t. In *entom.*, a genus of aphidæ or hawk-moths, founded by Hübner in 1816.—3t. In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. *Risso*, 1826.—4t. In *Crustacea*, a genus of amphipods. *C. Spence* *Hale*, 1862.

ouabe-oil (ô-k'be-oil), *n.* A fixed oil valuable for lubricating, extracted from the Jamaica cobnut, *Onchalea triandra*.

oubit (ô-bit), *n.* [Also *oubit*, *oubit*, *oubit*, *oubit*, *oubit*, *oubit*, *oubit*, *oubit*, etc.; said to be ult. < AS. *uiba*, an insect (see *glugenda uiba*), 'the glistening insect,' 'the glow-worm'.] A caterpillar of the tiger-moth; generally with the qualifying term *hairy*. See *palmer-worm*. [Prov. Eng.]

oublotte (ô-blot), *n.* [F., < *oublier*, forget.] 1. A secret dungeon, extracted from the Jamaica cobnut, *Onchalea triandra*.

The place was utterly dark, the *oublotte*, I suppose, of the secreted convent. Scott. 2. A secret pit, usually in the floor of a dungeon or a dark passage, into which a person could be precipitated and thus be destroyed unawares. *Oublottes* of this form occur in medieval castles, though they were much less common than has been popularly believed.

And deeper still the deep, down *oublotte*, Down thirty feet below the smiling day. Tennyson, *Harold*, II. 2.

Oublottes are common in old eastern houses, as in the medieval castles of Europe, and many a stranger has met his death in them. They are often so well concealed that even the modern inmates are not aware of their existence.

A. F. Burton, in, of Arabian Nights, III. 327, note.

ouch (ouch), *n.* [ME. *ouch*; a form of *nouch*, due to misdivision of a *nouch* as an *ouch*; see *nouch*.] 1. An ornament or jewel of the nature of a brooch or clasp; any jewel or ornament; specifically, a clasp used for a cope in place of the agraffe. Its use in the English Old Testament seems to be restricted to 'setting,' or 'socket.' Also *ouch*.

They wrought myr stones inclosed in *ouches* of gold. Chaucer, *Prod. to Wife of Bath's Tale* I. 748.

Why did Valen make this excellent *ouch* to give Hermonas Cadmus' wife. Burton, *Anal. of M.*, p. 321.

I am put deep into the *Udny Papers*; there are old with full of bequeathed *ouches* and goblets with fair enamel. Walsley, *Letters*, II. 21.

She brought him a very pretty fortune in chains, *ouches*, and Saracen ear-rings. *Bartholomew's Legends*, I. 97.

2t. The blow given by a boar's tusk. *Imp. Dict.*—3t. A tumor or boil on the skin; a carbuncle.

'Up start as many aches in his bones as there are *ouches* in his skin. Chapman, *Widow's Tears*, I.

ouch (ouch), *interj.* [Also *ouch*; a mere exclamation; cf. *ow*.] An exclamation expressing pain, as when one is suddenly hurt, as by a slight burn, a prick of a pin, etc. [Colloq.]

ouchert, *n.* [cf. *ouch* + *-ert*.] An artist who made *ouches*.

Ouchers, skynners, and cutlers. Cook, *Lovell's Ride* (Anon.)

oudenarde (ô-de-nârd'), *n.* [Named from *Oudenarde*, a town in East Flanders, Belgium, where this tapestry was formerly manufactured.] Decorative tapestry of which the chief subject is foliage, no landscapes with trees.

Oudenodon (ô-den'-ô-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *oidô*, (oidô-), no one, none (< *oidô* *ô*, not one; *oidô*, but not, and not, not; *ô*, one); + *odon* (odon-), = E. *tooth*.] A genus of extinct cryptodont reptiles with apparently toothless jaws and short confluent premaxillaries, based upon remains found in the argillaceous limestone of South Africa. By Owen it is associated with *Rhynchonurus* in a family *Cryptodontidae* (or *Cryptodontidae*) of the order *Aspidonotaria*. It is now made type of a separate family *Oudenodontidae*. It was named by Balm in 1860.

oudenodont (ô-den'-ô-dont), *n.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Oudenodon* or the family *Oudenodontidae*.

Oudenodontidae (ô-den'-ô-dont'-i-de), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oudenodon* (ô) + *-idae*.] A family of fossil reptiles, represented by the genus *Oudenodon*.

oughnet, *n.* A Middle English variant of *ought*, *ought* (ô), *n.* and *adv.* Same as *ought*. Compare *ought*, *ought*.

ought (ô), *n.* and *adv.* Same as *ought*. Compare *ought*, *ought*. 1t. Owed; the preterit of the verb *owe*, to possess, own. See *owe*.

He got from the imprudent Penant the Castle of El kisse, and the Castle of Bander from the creek that ought it, by a will. Sandys, *Travels*, p. 10.

He that ought the cow, goes nearest her tail. [Proverb.] Ray, *Proverbs* (1679) p. 37.

2t. Owed; the preterit and past participle of the verb *owe*, to be indebted or obliged.

As Fortune live *ought* a fable merchant, She was outwitted by this man. Chaucer, *Good Women* I. 1091.

Let's was but duty. She did it for her husband, and she *ought* it. Fletcher, *Double Marriage* III. 1.

Your brother had much money of me out of the year I had of him, beside what he *ought* to your sister Mary. Winthrop, *Hist. New England* I. 416.

3. To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation.

And so sitte the beginning a man *ought* to be his daughters with good example. Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p.

Thou *oughtest* therefore to have put my money to the exchange. Mar. 1577.

We do not what we *ought*. What we *ought* not we do. M. Arnold, *Empedocles on Etna*.

What I *ought* to do must be something that I can do. H. Salpeter, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 4.

4. To be fit or expedient in a moral or natural or expected consequence, result, etc., etc.

My brethren, these things *ought* not to be. Jas. III. 16.

All that is good in nature *ought* to be commended. Shelton, *Love in a Maze*, III. 1.

The envious man is in pain upon occasions which *ought* to give him pleasure. *Philo. Speculation*, No. 11.

Against irreligion, against secularism, Art, science, and Christianity are *ought* to be united. J. R. Selden, *Sat. Religion*, p. 121.

5. To be necessary or advisable; to be necessary.

So wise a man as ye *ought* not to suffer things to violate to put him self in a posture of death for a matter of honore, no other *ought*. Meriton, *E. E. T. S.*, II. 302.

Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory? Luke xiv. 25.

Both in partridge shooting and in grouse shooting one bird only *ought* to be singled out and shot at. Knap, *Birds*, I. XI. 834.

6. To best; used impersonally.

Well *ought* as warlike and valiant withholds. Chaucer, *Second Nun's Tale*, I. 14.

—Syn. 3-4. *Ought*, *Should*. *Ought* is the stronger, expressing especially obligations of duty, with some weaker use in expressing interest or necessity; as, you *ought* to know, if any one does. *Should* sometimes expresses duty; as, we *should* be careful of others' feelings; but generally expresses propriety, expediency, etc.; as, we *should* do our duty, and cross our fate. *Ought* is, *n.* [See *ought*.] Possession; same as *ought*.

I am as well worth looking at as my book in your *ought*. Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, vii.

ought (ot), *n.* [A corruption of *nought*, *naught*.] *Nought*; a cipher. [Vulgar.]

"Three score and ten," said Chuffey, "*ought* and carry seven. Some men are so strong that they live to four score four times *ought* and an *ought*, four times two is an eight eighty."

Ought, *v.* Plural of *ought*. Chaucer.

oughtlings (ot'lingz), *adv.* [cf. *ought* + *-ling*.] Anything; in the least; in any degree. [Scotch.]

Does fain the Rhymer apoe *oughtlings* of this? Do ye prophesy just as ye wish? Ramsay.

The huzars, if they're *oughtlings* lawson, Let them in brary lane be leason'd! Burns, *Address of Baillie*.

oughtness (ot'ness), *n.* The state of being as it ought to be; rightness. [Rare.]

In this clear and full sense, *oughtness* or duty is a comparatively recent notion, foreign to the classical period of Greek ethics. W. R. Sorley, *Ethics of Naturalism*, p. 7.

oughwhere, *adv.* See *oukhere*.

ougly, *a.* An obsolete form of *ugly*.

oulachon (ô-la kon), *n.* Same as *oulachon*. C. M. Seemann, *Marine Mammals*, p. 91.

ouldernest, *ouldernest*, *n.* See the quotation.

Ouldernest, a kind of very coarse canvas which Tailors use to stiffen doublets; so called because much thereof usually cometh from the Hand *Ouldernest* [*Ouldernest*]. M. Poulton, *London*.

oule (ô), *n.* A Middle English form of *oull*.

oule (ô), *n.* A Middle English form of *oull*.

oule (ô), *n.* A Middle English form of *oull*.

oulong, *n.* See *oulong*.

oulolith (ô-lôl'ô-lit), *n.* [cf. *oull*, woolly, wooden, + *oull*, a cave, + *oull*, stone.] A local name for certain curved or twisted forms assumed by gypsum occurring in the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

oulorrhagy (ô-lor'n jô), *n.* [cf. *oull*, in pl. *oull*, the gums, + *oull*, *oull*, break.] In med., bleeding or hemorrhage from the gums. Also *oullorrhagy*.

oumber, *oumber*, *n.* See *oumber*, *oumber*.

oumper, *n.* An obsolete form of *oumper*.

ounce (ounse), *n.* [cf. ME. *ounce*, *ounse* = D. *ons*, < OE. *unc*, *unc*, *unc* = Sp. *onza* = It. *onza* = Ouz, *onza*, *onza*, *onza* = Sw. *onza* = Dan. *onze*, *onze* = Goth. *unkut* = Gr. *onza*, *onza*, < L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of a pound or of a foot, an ounce, an inch; see *inch*, from the same source.] 1. A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. In troy weight the ounce is 30 pennyweights, each of 24 grains, the ounce being therefore 480 grains; in avoirdupois weight the ounce is equal to 437½ grains. The ounce was originally the Roman duodecimal subdivision of the pound. In modern systems it is generally a twelfth or sixteenth of a pound. Abbreviated *oz*.

2. A small quantity.

By *ounce* hence hise takes that he hadde. Chaucer, *Gen. Prod.* to C. T., I. 677.

3. In California, in the earlier years of the gold excitement, a Spanish double doubloon, or about sixteen dollars; the old doubloon onza of Spain.

The last lot of *oumber*, had sold for four ounces fifty four dollars an ounce at auction. J. W. Palmer, *The New and the Old*, p. 21.

Fluid ounce (also *fluidounce*), a form very common in medical use, a measure of capacity, a whiffenbush. In the United Kingdom it contains one avoirdupois ounce or 480 grains of distilled water at 62° Fahr., weighed against brass weights in air at a pressure of 30 inches (at London), and at a temperature of 62° Fahr. In the United States the fluid ounce is declared by Act of Congress of July 27, 1906, to be the twelfth part of a gallon, that is it contains 480 grains of distilled water at its maximum density, weighed in air at a pressure of 30 inches (presumably at the Coast Survey Office in Washington), and at a temperature of 62° Fahr. The British fluid ounce is equal to 29.57 cubic centimeters, and that of the United States to 29.57 cubic centimeters.

ouco (ouco), *n.* [Formerly also *ouco*; < F. *ouco* = Sp. *ouco* = Pg. *ouco* = It. *ouco*, now *louco* (appar. with attraction of the def. art.); NL. *ouco*; perhaps ult. < Pers. *ouco*, a panther, pard, lynx. The word has been referred, in view of the form *louco*, to L. *lynx*, Gr. *lynx*,

dressed out in white carry a splendid silver image of their piety about the city.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 66.

(c) To exhaustion, exhaustion, or conclusion; to the end; so as to finish or exhaust or be exhausted or consumed; so as to bring to naught or render useless; as, the supplies have given out; to wear out; to cut out (contaminated); to pump out a well, or ball out a boat; to put out one's eyes or a light.

Her candle went out by night. Prov. xxix. 18.

You went out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a flower-seller.

Shak., Cor. II. i. 75.

Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out.

Milton, A. A., l. 33.

Legion on legion on thy bosom roll,

And weary out his arm: thou canst not quell his soul.

Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, conclusion, st. 6.

Ring out the thousand wars of old,

Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvl.

18. So as to free from obstruction, encumbrance, or refuse; as, to sweep out a room; to thresh out grain; to weed out a garden.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn.

Levit. xxv. 4.

Mercury can warrant out

His undertakings, and make all things good.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

19. Without stint or reserve; in an open and unreserved manner; fully; completely; thoroughly; outright; hence, plainly; clearly; loudly; as, to speak out; to read out the names; to call or cry out; to ring or sing out.

Swears he (Cupid) will shoot no more, but play with arrows.

And be a boy right out.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 101.

Speake out, Maisters, I would not have that word stick

In your teeth, or in your throat.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonat.

Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs, no doubt;

The only difference is, I dare laugh out.

Pope, Epil. to Satires, l. 36.

I have seen Stuart once, he seems tormented to death

With friends, but he talked out about Paris very fairly and

pleasantly.

Speddy Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

All the old echoes hidden in the wall

Ring out like hollow woods at hunting tide.

Tennyson, Poems and Etcetera.

All out! See all. Bred out. See bred. From out

of. See from out, under out, prep. From this out. See

from. In and out, to and fro; in waving lines.

The glancing lines of Oldbury in and out, in and

out showed like a Malay's knees.

J. E. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 20.

Out and away, in a preeminent degree, by far.

Epulu is out and away the best island to possess, both

commercially and politically.

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 310.

Out and out, to the utmost, thoroughly and completely;

absolutely; without qualification.

For out and out he is the worthiest.

For only Hector, which that is the best.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 730.

Allodial land was land in which a man had the full and

entire property, which he held (as the saying is) out and

out.

Sir K. Creagh, Eng. Const., p. 60.

Out of. [In this connection out is properly an adverb, and

of a preposition, but out of may be regarded as a compound

preposition like out of or open.] (a) From within; from the

bounds, precincts, possession, containing, holding or grasp of, as, out of the door or window,

out of his clutches; out of the darkness and silence.

There that donnet the duke, as by du right,

All his looks to low, a lancher out of town.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1230.

The sword was never yet out of their hand.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

See where he looks out of the window.

Shak., I. of the S., v. 1. 56.

Thou, at the sight

Pleased, out of heaven shall look down and smile.

Milton, P. L., III. 437.

The Butler refused to scratch Hough's name out of the

buttery-book.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VIII.

Flower in the crannied wall,

I pluck you out of the crannies.

Tennyson, Flower in the Crannied Wall.

(b) From an origin, source, or place of derivation or sup-

ply; as, out of evil good often comes.

She shall be called Woman, because she was taken out

of Man.

Gen. II. 23.

And let him that is on the house-top not go down into

the house, neither enter therein, to take anything out of

his house.

Mark XIII. 15.

Flare my sky robes spun out of Iria's wool.

Milton, Comus, l. 85.

There came in my time to the (old one Nathaniel) Co-

nnopolis (St. Francis).

Keble, Mary, May 10. 1857.

St. Paul quotes one of their poets for this saying, not

withstanding that, a censure of them out of Horace.

Ep. Silius, l. 1.

Out of much affliction and anguish of heart I wrote unto

you.

2 Cor. II. 4.

Out of my love to you, I came hither.

Shak., As you Like it, l. 1. 127.

I . . . unbosom'd all my secrets to thee,

Not out of levity, but overpowered

By thy request, who could deny thee nothing.

Milton, S. A., l. 280.

I resolved to walk it, out of cheapness; but my unhappy

curiosity is such that I find it always my interest to take

coach.

Shak., Spectator, No. 454.

I took my place on the stage, whence I could see the ac-

tors of my poor piece. . . . I suppose the performers gave

me a wide berth out of pity for me.

Thackeray, Virginiana, lxxx.

(1) From among; from the midst of, by selection from.

Officers chosen by the people yearly out of themselves,

to order all things with public consent.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., II.

I have chosen you out of the world.

John xvi. 19.

They all or any six of them agreeing as before, may

choose their president out of themselves.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 125.

The Northernmost of them (Islands) where we first an-

chored (called the Duke of Grafton's Isle as soon as we

landed on it, having married my Wife out of his Dutch-

ess's Family.

Dampier, Voyages, l. 422.

(5) From; by means of; by.

Hold you on, I of help gates.

William of Palerne, l. 1601.

Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ob-

tain'd strength.

Ps. VIII. 2.

I learnt it out of women's faces.

Shak., W. T., II. l. 12.

(b) From, as, to pass or reach beyond; beyond the

lines, limits, scope, sphere, reach, or influence of; as, to

be out of sight; out of hearing; out of date; time out of

mind (that is, beyond the reach of memory).

Laughing is reproachable if it be out of measure.

Bacon, Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

If this had not been a new woman, she should have been

buried out of Christian burial.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 26.

Oh antiquity!

Thy great examples of nobility

Are out of imitation.

Ham. and El., Honest Man's Fortune, l. 1.

Joseph S. William! stop Mr. Stanley, if he a not gone.

Roscoe, Oh, he went out reach, I believe.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 1.

(c) Without, bereft of.

He was left out of his witte for wrath & for anger.

William of Palerne, l. 1284.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholus is mad.

Shak., I. of E., iv. 2. 82.

God! he's out of sight! and I'm out of breath! for my

part 't is, Mr. Anthony, why didn't you stop him! why didn't

you stop him!

Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 2.

He found himself left far behind,

Both out of heart and out of wind.

S. Butler, Hudibras.

No one can get out of books, as some imprudent people

do of matches or coffee, and offer the fact as an excuse for

borrowing.

The Author, l. 58.

Out of all hot. See hot. Out of all nick. See nick.

Out of assize, not in accordance with the statutory

dimensions or weight.

That curlew clamour upon three ellens of lengthe out of

a year be forfeited.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 362.

Out of blood, breath, etc. See the nouns. Out of

condition, in poor condition, unmovable.

The horses are by far the finest, excepting officers'

mounts, in the service, and are so greatly beloved and so

affectionately cared for that they seldom get out of condi-

tion.

Harper's Map, LXIX. 429.

Out of countenance. See countenance. Out of course,

out of order; disordered.

All the foundations of the earth are out of course.

Ps. lxxviii. 5.

Out of court, in law, dismissed or dropped from the

cause; usually said of one who by some default or for a

defect in his case has lost his status as a suitor, and is no

longer entitled to prosecute or defend the cause, unless

by leave or fresh appearance. Out of cry, out of reach;

inaccessible or not claimable.

I missed very much, what made them so to lie,

With in their country house to sit and feathers out of

cries.

Macaulay's Essayes, l. 387.

Out of date. See date. Out of diapason, doors,

drawing, dread, fashion. See the nouns. Out of

framel, out of order, irregular, disordered.

The king a majesty, when he cometh to age, will see a

redness of these things, as out of frame.

Latimer.

And therewithal come Curiousness and carped out of

frame.

A Prince of Morocco (E. E. T. S.), l. 391.

Like a German clock,

Still a-repairing, over out of frame.

Shak., I. L. L., III. l. 183.

Out of gear, hand, hart, humor. See the nouns.

Out of his time, after completion of an agreed term of

apprenticeship; said of an apprentice.

Out of joint. See joint. Out of kilter or kelter. See kilter. Out

of level, not on the same plane; uneven, as a table.

Out of one's beat. See beat. Out of one's element.

See element. Out of one's head. See head. Out of

order, place, plumb, pocket, print, reason, register,

see, set, sort, square, temper. See the nouns. Out

of the common, or out of common, unusual; extrae-

ordinary; more or less remarkable.

I dare say Mr. Lehyer is tired of being a millionaire —

there are so many millionaires nowadays — and a man must

be a millionaire if he wants to be anything out of the com-

mon.

Ham. Grafton, Lady's Maid, III.

Out of the way. See way. Out of time, touch, touch,

true, tune, winning, work. See the nouns.

II. prep. 1. From the interior of; forth from.

You have pushed out your gates the very defender of

them.

Shak., Cor., v. 2. 66.

In and out

The figures (of a carved chair), like a serpent, ran a snake

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. On the exterior of; outside of.

The gods confound — hear me, you good gods all —

The Athenians both within and out that wall!

Shak., T. of A., iv. 1. 20.

3. Beyond; past.

William wel wightl with-oute any fore,

Mornyng out meure to Mellor he wendes,

& asked ful sadl!

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1200.

[The use of out as a preposition is obsolete or poetic. A

prepositional use is generally secured by subjoining

from, or some other preposition to the adverb out. As a

preposition out is often pleasantly preceded by from,

from out of being also used in place of from out.

I give this heavy weight from off my head,

And this unwieldy sceptre from my hand,

The pride of kingly sway from out my heart.

Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 306.

Like that self begotten bird

In the Arabian woods embost,

That no second knows nor third,

And lay erewhile a holocaust,

From out her ashy womb new teem'd,

Milton, S. A., l. 1709.

Reveries.

Satan, . . . Entled safe.

Milton, P. L., l. 217.

In those old days, one summer noon, an arm

Rose up from out the bosom of the lake.

Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

All feebleness from out her did she cast

With thought of love — and death that drew near.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 216.]

[In composition out has either its ordinary adverbial sense,

as in outcast, outcome, outlook, etc., or a prepositional force,

as in outdoors, or forms transitive verbs denoting a going

beyond or surpassing of the object of the verb, in doing

the act expressed by the word to which it is prefixed, as

in outrun, outshine, outswarm, etc. In the last use espe-

cially out may be used with almost any noun or verb.

Only a few, comparatively, of such compounds are entered

below; and if of modern formation they are left without

further etymological note.]

out (out), adv. [Imperative and exclamatory

use of out, adv.] Begone! away! See the verb.

Out! out! I go wide [mad] for we York Plays, p. 5.

outbreast, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of **outburst**.
outbring (out-bring'), *v. t.* [*ME. outbringen*, *C. AS. utbringan* = *D. utbringen* = *MLG. utbringen* = *G. utbringen* = *Sw. utbringa* = *Dan. udbringe*], *C. ut, out, + bringan, bring.* To bring out; deliver; utter; express.

Thou art he as now, O womanly wit,
 I say outbring. *Chaucer, Troilus, III. 10.*

out-brother (out-'bruth'-'er), *n.* An out-pennant.

That good old blind bibber of Helicon (Homer), can-
 boggling to one of the chief cities of Greece and . . .
 promised them vast copulent volumes of immortal duty. If
 they would bestow upon him but a slender outbrother a
 usually of nation and brother.

Nash, Letter to the Staffe (Hart. Misc. VI. 115).

outbud (out-'bud'), *v. i.* To bud out; sprout forth.

Such one it was as that renowned snake
 Which great Abaddon in Strymon drew,
 Whose many-headed outbudness ever new
 Did breed him outbreast labor to subdue.

Spenser, F. Q. I. vii. 17.

outbuild (out-'bld'), *v. t.* To exceed in build-
 ing, or in durability of building.

Virtue alone outbuilds the pyramids
Young, Night Thoughts, vi. 312.

outbuilding (out-'bil'-'ding), *n.* A building near
 or subordinate to a main building; an out-house.

A huge load of oak wood was passing through the gate-
 way, towards the out-buildings in the town.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii.

outburn (out-'bérn'), *v. i.* *trans.* To burn
 away; be consumed by fire.

She burn'd out here, as soon as straw out burneth.
Shak., Macb., I. i. 10.

II. trans. To exceed in burning; burn longer
 than.

Amazing period! when each mountain height
 Out-burns Vesuvius, rocks eternal pour
 Their molten mass. *Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 163.*
 We drank the Libyan Sun to sleep, and lit
 Lamps which outburn'd Canopus.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

outburst (out-'bérst'), *v. t.* [*ME. "outbersten",*
outbresten, outbresten; *C. out + burst.*] To burst
 out.

The bigan his term more outbreaste
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 37.

outburst (out-'bérst'), *n.* [*C. outburst, v.*] A
 breaking or bursting out; a violent issue or dis-
 charge; an outbreak; as, an outburst of wrath.

outburst-bank (out-'bérst-'bank'), *n.* In *hy-*
draul. engin., the middle part in elevation of a
 sea-embankment. The normal ratio of its base
 to its height is as two to one.

outby, outbye (out-'bi), *adv.* [*C. out + by.*] 1.
 Outside; outdoors; abroad; at some distance
 from home; as, I had been outby and had just
 got home; the opposite of *inby*. [*Scotch.*]—2.
 In *mining*, going out of the mine or in the di-
 recting of the shaft; the opposite of *inby*.

outby (out-'bi), *n.* [*C. outby, adv.*] Outlying;
 remote or sequestered. [*Scotch.*]

outcarry (out-'kár'), *v. t.* To carry out; export.

Sum of the out-carried commodities in value and cus-
 tom, £204,184.17.2. *A. Burtou, Weaving, p. 17.*

outcast (out-'kást'), *v. t.* [*ME. outcasten, out-*
casten (= *Sw. utkasta* = *Dan. udkaste*); *C. out +*
cast.] To throw out; cast forth; expel; reject.

It being the custom of all those whom the Court casts
 out to labour by all means they can to outcast the Court.
Hogbin, Life of Land, p. 106. (Dorset.)

outcast (out-'kást'), *n.* [*ME. outcaste,*
pp. of the verb.] 1. *a.* Cast out; thrown away;
 rejected; hence, forsaken; forlorn; miserable;
 specifically, despised socially.

I all alone bewep my outcast state
Shak., Sonnets, cxcv.

The fugitive bond-woman, with her son
 Outcast Nebaioth, yet found here relief
Milton, P. R. II. 300.

Ghosts of outcast women return lamenting,
 Purg'd not in Lethe. *Shakespeare, Suppl. 4.*

II. n. 1. That which is thrown away or cast
 forth; refuse.

Outcast (or refuse). *Prompt. Parv.*

2. A person expelled or driven out; an exile;
 one who is rejected or despised.

I will be of these thy wounds, with the Lord. Because
 they called thee an outcast, saying, This is Zion, whom no
 man seeketh after. *Jer. xxx. 17.*

O blood-spotted Neapolitan
 Outcast of Naples, England's bloody scourge.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI. v. 1. 18.

He dies, and outcast of each church and state.
Pope, Moral Essay, l. 28.

3. A falling out; a quarrel. *Burns, [Scotch.]*

4. In *malting and brewing*, increase by mea-
 sure in the bulk of malt as compared with the

bulk of the unmalted grain from which the malt
 was made. It is generally computed in bushels,
 and varies from 3 to 4 per cent. *Syn. 2.* Repre-
 hative, vagabond, tramp, pariah.

outcaste (out-'kást'), *n.* [Same as *outcast*, spelled
 and used so as to simulate a different origin,
 namely *C. out + caste.*] In India, one who has
 suffered expulsion from caste.

On a forfeiture of caste by either spouse intercourse
 ceases between the spouses. If the out-caste be a woman
 whom she is accounted dead, and funeral rites are per-
 formed for her. *Encyc. Brit., V. 191.*

Besides the four castes of India, there is a large popu-
 lation known as *Pariahs* or *outcastes*.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 30.

outcasting (out-'kást'-ing), *n.* [*ME. "outcast-*
ing, outkasting; verbal *n.* of *outcast, v.*] 1.
 That which is thrown out or rejected; offscour-
 ing; hence, figuratively of persons, a pariah;
 a castaway.

As denizens of this world we be men of the outcastings
 of all things illight. *Wycher, I Cor. IV. 14.*

2. That which a tree puts forth; a shoot.

The vifthe [fifth] out-breding of the like stocke [the tree of
 pride] is a worm. *Apocalypse of Iacob (L. F. T. 8.) p. 22.*

outcatch (out-'kach'), *v. t.* To overtake. *Hall-*
well. [Prov. Eng.]

outcept (out-'sept'), *prep. and conj.* [A forced
 form for *except*, by substitution of *out* for *ex*. (*L.*
ex, out). (*C. outtake.*] Except; unless.

Look not so near, with hope to understand,
Out-cept, we, you can read with the left hand.

It Jonson, Love's Welcome at Wellbeck
Turle Any other county

In the kingdom
Pan Outcept Kent

R. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, l. 2.

outch, *interj.* See *ouch*.

outchase (out-'chus'), *v. t.* [*ME. outcheten*; *C.*
out + chase.] To chase away; put to flight.

In so muche, that a [one] gode Cristene man, in gode
 beleve, schold overcome and out-chasen a lye-cursed
 myschetyvyng man. *Manderlye, Travels, p. 261.*

outclearance (out-'klér'-ans), *n.* Clearance from
 a port.

You will find the duties high at out-clearance.
Forde, Trip to Calais, l.

outclimb (out-'klím'), *v. t.* To climb beyond;
 surpass by or as by climbing; rise higher than;
 overtop.

Her buildings laid
 Flat with the earth that were the pride of thine,
 And did the barbarous Memphis heaps outclimb.
R. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

They must be sever'd or like palm will grow,
 Which planted neat, out-climb their native height.
See B. Barneard, Lombard, III. 1.

outcome (out-'kum), *n.* [*ME. outcome, ut-*
come; *C. out + come.*] 1. A going forth; a ma-
 rauding expedition; incursion; inroad. Com-
 pare *outcrawl*.—2. That which comes out of or
 results from something else; issue; result.

The Crusades were the outcome of a combination between a
 monasticism and knightlyhood.
Stille, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 532.

The modern direct way of looking at things, the per-
 fectly natural outcome of habit of every man's dealing
 with a thing for himself, and of first necessarily looking to
 see what the thing actually is.

S. Lowry, The English Novel, p. 91.

Polymetis, happily seldom live to see the final outcome
 of their aspirations. *Shakespeare, Macb., II. 2.*

out-comeling, *n.* [*ME. outcomeling*; *C. out +*
comeling.] A stranger; a foreigner.

Woe thou not wot that the woman here a wyge strange.
 An out-comeling, a cally, we kyll of thyne house.
Milford, The English Novel, p. 91.

outcompass (out-'kum'-pass), *v. t.* To exceed
 due bounds; stretch or extend beyond.

If, then, such be the capacity and receipt of the mind of
 man, it is manifest that there is no danger at all in the
 proportion or quantity of knowledge, how large soever,
 lest it should make it swell out of compass itself.

Johnson, Advancement of Learning, l.

out-corner (out-'kór'-ner), *n.* A remote or ob-
 scure place; a retired nook.

Through the want of educating, many who are well
 skilled in the arts of commerce and industry have lost them-
 selves in the beaten out-corner.

Police, High State, II. ix.

outcountenance (out-'koun'-te-nans), *v. t.* 1.
 To outface; confront or oppose undauntedly.

What high Content in a battle ever changes
 Make two brave mind the starrs outcountenance.
Dorset, Muse's Tears, p. 14. (Dorset.)

2. To put out of countenance.

He, out, sent to be outcountenanced followed his advice
Johnson, Travels worth of Wit (ed. 1617).

out-court (out-'kört'), *n.* The exterior or outer
 court; the precinct.

Such persons who, like Agrippa, were almost Christians,
 and have been (as it were) in the skirts and out-courts of
 Heaven, [may] chance to apostatize finally, and to perish.
Smith, Sermons, VII. 21.

outcrack (out-'krák'), *v. t.* 1. To outbrag; sur-
 pass in boasting.

Heele out-cracke a Germane when hee is drunke.
Merton, The Fawne, iv.

2. To outshine; surpass in show or pretensions.

Roberto advised his brother . . . to furnish himselfe
 with more crowns, least hee were outcrackt with new
 comers. *Greene, Groats worth of Wit (ed. 1617).*

outcrafty (out-'kráf'-ti), *v. t.* To exceed in craft
 or cunning; overpower by guile.

That drug-damn'd Italy hath out-craftied him,
 And he's at some hard point.
Shak., Cymbeline, III. 4. 18.

outcreep (out-'krép'), *v. i.* [*ME. outcrepen*;
C. out + creep.] To creep out.

It gan outcrepe at some cravence.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 200.

outcrier (out-'kri'-er), *n.* One who cries or pro-
 claims; specifically, one who proclaims a sale;
 a public crier; an auctioneer.

That all such citizens as . . . should be constrain'd to
 sell their household stuff . . . should first cause the same
 to be cry'd thro' the city, by a Man with a Bell, and then
 to be sold by the common Outcrier appointed for that pur-
 pose. *Baker, Chronicle, p. 204.*

outcrop (out-'krop), *n.* The appearing at the
 surface of a stratum or series of strata, or of a
 vein or ore-deposit of any kind. The outcrop of a
 metallic vein or lode is frequently more or less con-
 cealed by the accumulation of partly decomposed mate-
 rial (see *mass*), the result of the decomposition and
 oxidation of the metallic part of the lode by atmo-
 spheric agencies. This is called by Cornish miners the
breast. The outcrops of many veins, on the other hand,
 are very conspicuous, especially when the amount of ore
 present is small, quartz forming the predominating vein-
 stone of a large proportion of the mineral deposits, and
 being very indurated. The outcrops of the stratified
 formations depend on the amount of inclination of the
 beds. When these lie quite horizontal, there can be no
 outcropping edges of the strata, except when the forma-
 tion has been cut into by erosion. The position on the
 surface of any outcrop depends, therefore, on the inclina-
 tion of the bed or vein in question, and on the nature and
 amount of the erosion which has taken place. See *cut*
 under *dip*.

outcrop (out-'krop'), *v. t.* To crop out or up;
 specifically, in *geol.*, to come out to the surface
 of the ground; said of strata.

outcry (out-'kri'), *n.*; pl. *outcries* (-kri-z). 1.
 A loud or vehement cry or crying; a cry of in-
 dignation or distress; clamor; confused noise;
 uproar.

Thy son is rather slaying them, that outcry
 from slaughter of one foe could not ascend.
Milton, S. A. l. 1517.

The reason that there is such a general outcry among
 us against fast-days is that there are so very few good
 ones. *Steele, Tatler, No. 206.*

2. An auction; auction.

I'll sell all at an out cry. *Middleton, Chaste Maid, III. 3.*
 Their houses and fine gardens given away,
 And all their goods, under the spear at outcry.
R. Jonson, Catiline, II. 1.

A tax was first imposed upon property sold by auction
 by *outcry*, knocking down of hammer, by candle, by lot,
 by parcel, or by any other means of sale at auction, or
 whereby the highest bidder is deemed to be the purchaser
 in Great Britain in 1777.

S. Dougl., Taxes in England, III. 156.

outcry (out-'kri'), *v. t.* To cry louder than; over-
 come in crying; hence, to excel in any way.

You shall have some so impudently expected,
 They will outcry the forehead of a man.
Middleton, Mad World, iv. 3.

In all the storm we must outcry the noise of the tem-
 pest and the voices of that thunder.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), l. 440.

out-cut (out-'kut'), *n.* Shaped by cutting away
 a part.

The collarlets are remarkable for the large out-cut piece
 at the instep. *Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. 12.*

outdacious (out-'dä'-shus), *n.* [Also *ovdacious*;
 a corruption of *audacious*.] Audacious; bold;
 impudent; forward. [*Prov. Eng. and vulgar.*]
outdaciousness (out-'dä'-shus-ness), *n.* Audac-
 ity; impudence. [*Prov. Eng. and vulgar.*]

outdare (out-'där'), *v. t.* 1. To dare more than;
 surpass in daring.

O noble fellow!
 Who sensibly outdare his senseless sword.
Shak., Cor., I. 4. 33.

2. To overcome by daring; defy.

It was myself, my brother, and his son,
 That brought you home and boldly did outdare
 The dangers of the time. *Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 1. 30.*

You will raise me,
 And make me out-dare all my adversaries.
Pletcher (and others), False One, iv. 3.

outdistance (out-dis'tans), *v. t.* 1. In horseracing, to distance. Hence—2. To excel or leave far behind in any competition or career. **outdo** (out-dō'), *v. t.* To excel; surpass; perform beyond.

He hath in this action outdone his former deeds doubly. *Shak. Cor., II. 1. 184.*

He who before out-did Humanity.

Cowley, To the Bishop of Lincoln.

outdoor (out-dōr), *a.* 1. Out of doors; outside of the house; exterior; in the open air; as, outdoor amusements.—2. Not cared for within doors or in a particular house (as a poor-house); as, outdoor paupers.—3. In Cornish pumping-engines, outward; as, the outdoor stroke of the engine. In the ordinary type of Cornish pumping-engine, the water is forced upward in the lift by the weight of the descending pump rod, this is the outdoor stroke of the engine. In the ladder stroke the rod is lifted by the pressure of the steam on the piston.—**Outdoor relief.** See *relief*.

outdoors (out-dōr'), *adv.* Out of doors; out of the house; in the open air; abroad.

outdoors (out-dōr'), *n.* [*< outdoors, adv.*] The outer air or outer world beyond the limits of the house. [*Colloq.*]

Outdoors was terrible to those who looked out of windows, and heard the raging wind . . . and could not summon resolution to go forth and bravely conquer the bluster. *C. D. Warner Backlog studies, p. 122.*

out-dress (out-dres'), *n.* Festal garb; gala-dress.

I ha' but dight ye yet in the out-dress,

And parcel of Larine.

H. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, II. 1.

outdure (out-dur'), *v. t.* To outlast; endure to the end of.

I feel myself

With this refreshing, able on again

To out-dure danger

Fletcher and another, Two Noble Kinsmen, III. 6.

outdwell (out-dwel'), *v. t.* To dwell or stay beyond.

It is marvel he out-dwells his hour,

For loven over run before the clock.

Shak., M. of V., II. 6. 3.

out-edge (out-ēj), *n.* The extreme edge; the furthest bound. [*Rare.*]

Her fame had spread itself to the very out-edge and circumference of that circle. *Steele, Tristram Shandy, I. 13.*

outen (ou'ten), *prep.* [*< ME. outen, uten, < AS. utan, from without, out; see out.*] Out; out of; out from. [*Obsolete or provincial.*]

outen (ou'ten), *a.* [*A var. of out, after outen, prep.*] Being from without; strange; foreign; peculiar; as, an outen man. [*Prov. Eng.*]

outen (ou'ten), *v. t.* [*< out + en.*] To put out; extinguish; as, outen the light. [*Prov. Eng.*]

outener (out'ner), *n.* [*< outen + -er.*] A foreigner. *Hallwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

outer (ou'ter), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. outer, < AS. ūtera, ūtera (as OHG. ūter, ūter; see out).*] 1. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the outside; that is without or on the outside; external; opposed to inner; as, the outer wall.

The outer cold. *Brown, Little People of the snow.*

Armed foot

Thro' the long gallery from the outer doors

Rang coming. *Tennyson, Guinevere.*

Time and space are then two respectively the forms of inner and outer perception.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 264.

2. Further removed; being outside with reference to some place or point regarded as inner or internal.

The sound of the chevibins' wings was heard even to the outer court. *Mark, x. 3.*

One would perceive an outer ring,

And one an inner, here and there,

And last the master himself, he,

Would cleave the mark.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxvii.

Outer bailey. See *bailey*. **Outer bar.** In Great Britain, the junker barriers collectively, who placed outside the bar, as opposed to queen's counsel and serjeants-at-law, who are admitted to plead within the bar. Hence *outer barristers*, or *outer barristers*, all who are not queen's counsel or serjeants-at-law. **Outer form.** In printing, see *form*. **Outer garment.** A garment worn outside others; especially, a coat, cloak, etc., worn out of doors.

Outer house. *Job, malleolus, peridium, etc.* See the *name*.

II. *s.* In *flu-practice*: (a) The part of a target beyond the circles surrounding the bull's-eye, and thus nearer the outside. (b) A shot which strikes that part.

outer (ou'ter), *v. t.* [*< ME. outen; < outen, a. < AS. uten.*] To utter.

outer (ou'ter), *n.* [*Var. of outer, n., after out, 2, outer, or else < later OP. outer, F. ūter, ūter.*]

see *outer*, *outer*.] In law, dispossession; an ouster.

outerest (ou'ter-est), *a. superl.* [*ME. outerest, outerate; < outer + -est.*] Extremest; remotest.

The same . . . conynge from hys outervest armyng. *Chaucer, Boethius, II. meter 6.*

outerly (ou'ter-li), *adv.* [*< ME. outerly; < outer + -ly.*] 1. Toward the outside.

In the lower jaw two tusks like those of a bear, standing outerly, an inch behind the cutters. *N. Grell, Museum.*

2. Utterly.

Thus he lepte to and a-vailed the cost of malle from his heel, and sold he wolde anythynge from the choldres, but he wolde hym yelde outerly. *Morris, L. P. T. S. III. 373.*

outermost (ou'ter-most), *a. superl.* [*Superl. from outer.*] Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst; most distant of a series; as, the outermost row.

outwith, *adv.* and *prep.* A Middle English form of *outwith*.

outface (out-fas'), *v. t.* 1. To confront boldly; brave; defy.

And with presented nakedness out face

The winds and persecutions of the sky

Shak., Lear, II. 3. 11.

2. To keep or force by boldness. [*Rare.*]

Then did we two set on you four; and with a word out faced you from your prize, and have it.

Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 4. 288.

3. To face or stare down; confront with assurance, boastfully, or overbearingly; browbeat.

Best than come here to whine?

To outface me with boasting in her grave?

Be hurried quick with her, and so will I.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 301.

4. To face out; counteract by assurance; put a good face on.

We'll have a swathing and a martial outside,

As many other mounth towards have

That do outface it with their scabbards.

Shak., As you like it, I. 3. 124.

outfall (out-fal'), *v. t.* [*< ME. outfallen, outfallen; < D. utfallen = G. ausfallen = Sw. utfallen; < out + fall.*] To burst forth as upon the enemy; make a sally.

outfall (out-fal'), *n.* [*< D. utfall = G. ausfall, sally, falling out, = feel, utfall, obbing tide, = Sw. utfall = Dan. utfald, sally, falling out; from the verb.*] 1. The point or place of discharge of a river, drain, culvert, sewer, etc.; mouth; embouchure.

Rivers with giv'dier speed run neerer

Ther out-falls than at their springs.

Chapman, Revenge for Honour (Nares).

2. A sudden eruption of troops from a fortified place; sally.—3. A quarrel; a falling out. [*Prov. Eng.*]

outfangtheft (out-fang-theft), *n.* [*ME. outfangen theft, AS. utfangen theft; utfangen, < ut, out + fangan, pp. of fan, take; theft, thaf, see infangtheft.*] In law: (a) A liberty or privilege whereby a feudal lord was enabled to call any man dwelling in his manor, and taken for felony in another place out of his fee, to judgment in his own court.

We have granted also unto them of our special grace that they have outfangtheft in their lands within the fairs aforesaid. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 115.*

(b) The felon so taken.

outfield (out-fēld), *n.* 1. In Scotland arable land which is continuously cropped without being manured, until it is exhausted. See *infield*.

—2. A name given to unenclosed farm lands at a distance from the farmstead.—3. An outlying region; an undefined or indefinite sphere, district, or domain.

The boundary of a certain district, larger or smaller, from the great world of thought or fact.

Trench, Study of Words (1851), p. 174.

outfield (out-fēld), *n.* See *field*, 3.

out-felder (out-fēld'er), *n.* In ball games, one of the fielders who is posted in the out field.

outfit (out-fit'), *n.* 1. The act of fitting out or making preparation, as for a voyage, journey, or expedition, or for any purpose.—2. The articles prepared or expenses needed on a voyage, as for an expedition; equipment of any kind and for any purpose, as a stock of goods, a team or rig, etc.—3. An establishment of any kind. [*Slang, western U. S.*]

Many outfits regularly shift their headquarters spring and fall.

T. Hammett, The Century, XXXV. 416.

outfit (out-fit'), *v. t.* [*< outfit, n.*] To fit out; equip; supply; provide necessities for.

Freedom to transfer cargo, to outfit vessels, buy supplies, obtain for cargo sailors, procure ball, and trade generally in Canadian and Newfoundland ports.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 788.

outfitter (out-fit'er), *n.* One who furnishes or makes outfits; one who furnishes the necessary means or equipments for a voyage, journey, or expedition; in general, one who provides the requisites for any business.

outfitting (out-fit'ing), *n.* Equipment in general; specifically, equipment for a voyage or expedition; outfit.

outflank (out-flang'), *v. t.* To go or extend beyond the flank or wing of; hence, to outmaneuver; get the better of. See *flank*, 1.

out-flemer, *n.* [*ME. < out + flemer.*] One who is bunched; an exile.

Ma payed ful lile to be out-flemer

So suddenly of that fayr region.

Alfredian Poems (ed. Morris), I. 1176.

out-fling (out-fling'), *n.* A gibe; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark. *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, XIII.*

outflow (out-flō'), *n.* A flowing out or forth; efflux; issue.

outflow (out-flō'), *v. t.* To flow out.

Shall bitter-sour outflow from sweet-sour past?

Camphell.

outflush (out-flush'), *n.* A sudden or violent glow or access of heat; hence, an ebullition. [*Rare.*]

An outflush of foolish young Enthusiasm

Carroll, Sartor Resartus, p. 127.

outfly (out-flī'), *v. I. trans.* To fly beyond; fly faster than; pass or surpass by rapidity of flight; outdistance; escape by superior swiftness.

His evasion, wing'd thus swift with scorn,

Cannot outfly our apprehensions.

Shak., T. and C., II. 2. 124.

II. *intrans.* To fly out; come suddenly into view.

He spoke . . . and to confirm his words, outflow

Millions of flaming words, drawn from the thighs

Of mighty cherubim. *Milton, P. L., I. 4. 688.*

outfoot (out-fat'), *v. t.* To outrun; go faster than. [*Colloq.*]

outform (out-for'm), *n.* External appearance.

For a while, who (at first) took value delight

In his out-form, until he lost his sight,

Both being of his soul, and made his object vain.

H. Jonson, Epig. 114, To Mistress Philip Sidney.

outfort (out-fort'), *n.* An outlying fort; an outwork.

After recharging they won the out-fort of the town, and slew all they found therein.

Court and Times of Charles I., I. 66.

outforth (out-forth'), *adv.* On the exterior; externally; outside; without. *Chaucer.*

outfrown (out-frown'), *v. t.* To frown down; overbear by frowning. *Shak., Lear, v. 3. 6.*

outgate (out-gat'), *n.* [*< ME. outgate, < out + gate.*] An outlet; a passage outward. *Spancer, State of Ireland.*

outgeneral (out-jen'ral), *v. t.* To exceed in generalship; gain advantage over by superior military skill.

outglare (out-glār'), *v. t.* To outdo in brightness or dazzling effect; surpass in brilliancy.

His monstrous wars, which stood outglaring all

His Hebrew neighbours.

J. Beaumont, Poet. Dram. (1633) (Parker).

I tell you my friend that, were all my former sin doubled in weight and in dye, such a villain would have outfrown and outweighed them all. *Scott, Pirate, xxii.*

outgo (out-gō'), *v. t.* [*< ME. outgon, < AS. utgan < D. utgan = ME. utgan < G. utgan = Sw. utgå = Dan. udgaa, go out, + gan, go.*] 1. To go beyond; advance so as to pass in going; go faster or further than; leave behind; outdistance.

Many knew him, and ran about rather out of all rithen, and outwent them, and came together unto him.

Mark vi 38.

So, sweet to be loving,

You shall be from me still. The time shall past

Out-gone the day on you. *Shak., A Midw., II. 2. 61.*

2. To outdo; exceed; surpass.

All these hundred ladies soon

Approach to place the which each other did outgoe

Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 11.

My divine Moscow

Thou hast today outgone thyself

H. Jonson, Volpone, I. 1.

outgo (out-gō'), *n.* [*< outgon, v.*] That which goes out; outflow; specifically, expenditure; the opposite of income.

outgoer (out'gō'er), *n.* One who goes out; one who leaves any place, land, office, etc.: opposed to *incomer*.

outgoing (out'gō'ing), *n.* 1. The act of going out.

Thou mak'st the *outgoing* of the morning and evening to rejoice.

2. That which goes out; outlay; expenditure; generally in the plural.—3. *pl.* Utmost border; extreme limits.

The *outgoings* of their border were at Jordan.

If I should ask thee . . . which are the *outgoings* of paradise? Peradventure thou wouldst say unto me, I never went down into the deep, nor as yet into hell.

outgoing (out'gō'ing), *a.* Going out; departing; removing; as, an *outgoing* tenant.

outgrain (out'grān'), *c. t.* To surpass in deepness of dye or coloring; out-dden; outblush.

She blushed more than they, and of her own blush made them all ashamed to see how far it was outblushed and outgrained by her.

outground (out'grōund), *n.* Ground lying at a distance from one's residence, or from the main ground. *Imp. Dict.*

outgrow (out'grō'), *c. t.* 1. To surpass in growth; grow beyond; grow taller than.

O, my lord,
You said that little woods are fast in growth;
The prince my brother hath outgrown me far.

2. To grow beyond the limits of; become too large for; and of what covers or incloses; as, children *outgrow* their clothes.

Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's uncaring sea!

3. To exhaust by too rapid growth.

"I doubt they'll *outgrow* their strength," she added, looking over their heads . . . at their mother.

4. To pass beyond the limits of; leave behind or lose in the process of growth or development; as, to *outgrow* one's usefulness.

Much their work outgrew
The hands' dispatch of two, gardening so wide.

On my conscience, he is a bashful Post,
You think that strange; no matter, he'll outgrow it.

outgrowth (out'grōth), *n.* 1. That which grows out; an excrescence; specifically, in bot., a collective term for the various excrescences or growths from the general surface of plants, such as trichomes, prickles, bristles, the ligule of grasses, etc.—2. A development or growth from some other or earlier condition or state of things; a growth, development, result, or resultant from any kind of cause or beginning.

outguard (out'gārd), *n.* A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; the guard at the furthest distance; hence, anything for defense placed at a distance from the thing to be defended.

These outguards of the mind
Outhaul (out'hāl), *n.* Naut., a rope used to haul out the tack of a jib or lower studdingsail, or the clue of a sparker.

outhauler (out'hāl'er), *n.* 1. A line or rope used to haul a net up to the surface of the water.—2. Same as *outhaul*.

uthness, *n.* See *uthness*.

uthari, *a.*, *pron.*, and *conj.* A Middle English variant of *other*, either.

ut-herod (out-her'od), *c. t.* In the phrase *to out-herod Herod*, to be more violent than Herod (as represented in the old mystery plays); hence, to exceed in any excess of evil.

I would have such a fellow whipped for ordoling 'or-magant; it *out-herods* Herod.

The figure in question had *out-heroded* Herod, and gone beyond the bounds of even the prince's indefinite decorum.

Yet another and a very favourite emperor *out-herodes* even this butcher (Julianus), by boasting of the sabring which he had let loose amongst crowds of helpless women.

uthness, *n.* Same as *uthness*.

outhouse (out'hōus), *n.* [= Sw. *uthus* = Dan. *uthus*; as *out* + *house*.] A small house or building separate from the main house; an outbuilding; specifically, in law, under the definition of arson, a building contributory to habitation, separate from the main structure, and so by the common-law rules a parcel of the dwelling-house or not, according as it is within or without the curtilage. A rude structure—for example, a thatched pigsty—may be an *outhouse*, but it must be in some sense a complete building.

Yell gie to me a bed in an *outhouse*
For my young son and me,
And the meaneest servant in a' the place
To wait on him and me.

Lady Margaret (Child's Ballads, III. 393).

outing (out'ing), *n.* [*ME.* *outing*, *outinge*; verbal *n.* of *out*, *v.*] 1. An issuing forth to attack; a rally; a foray. *Barbour*.—2. An airing; an excursion; an expedition; a pleasure-trip.

Full of the sentiment of Sunday *outing*.

3. A driving forth; expulsion; rejection.

The late *outing* of the Presbyterian clergy by their not renouncing the Covenant as the Act of Parliament commands, is the greatest piece of state now in discourse.

4. Avoidance. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 375.—5. A feast given by a craftsman to his friends at the end of his apprenticeship. [*Prov. Eng.*]

out-islet (out'is'), *n.* An outlying island.

I accordingly will end this book, purposing to speak of the *out Isles*, Orkades, Hebrides, and of Shetland in their due place.

outjest (out-jest'), *c. t.* To overcome or drive away by jesting.

But who is with him?
Gent. Some but the fool, who labours to *outjest*
His heart-struck injuries.

outjet (out'jet'), *n.* That which projects from anything. *Hugh Miller*. [*Rare.*]

outkeeper (out'kē'pēr), *n.* In *survey*, a small dial-plate having an index turned by a milled head underneath, used with the surveyor's compass to keep tally in measurement by chain.

outlabor, outlabour (out-lā'bor), *c. t.* To outdo in labor, endurance, or suffering.

Still I have fought, as if in beauty's sight,
Tough facts, till bodies like our souls grew light,
Out watch'd the leopards, and outlaboured of least.

outlager, *n.* [Also *outlacker*; *cf.* *D.* *utlagger* = *E.* *outlier*, *q. v.*] An outrigger.

We had a good substantial Mast, and a mast Sail, and good *outlagers* last very fast and firm on each side the Vessel, being made of strong Poles.

outlaid (out'lād), *n.* Laid out; exposed.

To guard the *out laid* Isle
of Walney.

outlanced, *a.* Projecting or edged like a lance.

Therein two deadly weapons met he bore,
Strongly *outlanced* towards either side,
Like two sharp spears his combes to gore.

outland (out'land), *n.* and *a.* [*cf.* *ME.* **outland*, *outland*, *cf.* *AS.* *utland*, foreign land (*utland*, a stranger) (= *MLG.* *utlant*, outlying land, = *G.* *ausland*, foreign countries, = *Sc.* *utland*, outlying fields, foreign countries, = *Sw.* *utlandet* = *Dan.* *utlandet*, foreign countries), *cf.* *ut*, out, + *land*, land. (*cf.* *outland*.) 1. Land lying beyond the limit of occupation or cultivation; outlying or frontier land.

When they [Indians] go a hunting into the *outlands*, they commonly go out for the whole season with their wives and family.

2. In *feudal law*, that part of the land of the manor occupied or enjoyed by the tenants. Also called *utland* and *geatles-land* or *gafel-land*, as distinguished from *inland*.

II. a. Foreign.

The little lamb
Sung in our bosoms,
The *outland* peasant, with unworldly claim,
Deprived us of . . .

Sir Valence wedded with an *outland* dame
Tennison, *Melvin* and *Vivien*.

outlander (out'lan-dēr), *n.* [*cf.* *D.* *utlander* = *G.* *auslander*, as *outland* + *-er*. (*cf.* *inlander*.)] A foreigner; a person who is not a native.

outlandish (out-lan'dish), *a.* [*cf.* *ME.* *outlandisch*, *cf.* *AS.* *utlandisc* (= *D.* *utlandisch* = *MLG.* *utlandisch* = *G.* *auslandisch* = *Sw.* *utlandisk* = *Dan.* *utlandisk*), foreign, of outland origin, *cf.* *utland*, foreign land, + *-ish*, *cf.* *outland*.] 1. Of or belonging to a foreign country; foreign; not native. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

No marchant yet no false *outlandish* ware.

There is no *outlandish* man will us abide,
Nor will he come nye.

outlandish wares are consigned into the same Citty by the famous river of Thames.

He had tak'n with him Alfrid his youngest son to be there inaugurated King, and brought home with him as

outlandish Wife; for which they endeavored to deprive him of his Kingdom.

I suppose now they are some of your *outlandish* things; your foreign Homians, or such like.

2. Strange; unfamiliar; odd; uncouth; barbarous; bizarre.

You must not hunt for wild *outlandish* terms
To stuff out a peculiar dialect.

Divers good pictures, and many *outlandish* and Indian curiosities and things of nature.

When they preached, their *outlandish* accent moved the derision of the audience.

3. Out of the way; remote from society; secluded.

He resolved to settle in some *outlandish* part, where none could be found to know him.

outlandishness (out-lan'dish-ness), *n.* A foreigner.

For ten weeks together this rabble rout of *outlandishness* are belleted with her [Yarmouth]; yet, in all that while, the rate of no kind of food is raised.

outlandishlike (out-lan'dish-lik), *adv.* Outlandishly. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 204.

outlandishly (out-lan'dish-li), *adv.* In an outlandish manner.

outlandishness (out-lan'dish-ness), *n.* The state or character of being outlandish.

outlash (out-lash'), *c. t.* To strike or hit out; make a sudden attack or outburst.

Malice hath a wide mouth and loves to *outlash* in her relations.

outlash (out-lash'), *n.* [*cf.* *outlash*, *v.*] A lashing or striking out; an outburst; an outbreak.

Underneath the silence there was an *outlash* of hatred and vindictiveness. She wished that the marriage might make two people wretched besides herself.

outlast (out-lāst'), *c. t.* To last longer than; exceed in duration; outlive.

Sure I shall *outlast* him;
This makes me young again, a score of years.

Nature and nationality will *outlast* the transient policy of a new dynasty.

outlaugh (out-lāf'), *c. t.* [= *D.* *utlachen* = *G.* *auslachen* = *Dan.* *ulle*.] 1. To surpass in laughing.

Each lady striving to *outlaugh* the rest,
To make it seem they understood the jest.

2. To laugh down; discourage or put out of countenance by laughing.

outlaw (out-lā), *n.* [*cf.* *ME.* *outlaw*, *utlaw*, *ut-lawe* (*ML.* *utlagus*), *cf.* *AS.* *utlaga*, an outlaw (= *Sc.* *utlag*, an outlaw, *utlagu*, outlawed), *cf.* *ut*, out, + *lags*, law; see *law*.] 1. One who is excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection. Formerly it was lawful in Great Britain for any one to kill such a person. See *quarry*.

Not met thou save, brave *Outlaw* Murray!
Thy lady, and all thy chivalry!

A poor, unimaged *outlaw* sneaking home,
My father gave him welcome to the shore.

2. A disorderly person living in defiant violation of the law; a habitual criminal.

It is only for the *outlaws*, the dangerous classes, those who have thrown off the restraints of conscience, that we build prisons and establish courts. The law is for the lawless.

outlaw (out-lā), *c. t.* [*cf.* *ME.* *outlawen* (*ML.* *utlagare*), *cf.* *AS.* *utlagian*, outlaw, *cf.* *utlag*, an outlaw; see *outlaw*, *n.*] 1. To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; declare an outlaw; proscribe.

Now *outlaw'd* from my blood, he sought my life,
But lately, very late I lov'd him, friend.

In Westminster-Hall you may *out-law* a Man for forty shillings.

2. To remove from legal jurisdiction; deprive of legal force. An obligation which by reason of the lapse of time has become barred by the statute of limitations, so that no action will lie on it, is said to be *outlawed*.

outlawry (out-lā-ri), *n.* [*cf.* *ME.* *outlawry* (*ML.* *utlagaria*), *cf.* *outlaw* + *-ry*.] 1. The putting of a person out of the protection of law by legal means; also, the process by which one is deprived of that protection, or the condition of one so deprived; a punishment formerly imposed on one who, when called into court, contemptuously refused to appear, or evaded justice by disappearing. Is the *outlaw* times *outlawry*

came to have implied exclusion from all the protection and remedies with which the law guarded lawful men, but by successive modifications it was reduced in effect to the rule that it incapacitated a person for prosecuting actions for his own benefit, though he might still defend himself. In capital cases, as treason or felony, failure to appear was a sufficient evidence of guilt, and process of outlawry thereon entailed forfeiture of his personal estate. *Outlawry* is a term of similar meaning in Scots law.

He was holden in outlawry of Dunsplan line the yle
Falcon. *Wyckp. Procl. on the Apocallips.*

By proscription and bills of outlawry
Octavian, Antony, and Lepidus
Have put to death an hundred senators.

Shak., J. C., iv. 2. 173.

2. The condition of a debt or other cause of action when by reason of lapse of time it can no longer sustain an action. Such a debt still subsists for some other purpose—such, for instance, as enabling the creditor to retain a pledge if he holds a security. —*Chief of the outlaws.* See *chief*.

outlay (out-lā'), *v. t.* To lay or spread out; expose; display. *Dragon.*

outlay (out-lā'), *n.* [*outlay, v.*] 1. A laying out or expending; that which is laid out or expended; expenditure; as, that mansion has been built at a great outlay.

This business of rent-shops is overdone among the women-folk. My wife tried it, and lost five dollars on her outlay. *Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xix.*

2. A remote haunt.

I know her and her haunts.
Her layes, leaps, and outlays, and will discover all. *Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.*

outlayer (out-lā'ér), *n.* In *zool.*, the ectoderm: correlated with *inlayer* and *midlayer* or *mesoderm*.

outleap (out-lēp), *n.* A rally; flight; escape.

Since youth must have some liberty, some outleaps, they might be . . . under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it. *Locke, Education, § 97.*

outlearn (out-lérn'), *v. t.* 1. To learn or ascertain from others; elicit.

He . . . oft of them did earnestly inquire,
Where was her won, and how he mote her find.
But, when he sought according to his mind
He could out-learn, he them from ground did rear. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 72.*

2. To pass or excel in learning; outstrip in learning. — 3. To get beyond the study or learning of; outlive the practice of.

outlet (out-lét), *n.* [*Var. of outlet*], appar. resting on *outlier*. [*Out-door*; *outlying*; *unhoused*.] [*Scotch.*]

outlet (out-lét), *n.* [*ME. *outlēt, ultēte (= leel. ultēt), outlet; < out + lēt. (Y. ultēt.)*] 1. The place of the opening by which anything is let out, escapes, or is discharged; a passage outward; a means of egress; a place of exit; a vent.

Colonies and foreign plantations are very necessary as outlets to a populous nation. *Bacon.*

You could not live among such people; you are stifled for want of an outlet toward something beautiful, great, or noble. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ix. 1.*

2. The place or district through which one passes outward; outer part; in the plural, outskirts.

We got to the door of a dismal looking house in the outskirts of the town. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, iv.*

3. In commerce, a market for the sale of any product. — 4. A lawn or shrubbery adjoining a house, with a walk or passage through it to the highway. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Any given spot in the garden or outlet. *Gilbert White.*

Outlet of the pelvis, the inferior strait or lower opening of the pelvic canal, bounded by the ischio-pubic ramus, ischio-tuberosities, sacrotuberous ligaments, and coccyx.

outlet (out-lét'), *v. t.* [*out + lēt.*] To let forth; emit. *Daniel.*

outlicker, *n.* [*See outlay, v.*] Same as *outtrigger*. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

outlie (out-lī'), *v. t.* [*out + lī.*] To remain in the open air; camp out.

We are not about to start on a squirrel hunt, or to drive a deer into the horizon, but to outlie for days and nights, and to stretch across a wilderness where the foot of man seldom goes. *J. F. Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, xxi.*

outlie (out-lī'), *v. t.* [*out + lī.*] To outlie in lying; be or show one's self to be a greater liar than.

A tongue that can cheat widows, rascal scorns,
And olden and Burnet both outlie. *Pope, Pastors of Drame, iv. 61.*

outlier (out-lī'ér), *n.* [= *D. uilgger*, an out-trigger, an outlayer, outliker]; [*out + lī.*] 1. One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him.

The outliers are not so easily held within the pale of the law. *Mary, & Baker, quoted in Mason's Serp. to John's v. 134.*

2. An outsider.

I hope every worthy and true English Protestant of the Established Church (for I have no hopes of the outliker) will favourably allow the following poem.

D. C. C. C., Collin's Walk, Fred. (Darius.)

3. A part lying without or beyond the main body; an isolated or outlying part; specifically, in *geol.*, a part of a stratum or group of strata, or a mass of rock of any kind, which has been left behind while that part of the formation by which it was originally surrounded, and to which it belonged, has been removed by denudation. The outlier or mass which has escaped being worn away by atmospheric or other agencies remains as a witness of the former greater extension of the formation. [*Opposed to inlier*].

4. In *zool.*, that which is outlying, subtypical, or aberrant, as a genus or family of animals.

outline (out-līn'), *n.* 1. The line, real or apparent, by which a figure is defined; the exterior line; contour; external figure.

Penning the contours and outlines with a more even and acute touch. *Arnold, Sculpture, l. 3.*

A triangle or quadrilateral, with all the sides unequal gives no pleasure to the eye as a form or outline. *A. Rein, Emotions and Will, p. 220.*

A city wall follows the outline of the hill. *J. A. Spangola, Italy and Greece, p. 43.*

2. A style or method of drawing in which an object or a scene is represented merely by lines of contour without shading. In such drawings the effect of shading is sometimes produced by thickening the lines on the side away from the light, but this method is opposed to the true function of an outline. [*Compare cuts under Heron and house hole*].

3. A rough draft or first general sketch of the main features of some scheme or design, the details of which can be filled in later if need be; a description of the principal features only.

His drama at present has only the outlines drawn. *Shak., Tamerl., No. 102.*

I will close this sketch of Almonde de Chancery with a brief outline of his person. *Prescott, Ferdinand and Isabella, ii. 75.*

In words, like weeds, I'll wrap me o'er,
Like coarsest clothes against the cold,
But that large grief which these enfold
Is given in outline and no more. *Temple, In Memoriam, v.*

4. In *angl.*, a set line. Outline embroidery, a simple kind of embroidery done usually upon washable materials with crewel stitch and similar simple stitches, the pattern being produced without any filling up of surfaces and entirely in slender tracery. Outline-stitch, any one of the simple embroidery stitches fit for outline embroidery. See *crewel stitch*, *stem stitch*, *ray*, *stitch*. [*Syn. Outline, Contour, Profile, Sketch, Delineation*].

Outline is literally the outer or exterior line; but the word is freely used for a representation by the principal or distinguishing lines. Contour and profile retain this distinctive meaning of the outline line, the former referring to the boundary of the whole figure in any position, and the latter to the boundary of face or figure when seen directly from one side, with figurative uses in architecture and surveying. A sketch fills up the outline in greater or less degree, but completely but so that a lively idea of the original object or person is conveyed. Delineation is rather indefinite, but less than an outline and may be complete. The line, sketch, and delineation bear the same relation to one another when used to express the representation of a subject in words.

outline (out-līn'), *v. t.* [*Outline, n.*] To draw the exterior line of; draw in outline; delineate; sketch the main features of.

outlinear (out-līn'ér), *n.* [*Outline, n.*] 1. Pertaining to or forming an outline. [*Imp. Lat.*]

outlist (out-līst'), *n.* The extreme edge; the extremity of the border.

The outlist of Judah fell into the midst of Ben's whole cloth. *Feller, Plough Right, II x 72 (Darius)*

outlive (out-liv'), *v. i.* [*trans.*] 1. To live longer than; continue to live after the death of; overlive; survive.

The people served the Lord all the days of Joshua and all the days of the elders that outlived Joshua. *Judges ii. 7.*
This is old age; but then, then must outlive
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty. *Milton, P. L., xl. 106.*

2. To surpass in duration; outlast.

Not marble, nor the gilded monuments
Of princes, shall outlive this poor, but rhyme. *Shak., Sonnets, lv.*

Youth fades, love droops, the leaves of friendship fall,
A mother's secret hope outlives them all. *A. W. Hudson, The Mother's Secret.*

—*Syn.* *Outlive, Survive.* *Outlive* is generally the stronger, carrying something of the idea of outgrowing or beating another in vitality or hold upon life. It is a deliverer to say that one survives than that he outlives his wife or friend.

II. *Intrans.* To live longer; continue to live.
Let not this wisp outlive us both to sting. *Shak., Tit. And., ii. 2. 132.*

outliver (out-liv'ér), *n.* A survivor.

Seven they were in all, all alike and well in one day,
Six dead in the other, the outliver becoming a convert to their religion. *Meads, Traveller, p. 134.*

out-lodging (out-lōj'ing), *n.* A lodging or domicile beyond usual or established limits; especially, at English universities, a lodging outside the college gates.

As for out lodgings (like galleries, necessary evils in popular churches), he rather tolerates than approves them. *Feller, Holy State, II. xiv. 2.*

outlook (out-lōk'), *v. t.* 1. To look out; select. Away to the brook.
All your tackle outlook. *Colton, Angler's Balled.*

2. To face or confront bravely; overcome as by bolder looks or greater courage; hence, in general, to overcome. [*In the passage from Shak. there the meaning is doubtful. It may be 'to procure as by courage or bold looks (to conquer conquest)' or 'to look forth in search of,' 'seek for,' or 'outface.'*]

I drew this gallant head of war,
And call'd these fiery spirits from the world,
To outlook conquest, and to win renown
Even in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shak., K. John, v. 2. 114.*

'Twill make him more insult to see you fearful.
Outlook his anger. *Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 1.*

Fictions and mornings, too weak to outlook a brave glittering temptation. *Hammond, Works, IV. 618 (Latham.)*

outlook (out-lōk'), *n.* 1. The act of looking out or watching for any object; vigilant watch; as, to be on the outlook for something. — 2. The place from which an observer looks out or watches for anything; a watch-tower; a lookout. — 3. The distance to which, under given circumstances, vision extends in searching or watching; extent of unobstructed vision; hence, power of foresight; breadth of view.

From magnanimity, all fear above;
From nobler recompense, above applause;
Which owes to man a short out look all its charms. *Young, Night Thoughts, viii. 1184.*

4. That which is perceived by the eye on looking forth; a view; a scene; hence, that which is looked forward to; a prospect; used literally and figuratively.

The condensed breath ran in streams down the paces,
choqueting the dreary out look of chimney tops and smoke. *Kingdon, Allon Locks, ii.*

outlooker (out-lōk'ér), *n.* One who looks away or aside; one who does not keep an object steadily in view; an inconstant person. [*Rare.*]

They may be kind, but not constant, and leave home no outlookers. *Boston, Pocket of Letters, p. 43. (Dwight.)*

outlooser (out-lōs'), *n.* A way of escape or evasion. *Selden, Table Talk, p. 74.*

outlope (out-lōp'), *n.* An excursion; a running away.

Outlopes sometimes he doth assay, but very short. *Florio, in de Montaigne, p. 224. (Latham.)*

outloper (out-lōp'ér), *n.* One who makes an excursion; one who runs away.

Touching any outloper of our nation which may happen to come further to Africa, you are not to suffer, but to imprison the chaste officers. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 178.*

outluster, outlustrer (out-lūst'ér), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in luster or brightness. *Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4. 79.*

outlying (out-lī'ing), *n.* 1. Lying without or beyond the boundary or limit; external; extraneous; non-appurtenant; alien.

The last survey I proposed of the four outlying . . . empires was that of the Arabians.

Sir W. Temple, Herod. Virtus, § 5.

2. Lying at a distance from the main body, design, etc.; appurtenant, but not contiguous; disconnected; isolated; hence, unrelated; extrinsic.

All the outlying parts of the Spanish monarchy. *Addam.*

For the most part we allow only outlying and transient circumstances to make out our opinions. *Thoreau, Walden, p. 145.*

In the outlying possessions of either commonwealth greater honor was allowed. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 378.*

outman (out-man'), *v. t.* 1. To excel in manhood or manliness; be more of a man than; outdo as a man.

In gigantic age, finding quite other men to outman and outstrip than the idle populace about me, or, at the best, here and there a Volcanillo. *Carlyle.*

2. To outnumber as regards men; have more men than.

outmaneuver, outmaneuvre (out-mā-nū-vér or -nū-vér'), *v. t.* To surpass in maneuvering.

outmantle (out-man'tl'), *v. t.* To surpass in dress or ornament. [*Rare.*]

He must suddenly good, verily good,
And with gentle suppliant grace thy power,
Till it outmantle all the pride of verse. *Cooper, Task v. 200.*

ocean, to form a counterpoise and prevent the boat from upsetting. Such outriggers are sometimes placed on both sides of the boat, sometimes only on one



Canoe with outrigger

side. They generally consist of two spars rigged out one from each end of the canoe, with a canoe-shaped block of wood or bamboo connecting their outer ends. *B. In mach.:* (a) A pulley or wheel extended outside of the general frame of a machine. (b) The jib of a crane, or a joist projecting from a building to support a hoisting-tackle.—*C. See the quotation.*

napiropos (nc. *εναρος*), a horse which draws by the side of the regular pair (*εναρος*), an outrigger. *Liddell and Scott, English-Greek Lexicon*, under *napiropos*.

outrigger-hoist (out'rig-er-hoist'), *n.* A hoisting-apparatus in guide posts rigged out from an outer wall, as distinguished from a hatch-way-hoist. *E. H. Knight.*

outright (out-rit'), *adv.* [*C. ME. outright, out-rygle*; *C. out + right, adv.*] 1. Straight on; right onward; directly; hence, at once; immediately; without delay.

A runner of the throne that ran out-rygle. *Aliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), I. 1067.

When these wretches had the ropes about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged outright. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To the full extent; completely; entirely; altogether; without reservation; as, to settle a bargain outright.

Within a while after (as he that is falling is some part over) the frere made the foole madder outright, and brought him bynd hisse downe into the deepest doungeon of that deuilish hersey. *Sir T. More, Works*, p. 483.

Nay, Eleanor, then must I chide outright: Presumptuous dame, ill-nurtured Eleanor. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., I. 2. 41.

When I had store of money, I sleep'd sometime, and spoke wondrous wise, But never laugh'd outright. *Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune*, v. 1.

A lie that is all a lie may be met and fought with outright. *Trappan, The Grandmother.*

The relations between author and publisher are simply those between principal and agent, in which an author sells outright, between buyer and seller. *The Author*, I. 52.

outrival (out-ri-val'), *v. t.* To surpass; excel. Having tried to outrival one another upon that subject. *Addison, Guardian*, No. 138.

outriver (out-ri-iv'), *v. t.* To tear apart or sever forcibly or violently. *Rp. Hall, Satires*, IV. 1. 11.

outride (out-ri-dē'), *n.* [Formerly also *outrade*; *C. out + ride*; cf. *inroad*.] An excursion, expedition, or foray; opposed to *inroad*.

That issuing out they might make *outrides* upon the ways of Judea, as the king had commanded him. *1 Mac.*, xv. 41.

But as for Africa, ever since the beginning of Valentinian his reign it was all in combustion through the outrage of barbarous enemies, wholly set upon slaughter and spoils, that they made by bold and adventurous *outrides*. *Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609) (*Nares*).

outror (out-rōr'), *v. t.* To exceed in roaring. O, that I were Upon the hill of Basan, to outror The horned herd! *Shak.*, A. and C., III. 13. 127.

outrouance (out-rō-mans'), *v. t.* To exceed in romantic character. Their real sufferings *outrouanced* the fictions of many great adventurers. *Fuller.*

outroom (out-rōm'), *n.* A chamber on the ceiling of a house; an outlying or remote apartment. Some out-rooms or corner of the dining chamber. *B. Johnson, Footstaple*, II. 1.

outropet, *n.* [*C. out + ropet*, *roup*.] Sale by auction; outcry. As at common outropets, when household stuff is to be sold, they cry, Who gives more? *Dobson, Dend. Termine* (1693) (*Nares*).

outrun (out-run'), *v.* [*C. ME. outrunnen*; *C. out + run*.] 1. *Trans.* 1. To run past or beyond; run further or more swiftly than; overcome in running or racing; leave behind, as by superior speed; hence, to surpass in competition; outrival; get the better of.

So they ran both together, and the other disciple did outrun Peter, and came first to the sepulchre. *John* x. 1.

My Imagination out-runs all you can say. *Shak.*, *Tender Husband*, iv. 1.

2. To run so as to escape; escape by or as by running; hence, to elude.

If these men have defeated the law and outrun native punishment, though they can outstrip men, they have no wings to fly from God. *Shak.*, *Ham.*, V., iv. 1. 170.

3. To pass beyond the bounds of; exceed; as, to allow zeal to outrun discretion.

Those who formerly had outrun the canons with their additional comformitie (overemulating more than was enjoined) now would make the canons come up to them. *Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, XI. lit. 14.

A boy whose tongue outruns his knowledge. *M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna*. *See constable.*

To outrun the constable. *See constable.*

II. Intrans. To run out.

When the whale has been harpooned, the first order given is "Stern all!" to clear the boat from the whale, and the next is "Wet line!" to prevent the friction from the outrunning line. *Fletcher of U. S.*, V. II. 205.

out-runner (out-rān'er), *n.* That which runs or flows forth from a stream; a side channel or overflow.

In some out runner of the river, where the streams run not strongly. *W. Latham (Archer's Eng. Garner)*, I. 194.

outrush (out-rush'), *v. t.* To rush or issue out rapidly or forcibly. *Garth*, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xiv.

outrush (out-rush'), *n.* A gushing or rushing-out; an outflow.

outsail (out-sail'), *v. t.* To sail faster than; leave behind in sailing.

She may spare me her misen, and her bonnets, strike her main petticoat, and yet out-sail me. *Fletcher, Wit without Money*, I. 1.

out-sale (out-sal'), *n.* A public sale; an auction. [To make away the inheritance of God's holy tribe in an out-sale? 'Tis an unthriftly sin. *Rp. Hackett, Abp. Williams*, I. 205. (*Darwin*).

outscape (out-skep'), *n.* A way or opportunity to escape; escape.

He will never leave you, but in the midst of temptation will give you an out-scape. *J. Bradford, Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 183.

outscold (out-skold'), *v. t.* To surpass in scolding.

We grant thou canst outscold us, fare thee well. *Shak.*, *K. John*, v. 2. 180.

outscorn (out-skorn'), *v. t.* To overcome by haughty disregard; defy; despise.

Kent, I know you. Where's the king? *Genl.* Contending with the fearful element, . . . Driven in his little world of man to out-scorn The to and fro conflicting wind and rain. *Shak.*, *Lea*, III. 1. 10.

outscouring (out-skour-ing'), *n.* Substance washed or scoured out.

outsell (out-sel'), *v. t.* 1. To exceed in value or worth; excel.

Her pretty action did out-sell her gift, And yet I counsel'd it too. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, II. 4. 102.

2. To exceed in amount of sales; sell better or more than.

Take notice she has my commission To add them in the next edition. They may out-sell a better thing. So halloo boys, and save the King! *Scrib.*, *Furniture of a Woman's Mind*.

3. To sell for more than.

He had his press for em and his wines Were held the best, and out-sold old or men's. *Fletcher (and another)*, *Noble Gentleman*, II. 1. So good the grain growing here, that it out-sold others some pence in the bushel. *Fuller, Worthies, Cambridgeshire*, I. 221.

outsend (out-send'), *v. t.* [*C. ME. outsenden*; *C. out + send*.] To send out or forth.

What! doth the Sun his rays that he out-sends Another or choke? *Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia*, III. II. 42.

outsending (out-sen-ding'), *n.* A message abroad; a thing sent out.

The sea being open unto him, his out-sending might be without view or noting. *Daniel, Hist. Eng.*, p. 172. (*Loeving*).

outsentry (out-sen'tri'), *n.*; pl. *outsentries* (-tris). *Mitt.*, a sentry placed considerably in advance; a sentry who guards the approach to a place at a distance in advance of it; a picket.

out-servant (out-sēr-vant'), *n.* A servant who does outside work.

Perhaps one of the out-servants had, through malice, accident, or carelessness, flung in the stone. *Scrib.*, *Directions to Servants* (Dambermaid).

outset (out-set'), *n.* A setting out; beginning; start.

This is no pleasant prospect at the outset of a political journey. *Darwin.*

He had arrested himself in the very outset. *W. H. Baker, New Timothy*, p. 222.

outsetter (out-set'er), *n.* An emigrant. *Hall-well*. [*Prov. Eng.*].

outsetting (out-set'ing'), *n.* A beginning; start; outset.

Giving little fortunes to young maidens in marriage with honest men of their own degree, who might, from such an outsetting, begin the world, as it is called, with some hope of success.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. 12. (*Darwin*).

outsetting (out-set'ing'), *a.* Setting outward or off-shore; drawing or tending away from the land.

A strong outsetting tide. *Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual*, p. 222.

outsettlement (out-set'l-ment'), *n.* A settlement away from the main settlement.

outsettler (out-set'ler'), *n.* One who settles at a distance from the main body.

outshine (out-shin'), *v.* *Trans.* To shine out or forth; emit beams or luster.

Bright, out-shining beams. *Shak.*, *Rich.* III., I. 2. 202.

II. Intrans. To shine more brightly than; surpass in brilliancy or luster; hence, to be more illustrious, beautiful, witty, etc., than; surpass in some good quality.

And all their tops bright glistening with gold, That seemed to outshine the dimmed sky. *Spenser, F. Q.*, V. ix. 21.

I am a queen, a goddess, I know not what, And no constellation in all Heaven, but I outshine it. *Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant*, iv. 1.

High on a throne of royal state, which far Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind, . . . Satan exalted sat. *Milton, P. L.*, II. 2.

Homer does not only out-shine all other Poets in the Variety, but also in the Novelty of his Characters. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 272.

outshoot (out-shōt'), *v. t.* 1. To surpass or excel in shooting.

Johnny Cock out-shoot a' the foresters. *Johnny Cock* (Child's Ballads, VI. 344).

2. To shoot beyond; overshoot.

You see how too much wisdom evermore Out-shoots the truth. *Chapman, All Fools*, iv. 1. Men are resolved never to outshoot their forefathers' mark. *Norris.*

outshot (out-shot'), *n.* A projection; the projecting part of a building. [*Prov. Eng.* and Scotch.]

There was connected with this chamber, and opening into it, a small outshot or projecting part of the building, occupied by a little sleeping apartment. *Scott, Monastery*, xxviii.

outshots (out-shots'), *n. pl.* [*See def.*] In the manufacture of paper, the second quality of white paper-rags; so called from the fact that, in sorting the stock, the second-quality rags are sorted or "shot out" into a heap by themselves. [*Eng.*]

outshow (out-shō'), *v. t.* To present publicly; exhibit openly.

He blinht to see another shine below, Ne durst again his noble face out-show. *England a Helicon* (1614). (*Nares*).

outside (out-sid or out-sid'), *n.* and *a.* [*C. out + side*.] 1. *n.* 1. The part or place that lies without or beyond an inclosure, barrier, or enclosing line or surface of any kind, as opposed to the *inside*, or the part or place that lies within.

And behold a wall on the outside of the house round about. *Ezek.*, xl. 6.

I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the outside. *Spectator*.

2. One who or that which is without; particularly, a passenger on the outside of a coach or carriage. [*Colloc.*]

There was a good coach dinner, of which the box, the four front outside, the one inside, Nicholas, the good-looking man, and Mr. Squeers partook. *Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, v.

3. The external part of a thing; the outer surface; the exterior.

Show the inside of your purse to the outside of his hand, and no more ado. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. 4. 402.

Men that look no farther than their outside think health an appearance unto life. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, I. 44.

Courteously give me credit for a little more wisdom than appears upon my outside. *Nares, Tristram Shandy*, I. 6.

4. External aspect or curb; that which merely strikes the eye; appearance.

O, what a goodly outside (falsehood hath) *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, I. 2. 101.

Trusting our hope's pretty unto outside, Follows of outside, and more dark. *B. Jonson, Volpone*, II. 1.

84. One who or that which possesses a fair exterior, but lacks genuine underlying excellences; a mere hypocrite or a vain show.

The rest are "hypocrites, ambidexters," *outside*, so many turning pictures, a lion on the one side, a lamb on the other. *Barton, Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 38.

85. An externality; an outward form; a mere formality.

Christians degenerated space into *outside*, as days and nights, and diverse other ceremonies. *Pease, Rise and Progress of Quakers*, I.

7. The furthest limit; the utmost; generally with the definite article.

Two hundred laid upon an acre they reckon the *outside* of what is to be laid. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

8. *pl.* In printing, the top and bottom quires, more or less imperfect, of a ream of paper.—*Outside* of a sword-blitz and guard, that part of a sword-blitz which corresponds to the back of the hand, and that part of a sword-guard which protects the back of the hand when the sword is held as on guard. Compare *inside*.—*Patent outside*. See *patent*.—*Syn.* 1. *Outside*, *exterior*, *surface*, *superficial*. *Outside* is opposed to *inside*, *interior*, *interior*, *surface*, *substance*, and *superficial* to *interior*. *Outside* is the common word, and a dignified word, applying to a thing of some consequence, as, the exterior of a house. *Surface* is popular; *superficial* is scientific. A surface may be rough or smooth; a superficial is regarded as smooth. See *exterior*, *a*.

II. *a.* 1. Being on the outside; belonging to the surface or exterior; situated on or beyond the limits or bounds.—2. Limited to the surface or exterior; superficial; consisting in mere show; existing in appearance only.

The rest on *outside* merit but presume. *Pope, Innocent*, L. 135.

3. Situated, seated, carried, or traveling on the exterior of a vehicle; as, an *outside* place; an *outside* passenger.—4. Extreme; reaching or exceeding the limit; all that or more than is actual, is required, etc.; as, an *outside* estimate of expenses.

A Huguenot built this hall, who was not permitted to live on the soil of his own beautiful France and it may naturally be supposed that he dedicated it to the most ultra, *outside* idea of liberty.

W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 55.

5. Not directly concerned or interested; occupying an external position or having an external relation.

It was time to show their teeth, and as soon as they did it became evident to all *outside* spectators that the old game was up. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 241.

Outside country, districts outside the line of settlement. (Australia.)

"When the humour seizes them they can be kind enough," returned the cattle buyer, who had a large experience on the *out side* country. *Grand, Bush Life in Queensland*, p. 162.

Outside station, a station outside the line of settlement; in general, any station very remote in the bush. (Australia.)

I am to have charge of one of the *outside* sheep stations at what seems to me to be a liberal salary. *Mrs. Campbell, Pract.*, Head station, p. 123.

outside (out-sid'), *adj.* and *prep.* [*outside*, *n.*] I. *adj.* 1. On the outside; on the exterior; at or beyond the limits; externally; outwardly; without; not within; not in a house or assemblage.

He better see who stands *outside* Than they who in procession ride. *B. Kather, Maids of Attitude*.

2. Beyond a harbor; out at sea; as, it is rough weather *outside*.—3. On the exterior of a vehicle; as, to travel *outside*.—4. To the exterior; from a point within to a point without; forth; out; as, to go *outside*.—*Outside* of, on or to the exterior of; without; outward from.

II. *prep.* 1. On the exterior of; beyond.

Suddenly a man, in foreign garments, . . . stood *outside* the window. *Dickens, Christmas Carol*, II.

The unanimous opinion of that community is that the *Outside* and his household are, in reference to any and to everything *outside* their family circle, the "chance people"—strong emphasis on *chance*—in the world.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 41.

2. To the exterior of; outward from; as, to go *outside* the house.

outside-car (out-sid'-kär), *n.* An Irish jaunting-car.

outsideness (out-sid'-ness), *n.* Externality; externness. *T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 62.

outsider (out-sid'-er), *n.* [*outside* + *-er*]. 1. One who is on the outside of an enclosure, barrier, boundary, etc., literally or figuratively; one who is without. Specifically—(a) one who is outside of or does not belong to some particular party, association, or act.

Outsiders looked with a kind of new, half-jalous respect on these privileged few who had so suddenly become the "General's party." *Mrs. Whiting, Leslie's Goldsmiths*, xii.

(b) One who is unconnected or unacquainted with the matter in question.

In regard to complex statistical statements the *outsider* cannot be too careful to ascertain from those who compiled them as far as possible what are the points requiring elucidation. *Aspey, Hist.*, X XII. 404.

(c) In horse racing, a horse not included among the favorites, or not a favorite in the betting.

The success of a rank *outsider* will be described as "a misfortune to backers."

R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 288.

2. *pl.* A pair of nippers with semi-tubular jaws which can be inserted in a keyhole from the outside to turn the key. [Thieves' slang.]

outsight (out-sit'), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Sight for that which is without; outlook; power of observation.

If a man have not both his insight and his *outsight*, he may pay home for his blindness.

Bretton, Old Man's Lesson, p. 11. (*Jarvis*)

More insight and more *outsight*.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 747.

II. *a.* In *Scots law*, in the phrase *outsight plowing*, a designation given to outdoor movable, as horses, cows, and oxen, or plows, carts, and other implements of husbandry.

outst (out-sit'), *v. t.* 1. To sit beyond the time of.

He that prolongs his meals, and sacrifices his time, as well as his other conveniences, to his luxury, how quickly does he *outst* his pleasure?

South

2. To sit longer than (another person); tire out in sitting.

He stubbornly *outst*, that evening, his wife and daughter, who would remain upon the scene, the former determined, as long as they could. *The Century*, XXX. 675.

outskint (out-skin'), *n.* The external skin; the surface.

The bark and *out skin* of a commonwealth Or state. *Shelley (and Fletcher), Coronation*, v. 1.

outskip (out-skip'), *v. t.* To avoid by flight; escape.

Thou couldst *outskip* my vengeance, or outstand The power I had to crush thee into air.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, II. 2.

outskirt (out-skört'), *n.* A section or part that skirts, runs, or lies along the edge or boundary of a specified area; a border or border region; a purview; used chiefly in the plural; as, the *outskirts* of a forest or of a town; the *outskirts* of science.

See as they might keep both the O.R. 'ves and also the O.R. 'bards, and all that *out skirt* of Meador in view. *Spencer, Note of Ireland*.

outsleep (out-slep'), *v. t.* To sleep beyond.

I fear we shall *out sleep* the coming moon As much as we this night have overwatched. *Shak., M. N. D.*, v. 1. 372.

outslide (out-slid'), *v. t.* To slide outward or forward; advance by sliding.

At least our grating looks *outside*. Our good looks forward swing. *Whittier, At Port Royal*.

outslung (out-slung'), *v. t.* [*ME.* *outslyngan*; *out + slung*]. 1. To sling out; scatter abroad.

I shall hym make his petio (penes) *outslyng*. *Boon of the Flow*, I. 367.

2. To hurl forth from or as from a sling. *Dr. H. Morre, Psychathanaia*, II. iii. 5.

outsoar (out-sor'), *v. t.* To soar beyond.

Let them *outsoar* their wings with the remembrance of those who have *outsoared* them, and in vain opinion, but true worth. *Governments of the Tongue*, p. 9. (*Latham*.)

He has *outsoared* the shadow of our night. *Shelley, Adonais*, st. 49.

outsole (out-sol'), *n.* The outer sole of a boot or shoe, which bears upon the ground when in use. Between the in sole and the out sole the margin of the upper is fitted and attached to both these sides by stitching or pegging.

outspan (out-span'), *v. t.* I. *trans.* To unyoke or unhitch (oxen from a wagon); unharness or unsaddle (a horse or horses). [*South Africa*].

II. *intrans.* To detach oxen from a wagon; unharness, to unspan. [*South Africa*].

outsparke (out-spar'-k'), *v. t.* To surpass in brilliancy; outlight; outshine. *J. Beaumont, Psyche*, I. 61.

outspoke (out-spök'), *v. t.* I. *trans.* To surpass in speaking; say or express more than; signify or claim superiority to; be superior to in meaning or significance.

Forwards, an inventory, thus importing The several parcels of his plate, his treasure Rich stuffs, and ornaments of household, which I find at such proud rate that it *out spoke* Possession of a subject. *Shak., Hen. VIII*, III. 2. 127.

Why, this *infinite* physics! and *outspoke* The knowledge of sleep, drugs.

B. Jonson, Volpone, I. 2.

Whose graces do as far *outspoke* your fame As mine doth alienate.

R. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

II. *intrans.* To speak out or aloud.

Outspoke the hardy Highland wight, I'll go, my chief, I'm ready. *Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter*.

outspeckle (out-spek'-l'), *n.* A speckle; a laughing-stock. [*Scotch*].

"What drives this eye?" ran Willie say, "To make an *outspeckle* of me?" *James Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 311)*.

outspeed (out-sped'), *v. t.* To surpass in speed or velocity; outstrip.

Outspeed the sun around the orb'd world. *Shelley, Prometheus Unbound*, III. 2.

outspend (out-spend'), *v. t.* To surpass in outlay; spend more money than.

A king Cole was not a merrier old soul than *Illustrations* of that day; he *outspent* princes. *Havelock, Venetian Life*, xxi.

outspend (out-spend'), *n.* [*outspend*, *v.*] Outlay; expenditure.

A mere *outspend* of savageness. *Ser. Taylor*.

outspent (out-spend'), *p. a.* Thoroughly spent or wearied; tired out; exhausted.

Outspent with this long course, The Cossack prince rubb'd down his horse. *Byron, Mazeppa*, III.

outspin (out-spin'), *v. t.* To spin out; finish; exhaust.

Giles wisheth that his long yarn'd life Were quite *out spun*. *B. Jonson, Epigrams*, No. 52.

Patience with her cup o'errun, With her weary thread *outspun*, Mourns that her work is done. *Whittier, Texas*.

outspoken (out-spo'-ken'), *a.* 1. Free or bold of speech; candid; frank.

I know the man I would have: a quick-witted, *outspoken*, incisive fellow. *O. W. Holmes, Autocrat*, III.

2. Uttered or expressed with frankness or boldness; as, *outspoken* disapproval.

outspokenness (out-spo'-ken-ness), *n.* The quality of being outspoken; candidness; frankness of speech.

outsport (out-sport'), *v. t.* To sport beyond; outdo in sporting.

Good Michael, look you to the guard to-night: Let's teach ourselves that honourable *outsport*. *Shak., Othello*, II. 2. 2.

outspread (out-spread'), *v. t.* To spread out; extend.

On the watery calm His brooding wings the Spirit of God *outspread*. *Milton, P. L.*, vii. 265.

outspring (out-spring'), *v. t.* [*ME.* *outspringen*; *out + spring*]. 1. To spring forth.

Dimple they were strong yon, that the fur *out sprung* Of the helmeted about, & some velle among. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 469.

2. To originate; descend.

As that there comen is to Tyburn court, Thus, one *outsprung* of Trojan blood, To whom this *bliss* would her self be wed. *Shak., Hamlet*, IV.

outstand (out-stand'), *v. t.* I. *trans.* 1. To resist effectually; withstand; sustain without yielding.

Thou couldst *outstand* my vengeance, or *outstand* The power I had to crush thee into air. *B. Jonson, Sejanus*, II. 2.

2. To stand or remain beyond; outstay.

I have *outstood* my time, which is material To the tender of our present. *Shak., Cymbeline*, I. 6. 307.

II. *intrans.* 1. To project outward from the main body; stand out prominently; be prominent.

An *outstanding* feature of these rooms is their slop. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 210.

2. To stand out to sea.

But many a keel shall stand out And many a sail *outstand*. *Whittier, Good Ship of Harpwell*.

3. To stand over; remain untouched, unimpaired, unsettled, uncollected, unpaid, or otherwise undetermined; as, *outstanding* contracts.

Political union (among the Arabs) has left *outstanding* the family organization, but has added something to it. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, § 611.

Outstanding term. See *term*.

outstare (out-star'), *v. t.* To stare out of countenance; face down; browbeat; outface.

I'll follow and *outstare* him. *Shak., Hen. VIII*, I. 11. 29.

outstart (out-start'), *v. t.* [*ME.* *outsterten*; *out + start*]. To start up; start up.

The people *outstart*, and cast the carts to grounds. *Chaucer, Nan's Priest's Tale*, I. 227.

outstay (out-stay'), *v. t.* To stay longer than; overstay; remain beyond; as, to *outstay* one's welcome.

You, indeed, provide yourself;
If you *outstay* the time, upon mine honour,
And in the gentleness of my word, you die.
Shak., As you like it, I. 3. 99

After a little deliberation, she concluded to *outstay* him
Miss Burney, Cecilia, II. 3

outstep (out-step'), *v. t.* To step or go beyond; exceed; overstep. *Imp. Dict.*

outstep, *conp.* A corruption of *outstep*.

My son is in Tybalt here, in Capuchin's cell; for
peeping into another man's purse, and *outstep* the king in
misdeeds (compassionate) he is like to better.
Henryson, Edward IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 72)

outstrain (out-strain'), *v. t.* 1. To stretch to the utmost; extend to the full.

All his (awakened) folds are now in length *outstrained*
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, I. 291

2. To exert one's self more than; surpass by more strenuous effort.

But John . . .
His fellow traveller did soon *outstrain*
And get before . . .
J. Remond, Fyler, xiv. 139.

3. To stretch to excess; overstrain.

The *outstrained* tent flags loosely. *Southey, Thalaba*, III.

outstreet (out-street'), *n.* A street in the outskirts of a town. *Johnson.*

outstretch (out-stretch'), *v. t.* [*ME. outstrecchen* (pret. *outdraught*, *outstrought*); *< out + stretch*.] To stretch or spread out; extend; expand; used chiefly in the past participle.

And forth his necke and heed *out-stretched*.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 1616.

[So in early editions, modern editions read *he draught*, or *out draught*.]

The Lord brought us forth out of Egypt with a mighty hand, and with an *outstretched* arm. *Levit. xxvi. 8.*
Come, make him stand upon this molehill here,
That rought at mountains with *outstretched* arms.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 4. 89.

On the ground
Outstretch'd he lay, on the cold ground; and oft
Cursed his creation. *Milton, P. L.*, x. 881.

outstride (out-stride'), *v. t.* To surpass in stride. *Outriding* the columns of the sun.

B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

outstrike (out-strike'), *v. t.* 1. To surpass in striking; deal a harder or swifter blow than.

This blows my heart:
If swift thought break it not, a swifter mean
Shall *outstrike* thought, but thought will do't, I feel.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 6. 34.

2. To strike out; mark out; cancel.

This sentence serves and that my hand *out strikes*
Dryden, Mithridates to King John.

outstrip (out-strip'), *v. t.* [*Appar. < out + strip* (where some conjecture *trip*); but prob. a corruption of *outstroke* or *outstrike*, *< out + strike*, in the old sense: 'go,' 'proceed,' 'advance' (as in *'strike in years'*: see *strike*).] 1. To outrun; advance or go beyond; exceed.

He . . . farre *outstrip* him in villainous words, and
overhauled him in bitter terms.

Nashe, Pierce Penitence, p. 38.

Especially when I runne as Hippocampus did with Atalanta, who was lost in the course, but first at the crowne:
So that I grieve that women are either easie to be *outstripped*, or willing
Lilly, Euphues and his England (Arber reprint), p. 419.

You have *outstrip* the wing of our desires.
Bacon, and Pl. (X) Faithful Friends, I. 1.

He had . . . a wonderful genius for mathematical learning, in which he far *outstripped* me.
Franklin, Autobiography, p. 35.

2. To flee beyond the reach of; escape.

Though they can *outstrip* men, they have no wings to fly from them.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 177.

outsubtle (out-sut'l'), *v. t.* To exceed in subtlety. [*Rare.*]

The devil, I think,
Cannot *out-subtle* them.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, iv. 2.

outsucken (out-suk'n), *v.* In *Soots law*, pertaining to a district not attracted to a particular mill. *Outsucken* culture, a fair remuneration to a miller for manufacturing the grain, paid by such as are not attracted. See *culture*, *millmower*, *soot*, *sooten*.

outsum (out-sum'), *v. t.* To outnumber. [*Rare.*]

The prisoners of that shameful day *out-sum'd*
Their conquerors. *Southey, Joan of Arc*, II.

outswear (out-swear'), *v. t.* To exceed in swearing; overcome by swearing.

We shall have old swearing
That they did give the rings away to men;
But we'll outface them, and *outswear* them too.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 2. 27.

outswear (out-swear'), *v. t.* To obtain by sweat or labor; work hard for; earn.

Out upon't, caveat emptor, let the fool *out-swear* it that thinks he has got a catch on't.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, I. 1.

outsweeten (out-sweet'en), *v. t.* To exceed in sweetness.

The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander,
But *out-sweeten'd* not thy breath.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 224.

outswell (out-swell'), *v. t.* 1. To swell to a greater degree than; surpass in inflation.

Blow, villain, till thy spher'd bias cheek
Outswell the collar of puff'd Aquilon.
Shak., I. and C., iv. 5. 9.

2. To overflow.

A sad text in a sadder time, in which the rivers of Babylon swelled not so high with inundation of water in the better, as the waters in the metaphors, *outswelling* and breaking down their banks, have overflowed both our church and state.
Henryson, Sermon (1654), p. 150. (*Latham*.)

outswift (out-swift'), *v. t.* To surpass in swiftness; leave behind in flight.

And on the sand leaving no print to blinde,
Out-swift Arrows, and out-went the Winde
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Vocation.

outsyllable (out-sil'l-ə-bəl'), *v. t.* To exceed in number of syllables; contain more syllables than. [*Rare.*]

The name of Plantagenet, which as it did *out-syllable* Tudor in the mouth, so did it out-vie it in the affections of the English. *Fuller, Worthies, Warwickshire*, III. 273.

outtake (out-tak'), *v. t.* [*ME. outtaken*; *< out + take*.] To take out; except.

Therefore this tree alone,
Adam, this *outtake* I,
The fruit of it hath mine,
For an ye do, then shall ye dye.
York Plays, p. 20.

outtake (out-tak'), *prep.* [*ME. < out-take, v.*] Except; besides.

Alle that y have y graunt the,
Outtake my wyf.
M. S. Cantab. Pl. II. 34. (Halliwell.)

Ine herbe also that sayen it is to sove,
In lande drye, *outtake* of hein the bene,
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. & T. 8.), p. 7.

outtaken (out-tak'n), *pp. and prep.* [*ME. pp. of out-take. Cf. equiv. except.*] Excepted; except.

And ye Ablerman schol haue, eueriche day whyles ye drynk laster, *out-taken* ye first nyght and ye last, a galoun of ale.
English Gilds (E. & T. 8.), p. 98.

He badde that that schuld mainteyn be
Ouer alle kynne thyng, *out-take* a tree he taught them
Alle.
York Plays, p. 29.

outtakingly (out-tak'ing-ly), *adv.* Exceptionally. *Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires*, x.

outtalk (out-tak'), *v. t.* To overpower by talking; surpass in talking.

What! this gentleman will *out-talk* us all.
Shak., T. of the S., I. 2. 246.

outtanel, *pp. and prep.* A contraction of *out-taken*.

outtell (out-tel'), *v. t.* To count beyond; over-reckon.

This is the place, I have *out-told* the clock
For haste, he is not here.
Bacon, and Pl., Coxcomb, I. 1.

out-term (out-ter'm), *n.* Outward figure; superficial appearance; mere exterior.

Not to bear cold forms, nor men's *out-terms*,
Without the inward face and lives of men.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

outthrow (out-thro'), *v. t.* To throw out; cast forth. *Spenser, F. Q.*, IV. ii. 1.

out-tongue (out-tung'), *v. t.* To speak louder than; drown the sound of.

Let him do his spite
My services which I have done the signory
Shall *out-tongue* his complaints.
Shak., Othello, I. 2. 19.

out-top (out-top'), *v. t.* To reach above the top or summit of; rise above or be higher than; overtop; hence, to be or become more eminent than; excel.

The treasurer began then to *out-top* me.
Cubilla, The Lord Keeper to the Duke, May 24, 1641.
So these dark giants *out-top* their folk w. vegetables.
The Century XVII., 32.

out-travel (out-trav'el), *v. t.* To surpass as a traveler; travel further, more swiftly, or more extensively than.

She then brought him to go instantly, that he might
out-travel the ill news, to his mother.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, x. 2.

out-turn (out-ter'n), *n.* Quantity of goods or products produced; output: as, the *out-turn* of a mine.

At Kagueri alone 300 men are employed in the business
(metal-working) and the yearly *out-turn* is over 100,000 lbs.
C. G. M. Barwood, Indian Arts, I. 128.

Statements of crop *out-turns* and prices.

Portsmouth Rev., N. S., XXXIII, 287.

out-twine (out-twin'), *v. t.* To disentangle; extricate; disengage.

He stopped, and from the wound the reed *out-twined*,
Peasblossom.

outvalue (out-ū'zhūr), *v. t.* To exceed or surpass in usurious exactions. [*Rare.*]

Out-values Jews, or Irishmen *out-value*.
Pope, Satires of Donne, II. 28.

outvalue (out-val'ū), *v. t.* To exceed in value.

Boyle, Works, I. 241.
The wondrous child,
Whose silver warlike wild
Outvalued every pulsing sound.
Emerson, Thoreau.

outvenom (out-ven'əm), *v. t.* To surpass in venomous or poisonous character.

No, tis slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile.
Shak., Cymbeline, III. 4. 37.

outvie (out-vi'), *v. t.* To outbid; outdo; surpass in rivalry or emulation.

Why, then the maid is mine from all the world
By your firm promise; (Ireneo is *out-vied*.
Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 387.

I love thus to *outvie* a news-monger.
Shak., Lying Lover, I. 1.

outvigil (out-vij'il), *v. t.* To surpass in vigilance; outwatch.

The tender care of King Charles did *outvigil* their watchfulness.
Fuller, Worthies, Kent, II. 129.

outvillain (out-vil'ān), *v. t.* To exceed in villainy.

He hath *out-villained* villainy so far that the rarity redeems him.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 303.

outvoice (out-vois'), *v. t.* To render inaudible by greater loudness of voice; be more clamorous or noisy than.

Whose shouts and claps *out-voice* the deep-mouth'd sea.
Shak., Hen. V., v. (cha.).

outvote (out-vot'), *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; defeat by greater number of votes; outnumber.

Sense and appetite *outvote* reason.
South, Sermons, III. vi.

outwall (out-wāl'), *n.* [*ME. < out + wall*, *wall*]. An outcast.

Now am I made an unworthy *outcast*,
And all in care translated is my joy.
Henryson, Testament of Cresseide.

outwait (out-wāt'), *v. t.* To lie in ambush longer than; surpass in waiting or expecting.

He'll watch this evening but he'll have you; he'll *outwait* a servant for you.
B. Jonson, Epicoene, iv. 2.

outwake (out-wāk'), *v. t.* To remain watchful or sleepless longer than; outwatch.

And now I can *outwake* the nightingale,
Outwatch an usurer.
B. Jonson, New Inn, I. 1.

outwalk (out-wāk'), *v. t.* To walk further, longer, or faster than; leave behind in walking.

Outwalk'd,
Yea, and *outwalked* any ghost alive.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

outwall (out-wāl'), *n.* 1. The exterior wall of a building or fortress.—2. External appearance; exterior. [*Rare.*]

For confirmation that I am much more
Than my *out-wall*, open this purse, and take
What it contains.
Shak., Lear, III. 1. 43.

outward, outwards (out-wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [*< ME. outeward, outward, < AS. āleward (as OFries. utward, utaward, utaward = MLG. āleward = OHG. āleward, āleward, MHG. āleward, G. auswärts).* outward, *< āt, āt, out, + -ward, E. -ward. Cf. outcard, a.*] 1. To or toward the exterior; away from some point in the interior of a space or body to one beyond its limits; forth; outside.

An ladder her *outward* of the chyrche.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 228.

"Traffic, come out, ye are trapt at last," aroused
Lancelot, who rushing *outward* limboke
Leapt on him and hur'd him headlong.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. Away from port: as, a ship bound *outward*.

(The ship) was fourteen weeks *outward*, and yet lost but one man.
Whitney, Hist. New England, I. 448.

3. So as to be exterior or visible; out.

A sentence is but a chaffin glove to a good wit; how quickly the wrong side may be turned *outward*!
Shak., T. N., III. 1. 14.

4. On the exterior; outwardly; externally; hence, visibly; apparently; seemingly; superficially.

It is a great pity a woman to have a fair array outward and in himself soul inward.

Was unto you, scilicet and Pharisae, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whitened sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones and of all uncleanness.

Let me comply with you in this garb, lest my extent to the players, which, I tell you, must show fairly outward, should more appear like entertainment than yours.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 302.

Outward face! a command to troops to face to the right and left from their center.

outward (out'wârd), *a.* and *n.* [*<* ME. *outward*, *<* AS. *utwærd*, outward, external: see *outward*, *adv.*] *I. a.* 1. Directed toward the exterior or outside.

The fire will force its outward way,
Or, in the prison pent, consume the prey.

Dryden.
2. Of or pertaining to the exterior or outside; external; outer; extrinsic; formal; opposed to inward: as, mere outward change.

Commend not a man for his beauty: neither abhor a man for his outward appearance.

Haman was come into the outward court of the king's house.

Have cases of buckram for the nonce, to immask our noted outward garments.

He may show what outward courage he will, but I be-
lieve, as cold a night as this, he could wish himself in
Thames up to the neck.

Being both blinded with lightnings and amazed with
inward terrors and outward tempests.

I come to kiss these fair hands, and to show,
In outward ceremonies, the dear love
Writ in my heart.

He must have been still a very young man when that
outward reformation took place which . . . gave evidence
at least of right intentions under the direction of a strong
will.

3. Beyond the limits or boundaries; hence,
foreign.

It was intended to raise an outward war to join with
some sedition within doors.

4. In *theol.*, carnal; fleshly; not spiritual: as,
the outward man.

That circumcision, which is outward in the flesh.

Though our outward man perish, yet the inward man is
renewed day by day.

The Magistrat hath only to deal with the outward part,
I mean not of the body alone, but of the mind in all her
outward acts, which in Scripture is called the outward man.

5. See the quotation.

A man given to drinking and other vices, especially of
living beyond his income and so reducing himself in his
circumstances, would still be described by his neighbours
(in Cumberland, England) as an outward man.

N. and Q., 7th Ser., VI. 149.

Outward angle. See *angle*, I. — **Outward charges.**
See *charge*. — **Outward euthanasia.** See *euthanasia*.
— **Syn.** 2. External, etc. See *exterior*.

II. n. 1. External form; external appear-
ance; the exterior.

So fair an outward and such stuff within
Endows a man but he.

2. That which is without; the outer or objec-
tive world. [*Rare.*]

Which, from the outward to the inward brought,
Moulded thy baby thought.

outward (out'wârd), *n.* [*<* out + *wârd*.] A
ward in a separate wing or building attached to
a hospital.

outward-bound (out'wârd-bound), *a.* Proceed-
ing from a port or country: as, an outward-bound
ship.

outwardly (out'wârd-li), *adv.* 1. In the ex-
terior or surface; outside; externally; hence,
as regards appearance; visibly; perceptibly.

They could not so carry closely but both much of their
doings and sayings were discovered, although outwardly
they set a fair face on things.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 112.

I the name of truth
Are ye fantastical, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye show.

She is outwardly
All that bewitches sense, all that entices.
Nor is it in our virtue to uncharm it.

Even so ye also outwardly appear righteous unto men,
but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity.

2. Away from the center; toward the outer
part or outside: as, in entomology, a mark pro-
longed outwardly.

outwardness (out'wârd-nhs), *n.* The state of
being outward; objectivity; externality.

outwards, *adv.* See *outward*.

outward-mainted (out'wârd-mân'ted), *a.* Pub-
licly accounted or outwardly seeming to be a
saint; by implication, hypocritical. [*A nonce-
word.*]

This outward-mainted deputy,
Whose settled visage and deliberate word
Nips youth in the head, and follows doth connive,
As falcon doth the fowl, is yet a devil.

Shak., M. for M., III. 1. 80.

outwash (out-wash'), *v. t.* [*=* D. *utwischen* =
MLG. *utwischen* = G. *auswischen* = Sw. *ut-
raska* = Dan. *udrask* = *out* + *wash*.] To
wash out; cleanse from. [*Rare.*]

outwatch (out-wuch'), *v. t.* To surpass in
watching; watch longer than; observe till the
object watched disappears.

Let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tower,
Where I may oft outwatch the bew.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 87.

outway (out'wa), *n.* [*=* D. *utweg* = MLG. *ut-
weg* = G. *utweg* = Sw. *utveg* = Dan. *utvej*;
as *out* + *way*.] A way or passage out; an
outlet.

Itself of larger size, distended wide,
In divers streets, and outways multiply'd.

P. Fletcher, Purple Island, v.

outwealth (out-welth'), *v. t.* To surpass in
wealth or prosperity. See the quotation under
outwit, I.

outwear (out-wâr'), *v. t.* 1. To wear out;
exhaust utterly; wear away; waste; impair;
hence, to render obsolete.

Wicked Time, that all good thoughts doth waste,
And works of nobler wit to nought outwears,
That famous monument hath quite defaced.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. B. 33.

2. To exhaust gradually by use or persistence;
use up; consume; hence, to pass away (time);
last out; endure to the end of; wait till the ex-
piration or conclusion of.

All that day she outwore in wandering.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 20.

The sun is high, and we outwear the day.

Here by the stream, if I the night out wear,
Thou spent already, how shall nature bear
The dews descending and nocturnal air?

Pope, Mymy, v. 601.

3. To wear or last longer than; outlast.

Low! I have made a Calendar for every year
That stands in strength, and time in duration, shall outwear
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Epil.

The sun is high, and we outwear the day.

Here by the stream, if I the night out wear,
Thou spent already, how shall nature bear
The dews descending and nocturnal air?

Pope, Mymy, v. 601.

outweary (out-wâr'), *v. t.* To weary out; ex-
haust by weariness; fatigue exceedingly.

Yet once more are we resolved to try
T'outweary them through all their sin's variety.

Conrad, David's, iv.

The soldier outwearyed with his nightly duties might on
certain conditions absent himself from militia with the
master's consent.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 105.

outweed (out-wêd'), *v. t.* To weed out; extir-
pate as a weed.

The springing seed outweed. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 21.

outweep (out-wêp'), *v. t.* To surpass in weep-
ing; weep more than.

You carry springs within your eyes, and men
Outweep the crucible. *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, II. 3.

outweigh (out-wâ'), *v. t.* 1. To exceed in
weight; weigh more or be heavier than; turn
the scale against; overweight; overbalance;
surpass in gravity or importance.

When the last deeds of a great man lately dead out-
weighed the good, at a dead lift (St. Francis) cast in a silver
halber, which the dead party had sometime bestowed on
Franciscan devotion, and weighed up the other side, and
the Angels lost their prey. *Purcell*, Pilgrimage, p. 30.

If any think brave death outweighs bad life,
And that his country a dower than himself,
Let him alone, or so many so minded,
Wave thus.

Shak., Cor., I. 3. 71.

It was a fault.
A fault, Bellario, though thy other deeds
Of truth outweigh'd it.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

Custom, that prepares the partial scale
In which the little oft outweighs the great.

Wordsworth, Prelude, xii.

One who man's verdict outweighs all the birds'
Drowning, Bishop Manners's Apology.

The immense advantages which leisure and learning
have conferred are largely equalized, and in some cases

utterly outweighed, by the blinding influence of a subtler,
deeper, and more comprehensive selfishness.

Gladden, Night of Night, p. 104.

2. To be too great a burden or task for; over-
task.

When we see the figure of the house,
Then must we rate the cost of the erection;
Which if we find outweighs ability,
What do we then but draw anew the model?

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 2. 42.

outwell (out-wel'), *v. t.* *trans.* To pour forth;
outpour.

His [Nile's] fette waves doe fertile stime outwell,
And overflow each plaine and lowly dale.

Spenser, F. Q., I. I. 21.

II. intrans. To gush or flow forth.

The aluminous wave outwelled. *Templeton*, Claribel.

outwelling (out'wel-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *out-
well*, *v.*] An outflow.

The igneous beds were formed by great outwelling of
molten matter, which spread widely over the surface.

Knapp, *Brit.*, XXIV. 616.

outwend (out-wend'), *v. i.* [*ME.* *outwenden*;
< out + *wend*.] To go forth.

Manit made thempour his messageres out-wende,
Alle the lodes of that land left to none.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 480.

outwin (out-win'), *v. t.* *trans.* To get out of.

It is a darksome delve far under ground,
With thornes and barren brakes environd round,
That none the same may easily out-win.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. I. 20.

II. intrans. To get out.

outwind (out-wind'), *v. t.* To extricate by wind-
ing; unloose. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. III. 9.

out-window (out'win-dô), *n.* A bay-window;
an oriel.

Many of their rooms have great out-windows, where
they sit on cushions in the heat of the day.

Snodgrass, Traveller, p. 51.

outwing (out-wing'), *v. t.* 1. To move faster
than, on or as on the wing; outstrip in flying.

As she attempts at words, his courser springs
O'er hills and lawns, and ev'n a wish out-wings.

Garth, 11 of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

2. *Milit.*, to outflank.

Colonel Deane's and Colonel Pride's (men), outwinging the
enemy, could not come to so much share of the action.

Cromwell to Lenthall, Aug. 20, 1648 (Cromwell's Cromwell,
I. 201) (*Darwin*).

outwit (out-wit'), *v. t.* 1. To surpass in in-
telligence.

What arts did Churchmen in former times use when
they did so much out-wit and out-wealth us?

By Guden, Tears of the Church, p. 253. (*Darwin*.)

2. To surpass in plots or stratagems; defeat
or frustrate by superior ingenuity; prove too
clever for.

He never could get favour at Court, because he outwitted
all the projectors that came near him.

Edgyn, Diary, March 22, 1675.

Do they [then] design to outwit infinite Wisdom, or to
find such flaws in God's government of the World that he
shall be contented to let them go unpunished?

Mittington, Sermons, I. II.

I little thought he should outwit me so!

Shelley, The Cenci, I. 1.

outwit² (out'wit'), *n.* [*ME.*, *<* out + *wit*.] The
faculty of observation, or the knowledge gained
by observation and experience; opposed to in-
wit.

With inwit and with outwit ymaginon and studie,
As best for his body be. *Here*, Plowman (B), xli. 290.

outwith (out'with or -with), *adv.* and *prep.*
[*<* ME. *outwith*, *outwith*; *<* out + *with*.] a trans-
posed form of *without*.] 1. *adv.* Without; on
the outward side; outwardly; externally.

That signale then crist for sake of vns kynnde
Was out with to clere hode with lone he was clene.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), I. 100.

II. prep. Without; outside of. [*Heptech.*]

Uthir places outwith the barowis
Quoted in *William Turner's* Vagrancy and Vagrancy, p. 420.

The evidence, outwith her family, of the major having
previously said that he meant to marry her, was extremely
meagre, and rested upon the testimony of two witnesses.

Lord Deas.

outwoman (out-wûm'an), *v. t.* To surpass as
a woman; excel in womanhood. [*Rare.*]

She could not be unman'd, no, nor outwoman'd
Templeton, Queen Mary, II. 1.

outwood (out'wûd), *n.* An outlying wood.

"But yonder is an outwood," said Robin,
"An outwood and the old man (Child's Ballads, V. 250).

outwork (out'wûrk), *n.* 1. Work done outside,
out of doors, or in the fields, as distinguished
from indoor work. [*Heptech.*]—2. In *fort.*, one
of the minor defenses constructed in advance
of the main work or quarters. Outworks are works
raised within or beyond the ditch of a fortified place, for

the purpose of covering the place or keeping the besiegers at a distance. The principal outworks of a fortification are the covered way, the demilune, the redoubt, the tenail, the bastion, the counter-guard, and the crown-work and horn-work.

Meanwhile the foe beat up his quarters
And storm'd the out-works of his fortress.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. l. 1135

Hence—3. A bulwark; any defense against violence from outside.

I will recommend unto you the care of our outworks, the navy royal and shipping of our kingdom, which are the walls thereof.
Bacon, Advice to Sir George Villiers.

outwork (out-wôrk'), *v. t.* [= D. *uitwerken* = M.H.G. *utwercken* = G. *auswerken* = Sw. *utverka* = Dan. *udvirke*, work out, complete; as out + work.] 1. To surpass in workmanship. [Rare.]

she did lie
In her pavilion—cloth-of-gold of tissue—
O'er-picturing that Venus where we see
The fancy outwork nature.

Shak., A. and C., II. 2. 206

2. To surpass or exceed in labor, exertion, or agitation.

But, in your violent acts,
The fall of torrents and the noyse of tempests . . .
Be all out-worked by your transcendent furies.
B. Jonson, Catiline, III.

3. To work out or carry on to a conclusion; complete; finish.

For now three dayes of men were full outwrought
Since he this hardy enterprise began.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 65.

outworker (out-wér'kér), *n.* A person who works outside; especially, one employed by a tailor or dressmaker who works at home.

outworthy (out-wérth'), *v. t.* To surpass in worth or value.

A beggar's book
Outworth a noble's blood.
Shak., Hen. VIII., I. 1. 121.

outwrest (out-rést'), *v. t.* To draw out with or as with a twisting motion; detach or extract by violence; hence, to exert.

That my engraved mind could find no rest,
Till that the truth thereof I did outwrest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 23.

Let coarse bold hands from slily neat
The bedded fish in banks outwrest.

Dunne, The Ball.

outwring (out-ríng'), *v. t.* To wring out; shed.

Your tears falsly outwring
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 257.

outwrite (out-rít'), *v. t.* To surpass in writing.

Addison, Ancient Medusa, II.

outyeter, *v. t.* [ME. *outyeten*, *outgeter*, *outgetten* (= D. *utwerpen* = M.H.G. *utwerfen* = G. *auswerfen* = Sw. *utgylta* = Dan. *udgylde*); < out + yete.] To pour out.

Oleum effusum nomen tuum That es on Englishes "Oyle out-castle on the name."
Hampole, Prime Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

outsail (out-sá'ni), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *outsailed*, *pp. outguying*. To excel in acting the way or fool; exceed in buffoonery. B. Jonson, Epigrams, No. 120.

ouvarovite, *n.* See *ouvarovite*.

Ouvirandra (ô-vî-ran'drâ), *n.* [NL. (Du Petit-Thouars, 1800), < *ouvirandon*, native name in Madagascar.] A former genus of monocotyledonous water-plants belonging to the natural order *Najas*, or pond-weed family, type of the tribe *Aponogonaceae*, characterized by the lack of cellular tissue between the nerves of the leaves. There are five species of India and Africa, with thickened, sometimes edible rhizomes, two forked spikes of small flowers, and submerged, sometimes perfoliate leaves. The genus is now made a section of *Aponogon*. See *lattice-leaf* and *water yam*.

ousel, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *ooze*.

ousel, *n.* [Prop., as formerly, *ousel*; < ME. *usel*, < AS. *asle* = OHG. *amsala*, *amala*, MHG. *amale* (see *amale*), an *ousel*.] 1. The blackbird, *Merula merula*, *Turdus merula*, or *Merula vulgaris*, a kind of thrush. Also called *amale*. See *cut* under *blackbird*.

House-doves are white, and *ousel* blackbirds bee.

Yet what a difference in the taste we see.

The Affectionate Shepherd (1804). (Halliwell)

The *ousel* cock so black of hue,
With orange-brown bill.

Shak., M. M., III. 1. 128.

The mellow *ousel* flut'd in the reed.

Anonymous, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Some other thrush or thrush-like bird, as the ring *ousel*, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula turquata*. See *cut* in next column.—**Brook-ousel**, the water-rail, *Actitis aquatica* (Lacép. Eng.)—**Water-ousel**, a dipper; any bird of the family *Cinclus*. See *cut* under *Cinclus* and *dipper*.

ova, *n.* Plural of *ovum*.

oval (ô-val'), *n.* and *a.* [F. *ovale* = Sp. Pg. *oval* = It. *ovale*, < ML. *ovale*, of or pertaining to



King cobra, *Merula tigrina*.

an egg, < L. *ovum*, an egg; see *ovum*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an egg.

That the hissing upon Serpents, that venomous food so inquinates their *oval* conception or eggs within their bodies that they sometimes come forth in Serpentine shapes.
Sir T. Browne, Fœtus, Epist., III. 7.

2. Having the shape of or resembling the longitudinal section of an egg; hence, elliptical.

Mercurina, nearest to the central sun,
Loos in an oval orbit circling run.

Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, II.

The oval dingy-framed toilet glass that hangs above her table.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, II.

3. In *zool.* and *bot.*, broadly elliptical, or elliptical with the breadth considerably more than half the length. *Oval* not a shape or figure resembling a compressed circle or ellipse, equally rounded at both ends, *ovate* takes the true egg shape, which is small or at one end than at the other. See *egg-shaped*.—**Oval chuck**, compass, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A figure in the general shape of the lengthwise outline of an egg, or resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. (a) A closed curve everywhere convex, without nodes, and more pointed at one end than at the other. (b) A curve or part of a curve, returning into itself without a node or cusp. (c) A part of a curve returning into itself without inflections or double tangents.

2. Something which has such a shape, as a plot of ground, or an open place in a city; as, Berkeley *oval*; "The Oval" at Kensington, London.

The principal part thereof (the Mosque) lies in an oval, surrounded with pillars admirable for their proportion, matter, and workmanship. Sandys, Travels, p. 24.

3. Specifically, same as *cartouche*, 4.

The names of the kings whose *ovals* have been found have been mentioned already.

C. R. Gifford, Andover Rev., VIII. 88.

Bidroular, Cartesian, Cassinian, conjugate, etc., *oval*. See the adjectives. **Carpenter's oval**, an irregular closed curve, formed of four arcs of circles having their centers at the vertices of a rhombus and joining one another so as not to make angles.

oval (ô-val'), *a.* [< L. *ovale*, of or belonging to an ovation, < *ovare*, exult, rejoice; see *ovation*.] Of, pertaining to, or used in an ovation; as, triumphal, *oval*, and civil crowns. Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

ovaliscent (ô-val-sen't), *a.* [Coat + -escent.] Somewhat oval; tending to an oval form.

Ovalia (ô-val'î-â), *n. pl.* [NL. neut. pl. of ML. *ovale*, oval; see *oval*.] In Latroille's system, one of two sections of hemolipodous crusta ceans, having the form shorter and broader than in the *Latroille*. The whole-like, *Cymatode*, are an example. See *cut* under *Cymatode*.

ovaliform (ô-val'î-form), *a.* [ML. *ovale*, oval, & L. *forma*, form.] Having the longitudinal section oval and the transverse circular; oval-shaped.

oval-lanceolate (ô-val-lan'se-ô-lât'), *a.* In *bot.*, lanceolate inclining to oval.

ovally (ô-val'î), *adv.* In an oval form; so as to be oval.

ovalness (ô-val-nos), *n.* The property of being oval; oval shape or formation.

ovaloid (ô-val-oid'), *a.* [Coat + -oid.] Resembling an oval in shape; somewhat oval.

ovant (ô-vant'), *a.* [(< L. *ovum*, < Gk. *ovon*, < *ovon*, exult, rejoice, triumph; see *ovation*.] Triumphant with an ovation.

But how . . . sped so well in his bath, that Claudius passed a decree that he should ride in potty triumph *ovant*.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 42. (Derwent)

ovaria, *n.* Plural of *ovarium*.

ovarial (ô-vâ-ri-âl'), *a.* [(< NL. *ovariâlis*, < *ovarium*, ovary; see *ovary*.] Name as *ovarian*.

ovarialgia (ô-vâ-ri-âl'jî-â), *n.* [ML., < *ovarium*, ovary, + Gr. *âlgos*, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgia, in the ovary. Also called *oöphalgia*.

ovarialgic (ô-vâ-ri-âl'jîk'), *a.* [(< *ovarialgia* + -ic.)] Pertaining to or affected with *ovarialgia*.

ovarian (ô-vâ-ri-ân'), *a.* [(< NL. *ovarianus*, < *ovarium*, ovary; see *ovary*.] Of or pertaining to the ovary, ovarium, or female genital gland of any animal; as, *ovarian* tissue; an *ovarian* product; the *ovarian* function. . . **Ovarian artery**, the artery of the ovary, corresponding to the spermatic artery of the male. . . **Ovarian cyst** or *cystoma*, a cystic tumor of the ovary, often growing to an enormous size, and containing a fluid varying from gelatinous to limpid. . . **Ovarian plexus**, the pampiniform plexus of the female. . . **Ovarian tumor**, a tumor of the ovary, especially a cystic tumor, or ovarian cyst. . . **Ovarian veins**, veins of the ovary, corresponding to the spermatic veins of the male, and forming the ovarian or pampiniform plexus in the broad ligament. . . **Ovarian vesicle**, the gonophore or female gonophore of a polyp, as a *certularian*. See *cut* under *gonophore*.

ovariectomy (ô-vâ-ri-ek'tô-mî), *n.* [(< NL. *ovarium*, ovary, + Gr. *ektomê*, excision, < *ektomô*, excise, cut out.] Ovariectomy. *Lancet*, No. 3426, p. 834.

ovariole (ô-vâ-ri-ôl'), *n.* [(< NL. *ovariolus*, a small ovary (cf. ML. *ovarium*), a dish for serving eggs), dim.

of *ovarium*, q. v.] Asmallovary; the ovary of a compound ovarium; one of the ovarian tubes or glands of which a compound ovary may be composed. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 417.

ovariotomist (ô-vâ-ri-ôl'ô-mîst'), *n.* [(< *ovariotomy* + -ist)] One who practices ovariotomy.

ovariotomy (ô-vâ-ri-ôl'ô-mî), *n.* [(< NL. *ovarium*, ovary, + Gr. *tomia*, < *thomô*, cut.) The removal of an ovary that has undergone cystic or other degeneration. . . **Normal ovariectomy**, oöphorectomy; Batten's operation (which see, under *operation*).

ovarious (ô-vâ-ri-ô-us), *a.* [(< L. *ovarius*, used only as a noun, an egg-keeper; prop. adj., < L. *ovum*, egg; see *ovum*.] Consisting of eggs. [Rare.]

The . . . native, to the rocks
Hire clinging gathers his *ovarius* food.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 676.

ovaritis (ô-vâ-ri'tis), *n.* [NL., < *ovarium* + -itis.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ovary; oöphoritis.

ovarium (ô-vâ-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ovaria* (-î-â). [NL.; see *ovary*.] An ovary or oöphorol. *Steno*, 1804.

ovary (ô-vâ-ri), *n.*; pl. *ovaries* (-î-â). [= F. *ovaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *ovario*, < NL. *ovarium*, ovary (cf. ML. *ovaria*, < L. the ovary of a bird), < L. *ovum*, egg; see *ovum*.] 1. That part of a female animal in which ova, eggs, or germs are generated and matured; the essential female organ of reproduction, corresponding to the testes of the male; the female genital gland or germ-gland; the ovarium. In vertebrates the ovary is a glandular organ, usually paired, sometimes single, and morphologically identical with the testes, both these organs being developed from a primitively indifferent genital gland common to both sexes, the differentiation of this structure into ovary or testes being the fundamental distinction of sex upon which all other sexual differences are consequent. The ovary consists of its proper stroma or tissue peculiar to itself, in which the ova are produced, bound up in ordinary connective tissue, supplied with appropriate vessels or nerves, and fixed in the abdominal cavity by means of a mesentery. With the ovary is usually but not always associated a special structure, the *oviduct*, serving to convey away the eggs. The ovary is relatively largest in those animals which lay multiovular eggs, as fishes, in which it is known as the *roe*. It is also large in oviparous animals which lay large meroblastic eggs with copious food yolk, as birds and most reptiles. It is very small in mammals. The ovary in woman is a flattened ovoid body about 1½ inches long, 1 inch wide, and ½ inch thick, resting on the broad ligament of the uterus and closely connected both with that organ and with the Fallopian tube or oviduct. Among invertebrates in which there is distinction of sex, the name ovary is applied to any part of the body which can be recognized as having the function of ovulation. Such organs are of almost endlessly varied character in all but the essential physiological respect. Several kinds of ovaries receive specific names; and in many cases the analogy to



Female Generative Organ of the Cow, showing *ovary*, *ovarian vessels*, and *oviduct*. (A, right and left ovaries, for comparison of size, the ovary on the right is a cow's ovary, which is smaller than the one on the left, which is a human ovary.)

Milton, On Def. of Hamb. Bannet.

Figures quite jar with burning measure.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 22.

Should: I would rather fight three or four times a week than sit in
Jailhouse, Princeton, NJ.

14. At an end; in a state of completion or cessation; in the past: as, all is over; is the meeting over?

Let the winter be past, the rain is over and gone. (Ant. II. 11.)

Athenian, his anger over, soon repeated of the fact. (Milton, Hist. Eng., v.)

Oh! I know, those days are over. Do you think there are any such fine creatures now living as we then conversed with? (Scott, *Talbot*, No. 206.)

AR over with. See *all, etc.* — **Over again, once more, with repetition.**

O kill not all my kindred o'er again. (Dryden.)

Prove that Miss Baby would prove her mother over again. (Scott, *Pirate*, iv.)

Over against, opposite, in front of.

Over a grass the forward side of Chirgo to the seaward was the Stupell of (Traggs) called in Orlie Obago for it is like an egg. (Tuckering, *History of Eng. Travels*, p. 14.)

There was Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary, sitting over against the sepulchre. (Mat. xxvii. 61.)

Over and above. (a) Besides; in addition.

He gained, over and above, the good will of the people. (Sir R. L. K. *Kavange*.)

(b) Very; in great measure or degree: as, he is not over and above well. (Collier.)

She is not over and above hale. (Sandlett, fr. of *Old Blas*.)

Over and over, repeatedly: once and again.

For all of ancient that you had before (I mean what is not borrowed from our store) Was error fulminated o'er and o'er. (Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, II. 584.)

Bedloe was sworn, and, being asked what he knew against the prisoner, answered, Nothing. . . . Bedloe was questioned over and over, who still swore the same bill. (Roper North, *Examen*, p. 213.)

To blow, do, give, hold, etc., over. See the verbs. (*Over* is much used as the first element in compounds, denoting either a going or passing over, through, across, etc., as in *overcast, overthrow, etc.*, or as a preposition with a noun as *overboard, overmeat, etc.*, or denoting with a verb, excess or superiority, as in *overact, overcome, etc.* In the last use it may be joined with almost any verb. Only a few, comparatively, of such compounds are entered in this work. As a prefix, as well as when a distinct word, *over* is often poetically contracted into *o'er*.)

OVER (o'vër), *a.* and *n.* [*Over, adv.*] **I. a. 1.** Upper.

Cut the over crust to your sovereignty. (Hobbes *Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 271.)

2. Superior.

The over lord, or lord paramount, or chief superior, the under or middle, or mean lord, and the vassal under him, formed ranks of manifest diversity. (Brougham.)

3. Outer; serving as or intended for an outer covering: as, overshoes; an overcoat.

[Used chiefly in composition.]

II. n. 1. In cricket, the number of balls delivered between successive changes of bowlers; also, the part or section of the game played between such changes. When the prescribed number of balls (four in first-class matches in England before 1880, five from that date, have been bowled, the umpire at the bowler's end calls out "Over!" another bowler takes his place at the other wicket and the fielders change their places to suit the change of bowling.

2. An excess; the amount by which one sum or quantity exceeds another.

In counting the remittances of bank notes received for redemption during the year, there was found \$2,528 in over, being amounts in excess of the amounts claimed, and \$3,246 in abouts, being amounts less than the amounts claimed. (Rep. of Sec. of Treasury (United States), 1896, p. 146.)

Hidden over. See *hidden*.

over (o'vër), *v.* [*Over, adv.*] In the intrans. use elliptical, a verb *go* or *come*, etc., being understood. [*I. trans.* To go over; leap or vault over, as in the game of leap-frog. (Rare.)

Never stopping for an instant to take breath but over the highest (lombstones; among them, one after the other. (Dickens, *P. Quick*, xlii.)

II. intrans. To go, pass or climb over.

I'll over them to England with this gaw, And make this marriage to be solemnized. (Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, v. 2. 167.)

overabound (o'vër-a-boun'd'), *v. i.* To abound to excess; be too numerous or too plentiful; be superabundant.

The world overabounds with malice, and few are delighted in doing good unto men. (Hooker, *Reveries*, p. 71.)

If people overabound, they shall be eased by colonies. (Burton, *Anst. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 9.)

overact (o'vër-akt'), *v. i. trans.* 1. To act so that the acting is overdone; act (a part) in an extravagant or unnatural manner.

If she insults me then, perhaps I may recover pride enough to rally her by an over-acted submission. (Collier, *Caroline Husband*.)

Good men often blench the reputation of their piety by overacting some things in religion. (Pittman.)

2. To over-influence; act upon unduly.

How might be seen a difference between the silent or down-right apathy of some children to their parents and the talkative obsequiousness of others; while the hope of inheritance over-acts them, and on the Tongues and enlarges their duty. (Steele, *Hist. Eng.*, i.)

II. intrans. To act more than is necessary.

You overact, when you should underdo.

A little call yourself again and think. (R. Jonan.)

There while they acted, and overacted, among other young scholars, I was a spectator. (Milton, *Apology for Smectymnua*.)

overall (o'vër-äl'), *adj.* [*ME. over all, overall = D. overall = MLG. overall = OHG. abar al, MHG. abar al, G. abarall = Sw. of overall = Dan. over- all; as over + all.*] 1. All over; in all directions; everywhere; generally.

He was nowhere welcome for his many tales Over of hunted out and shot truce. (Piers Plowman (V) HL 228.)

And known overall right openly That they descended be of that line by Rom. of Parsonage (L. E. T. S.), l. 628.

But amongst them all was none more courteous knight Than Calidore, beloved over-all. (Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. l. 2.)

2. Beyond everything; preeminently; especially.

Kept him from company and company of folk: And, over all, there mostly attill to came. (Instruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 280.)

overall (o'vër-äl'), *n.* An external covering; specifically, in the plural, loose trousers of a light, strong material, worn over others by workmen to protect them from being soiled; also, in the plural, waterproof leggings.

The vestral tissue, namely, of woollen or other cloth which Man's soul wears as its outward wrappings and over-all. (Caroline, *Sartor Resartus* (1831), p. 7.)

He wore a round-rimmed hat, straight-bodied coat with large pewter buttons, and a pair of overalls buttoning from the hip to the ankle. (S. Judd, *Margaret*, II. 11.)

over-anxiety (o'vër-ang-'fë-ti), *n.* The state of being over-anxious; excessive anxiety. (*Rapet.*)

over-anxious (o'vër-ang-'shus), *a.* Anxious to excess.

It has a tendency to encourage in statesmen a meddling intriguing, robbing, over-anxious, over active habit. (Brougham.)

over-anxiously (o'vër-ang-'shus-ly), *adv.* In an over-anxious manner; with excessive solicitude.

overarch (o'vër-ärch'), *v. t. I. trans.* 1. To cover with or as with an arch.

Oaks and elms Whose outspread branches overarch the glade. (Collier, *Tash*, VI. 11.)

2. To form into an arch above.

Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks In Vallombrosa, where the Etrurian shades High overarch'd the lower. (Milton, *P. L.*, l. 304.)

II. intrans. To hang over like an arch.

Heat then yet found the over arching tower Which guards Parthenon from the sultry hours. (Gay, *Dion*, III. 2.)

overawe (o'vër-ä'), *v. t.* To restrain, subdue, or control by awe, fear, or superior influence.

None do you (churchmen) like but an offensive price Whom, like a school boy you may over awe. (Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, l. 1. 1.)

Syn. To intimidate, cow, daunt.

overawning (o'vër-ä'-ning), *a.* [*Over + awning*, pp. of *awn*, *v.*, developed from *awning*, *n.*] Covering as an awning or canopy; overshadowing.

Above the depth four over awning wings, Unplum'd and huge and strong, Bare up a little ear. (Southey, *Thalaba*, III. st. 13.)

overbalance (o'vër-bal'ans), *v. t. 1.* To exceed in weight, value, or importance; surpass; preponderate over.

The hundred thousand pounds per annum wherein we overbalance them in trade must be paid us in money. (Locke.)

2. To destroy the balance or equilibrium of; cause to lose balance; often with a reflexive pronoun: as, to overbalance ourselves and fall.

overbalance (o'vër-bal'ans), *n.* Excess of weight or value; something which is more than an equivalent; a counterbalance: as, an overbalance of exports.

The racking pains of guilt, dull as darts, are really an overbalance to the greatest we can feel of guilt. (By Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. xvi.)

Were it (the judgment) joined with the executive, this union might seem to be an overbalance for the legislative. (Blackstone, *Comm.*, I. vii.)

over-battle (o'vër-bat'), *n.* [*Over + battle*] 3. Too fertile; too rich.

For in the Church of God sometimes it cometh to pass as in our battle grounds, the fertile disposition whereof is good. (Hooker, *Reveries*, p. 7.)

overbear (o'vër-bär'), *v. t. 1.* To bear down; overpower; bring under; overwhelm; overcome by superior force: literally or figuratively.

Overbear with the weight of greater men's judgments. (Hooker, *Reveries*, p. 71.)

Weak shoulders, overborne with burthensome grief. (Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, II. 2. 10.)

The barons overbear me with their pride. (Mortimer, *Edmund II.*, III. 2.)

2. To bear or impel across or along.

Him at the first encounter down he smote, And overbore beyond his stronger might. (Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. iv. 60.)

overbearance (o'vër-bär'-ans), *n.* [*Overbear + -ance*] Overbearing behavior; arrogance; imperiousness. (Rare.)

Will this benevolent and lowly man retain the same front of haughtiness, the same brow of overbearance? (Brooks, *Fool of Quality*, II.)

overbearing (o'vër-bär'-ing), *p. a. 1.* Bearing down; repressing; overwhelming.

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap of overbearing multitude of documents or ideas at any one time. (Watts, *Improvement of the Mind*, I. 17.)

2. Haughty and dictatorial; disposed or tending to repress or subdue in an imperious or insolent manner: as, an overbearing disposition or manner.

An overbearing race, That like the multitude made faction mad, In such good order, and degrade true worth. (Corydon, *Tash*, III. 672.)

-Syn. 2. Isomearing, lordly, arrogant.

overbearingly (o'vër-bär'-ing-ly), *adv.* In an overbearing manner; imperiously; with arrogant effrontery or boldness; dogmatically.

overbearingness (o'vër-bär'-ing-ness), *n.* Overbearing or arrogant character or conduct.

overbid (o'vër-bid'), *v. t.* [*overbid = G. überbieten = Sw. offerbida = Dan. overbyde; as over + bid.*] 1. *trans.* To outbid; overpay; do more than pay for.

A tear! You have overbid all my past sufferings, And all my future too. (Dryden, *Spanish Friar*, II. 1.)

II. intrans. To bid more than a just price; offer more than an equivalent.

Young London! What money? Speak! More six thousand pound air. (Cap. *Talk*, II. *How overbidden, by the sun! Bind him his bargain quickly.* (Hear, and H., *Scoutful Lady*, II. 2.)

overbide (o'vër-bid'), *v. t.* [*ME. overbiden; AN. offerbiden, outbid, offer, over, + bidden, bide; see bide.*] To outlive; survive.

It was to overbide him that we would. (Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 404.)

overblow (o'vër-blō'), *v. t.* [*ME. overblowen; over + blow*] 1. *trans.* 1. To blow over; pass over; pass away.

The sulphurous hail, Shot after us in storm, overblown bath laid The very surge. (Milton, *P. L.*, l. 172.)

2. To blow hard or with too much violence.

They commanded the Master and the company hastily to get out the ship. The Master answered that it was impossible for that the wind was contrary and overblown. (Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 146.)

Noting it was likely to overblow, we took in our spirit. (Hark, *Quilliver's Travels*, II. 1.)

II. trans. 1. To blow over or across.

So shall her other works been overblown With cold or hoar or under the sign of twelve. (Psalms, *Psalm*, II. E. T. S.), p. 28.)

A sand-built ridge of leaped hills that nuzzled the sea, Overblown with marmoset harsh. (Tennyson, *Ode to Memory*.)

2. To blow away; dissipate by or as by wind.

Time it is, when raging war is done, To smile at scapes and perils overblown. (Shak., *1. of the 8.*, v. 2. 2.)

When this cloud of sorrow's overblown. (Walter, *Death of Lady Rich*, l. 46.)

3. To blow or play (a musical wind-instrument) with sufficient force to sound one of the harmonies of the tube instead of its fundamental tone.

Metal instruments, like the horn and the trumpet, are nearly always thus blown, while wooden instruments like the flute and the clarinet, are played in both ways.

overblow² (o'vër-blō'), *v. t.* [*Over + blow²*] To cover with blossoms or flowers.

He overblows an ugly grave With violet which blossoms in the spring. (Mrs. Browning, *Ansona Leigh*, vii.)

overblowing (o'vër-blō'-ing), *n.* The act, process, or result of blowing or playing a musical wind-instrument so as to sound one of the harmonies of the tube instead of its fundamental tone.

overblown (*ô-vér-blôn'*), *p. a.* [*Pp. of overblow*]. 1. Blown over, as wind or storm; hence, past; at an end.

Being seated, and domestic broils
Clean overblown themselves, the conquerors,
Make war upon themselves.

Shak., *Rich.* III., II. 4. 61
led with delight they thus beguile the way,
Until the blustering storm is overblown.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. l. 10.

2. In the Bessemer steel process, injured by the continuance of the blast after the carbon has been removed; burnt.

overblown (*ô-vér-blôn'*), *a.* [*Pp. of overblow*]. Past the time of blossoming or blooming; withered, as a flower.

Thus overblown and seeded, I am rather
Fit to adorn his chimney than his bed.
Beau. and Fl., *Knight of Malta*, IV. 1
His head was bound with posies overblown.

Shelley, *Adonais*, st. 33.

overboard (*ô-vér-bôrd'*), *adv.* [*< ME. overbord*, *< AS. ofer bord* (= *D. oerboord* = *Engl. ofbord* = *Dan. overbord*), *< ofer*, prep., over, + *bord*, board, side; see *over* and *board*]. Over the side of a ship, usually into the water; out of or from on board a ship; as, to fall overboard.

But the hot full heart had him up in arms,
And bare him forth overboard on a broad plank.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 277s.

What though the mast be now blown overboard,
The cable broke, the holding-anchor lost?

Shak., 3 *Hen.* VI., v. 4. 3.

The owners partly cheated partly robbed of truth, despoiled of their rich freight, and at last turned overboard into a sea of desperation.

Sp. Hall, *Best Bargain*.

To throw overboard, to throw out of a ship, hence, to discard, desert, or betray.

overbody (*ô-vér-bôd'*), *v. t.* To give too much body to; make too material. [*Rare.*]

Then was the priest set to con his motions and his posture, his liturgies and his luries, till the soul by this means of overbodying herself, given up justly to fleshly delights, bated her wing space downward.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, I.

overbold (*ô-vér-bôld'*), *a.* Unduly bold; bold to excess; forward; impudent.

Have I not reason, holdains as you are,
Raucy and overbold?

Shak., *Macbeth*, III. 6. 3

The island prince's overbold
Have eat our substance.

Tennyson, *Lotus Eaters*, *Choric Song*.

over-bound (*ô-vér-bôund'*), *adv.* Across.

They went together lovingly and joyfully away, the greater ship towing the lesser at her stern all the way over-bound.

N. Norton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 124

overbow (*ô-vér-bou'*), *v. t.* To bow or bend over; bend too far in a contrary direction.

That old error . . . that the best way to straighten what is crooked is to overbow it.

Fuller.

overbowed (*ô-vér-bôwd'*), *a.* In archery, equipped with too strong a bow.

An arrow is said to be overbowed when the power of his bow is above his command.

Keats, *Brat*, II. 37s.

overbrim (*ô-vér-brim'*), *v. i.* *trans.* 1. To flow over the brim or edge; said of a liquid.

Imp. Dict.—2. To be so full as to overflow the brim; said of the vessel or cavity in which any liquid is.

Till the cup of rage overbrim.

Coleridge

II. trans. To fill to overflowing; overflow.

Leading the way, young damels danced along . . . Each having a white wicker, overbrimmed With April's tender younglings.

Keats, *Endymion*, I

over-brimmed (*ô-vér-brim'd'*), *a.* Having a projecting or too large brim.

An over-brimmed blue bonnet.

Scott.

overbrood (*ô-vér-brôd'*), *v. t.* To brood over; spread or be extended above, as if to protect or foster.

O dark, still wood
And stiller skies that overbrood
Your rest with deeper quietude!

Whittier, *Summer by the Lakeside*.

overbrow (*ô-vér-brou'*), *v. t.* To hang over like a brow; overhang.

Where, tangled round the jealous steep,
Strange shadows overbrow the valleys deep.

Colins, *The Poetical Character*

overbuild (*ô-vér-buld'*), *v. i.* *trans.* 1. To cover, overhang, span, or traverse with a building or structure; build over.

The other way Satan went down
The canopy to hell gate; on either side
Disparted Chaos overbuilt exalted,
And with rebounding surge the bars assailed.

Milton, *P. L.*, I. 41s.

2. To build more than the area properly admits of, or than the population requires; as, that part of the town is overbuilt.

II. intrans. To build beyond the demand; build beyond one's means.

overbulk (*ô-vér-bulk'*), *v. t.* To oppress by bulk; overtower; overwhelm.

The seeded pride
That hath to this maturity blown up
In rank Achilles must or now be crop'd,
Or, shedding, breed a nursery of like evil,
To overbulk us all.

Shak., *T. and C.*, I. 3. 230.

overburden, overburthen (*ô-vér-bér'dn, -thn*), *v. t.* To load with too great burden or weight; overload; overtask; as, trees overburdened with fruit.

But I neither will for so plain a matter overburden the reader in this book, with the more manifold than necessary rehearsing of every place.

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 224.

The overburdened mind
Broke down; what was a brain became a blaze.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 98.

overburden (*ô-vér-bér'dn, -n*), *n.* Detrital material or rock which has to be removed, as being of no value, in order to get at some valuable substance beneath, which it is intended to mine or quarry; used in reference to quarrying or excavating clay and similar materials.

In its native state china clay generally occurs in extensive masses beneath several feet of superstratum termed overburden.

The Engineer, LXVII. 171.

overburn (*ô-vér-bérn'*), *v. i.* *trans.* 1. To burn too much or unduly.

Take care you overburn not the turf; it is only to be burnt so as to make it break.

Mortimer.

2. To cover with flames. *Derive.*

II. intrans. To burn too much; be overzealous; be excessive; as, overburning zeal.

overbusy (*ô-vér-biz'*), *a.* Too busy; also, obtrusively officious.

overbuy (*ô-vér-bû'*), *v. t.* 1. To buy at too dear a rate; pay too high a price for.

You bred him as my playfellow, and he is
A man worth any woman, overbuys me
Almost the sum he pays.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, I. 1. 140.

A wit is a dangerous thing in this age; do not overbuy it.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, I. 1.

2. To buy to too great an extent.

overby (*ô-vér-bî'*), *adv.* [*See also overby, overby; < over + by*]. A little way over; a little way across.

overcanopy (*ô-vér-kân'ô-pî*), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a canopy.

I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows,
Quite overcanopied with lucious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, II. 1. 251.

overcapable (*ô-vér-ká'pá-bl*), *a.* Too capable or apt.

Credulous and overcapable of such pleasing errors.

Hooker.

overcare (*ô-vér-kâr*), *n.* Excessive care or anxiety.

The very over-care
And anxious pomp would hinder half the prayer.

Dryden, *tr. of Pericles's epilogue*, II. 81.

overcark (*ô-vér-kark'*), *v. t.* [*< ME. overcarken; < over + cark*]. To overcharge; overburden; harass.

Shal nother kyng be knyght constable ne myght
ther cark the comune.

Piers Plowman (C), IV. 472.

overcarve (*ô-vér-karv'*), *v. t.* To carve or cut across; cross.

The embellishment to wher as the poi is enhawed upon
the orizonte, overcarveth the equinoctial in embellit angles.

Chaucer, *Astrolobe*, II. 36.

overcast (*ô-vér-kást'*), *v.* [*< ME. overcasten* (= *Sw. ofkast* = *Dan. overkaste*); *< over + cast*]. 1. To throw over or across.

His folk went ype hand, him soloun was the last,
To bank over the sand, planked thei over last.

Rob. of Brumby, p. 70.

2. To cover; overspread.

The colour wherewith it overcasteth itself.

Hooker, *Eccl. Polity*.

3. To cloud; darken; cover with gloom.

Right as can gony Venus overcaste
The herten of hire folk, right as hire day
Is gersful, right as clowyneth she array.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 60s.

The day with cloudes was suddaine overcast.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. l. 4.

He therefore, Robins, covered the night;
The starry welkin cover thou anon
With drooping fog as black as Achiron.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, III. 2. 25s.

My brain was overcast with a thick cloud of melancholy.

Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 16.

4. To cover with skin, as a wound; hence, to have (a wound) healed.

See that . . . the red stag does not gaul you as it did
Damon Theobald, who never overcast the wound that he
took from a buck's horn.

Scott, *Monastery*, xiv.

5. To cast or compute at too high a rate; rate too high.

The King in his account of peace and calmes did almost
over-cast his fortunes.

Beau., *Hist. Hen.* VII., st. 17.

6. In sewing, to fasten by stitching roughly through and over two edges of a fabric. *Also overcast.*

And Miss Craydocke overcasted her first button-hole
energetically.

Mrs. Wadsway, *Lealie Goldthwaite*, 12.

Overcast stitch, a stitch used to work the edges of raised pieces in appliqué work or openings, such as eyelet-holes, and also to produce a raised ridge by covering with the stitch a cord or braid which is laid upon the foundation.

II. intrans. To become cloudy or dull; become dark or gloomy.

And they indeed had no cause to mistrust;
But yet, you see, how soon the day is overcast.

Shak., *Rich.* III., III. 2. 22.

Toward evening it began to over-cast, and shortly after
to rain.

Dreadford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 142, note.

overcasting (*ô-vér-kást'ing*), *n.* 1. A bookbinders' method of oversewing, in hemstitch style, the edges of a section of single leaves. It is done to give the section the pliability of folded double leaves.—2. In sewing, oversewing two edges of a fabric by whipping them together.

overcatch (*ô-vér-kach'*), *v. t.* 1. To catch up with; overtake; reach.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught,
That in the very dore him overcaught.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. vii. 81.

2. To outwit; deceive.

For fears the Ducks with some odde craft the Gooses
might overcatch.

Bretton, *Strange News*, p. 15. (*Duplex*.)

overcharge (*ô-vér-chârj'*), *v. t.* [*< ME. overchargen; < over + charge*. Cf. *overcark*]. 1. To charge or burden to excess; oppress; overburden.

Thel were wari of fougten and fear overcharged.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), I. 52s.

Sometimes he calls the king,
And whispers to his pillow as to him
The secrets of his overcharged soul.

Shak., 2 *Hen.* VI., III. 2. 37s.

They had not march'd long when Caesar diacens his
Legion were overcharged.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

2. To put too great a charge in, as a gun.

These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,
Or like an overcharged gun, recoil,
And turn the force of them upon thyself.

Shak., 2 *Hen.* VI., III. 2. 221.

3. To surcharge; exaggerate; as, to overcharge a statement.

Characters, . . . both in poetry and painting, may be a
little overcharged, or exaggerated.

Goldsmith, *Cultivation of Taste*.

4. To make an exorbitant charge against; demand an excessive price from.

Here's Gloucester, a foe to citizens,
One that still motions war and never peace,
Overcharging your free purses with large fines.

Shak., 1 *Hen.* VI., I. 3. 6s.

5. To make an extravagant charge or accusation against.

There cannot be a deeper atheism than to impute con-
tradictions to God, neither doth any one thing as over-
charged with contradictions as the transubstantiation
of the Roman church.

Donne, *Sermons*, IV.

Overcharged mine (*min'*). See *min'*.

overcharge (*ô-vér-chârj*), *n.* [*< overcharge, v.*]

1. An excessive charge, load, or burden; the state of being overcharged.

Thou art a shameless villain;
A thing out of the overcharge of nature,
Sent, like a thick cloud, to disperse a plague
Upon weak catching women.

Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, v. 2.

2. A charge, as of gunpowder or electricity, beyond what is necessary or sufficient.—3. A charge of more than is just; a charge that is too high or exorbitant; an exaction.

over-chord (*ô-vér-kôrd'*), *n.* See *major*, 4 (f).

overclimb (*ô-vér-klím'*), *v. t.* To climb over.

This fatal gin thus overclimbed our walls
Stiff with arm'd men.

Shak., *Rich.* III., III. 2. 22s.

overclose (*ô-vér-klôz'*), *v. t.* [*< ME. overclowen; < over + close*]. To close over; overshadow.

This eclipse that over-cloath now the sunne.

Piers Plowman (C), XII. 140.

over-cloth (*ô-vér-klôth*), *n.* A blanket or end-
less apron which conveys the paper to the press-
rolls in a straw-paper machine. See *blanket*, 6.

It is highly requisite that the paper be well pressed
and dried on the cylinders of the press, and that the over-
cloth be neither too dry nor too damp.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 21.

overcloud (*ô-vér-klôud'*), *v. t.* To cover or over-
spread with clouds; hence, to cover with gloom,
depression, or sorrow.

The labour of wicked men is . . . to overcloud joy with sorrow at least, if not destruction.

Alph. Land, Barrenness, p. 24. (Latham.)

Overclouded with a constant frown.

Compass, Conversation, l. 220.

overcloy (ô-vér-kloi'), *v. t.* To cloy or fill beyond satiety.

Whom their over-cloyed country vomits forth
To desperate ventures and assured destruction.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 2. 212.

overcoat (ô-vér-kôt'), *n.* A coat worn over all the other dress; a top-coat; a greatcoat.

overcoating (ô-vér-kô-ting'), *n.* [*overcoat* + *-ing*.] Stuff or material from which overcoats are made.

overcolor, overcolour (ô-vér-kul'ôr), *v. t.* To color to excess or too highly; hence, to exaggerate.

Perhaps Mr. Froude, who has the pen of a great artist, has somewhat over-colored or overhailed both the brightest and the darkest scenes. *Edinburgh Rev., CLV, 324.*

overcomable (ô-vér-kum'g-bl), *a.* [*ME. overcomabyle*; *overcome* + *-able*.] That may be overcome. *Cath. Ang., p. 263.*

overcome (ô-vér-kum'), *v.* [*ME. overcomen, overcumen*, *AS. ofercuman* (= *D. MIG. overkomen* = *OHG. ubargeman*, *MHG. überkomen*, *G. überkommen* = *Sw. öfverkomma* = *Dan. overkomme*), *overcome*, *ofer*, *over*, + *cuman*, *come*; see *over* and *come*.] *I. trans.* 1. To come over; move or pass over or throughout.

Longe velle ho althen over com.

Genesis and Exodus (R. E. T. S.), l. 1033.

Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?

Shak., Macbeth, III. 4. 111.

3. To reach or extend over or throughout; spread over; cover; overflow; surcharge.

At length she came
To an hills side, which did to her bewray
A little valley subject to the same.
All covered with thick woods that quite it overcame.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 4.

A worthy officer of the war, but insolent,
Overcome with pride, ambitious past all thinking,
Self-loving.

Shak., Cor., iv. 6. 31.

About his (Hector's) lips a fount
Stood, as when the ocean is intruded; his eyes were overcome
With fervor, and resembled flames, set off by his dark
hairs.

Chapman, Illad, xv.

Th' unfallow'd globe
Yearly overcomes the granaries with stores
Of golden wheat.

J. Phillips, Cider, l.

34. To overtake.

It mowed be forward be mowing of some,
But now as the makers may well overcome
Turner, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry, p. 102.

4. To overwhelm; oppress; overpower; surround; conquer; vanquish; subdue.

Athe came wise be (Sathanas) round hyne bi-gon,
As he rounde Adam and hys over com.

Old Eng. Misc. (R. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.

Rom. xii. 21.

In some things to be overcome is more honest and laudable than to conquer.

Milton, Epitaphium, l. 12.

5. To get beyond; outstrip; excel.

And might no kynge overcome hym as bi kynnyng of speche.

Piers Plowman (B), l. 649.

They wound us with our own weapons, and with our own arts and sciences they overcome us.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 14.

There is many a youth
Now crescent, who will come to all I am,
And overcome it. *Trinquest, Lancelot and Elaine.*

—*Spa. & Fausch, Subdue, etc. See conquer.*

II. intrans. To gain the superiority; be victorious; conquer.

For in the Old Testament it was ordained that when an overcomer he should be crowned with palm.

Handbook, Travels, p. 11.

To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcome, and am set down with my Father in his throne.

Rev. iii. 21.

In thirteen battles Salisbury overcame;
Henry the Fifth he first train'd to the wars.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 4. 78.

overcomer (ô-vér-kum'ér), *n.* One who overcomes, vanquishes, or surmounts.

And then call thou be soethastly Jacob, and overcomer and overcomer of all synners.

Hampden, Peace Treaties (R. E. T. S.), p. 20.

overcomingly (ô-vér-kum'ing-ly), *adv.* In an overcoming or overbearing manner.

That they should so boldly and overcomingly dedicate to him such things as are not fit.

Dr. H. More, Conj. (Abbas 1655), p. 71.

over-confidence (ô-vér-kon'f-dens), *n.* The state of being over-confident; excessive confidence.

over-confident (ô-vér-kon'f-dent), *a.* Confident to excess.

over-confidently (ô-vér-kon'f-dent-ly), *adv.* In an over-confident manner.

over-corrected (ô-vér-kô-rék'ted), *a.* In optics. See *correct*, *v.* 3.

overcount (ô-vér-kount'), *v. t.* 1. To rate above the true value. — 2. To outnumber.

We'll speak with thee at sea; at land thou know'st
How much we do over-count thee.

Shak., A. and C., II. 4. 28.

overcover (ô-vér-kuv'ér), *v. t.* To cover over; cover completely.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house.
O'er-cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 82.

overcrow (ô-vér-kra'), *v. t.* Same as *overcrowd*. *Spencer, Shep. Cal., February.*

overcritical (ô-vér-krit-ik), *n.* One who is critical beyond measure or reason; a hypercritical.

Let not Over-critical caustically cavil at this coat [of arms] as but a moderate bearing. *Müller, Worthies, Devon, l. 431.*

overcrow (ô-vér-kro'), *v. t.* To triumph over; crow over; overpower.

The potent poison quite over-crow my spirit.
How much we do over-crow thee.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 204.

overcrowd (ô-vér-kroun'), *v. t.* To fill or crowd to excess, especially with human beings.

overcup-oak (ô-vér-kup-ôk), *n.* 1. The bur-oak. See *oak*, l. — 2. The swamp post-oak. See *post-oak*.

over-curious (ô-vér-kû'ri-us), *a.* Curious or nice to excess.

overcurtain (ô-vér-kêr'tân), *v. t.* To cover; shadow; obscure.

To see how mine overcurtain'd by night,
Brutus, Nature's Embassy. (*Enrye, Diet.*)

overdare (ô-vér-dâr'), *v. I. intrans.* To exceed in daring; dare too much or rashly; be too daring.

II. trans. To dishearten; discourage; daunt.

Let not the spirit of Aedides
Be over-dar'd, but make him know the mightiest bottom
Stand kind to him.

Chapman, Illad, ix. 116.

overdaring (ô-vér-dâr'ing), *a.* Unduly or imprudently bold; foolhardy; imprudently rash.

The over-daring Talbot
Bath sullied all his glories of former honour
By this unheeded, desperate, wild adventure.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 5.

Could you not cure one, sir, of being too rash
And over-daring? there, now, 's my disease;
Fool hardy, as they say.

Fletcher (and another), Two a Cure, III. 1.

overdark (ô-vér-dârk'), *adv.* Till after dark; after dark. [*Rare.*]

Whitfield would wander through Christ-Church meadows
overdark.

North British Rev.

overdate (ô-vér-dât'), *v. t.* To date beyond the proper period; cause to continue beyond the proper date.

Winnow, and sifted from the chaff of overdated Core monies.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

overdeal (ô-vér-dél'), *n.* Amount left over; excess.

The overdeal in the prize will be double.

Holland.

overdedet, n. [*ME.*, *over* + *dede*, *E. dede*.] Overdoing; excess.

For me and euenne habbe dede that me be mynyme be overdede if e. for they shall overme have dede that they do not make by excess.

Synopsis of Inq. (R. E. T. S.), p. 25.

overdedet, a. [*ME.*, *overdede*, *n.*] Excessive.

Inne mete and inne drinke is habbe the overdede.

Old Eng. Misc. (R. E. T. S.), p. 100.

over-development (ô-vér-dê-vêl'p-ment), *v.* In *photog.*, a development continued too long, or done with an excitant of too great strength.

With under-exposed plates the result is usually a harsh black-and-white picture without half tones, or a badly stained film; with over-exposed plates, flat or fogged pictures.

overdight (ô-vér-dit'), *a.* Deeked over; over-spread; covered over.

And in the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick ether gleadly over-dight.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 68.

over-diligent (ô-vér-dil'i-jent), *a.* Diligent to excess.

over-discharge (ô-vér-dis-charge'), *n.* The discharge of an accumulator or storage-battery beyond a certain limit: an operation which is generally injurious to the battery.

overdo (ô-vér-dô'), *v.* [*ME. overdon*, *AS. oferdon* (= *OHG. ubertun*, *ubertuan*, *MHG. überdon*, *G. überthun*), *do* to excess, *ofer*, *over*, + *tun*, *do*; see *do*.] *I. trans.* 1. To do to excess; hence, to overact; exaggerate.

In words and in words both
That overdo hit day and night.

Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 191.

Roll the action to the word, the word to the action; with this special observance, that you overstep not the modesty of nature: for anything so overdone is from the purpose of playing.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 22.

2. To carry beyond the proper limit; carry, prosecute, etc., too far.

This business of keeping out-shops is overdone, like all other kinds of trade, handicraft, and bodily labor. I know it to my cost!

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, III.

3. To cook too much: as, the roast is overdone.

— 4. To fatigue or harass by too much action or labor: usually reflexive or followed by *it*.

Are there five boys in an average class of sixty in any of our public schools who can run half a mile in even three minutes and a half without being badly blown and looking as if they had been overdoing themselves?

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 222.

5. To surpass or exceed in performance.

Are you she
That over-did all ages with your honour,
And in a little hour dare lose this triumph?

Fletcher, Double Marriage, IV. 2.

Know neither fears nor faiths; they tread on ladders,
Hopes, gallows; and overdo all dangers.

Fletcher, Bonduca, II. 2.

II. intrans. To do too much; labor too hard.

Nature . . . much oftener overdoes than underdoes; . . . you will find twenty eggs with two yolks for one that has none.

N. Amer.

Fear still supererogates and overdoes.

Shak., Hamlet, VIII. viii.

overdoer (ô-vér-dô'ér), *n.* (One who overdoes; one who does more than is necessary or expedient.

In you know that the good creature was a Methodist by Yorkshire? These overdoers, my dear, are wicked wretches; what do they but make religion look unlovely, and put underdoers out of heart?

Richardson, Mr. Charles Grandison, V. 20. (Diction.)

overdone (ô-vér-dôn'), *n.* An excessive down.

overdone (ô-vér-dôn'), *v. t.* To dose excessively.

overdraft, overdraft (ô-vér-draft'), *n.* 1.

(a) In furnaces of steam-boilers, and generally in domestic furnaces and stoves, a draft of air admitted over, and not passing through, the ignited fuel.

(b) In kilns for bricks and tiles, a form of construction whereby the kiln is heated from the top toward the bottom.

After a preliminary heating of the kiln, the stopping of upper and opening of lower chimney-connections compel the products of combustion first to ascend exterior flues, and then to pass over and down through the contents of the kiln, and to escape through lower chimney-connections.

The overdraft consists of exterior flues leading from the furnace extending upward to a chamber or chambers, or flues, over the contents of the kiln, and there connected with the chimney flue, and also of other flues connecting the bottom of the kiln with the bottom of the chimney-flue or flues.

The term overdraft is also applied to the circulation, as described above, of the heated products of combustion; and a kiln thus constructed is called an overdraft kiln.

2. The amount by which a draft exceeds the sum against which it is drawn; a draft against a balance greater than the balance itself.

overdraw (ô-vér-drâ'), *v. I. trans.* 1. To draw or strain too much.

Mr. Addison has, we think, most decidedly overdrawn the bow in endeavoring to make out that we in this country are not after all so far in arrears in this branch of electrical engineering.

Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 576.

2. To draw upon for a larger sum than is due, or for a sum beyond one's credit; as, to overdraw one's account with a bank. — 3. To exaggerate in representation, either in writing, in speech, or in a picture; as, the tale of distress is overdrawn.

II. intrans. To make an overdraft.

overdraw (ô-vér-drâ'), *n.* [*overdraw*, *v.*] 1. An excessive draft or drain; an undue or exhausting demand.

There is such an overdraw on the energies of the industrial population (of France) that a large share of heavy labour is thrown on the women.

H. Spencer, Study of Society, p. 197.

2. Same as *overdraw-check*.

overdraw-check (ô-vér-drâ-chek'), *n.* A check-rein or strap which in use passes over the poll of a horse, and connects the bit with the check-book.

It extends about half down in front of the horse's face, where it is divided into two branches, one fastened to each extremity of the bit. Its action is not only to hold the animal's head up, but to keep the nose and head extended forward.

overdredge (ô-vér-dredj'), *v. t.* To dredge too much for oysters, so as to injure the beds: as, the beds were overdredged.

over-dreep, v. t. [*over* + *dreep*, *var. of drip*, *drop*; see *drip* and *drop*. Cf. *overdrop*.] To fall or droop over; overshadow.

The aspiring nettles, with their shade tops, shall no longer over-dress the hot hearts, or keep them from the smiling aspect of the sunne, that lase and thrive by comfortable beams.
Nash, Pierce Penniless.

overdress (ô-vér-dres'), v. To dress to excess; dress with too much display and ornament.

In all, let Nature never be forgot,
But treat the goddess like a modest fair;
Not over-dress, nor leave her wholly bare.
Pope, Moral Essays, IV. 52.

overdress (ô-vér-dres'), n. Any garment worn over another in such a way as to combine with it in forming a dress; any part of costume which is obviously intended to be worn over another.

This queen introduced the farthingale or large wired over-dress.
W. Thornbury, Art Jour., N. S., XV. 137.

overdrink (ô-vér-drink'), v. t. [*< ME. "overdrinken," < AS. oferdrincan (= D. Mlat. overdrinken = OHG. ubartrinkan, upartrinkan, MHG. G. ubertrinken), < ofer, over, + drincan, drink; see drink, v.*] To drink to excess.

overdrinki, n. [*ME., < AS. oferdrinc; < oferdrincan, overdrink; see overdrink, v.*] Excessive drinking.

overdrive (ô-vér-driv'), v. t. [*< ME. overdriven, < AS. oferdrifan, drive or drift over, also refuse (= D. overdriven = Mlat. overdriven = MHG. ubertreiben, G. ubertreiben, drive over, exaggerate, = Sw. öfverdriva = Dan. overdrive, exaggerate), < ofer, over, + drifan, drive.*] 1. To drive too hard; drive or work to exhaustion.

Wen that he ys a over-dryus
That he may no longer lyue.

J. Myre, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), II. 1813.

The flocks and herds with young are with me, and if men should overdrive them one day, all the flock will die.
Gen. xxxiii. 18.

Violent headaches Nature's sharp signal that the engine had been overdriven.
G. S. Merriam, N. Bowles, I. 306.

2. To use to excess.

The banishment of a few overdriven phrases and figures of speech from poetic diction.
Kings. Brit., XXIV. 670.

overdrop (ô-vér-drop'), v. t. To drop over; overhang; overshadow.

What spyle and havoc they may be tempted in time to make upon one another, while they seek either to over-drop or to destroy each other.

Hp. (Jansen), Tears of the Church, p. 22. (Davies.)
The king may be satisfied to settle the choice of his high promotions in one minion, so will never the people, and the Advanced is sure to be shaken for his height, and to be malign'd for over dropping.

Hp. Hackel, Abp. Williams, II. 15. (Davies.)
overdrown (ô-vér-drown'), v. t. To drown or drench overmuch; wet excessively.

When casting round her over-drowned eyes.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, II. 1.

overdry (ô-vér-dri'), v. t. To make too dry.

Fried and broiled butter'd meats, condite, powdered, and overdryed.
Burton, Anat. of Med., I. 208.

overdue (ô-vér-dû'), a. 1. Delayed or withheld beyond the usual or assigned time: as, an overdue ship.—2. Unpaid at the time assigned or agreed on: as, an overdue bill.

overdye (ô-vér-di'), v. t. To dye over with a second color.

False
As over-dyed blacks, as wind, as waters.
Shak., W. T., I. 2. 152.

overeat (ô-vér-ét'), v. t. [*= D. Mlat. overeten = OHG. uberezen, MHG. uberezen, G. uberezen; see over + eat.*] 1. To surfeit with eating; generally reflexive: as, to overeat one's self.—2. To eat over again. [*Rare.*]

The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy relics
Of her over-eaten faith, are bound to bleed.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 100.

over-empty (ô-vér-emp'ti), v. t. To go beyond emptying; exhaust without having enough.

The women would be verie loth to come behind the fashion in newfangledness of the manner, if not in ostentation of the matter, which might over-empty their husbands' purses.
R. Cress, Survey of Cornwall, p. 18.

over-entreat (ô-vér-on-trét'), v. t. To persuade or gain over by entreaty.

John Cole Equire of Somersetshire over-entreated him into the Western parts.
Fuller, Worthies, Bedfordshire, I. 171.

overest, a. superl. [*ME. overest, superl. of over.*] Uppermost.

For thredbare was his overest courtship.
Chaucer, Gen. Procl. to T., I. 220.

overestimate (ô-vér-es'ti-mât'), a. An estimate that is too high; an overvaluation.

overestimate (ô-vér-es'ti-mât'), v. t. To estimate too highly; overvalue.

overestimation (ô-vér-es'ti-mâ'shon), n. The act of overestimating, or the state of being overestimated; overvaluation.

An antidote against the over-estimation of Rubens.
The Academy, Nov. 23, 1850, p. 245.

overexcite (ô-vér-ek-sit'), v. t. To excite unduly or excessively.

The same means incite nerves and muscles that are inactive, but to be beneficial in this case must evidently stop short of overexciting or firing them out.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 668.

overexcitement (ô-vér-ek-sit'ment'), n. The state of being overexcited; excess of excitement.

All transition from states of over-excitement to modes of quiet activity is agreeable.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 460.

over-exertion (ô-vér-eg-zér'shon), n. Excessive exertion.

over-exposure (ô-vér-ek-sô-zûr'), n. 1. Excessive exposure, as to external influences.

Through so many stages of consideration passion cannot possibly hold out. It gets chilled by over-exposure.
The Atlantic, LXIV. 580.

2. In photog., the exposure to light for too long a time of the sensitive plate in taking a picture. Over-exposure tends to produce a negative full of detail in the shadows, but with insufficient density for successful printing, and characterized by flatness, or want of contrast between light and shadow.

over-exquisite (ô-vér-ek-skwiz-it'), a. Excessively or unduly exquisite or exact; too nice; too careful or anxious.

Poems, brother, be not over-exquisite
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.
Milton, Comus, l. 309.

overeyes (ô-vér-é'), v. t. To superintend; inspect; observe; witness.

Like a d-moged here at I in the sky,
And wretched fools secrets heedfully overeye.
Shak., L. L. L., IV. 3. 80.

over-face (ô-vér-fas'), v. t. To stare down; put out of countenance; abash; disconcert by staring, or with a look.

At the commencement "the lord chancellor," (hardiner, earnestly looked upon him, to have, holike, over-faced him, but Bradford gave no place.
Bon. Notice of Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1858), II. xxxvii.

overfall (ô-vér-fâl'), n. and a. 1. A cataract; the fall of a river; a rapid.

We found many flats in that tract of land, and many cataracts or overfalls of water, yet such as we were able to sail by.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 511.

2. Naut.: (a) A dangerous bank or shoal lying near the surface of the sea. (b) A rippling or race in the sea, where, by the peculiarities of the bottom, the water is propelled with great force, especially when the wind and tide or current set strongly together. *Admiral Smyth.*

A sea-board of these islands there are many great overfalls, as great streams or tides.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 448.

II. a. Overshot, as a water-wheel.

It (the well) sendeth forth of it self so plentiful a stream as able to turn an over fall mill. *Sandys, Travels, p. 90.*

over-fame (ô-vér-fam'), v. t. To repute too highly; exaggerate.

The city once entered was instantly conquered whose strength was much over-famed.
Fuller, Profane State, V. xviii. § 1.

overfart (ô-vér-fâr'), v. t. Too much; to too great an extent.

Though I could not with such estimable wonder over-fart believe that, yet thus far I will boldly publish her.
Shak., T. N., II. 1. 39.

overfare (ô-vér-fâr'), v. t. [*< ME. overfaren, < AS. oferfaran, pass over, < ofer, over, + faran, go; see fare, v.*] To go over; pass.

overfawn (ô-vér-fân'), v. t. To fawn or flatter grossly.

And never be with flatterers overfawned.
Brooks, Mother's Blessing at 43. (Davies.)

overfeed (ô-vér-fét'), v. t. and a. 1. To feed to excess.

New sleep y-shaked bath the roost;
No dth but above the house about,
Male leader by the over-fed trout
Of this most pounpous marriage-feast.
Shak., Pericles, III. Procl. l. 2.

2. In therap., to feed in excess of appetite, and in large amount.

overfill (ô-vér-fîl'), v. t. [*< ME. "overfyllen, overfullen, < AS. oferfyllan (= Mlat. overvullen = G. ubertüllen = Sw. öfverfylla = Dan. overfylle = Goth. ufurfyllan), < ofer, over, + fylle, fill; see fill.*] To fill to excess; surcharge.

over-fired (ô-vér-fîrd'), a. In ceram., exposed to too great a heat in firing. Such exposure re-

sults in the destruction of the colors or of the enamel, or the melting of the whole into a mass.

over-fish (ô-vér-fîsh'), v. t. To fish too much or to excess; fish so as unduly to diminish the stock or supply of: as, to over-fish a pond.

It is thought that for some years back we have been over-fishing the common herring. *II. London News.*

overflame, v. t. [*ME. overflamen; < over + flame.*] To burn over.

Maltheas colds in other crafts thou foundest,
Or bloods with pitchs and synder alle to frame,
And make it like a salve, and overflame
Iche hools and chome.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

overflow (ô-vér-fôt'), v. t. To overflow; inundate.

The town is fill'd with slaughter, and o'erflows
With a red deluge their increasing moans.
Dryden, Amiel, 2.

overflow (ô-vér-fîud'), v. t. [*= D. overvullen = Mlat. overvullen = Sw. öfverflöda = Dan. overflyde; as over + flood.*] To flood over; fill to overflowing.

The morning pulsing fall with life,
O'erflooded with the varied songs of birds.
Hebrew Leader, Jan. 25, 1898.

overflourish (ô-vér-flur'ish'), v. t. 1. To make excessive display or flourish of. *Collier.—2. To flourish or adorn superficially.*

Virtue is beauty, but the beauties evil
Are empty trunks o'erflourish'd by the devil.
Shak., T. N., III. 4. 404.

3. To exaggerate. *Davies.*

I cannot think that the fondest imagination can over-flourish, or even paint to the life, the happiness of those who never check nature.

Gentleman Instructed, p. 279. (Davies.)

overflow (ô-vér-fîd'), v. [*< ME. overflouwen, < AS. oferflōwan (= OHG. ubarflōzan, MHG. ubarflōzen, G. uberfließen), < ofer, over, + flōwan, flow; see flow, v.*] 1. To flow or spread over; inundate; cover with water or other liquid; flood.

The banks are overflown when stopped is the flood.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 11.

Whose foundation was overflown with a flood.
Job xxii. 16.

Another Time there fell so much Rain that Holland and Flanders in Lincolnshire were overflown and drowned.
Baker, Chronicle, p. 90.

When heavy, dark, continued 's day rains
W' deepening deluges o'erflow the plains.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

2. To fill and run over the edge or brim of.

New milk that . . . overflows the pails.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Æneid, II. 27.

3. To deluge; overwhelm; cover; overrun.

I am come into deep waters, where the floods overflow me.
Ps. lxxix. 2.

Monteur Cobweb, . . . have a care the honey-bag break not. I would be loath to have you overflown with a honey-bag, signior.
Shak., M. N. D., IV. 1. 17.

4. To overcome with drink; intoxicate.

Sure I was overflown when I spoke it, I could ne'er ha' said it else.
Middleton, The Phoenix, IV. 2.

II. intrans. 1. To flow over; swell and run over the brim or banks.

He shall pass through Judah; he shall overflow and go over, he shall reach even to the neck.
Isa. viii. 8.

Then fill up a bumper an' make it o'erflow.
Burns, Care for All Care.

2. To be so full that the contents run over the brim; be more than full.

The floors shall be full of wheat, and the fats shall overflow with wine and oil.
Joel ii. 24.

When heaven doth weep, doth not the earth o'erflow?
Shak., Tit. And., III. 1. 322.

As I am a great lover of mankind, my heart naturally overflows with pleasure at the sight of a prosperous and happy multitude.
Addison, The Royal Exchange.

overflow (ô-vér-fîd'), a. [*< overflow, v.*] 1. A flowing over; an inundation.

Like a wild overflow, that swamps before him
A golden stack, and with it shakes down bridges.
Brown and Pl., Philaster, v. 2.

After every overflow of the Nile there was not always a commemoration.

Arabian, Ancient Coln.

2. The excess that flows over; hence, superabundance; exuberance.

Vain. Did he break out into tears?
Yes. In great measure.
Lam. A kind overflow of kindness.
Shak., Much Ado, I. 1. 28.

It is not to be wondered that St. Paul's epistles flow with many, passed for disjointed pieces discourses, full of warmth and zeal and overflow of light.
Leake.

3. Specifically, that form or style of verse in which the sense may flow on through more than a couple of lines, and does not necessarily terminate with the line.

The principle of the structure of the romantic poetry was complete; that of the classical poetry was distinct. In this, the lines of Walter's "To the King" we find but one complete. R. G. G. From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 47.

4. Same as overflow-basin.

overflow-basin (ô-vér-fô-bâ'm), n. A basin having a pipe that carries off fluid when it rises to a certain level in the basin, so that it may not run over the brim.

overflow-bug (ô-vér-fô-bug), n. A caraboid beetle, *Platynus maculicollis*, which occasionally appears in enormous numbers, especially in southern California, becoming a pest simply from its numbers, as it does no damage. [Local, California.]

overflow-gage (ô-vér-fô-gâj), n. A device in the nature of an overflow-pipe attached to the case of a wet gas-meter to maintain a constant water-line in the drum, and thereby insure accuracy in its measurements, and also to permit a constant change of water and discharge of impurities deposited from the gas.

overflowing (ô-vér-fô-ing), n. A flowing over; overflow; superabundance; surplus.

The overflowing of the water passed by. Hab. III. 10. We have broken our covenant, and we must be moved by the excessiveness and overflowings of mercy.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1838), I. 174. Wide and more wide, the overflowings of the mind Take every creature in, of every kind.

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 303. Overflowing (ô-vér-fô-ing), p. a. More than full; abundant; copious; exuberant.

Her fields a rich expanse of wavy corn, Pour'd out from Plenty's overflowing horn. Cowper, Epistatulation, I. 14.

The lovely freight Of overflowing blooms, and earliest shoots Of orient green. Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

overflowingly (ô-vér-fô-ing-li), adv. In an overflowing manner; exuberantly; in great abundance.

overflow-meeting (ô-vér-fô-mê'ting), n. A subsidiary meeting of persons, as at a political gathering, who, on account of the numbers attending, have been unable to gain entrance to the main building or hall.

overflush (ô-vér-fush'), v. t. To flush; flush or color over. [Rare.]

Love broods on such; what then? When first perceived Is there no sweet strife to forget, to change. To overflush those blossoms with all The glow of general goodness they disturb.

Browning, Paracelsus.

overflux (ô-vér-fluks), n. Excess; exuberance; as, "an overflux of youth." Ford. [Rare.]

overfly (ô-vér-flî'), v. t. To pass over, across, or beyond in flight; outstrip; outgo.

As they were mad, unto the wood they fly them. Outstripping cranes that strive to overfly them. Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 324.

Gray, whose "Progress of Poetry" in reach, variety, and loftiness of pulse, overflies all other English lyrics like an eagle. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 367.

overfold (ô-vér-fôld), n. In *geom.*, a reflexed or inverted fold; an antinodal flexure in which the bending has been carried so far that the strata on each side of the axis have become appressed, the axial plane being bent out of the vertical, so that one limb of the fold lies upon the other.

overfond (ô-vér-fond'), a. 1. Excessively foolish or silly.

As for the cheese, I think it overfond, because it is over-wise and philosophic a folly. James J., quoted in Barnet's Sports and Pastimes, p. 17.

2. Fond to excess; doting.

Lament not, Eve, . . . nor set thy love Thus overfond, on that which is not thine. Milton, P. L., XI. 289.

overfondly (ô-vér-fond'll), adv. In an overfond manner; with excessive fondness.

overforce (ô-vér-fôrs), n. Excessive force or violence. [Rare.]

Then Jason; and his javelin seem'd to take, But fall'd with overforce, and whizz'd above his back. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

overforward (ô-vér-fôr-wôrd), a. Excessively forward.

overforwardness (ô-vér-fôr-wôrd-nês), n. The state of being overforward; too great forwardness or readiness; officiousness. Sir M. Hale.

overfreight (ô-vér-frât'), v. t. To load or freight too heavily; overload.

Give sorrow words; the grief that does not speak Whispers the overfreighted heart and bids it break. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 214.

A boat overfreighted with people, in running down the river, was, by the extreme squall, sunk. A. Cress, Survey of the Wall, p. 149.

overfringe (ô-vér-frîz'), v. t. To cover over or overlay with or as with a fringe.

On their bodices were bonnettes all opened at the ill quantum, overfringed with flat gold of damask. Hall, Hen. VIII., vi. 1.

overfruitful (ô-vér-frût'fûl), a. Fruitful to excess; too luxuriant.

It had formerly been said that the easiness of blank verse renders the poet too luxuriant, but that the labour of rhyme bounds and circumscribes an overfruitful fancy. Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poetry.

overfull (ô-vér-fûl'), a. [*ME.* *overfull*, *AN.* *oferfull* (= *D.* *overvol* = *OHG.* *uberfull*, *MHG.* *uberrot*, *G.* *überrot* = *Sw.* *öfverfull* = *Dan.* *öfverfull* = *Goth.* *afarfulla*), *ô* *fer*, over, + *full*, full.] Too full; hence, too much occupied.

Being overfull of self-affairs, My mind did lose it. Shak., M. N. D., I. 1. 113.

overfullness (ô-vér-fûl'nes), n. The state or condition of being overfull.

overgang (ô-vér-gang'), v. t. [*ME.* *overgangan*, *AS.* *ofergangan* (= *OHG.* *ubargangan*, *apar-kanton* = *Goth.* *afargaggan*), *ô* *fer*, over, + *gangan*, go; see *gang*, *g.*] To go beyond; transgress or trespass against. (*OHG.* *Eng.* *Misc.* (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.)

overgangery (ô-vér-gang'êr), n. [*ME.*; *ô* *over-gang* + *-ery*.] One who overcomes.

By Jacob in Holy Writ as vnderstande the overgangery of synnes. Hampole, Trinit Treatise (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

overgarment (ô-vér-gâr'ment), n. A garment made for wearing over other garments; an outer garment.

overgart, a. [*ME.*; perhaps an error for *over-gate*.] Arrogant; proud.

The world was so overgart. Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 341.

overgart, n. [*See* *overgart*, a.] Pride; presumption. *Scots* *Markete* (ed. Cockayne), p. 16.

overgate, adv. [*ME.*, *ô* *over* + *gate*.] Overmuch; unreasonably.

Hast thou I counsel'd any gate? World's wheytype or any state? J. Myre, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), I. 137.

overgaze (ô-vér-gâz'), v. t. 1. To look too long, so as to become dazzled.

Oh that Wit were not amazed At the wonder of his senses, Or his eyes not overgazed In Minerva's excellences. Breton, Melancholicke Humours, p. 13.

2. To gaze or look over.

His altar the high places and the peak Of earth's overgazing mountains. Byron, Child Harold, III. vi.

overgett (ô-vér-gêt'), v. t. [*ME.* *overgeten*; *ô* *over* + *get*.] 1. To reach; overtake.

Thel' though and maymed alle that thei might overget, so that er the vanguard com of three thousande they escaped not al. Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 276.

With six hours' hard riding, through so wild places as it was rather the cunning of my horse sometimes than of myself so rightly to hit the way, I overgot them a little before night. Sir P. Sidney.

2. To get over. Davies. [Rare.]

Edith cannot sleep, and till she overgets this she cannot be better. Hawthorne, Letters (1903), I. 220.

overgild (ô-vér-gîld'), v. t. [*ME.* *overgilden*, *AS.* *ofergyldan*, *ô* *fer*, over, + *gyldan*, gild; see *gild*.] To cover with gilding; as, to overgild the carving of a piece of furniture.

Of silvers, wels overgild. Iok. of Brunne, p. 167.

overgird (ô-vér-gêrd'), v. t. To gird or bind too closely.

When the gentle west winds shall open the fruitful bosom of the Earth, thus overgirded by your imprisonment. Milton, Church-government, II.

overgive (ô-vér-giv'), v. t. [= *D.* *MI.* *overgeben* = *G.* *übergeben* = *Sw.* *öfvergeva* = *Dan.* *öfvergive*; an *over* + *give*.] 1. trans. To give over or surrender.

Constrain'd that trade to overgive. Spenser, Mother Hyle, Tale, I. 249.

2. intrans. To surpass in giving.

So both God love a good choice that He recompense it with overgiving. Dr. Hall, Contemplations (ed. Tegg, 1835), III. 31.

overglance (ô-vér-glâns'), v. t. To glance over; run over with the eye. [Rare.]

I will overglance the superscript. Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 123.

overglaze (ô-vér-glâz'), v. t. To glaze over; cover with superficial brilliancy; hide (an inferior material) with something more showy.

The saddle he stuffs his panels with straw or hay, and overglazes them with hair. Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier.

overglaze (ô-vér-glâz'), n. and a. 1. n. In *ceram.*, a second glaze applied to a piece of porcelain of which the first glaze is deeply colored or cracked, or covered with paintings in enamel. The term is applied in many cases where the propriety is doubtful; thus, most cracked porcelains seem not to have received any second glaze, but to have been merely rubbed with the color which penetrates the cracks.

2. a. In *ceram.*, used for painting upon the glaze; said of a vitrifiable pigment: as, an overglaze color.

overglide (ô-vér-glîd'), v. t. To glide over.

That sun, the which was never cloud could hide, Pierceth the cave, and on the hard descendeth; Whose glancing light the clouds did overglide. W. Scott, Pa. XIII., The Author.

overgloom (ô-vér-glôm'), v. t. To cover with gloom; render gloomy.

The cloud-climbed rock, sublime and vast, That like some giant king overglooms the hill. Coleridge, To Colinda.

overglut (ô-vér-glût'), a. Glutted or filled to repletion.

While epicures are overglut, I fly and starve for food. Breton, Melancholicke Humours, p. 8. (Davies.)

overgo (ô-vér-gô'), v. [*ME.* *overgan*, *AS.* *ofergan* (= *D.* *overgan* = *OHG.* *ubargan*, *MHG.* *übergan*, *G.* *übergehen* = *Sw.* *öfvergå* = *Dan.* *öfverga*), *ô* *fer*, over, *gan*, go; see *gan*, *g.*] 1. trans. To pass over or through; go over; traverse.

Hear heard my ears over you. Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 1008.

For time mispent and overgone Cannot be cald againe. Robert Hook (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

How many weary steps, Of many weary miles you have overgone, Are number'd in the travel of one mile? Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 106.

2. To cover.

All which, my thoughts say, they shall never do, But rather, that the earth shall overgo Some one at least. Chapman.

3. To excel; go beyond; surpass; exceed.

In the nobleness of his nature abhorring to make the punishment overgo the offense, he stepped a little back. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

Your pride overgoes your wit. Overteous Knight (Child's Ballads, VIII. 376).

He shall not overgo me in his friendship. Home and Pl., Coxcomb, II. 1.

4. To overcome; weigh down; oppress.

Philanax . . . entered into his speech, . . . being so overgone with rage that he forgot in his oration his previous method of oratory. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

Heat-heated men, much overgone with care, Here sit a king more woful than you are. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 4. 123.

5. To surmount; get the better of.

His evil sort was overgon. Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 1108.

With gifts men may women overgon. Robert Hook (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

II. intrans. 1. To go by; pass over; pass away; disappear.

The new love, labour, or other woe, Or elses aside wyenge of a wight Don olde affectione alle overgo. Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 424.

2. To go to excess; be extravagant.

Is he not monstrously overgone in frony? Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

overgorge (ô-vér-gôrj'), v. t. To gorge to excess.

By devilish policy art thou grown great And, like ambitious Rilla, overgorge With goblets of thy mother's blinding heart. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 46.

overgrace (ô-vér-grâs'), v. t. To honor unduly, excessively, or above measure.

That you think to overgrace me with The marriage of your sister, troubles me. Row. and Pl., King and No King, I. 1.

overgrain (ô-vér-grân'), v. t. and t. In the art of graining, to put on additional lights and shades after the first graining has been effected. It is usually done in water-color. See *top-graining*.

overgrainer (ô-vér-grâ'n'êr), n. A special kind of flat bristle brush, thin and with long bristles, used in imitating the natural grain of woods.

overgrass, v. t. To cover with grass.

For they bene like fowls waggynge overgrass. Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

overgreat (ô-vér-grât'), a. [*ME.* *overgroot* (= *D.* *overgroot* = *MI.* *overgroet* = *G.* *übergroos*); *ô* *over* + *great*.] Too great.

For when a man hath over great a wit, Full ofte him happeneth to misken it. Chaucer, Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I. 56.

overgreatness (ô-vér-grât'nes), *n.* Excessive or undesirable greatness or power.

The overgreatness of Salomons.

Isidore, Hist. World, IV, v. 45.

overgreedy (ô-vér-gré'di), *a.* [*< ME. *overgredy, < AS. ofergredig, overgreedy, < ofer, over, + greedily, greedy.*] Greedy to excess.

The commonwealth is sick of their own choice;
Their over-greedy love hath surfeited.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV, I, 3. 38.

overgreen (ô-vér-grén'), *v. t.* 1. To cover with verdure.—2. To color so as to conceal blemish; embellish.

What care I who calls me well or ill,
So you over-green my bad, my good allow?

Shak., Monnets, exit.

overground (ô-vér-ground), *a.* Above the ground; not underground: as, overground travel.

overgrow (ô-vér-grô'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overgrocen (= D. overgrocjen = Dan. overgro; < over + grow.)*]

1. To cover with growth or herbage.

Yf that thi land with hem be overgrocen,
Devide it thus.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Now 'tis the spring, and woods are shallow rooted;
Huffer them now, and they'll overgrow the garden.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI, III, 1. 52.

2. To grow beyond; rise above; grow too big for; outgrow.

This was a wondrous world so well loyked,
That grows over-grewe so many grette malistrie.

Richard the Redde, III, 364.

If the binds be very strong, and much over-grow the poles, some advice to strike off their heads with a long switch.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

3. To overcome; weigh down; oppress.

Cure my cattle when they're overgrown with labour.

Cibber, Love Makes the Man, I.

II. intrans. To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

Princes do keep due sentinel, that none of their neighbours do overgrow so (by increase of territory, by embracing of trade, by approach, or the like) as they become more able to annoy them.

Baron, Empire (ed. 1867).

The chief sources of the distractions of the country lay in the overgrown powers, and factious spirit, of the nobility.

Frederick, Ford, and Isa., II, 38.

overgrown (ô-vér-grôn'), *p. a.* Fully grown.

For Countesses are less troubled with death, sickness, or any other disease, nor where overgrown women become more fruitful.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II, 258.

Overgrown mackerel. See *mackerel*.

overgrowth (ô-vér-grôth'), *n.* 1. A growth over or upon something else.—2. Exuberant or excessive growth.

A wonderful overgrowth in riches.

Boon, Riches.

over-hair (ô-vér-hâr), *n.* The longer and usually stiffer hairs of a mammal's pelage which overlie the main fur.

Encyc. Brit., IX, 836.

overhaul (ô-vér-hâl'), *v. t.* [*< D. overhalen = Sw. överhåla = Dan. overhale; as over + hale.*]

1. To draw or haul over; overhaul.

And now the frosty Night

Her mantle black through heaven gave overhaul.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

2. To overcome.

The only kind of bounds, for mouth and nostril beat;
That cold doth seldom fret, nor heat doth over-hale.

Drayton, Polyolbon, III, 33.

overhand (ô-vér-hand'), *adv.* 1. With the hand over the object; with the knuckles upward; with the hand raised higher than the elbow; opposed to *underhand*: as, he bowls overhand.

Also, the spoon is not generally used over-hand, but under.

Nichols, Great Expectations, xlii.

2. In *missing*, from below upward; used in reference to stopping out the contents of the vein.

See *stope*, *n.* and *v.*—3. In *needlework*, over and over.

overhand (ô-vér-hand), *a.* 1. In *cricket* with the hand raised above the elbow or over the ball: as, overhand bowling.—2. In *base-ball*, with the hand above the shoulder: as, overhand pitching.—3. In *missing*, done from below upward: as, overhand stopping.—Overhand knot. See *knot*.

overhand (ô-vér-hand), *n.* [*< ME. overhand = D. overhand = MLG. overhand = MHG. überhand, (1. oberhand = Sw. överhand = Dan. overhand; as over + hand.)*]

The upper hand; superiority; supremacy.

And trust me, ye shall well understand,
That we shall have of thee the over-hand.

Geoffrey (E. E. T. S.), I, 380.

overhand (ô-vér-hand'), *v. t.* [*< overhand, adv.*]

In *needlework*, to sew over and over.

overhanded (ô-vér-hand'ed), *a.* Having the hand above the object or higher than the elbow; overhand.

overhandle (ô-vér-han'di), *v. t.* To handle too much; discuss too often.

Your idle over-handled theme.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I, 770.

overhang (ô-vér-hang'), *v. I. trans.* 1. To impend or hang over; jut or project over; hence, to threaten.

Look o'er thy head, Maximian;

Look to thy terror, what over-hangs thee.

Fletcher (and another), Prothemas (ed. 1778), v. I.

Aide me, ye forests, in your closest bowers, . . .

Where bordering hazel overhangs the streams.

Jay, Rural Sports, I, 62.

He was persuaded that immediate and extreme danger overhung the life of the nation.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., I, 109.

There is a path along the cliffs overhanging the sea.

R. Taylor, Lands of the Harcon, p. 20.

The gray-blue eyes, I see them still.

The gallant front with brown overhang.

Lowell, To Holmes.

2. To overdo with ornamentation.

To him the upholsterer is no Pontiff, neither is any Drawing-room a Temple, were it never so beglit and overhung.

Carlyle.

3. To support from above.—Overhung door. See *door*.

II. intrans. To jut over; opposed to *batter*.

The rest was craggy cliff that overhung
Still as it rose, impossible to climb.

Milton, P. L., IV, 547.

The sea-beat overhanging rock.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I, 172.

overhang (ô-vér-hang'), *n.* [*< overhang, v.*] A projecting part; also, the extent to which some part projects: as, the overhang of the ship's stern is 20 feet.

The under side of the overhang near the stern is cut out in the middle, forming a cavity needed to give free sweep to the propeller-blades.

The Century, XXXI, 221.

overhardy (ô-vér-hâr'di), *a.* Excessively or unduly hardy, daring, or confident; foolhardy.

Gauguin.

overhaste (ô-vér-hâst'), *n.* Too great haste.

overhastily (ô-vér-hâst'i-li), *adv.* In an overhasty manner; with too much haste.

Excepting myself and two or three more that mean not overhastily to marry.

Hale, To Sir D. Carleton. (Latham.)

overhastiness (ô-vér-hâst'i-nes), *n.* The state of being overhasty; too much haste; precipitation.

overhasty (ô-vér-hâst'i), *a.* Too hasty; rash; precipitate.

Not overhasty to cleanse or purify.

Hammond, Works, IV, 506.

overhaul (ô-vér-hâl'), *v. t.* [*< over + haul, < I. overhale.*] 1. To turn over for examination; examine thoroughly with a view to repair.

Bring our watches below we overhauled our clothes, and made and mended everything for bad weather.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 331.

2. To reexamine, as accounts.—3. To gain upon; make up with; overtake.—To overhaul a rope, to clear or disentangle a rope, pull a part of it through a block so as to make it slack.

To overhaul a ship. (a) To come up with or gain ground upon a ship. (b) To search a ship for contraband goods.—To overhaul a tackle (point), to open and extend the several parts of a tackle so as to separate the blocks, in order that they may be again placed in a condition for use.

overhaul (ô-vér-hâl'), *v.* [*< overhaul, v.*] Examination; inspection; repair.

overhauling (ô-vér-hâl'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *overhaul, v.*] Same as *overhaul*.

overhead (ô-vér-hed'), *adv.* 1. Aloft; above; in the zenith; in the ceiling or story above.

The sail

Flapped overhead as the wind did fall

Fifful that eve.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II, 92.

2. Per head; properly two words.

overhead (ô-vér-hed'), *a.* [*< overhead, adv.*] Situated above or aloft.—Overhead crane. See *crane*.—Overhead gear. See *gear*.—Overhead motion or work. See *motion*.—Overhead rain. See *rain*.

Overhead seam, the seam of a coat by which its mouth is closed after it is fitted.—Overhead steam-engine, an engine in which the cylinder is above the crank, the thrust-motion being downward.

overhead (ô-vér-héd'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overheien, overhien; < over + heaf.*] To cover over.

In a shadow of shone tree & of shyrp soars,
Over hid for the hote bearing with lease.

Illustration of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 274.

overhear (ô-vér-hér'), *v. t.* [*< ME. *overherren, < AS. ofherhrian, ofherhrian, ofherhrian, overhear, also disobey (= G. überhören = D. overhearen = MHG. überhören = Dan. overhøre), < ofer, over, + hrian, hear; see hear.*]

1. To hear (one who does not wish to be heard or does not know that he is heard, or what is not addressed to

the hearer or is not intended to be heard by him); hear by accident or stratagem.

You may look pale, but I should think I know,

To be overheard, and taken napping so.

Shak., I. L. L., IV, 2. 30.

2. To hear over again; hear from beginning to end.

I stole into a neighbour thicket by,

And overheard what you shall overhear.

Shak., I. L. L., v. 2. 68.

overheat (ô-vér-hét'), *v. t.* To heat to excess.

overheat (ô-vér-hét'), *n.* 1. Excessive heat.—2. Sunstroke. Allen and Newell, IX, 508.

overheating-pipe (ô-vér-hé'ting-pip), *n.* In a steam-engine, a pipe through which steam is made to pass in order that it may be superheated.

E. H. Knight.

overheave (ô-vér-hév'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overhebben, < AS. ofherhebban, pass by, omit, < ofer, over, + hebban, heave, raise; see acute.*]

To overcast.

When other seen dark cloudes over him.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

overhend (ô-vér-hend'), *v. t.* To overtake.

overhip (ô-vér-hip'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overhippen; < over + hip.*]

To leap over; skip over; omit.

Wherefore I am afeard of folks of holikirks,
Least thei overhippen as other don in offices and in houses.

Piers Plowman (B), xv, 572.

When the time is overkip.

overhold (ô-vér-hôld'), *v. t.* To overvalue; hold or estimate at too dear a rate.

If he overhold his price so much,

We'll none of him.

Shak., T. and C., II, 2. 162.

overhours (ô-vér-ours'), *n. pl.* Time beyond the regular number of hours; too long hours of labor.

Mr John Lubbock . . . brought in a Bill limiting the hours in which persons could be employed in shops. . . . I was astonished at discovering where the worst cases of over hours were.

Contemporary Rec., II, 605.

overhouse (ô-vér-hous'), *a.* Stretched along or across the roofs of houses or other buildings, as distinguished from stretched or carried on poles or underground: as, overhouse telegraph-wires. [Rare.]

In the city of Providence, Rhode Island, there is an overhouse wire about one mile in extent with a telephone at either end.

Frederick, Electrical Inventions, p. 79.

over-inform (ô-vér-in-fôrm'), *v. t.* To animate or actuate to excess. [Rare.]

With so exuberant that it over-informs its tenement.

Johnson.

overissue (ô-vér-ish'ô'), *v. t.* To issue in excess, as bank-notes or bills of exchange beyond the number or amount authorized by law or warranted by the capital stock; more loosely, to issue in excess of the wants of the public or the ability of the issuer to pay; issue contrary to law, prudence, or honesty.

overissue (ô-vér-ish'ô'), *n.* An excessive issue; an issue in excess of the conditions which should regulate or control it. See the verb.

He performed the most base and pernicious frauds on the currency, which he not only obtained by an overissue of government paper, but actually changed by secret forgery.

Brougham.

overjoy (ô-vér-joi'), *v. t.* To give great or extreme joy to; transport with gladness; generally in the past participle.

Bid him shed tears, as being overjoy'd

To see her noble lord restored to health.

Shak., T. of the A., Ind., I, 122.

Well, thou art e'en the best man . . .

I can say no more, I am an overjoy'd.

Donne, and Pl., Coccomb, II, 1.

overjoy (ô-vér-joi'), *n.* Joy to excess; transport.

To salute my king

With ruder terms, such as my wit affords

And over-joy of heart doth minister.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI, I, 1. 51.

Death came so fast towards me that the overjoy of that recovered me.

Donne, Letters, cvii.

overjump (ô-vér-jurap'), *v. t.* To jump over; overleap; hence, to pass over; pass without notice; permit to pass.

Can not so lightly overjump his death.

Meredith.

overkeep (ô-vér-kép'), *v. t.* To keep or observe too strictly.

If God would have a Sabbath kept, they overkeep it.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II, 353. (Dana.)

overkind (ô-vér-kind'), *a.* Kind to excess; kind beyond deserts; unnecessarily kind.

Shak., W. T., I, 1. 23.

over-king (ô-vér-king'), *n.* A king holding sway over several petty kings or princes.

The *discrepancy* owed fairly only to their chiefs, who in turn owed a kind of conditional allegiance to the *over-king*, depending a good deal upon the ability of the latter to enforce it.
Keary, Brit., XIII, 251.

overknowing (ô-vér-nô-ing), *a.* Too knowing or cunning; used disparagingly.

The understanding *overknowing*, misknowing, *dissembling*.
Sp. Hall, Great Impostor.

overlabor, overlabour (ô-vér-lâ-bôr), *v. t.* 1. To harass with toil. *Dryden*.—2. To execute with too much care. *Scott*.

overlactation (ô-vér-lâk-tâ-shôn), *n.* Lactation in excess of what the strength of the person will bear.

overlade (ô-vér-lâd'), *v. t.* [*ME. overladen* (= *D. overladen* = *OHG. uberkladen, uberkladen*, *sparlâdan*, *MHO. G. ubelâden*); *< over + lade*.] To load with too great a cargo or other burden; overburden; overload.

Overlade not your verse with too many of them [dactyls]; but here and there entangle a lambus or some other foot of two times to give him gratia.
Patterson, Art of Eng. Poets, p. 103.

Their hearts were always heavy, and overladen with earthly thoughts.
Tydale, Ana to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1880), p. 37.

The house was . . . overladen with guests.
Corpus, Crutches, I, 132.

overlaid (ô-vér-lâd'), *a.* 1. In *her.*, lapping over; doubled for a part of its length.—2. In *entom.*, seeming as if covered with a semi-transparent pigment through which the markings are dimly visible; as, basal portion of the wing overlaid with ochraceous.

overland (ô-vér-land'), *adv.* Over or across the country.

I desire of you
A conduct *over-land* to Millford Haven.
Shak., Cymbeline, III, 4, 3.

overland (ô-vér-land'), *a.* Passing by land; made or performed upon or across the land; as, an *overland* journey. **Overland route**, a route which is wholly or largely over land. Especially: (a) The route from Great Britain to India by way of the Isthmus of Suez, as opposed to that around the Cape of Good Hope. (b) The route from the country east of the Mississippi to the Pacific coast across the plains and the Rocky Mountains, as opposed to that around Cape Horn, or by way of the Isthmus of Darien.

overlap (ô-vér-lap'), *v. t.* 1. To lap or fold over; extend so as to lie or rest upon; as, one slate on a roof overlaps another.

These circles, of which there are now so many—artistic, æsthetic, literary—all of them considering themselves to belong to society, were then (1837) out of society altogether; nor did they overlap and intersect each other.
W. Bennett, Fifty Years Ago, p. 25.

2. To cause to lap or fold over; as, to *overlap* slates or shingles on a roof.

overlap (ô-vér-lap'), *n.* [*overlap, v.*] The lapping of one thing over another; also, the thing or part which overlaps; specifically, in *geol.*, a disposition of the strata such that newer or more recent members of a formation lap over or are deposited beyond the limits of the older beds. This is caused by the subsidence of the regions in which deposition is taking place, so that each successive layer extends further inland than the preceding one.

overlap-joint (ô-vér-lap-jôint'), *n.* A joint in which the edges lap on each other, instead of being merely in contact as in a *butting-joint*.

overlash (ô-vér-lash'), *v. t.* 1. To exaggerate; boast or vaunt too much. *Sp. Hall*.—2. To proceed to excess.

The *overlashings* desires of the flesh.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 122.

overlashing (ô-vér-lash-ing'), *n.* [*Verbal n. of overlash, v.*] Excess; exaggeration.

Before whose bar we shall each give an account of all our *overlashings*.
Sp. Hall (old edition), To the Reader.

overlashingly (ô-vér-lâsh-ing-ly), *adv.* Extravagantly; with exaggeration.

overlance (ô-vér-lâns'), *v. t.* In *ship-building*, to make long splices or scarfs in joining timbers together, so as to make strong work.

overlay (ô-vér-lâ'), *v.* [*ME. overlagen* (= *D. overlagen* = *MLA. overlagen* = *MHG. G. überlegen* = *Sw. överlägga* = *Dan. overlægge* = *Goth. ofarlagan*); *< over + lay*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To lay upon or over; cover or spread over the surface of; as, cedar overlaid with gold.

He made the staves of shittim wood, and overlaid them with brass.
Ex. xxxviii, 6.

The folding gates a dazzling light displayed
With pomp of various architecture overlaid.
Pendin, in Pope's Odyssey, XL.

Never see them [pine-trees] overlaid
With narrow moon-lit slips of silver cloud,
Between the lead stream and the trembling stars.
T. Assmann, Glaciers.

The walls and roof with gold were overlaid.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I, 327.

3. To burden or encumber; oppress.

Thus disparbled the critics, for that were as sore overlaid with great multitude of salmons.
Morris (E. E. T. S.), II, 228.

No lights a Lion . . .
When overlaid with might and Multitude,
He needs must dy.
Splendor, tr. of De Mariva's Weeks, I, 6.

The Scots resolutely maintain'd the Fight three hours and more; but in the end, overlaid with a number, they were put to flight.
Walker, Chronicles, p. 202.

3. To lie upon; hence, to smother by lying upon; for *overlie*.

This woman's child died in the night; because she overlaid it.
1 Ki. iii, 14.

4. To obscure by covering; cloud; overcast.

For so exceeding shone his glittering ray
That Phœbus golden face it did attain,
As when a cloud his beams doth overlay.
Spenser, F. Q., I, vii, 31.

The Mohammedan pilgrimages of devotion are very numerous, and are chiefly connected with the salutary worship which has overlaid and obscured the original strict monotheism of Islam.
Keary, Brit., XIII, 251.

The bravery of our free working people was overlaid, but not smothered.
O. W. Holmes, Old Folks at Home, p. 10.

5. To span; join the opposite sides of.

And overlay
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss.
Milton, P. L., x, 370.

6. In *printing*, to make even or graduate the impression of, on a printing-press, by means of overlays.

II. intrans. In *printing*, to use overlays.

overlay (ô-vér-lâ'), *n.* [*< overlay, v.*] 1. In *printing*, a bit of paper accurately cut and pasted on the impression-surface of a printing-press with intent to increase the impression in a place where it is not strong enough. A woodcut in strong contrast of light and shade, as ordinarily treated, receives one overlay, or one thickness of paper, over the parts in light gray, two over those in dark gray, three over blackish gray, and four or more over intense black.

2. In *tile-staining* (by the process of pressing leaves, leaves, or embossed patterns upon the unbaked tiles), a part of a leaf, cutting of lace, etc., which lies over and upon another leaf, cutting, or pattern.—3. A second tablecloth laid in various ways over a larger cloth on the table.—4. A cravat; a neckcloth. [*Scotch.*]

Dear sir, the Captain says a three-necked handkercher is the most fashionable overlay, and that stocks belong to your honour and me that are anti-world folk.
Scott, Antiquary, xxvi.

5. Loosely, anything laid over another for protection or ornament.

overlaying (ô-vér-lâ-ing'), *n.* [*Verbal n. of overlay, v.*] 1. A superficial covering.

The sockets for the pillars were of brass; the hooks of the pillars and their fillets of silver, and the overlaying of their chapters of silver.
Ex. xxxviii, 17.

2. In *printing*, the act or art of using overlays.

overleash (ô-vér-lêsh'), *v. t.* [*ME. overliden*, *< AS. oflêðdan*, *overleash* = *over + liden*, *lead*; see *lead*.] To dominate; domineer over; oppress.

A milkmaid or a coward ape
That wol been overlaid with every wight
Chaucer, Froth to Monk's Tale, I, 24.

Let none nurse that will hit with *overleash*:
Of wrathful words the surer more he war.
Balcan Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

overleaf (ô-vér-lêf'), *adv.* On the other side of the leaf, or on either of the pages seen on turning a leaf.

A tabular form . . . in this volume is given *overleaf*.
N. Kent, Informer, p. 621.

overleap (ô-vér-lêp'), *v. t.* [*ME. overlēpen*, *< AS. oflêðdan*, *overleap*, *< over + lēpan*, *leap*; see *leap*.] To leap over; overstep or go beyond; pass over or move from side to side of by leaping, literally or figuratively; hence, to omit; pass over.

I do beseech you,
Let me *overleap* that custom.
Shak., Cor., II, 2, 149.

But . . . overlaid all bound
Of hill or highest wall, and shew within
Lights on his foot.
Milton, P. L., iv, 181.

But nature still *overleaps* reflection's plan.
Longell, To G. W. Curtis.

To *overleap* one's self, to exert one's self too much in leaping; leap too far.

I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which *overleaps* itself,
And falls on the other.
Shak., Macbeth, I, 7, 27.

overlearnedness (ô-vér-lêr-ned-nês), *n.* Excessive erudition; pedantry.

A man may wonder at those learned (criticks) *overlearnedness*.
Chapman, Illad, xiii, 124, Com.

overleather (ô-vér-lêth'er), *n.* [*ME. overlether, overleder* (= *D. overlader* = *MLA. overlader* = *Sw. överläder* = *Dan. overlæder*); *< over + leather*.] The upper-leather (of a shoe). *Prompt. Parv., p. 373.*

Nay, sometimes [I have] more feet than shoes, or such shoes as my toes look through the *overleather*.
Shak., T. of the A. Ind., II, 12.

overleaven (ô-vér-lêv'n), *v. t.* To leaven too much; cause to rise and swell too much; also used figuratively.

You grow not mad withal; I love your spirit.
You are not *overleaven'd* with your fortune.
R. Jonson, Volpone, v, 4.

Some habit that too much *overleaves*
The form of plaintive manners.
Shak., Hamlet, I, 4, 69.

overlie (ô-vér-lî'), *v. t.* [*ME. overligen* (= *D. overligen*), *< AS. oferligan*, *< over, over + ligan*, *lie*; see *lie*.] To lie over or upon; hence, to smother by lying upon. (*Overlie* and *underlie* are used extensively in geology with reference to the relative position of strata.)

Tertiary, *overlies* in considerable part by detrital accumulations of still later age.
J. D. Whitney, United States, p. 81.

Eek if a woman by negligence *overleth* hire child in his sleeping, it is homicide and deadly synne.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

overlight (ô-vér-lîht'), *n.* [*< over + light*.] Too strong a light; excessive light.

An *overlight* maketh the eyes dim.
Ramus, Nat. Hist., § 571.

overliness (ô-vér-lî-nês), *n.* Carolinianess; indifference.

I have seen friends upon neglect of duty grow *overly*; upon *overliness* strange; upon strangeness to utter dullness.
Sp. Hall, Art of Divine Meditation.

overling, *n.* [*ME. overling*; *< over + ling*.] A superior; ruler; governor; lord.

I have made a heron, a knight of thyme aware,
Overlings of Englande under the pelouse.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I, 710.

overlink (ô-vér-lînk'), *v. t.* To fasten together by links one over another. *Richardson*.

We came at *even* to a bridge made of many barges, overlaid at together with two night chimes.
Halliday's Voyages, II, 4, 77.

overlitt (ô-vér-lîp'), *n.* [*ME. overlippe* (= *Sw. överlipp* = *Dan. overlippe*); *< over + lip*.] The upper lip.

Hire *over-lippe* wyped ahe an olene.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to G. T., I, 122.

overlive (ô-vér-lîv'), *v.* [*ME. overliven*, *< AS. oferlîban* (= *D. MLA. overliven* = *MHG. G. überleben* = *Sw. överleva* = *Dan. overleve*), *< over, over + lîban*, *live*; see *live*.] 1. *trans.* To outlive; live longer than; survive.

Basilius will not long *overlive* this loss.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

Israel served the Lord all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that overlived Joshua.
Josh. xxi, 31.

II. intrans. 1. To live too long.

Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain?
Milton, P. L., I, 778.

2. To live too fast or too actively. *Browning*. [*Rare in both senses.*]

overliver (ô-vér-lîv'er), *n.* One who survives or lives longer than another; a survivor.

And if it chanced aile of them to depart this life, the *overlivers* should persist therein.
Halliday, Mich. II, an. 1890.

overload (ô-vér-lôd'), *v. t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; overburden; overcharge.

overload-magnet (ô-vér-lôd-mag-net), *n.* Same as *overload-switch*.

overload-switch (ô-vér-lôd-swîch), *n.* A device used in regulating the discharge of an accumulator or storage-battery, by the operation of which a too rapid discharge is prevented.

overlook (ô-vér-lôk'), *v. t.* To turn the key in a lock, after locking, in such a manner as to push (the bolt) beyond its normal position when locked.

The way to open it then is to turn the key the other way, as if to *overlook* the bolt.
Keary, Brit., XIV, 764.

overlook (ô-vér-lôk'), *v. t.* [*ME. overlooken*; *< over + look*.] 1. To look over; view from a higher place; see from a higher position.

Off with his head, and set it on York gates,
So York may *overlook* the town of York.
Shak., 8 Hen. VI., I, 4, 120.

I will do it with the same respect to him as if he were alive, and *overlooking* my paper while I write.
Dryden.

Half that the devil *overlooks* from Lincoln town.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II, II, 248.

2. To rise or be elevated above; rise so high as to afford the means of looking down on.

Shall . . .
Our solons, put in wild and savage stock,
Hurl up so suddenly into the clouds,
And overlook their grafters?

Shak., Hen. V., III. 5. 9.
Four gray walls, and four gray towers,
Overlook a space of flowers.

Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, l.
A little heathy mound,
That overlooked the scrubby woods and low.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 344.

3. To view fully; look over; peruse; read.

When I had read this tale well,
And overlooked byt everydel.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 292.
I would I had overlooked the letter.

Shak., I. G. of V., l. 2. 34.
The time and care that are required
To overlook and file, and polish well,
Frighten poets from that necessary toil.
Locksman, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

4. To keep an eye on; inspect; superintend; oversee; care for or watch over.

His sole child, my lord, and bequeathed to my overlook-
ing.

We say "He overlooked the transaction," meaning that he gave it his supervision. A. Phelps, English Style, p. 162.

5. To look beyond or by so as to fail to see, or so as to disregard or neglect; pay no attention to; disregard; hence, to pass over indulgently; excuse; forbear to punish or censure.

The learned and wise of this world seem to have been
overlooked by God in the first plantation of the Gospel.
R. A. Abernethy, Sermons, l. iv.

The fault he has I fairly shall reveal
(Could you overlook but that): it is to steal.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. II. 20.
Finding that, if he (Dryden) continued to call himself a
Protestant, his services would be overlooked, he declared
himself a Papist.

6. To bewitch by looking on; confound; unsettle.

Bestrew your eyes;
They have overlooked me and divided me.

I tell you she has overlooked me, and all this doctor's
stuff is no use unless you can say a charm as will undo her
devil's work.

overlook (ô-vér-lûk), n. A strong-growing legu-
minous twining plant of the tropics, (Anaralia
ensiformis). It is so named by the West Indian negroes,
who plant it to mark boundaries, with the idea that it acts
as a watchman.

overlooker (ô-vér-lûk'ér), n. 1. One who over-
looks or sees.

Thus must thou cover all thy villanies,
And keep them close from overlookers' eyes.

2. An overseer; a superintendent; specifically,
in Australia, a man in charge of convicts.

Badgers, nine or ten devils loose on the upper Mac-
quarie sought the publican at Marryong alone in the
bush; he had been an overlooker or some such thing in old
times.

overloop, n. [*D. overloop, orlop, < over, over, + loopen, run; see overleap.* Cf. orlop.] Same as orlop.

In extremity we carry our ordinance better than we were
wont, because our nether overloops are raised commonly
from the water.

overlord (ô-vér-lôrd), n. One who is lord over
another; a feudal superior; a master; specifi-
cally, in reference to early English history, a
king of one of the Anglo-Saxon realms who en-
joyed a preeminence or authority over certain
other kings or chiefs.

Champagne and Anjou were the fiefs of princes well nigh
as powerful as their overlord.

overlordship (ô-vér-lôrd-shîp), n. The state,
office, or dignity of an overlord; specifically, in
reference to early English history, the preemi-
nence or authority of one of the Anglo-Saxon
kings or kingdoms over certain other kings,
kingdoms, chiefs, etc. Such an overlordship
was held at different times by kings of Kent,
Northumberland, Mercia, and Wessex.

Summoning the chiefs of the North Welsh before him
at Hereford, Ethelstan forced them to own his overlord-
ship as Mercian king, to pay a yearly tribute of corn and
cattle, and to accept the Wye as a boundary between
Welshmen and Englishmen.

overlove (ô-vér-luv'), n. f. To love to excess;
prize or value too much.

Pray, leave me;
'And, as you love me, do not overlove me.

overly (ô-vér-lî), a. [*< over + -ly.*] 1. Out-
side; superficial; negligent; inattentive; casual.
[Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Therefore no marvels if they shate contrition, by ac-
quiring only a sufficient and enough, a kind of overly
desire to serve God anew.

Sp. Mountain, Appeal to Caesar, xxi.
So have we seen a hawk cast off at an heronshaw to look
and sit quite other way, and, after many careless and overly
fetched, to touse up unto the prey intended.

Sp. Hall, Quo Vadis, § 18.

2. Excessive; too much. Coleridge. (Imp. Dict.)
overly (ô-vér-lî), adv. [*< ME. overly, superfi-
cially (also excessively), < AM. ofterlo, ex-
cessively, < ofer, over, + -lice, E. -ly.*] 1. Superficially. Prompt. Parv., p. 373.—2. Ex-
cessively; too much; too; used independently
instead of the usual over- in composition: as,
not overly good; overly particular. (Colloq.)

There's n't overly much pie et
Durrin the Army

J. W. Riley, The Century, XXXIX. 490.
overman (ô-vér-man), n; pl. overmen (-men).
In coal-mining, the person having charge of the
work below ground. [Great Britain.]

overman (ô-vér-man'), n. f. To employ too many
men on or in, as on a ship.

Either Scotland is ridiculously overmanned, or England
is absurdly undermanned, as regards official medical val-
uation of the insane.

The sequence of events that have led to the present im-
petus in adopting magazine arms in the over-manned and
under armed armies of Europe is more or less amusing.

overmanned (ô-vér-man'ed), n. [*ME. over
manor.*] Above measure; excessively.

For over maner we were greved over myght so that it
anold us ghe to lye.

overmantel (ô-vér-man-tl), n. In furniture-
making, the frame of shelves, decorative panels,
or the like, often including a mirror, which
covers the chimney-breast above the mantel-
shelf.

overmarch (ô-vér-mârch'), n. f. To fatigue or
exhaust by too much marching; cause to march
too far.

The Prince's Horse were so over marched, and the foot
so beaten off their legs by long marches, that he found
his men not very able to engage now.

overmask (ô-vér-mâsk'), n. f. To cover with or
as with a mask; hide.

The lift was clad with cloudes gray,
And overmaskt was the moone.

overmast (ô-vér-mâst'), n. f. To furnish with a
mast or with masts that are too long or too
heavy.

The one (matter) . . . respecting the ship (as afterwards
was found) was that she was over-masted; which when she
came to her trim in that respect she did well.

N. Norton, New England's Memorial, p. 81.

overmaster (ô-vér-mâs'tér), n. f. [*< ME. over-
maistren; < over + master.*] 1. To overpower;
subdue; vanquish.

For your desire to know what is between us,
Overmaster 't as you may.

He had fought fiercely with overmastering inclinations.

2. To retain by superior force; have in one's
power.

How comes it then that thou art call'd a king,
When living blood doth in these temples beat
Which owe the crown that thou overmasterest?

overmatch (ô-vér-mâch'), n. f. [*< ME. over-
marchen; < over + match.*] 1. To be more
than a match for; oppose with superior force,
numbers, skill, etc.; surpass; outdo; common-
ly in the past participle.

Here is Mr William Lucy, who with me
set from our overmatch'd horses forth for aid.

It was indeed impossible for any intelligent and candid
Roman Catholic to deny that the champions of his Church
were in every talent and achievement completely over-
matched.

2. To give in marriage above one's station.

If a yeoman have one sole daughter, he must over-match
her above her birth and calling to a gentleman's smooth.

overmatch (ô-vér-mâch), n. One who or that
which is more than a match; one who or that
which is too powerful, skilful, difficult, etc., to
be overcome.

Pompey vaunted him self for Sylla's overmatch.

There is in my apprehension much danger that acrid-
lity will be an overmatch for policy.

overmeasure (ô-vér-mesh'ér), n. Excess of
measure; something that exceeds the measure
proposed.

overmeasure (ô-vér-mesh'ér), n. f. To mea-
sure or estimate too largely. Bacon, Kingdoms
and Estates.

overmerit (ô-vér-mér'it), n. Excessive merit.

Those helps were outweighed by divers things that
made against him. . . . First, an over-merit; for com-
mune merit, unto which reward may easily reach, doth
best with Kings.

overmickle (ô-vér-mîk'l), a. and adv. [Also
overmuckie; < ME. overmîkel, overmytel, over-
michel, etc. (see overmuch); < AS. ofermîcel, <
ofer, over, + mîcel, mickle, much: see mickle.
Cf. overmuch.] Overmuch. [Old Eng. and
Scotch.]

overmodest (ô-vér-mod'est), a. Modest to ex-
cess; bashful.

It is the courtier's rule, that overmodest suitors seldom
speed.

overmoney, v. t. To bribe. [A nonce-word.]

Some suspect his officers' trust was undermined (or
over-moneyed rather), whilst others are confident they were
betrayed by none save their own security.

overmore (ô-vér-môr'), adv. [ME., < over +
more.] Beyond; also; moreover.

"And gut on poynt," quoth Peers, "Ich praye you over-
more;
Loke ye tene no tennant bote yf Treuth wolde assente."

And overmore destroyed with sickness
Hayde at this he was ful grevously.

over-morrow (ô-vér-mor'ô), n. [= D. over-
morgen = MLG. overmorne = MHG. G. über-
morgen = Sw. öfvermorgen = Dan. overmorgen;
an over + morrow.] The day after to-morrow.

Vp Sara, let us make our prayer unto God to day, to
morrow, and overmorrow; for these three nightes wyl we
reconcyle our selues with God.

overmost (ô-vér-môst), a. [*< ME. overmoste;
< over + -most.*] Uppermost; highest.

From the nethermost letter to the overmost (var. upper-
most).

overmount (ô-vér-mount'), n. f. To surmount;
go higher than.

With your theme, I could
Overmount the lark.

overmount (ô-vér-môunt), n. In framing or
mounting pictures to be covered with glass, a
piece of stiff paper or board cut to correspond
with the margin of the engraving or picture to
be mounted, and laid upon the picture to sepa-
rate its surface from the glass in the frame; a
mat.

overmuch (ô-vér-much'), a. [Early mod. E.
overmuch; < ME. overmuche, overmiche; < over +
much. Cf. the earlier overmickle.] Too much;
exceeding what is necessary or proper.

I cold say more, and yet not overmuch.

With over much studie they affect antiquitie.

overmuch (ô-vér-much'), adv. [*< ME. over-
muche; < over + much. Cf. overmickle.*] In
too great a degree; too much.

Be not righteous overmuch.

He hath kept an evil diet long,
And overmuch consumed his royal person.

To mourn for any overmuch.

overmuchness (ô-vér-much'nes), n. Super-
abundance.

Superstition and overmuchness amplified.

overmuckle (ô-vér-muk'l), a. and adv. Same
as overmickle.

overmultiply (ô-vér-mul'ti-plî), v. I trans.
To multiply or repeat too often.

Our Romanists exceed this way, in their devotion to
the cross, both in over-multiplying and in over-magnify-
ing of it.

II. intrans. To multiply or increase too rap-
idly or in too great numbers.

overmultitude (ô-vér-mul'ti-tûd), n. f. To ex-
ceed in number; outnumber. [Rare.]

The herds would over-multiply their herds.

overname (ô-vér-nâm), n. A surname; a nick-
name.

One (emperor) was named Nero the Cruel, the other,
Antony the Merciful. The which overnames the Romans
gave them, the one of Nero, because he could not but
pardon, the other of Cruelty, because he would not
pardon.

OVERNAME (ô-vér-nâm'), *v. t.* To name over; name one after another.

I pray thee, *over-name* them; and, as thou namest them, I will describe them. *Shak., M. of V., I. 2. 28.*

OVERNEAT (ô-vér-nét'), *a.* Unnecessarily neat; excessively neat. *Spectator.*

OVERNET (ô-vér-nét'), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a net.

... has spider-threads that *overnet* the whole world; himself sits in the centre, ready to run. *Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, iv.*

OVERNICE (ô-vér-nis'), *a.* Excessively nice; fastidious.

Away with such *over-nice* and curious companions (quoth he again). *Sp. Hall, Noah's Dove.*

OVERNICELY (ô-vér-nis'li), *adv.* In an overnice manner; too nicely.

You don't take your friend to be *over-nicely* bred? *Congress, Way of the World, I. 4.*

OVERNIGHT (ô-vér-nit'), *adv.* [*< ME. overnigyt; < over + night.*] Through the night; during the evening or night; especially, during the night just passed.

Thanks to their tents some they gave them dight, And dressed all their harness *overnight*. *Geoffrey (R. E. T. &.), I. 2021.*

SL. And as, good rest. *Pro.* As wretches have *overnight* That wait for execution in the morn. *Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 122.*

I had been telling her all that happened *overnight*. *Dickens.*

OVERNIGHT (ô-vér-nit'), *n.* Night before bedtime, referring to the night just passed.

Pardon me, madam; If I had given you this at *overnight*, she might have been *over-ten*; and yet she writes Permit would be but vain. *Shak., All's Well, III. 4. 23.*

OVERMINE, *v. t.* [*ME. overminen; < AN. ofermiman, take by violence, take away, carry off, < ofer + minan, take; see min.*] To overtake; seize.

The cold of death that hadle him *overmine* (mod. editors read *overcome*). *Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1042 of C. T. (ed. Tyrwhitt).*

OVERNOISE (ô-vér-noiz'), *v. t.* To overpower by noise.

No tide of wine would drown your carous, No mirth or music *over noise* your fears. *Cowley, tr. of Horace, III. 1.*

OVEROLD (ô-vér-ôld'), *a.* [*< ME. overold, < AN. ofercald, very old, < ofer, over, + cald, old; see old.*] Very old; too old.

Of which folk the renon nis neyther *overold* ne un-
molempne. *Chaucer, Boethius, I. 1002.*

OVERPART (ô-vér-pärt'), *v. t.* To assign too high or too difficult a part to.

He is a marvellous good neighbour, faith, and a very good bowler, but for Alexander—also, you know, he is—
—a little *overparted*. *Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 200.*

How now, Numps! almost tired in your protectorship? *overparted*? *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, III. 1.*

OVERPASS (ô-vér-päs'), *v. t.* 1. To pass over; cross.

I stood on a wide river's bank, Which I must needs *overpass*. *Dryden, Spanish Friar, III. 3.*

2. To pass by; pass by without notice or regard; omit to notice or include; overlook.

All the beauties of the East He slightly view'd and slightly *overpass'd*. *Milton, P. R. II. 126.*

3. To pass through; pass; spend.

The pains that he hath endured, and the perils that he hath *overpass'd*. *North, tr. of Plutarch, Amiel to the Readers.*

In prison hast thou spent a pilgrimage, And like a hermit *overpass'd* thy day. *Shak., I. Hen. VI., II. 5. 117.*

4. To surpass.

It seems you have abjured the help of which men Who *overpass* their kind, as you would do, Have humbly sought. *Browning, Paracelsus.*

OVERPASSED, **OVERPAST** (ô-vér-päs't'), *a.* That has already passed; past.

In the shadow of thy wings will I make my refuge, until these calamities be *overpast*. *Ps. lvi. 1.*

That thou hast wronged in the time of *overpast*; ...
Swear not by time to come; for that thou hast
Misused ere used, by times misused *overpast*. *Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 200.*

No time is *overpast*, 'tis never too late. *Barton, Anat. of Mel., p. 652.*

OVERPAY (ô-vér-pä'), *v. t.* 1. To pay in excess; pay more than is necessary.

"My lord, you *overpay* me fifty-fold."
"Ye will be all the wealthier," said the Prince. *Tennyson, Guinevere.*

2. To reward beyond the price or value.

Let me buy your friendly help thus far, Which I will *over-pay* and pay again When I have found it. *Shak., All's Well, III. 1. 14.*

3. To be more than a recompense or reward for. A moment like this *overpay* an age of apprehension. *Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.*

OVERPAYMENT (ô-vér-pä'ment'), *n.* A payment in excess of what is just or required.

OVERPEER (ô-vér-pär'), *v. t.* To overlook; look down on; rise above; overhang.

The cliffs That *overpeer* the bright and golden shore. *Keats, Orlando Furioso.*

Your argosies with portly sail ... Do *overpeer* the petty traffickers. That outlay to them. *Shak., M. of V., I. 1. 12.*

OVERPEOPLE (ô-vér-pé-pli'), *v. t.* To overstock with inhabitants; usually in the past participle.

OVERPERCH (ô-vér-pérch'), *v. t.* To perch upon or over.

With love's light wings did I *over-perch* three walls. *Shak., R. and J., II. 2. 60.*

OVER-PERSUADE (ô-vér-pér-sawd'), *v. t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or opinion.

Like him who, being in good health, lodged himself in a physician's house and was *over-persuaded* by his landlord to take physic, of which he died, for the benefit of his doctor. *Dryden, Amiel, bed.*

OVERPERTURB, *a.* Having too much pertuence, self-conceit, or self-sufficiency. *Richardson.*

When an unbridled spirit, being *overperturbed* with so high authority, is too passionate in the execution of such an office as cannot be checked but by violence. *Raleigh, Hist. World, II. xxi. 10.*

OVERPICK-LOOM (ô-vér-pik-lôm'), *n.* A loom which has a picking or shuttle-driving arrangement above, as distinguished from one having an under- or a side-picking motion. *E. H. Knight.*

OVERPICTURE (ô-vér-pik'chûr'), *v. t.* To exceed the representation or picture of; represent or picture in an exaggerated manner.

She did lie, ... *Over picturing* that Venus whom we see The laazy outwork nature. *Shak., A. and C., II. 2. 200.*

OVERPLANT (ô-vér-plant'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overplanten; < over + plant.*] 1. To transplant.

And the Lord said, If ye have felt as the corn of Samaria, ye shall see to this more tree, be thou drawn up by the roots, and be *over-planted* into the sea, and it shall obey to you. *Isaiah, Luke xvii. 6.*

2. To plant too abundantly.

At that time the high price of oysters caused *overplanting*, which led to the impoverishment of the planting-grounds. *Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 277.*

OVERPLATE (ô-vér-plät'), *n.* In armor, the large pauldron introduced about the middle of the fifteenth century; also, the large culbittère of the same epoch—these being applied over the complete brassard of plates.

OVERPLAV, *n.* [*ME., < over + plav.*] A boiling-plate. *Prompt. Par., p. 373.*

OVERPLUS (ô-vér-plus'), *n.* [*< E. over + L. plus, more. Cf. surplus.*] Surplus; that which remains after a supply or beyond a quantity proposed; excess.

If the rich men did believe this promise of God, they would willingly and readily give a little to have the *over plus*. *Lutwiler, 2d Sermon bet. Eds. VI, 1550.*

Our *overplus* of shipping will be burn. And, with the rest full man, d. from the head of Actium Bent the approaching (mass). *Shak., A. and C., III. 7. 51.*

OVERPLY (ô-vér-pli'), *v. t.* To ply to excess; exert with too much vigor.

What supports me, dost thou ask? The conscience, friend, to have lost them (my eyes) *over-plied*. *In Liberty's defence. Milton, Samson, xvii.*

OVERPOISE (ô-vér-pôiz'), *v. t.* To outweigh. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.*

OVERPOISE (ô-vér-pôiz'), *n.* Preponderant weight. *Dryden, Epistle to his kinsman J. Dryden.*

OVERPOPULATE (ô-vér-pôp'ô-lät'), *v. t.* To overpeople.

OVERPOPULATION (ô-vér-pôp'ô-lä'shûn'), *n.* Excess of population. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 182.*

OVERPOST (ô-vér-pôst'), *v. t.* To hasten over quickly.

You may thank the unquiet time for your quiet *over-posting* that action. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 2. 171.*

OVERPOWER (ô-vér-pou-ér'), *n.* Too great a power; extensive power.

For when a state grows to an *over-power*, it is like a great flood, that will be sure to *overpower*. *Bacon, Vindication of Things.*

OVERPOWER (ô-vér-pou-ér'), *v. t.* 1. To vanquish by superior power or force; subdue; reduce to silence, inaction, or submission; defeat.

The lion dying thrusteth forth his paw, And wounds the earth, if nothing else, with rage To be *overpowered*. *Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 22.*

2. To be too intense or violent for; overcome by intensity; overwhelm: as, his emotions *overpowered* him.

Madam, the greatness of your goodness *overpowers* me—that a lady so lovely should deign to turn her beautiful eyes on me so. *Sherriden, The Duenna, II. 2.*

Overpowered quite, I cannot veil, or drop my sight. *Travellers, Elstons.*

—Syn. 1. Beat, Overwhelm, etc. (see defeat), overbear, master, crush.

OVERPOWERINGLY (ô-vér-pou-ér-ing-li), *adv.* In an overpowering manner; with superior force.

OVERPRAISE (ô-vér-präz'), *v. t.* To praise too much; praise unduly or beyond measure.

OVERPRISING (ô-vér-prä-zing'), *n.* Excessive praise. *Milton, P. L., ix. 615.*

OVER-PREACH (ô-vér-prêch'), *v. t.* To preach what is too profound for (the hearer or the mental capacity of the hearer).

Many *over-preach* our people's capacities. *Spenser, Tears of the Church, p. 117. (Devon.)*

OVERPRESS (ô-vér-prêsh'), *v. t.* 1. To bear upon with irresistible force; crush; overwhelm.

Who with labour and we the best *over-press*. *From of Parting (R. E. T. &.), I. 1000.*

The press and store of the Turkey was so great that they were not able long to endure, but were so *overpressed* that they could not wield their weapons. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 181.*

I am so *overpressed* with business as I have no time for these or other mine own private occasions. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 447.*

2. To overcome by importunity.

OVERPRESSURE, *n.* An oppressor.

His Stephen called him Violentia (Castil Incubator) that is, the violent *overpressure* of Kent. *Holland, U. of Camden, p. 262. (Devon.)*

OVERPRESSURE (ô-vér-prêsh'chûr'), *n.* Excessive pressure.

The intellectual *overpressure* of children in the schools. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 204.*

OVERPRESSURE-VALVE, a valve in a steam-boiler which opens when a certain pressure is attained; a safety-valve.

OVERPRISE (ô-vér-priz'), *v. t.* 1. To value or prize at too high a rate.

My love with wond'ring eyes shall see I *over-prize* my death. *Warner, Allion's England, iv. 22.*

I am beholden to your high opinion, Who is so *overprized* my light services. *Coleridge.*

2. To surpass in value.

By being so retired, *Overprized* all popular rate. *Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 80.*

OVER-PRODUCTION (ô-vér-pro-duk'shûn'), *n.* Excessive production; production of commodities in excess of demand.

I know not of any economical fact, except the two I have specified, which have given rise to the opinion that a general *over-production* of commodities ever presented itself in actual experience. *J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. 14, § 4.*

OVERPROOF (ô-vér-prôf'), *a.* Having a less specific gravity than 0.81064: said of alcoholic liquors. If 10 volumes of water to 100 volumes of the spirit are needed to reduce the latter to proof, the liquor is said to be *overproof*, and so on, the number preceding the word *overproof* indicating in all cases the number of volumes of water required to reduce 100 volumes of the spirit to the specific gravity above named. In practice, 0.820 is the specific-gravity number used, which is sufficiently accurate for commercial purposes. *See proof and underproof.*

OVERPURCHASE, *v. t.* To pay too high a price.

Whoever buys either wealth or honour at the price of a crime *over-purchases*. *Gentleman Instructed, p. 150. (Devon.)*

OVERPURCHASE (ô-vér-pêr'châp'), *n.* A dear bargain.

Mirth at the expense of Virtue is an *over-purchase*. *Jeremy Collier, Short View, p. 161.*

OVERPUT (ô-vér-pût'), *v. t.* [*< ME. overputten; < over + put.*] To overthrow; subdue.

OVERQUELL (ô-vér-kwêl'), *v. t.* To quell; subdue; gain power over.

What champion now shall tame the power of hell, And the murd'ring spirits *overquell*? *Sp. Hall, Essay on Dr. Whaker.*

OVER-RACK (ô-vér-rak'), *v. t.* To rack or torture to excess; overstrain; overtax.

I'm *over-rack'd* with expectation Of the event this plot will train him to. *Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, III. 1.*

OVER-RAKE (ô-vér-räk'), *v. t.* To rake fore and aft, as a heavy war vessel at anchor with her head to the wind; sweep over.

The sea did so *over-rake* them as many times those upon y^e decks knew not whether they were within board or without. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 160.*

[The ship] was laid over on one side two and a half hours, as low as the water stood upon her deck, and the sea over-raking her continually.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 75.

overrank (ô-vér-rangk'), *n.* Too rank or luxuriant.

Oh great corrector of enormous times,

Shaker of o'er-rank states!

Pletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v.

overrate (ô-vér-rat'), *v. t.* To rate or estimate too highly.

Sir, you over-rate my poor kindness.

Shak., Cymbeline, I. 4. 41.

overrate (ô-vér-rat'), *n.* An excessive estimate or rate.

At what an overrate I had made purchase.

Masseyer.

overreach (ô-vér-réch'), *v.* [*ME. overrechen; over + reach.*] *I. trans.* 1. To overtake.

Madam, it we tell out, that certain players

We over-raught on the way.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 1. 17.

2. To reach beyond in any direction; rise above; extend or go beyond.

And now is no Man in Grace but the new Barques of Suffolk; all Favour from the King and Queen must pass by him, and the Extent of his Power over-reacheth all the Council.

Haker, Chronicle, p. 148.

A common error when working to windward in a race for the purpose of rounding a weather mark boat, is for a boat to overreach herself—that is to say, stand on farther than necessary for weathering the mark.

Quadrangle, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 128.

3. To deceive by cunning, artifice, or sagacity; cheat; outwit.

For that false spright . . .

Was so expert in every subtle slight

That it could overreach the wisest earthly wight.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. II. 10.

Upon my life, by some device or other

The villain is over-raught of all my money.

They say this town is full of over-raught.

Shak., C. of E., I. 2. 88.

4. To reach or stretch too far.

She over-reached her right arm, and felt pain in the

shoulder.

Lancet, No. 3466, p. 241.

—*Syn.* 3. To dupe, circumvent, coax, gull, bamboozle, take in.

II. intrans. In the manège, to strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot: said of a horse.—**Overreaching device**, an attachment to the foot or leg of a horse to prevent overreaching.

overreacher (ô-vér-ré-châr'), *n.* 1. One who overreaches; one who deceives.—2. A horse that overreaches.

overread (ô-vér-réd'), *v. t.* [*ME. overreden; AS. oferradan, read over, consider, C. ofer, over, + rādan, read; see read.*] To read over; peruse.

Many other books that I have sought it over-reads for to supply the hit.

Hom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. vi.

You shall anon over read it at your pleasure.

Shak., M. for M., IV. 2. 212.

overread (ô-vér-réd'), *a.* Having read too much.

For him as for few in this overread age literature meant the time-tested masterpieces.

The Academy, May 4, 1880, p. 308.

overreckon (ô-vér-rék'n), *v. t.* To reckon, compute, or estimate in excess.

If we will needs over-reckon our condition, we do but help to aggravate our own wretchedness.

Sp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, iv.

O God, if he were a door of good, over-reckon his good deeds; and if he were an evil door, pass over his evil-doings.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, III. 164.

overred (ô-vér-réd'), *v. t.* To smear with a red color. [*Rare.*]

(to prick thy face, and over red thy face)

Thou illy-liv'd boy.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 14.

over-refine (ô-vér-ré-fin'), *v. t.* To refine too much; reduce with an undue amount of subtlety.

over-refinement (ô-vér-ré-fin'ment), *n.* Excessive refinement; refinement with excess of subtlety or affectation of nicety.

over-rent (ô-vér-rént'), *v. t.* To exact too high a rate of rent; rack-rent.

The lords and landed over-rent,

And cunningly the same

The parastic doth our reach,

And bears away the game.

Warner, Albion's England, v. 22.

override (ô-vér-ríd'), *v. t.* [*ME. overriden (= D. overriden = G. überreiten = Dan. override); C. over + ride.*] 1. To ride over; hence, to trample down; supersede; as, a decision that overrides all previous decisions.

There might have been some Romanow refully wended, she over-ridges with refuls of the round table!

al. Marie Arthurs (E. E. T. S.), I. 183.

The carters, over-ridden with his carts, Under the wheel fall lowe he lay down.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1184.

I wol that requeme over-ride and rediliche destruo.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 417.

Whatever reluctance other members of the tribe have to recognize the leadership of any one member is likely to be over-ridden by their desire for safety when recognition of his leadership furthers that safety.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 478.

2. To ride too much; fatigue by riding.

How like a troop of rank over-ridden judes

Yon bushy-boarded citizens appear!

Heywood, I. Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 27).

3. To outride; pass in riding.

I over-ride him on the way.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 1. 20.

4. In *surge*, to overlap: said of a fragment of a broken bone in relation to another fragment.—**To override one's commission**, to discharge one's office in too arbitrary a manner, or with too high a hand.

over-righteous (ô-vér-rî'tyus), *a.* Righteous overmuch; affecting excessive sanctity. *Rogel.*

overripe (ô-vér-rîp'), *a.* Too ripe; also, in an intensive use, more than ripe.

Thy years are ripe and over-ripe; the son

Of Macedonian Philip had ere three

Wen Asia, and the throne of Cyrus held

At his disposal.

Milton, P. R., III. 31.

We may not be forced to trust the matter so long agitated, and now overripe for settlement, to chance, to the unopened future.

Gladstone.

overripen (ô-vér-rî'p'n), *v. t.* To make too ripe.

Why droops my head, like over-ripen'd corn,

Hanging the head at Ceres' plentiful load?

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 2. 1.

overroast (ô-vér-rôst'), *v. t.* To roast too much.

Better 'twere that both of us did fast,

Since, of ourselves, ourselves are cholerick,

Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh.

Shak., T. of the R., IV. 1. 178.

overrule (ô-vér-röl'), *v. t.* [*trans.*] 1. To rule against; reject; pronounce to be invalid or untenable; set aside; as, the plea was overruled.

All these objections . . . were overruled; so that I was obliged to comply.

Goldsmith, Vicar, 2.

He overrules or reverses, with the most philosophical coolness, many of the decisions made by Jeffreys and other hanging judges among his predecessors.

Whipple, Esq. and Judge, I. 17.

2. To have away over; exercise rule or controlling influence over; control.

(Till law, being the act of the whole body politic, doth therefore overrule each several part of the same body.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 10.

My lord, you shall over-rule my mind for once.

Shak., Rich. III., III. 1. 67.

3. To influence or turn in another direction, or to another course of action, by greater authority or power: as, the accident was overruled for good.

Good faith, you shall not; I will overrule you.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II. 1.

He talked a good deal about honour, and conscience, and deceiving some dear friend; but, lord, we soon over-ruled that.

Sheridan, The Duenna, III. 2.

But that overrules all human follies still, And binds the tough materials to his will.

Cowper, Charity, I. 603.

II. intrans. To exercise control; prevail.

When a world of men

Could not prevail with all their oratory,

Yet hath a woman's kindness over-ruled.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 2. 34.

overruler (ô-vér-röl'èr), *n.* One who controls, directs, or governs. *Silvery, Defense of Poesy.*

overrulingly (ô-vér-röl'ing-lî), *adv.* In an overruling manner.

overrun (ô-vér-run'), *v.* [*ME. overrunnen, overrennen, overrennen; C. over + run.*] *I. trans.* 1. To run over in speech or in thought; traverse; go over.

Thus much, Sir, I have briefly over-run to direct your understanding to the web-head of the History.

Spenser, F. Q., To the Reader.

O Clifford, but bethink thee once again,

And in thy thought over-run my former time;

And, if thou canst for blushing, view this face.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 4. 45.

2. To run or spread over; grow over; cover all over; extend over or throughout; be propagated throughout.

Till the tears that she hath shed for thee

Like various floods over-run her lovely face,

She was the fairest creature in the world.

Shak., T. of the R., Ind. II. 67.

Of all false religions, the Mahometan came nearest to the Christian in the swift manner of its propagation; for in a small time it over-run a great part of the eastern world.

Sp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iv.

Some walls overrun with privet and barberries.

Longfellow, Kavanagh, xxi.

3. To harass by hostile incursions; overcome and take possession of by invasion.

It is easy to farrule and over-run the whole land.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

An army have I master'd in my thoughts,

Wherewith already France is over-run.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I. 1. 102.

4. To outrun; run faster than (another) and leave (him) behind.

Amarius followed me; but his proud heart did not divide that exercise that I had quickly over-run him.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

By Mr. Allertons faire propositions and large promises, I have over-run my selfe.

Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 208.

In pursuit of his interests, he made all the doubles which he thought necessary to attain his object. He often over-run his prey, and missed that which he might have gained by observing a straighter course.

Scott, Monastery, xxiii.

5. To run beyond; exceed; especially, to go beyond some prescribed or recognized limit, as of space or time.

The bounty overruns our due,

The fulness shames our discontent.

Whittier, For an Autumn Festival.

6. To run over or run down; tread down; overwhelm; crush by superior force.

Keeping his cattle in inclosure where they shall always have fresh pasture that now is all trampled and over-run.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Such is thy wont, that still when any knight

Is weakened, then thou dost him over-run.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. I. 44.

7. In printing, to extend, as composed types, beyond the limit first determined; carry over (words or lines) to the next line, column, or page.—**To overrun the constable.** Same as to overrun the constable (b) (which see, under constable).

II. intrans. 1. To become superabundant or excessive; overflow; run over.—2. To extend beyond the due or desired length, as a line or page in printing, or beyond any prescribed or desired limit, as in the paying out of a line from a reel, etc.

overrunner (ô-vér-run'èr), *n.* One who over-runs.

Vandal over-runners, Goths in Literature.

Loeblan, Lincasta, II.

oversail (ô-vér-sâl'), *v. t.* In arch., to project beyond the general face.

oversay (ô-vér-sâ'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oversaid*, ppr. *oversaying*. To say over; repeat. [*Rare.*]

overscape, *v. t.* [*ME. overscapen; C. over + scap.*] To overscape.

Which he for to counte is but a jape.

As thynge whiche thou mygte over-scape.

Gower, (Holloell.)

overscent (ô-vér-sent'), *v. t.* To scent excessively; scent so as to cover or conceal the original odor.

Anders himself having the stench of his rattling tongue over-scented with the fragrant ointment of this prince's memory.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. 203.

overscore (ô-vér-âkôr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *overscored*, ppr. *overscoring*. To score or draw a line or lines over; erase by drawing lines over.

It had originally been written London, and afterwards carefully over-scored—not, however, so effectually as to conceal the word from a scrutinizing eye.

For, Prime Tales, I. 372.

over-scrupulous (ô-vér-âkr'p'j-us), *a.* Scrupulous to excess.

Men are not apt to be over-scrupulous as to measures which they deem essential to their personal safety.

Prescott, Ferri. and Im., II. 7.

over-scrupulousness (ô-vér-âkr'p'j-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being over-scrupulous; excess of scrupulousness.

over-scuted (ô-vér-âkucht'), *a.* Probably, over-switched, over-whipped, or over-dribbed.

And sung those tunes to the over-scuted harp that he heard the carmen whistle.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2. 204.

oversea (ô-vér-sê'), *adv.* To or in a place beyond the sea; abroad. *Scott, Peveril of the Peak*, xxvi.

oversee (ô-vér-sê'), *a.* [*oversee, adv. Cf. AS. ofersæ, also ofersæ, from over the sea, transmarine.*] Foreign; from beyond the sea.

Some far-journeyed gentlemen, at their return home, like as they love to go in foreign apparel, so they will powder their talk with overseas language.

Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, III.

overseam (ô-vér-sêm'), *n.* A seam in which the thread is, at each stitch, passed over the edges of the margins sewed together, in such a manner as to bind the edges; an overhand seam.

overseam (ô-vér-sêm'), *v. t.* To do over-seaming: same as overcast, 6, and overhand.

overseaming (ô-vér-sêm-ing'), *n.* A kind of sewing in which, while the margins of two pieces are seamed together, the thread is also laid

over the edges of the pieces, and drawn down in a manner which binds the edges. In over-sewing by hand the needle is passed through the material always from the same side, the thread being laid over the edges at each stitch. In machine over-sewing the thread is "looped" over the edges at each stitch. Buttonhole-stitching, where the buttonhole is first cut and then stitched, is a kind of over-sewing, though not usually so called. Over-sewing is employed in the manufacture of kid gloves, the stitching together of breadths of cloth, etc. *See stitch and hand.*

overseer (ô-vér-sêr'), *n.* Same as *oversee*.

He lost the sense that handles daily life, . . .

And sick of home went overseas for change.

Tennyson, *Walking to the Mail*.

oversee (ô-vér-sê'), *v.* [*ME. oversechen, oversechen*, *AS. ofersœdan* (= *D. overzien* = *MLA. overzien* = *OHG. uberschen*, *MHG. G. uberschen* = *Sw. ofersœ* = *Dan. oversee*), look over, look down upon, despise, *< of-er, over, + seon, see: see see*.] *I. trans.* 1. To look over; superintend; overlook; take care of; look out for.

Over-see me at my sopers and some tyme at nones.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 378.

That he should rule, over-see, and correct the manners and conditions of the people.

Hall, 1648, Hen. V., l. 1. (*Hallivell*.)

Thou, Collatine, shalt oversee this will.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1206.

A . . . wife . . . without noise will oversee

His children and his family.

Dryden, *tr. of Horace's Epodes*, ll. 65.

24. To revise.

I therefore the said towne clerk . . . exhorte and pray all such worshipfull persons as hereafter shall be called and elected to the said office, at their comons of leysure, to rede or do to be redde and oversee this present booke.

English Gilds (E. E. T. A.), p. 414.

34. To pass unheeded; omit; neglect; overlook.

Nay, Madam, I advise nothing; I only lay before you, as a friend, the inconveniences which perhaps you have overseen.

Conquest, *Way of the World*, v. 6.

To be overseen. (a) To be deceived, deluded, or mis-taken.

They're mightily overseen in it, methinks.

Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, iv. 1.

How are poor women overseen! We must

cast away ourselves upon a whining lover,

In charity. Shirley, *Hyde Park*, l. 2

(b) To be tipsy; be intoxicated.

Bye not to longe tyme at cume,

For drede with ale thou be over-seen.

Booke of Precedency (E. E. T. A., extra ser.), l. 40.

All this is come through the occasion of making . . . a supper in my chamber: the Lord pardon me, I trust no more to be so far overseen.

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 31.

II. *intrans.* To omit or neglect to see; overlook.

The most expert gamblers may sometimes oversee.

Fuller.

overseer (ô-vér-sêr'), *n.* [*< oversee + -er*.] 1. One who overlooks; a superintend; a supervisor; one who has the care or superintendence of any matter.

The overseer also of the Levites at Jerusalem was Uzzi the son of Bani.

Neh. xl. 22.

Your family and children be without good overseers.

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 217.

For all this, he (a prince) is nothing but a servant, over-see, or graft, and not the head, which is a title belonging only to Christ.

Knows, *Hist. Reformation*, Fred.

2. Specifically, one who oversees or superintends workmen, especially slaves; one who has charge, under the owner or manager, of the work on a plantation, or, in Australia, on a station.

From the earliest dawn of the day they [field hands] had been in the fields, pressed to work under the driving lash of the overseer.

Mrs. Rowe, *Cleopatra's Cabin*, xxiil.

34. A reviser; a critic.

There are in the world certain volubrious reviewers of all books, whose censure in this respect would fall as sharp on us as it hath done on many others.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 21.

44. An executor or an adviser to an executor, formerly sometimes named in wills.

Overseer to most of their wills.

Sp. Parker, *Platnick Philon.*, p. 31.

Overseers of highways, in certain States, local officers charged with supervising the construction and repair of public roads. (*E. A.*)—**Overseers of the poor**, officers appointed annually by the justices in all the parishes of England and Wales, whose primary duty it is to rate the inhabitants for the poor-rate, and collect the same. The relief of the poor is now administered by the boards of guardians, who may appoint assistant overseers. The office is compulsory, and entirely gratuitous, but several classes of persons are exempt from serving. Numerous miscellaneous duties, over and above their original duty of relieving the poor, are now imposed by statute on overseers: such as making out the lists of voters, lists of persons in arrears of rates, etc. In certain of the United States, also, there are officers of local government called overseers of the poor; their duties, however, are generally confined to the administering of relief to the poor.

overseership (ô-vér-sêr'ship), *n.* [*< overseer + -ship*.] The office or station of an overseer.

overall (ô-vér-sel'), *v. t. and i.* 1. To sell at too high a price.

Life with ease I can disclaim,

And think it over-see to purchase fame.

Dryden, *Amad.*, II.

2. To sell more than can be delivered or more than is in existence; to "sell short": as, to over-sell a stock.

As, however, the ordinary reason for the non-delivery of a stock is that one has not got it to deliver, backwards-ly usually marks that the stock has been over-sold by speculators.

N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 406.

over-set (ô-vér-sét'), *v.* [*< ME. oversetten, set over* (= *D. overzetten* = *G. ubersetzen* = *Sw. ofersätta* = *Dan. oversætte*, translate); *< over + set*.] *I. trans.* 1. To set over.—2. To turn over; overturn; capsize.

The winds thy sighs
Who, raging with thy tears, and they with them,
Without a sudden calm, will over-set
Thy tempest-tossed body.

Shak., *R. and J.*, III. 3. 137.

A small bark of Salem, of about twelve tons, . . . was over-set in a gale.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, l. 71.

3. To overthrow; subvert; overturn.

We might . . . over-set the whole power of France.

Addison, *Present State of the War*.

She made no scruple of over-setting all human institutions, and scattering them as with a breeze from her fan.

Hawthorne, *Rithdale Romance*, vi.

4. To overcome. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The people were so over-set with their enemies that many of them were as golden, and broke parts against their own neighbours.

Physson, *Chron.* (ed. 1568), l. 62.

54. To overcharge; assess at too high a rate.

The usurers and publicans . . . bought in great the emperor's tribute, and, to make their most advantage, did over-set the people.

Tyndale, *Works*, II. 71. (*Darwin*.)

II. *intrans.* To be overturned; be upset.

The pilot kept in close by the land, to see if no light, or inlet, offered to bring us in; but we were going with such violence that I was satisfied we should over-set if we attempted this.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, l. 210.

While kingdoms over-set,
Or lapse from hand to hand

Tennyson, *Talking Oak*.

over-set (ô-vér-sét'), *n.* [*< over-set, v.*] 1. An upsetting; overturn; ruin.—24. An excess; superfluity.

This over-set of wealth and pomp.

Burnet.

over-sew (ô-vér-sô'), *v. t.* To sew in a manner similar to overcasting, but more closely, so as completely to cover the edge of the material, and with greater care. *Hist. of Needlework*.

over-shade (ô-vér-shad'), *v. t.* To cover with shade; cover with anything that causes darkness; render dark or gloomy.

Black night over-shade thy day, and death thy life!

Shak., *Rich. III.*, l. 2. 121.

over-shadow (ô-vér-shud'), *v. t.* [*< ME. "over-shadown"*, *AS. oferscadunan* (= *MLG. uberschaten* = *G. uberschatten* = *Goth. ufarska-djan*), *over-shadow*, *< of-er, over, + scadunan, shadow: see shadow, v.*] 1. To throw a shadow over; overshadow; shade.

While he yet spoke, behold, a bright cloud over-shadowed them.

Mat. xiii. 5.

Except by the rivers and savage habitations, where they are not over-shadowed from the sun, they are covered with fruit.

Capt. John Smith, *Works*, l. 122.

2. To shelter; protect; cover with protecting influence.

The power of the Highest shall over-shade thee.

Luke I. 35.

over-shadower (ô-vér-shud'-ô-er), *n.* One who throws a shade over anything. Bacon, *To the King*, Jan. 2, 1618.

over-shadowy (ô-vér-shad'-ô-ee), *a.* [*< over-shadow + -y*.] Over-shadowing. [*Rare*]

The Fig Tree . . . hath her Figs above the leaf, because it is so large and over-shadowy.

Holland, *tr. of Pliny's Nat. Hist.*, xvi. 26. (*Darwin*.)

over-shake (ô-vér-shak'), *v. t.* 14. To shake away; disperse.

Now welcome winter, with thy winnowing,
That hast this winter waters over-shake

Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 906.

2. To shake excessively.

over-shave (ô-vér-shäv'), *n.* In *comparing*, name of a *barking printer* (which see, under *printer*).

over-shine (ô-vér-shin'), *v. t.* [*< ME. "over-shinen"*, *AS. oferscinan* (= *D. overschienen* = *OHG. uberschinen*, *MLG. uberschinen*, *G. uberschinen*), shine upon, *< of-er, over, + scinan, shine: see shine*.] 1. To shine upon; illumine.

That we, the sons of brave Plantagenet,
Each one already blinding by our moods,
Should notwithstanding join our lights together
And over-shine the earth as this the world.

Shak., *3 Hen. VI.*, II. 1. 20.

2. To outshine; surpass in brightness.

Therefore, lovely Tamora, queen of Goths,
That like the stately Phoebe through her nymphs
Dost over-shine the gallant dukes of Rome.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, l. 1. 217.

over-shirt (ô-vér-shêrt'), *n.* An outer shirt.

over-shoe (ô-vér-shô'), *n.* [= *D. overchoes* = *G. uberschu* = *Sw. ofersko* = *Dan. oversko*; as *over + shoe*.] A shoe worn over another; specifically, an outer water-proof shoe; also, an outside shoe lined with fur or other warm material, worn in winter for the sake of warmth.

over-shoot (ô-vér-shôt'), *v.* [*< ME. overshoten*, *< AS. oferscetan*, shoot over, *< of-er, over, + scutan, shoot; see shoot*.] *I. trans.* 1. To shoot over, as water on a wheel.—2. To shoot or go beyond; fly beyond; hence, to exceed; overstep.

The houndes had over-shot hym alle.

Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 503.

In the fogg . . . (he) missed the shippe, and over-shot her, and afterwards, returning backe, he found the ship.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, l. 468.

But this caused us to over-shoot our time, the mean spending us to . . .

R. Knox (Arthur's Eng. Garner), l. 403.

And when thou hast on foot the partridge bare,
Mark the poor wretch, to over-shoot his trouble
How he outruns the wind.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 604.

The lark in pay,
Beneath the rosy cloud, while yet the beams
Of day-spring over-shoot his humble nest.

Cowper, *Task*, l. 408.

3. To shoot over or beyond, as a mark.

Every inordinate appetite defeats its own satisfaction by over-shooting the mark it aims at.

Tyndale.

There was, however, a kind of wholesale sanctity about the place which over-shoot the mark.

H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 124.

To over-shoot one's self, to venture too far; go too far in any course of action; overreach one's self.

In finding fault with the lawes, I doubt me, you shall much over-shoot your self.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

Believe me, you shall not over-shoot yourself, to send him that word by me.

R. James, *Epilogue*, iv. 2.

My Lord of Rochester . . . over-shoot himself, by the same carriage and stiffness, which their friends thought they might have well spared, . . . and that it had been sufficient to have declin'd of their dissent with less passion.

Kedyn, *Diary*, Feb. 21, 1644.

II. *intrans.* To shoot over or too far; hence, to overstep due bounds in any respect.

Your ladyship will pardon me my fault;
If I have over-shoot, I'll shoot no more.

R. James, *New Inn*, II. 1.

over-shooting (ô-vér-shôt'ing), *p. a.* Excessive.

I am to require you not to have an over-shooting expectation of me.

Mr. P. McInnes, *Armadia*, v.

over-shot (ô-vér-shôt'), *p. a.* 1. Exceeded in shooting or in any effort; surpassed.

But are you not ashamed? nay, are you not,
All three of you, to be thus out-shot?

Shak., *J. L. L.*, iv. 8. 160.

2. Having exceeded proper limits in drinking; intoxicated; tipsy. [*Colloq.*]

Death! Colonel, I knew you were over-shot.

Chapman.

Over-shot leaves, in bot., in the *Musc.*, those leaves in which the anterior margin turned toward the vegetative point of the stem stands higher than the posterior one, and thus the anterior margin of every leaf overlaps the posterior margin of the leaf which stands before it, while its own posterior margin is overlapped by the anterior margin of the leaf which stands behind it.

Over-shot water-wheel, a wheel that receives the water shot over the top on the down cut. The circumference of the wheel is furnished with buckets or fashioned and disposed as to receive the water at the top of the wheel and retain it until they reach, as nearly as possible, the lowest point. The water acts principally by its gravity, though some effect is also due to the velocity with which it strikes the wheel.

over-shot (ô-vér-shôt'), *n.* A mill with an over-shot wheel.

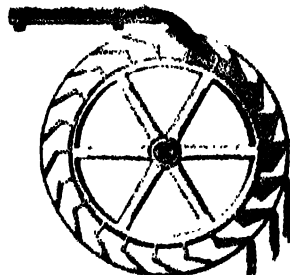
More water for another mill,
An old weak over-shot I must provide for.

Keats, *and Pt.*, *Mad Lover*, iv. 1.

over-side (ô-vér-sid'), *adv.* Over the side, as of a ship. [*Rare*.]

The bulk of the cargo, instead of being put upon the quays, is discharged over-side into lighters and conveyed to wharves.

The Engineer, LXVIII. 222.



override (ô-vêr-âd'), *v. t.* Acting over the side; as, *override* dredges (that is, dredges that discharge over the side).

overnight (ô-vêr-nîht'), *n.* [*= D. overnigt = (f. übernacht = Sw. öfvernigt = Dan. overnigt; an over + night.)*] 1. Superintendence; inspection; watchful care.

Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly.

1 Pet. v. 2.
2. A mistake of inadvertence; an overlooking; omission; error.

Be not always ready to excuse every *over-sight*, or inadvertence, or ill action.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, II. 4.
-*Syn.* 1. Supervision, inspection, control, direction, management, charge. 2. Inadvertence, etc. (see *negligence*), mistake, blunder, slip.

oversightedness (ô-vêr-nîht-ed-nês'), *n.* Long; nightedness; hypermetropia.

oversight, *v. t.* [*over + sight, var. of cell: see cell.*] To cover over; conceal.

Ere I my malice cloak or *override*,
In giving Isaac such a counsel vile.

Nyctander, tr. of the Parables (Nares).

oversize (ô-vêr-sîz'), *v. t.* [*over + size*.] To surpass in bulk or size. [*Rare.*]

Or for that (Balmatians) bred in a mountainous country, who are generally observed to *oversize* those that dwell on low levels.

Naudy, Travels, p. 2.

oversize (ô-vêr-sîz'), *v. t.* [*over + size*.] To cover with size or viscous matter. [*Rare.*]

Over sized with conglutinate gore,
With eyes like carbuncles, the hellish Pyrrhus

Old grandsire Priam seeks. *Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 484.*

overskip (ô-vêr-skip'), *v. t.* [*ME. overskippen; over + skip.*] 1. To skip or leap over; pass over by leaping; hence, to omit.

Many a word I *overskippe*
In my tale, for pure lore.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1208.

Presume not, ye that are sheep, to make yourselves guides of them that guide you; neither seek ye to *overskip* the fold.

Quoted in Hooker's Eccles. Polity, Pref., III.

2. To pass by or fail to see or find; pass by or treat with indifference; neglect; slight.

But then the mind much sufferance doth *overskip*,
When grief hath mated, and bearing fellowship.

Shak., Lear, III. d. 118.

But if we have *overskipped* it, we will not enquire them that shall find it.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 221.

overskipper (ô-vêr-skip'-ôr'), *n.* One who skips (as passengers in reading).

So is he a goky, by god, that in the gospel falleth. . . .
And *over-skippers* also.

Piers Plowman (U), xiv. 121.

overskirt (ô-vêr-skêrt'), *n.* 1. An outer skirt. — 2. Drapery arranged upon or over the skirt of a dress.

overslaugh (ô-vêr-slâ'), *v. t.* [*(D. overslaan = (f. über-schlagen), skip over, pass by, omit, over + slay, = E. over + slann, = E. slay, strike: see over + slay.)*] 1. To pass over in favor of another; as, to *overslaugh* a bill in a legislature. [*U. S.*] — 2. To hinder or obstruct; as, to *overslaugh* a military officer. [*U. S.*] — 3. To oppress; keep down. [*U. S.*]

Society is everywhere *oversloughed* with institutions. Instead of being robust and healthy, it is getting into the condition of a sick man.

W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 80.

overslay (ô-vêr-slâ'), *n.* [*(ME. overslay (also over slauht), AS. oferslaga, oferslage, lintel, over + slagan, = E. over + slann, = E. slay, strike: see over + slay.)*] 1. To pass over in favor of another; as, to *overslay* a bill in a legislature. [*U. S.*] — 2. To hinder or obstruct; as, to *overslay* a military officer. [*U. S.*] — 3. To oppress; keep down. [*U. S.*]

oversleep (ô-vêr-slep'), *v. i. trans.* To sleep beyond; as, to *oversleep* the usual hour of rising. — To *oversleep one's self*, to sleep longer than one ought or desires to sleep.

II. intrans. To sleep beyond the proper or desired time of waking.

overlaid (ô-vêr-lâid'), *v. t.* To slide over or by; pass by.

For lack of time I let *overlaid*.

Lydgate, Story of Thebes, II.

overlip (ô-vêr-slip'), *v. t.* 1. To slip or pass without notice; pass undone or unused.

It (this poem) was so suddenly thrust into the press that I had no competence of time . . . with a more diligent perusal to correct any easily *overlaid* error.

Times Whistle (K. E. T. S.), p. 111.

Pauline escaped in the printing *overlaid* with your penance omitted by my negligence, *overlaid* with penance.

Lyd., Epiphany and his England, p. 224.

2. To pass over (any one); pass by. *Shak., T. G. of V., II. 2. 9.*

overslop (ô-vêr-slop'), *n.* [*(ME. oversloppen, AS. oferslop, also oferslope = (f. über-sloppen), an overgarment, surplice, over + slop, = slope (in comp.), a garment: see slop, ship.)*] An upper garment; a surplice.

His oversloppes did not worth a myte.
Chaucer, Prof. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 82.

overalow (ô-vêr-âlô'), *v. t.* To render slow; check; curb. *Hammond, Works, IV. 563.*

overman (ô-vêr-man'), *n.; pl. overmen (-men).* An overseer; a superintendent; specifically, in *Scots law*, an umpire appointed by a submission to decide where two arbiters have differed in opinion, or named by the arbiters themselves, under powers given them by the submission.

overnow (ô-vêr-nô'), *v. t.* 1. To cover with snow.

Beauty *overnow'd* and barren every where.

Shak., Monnets, v.

Hence — 2. To cover and whiten as with snow; make hoary.

Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time *overnow'd* my head.

Dryden, Rucel, v.

oversoon (ô-vêr-sôn'), *adv.* Too soon.

oversorrow (ô-vêr-sor-ô'), *v. t.* To grieve or afflict to excess.

He . . . shall restore the much-wronged and *over-sorrowed* state of matrimony.

Milton, Divorce, Pref.

over-soul (ô-vêr-sôul'), *n.* [Imitated from *Skt. athydtman, athi, over + atman, breath, spirit, soul, self: see atma-*.] The divine spiritual unity of things; God as the spiritual unity of all being and the source of spiritual illumination; used by Emerson, without precise definition, as a philosophical conception.

The only prophet of that which must be is that great nature in which we rest, as the earth lies in the soft arms of the atmosphere, that Unity, that *over-soul*, within which every man's particular being is contained and made one with all other, that common heart.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 244.

The *over-soul* of Emerson is that aspect of Deity which is known to theology as the Holy Spirit.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 411.

oversow (ô-vêr-sô'), *v. t.* [*(ME. oversowen, AS. ofersawan = (OH. ofersawjan = OHG. ubarsawen), oversow, over + saw, = over + saw, = see + sow.)*] 1. To sow over; scatter or sprinkle over.

Whilst he sleeps, the enemy *over-sows* the field of his heart with tares.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 480.

2. To sow too much of; as, to *oversow* one's wheat. — 3. To sow too much seed upon; as, to *oversow* a lot with rye.

overspan (ô-vêr-span'), *v. t.* To reach or extend over.

oversparr (ô-vêr-spâr'), *n.* Having too large spars, or masts and yards; said of a vessel.

overspeak (ô-vêr-spôk'), *v. i. intrans.* To speak too much; use too many words.

II. trans. To express in too many or too big words; used reflexively.

Describing a small fly, he extremely over-worded and *over-spoke* himself in his expression of it, as if he had spoken of the Nemian Lion.

Hales, Golden Remains, p. 229.

overspent (ô-vêr-spent'), *n.* Harassed or fatigued to an extreme degree.

Theatrical wild thyme and garlic bents
For harvest birds, *overspent* with toil and heats.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, II. 9.

overspratt. A Middle English contracted third person singular of *overspread*.

overspread (ô-vêr-sprêd'), *v.* [*(ME. overspreiden, AS. oferspreidan = D. overspreiden = MHG. über-spreiten), over + spread, = over + spread, = spread.)* 1. To spread over; cover over.

And after this, Theodos hath ysent
After a heer, and it all *overspread*

With cloth of gold, the richets that he hadde.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 3012.

Darkness *overspread* the deep.

Ere Nature rose from her eternal sleep

Cooper, Expatriation, l. 628.

2. To be scattered over.

Here wild olive shoots *overspread* the ground,
And heaps of berries strewn the fields around.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, II. 214.

II. intrans. To be spread or scattered about.

overspring (ô-vêr-spring'), *v. t.* [*(ME. overspringen = D. overspringen = MHG. überspringen, G. überspringen), over + spring.)* To ver-top; overslimb; rise above.

That fyve fadme at the leaste it *oversprange*

The hyeste rokke in Armerick Britayne.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 812.

overstain (ô-vêr-stân'), *v. t.* To stain the surface of; besmear.

We well could wash our hands; . . .

Heaven knows they were besmear'd and *overstain'd*.

Shak., K. John, III. 1. 224.

overstand (ô-vêr-stand'), *v. t.* To stand too strictly on the demands or conditions of.

Here they shall be if you refuse the price;
What madman would *overstand* his market twice?

Dryden, tr. of Theodocia's Epistle, II.

overstare (ô-vêr-stâr'), *v. t.* To outstare.

I would *overstare* the sternest eyes that look.

Shak., M. of V. (ed. Knight), II. 1. 12.

overstate (ô-vêr-stât'), *v. t.* To exaggerate in statement; express or declare in too strong terms.

All needless multiplication of points of controversy, whether in the form of *overstating* differences or understating agreements.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 612.

overstatement (ô-vêr-stât'ment'), *n.* An exaggerated statement; an overcharged account or recital.

Emerson hates the superlative, but he does unquestionably love the tingling effect of a witty *over-statement*.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, vi.

overstay (ô-vêr-stâ'), *v. t.* To stay or delay beyond; stay beyond the limits or duration of; as, to *overstay* one's time.

overstep (ô-vêr-slep'), *v. t.* [*(ME. oversteppen, AS. ofersræppan = D. overstappen = OHG. überstæphen), cross over, exceed, over + steppan, step: see step, v.)*] To step over or beyond; exceed.

When a government, not content with requiring decency, requires sanctity, it *oversteps* the bounds which mark its proper functions.

Maccubay, Leigh Hunt.

overstock (ô-vêr-stok'), *n.* Superabundance; more than is sufficient.

overstock (ô-vêr-stok'), *v. t.* To stock or supply in excess of what is wanted; fill to overflowing; glut; crowd; as, to *overstock* the market with goods, or a farm with cattle.

Some think the fools were most, as times went then,
But now the world's *overstock'd* with prudent men.

Dryden, The Medal, l. 102.

overstocked (ô-vêr-stok'), *n. pl.* [*(over + stock, cf. neither -stock.)*] Knee-breeches.

overstore (ô-vêr-stôr'), *v. t.* To store to excess; supply in superabundance. *I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 148.*

overstory (ô-vêr-stô'-ri), *n.; pl. overstories (-ries).* In arch., a clearstory or any upper story.

overstrain (ô-vêr-strân'), *v. i. intrans.* To strain or strive to excess; make exhausting or injurious efforts.

He (Apelles) wished all painters would imprint this lesson deeply in their memory, that with *overstraining* and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good.

Dryden, tr. of Dufrenoy's Art of Painting, § 56.

II. trans. To stretch or strain too far; exert to an injurious degree.

Even the largest love may be *overstrained*.

By. Hall, Contemplations (ed. Tegg), II. 374.

Fome wild turn of anger, or a mood
Of *overstrain'd* affection, it may be,
To keep me all to your own self.

Tranyan, Marlin and Vivien.

From the *overstraining* and almost slumberous labor of the last days and nights.

The Century, XXIX. 82.

overstrain (ô-vêr-strân'), *n.* Excessive strain; exhausting effort.

Nancy, who does not love him, . . . says it was such an *overstrain* of generosity from him that it might well over-act him.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 144. (Darden.)

He was suffering from the universal malady of *overstrain*, with its accompanying depression of vitality.

Ere Princeton Rev., II. 104.

overstraw, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *overstrew*.
overstream (ô-vêr-strê'm'), *v. t.* [*(= D. overströmen = MHG. überströmen, G. überströmen = Sw. öfverströmma = Dan. överströmmen; an over + stream.)*] To stream or flow over.

Overstream'd and silvery-struck'd

With many a rivulet high against the sun.

Tranyan, Islet.

overstretch (ô-vêr-strech'), *v. t.* To stretch or strain excessively; overstrain; exaggerate.

overstrew (ô-vêr-strê'), *v. t.* [Also *overstrow*, formerly also *overstraw*; = D. *overstrooien* = MHG. *überstrouen* = MHG. *überstrouen*, G. *überstrouen*; an over + streu.] To strew or scatter over.

See how the bold usurper mounts the seat
Of royal majesty; how *overstrewing*

Perils with pleasure, pointing every threat
With bugbear death.

Quarles, Emblems, I. 14.

overstride (ô-vêr-strîd'), *v. t.* To step or stride beyond. *Drayton, Legend of Thomas Cromwell.*

overstrike (ô-vêr-strîk'), *v. t.* [*(= MHG. überstricken, G. überstricken; an over + strike.)*] To strike with excessive force; strike beyond.

The Furness Knight *overstruck* himself on a point he came down with his own strength.

St. P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

overstringing (ô-vêr-sîng'), *v.* In pianoforte-making, to arrange the strings in two sets, one of which crosses obliquely over the other.

overstringing (ô-vêr-sîng'-ing), *n.* In pianoforte-making, the act, process, or result of arranging the strings in two sets, one of which, usually comprising the largest and longest strings, crosses obliquely over the other. This arrangement makes the instrument more compact, and brings the tensions into better opposition to each other.

overstrung (ô-vêr-strûng'), *v. t.* Same as *overstring*.

overstrung (ô-vêr-strung'), *a.* 1. Too highly strung; too sensitively organized.

Many women will, no doubt, resent that one should take as a type a personality so excessive, so absorbed and enamored of itself, *overstrung* and overbalanced.

Scribner's Mag., VI. 322.

2. Noting a pianoforte in which the strings are arranged in two sets, one crossing obliquely over the other.

overstudied (ô-vêr-stud'id), *a.* Excessively learned; too carefully taught.

Fondly *overstudied* in useless controversies.

Milton, Church-Divorcement, II. Conclusion.

overstudy (ô-vêr-stud-i), *n.* Excessive study.

There is a case of eyes spoiled for life by *overstudy*.

H. Spencer, Education, p. 41.

oversum (ô-vêr-sum), *n.* A surplus.

Whatever *over-sums* of the liquor did accrue to him by leases and other excheats, wherof also I have seen mention.

Holinshead, Description of Britain, xviii.

oversup (ô-vêr-sup'), *v. t.* [*ME. overopen*; < *over* + *sup*.] To eat or drink to excess.

And *over-sup* at my supper. *Pierre Plouven* (C), vii. 429.

oversupply (ô-vêr-su-plî'), *v. t.* To supply in excess of demand.

oversupply (ô-vêr-su-plî'), *n.* A supply in excess of demand.

A general *over-supply* or excess of all commodities above the demand, so far as demand consists in means of payment, is thus shown to be an impossibility.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. 14.

overswarming (ô-vêr-swâr'-ming), *a.* Swarming to excess.

overstay (ô-vêr-swâ'), *v. t.* To away, influence, or control by superior force or power; overrule.

But that great command *overstays* the order.

She should in ground unbaftled have lodged

Till the last trumpet *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 251.

His ungovernable temper had *overstayed* him to fall in his respects to her majesty's person.

Scott, Change in Queen's Ministry.

overswell (ô-vêr-swel'), *v. i.* *trans.* To rise above the rim, bounds, or banks of; overflow.

Full, Lucius, till the wine *overswell* the cup;

I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love

Shak., J. C., iv. 2. 161.

II. intrans. To rise, as a flood; overflow.

Let floods *overswell*, and floods for food howl on!

Shak., Hen. V., II. 1. 97.

overt (ô-vêrt), *a.* [*ME. overf*, < *OF. overt*, *overt*, *F. ouvert*, open, opened, pp. of *ouvrir*, *F. ouvrir*, open, prob. a contraction of *OF. aôvrir*, *aôvrir* = *Pr. adubrir*, open, < *L. ad*, to, + *i. l. aperire*, open, uncover, < *L. de*, off, out, + *aperire*, cover, perhaps < *ob*, before, in front, + *perire*, as in *aperire*, uncover; see *aperient*. The two forms appear to have been somewhat confused, and *OF. ouvrir*, if not < *aôvrir*, must be considered a var. of *ouvrir*, < *L. aperire*, open.] 1. Open; yielding easy passage.

The air there is so *overt* . . .

That every sound not to hit pace.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 712.

2. Plain to the view; apparent; not covert; open; manifest.

In answer is said a voice *overt*

That speaks a proud detestmygabla.

Alfred's Poems (ed. Morris), I. 502.

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise. *Bacon*.

To vouch this is no proof,

Without more wider and more *overt* test

Than these thin habits and poor likelihoods

Of modern seeming do prefer against him.

Shak., (Hedda), I. 2. 107.

The possibility of co-operation depends on fulfillment of contract, tacit or *overt*. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 59.

3. In *her.*: (a) Having the wings spread: said of a bird. The wings are represented with the points downward unless blazoned as *overt* elevated.

(b) Open: said of anything that is commonly shut: as, a purse *overt*.—Letters *overt*. See *letter*.—*Marlowe* *overt*. See *marlowe*.—*Overt* act, as commonly defined, an open or manifest act from which culpability is inferred; but the better opinion is that open and manifest are here used in contrast not to secret and concealed acts, but to insight and words. The writing and sending of a letter may be an *overt* act, however secretly done.

Treason begins in the heart before it appears in overt act.

Scott, Galliver's Travels, I. 1.

It is but seldom that any one *overt* act produces hostilities between two nations.

Living, Sketch-Book, p. 72.

overtake (ô-vêr-tâk'), *v. t.* [*ME. overtaken*; < *over* + *taka*.] 1. To come up with in traveling the same way, or in pursuit (with or without the idea of passing the person or thing overtaken); catch up with in any course of thought or action.

Spes *overtake* hym *overtake*, spes if he myste,

To *overtake* hym and take to hym as thed to town come.

Piers Plouven (N), xvii. 22.

Is this true? or is it else your pleasure,

Like pleasant travellers, to break a jest

Upon the company you *overtake*?

Shak., T. of the 8, iv. 5. 72.

I walked on so fast that even he could hardly have overtaken me had he tried. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xlii.

2. To take by surprise; come upon unexpectedly; surprise and overcome; carry away.

If a man, through the frailty of humane Nature, or the sudden surprise of a Temptation, be overtaken in a fault, do not, with he, trample upon him, nor insult over him.

Shillingford, Sermons, II. vii.

All so overtaken with this good news.

Pope, Mary, June 6, 1694.

He walk'd abroad, overtaken in the rain.

Overton, Conversation, I. 277.

Hence—3. To overpower the senses of.

If her beauties have so overtaken you, it becomes a true lover to have your heart more set upon her good than your own.

Shak., T. of the 8, iv. 5. 72.

(1) you blind men, with feminine shape overtaken.

Whose amorous hearts are with their culture shaken.

Heywood, Dialogues, III.

4. Specifically, to overcome with drink; intoxicate; chiefly in the past participle.

I will not be drunk in the streets; . . . if I be overtaken, it shall be in civil and genteel company.

Jos. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 798.

I walked here after nine, two miles, and I found a person drunk, fighting with a woman. . . . It mortified me to see a man in my coat so overtaken.

Scott, Journal to Stella, May 5, 1711.

overtalk (ô-vêr-tâk'), *v. i.* *intrans.* To talk too much.

II. trans. To overcome or persuade by talking; talk over.

Merlin, *overtalk'd* and overwon,

Had yielded, told her all the charm, and slept.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

overtask (ô-vêr-tâsk'), *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task or duty upon; as, to *overtask* a pupil; to *overtask* the memory.

To find out that, good shepherd, I suppose,

In such a want allowance of star-light,

Would *overtask* the best land-pilot's art.

Milton, Comus, I. 309.

overtax (ô-vêr-tâks'), *v. t.* To tax too heavily or oppressively; hence, to exact too much from in any way.

A river is competent to effect its own purification unless overtaxed with pollution. *Huxley*, Physiology, p. 127.

We . . . have loved the people well,

And loathed to see them *overtax'd*.

Tennyson, Godiva.

overteemed (ô-vêr-têmd'), *a.* Worn out or exhausted with too much teeming or bearing.

And for a robe,

About her lank and all o'er teemed loins.

A blanket, in the alarm of fear caught up

Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 351.

His (Livy's) mind is a will which is never overteemed, a fountain which never seems to trickle.

Macaulay, History.

overthrow (ô-vêr-thrô'), *v. t.* [*ME. overthromen*; < *over* + *throw*.] 1. To overturn; upset.

His wife *overthrew* the table when he had invited his friends.

Jos. Taylor.

2. To throw down; prostrate.

The King and Sir William Kingston ran together, which Sir William, though a strong and valiant Knight, yet the King *overthrew* him to the ground.

Holinshead, Chronicles, p. 264.

Hence—(a) To overcome; defeat; vanquish.

O, sir, you have *overthrown* Alexander the conqueror!

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 577.

The claimants whose pretensions, just or unjust, had disturbed the new settlement, were *overthrown*.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

(b) To subvert; overturn; ruin; spoil.

Here's (Hosoposter, a for to citizens, . . .

That seeks to *overthrow* religion,

Because he is profane of the realm.

Shak., Hen. VI., I. 3. 65.

The Dutch are planted near Hudson Bay, and are likely to *overthrow* the trade.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 163.

(c) To cast down; defeat.

Good men both *overthrown* for deeds of my peril.

Chaucer, Boethius, I. prose 4.

—*Syn.* 2. *Overthrow*, *Overthrow*, etc. (see *defeat*), *overcome*, *master*, *vanish*, *crush*, *subvert*, etc. See *overthrow*.

overthrow (ô-vêr-thrô'), *n.* [*ME. overthromen*; < *overthrow*, *v.*] The act of overthrowing, or the state of being overthrown; subversion; destruction; discomfiture; defeat; conquest; as, the *overthrow* of a tower, of a city, of plans, of one's reason.

Sundry victories hadde bee, and sometimes *overthromen*.

Shak., I. Hen. VI., I. 1. 24.

What! shall we curse the planets of mishap,

That plotted thus our glory's *overthrow*?

Shak., I. Hen. VI., I. 1. 24.

To give the overthrow, to defeat; overthrow.

Manie of them which now do offer to take Armour for your sake, if occasion be offered, will be the first to strike you, to give you the *overthrow*.

Shak., I. Hen. VI., I. 1. 24.

Let them not out at once; for I perceive

But cold dancour in Detain's wing,

And sudden push gives them the *overthrow*.

Shak., J. C., v. 2. 6.

—*Syn.* Frustration, wreck, rout. See *defeat*, *v. t.*

overthrow (ô-vêr-thrô'), *n.* In cricket, a throw of the ball which sends it past the fielder at the wicket, so that additional runs are made in consequence.

overthrower (ô-vêr-thrô'-er), *n.* One who overthrows, vanquishes, or destroys.

Sundry were brought home who were the king's enemies, *overthrowers* of the kingdom, and enemies to religion.

Holinshead, Hist. Scotland, an. 1573.

overthrowing (ô-vêr-thrô'-ing), *p. a.* [*ME. overthromen* (tr. *i. p. p.*); *syn.* of *overthrow*, *v.*] Rashly inclined; headlong; hasty; rash.

The nature of man is . . . *overthrowing* to yield, and . . . unoverthrowable.

Chaucer, Boethius, IV. prose 4.

overthrust (ô-vêr-thrust'), *n.* In *geol.*, a faulted overfold accompanied by a distinct separation of the masses on both sides of the fault, which are thrust or shoved apart in the direction of the line of the fault or thrust-plane.

overthwart (ô-vêr-thwârt'), *adv.* and *prep.* [*ME. overthwart*, *overthwert*, *overwert*, *overwert*, *overwart* (m. D. *overwarts* = Dan. *overwart*); < *over* + *thwart*, *a. j.* I. *adv.* 1. Athwart; across; crosswise; from side to side.

For that pecc that wente upright fro the Rithes to the Hoved was of Cyprus, and the pecc that wente *overthwart* to the which his hands were taylor, was of Palme: and the Stock, that stode within the Rithes, in the which was made the Mortery, was of Cedre.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 10.

Here at this chest dove withoute,

Right *overthwart*, your women lissen alle.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 608.

Like a beam, or by the circumference, and that is *overthwart* and diametrically from one side of the circle to the other.

Pattenham, Art of Eng. Poems, p. 61.

A rich full robe of blue silk gilt about her, a mantle of silver worn *overthwart*, full gaudied, and descending in folds behind.

Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple.

2. Exceedingly; excessively.

Overthwart cruel and right perfidious.

Rem. of Portenay (R. E. T. A.), I. 3171.

II. prep. 1. Across; from side to side of.

(He) was wry for his new that he mough ly deed, and began to prike *overthwart* the folds.

Mandeville (R. E. T. A.), III. 608.

It is about 30. dated journey to *overthwart* the desert.

Halliday's Voyages, I. 108.

They have a custom, when any of their fathers die, in token of lamentation, to draw (as it were) a leather thong *overthwart* their faces, from one ear to the other.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 404.

Thir towns and strong holds were spaces of ground fruct about with a Dutch and great Trees told *overthwart* each other.

Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

2. On the other side of.

Far beyond, and *overthwart* the stream,

That, as with molten glass, inlays the vale,

The sloping land recedes into the clouds.

Cropper, Task, I. 109.

3. Over against; opposite.

Do't thou know the man

That doth so closely *overthwart* us stand?

Greene, Alphonsus, I.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

overthwart (ô-vêr-thwârt'), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. overthwart*; *syn.* *overthwart*, *adv.*] I. *a.* 1. Opposite; situated on the opposite side.

Faire mistress, . . . mine *overthwart* neighbour.

Greene, Never Too Late.

We whisper for fear our *overthwart* neighbours should hear us cry Liberty.

Dryden, Conscience, v. 2.

2. Contrary; cross; perversive; contradictory.

He did to ord, as to *overthwart*, & outdo thou hate.

Bacon (R. E. T. A.), p. 12.

If they reply any *overthwart* words, or speak any bitter injuries, the heart is that you have a heart to feel it, and not strength to revenge it.

Guarner, Letters (tr. by Holman, 1877), p. 128.

Alas, what cause is there so overthwart
That nobleness itself makes thus unkind?
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 525).

II. n. 1. An adverse or thwarting circumstance.

A hart well stay'd in overthwarting dops
Hopeth amends. In swote, doth feare the sowre.
Surrey, Praise of Melane and Constant Estala.

2. Contradiction; quarrelling; wrangling.
What have we here before my face, those unseemely
and malepart overthwarts?
Lily, Endimion, III. 1. (Nares.)

overthwart (ô-vér-thwärt'), v. t. [*overthwart*,
adv.] 1. To cross; pass or lie across.

News were brought hither that many of the Turk's gal-
leys were drowned by overthwarting the sea.
Ascham, To the Fellows of St. John's.

Somewhat apart, her clear and bared limbs
Overthwarted with the brazen-headed spear
Upon her pearly shoulder leaning cold.
Tennyson, Enone.

2. To thwart; oppose; hinder.
When I pretend to please, she overthwarts me still.
Quintus, Flowers, Divorce of a Lover.

All the practice of the church rashly they break and
overthwart.
Blayden, Fortness of the Faith (1666), fol. 127. (Latham.)

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

overthwarting (ô-vér-thwärt'ing), n. [Verbal
n. of *overthwart*, v.] Contradiction; wrangling.

Necessary it is that among friends there should be
some overthwarting.
Lily, Euphues and his England, p. 87A.

overthwartly (ô-vér-thwärt'li), adv. [*ME. over-
thwartly*, *overthwartly*; < *overthwart* + *-ly*.] Transversely; across; crossly; perversely.

Obstinate upon dat. He donles overthwartly with me.
He yields not an inch. He stands to his tackling.
Tenness in English (1614) (Nares.)

overthwartness (ô-vér-thwärt-nus), n. 1. The
state of being thwart or lying across.—2. Con-
trarieness; perverseness.

Of verie overthwartness you did write to me so, by cause
I should answer to the same purpose.
Quevra, Letters (tr. by Holloway, 1677), p. 54.

My younger sister, indeed, might have been married to
a far greater fortune, had not the overthwartness of some
neighbours interrupted it.
Lord Herbert, Life, p. 63.

overthwart (ô-vér-thwärt'), v. t. [*overthwart*; < *over*
+ *thwart*, v.] To tilt over; overturn.

Antecryt ome thame and al the croupe of trouthe
Torned it vp so doune and overthwarte the rite.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 63.

overtime (ô-vér-tim), n. Time during which
one works beyond the regular hours.

overtime (ô-vér-tim'), adv. During extra time;
as, to work overtime.

overtimely (ô-vér-tim'li), adv. [*ME. over-
timely*; < *over* + *timely*, adv.] Untimely;
prematurely; unseasonably.

Here are shad overtimely upon myn heed.
Chaucer, Boethius, l. meter 1.

overtimely (ô-vér-tim'li), n. [*over* + *timely*,
a.] Unseasonable; premature.

Call to remembrance (I praythe) the vaine youthfull
fantasie and overtimely death of fathers and thy brethren.
Holmes, Hist. of England, Conus, an. 540.

overtipped (ô-vér-tip'ld), a. Intoxicated.

Richard, the last Abbot, came to Earle Glahbert, being
over-tipped, as it were, with wealth, disdainful to be under
the Bishop of Lincoln, dealt with the king . . . that a
Bishop's See might be erected here.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 468. (Davies.)

overtire (ô-vér-tir'), v. I. trans. To tire ex-
cessively; fatigue to exhaustion.

Marching with al possible speed on foot, notwithstanding
the over-tiring tedious deeps sands.
Hall's Voyages, I. 613.

He his guide requested, . . .
As over-tired, to let him lean awhile
With both his arms on those two massy pillars.
Milton, S. A. I. 1632.

II. intrans. To become excessively fatigued.

Which is the next, and must be, for fear of your over-
tiring, the last of our discourse.
Sp. Hall, Sermons, xxxiii., Pa. ix. 2.

overtire (ô-vér-tir'), v. t. To give too high a
title to; claim too much for.

Over-tiring his own quarrels to be God's cause.
Puller, Holy War, p. 250.

overtly (ô-vért-li), adv. [*ME. overtly*, < *over*
+ *-ly*.] In an overt manner; in open
view; openly; publicly.

Whatever he overtly pretended, he held in secret a
contrary council.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 20.

Good men are never overtly despised, but that they are
first calumniated.
Young, Sermons, II. 328.

overtoll (ô-vér-toll'), v. t. To overtask or over-
drive with work; overwork; wear out by toll.

The truth is, that valour may be over-toll'd and overcome
at last with endless overcomming. *Milton, Hist. Eng., III.*
They were so over-toll'd, many fell sick, but none died.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 122.*

Over-toll'd
By that day's grief and travel.
Tennyson, Geraint.

over-toise (ô-vér-toiz'), v. t. [*E. over* + *F. toise*,
measure, < *toise*, a fathom, a certain mea-
sure: see *toise*.] To measure over; measure out.

Picking a sustenance from wear and tear
By implements it sedulous employs
To undertake, lay-down, mete out, o'er-*toise*
bordello.
Browning, Bordello.

overtone (ô-vér-tôn), n. In music, a harmonic.
See *harmonic*, n., 1.

The series of elementary sounds into which a clang can
be resolved we shall call its partial tones, sometimes dis-
tinguishing, among these, the lowest, or fundamental
tone, from the others, or overtones of the clang.
A. Taylor, Science of Music, p. 73.

overtop (ô-vér-top'), v. I. trans. 1. To rise
above or beyond the top of.

Where her imperious fane her former seat disdains,
And proudly over-tops the spacious neighbouring plains.
Dryden, Polyolbon, III. 16.

I see a column of slow-rising smoke
Overtop the lofty wood that skirts the wild.
Currier, Task, I. 558.

2. To overstep; exceed.

If Kings presume to overtop the law by which they
reign for the public good, they are by law to be reduced
to order.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xaviii.

3. To excel; surpass; outstrip.

The Majesty of the Gospel must be broken and lie flat,
if it can be overtopped by the novelty of any other doctrine.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

What they do in present,
Though less than yours in past, must overtop yours.
Shak., T. and C. III. 3. 164.

A distant imitation of a forward top and a resolution
to overtop him in his way, are the distinguishing marks of
a topser.

In them (Dante and Milton) the man somehow overtopps
the author.
Lowell, Among my books, 2d ser., p. 276.

II. intrans. To rise above others; throw
others into the shade.

Being once perfected how to grant suits,
How to deny them, who to advance and who
To trash for over-topping. *Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 81.*

overtower (ô-vér-tou'er), v. I. intrans. To
tower or soar too high.

This miscegrange came very seasonably to abate their
overtowering conceits of him.
Puller, Holy War, p. 62.

II. trans. To tower over; overtop.

overtrade (ô-vér-trad'), v. t. To purchase goods
or lay in a stock beyond the means of payment,
the needs of the community, or one's means of
disposal to advantage.

Whereby the kingdoms stocks of treasure may be sure
to be kept from being diminished, by any over-trading
of the forainer.
Bacon, Hist. Hon. VII. p. 60.

In 1830 and 1837, the overtrading carried on in this
country and in the United States caused a rapid increase
in the number of joint-stock banks.
N. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 24.

overtreat (ô-vér-trét'), v. t. To prevail upon
as by treating or entreaty; over-persuade; over-
talk.

Why lettes he not my wordes sink in his cares
So hard to over-treat?
Surrey, Enoid, iv.

overtrip (ô-vér-trip'), v. t. To trip over; walk
nimbly over.

In such a night
Did Thibe fearfully overtrip the dew.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 7.

overtrow (ô-vér-trow'), v. t. [*ME. overtrowen*; < *over* +
trow.] To trust too much.

For I am no thing over-trowage to my self, but not in
this thing I am justified, for he that demeth me is the
Lord.
Wyclif, 1 Cor. iv. 4.

overtrow, n. [*ME. over-trow*, v.] Mistrust;
suspicion.

Id quite contenance to come he granted,
For he no durst openly for over-trow of gile.
Wyllies of Palerne (R. E. T. S.), I. 1807.

overtrust (ô-vér-trust'), v. I. intrans. To have
too much trust or confidence.

Thus it shall befall
Him who, to worth in woman over-trusting,
Lete her will rule.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1128.

II. trans. To trust with too much confidence.

Sp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, III. 2.

overturn (ô-vér-tür'), v. t. [*ME. overturnen*,
overtürnen; < *over* + *türnen*.] 1. An opening; an aperture; a
hole.

The squirrels also foresee a tempest coming; and look,
in what corner the wind is like to stand, on that side they
stop up the mouth of their holes, and make an overture
on the other against it. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 20.*

2. An open place.
The wastefull hylls unto his threats
Is a playne overture. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

3. Opening; disclosure; discovery. [*Rare.*]

You had only in your silent judgment tried it,
Without more overture. *Shak., W. T., II. 1. 122.*

Then Heracleon demanded of him whether this do-
ctrine concerned Plato? and how it was that Plato had
given the overture and beginning of such matter?
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 188.

4. In music, an orchestral movement properly
serving as a prelude or introduction to an ex-
tended work, as an opera or oratorio. Its form
varies from a brief flourish to a medley of melodies or
themes extracted from the body of the work, or to a
composition of independent form complete in itself. In
some cases overtures are divided into two or more sec-
tions or movements, resembling those of a suite or a sym-
phony, each modeled upon some dance form, the waltz
form, the fugue form, etc.; but they are more frequently
in a single continuous movement. Many veritable over-
tures being successfully used as concert pieces, it is now
customary to give the name to detached works for orchestra
which are intended simply for concert use, though in
such cases a special title is usually given to the composi-
tion.

5. Something offered to open the way to some
conclusion; something proposed for accep-
tance or rejection; a proposal: as, to make
overtures of peace.

Sec. Lord. I hear there is an overture of peace.
First Lord. Nay, I assure you, a peace concluded.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 2. 44.

I believe without any scruples what you write, that Sir
Wm. St. Leon made an Overture to him [Sir Walter Ra-
leigh] of procuring his pardon for 1592.

Specifically—6. Eccles., in Presbyterian church
law, a formal proposal submitted to an ecclesi-
astical court. An overture may proceed either from
an inferior court or from one or more members of the
court to which it is presented. In the General Assem-
bly of the Church of Scotland (as in the supreme courts
of most Presbyterian churches) legislative action is in-
itiated by adopting an overture and sending it to presby-
teries for their consideration. See the quotation.

Before the General Assembly passes any Acts which are
to be binding rules and constitutions to the Church, . . .
the same must be first proposed as an overture to the As-
sembly, and, being passed by them as such, be remitted
to the consideration of the several Presbyteries of this
Church, and their opinions and consent reported to the
next General Assembly. . . . It returns . . . show that a
majority of the Presbyteries approve, the overture as sent
down may then be passed, and most frequently is passed,
into an Act by the Assembly.

W. Hairs, Digest of Church Laws, p. 26.

—Syn. 5. Proposition, etc. See *proposal*.

overture (ô-vér-tür'), v. t. [*overture*, n.] Ec-
cles., to submit an overture to. See *overture*,
n., 6.

overturn (ô-vér-tür'), v. t. [*ME. overturnen*,
overtürnen; < *over* + *türnen*.] 1. To overset;
upset; overthrow.

I dreamed a dream, and, lo, a cake of barley bread tum-
bled into the heat of Midian, and came unto a tent, and
smote it that it fell, and over-turned it that the tent lay
along.
Judges vii. 18.

When wasteful war shall statues overturn,
And broils root out the work of masonry.
Shak., Coriolanus, iv.

2. To subvert; ruin; destroy; bring to naught.

But pain is perfect misery, the worst
Of evils, and, excessive, overturns
All patience.
Milton, P. L., vi. 408.

3. To overpower; conquer; overwhelm.

Achilles also afterward arose
Hit on his horse, hurft into fight,
Many Trojans over-türnen, tumbilt to death.
Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), I. 782.

He withholdeth the waters, and they dry up; also he
sendeth them out, and they overturn the earth.
Job xii. 15.

Let us but blow on them,
The vapour of our valour will overturn them.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 24.

—Syn. Overturn, Overthrow, Subvert, Invert, upset, throw
down, beat down, prostrate. The first three of the Ital-
icized words indicate violence and destructiveness. In-
vert is rarely used where the action is not careful and with
a purpose: as, to invert a goblet to prevent its being filled.
That which is overturned or overthrown is brought down
from a standing or erect position to lie prostrate. Over-
throw indicates more violence or energy than overturn, as
throw is stronger than turn. That which is subverted is
reached to the very bottom and goes to wreck in the turn-
ing: as, to subvert the very foundations of justice. To
invert is primarily to turn upside down, but it may be
used figuratively, of things not material, for turning wrong
side before or reversing: as, to invert the order of a sen-
tence. See *defect*, a. t., and *demolish*.

II. intrans. To be overturned; capsize: as,
a boat that is likely to overturn.

overturn (ô-vér-tür'), n. 1. The state of being
overturned or subverted; the act of overturn-
ing; overthrow.

Heartsward overturns of glasses, plates, and salt-cellars.
Chatterfield, Letters (Latham).

The only evidence of this great overturn of everybody's habits in the house was that the room in which the dancing had been remained untouched.

Mrs. Chapman, Poor Gentleman, xlii.

2. Refrain; burden.

There were pipers playing in every nook,
And ladies dancing, jump and sing;
And aye the overturn o' their tune
Was "Our wee wee man has been lang awa!"
Motherwell, quoted in Child's Ballads, l. 127, note.

overturner (ô-vér-tér'nér), *n.* One who or that which overturns or subverts.

I have brought before you a robber of the public treasure, an overturner of law and justice.
Swift.

overturnt, *adv.* and *prep.* A Middle English variant of *overthwart*. *Chaucer.*

overtwine (ô-vér-twín'), *v. t.* To twine over or about; intertwine. *Shelley.*

overuse (ô-vér-üz'), *v. t.* To use to excess; use too much or too frequently.

overuse (ô-vér-üz'), *n.* Too much or too frequent use.

overvalit, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *overveil*.

overvaluation (ô-vér-val-ô-â-shún), *n.* Too high valuation; an overestimate.

overvalue (ô-vér-val'ü), *v. t.* 1. To set too great value on; rate at too high a price; as, to overvalue a house; to overvalue one's self.

He was so far from overvaluing any of the appendages of life that the thoughts even of life itself did not seem to affect him.
Sp. Atterbury, Kermou, l. xi.

2. To exceed in value.

I dare thereupon pawn the moiety of my estate to your ring: which, in my opinion, overvalues it something.
Shak., Cymbeline, l. 4. 120.

overvault (ô-vér-vált'), *v. t.* To arch over.

Full of long-sounding corridors it was,
That over-vaulted graceful gloom.
Templeton, Palace of Art.

overveil (ô-vér-vál'), *v. t.* To cover or conceal with or as with a veil.

The day begins to break and night is fled,
Whose piteous mantle over-veiled the earth.
Shak., l. Hen. VI., ll. 2. 82.

overview (ô-vér-vü'), *n.* An overlooking; inspection.

Too bitter is thy just
Are we betray'd thus to thy over-view?
Shak., l. L. l., iv. 3. 171.

overview (ô-vér-vü'), *v. t.* To overlook.

It overviews a spacious garden,
Amidst which stands an alabaster fountain.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ll. 3.

over-violent (ô-vér-ví-ô-lent'), *a.* Excessively violent or passionate; prone to violence or abuse. *Dryden.*

overvote (ô-vér-vôt'), *v. t.* To outvote; outnumber in votes given. *Eikon Basilike.*

overwalk (ô-vér-wák'), *v. t.* To walk over or upon.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous,
As full of peril and adventurous spirit
As to over-walk a current roaring loud
On the insteadfast footing of a spear.
Shak., l. Hen. IV., l. 3. 102.

overwalt, *v. t.* [ME. *overwallen*; < *over* + *walk*.] To roll over; overturn.

All the folk, with their fox, frummet to dethe,
And the walls over-walt into the we dyches.
Deconstruction of Troy (E. E. l. 315).

overwar (ô-vér-wár'), *v. t.* To surpass in war; conquer. *Warner, Albion's England, v. 25.*

overward (ô-vér-wár'), *adv.* [< ME. *overward*, < *over* + *ward*.] Across; crosswise.

And wither thou thil landes free or delg,
Overward and afterlonge (lengthwise) extende a lype.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. l. 2. 8), p. 68.

overwash (ô-vér-wosh'), *v. t.* To wash or flow over; spread over or on.

But durst not ask of her andachously
Why her two suns were cloud eclipsed so,
Nor why her fair cheeks over-wash'd with wra.
Shak., Lucius, l. 123.

overwatch (ô-vér-woch'), *v. l. trans.* 1. To watch to excess.—2. To exhaust or fatigue by long want of rest.

What! thou speak'st drowsily?
Poor knave, I blame thee not; thou art over-watched.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 241.

It happeneth many times that the mother over-watches her self to spinne, and the father to grow old in gathering a sufficient portion.
Oversea, Letters (tr. by Halloway, 1877), p. 206.

3. To watch over; overlook.

What must be the over-overwatching of a scepter like that of Wellington to a middling form of a Penn's thousand people?
Art Jew (London, No. 24, p. 23).

II. Intrans. To watch too long or too late.

I fear we shall out-sleep the coming morn
As much as we this night have over-watched.
Shak., M. M. D., v. l. 372.

overwatch, *n.* [ME. *overwachen*; see *over-* + *watch*, *v.*] Watching too long or too late.

And eene shall them fynde, as fer as thou wakiste,
That wisdom and eene-wakeer wonneth for amoure.
Archard the Reddies, ll. 282.

overwax, *v. t.* [ME. *overwaxen*, increase greatly (cf. AS. *oferwaxan*, grow over); < *over* + *wax*.] To increase greatly.

For ghoure feith over-waxeth, and the charite of ech of
3hou to othir aboundith.
Wyclif, 2 The. l. 3.

overwear (ô-vér-wér'), *v. t.* 1. To wear too much; consume, exhaust, or wear out; chiefly in the past participle.

With time's injurious hand crush'd and o'ersown.
Shak., Sonnets, lxi.

The jealous o'ersown widow and herself,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty queasie in this monarchy.
Shak., Rich. III., l. 1. 81.

That o'ersown at boundry, I must yield
To other hands.
Waller, Prisoner of Naples.

2. To wear until it is worn out; wear thread-bare; render trite.

As we past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given over;
In slavish habit, ill fitted weeds
O'ersown and sold.
Milton, S. A., l. 122.

Who you are and what you would are out of my welkin,
I might say "element," but the word is over-worn.
Shak., T. N., ll. 1. 63.

3. To wear until it is worn out; wear thread-bare; render trite.

As we past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given over;
In slavish habit, ill fitted weeds
O'ersown and sold.
Milton, S. A., l. 122.

3. Hence, to pass through; leave behind.

But all that (mountain) is so safely over-worn that I dare
not only desire to put myself into your presence, but by
your mediation, a little farther.
Donne, Letters, xiv.

overwear (ô-vér-wér'), *n.* Outer clothing, an overcoat, cloak, etc.; a trade-name.

overweary (ô-vér-wér'), *v. t.* To exhaust with fatigue; tire out.

Might not Palinurus . . . fall asleep and drop into the
sea, having been over-wearied with watching?
Dryden, Ind. of Amiel.

overweather (ô-vér-weath'ér), *v. t.* To bruise or batter by the violence of weather. [Rare.]

How like the prodigal doth she return,
With over-weather'd rim and ragged sails!
Shak., M. of V., ll. 6. 18.

overween (ô-vér-wén'), *v.* [Formerly also *over-wean*; < ME. *overweenen*; < *over* + *ween*.] 1. Intrans. To think too highly or confidently, especially of one's self; be arrogantly conceited; presume: now chiefly in the present participle.

Much as he fed and over-weened that withoute over-
cominge shd [abide], & expecteth to have the crowne.
Apocalypse of Iniquity (E. E. T. 8), p. 108.

Having myself over-weened with them of Mineule in
publishing sundry wanton Pamphlets, and setting forth
Axioms of amorous Philosophy.
Greene, Address prefixed to Mourning Garment.

This over-weening racial.
This presumptuous Face.
R. Johnson, Alchemist, v. 2.

My eye's too quick my heart over-weenes too much,
Unless my hand and strength could equal them.
Shak., 4 Hen. VI., ll. 2. 168.

II. trans. To make conceited or arrogant.

Injuries can no more discourage him than applause can
over-ween him.
Ford, Line of Life.

To overween one's self, to flatter one's self, imagine vainly or presumptuously.

Another Ambassador used the like oversight by over-
weening himself (that he could naturally speak the French
tongue, whereas in truth he was not skilful in their terms).
Puffenham, Art of Eng. Poets, p. 271.

overweenert (ô-vér-wé'nér'), *n.* One who is conceitedly confident or thinks too highly or too favorably of himself; a presumptuous or conceited person.

For the proude over-weeners . . . yet me him chasteth
he is wroth.
Apocalypse of Iniquity (E. E. T. 8), p. 22.

A flatterer of myself, or over-weener
Mammyer, Parliament of Love, ll. 1.

overweening (ô-vér-wé'ning'), *n.* [< ME. *over-weening*; verbal *n.* of *overween*, *v.*] Presumption; arrogance.

Over-weening that we clepeeth presumption.
Apocalypse of Iniquity (E. E. T. 8), p. 15.

Take heed of over-weening, and compare
The pomeck's feet with the yag pomeck's train.
Mr. J. Jarvis, Immortal of Soul xxix.

"Enthusiasm . . . though founded neither on reason nor
divine revelation" but rising from the conceits of a warmed
or over-weening brain, works yet, where it once gets footing,
more powerfully on the passions and actions of men
than either.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. 22. 7.

overweeningly (ô-vér-wé'ning-ly), *adv.* In an overweening manner; with too much conceit or presumption.

overweeningness (ô-vér-wé'ning-nés), *n.* The quality of being overweening; undue confidence; presumption; arrogance.

overweigh (ô-vér-wé'), *v. t.* [< ME. *overwegen* (= D. *MI.G. overwegen* = OHG. *überwegen*, MHG. *überwegen*, G. *überwiegen* = Sw. *öfverwiga* = Dan. *overvege*); < *over* + *weigh*.] To exceed in weight; preponderate over; outweigh; overbalance.

My unwill'd name, the anastomus of my life, . . .
Will as your acquaintance over-weigh
That you shall stifle in your own report
And smell of calumny.
Shak., M. for M., ll. 2. 137.

overweight (ô-vér-wát'), *n.* [< D. *overwicht* = MI.G. *overwicht* = G. *überwicht* = Dan. *overwagt*; as *over* + *weight*.] 1. Greater weight than is required by law, custom, or rule; greater weight than is desired or intended.—2. Preponderance; sometimes used adjectively.

He displaced Guy, because he found him of no over-
weight worth scarce passable without favourable allow-
ance.
Fuller, Holy War, ll. 21. (Dante.)

overweight (ô-vér-wát'), *v. t.* To weigh down; burden to excess; hamper.

It is urged that the moral purpose of the book has over-
weighed the art of it.
S. Lander, The English Novel, p. 208.

overflow (ô-vér-wel'), *v. t.* [< ME. *overflyen*, overflow, < AS. *oferwellan*, boil down, boil too much (= D. *overwellen* = MHG. *überwellen*, *überwullen*, G. *überwallen*, boil over); < *ofer*, over, + *willan*, well, boil; see *well*.] To overflow.

The water [of the spring] overflowed the edge, and softly
went through lines of light to shadows and an untold
bourn.
R. B. Macdonald, Lorna Doone, xix.

overwent (ô-vér-went'), *pp.* Overgone. *Apocryph. Sheep (M. L. March).*

overwet (ô-vér-wet'), *n.* Excessive wetness or moisture.

Another ill accident is over-wet at sewing time.
House, Nat. Hist., § 608.

overwhelm (ô-vér-hwel'm'), *v. t.* [< ME. *overwhelmen*, *overwelmen*, also *overwhelven*; < *over* + *whelm*.] 1. To overturn and cover; overcome; swallow up; submerge; overpower; crush: literally or figuratively.

The sea overwhelmed their enemies.
Ps. lxxviii. 59.

I do here walk before thee, like a man that hath over-
whelmed all her litter but one.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 2. 12.

Your goodness signore,
And charitable favours, overwhelm me.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, l. 1.

About the entry, fell, and overwhelmed
Scene of the waiters.
R. Johnson, Sejanus, iv. 1.

Gaze yet stands, but all her sons are fallen,
All in a moment overwhelmed and fallen.
Milton, S. A., l. 1. 1808.

These evil times, like the great deluge, have overwhelmed
and confused all earthly things.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

2. To turn up; stir up; foment.

Of the horrible wind Aquilon moveeth boylynge tem-
pestes and over-whelmeth (or) over-whelmeth, in sixteenth-
century editions *overwhelmeth* the sea.
Chaucer, Boethius, ll. meter 3.

3. To overhang or overlook. [Rare.]

I do remember an apothecary
And her shoals he dwells which late I noted
In father's weeds, with over-whelming brows,
Culling of simples
Shak., R. and J., v. 1. 20.

4. To turn over so as to cover; put over.

Then I over-whelm a broader pipe about the first.
Dr. Payne, quoted in Birch's Hist. Roy. Soc., IV. 208.

—Syn. 1. *Overpower, Overthrow, etc.* (see *defeat*), *overhaul*.

overwhelm (ô-vér-hwel'm'), *n.* [< *overwhelm*, *v.*] The act of overwhelming; an overpowering degree. [Rare.]

In such an overwhelm
Of wonderful, on man's astonished sight
Rushes Omnipotence.
Young, Night Thoughts, lx. 607.

overwhelmingly (ô-vér-hwel'ming-ly), *adv.* In an overwhelming or overpowering manner.

Dr. H. More.

overwhelver, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *overwhelm*.

overwhile (ô-vér-hwel'), *adv.* Sometimes; at length. *Hallivell.* [Prov. Eng.]

overwin, *v. t.* [ME. *overwinnen*, < AS. *oferwinnan* (= OHG. *abwinnan*), overcome, < *ofer*, over, + *winnan*, fight, win; see *win*.] To overcome; conquer.

What! wags that woele warlike over-wins vs thus
lightly?
Fort Plays, p. 210.

overwind (ô-vér-wind'), *v. t.* To wind too much.

"My watch has stopped," said Mr. Nickleby; "I don't know from what cause."

"Not wound up," said Saggas.

"Yes, it is," said Mr. Nickleby.

"Over-wound then," rejoined Saggas.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, ll.

Specifically, in relating to wind (a twisting apparatus) so that the cage rises above its proper position for being an-

loaded. Overwinding is a fruitful source of danger in mining, and many expedients have been adopted for its prevention.

overwing (ô-vér-wîng'), v. t. 1. To fly over or beyond.

My happy love will overwing all bounds.
Keats, *Endymion*, II.

2. To outflank; extend beyond the wing of, as an army.

Agricola, doubting to be overwined, stretches out his front, though somewhat of the thinnest.
Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

overwise (ô-vér-wîz'), a. Too wise; affectedly wise.

He not righteous over much; neither make thyself over wise.
Ecc. vii. 16.

And Willy's wife has written; she never was over-wise.
Never the wife for Willy.
Tennyson, *Grandmother*.

overwisely (ô-vér-wîz'li), adv. In an affectedly wise manner; wisely to affectation.

overwiseness (ô-vér-wîz'ness), n. Pretended or affected wisdom.

Tell wisdom, she entangles
Herself in overwiseness.
Haleth, *The Lib.*

overwit (ô-vér-wît'), v. t. To overreach in wit or craft; outwit. *Smell, Answer to Paulus.*

overwoody (ô-vér-wûd'), a. Producing branches rather than fruit; running to wood.

Fruit trees over woody reach'd too far
Their pamper'd boughs and needled hands to check
Fruitless embrace
Milton, *P. L.*, v. 213.

overword (ô-vér-wôrd'), n. The leading idea or a repeated phrase, as of a song or ballad; the refrain; burden.

And say the overword to the song
Was "Your love can do me here."
The Gay thus sang (Child's Ballads, III. 279).

Prudence is her overword say.
Burns, *Oh Fourth Child*, and *Restless Love*.

overwordy (ô-vér-wôrd'y), v. t. To express in too many words; sometimes used reflexively.

Describing a snailfly, . . . he extremely overworded and overpake himself in his expression of it, as if he had spoken of the Neuman Lion.
Halse, *Golden Romances*, p. 239.

overwork (ô-vér-wôrk'), n. [*ME. overwerke*, < *AM. overwerke*, *overwerke*, a superstructure (as a tomb), < *ofer*, over, + *work*, *gerwe*, a work; see *over* and *work*, n.] 1. A superstructure.

Over that ark was
An overwork (the mercy-seat) wel limmbred.
Ormston, I. 1083.

2. Excessive work or labor; work or labor that exceeds the strength or capacity of the individual or endangers his health. — 3. Work done beyond the amount stipulated; work done in overhours or overtime.

overwork (ô-vér-wôrk'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *overworked*, *overworked*, ppr. *overworking*. [= *D. overwerken*; as *over* + *work*, v.] To cause to work too hard; cause to labor too much; impose too much work upon; wear out by overwork; often used reflexively.

Seeing my master so continually to chide me, . . . so to overwork me, and so cruelly to deal with me, . . . I desired him oftentimes that it might please him to sell me, or else to give order to kill me.
Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 113.

overworry (ô-vér-wûr'i), n. Excessive worry or anxiety.

The whole train of nervous disease brought on by overwork or overworry.
The Century, XXI. 614.

overwrest (ô-vér-rêst'), v. t. To distort; wrest out of proper position, relation, or semblance.

Such to be pitted and overwrested seeming
He sets thy greatness in. *Shak. T. and C.*, I. 3. 157.

overwrestle (ô-vér-rêst'l'), v. t. To subdue by wrestling.

At last, when life recovered I had the pain,
And overwrestled his strong enemy.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. vii. 24.

overwrite (ô-vér-rî'), v. t. 1. To write over some other writing, or to cover, as a manuscript, with other writing.

This (MS. of the Gospel of St. Matthew) was cut to pieces . . . and another Book overwrote in a small Modern Greek hand, about 150 years ago.
Luttrell, *Journey to Paris*, p. 106.

2. To superscribe; entitle.

'Tis a tale indeed . . . and is overwrote, the Intricacies of Diego and Julia.
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, IV. 1.

overwrought (ô-vér-rû'), p. a. 1. Worked too hard or too much. — 2. Worked up or excited to excess; overexcited; as, *overwrought feelings*, imagination, etc.

It may be my lord is weary, that his brain is overwrought.
Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

3. Worked all over; covered with decorative work; as, a garment *overwrought* with embroidered flowers.

Of Gothic structure was the Northern side,
Overwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride.
Pope, *Temple of Fame*, l. 120.

4. Labored or elaborated to excess; overdone.

A work may be overwrought as well as underwrought; too much labour often takes away the spirit by adding to the polishing.
Dryden, tr. of *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*. (*Latham*.)

overwry, v. t. [*ME. overwrien*, *overwrizen*, cover over; < *over* + *wry*, cover.] To cover over.

A rotten sword and waly blade, it seives
Sufficing wel with grasse to overwrie,
And tough to glue again though thoue it delves.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

overyear (ô-vér-yâr'), adv. Over the year; until next year.

overyear (ô-vér-yâr'), a. [*< overyear*, adv.] Kept over until next year; as, an *overyear* bullock. See the quotation. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Bullocks which are not finished at three years old, if homo-bred, or the first winter after buying if purchased, but are kept through the ensuing summer to be fatted the next winter, are said to be kept over year, and are termed *over year* bullocks.
Halliwell.

overyear (ô-vér-yâr'), v. t. To keep over or through the year; make too old; make over-ripe.

Mr. the letters that you have to sende, and the daughters that you have to marrie, care ye not to leave them *over year*: for in our countrie they do not *over year* other things than their bacon, which they will eate, and their store wine, which they will drinke.
Guicciardi, *Letters* (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 32.

There is not a proverb saith your tongue, but plants
Whole colonies of white hairs. Oh, what a business
These hands must have, when you have married me,
To pick out sentences that *over year* you!
T. Tomkiss (?), *Albumasar*, IV. 12.

Among them dwelt
A maid whose fruit was ripe, not *overyear*.
Paterfamilias.

overzealed (ô-vér-zêld'), a. Too much excited with zeal; actuated by too much zeal. *Fuller*, *Holy War*, p. 214.

oves, n. pl. An obsolete variant of *ovae*.

The night crowe abideth in old walls. And the sparrows maketh his resting place in the coveringe of an house or in the house owle.
Sp. Fisher, *Seven Penitential Psalms*, Ps. cxliii. 1.

Ovibus (ô-vi-bus), n. [*NL.*, a combination of the two generic words *Ovis* and *Bos*; < *L. ovis*, a sheep, + *bos*, an ox; see *Ovis* and *Bos*.] The only genus of *Ovis* extant, with one living species, *O. montanus*, the musk-ox.

Ovibovina (ô-vi-bo-vi-nô), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Ovis*, *bos* (ox) + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Bovidae*, intermediate in character between sheep and oxen; the musk-oxen. They have narrow molars with supplementary tubercles, and a broad flat basiscapital bone ridged and fossate on each side. There is but one extant genus, *Ovibos*. See cut under musk-ox.

ovibovine (ô-vi-bo-vi-n), a. and n. [*< L. ovis*, a sheep, + *bovinus*, of an ox; see *ovine* and *bovine*.] (Of *Ovibovina*.) I. a. Ovine and bovine, or like a sheep and an ox; of or pertaining to the *Ovibovina*.

II. n. An ovibovine animal, as the musk-ox.

ovicapsular (ô-vi-kap'sul-âr'), a. [*< ovicapsula* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to an ovicapsule; as, *ovicapsular* epithelium.

ovicapsule (ô-vi-kap'sul), n. [*< L. ovum*, an egg, + *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, a box; see *capsule*.] An egg-case; an ovicase; a capsule of an individual ovum, answering to what is called a *Gracilis follicle* in the human species, or a case of several ova. See cut under mermaid's-purse. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 340.

ovicell (ô-vi-sel'), n. [*< L. ovum*, an egg, + *cella*, a cell; see *cell*.] 1. The ocynt of a polypoid, a dilatation of the body-wall of the polypoid, in which the germs may undergo early stages of their development. — 2. An early state of the ampullaceous sacs in sponges. *H. J. Carter*.

ovicellular (ô-vi-sel'ô-l-âr'), a. [*< ovicell*, after *cellular*.] Pertaining to an ovicell; ocyntic; as, the *ovicellular* dilatation of a polypoid.

ovicide (ô-vi-sid'), n. [*< L. ovis*, a sheep, + *cidere*, to kill.] Sheep-slaughter. [*Humorous*.]

There is a dog lay - the little shaver-looking tail impudently poked up, like an internal groomer on a reticulated plate - larvay and *ovicide* shown in every hair of it.
Barham, *Inglorious Legends*, II. 364.

oviscyrt (ô-vi-sîrt'), n. [*< L. ovum*, an egg, + *cyrtus*, a pouch; see *cyrt*.] In *Isotria*, the pouch in which incubation takes place; a diverticulum of the wall of the atrium, which pro-

jects into the atrial cavity, and into which is received the ovarian follicle containing an impregnated ovum. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 583.

ovicystic (ô-vi-sîs'tik'), a. [*< oocyte* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the ovicyst or incubatory pouch of an ascidian.

Ovidae (ô-vi-dê'), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Ovis* + *-dae*.] Sheep and goats as a family of ruminants apart from *Bovidae*. *Capridae* is a synonym. See *Ovis*.

Ovidian (ô-vi-dî-an), a. [*< L. Ovidius*, Ovid (see def.), + *-an*.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Latin poet Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso), born 43 B. C., died A. D. 17.

oviducal (ô-vi-dû-kal'), a. [*< L. ovum*, an egg, + *ducere*, lead; see *duct*.] Having the character of an oviduct; pertaining in any way to oviducts; oviducous; as, an *oviducal* tube; *oviducal* arteries or veins; *oviducal* gestation.

The oviducal veins: two or three vessels entering . . . (in the female) immediately behind the dorso-lumbar vein.
Huxley and Martin, *Elem. Biol.*, p. 26.

oviducous (ô-vi-dû-sent'), a. [*< L. ovum*, an egg, + *ducere* (the), ppr. of *ducere*, lead; see *duct*.] Same as *oviducal*.

oviduct (ô-vi-dûkt'), n. [*< NL. oviductus*, < *L. ovum*, egg, + *ductus*, a leading, duct; see *duct*.] The excretory duct of the female genital gland, or female gonaduct; a passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary of an animal: chiefly applied to such a structure in an oviparous animal, not differentiated into Fallopian tube, womb, and vagina. An oviduct exists in most vertebrates, and is usually paired, there being one to each ovary, but often single, the duct of one or the other side remaining undeveloped, as in birds. When well formed, as in birds and other animals which lay large eggs to be hatched outside the body, the oviduct is a musculo-membranous tube or canal, of which one end is in relation with or applied to the ovary, and the other debouches in the cloaca, the tube being held in place by a special mesentery or mesometrium. In the course of the oviduct its mucous membrane acquires special characteristics, and secretes different substances; so that the ovum, escaping from the ovary as a ball of yellow yolk, becomes successively coated with white albumen, with a soft egg-pod, and finally, as in birds, with a hard chalky shell. The oviducts of the lowest mammals, which are oviparous, are of similar character; but in most mammals the pair of oviducts coalesce in the greater part of their length, whence result a single vagina and womb, with a pair of Fallopian tubes or oviducts in a restricted sense. A womb or uterus is simply a specialized part of an oviduct, where the ovum is detained long enough to be developed into a fetus and born alive. The oviducts of invertebrates, where any exist, are as diverse in character as the ovaries. See *ovary*, and cuts under *Dendroica*, *Dibranchiata*, *Echino*, and *Gracilis*.

oviferous (ô-vîf'ê-rus), a. [*< L. ovum*, an egg, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing eggs; ovigerous; specifically applied to certain receptacles into which ova are taken upon their escape from the ovary, as in some crustaceans.

oviform (ô-vi-fôr'm), a. [*< L. ovum*, egg, + *forma*, form.] 1. Egg-shaped; ovaliform. Specifically — (a) In *cutanea*, shaped like an egg; having the longitudinal section ovate and the transverse circular; as, an *oviform* terminal joint of an antenna. (b) In *Salix*, having an oval lateral outline or profile, in which the greatest height or depth is in advance of the middle, as in the opah and other fishes. (c) In *decorative* art, having the greater or more important part egg-shaped; as, an *oviform* vase or pitcher (one which has the body of this form).

2. Having the morphological character of an ovum.

oviform (ô-vi-fôr'm), a. [*< L. ovis*, sheep, + *forma*, form.] Sheep-like; ovine.

ovigenous (ô-vîj'ê-nus), a. [*< L. ovum*, egg, + *-genus*, producing; see *-genous*.] Giving rise to an ovum; producing ova, as the ovary; as, an *ovigenous* organ.

ovigerum (ô-vî-jêrm), n. [*< L. ovum*, egg, + *E. germ*.] An ovum.

The ovigerum, with their germinal vesicles and spots.
Darwin, *Cirripedia*, p. 22.

ovigerous (ô-vîj'ê-rus), a. [*< L. ovum*, egg, + *gerere*, carry.] Bearing ova or eggs; oviferous. — *Ovigerous* *frons*, a process projecting on each side from the inner wall of the sac of a cirriped, serving to stick the eggs together till they hatch. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 257. See cut under *Balanus*.

Ovis (ô-vî'n), n. pl. [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. ovis*, pertaining to sheep; see *ovine*.] Ovine animals, including sheep and goats; same as *Ovidae*. See *Ovis*, *Caprinae*.

Ovis (ô-vî'n), n. pl. [*NL.*, fem. pl. of *L. ovis*, pertaining to sheep; see *ovine*.] Sheep alone as a subfamily of *Bovidae*, having horns curved spirally outward and forward, with a continuous ridge along the convexity of the curve. Three genera are commonly referred to *Ovis* — *Ovis*, *Pseudois*, and *Ammonotus*. The group includes all kinds of wild sheep, at the highest, arctic *Ovis*, muntjaks, and similar. See cuts under *Goats*, *Highers*, and *Ovis*.

ovine (ô'vin), *a.* and *n.* [(*L. ovinus*, pertaining to sheep, < *L. ovis*, sheep; see *Ovis*).] *I. a.* Sheep-like; oviform; of or pertaining to the *Ovis* or to sheep.

In France the shepherds whistle to their flocks, and the sheep always follow very promptly, with *ovine* unanimity. *H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 202.*

II. n. A member of the *Ovis*; a sheep.
Ovipara (ô-vîp'â-râ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. oviparus*, egg-laying; see *oviparus*.] Animals which lay eggs to be hatched outside the body of the female parent, or those which are oviparous; opposed to *vivipara*. Most animals, up to and including all birds and the lowest mammals, are of this character, though there are exceptions among reptiles, fishes, and many invertebrates. The term has no classificatory significance.

oviparity (ô-vî-par'î-tî), *n.* [= *F. oviparité*, < *L. oviparus*, egg-laying; see *oviparus*.] The property of being oviparous; the habit of laying eggs to be hatched outside the body; oviparousness.

W. H. Caldwell's discovery of the oviparity of the Monotremata. *L. C. Woodbridge, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII, 57.*

oviparous (ô-vîp'â-rus), *a.* [= *F. ovipare* = *Sp. oviparo* = *Fig. It. oviparo*, < *L. oviparus*, that produces eggs, egg-laying; see *oviparus*.] Laying eggs to be hatched, or producing ova to be matured, outside the body of the parent; pertaining to the *ovipara*; distinguished from *ovoviviparous* and from *viviparous*. The lowest mammals, all birds, most reptiles, most fishes, and the great majority of invertebrates are oviparous. See *ovoviviparous*.

oviposit (ô-vî-poz'it), *v. t.* [(*L. ovum*, egg, + *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, lay; see *posit*).] To lay eggs; specifically, in entom., to deposit eggs with an ovipositor, as an insect.

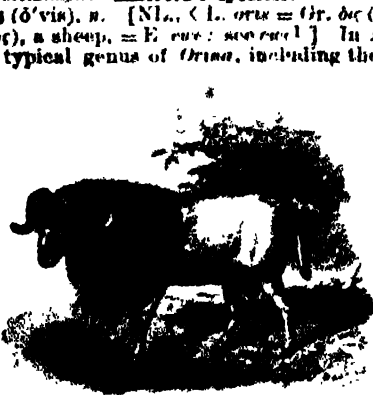
oviposition (ô-vî-pô-zî-sh'ôn), *n.* [(*oviposit* + *-ion*, after *ponitio*.] The act of ovipositing; deposition or laying of eggs, especially with an ovipositor.

ovipositor (ô-vî-pô-zî-tor), *n.* [(*L. ovum*, egg, + *positor*, builder, founder, < *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, lay; see *posit*).] The ovipositing organ with which many (especially hymenopterous, orthopterous, coleopterous, and dipterous) insects are provided, and by means of which they place their eggs in a position suitable for development. It forms the end of the abdomen, several of the rings or somites of which are specially modified for this purpose. It normally consists of three pairs of rhabdites, the outer two pairs of which form the inner jaws, and form an extensible tube, of



very variable size and shape in different insects. It is sometimes longer than the body of the insect. In the termitid hymenoptera the ovipositor forms a saw or an auger (*sera* or *terebra*). In the aculeate hymenoptera, as bees and wasps, the ovipositor is the sting or scutum. In orthoptera it is often conspicuous, as seen in the cut. Also called *ovipositor*. See also cuts under *crucian* and *Cnidaria*. **Exserted ovipositor.** See *ovipositor*.

Ovis (ô'vis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. ovis* = *Gr. ôvis* (orig. ôvis), a sheep, = *F. ovis*; see *ovine*.] In zoöl., the typical genus of *Ovis*, including the do-



Figuring Ram, a variety of *Ovis arvensis*.

mostic sheep, *Ovis arvensis*, with its wild originals and most other wild sheep. *O. montanus* is the Rocky Mountain bighorn; closely related species are *O. arvensis* and *O. montanus*. See cut under *bighorn*.

ovine (ô'vin), *a.* [(*L. ovum*, egg, + *ovinus*, sack; see *ovine*, sack).] *A sac, cyst, or cell containing an ovum or ova; an ovicell, ovicyst, or ovicapsule; variously applied.* (a) A Graafian follicle or proper ovarian ovine. (b) An egg-cell or egg-cyst; a membranous capsule containing an ovum; an involution of a number of ova, forming a mass of eggs, ova, or spores

thus connected or coherent. See cuts under *Ovipoda*, *ovule*, and *ovum*.
ovine (ô'vin), *n.* [(*Irreg.* < *L. ovum*, egg, + *Gr. ovine*, dig.)] Name as *ovipositor*. See *ovine*.

ovism (ô'vin), *n.* [(*L. ovum*, egg, + *-ism*).] The doctrine that the egg contains all the organs of the future animal. See *incubation*.

ovisperm (ô-vî-spér'm), *n.* and *a.* [(*L. ovum*, egg, + *NL. spermium*, sperm; see *sperm*).] *I. n.*; pl. *ovispermia* (-ria). A hermaphroditic sexual organ generating both ova and spermatozoa; an ovotestis.

II. a. Of or pertaining to an oviperm; ovotesticular; as, an *ovisperm* product.

ovist (ô'vist), *n.* [(*L. ovum*, egg, + *-ist*).] Name as *ovist*: opposite of *spermist* or *animalist*. See *incubation*.

The ovist, who regarded the egg as the true germ.

Biog. Brit., XXIV, 815.

ovococcus (ô-vô-kôk'us), *n.*; pl. *ovococci* (-i). [*NL.*, < *L. ovum*, egg, + *Gr. kokkos*, berry; see *coccus*.] The nucleus of an ovule or egg-cell before impregnation, corresponding to the spermococcus of the sperm-cell.

ovogenesis (ô-vô-jen'ô-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. ovum*, egg, + *genesis*, generation; see *genesis*.] The generation of an ovum; the process of originating or producing ova. *Amer. Nat., XXI, 147.* Also *ovogenisis*.

ovogenetic (ô-vô-jen'ô-tik), *a.* [(*NL. ovogenesis*, after *genesis*.] Of or pertaining to ovogenesis; ovogenetic; ovogenous. *Microsc. Science, N. S., XXVI, 508.*

ovogenous (ô-vô-jen'ô-nus), *a.* [(*ovogenesis*).] Name as *ovogenetic*.

I have interpreted the first polar body of the Metamorphosis as a carrier of ovogenous plasma. *Nature, XL, 372.*

ovoid (ô'vôid), *a.* and *n.* [(*L. ovum*, egg, + *Gr. oidos*, form).] *I. a.* Egg-shaped; said of solids.

II. n. An egg-shaped body. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV, ii, 284.*

ovoidal (ô'vôid-âl), *a.* [(*ovoid* + *-al*).] Same as *ovoid*.

ovolo (ô'vôlô), *n.*; pl. *ovola* (-lô). [(*It. ovolo*, ovolo, < *ML. ovulum*, a little egg, dim. of *L. ovum*, egg; see *ovule*, *ovulum*. Cf. *ovum*, 4.)] In Roman and later architecture, a convex molding forming in section a quarter of a circle. Also called *quarter-round*. In Greek architecture moldings of this



Ovolo, from Theatre of Marcellus, Rome.

class are bounded by an arc of an ellipse, the curve being greatest toward the top and resembling that of an egg whence the molding derives its name. See also cuts under *column* and *quart*. **Ovuli pattern**, a pattern formed of ovuli, or similar to the egg and dart or egg and arrow molding, as applied in a molding or a narrow border.

ovology (ô-vôl'ô-jî), *n.* [(*L. ovum*, egg, + *Gr. logia*, < *lógos*, speak; see *-ology*).] Same as *ovology*.

ovolo-plane (ô'vôlô-plân), *n.* A joiner's plane for making ovolo moldings.

ovoplasm (ô'vô-plâz'm), *n.* [(*L. ovum*, egg, + *Gr. plasma*, something formed or molded; see *plasm*.] The protoplasmic substance of an ovule or egg-cell before fecundation, corresponding to the spermoplasm of the sperm-cell.

ovoplasmic (ô'vô-plâz'mik), *a.* [(*ovoplasm* + *-ic*).] Protoplasmic, as the substance of ovoplasm.

ovotestes, *n.* Plural of *ovotestis*.

ovotesticular (ô'vô-tes'tik'ul-âr), *a.* [(*ovotestis*, after *testicular*.] Having the character of an ovotestis; hermaphroditic, as a genital gland; functioning both as ovary and as testis.

ovotestis (ô'vô-tes'tis), *n.*; pl. *ovotestes* (-têz). [*NL.*, < *L. ovum*, egg, + *testis*, testicle.] A hermaphroditic generative organ, having at once the function of an ovary and of a testis, such as occur in many monocious mollusks.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 425.

Ovovivipara (ô'vô-vî-vîp'â-râ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*,

neut. pl. of *ovoviviparus*; see *ovoviviparus*.] In Blyth's classification (1845), a subclass of *Mammalia*, including the marsupials and monotremes, which latter have since been shown to be truly oviparous.

ovoviviparity (ô'vô-vî-vîp'â-rî-tî), *n.* [(*ovoviviparus* + *-ity*).] The character of being ovoviviparous; the ovoviviparous state, or the function of producing eggs to be hatched inside the body of the parent.

ovoviviparous (ô'vô-vî-vîp'â-rus), *a.* [(*NL. ovoviviparus*, < *L. ovum*, egg, + *L. viviparus*, bringing forth alive; see *viviparus*.] Producing eggs which are hatched within the body of the parent but without placental attachment, so that the young are born alive, yet have not been developed in that direct connection with the blood-vessels of the mother which is characteristic of viviparous animals. Ovoviviparous animals are intermediate in this respect between oviparous and viviparous ones, whence the name. The process is a kind of internal incubation, but not a true gestation or pregnancy. It occurs in some fishes, many reptiles, some insects, as flesh-flies, various worms, and a great many other invertebrates. The carrying of eggs in any special receptacle about the body, from the time they leave the ovary until they hatch, also constitutes ovoviviparity. The placental mammals, as marsupials, whose young are born very imperfect and then placed in a pouch, are sometimes called ovoviviparous.

ovula, *n.* Plural of *ovulum*.

ovular (ô'vû-lâr), *a.* [(*NL. ovularis*, < *ovulum*, an ovule; see *ovule*.] Pertaining to an ovule; resembling an ovule. Also *ovulary*.—**Ovular abortion**, abortion occurring before the twentieth day after conception.

Ovularia (ô'vû-lâr'î-â), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; see *ovular*.] Those protozoans which do not progress in development beyond the condition of the cell, and thus in their mature state resemble an ovum; egg-animals. *Haeckel*.

ovularian (ô'vû-lâr'î-ân), *a.* and *n.* [(*NL. ovularia* + *-an*).] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *ovularia*.

II. n. An egg-animal; a member of the *Ovularia*.

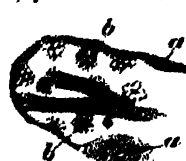
ovulary (ô'vû-lâr'î), *a.* [(*ovule* + *-ary*).] Name as *ovular*.

ovulate (ô'vû-lât), *a.* [(*ovule* + *-ate*).] Having or bearing ovules.

ovulate (ô'vû-lât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ovulated*, pp. *ovulating*. [(*ovule* + *-ate*).] To generate or produce ovules; effect ovulation; form or produce ova; lay eggs, as a process of maturing ovules in the ovary and discharging them therefrom.

ovulation (ô'vû-lâ-sh'ôn), *n.* [(*ovulate*, *v.*, + *-ion*.] The formation or production of ova or ovules; also, a discharge of an ovum from the ovary. In women ovulation normally recurs thirteen times a year during the sexual life of the individual, and is accompanied by the phenomena of menstruation.

ovule (ô'vûl), *n.* [(*F. ovule*, < *ML. ovulum*, a little egg (NL. an ovule), dim. of *L. ovum*, egg; see *ovum*).] 1. A little egg; specifically, in anat., physiol., and zool., an ovulum or ovum, especially a small one, as that of a mammal, or one not yet matured and discharged from the ovary; specifically applied by Haeckel to the ovum or fertilizable but unfertilized egg-cell of the female, conformable with the use of *spermule* for the male sperm-cell. Its protoplasm is formed by him *ovoplasm*, and its nucleus *ovococcus*.—2. In bot., a young or rudimentary seed; a peculiar outgrowth or production of the carpel which, upon fertilization and the formation of an embryo within, becomes the seed. In the angiospermous gynoecium the ovules are normally produced along the margins, or some part of the margins, of the carpillary leaf, either immediately or by the intermediation of a placenta, which is a more or less evident development of the leaf-margins for the support of the ovules. Barely ovules are developed from the whole internal surface of the ovary, or from various parts of it, in no definite order, directly from the wall, and without the intervention of anything which can be regarded as a placenta. In gymnosperms the ovules are borne on the face of the carpillary scale or at its base; or on undifferentiated leaf margins, as in *Cycas*; or, when there is no representative of the carpel, on the outline axis seemingly as a direct growth of it (*Gray*). The only essential part of the ovule is the *nucleus*, or *sacculus*, as it has been termed recently, which is usually invested by one or two coats, the *primine* and *integumentum*. The ovule arises with a narrow orifice called the *stomium*, the distal end of which becomes the *micropyle* in the seed. The proper base of the ovule is the *chalazæ*, and it may be either sessile or on a stalk (*funiculus*) of its own. The *albumen* is the mass left when the seed is detached from its funiculus. As to shape ovules may be orthotropous, campylotropous, amphitropous, or anatropous; and as to position in the ovary, they may be erect, ascending, horizontal, pendulous, or suspended. In regard to numbers, they may be solitary, few, or indefinitely numerous. Rare cuts under *anacardium*, *anacardium*, *funiculus*, *magnolia*, *orthotropous*, and *ovary*.



Central End of a Funiculus of Ovule of a Small Mollusc. *Haeckel*. *U. S. Molluscs of America* as various positions, *ov.*, *a.*, *ov.* in the walls of the follicle.

3. Some small body like or likened to an ovule: as, an *ovule* of Nuboth. See *ovulum*.—*Ascending ovule*. See *ascending*.

Ovulidæ (o'vū-lid-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Ovulum* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Ovulum*; the egg-shell and shuttle-shells. The family is often united with the *Cypriidæ*. The shell is elongated, the ends of the lips being drawn out in some cases to such length that the resulting figure resembles a wavy shuttle. Also rarely called *Amphiparidæ*. Also *Ovulinæ*, as a subfamily of *Cypriidæ*. See *cut under ovulum*.

ovuliferous (o'vū-lif-er-us), a. [NL., *ovulum*, ovule, + *l. ferre* = *E. bear*.] Producing ovules; oviferous.

ovuligerous (o'vū-lif-er-us), a. [NL., *ovulum*, ovule, + *l. gerere*, carry.] Bearing ovuliferous.

ovuline (o'vū-lin), a. Of or pertaining to the *Ovulinæ* or *Ovulidæ*.

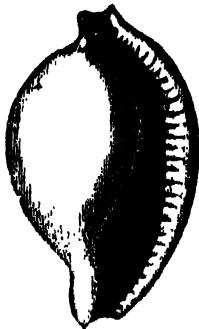
ovulist (o'vū-list), n. [NL., *ovulum*, a little egg (see *ovule*), + *-ist*.] An adherent of the doctrine of insemination in the female: the opposite of *spermist* or *animalist*. Also *ovul*. See *insemination*.

In mother Eve, according to the evolutionists called *Ovulists*, were contained the miniature originals of the entire human race. *Ibid.* *Science*, XLV. 349.

ovulite (o'vū-lit), n. [NL., *ovulum*, a little egg (see *ovule*), + *-ite*.] A fossil egg. *Imp. Diet.*

ovulum (o'vū-lum), n.; pl. *ovula* (o'vū-lā). [NL., < *ML. ovulum*, a little egg, dim. of *l. ovum*, an egg; see *ovale*, *ovum*.] 1. An ovule; an ovum.—2. [cap.] In conch., the typical genus of *Ovulidæ*.

O. ovum is the egg shell or shuttle-shell. (*Indica*) *ovula* is the shuttle shell or weaver-shell. *Ovula Nabothi*, small retention-cysts formed by the mucous follicles of the cervix uteri. Also called *Nabothian glands*.



Egg-shell (*Ovulum ovum*).

ovum (o'vūm), n.; pl. *ova* (o'vū). [*L.*, = *Gr. ōvōn*, an egg; see *ovip*.] 1. An egg, in a broad biological sense; the proper product of an ovary; the female germ or seed, which when fertilized by the male sperm, and sometimes without such fecundation, is capable of developing into an individual like the parent. There is a great similarity in the ova of different animals throughout the metazoic series, from the sponge to the human being, no ova in their early stages being distinguishable from one another in their essential characters. All true ova, as distinguished from spores and products of fission or gemmation, are referable to the single morphological type of the cell; and this type is further distinguished by molecular analysis, and from many of the cells composing the bodies of the higher animals. An ovum consists of a quantity of protoplasm or cell substance called the *cytella* or *yolk*, enclosed in a cell-wall or vitelline membrane, and provided with a nucleus and usually a nucleolus; it is engendered in the ovary, usually in an *oviole* or so-called Graafian follicle, disengaged from its matrix, usually then meeting with the male element, and proceeds to develop within or without the body of the parent. The ovum proper, like most cells, is usually of microscopic size; but its bulk may be enormously increased by the addition of extraneous or adventitious protoplasmic or albuminous substance, and it may be further protected by various kinds of egg-pod or egg-shell, all without losing its essential character as a cell. The largest ova, relatively and absolutely, are birds' eggs, those being by far the largest cells known in the animal kingdom. Here the quantity of food-yolk which does not undergo transformation into the body of the chick is out of all proportion to the formative yolk proper, which makes only a speck in the great ball of "yellow" and "white." Such ova are called *macroblastæ*, in distinction from *holoblastæ*. The human ovum is very minute, relatively and absolutely, averaging about $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch in diameter. It is said to have been first recognized by K. E. von Roon in 1827. The parts of the ovum have been badly named, without reference to its morphology as a cell. Thus, the cell-wall is called the *zona pellucida*; the nucleus is named the *germinal vesicle* or *vesicle of Buringe*, and its nucleolus the *germinal spot* or *spot of Wagner*. The phrases *germinal vesicle* and *germinal spot* are misleading. The first stages of development of an ovum, consequent upon fertilization, consist in the segmentation of the *cytella*, or yolk division, by which the cell-substance becomes a milky mass of spherules, called the *morula*. The rest is an intricate process of differentiation and specialization of these spherules, and their multiplication into the myriads of different kinds of cells of which the whole body of most adult animals is fabricated. Some of the early special stages of this process are known as the *morula*, *gastrula*, *blastula*, etc. The first tissue or coherent layer of cells produced is called a *blastoderm*. When there are two layers, inner and outer blastodermic layers, they are distinguished as *embryonic* and *ectoderm*; when a third intermediate layer is formed, it is the *mesoderm*. An ovum is called, in general, a *germ* until the rudiments of its specific characters appear, when it becomes an *embryo*, and later may be a *fetus*. That department of ontology which treats of the development of the ovum is *embryology*. See

cut under *diphysoid*, *gastrulation*, *gonophore*, and *ovula*.

2. [cap.] In conch., same as *Ovulum*. *Martini*, 1774.—3. [cap.] In ichth., a genus of fishes. *Block and Schneider*, 1801.—4. In arch., an ornament in the shape of an egg.—*Ephippial ovum*. See *ephippial*.—*Ova Graafiana*, Graafian follicles. See *follicle*.

ovum-cycle (o'vūm-sī'kl), n. An ovum-product.

The genealogical individual of *Gallreid* and *Huxley*, common also to all the categories, may be designated with Haeckel the ovum-product or *ovum-cycle*.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 442.

ovum-product (o'vūm-prod'ukt), n. The whole product of an ovum; an individual animal in the widest possible sense; an ovum-cycle.

ow! (ou), interj. [ME. *ow*, *owh*; a mere exclamation, var. of *oh*, *ah*, etc. Cf. *ouch*.] An interjection expressing surprise, pain, or other feeling, according to circumstances.

"Ouch! how!" quoth ich tho. . . "ge fare lik the wou-were [wore]."

That winneth the wydwes bote for to wedde here goodes. *Piers Plowman* (C), xlii. 19.

ow!, pron. An obsolete form of *you*.

What this mountein be moweth and this clerke dale, And this feire feld ful of folk fore, I schal ow schewe. *Piers Plowman* (A), l. 2.

owbet, n. Same as *owbit*.

owchit, n. An obsolete form of *ouch*.

owed (o'), v.; prot. *owd* (formerly *ought*), pp. *owed* (formerly *own*), ppr. *owing*. [ME. *owen*, *ogen*, *awen*, *agen* (prot. *ought*, *auht*, *ahle*, etc., pp. *owen*, *awen*, *agen*, etc.). < AS. *agan* (pres. ind. *ah*, prot. *ahle*, pp. *agen*), have, possess. = OS. *agan* = OFries. *aga* = OHG. *agan*, MHG. *agen* = Icel. *aga* = Sw. *aga* = Dan. *ag* = Goth. *agan* (pres. *ahh*), have, possess; akin to Skt. *√ ag*, possess. From this verb, from the prot. (AS. *ahle*), comes the E. *ought*, now used as an auxiliary; from the pp. (AS. *agen*), the E. adj. *owned*, and from that the verb *own*, which has taken the place of *ore* in its orig. sense 'possess,' *ore* having become restricted to the sense of obligation. See *own*, *a.*, *own*, *v.* 1. *trans.* 1. To possess; have; own; be the owner or rightful possessor of.

And of this towne was Joseph of Aramathia, that ought the new Tumbre or Monument that our Sayr Crist was buried in. *Torkington* (Baker of Eng. Travell), p. 26.

And I pray you tell the lady . . . that owes it that I will direct my life to honour this glove with serving her. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, ii.

This is no mortal business, nor no sound That the earth owes. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, l. 2. 407.

2. To be bound (to do something); be under obligation; ought: followed by an object infinitive.

Ye owes to eneyne and howe youre herte to take the paces of our Lord Jhesu Crist.

Chaucer, *Tale of Melibee*.

And that same kirk gett who make Curiously for that croc sake, For men suld hold that holy tre In honore als it use to be. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

Therby may we knowe that I owe to have Rome by heritage as I have Arvaligne. *Morley* (E. E. T. S.), l. 642.

Thanne somme of you for water owe to gon. *Rabais* (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

3. To be indebted for; be or feel bound or under obligation for; of a debt, to be under obligation to pay; followed by *to*, it often indicates origin or cause; as, to owe a thousand dollars; to owe some one a grudge; to owe success to family influence.

"How?" quoth alle the commune, "concealest thou our to gold?"

Al that we owes any wyght or we go to housle? *Piers Plowman* (C), xlii. 304.

How, he . . . said this other day you ought him a thousand pound. *Prince*, *Shak.*, do I owe you a thousand pound? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 152.

The injuries I reciev'd, I must confesse, Made me forget the love I ow'd this country. *Plotcher*, *Double Marriage*, v. 2.

Christian charity and beneficence is a debt which we owe to our kings, as well as to the moment of their subjects. *Sp. Attorneys*, *Sermons*, l. viii.

The debtor owes his liberty to his neighbour, as much as the murderer owes his life to his prince.

Shak., *Spectator*, No. 62.

I have no debt but the debt of Nature, and I want but patience of her, and I will pay her every farthing I owe her. *Shak.*, *Titus Andronicus*, vi. 2.

He says but little, and that little said

Owes all its weight, like larded dice, to lead.

Cooper, *Conquest*, l. 302.

To owe one a day in harvest. See *harvest*.

II. *trans.* To be in debt; continue to be in debt.

A fig for care, a fig for woe! If I can't pay, why, I can owe. *J. Heywood*, *My Merry Friends*. A grateful mind By owing owes not, but still pays. *Shak.*, *P. L.*, iv. 84.

To be owing, to be due, as a debt; also, to be due, meritable, or imputable.

For strength of nature in youth passeth over many excesses which are owing a man till his age. *Bacon*, *Essays*, *Of Health*.

Your Happiness is owing to your Courtesy and Merit. *Shak.*, *Conscious Lovers*, v. 1.

Such false impressions are owing to the abandoned writings of men of wit. *Shak.*, *Spectator*, No. 6.

owe² (ō), v. t. [A var. of *own*, by confusion with *ore*.] To own; acknowledge; confess.

You have charged me with bullocking you into owing the truth; it is very likely, an 't please your worship, that I should bullock him; I have marks enow about my body to show of his cruelty to me.

Fielding, *Tom Jones*, ii. 4. (*Devils*.)

owalty (ō'el-ti), n. [ME. *owalty*, < OF. *owalt*, *owelt*, *owelle*, *owaltelt*, *owelt*, etc., other forms of *owalt*, *owaltelt*, etc., equality; see *equality*.] Equality; in law, a kind of equality of service in subordinate tenures. *Wharton*.

Also *owalty*, *owelly*. *Owalty* of exchange, *owalty* of partition, that which is required to be given by him who receives the greater value to him who receives the less, to compensate for the inequality.

Owenia (ō'ē-ni-ā), n. [NL., named in all senses after Richard Owen.] 1. A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Meliaceæ* and the tribe *Trichilicæ*, characterized by the short style, exserted anthers, three- (in one species twelve-) celled ovary, and drupaceous fruit. There are 5 species, all Australian. They are smooth trees, covered with gummy particles. They bear pinnate leaves, axillary panicles of small greenish flowers, and acid edible fruit. *O. oeracifera* and *O. venosa* are in Queensland called respectively *sweet* and *sour plum*. Both have hard wood, that of the latter highly colored and very strong, used in cabinet-making and wheelwrights' work. *O. venosa* is called *cutty-wood*.

2. A genus of saccate etenophorans of the family *Mertensidae*.—3. A genus of marine annelids of the family *Clymenidae*. Also called *Amnuchures*.

Owenite (ō'ē-ni-ti), n. [Cf. *Owen* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A follower of Robert Owen (1771–1858), a British reformer, and the father of English socialism, who advocated the formation of social communities.

owennot. An Old English form of *own*.

ower (ō'er), n. [ME. *owere*; < *own* + *-er*.] 1. One who possesses; an owner.

The great *Ower* of Heaven.

Sp. Hall, sermon at Easter, Aug., 1637.

2. One who owes or is in debt.

They are not, sir, worst *owers* that do pay debts when they can. *R. Jonson*, *Underwoods*, xxix.

ower (ō'er), prep. and adv. An obsolete or dialectal (Scottish) form of *over*.

owerby (ō'er-bi), adv. A Scotch form of *overby*.

oweloup (ō'er-loup), n. 1. The act of leaping over a fence or other obstruction.—2. An occasional trespass of cattle.—3. The stream-tide at the change of the moon. [Scottish in all uses.]

owheret, adv. [ME., also *owherere*, *owherwhere*; < AS. *ahwær*, anywhere, < *a*, ever, a generalizing prefix, + *hwær*, where; see *where*.] Anywhere.

And if thou art a wondrous *owher*, y thee pray, His fellowship sayn y wolde that thou left.

Rabais (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

owl (oul), n. [ME. *owle*, *owle*, etc., < AS. *ōla* = D. *ōl* = MLG. *ōle*, LG. *ōle* = OHG. *ōwila*, *ōla*, *ōwila*, *hūwila*, MHG. *ōwel*, *ōle*, *hūwel*, *hūwel*, *ōle* = Icel. *ugla* = Sw. *uggla* = Dan. *ugle*, an owl; cf. OHG. *ōwro*, MHG. *ōwre*, *ōwre*, an owl; F. *huette*, an owl; L. *ulula*, an owl, Hind. *ūhū*, an owl, also a dove; all prob. orig. based on an imitation of the bird's cry, and thus remotely related to *howl*.] 1. A raporial nocturnal bird of prey of the family *Strigidae*. Owls constitute a highly monomorphic group, the suborder *Strigæ* of the order *Scapiformes*. With few exceptions, they are of distinctly nocturnal habits and a peculiar physiognomy produced by the great size and breadth of the head and the shortened face with large eyes looking forward and usually set in a facial gulf or disk of modified feathers, which hide the base of the bill. Many owls have also "horns" (that is, ear-buffs or plumbeous). The bill is hooked, but never toothed, and the nostrils open at the edge of the cere, not in it. The plumage is very soft and blended, without afterfeathers, and the flight is noiseless. The talons are large, sharp, and hooked as in other birds of prey; the outer toe is very little; and the feet are usually feathered to the claws. (See *cut under* *Strigidae*.) There are many anatomical characters. (See *Strigidae*.) Owls are among the most nearly cosmopolitan of birds. They feed entirely upon animal substances, and capture their prey alive, as small quadrupeds and birds, various reptiles, fishes, and insects. They lay

My lady Claytons, who, never having had any child of her own, grew to make no much of me as if she had been an own mother to me.

Autobiography of Lady Warwick, p. 2. (Nares.)

"Own brother, sir," observes Durlees, "... to Peter the Wild Boy."

Dickens, Edwin Drood, v.

Of one's own motion, of spontaneous impulse; at one's own suggestion, of one's own accord, spontaneously.—**The own's, its own.**

The battle whereto was afflicted on the East by the Persians, on the West by the Goths and other Barbarians, and fretted within the bone bowels by intestine rebellions.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 246.

To be one's own man. (a) To be in one's right senses or normal state of mind.

Frederick, her brother, found a wife

Where he himself was lost, Prospero his dukedom

In a poor Isle, and all of us ourselves

When no man was his own. *Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 214.*

Which no cut his heart, to see a woman his confusion, that hee was never his own man afterward

Dekker, Strange Horse Race (1612). (Nares.)

(b) To be free to control one's own time. — **To hold one's own.** See def. 1, and hold.

OWN (ōn), *v. t.* [*ME. ownen, oñden, agnen, ahñen, agñen, < AS. dipman, ahñian, have as one's own, own, possess, claim as one's own, appropriate to oneself, = OHG. eipnen, MHG. eipnen, agnen, < eipnen = leel, eipnen = Sw. eipna = Dan. egne, be proper, be becoming, become; from the adj.: see own, a.*] To have or hold as one's own; possess; hold or possess rightfully or legally; have and enjoy the right of property in; in general sense, to have; as, to own a large estate, or a part interest in a ship.

Not Afric owns a serpent I abhor

More than thy tame and envy. *Shak., Cor., I. 8. 8.*

But none of them owns the landscape.

Emerson, Nature, p. 11.

— **OWN**, *Hold, Occupy, etc.* See possess.

OWN (ōn), *v. t.* [In the present form due to confusion with *own*, *v.* (being formerly also something *own* (see *own* 2), by further confusion with *own* 1); *ME. unnen, < AS. unnan = OS. unnan, pinnan = OHG. unnan, pinnan, MHG. unnen, pinnen, give, < eipnen = leel, unnen = Sw. unna = Dan. unde, grant; a preterit present verb, the present, orig. pret., being AS. un, an (= OS. un = MHG. un, on, etc.), pl. unnan, weak pret. ðthe, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To grant; give.*

God Anne (read unne) him the medon (well-disposed) to, And sende me in childre agen.

Genesis and Exodus (P. E. T. 8.), I. 2240

He on the (then) muchels more.

Proverbs of Alfred, I. 241.

2. To admit; concede; acknowledge; as, to own a fault; to own the force of a statement.

"Ich an wel," swath the nyte gale,

"Ah! but, wraime, nawi for thine tale"

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1739

Her. 'Tis a saying, sir, not due to me

Leop. You will not own it.

Shak., W. T., III. 2. 60.

But, for singing, among other things, we got Mrs. Coleman to sing part of the Opera, though she would not own she did get any of it without book in order to the stage.

Pepys, Diary, II. 309.

He owns himself deterred from suicide by the thoughts of what may follow death.

Goldsmith, Metaphors.

I own the soft impeachment.

Sheridan, Rivals, v. 2.

Let each side own its fault and make amends!

Ben Jonson, Ring and Book, I. 57.

In the long sigh that sets our spirit free.

We own the love that calls us back to Thee!

O. W. Holmes, Dedication of the Pittsfield Cemetery.

3. To recognize; acknowledge; as, to own one as a son.

How shall I own thee? shall this tongue of mine

Ever call thee daughter more?

Ben Jonson, FI, Philaster, v. 3.

The Scripture owns no such order, no such function in the Church.

Milton, Epikostolast, xiv.

I went with it and kiss'd his Master's hand, who was pleas'd to own me more particularly by calling me his old acquaintance.

Bryden, Mary, June 24, 1800.

To own up, to confess fully and unreservedly, make a "clean breast" of a matter, usually implying confession as the result of pressure or when brought to bay. [Colloq.]

— **OWN**, *Admit, Confess, etc.* See acknowledge.

II. *intrans.* To confess; with *to*: as, to own to a fault. [Colloq.]

May did not own to the possession of the bond

Mrs. Young.

OWN (ōn), *n.* Same as *own* 2.

OWNER (ōn'ēr), *n.* [*ME. ownere, agenero* (*= D. eigenaar = G. eigener*); *< own + -er*.] One who owns; the rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not; in a general sense, one who has or possesses. When used alone it does not necessarily imply exclusive or absolute ownership. One who holds subject to a mortgage, or otherwise has only a qualified fee, is generally termed owner if he has a right to possession.

Zuych [such — *d. e.*, that] is the scene . . . of ham of religion that byeth agenero, nor hi habeth to libbe with-oute oginge. *Apocalypse of Isidore (E. E. T. 8.), p. 37.*

That love is merchandized whose rich outseeming
The owner's tongue doth publish every where.

Shak., Monnets, cii.

With no Owner Beauty long will stay,
Upon the Wings of Time horse swift away.

Prior, Cella to Damon.

ABUTTING OWNER. See *abut*. — **BENEFICIAL OWNER.** See *beneficial*. — **DOMINANT OWNER.** See *dominant tenement*, under *dominant*. — **EQUITABLE OWNER.** an owner having only an equitable estate.

OWNERLESS (ōn'ēr-less), *a.* [*< owner + -less*.] Having no owner: as, ownerless dogs.

OWNERSHIP (ōn'ēr-ship), *n.* [*< owner + -ship*.] The state of being an owner; the right by which a thing belongs specifically to some person or body; proprietorship; possession as an owner or proprietor. See *owner*.

The party entitled may make a formal, but peaceable entry thereon, declaring that thereby he takes possession; which notorious act of ownership is equivalent to a feudal investiture by the lord. *Blackstone, Com., III. 2.*

No absolute ownership of land is recognized by our law-books except in the crown. *P. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 12.*

BOTANICAL OWNERSHIP. See *botanical*.

OWN-FORM (ōn'fōrm), *a.* In bot., belonging to a plant having statements of a length corresponding with the style of the plant to be fertilized; a term applied by Darwin to pollen used in cross-fertilizing dimorphic and trimorphic flowers.

I have invariably employed pollen from a distinct plant of the same form for the legitimate unions of all the species, and therefore it may be observed that I have used the term *own-form* pollen in speaking of such unions.

Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 24.

OWNNESS (ōn'nes), *n.* [*< own + -ness*.] The quality of being peculiar to one's self.

Napoleon . . . with his ownness of impulse and in sight, with his mystery and strength. In a word, with his originality (if we will understand that) he has been down into the region of the personal and primeval.

Carlyle, Misc., IV. 186.

OWN-ROOT (ōn'rōt), *a.* In hort., grown upon its own root, without grafting or budding: applied to many plants, as roses.

OWSEL, *n.* An obsolete form of *owse*.

OWSLET, *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *owse, owse*.] A slough; a quagmire.

I am verily persuaded that neither the touch of conscience, nor the sense and seeing of any religion, ever drewe these into that damnable and unfetenable traine and ownd of perdition.

J. Milton, Sixfold Perdition.

OWSEN (ōn'sn), *n. pl.* A dialectal form of *oxen*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Twenty white owsen, my guide lord,

If you'll grant Hughie the orname to me.

Hughie the Grannie (Child's Ballads, VI. 50).

An owsen frae the furrow'd field

Returne me down an' weary, O.

Burns, My Ah, Kind Dearest, O.

OWT, owtel, adr. Obsolete spellings of *out*.

OX (ōks), *n.*; *pl. oxen* (ōks'n). [*< ME. are* (*pl. oxen*); *< AS. ora* (*pl. oxen*) = *OS. ohs* = *OFries. ora* = *MD. ose*, *D. os* = *MHG. Irt, ose* = *OHG. ohs*, *MHG. ohs*, *G. ohs*, *oaks* = *leel, ori, ori* = *Sw. Dan. are = Goth. ahsa, ahsus*, an ox; an old Aryan word, like *cow* and *steer*, though not, like these, found in *Gr.* and *L.*; = *W. ych*, an ox, = *Skt. akshu*, an ox, bull; referred by some, as 'impregnator,' to *Skt. √ aksh*, sprinkle; by others to *Skt. √ aksh*, increase, wax, = *E. wax*, *q. v.* The noun *ox*, plural *oxen*, is notable as being the only one still having in familiar use the old plural in *-a* (*AS. -as*), the plurals *cyne, hosen*, and *pasen*, though of *AS.* origin, being obs. or archaic, and *children, brethren, kine*, and *shoon*, in which the plural in *-a* (*-n, -ne*) appears first in *ME.* being all (except *children*) archaic, or at least (as *to children*) confined to a limited and non-vernacular use.] 1. The adult male of the domestic *Bos taurus*, known



Skeleton of Ox, *Bos taurus*.
a, frontal bone; b, mandible; c, cervical vertebrae; d, dorsal vertebrae; e, lumbar vertebrae; f, scapula; g, humerus; h, ilium; i, ischium; j, os metacarpal; k, os pubis; l, os femur; m, os tibia; n, os calcaneum; o, os metatarsal; p, carpus; q, sesamoid bone.

in the natural state as a bull, whose female is a cow, and whose young is a calf; in a wider sense, an animal of the family *Bovidae* and sub-family *Bovinae* or *Oribovinae*; a bovine. The several animals of this kind have each of these specific designations, as *buffalo, bison, carabao, ox, oxen, etc.*; the word is commonly restricted to the varieties of *Bos taurus*, the common ox, which is one of the most valuable of domestic animals. Its flesh is the principal article of animal food, and there is scarcely any part of the animal that is not useful to mankind: the skin, the horns, the bones, the blood, the hair, and the refuse of all these, have their separate uses. Having been specially domesticated by man from a stock which it is probably impossible to trace, the result has been the formation of very many breeds, races, or permanent varieties, some of which are valued for their flesh and hides, some for the richness and abundance of their milk, while others are in great repute for both beef and milk. Among the first class may be mentioned the Durham or shorthorn, the polled Aberdeen or Angus, and the West Highland or Kyle. Among the most celebrated for dairy purposes are the Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, Ayrshire, and Suffolk down. For the purposes both of the dairy-farmer and of the grazer, the Herford and a cross between a shorthorn and an Ayrshire are much fancied. The ox is used in many parts of the world as a beast of draft. The "wild ox," now surviving in only a few parks, as at Chillingham Park in Northumberland and at Cadzow Forest in Lanarkshire, seems, whatever its origin, to have been formerly an inhabitant of many forest-districts in Great Britain, particularly in the north of England and the south of Scotland.

2. In a restricted sense, the castrated male of *Bos taurus*, at least 4 years old and full-grown or nearly so. (See *steer*.) Such animals are most used as draft-animals and for beef. — **GALLA OX**, the sanga, a kind of ox found in the Galla country.

Hamilton Smith. — **INDIAN OX**, the brahmany bull. — **TO HAVE THE BLACK OX TREAD ON ONE'S FOOT**, to know what sorrow or adversity is.

When the blacke crowe's foote shall appeare in their etc, or the blacke use tread on their foote who will like them in their age who liked none in their youth?

Lily, Euphues and his England, p. 1.

OX-ACID (ōks'as'id), *n.* Same as *oxynic*.

OXALAMIDE (ōks'al'ā-mid or -mīd), *n.* [*< oxal-ic + amide*.] Same as *oxamide*.

OXALATE (ōks'al-lāt), *n.* [*< oxal-ic + -ate*.] In chem., a salt formed by a combination of oxalic acid with a base: as, potassium oxalate.

OXALÉMIA, OXALAMIA (ōks'al-ē-mī-ā), *n.* [*NL. < oxal-ic + Gr. haima, blood*.] Excess of oxalic acid or oxalates in the blood.

OXALIC (ōks'al'ik), *a.* [*< NL. oxaleus, < L. oxalis, < Gr. oxalis, sorrel*; see *Oxalis*.] Of or pertaining to sorrel. — **Oxalic acid**, (COOH)₂, the acid of sorrel first discovered in the juice of the *Oxalis acetosella*. It is widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom in the form of potassium, sodium, and calcium salts, and is made artificially by heating sawdust with a mixture of caustic potash and soda. It forms white crystals, is readily soluble in water and alcohol, has an intensely acid taste and is violently poisonous. It is often sold under the erroneous name of *salt of lemon*. Oxalic acid is used largely in calico-printing, dyeing, and the bleaching of flax and straw. — **Oxalic acid diathesis**, the condition of the system when there is marked oxalemia.

OXALIDACEAE (ōks'al-i-dā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Lindley, 1845), < Oxalis (-is) + -aceae*.] Same as *Oxalidaceae*, regarded by Lindley as an order.

Oxalides (ōks'al-id'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < Oxalis (-is) + -ae*.] A tribe of plants of the polypetalous order *Geraniaceae*, the geranium family, distinguished by the regular flowers, imbricate sepals, and capitate stigmas. It includes five genera, of which *Oxalis* is the type. They are herbs or trees, usually with compound leaves and ten stamens.

Oxalis (ōks'al-lis), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < L. oxalis, < Gr. oxalis, sorrel*, also *sour wine*, < *oxē*, sharp, pungent, acid, sour.]

1. A genus of ornamental plants, type of the tribe (*Oxalideae*) of the order (*Geraniaceae*). It is characterized by the ten perfect stamens, five distinct styles, and five-lobed loculicidal pod with ten persistent valves. There are about 200 species, mostly of South Africa and South America, with one or two widely scattered throughout the tropics, and three or four throughout the temperate zone. They produce short stems with alternate leaves, or more commonly radical leaves from a fleshy rootstock or bulb. The characteristic leaves are of three heart-shaped inversely heart-shaped leaves; others are pinnate or undivided. The flowers are yellow, pink, or white, usually in long-stalked umbels, with additional stamens



Flowering Plant of *Oxalis stricta* (wood sorrel). a, plant with some of the stamens. The flowers are yellow, pink, or white, usually in long-stalked umbels, with additional stamens

spectacular flowers close-fertilized in the bud. Several species yield edible tubers. *O. Dillenii* of Mexico, with four lobes and red flowers, has tubers edible roots. Several oxalis species are important to the conservatory. Certain plantain-leaved species exhibit irritability. See *cut under chocolate*.

2. [L. c.] A plant of this genus.

oxalite (ok-sa-lit), *n.* [*oxal-ic* + *-ite*]. Same as *oxalidite*.

oxaluria (ok-sa-lū-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., *oxal-ia* + *ur-* (Gr. *oxos*, urine).] In *pathol.*, the presence of crystallized oxalate of lime in the urine in considerable amount.

oxaluric (ok-sa-lū-rik), *a.* [*oxal-ic* + *ur-*]. Derived from urea and oxalic acid. — **Oxaluric acid**, an acid ($C_2H_4N_2O_4$) produced by the decomposition of parabanic acid. It is a white or slightly yellow crystalline powder of an acid taste. It forms salts with the alkalis and alkaline earths.

oxaly, **oxalye** (ok-sa-lī), *n.* [*oxal-ic* + *-yl*]. In *chem.*, the hypothetical radical of oxalic acid, C_2O_2 .

oxamate (ok-sa-māt), *n.* [*oxam-ic* + *-ate*]. In *chem.*, a salt of oxamic acid.

oxamic (ok-sam'ik), *a.* [*ox(al-ic)* + *am(ine)* + *-ic*]. Produced from acid ammonium oxalate by dehydration or the elimination of water, and in other ways; noting the monobasic acid so produced ($C_2O_2NH_2$).

oxamide (ok-sam'id or -id), *n.* [*ox(al-ic)* + *amide*]. A white substance ($C_2O_2NH_2$), insoluble in water, produced by the distillation of neutral ammonium oxalate, whence its name. Also called *oxalamide*.

ox-antelope (oks-an'tē-lōp), *n.* A bubaline antelope, as the oryx. See *oryx*. Num. xxiii. 22 (revised version, margin).

ox-balm (oks'bām), *n.* Same as *horse-balm*.

oxberry (oks'ber-ī), *n.* The black bryony. See *bryony*. [Prov. Eng.]

ox-bird (oks'bērd), *n.* 1. An ox-biter or ox-pecker; an African bird of the family *Buphagidae* (which see). — 2. A weaver-bird, *Troglodytes*. — 3. The dunlin, *Tringa alpina* or *Tringa arctica*, a kind of sandpiper. Nuttall, 1844; 1. *Newton*. — 4. The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. [Essex, Kent, England.]

oxbiter (oks'bīt-er), *n.* 1. An ox-biter or ox-pecker. See *Buphagidae*. — 2. The American cow-bird, *Molothrus pecorus* or *M. ater*.

ox-bow (oks'bō), *n.* [*ox* + *bow*]. 1. A curved piece of wood the ends of which are inserted into an ox-yoke and held by pins. In use it encloses the neck of the animal. See *yoke*.

With ox-bowes and ox-yokes, and other things moe,
For ox-bowes and horse teene in plough to go.
Tupper, *Ruralia*, 1799, p. 10.

2. A bend or reach of a river in which an ox-bow in form; a use common in New England.

oxboy (oks'bōi), *n.* A boy who tends cattle; a cow-boy.

The ox-boy as ill is as hee,
Or worse, if worse may be found
Tupper, *Ruralia*, 1799, p. 10.

ox-brake (oks'brāk), *n.* A kind of frame in which oxen are placed for shoeing.

ox-cheek (oks'chēk), *n.* See *foal*, 2.

The king reigned himself with a plate of *ox-cheek*.
Sheddell, *Verdunian Count Bathon*, xl.

oxea (ok-sē-ā), *n.*; pl. *oxea* (-ē). [NL., *ox* (Gr. *oxia*, fem. of *oxys*, sharp).] An acicular or needle-shaped sponge-spicule of the monaxon biradial type, sharp at both ends, produced by growth from a center at the same rate in opposite directions along the same axis. An oxen is therefore uniaxial and eubiradial. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 416.

oxeate (ok-sē-āt), *a.* [*oxea* + *-ate*]. 1. Having the character of an oxen; uniaxial, eubiradial, and sharp at both ends, as a sponge-spicule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 416. — 2. Sharp-pointed at one end; acute. *Sollas*.

oxen, *n.* Plural of *ox*.

oxer (ok'ser), *n.* [*ox* + *-er*]. Same as *ox-fence*. [Slang.]

Then [they rode] across the road over an *oxer* like a bird.
Cassell's *Naga*, v. 722.

oxeye (oks'ē), *n.* 1. In bot.: (a) Any plant of the composite genus *Buphthalmum*. (b) The oxeye daisy. See *daisy*, and cut in next column.

(c) The corn-mari-gold (which see, under *mari-gold*). (d) The American plant *Helipopsis laris*. — 2. In ornith.: (a) The greater titmouse, *Parus major*, called specifically *big oxeye*. (b) The blue titmouse, *P. ceruleus*, called specifically *blue oxeye*.

Oxalis (It.), a bird called an oxeye.

Oxalis, Woodpecker, and in water flocks of Parakeets.

Oxalis, Four Plantations (in America).

(c) The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola heliophila*. (d) The American dunlin, *Pelidna americana*. [U. S.]

3. A cloudy speck or weather-gall, often seen on the coast of Africa, which presages a storm. — 4. *pl.* Small concave mirrors made, especially in Nuremberg, of glass. *Creeping oxeye*, *Waldia cornuta*. Also called *West Indian mari-gold*. [West Indies.] — **Oxeye bean**. See *bean*. — **Oxeye daisy**. See *daisy*. — **Oxeye oyster**, *Mytilus edulis*. [West Indies.] — **Yellow oxeye**, the corn-mari-gold.

ox-eyed (oks'īd), *a.* [*ox* + *eye* + *-ed*; tr. Gr. *oxys*, ox-eyed; see *baupis*, *baupis*]. Having large full eyes, like those of an ox.

Homer used that epithet of *ox-eyed* in describing Juno, because a round black eye is the best.

Ox-fair (oks'fār), *n.* [*ox* + *fair*]. A cattle-fair. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 265.

ox-fence (oks'fens), *n.* A fence to keep oxen from straying; specifically, in *fox-hunting*, a fence consisting of a wide ditch bordered by a strong hedge, beyond which is a railing. [Eng.]

ox-fly (oks'flī), *n.* The ostrus or bot-fly, *Hypodermus bovis*, which infests cattle.

ox-foot (oks'fūt), *n.* In *farriery*, the hind foot of a horse when the horn cleaves just in the middle of the fore part of the hoof, from the coronet to the shoe.

Oxford chrome, clay. See *chrome*, clay.

Oxford corners (oks'ford kōr-ners), in *print ing*, ruled border-lines that cross and project slightly at the corners, thus +.

Oxford crown. See *crown*, 13.

Oxfordian (oks'ford-i-an), *a.* [*Oxford* (see *def.*) + *-ian*]. An epithet applied to a division of the Jurassic as developed in England. It is the lower portion of the middle or triassic subdivision of the series, and is divided into two groups, the Oxford clay and the Kellaways rock. The Oxfordian is also well developed in France and Germany.

Oxford marbles. Same as *Arundel marbles* (which see, under *marble*).

Oxford mixture, movement, ocher, school, etc. See *mixture*, etc.

ox-gall (oks'gāl), *n.* The bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox. When clarified by boiling with animal charcoal and filtering, it is used in water-color painting and in ivory painting to make the colors spread more evenly, mixed with gum arabic, it thickens and fixes the colors. A coating of it acts like lead or crayon drawings.

oxgang (oks'gang), *n.* [*ox* + *gang*]. Same as *oxland*.

oxgate (oks'gāt), *n.* Same as *oxgang*. [Scottish.]

ox-goat (oks'gōt), *n.* A goat for driving oxen.

ox-head (oks'hēd), *n.* [*ox* + *head*]. (Cf. *hops-head*.) 1. The head of an ox. *Shaks.*, *K. John*, ii. 1. 202. — 2. A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a dolt.

Don't make a mummie of me, *ox-head*! *Mardon*.

oxheal (oks'hēl), *n.* Same as *waterwort*.

oxheart (oks'hērt), *n.* A large variety of cherry; so called from its shape.

ox-hide (oks'hīd), *n.* 1. The skin of an ox. — 2. A hide of land. See *hide*, 2.

oxhoof (oks'hōf), *n.* The name given to the leaves of species of *Bauhinia* used in Brazil as mucilaginous remedies. *Lindley*, *Veg. Kingdom*, p. 550.

ox-horn (oks'hōrn), *n.* and *a.* [= MHG. *oxhorn*, *O. oxhorn*, etc.; an *ox* + *horn*]. 1. The horn of an ox. — 2. A tree, *Bucida buceras*, the olivebark or black olive of Jamaica, etc. Its wood is valued as safe from insects, and its bark is used in tanning. [Properly *oxhorn*.]

II. *a.* Resembling the horn of an ox. — **Ox-horn cockle**, a bivalve, *Lucardea cor*, better known as *heart-shell*.

oxid, **oxide** (ok'sid, ok'sid or -id), *n.* [Formerly, *le-as prop.*, *oxyde*, *oxyd*; = F. *oxyde*; = *Hy. oxyd*; = Pg. *oxydo*; = It. *ossido* (after E.); *ox* (Gr. *oxys*, stem *ox-*, reduced in this case to *ox-*), sharp, keen, pungent, sour, acid, + *-id*, *-ide*.] In



1. Branch with Heads of the Oxeye Daisy. (See *conferment*.)
2. The flower part of the plant. (a) A day flower.
3. A dark flower.

chem., a compound of oxygen with another element. The oxides are grouped as acid-forming, basic, or neutral. The acid-forming oxides, also called *acid anhydrides*, are compounds of oxygen with negative or acid radicals. Most of them unite directly with water to form acids, as sulphuric acid, SO_3 , which unites with water to form sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 . The basic oxides are compounds of oxygen with positive elements. Many of them form hydroxides, all of which neutralize acids, forming salts, as barium oxide, BaO , which forms the hydrate $Ba(OH)_2$. The neutral oxides or peroxides usually contain more oxygen than the others, and have only very feeble acid or basic properties. Certain oxides cannot be classed with any of these groups, having both acid and basic properties.

oxidability (ok'si-dā-bil'itē), *n.* [*oxidable* + *-ity* (see *-ity*)]. Capability of being converted into an oxid.

oxidable (ok'si-dā-bl), *a.* [*oxid(ate)* + *-able*]. Capable of being converted into an oxid.

oxidant (ok'si-dānt), *n.* [*oxid* + *-ant*]. An oxidizing agent; a substance which yields up oxygen readily to other bodies.

oxidate (ok'si-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *oxidated*, pp. *oxidating*. [*oxid* + *-ate*]. 1. *trans.* To convert into an oxid, as metals, etc., by combination with oxygen. Also *oxygenate*.

II. *intrans.* To become oxidized; to become an oxid.

Iron *oxidates* rapidly when introduced in a state of solution into oxygen gas.

Graham, *Elem. of Chemistry*, I. 200.

oxidation (ok'si-dā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *oxydation*; = Sp. *oxidacion*; = Pg. *oxydacion*; = It. *oxidazione*; = *oxidate* + *-ion*]. 1. The act or process of oxidizing, or causing a substance to combine with oxygen. — 2. The act or process of taking up or combining with oxygen. Also *oxidization*, *oxygenation*.

oxidational (ok'si-dā'shōn-āl), *a.* [*oxidation* + *-al*]. Pertaining to oxidation.

oxidator (ok'si-dā-tōr), *n.* A contrivance for throwing a stream of oxygen into the flame of a lamp. Also *oxygenator*.

oxide, *n.* See *oxid*.

oxidizable (ok'si-dī-zā-bl), *a.* [*oxidize* + *-able*]. Capable of being oxidized.

oxidization (ok'si-dī-zā'shōn), *n.* [*oxidize* + *-ation*]. Same as *oxidation*.

oxidize (ok'si-dī-zē), *v.*; pret. and pp. *oxidized*, pp. *oxidized*, *oxydized*. [*oxid* + *-ize*]. 1. *trans.* To cause to combine with oxygen; effect oxidation of.

II. *intrans.* To take up oxygen; combine with oxygen. **Oxidized minium**. See *minium*. — **Oxidized silver**, in *silver-plate* work, the dark and shadow effects produced on silver by a sulphid, usually in combination with some other substance. The dark acetaloid is generally a pure sulphid. **Oxidizing flame**. See *flame*, 1.

oxidizement (ok'si-dī-zē-mēt), *n.* [*oxidize* + *-ment*]. Oxidation.

oxidizer (ok'si-dī-zēr), *n.* That which oxidizes.

oxidulated (ok'si-dī-lāt), *a.* [*oxid* + *-ulate* + *-ate*]. In *chem.*, applied to a compound containing oxygen.

oxisalt (ok'si-sālt), *n.* See *argyll*.

ox-land (oks'lānd), *n.* In early English literature, as much land as could be tilled with the use of an ox; an oxgang or oxgate. It was a descriptive term by which land was often granted, and carried the buildings on the land as a part thereof. It varied in area according to the local customs of husbandry and the abundance of the soil but in general it may be regarded as amounting to about fifteen acres more or less.

That the eight or plough was the normal plough, and not, as you suggest, an exceptional plough of double strength, is sufficiently shown by the fact that eight oxen and not four, constitute a "plough land".
Isaac Taylor, *Athenaeum*, Nov. 20, 1871, p. 471.

oxlip (ok'slīp), *n.* [Prop. **oxlip*, formerly *ox-lip*, esp. in pl. *oxlipes*; = ME. **oxslippe*; = *Alt. oxslippe*, *oxan slippe*, *oxlip*, *oxan*, gen. of *oxa*, *ox*, + *slippe*, the sloppy droppings of a cow, etc.; see *conslip*, of similar formation.] The variety *clatior* of the common primrose, *Primula veris*, in which the limb of the corolla is broader and flatter and the flowers are raised on a common peduncle. By many it is considered a distinct species.

I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows.
Shaks., *M. N. D.*, ii. 1. 200.

oxman (oks'mān), *n.*; pl. *oxmen* (-men). A man who drives or tends a yoke of oxen. [Eng.]

Oxen are still used as beasts of labour on many South Indian farms. I met the oxman with his team a few days ago.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 317.

ox-mushroom (oks'mush'rórn), *n.* A name sometimes given to very large specimens of the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*.

Oxon. An abbreviation of *Oxonia* (or *Oxonica*), a Middle Latin name for Oxford in England, noted

for its university, or of *Oxonienis*, belonging to Oxford; sometimes placed after an academic degree conferred by that seat of learning: as, D. C. L. Oxon.

Oxonian (ok-si-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. Mla. Oxoniensis*, a Latinized form of AS. *Oxnanford*, *Oxnanford* (Ml. *Oxenford*, *Oxenford*, *Ox*, *Oxford*), lit. 'Oxonian's ford'; *< oxna*, gen. pl. of *oxa*, *ox*, + *ford*, *ford*; see *ford*.] *1. a.* Of or pertaining to Oxford. **Oxonian button-over.** See the quotation below.

I've been selling *Oxonian button-over* "Oxonian" shows, which cover the knaps, and are closed by being buttoned instead of being stringed through four or five holes, as at 3s. 6d. and 1s., but they were really good, and soled and heel-l. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 10.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Oxford; a member or a graduate of the University of Oxford.—**2.** An Oxonian button-over. [*Eng.*]

Not long since I had a pair of very good *Oxonians* that had been new washed, and the very first day I had them on sale. It was a dull drizzly day, a lad tried to prig them. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 10.

oxpecker (ok-s'pek'tér), *n.* An African bird of the genus *Buphaga*, or family *Buphagidae*; so called from its habit of alighting on cattle to peck for food. See cut under *Buphaga*.

ox-pith (ok-s'pith), *n.* Marrow. *Marston*.

ox-ray (ok-s'râ), *n.* A batoid fish, the horned ray, *Rhynchoptera* or *Dicerobatis giarna*. [*Eng.*]

ox-reim (ok-s'rim), *n.* [Appar. adapted from a H. African D. *oxreim*, *< ox*, *ox*, + *reim* (= *riem*, *riem*), a strap, thong.] A narrow strip of prepared ox-hide, used in Cape Colony for horse-halters, and, when twisted, for ropes, traces, etc.

ox-shoe (ok-s'shō), *n.* A flat piece of iron, with or without calks, shaped to one part of the hoof of an ox and pierced with holes near the outer edge to receive the wrought-iron flat-headed clinch-nails used to fasten it.

ox-skin (ok-s'skin), *n.* [Also dial. *oskin*; *< ox* + *skin*, equiv. to *hide*, taken as equiv. to *hide*.] A hide of an ox. *Halliwel*.

Fabian, a chronographer, writing of the Conqueror, sets down in the history thereof another kind of measure, very necessary for all men to understand: four akers (altho he) make a yard of land, five yards of land contain a hide, and a hide make a knight's fee, which by his conjecture is so much as one plough can well till in a year; in Yorkshire and other counties they call a hide an *ox-skin*. *Hopton*, *Basulium Geodeticum* (1614).

ox-sole (ok-s'sōl), *n.* The whiff, a fish. [*Irish*.]

ox-stall (ok-s'stāl), *n.* [*< ME. oxstalle*; *< ox* + *stall*.] A stall or stand for oxen.

ox-team (ok-s'tōm), *n.* A team of oxen.

And Good-man Sanger, whose industrious hand With *Ox team* tills his tributary land. *Spectator*, tr. of Dr. Barrow's *Weeks* II, The Captain's.

oxter (ok-s'tér), *n.* [Formerly also *okater*; *< ME. "ater* (P), *< AS. ahtar*, *ocutur*, the armpit; cf. *ox* = *OHG. uohsant*, armpit; cf. *1. a. aris*, *axis*, dim. *axla*, *ala*, armpit, wing, etc.; see *axis*, *arle*, etc.] The armpit; also, the embrace of the arms.

Wt' a hille under their *oxter* and a speerit o' prayer in their heart. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Thrawn Janet*.

oxter (ok-s'tér), *v. t.* [*< oxter*, *n.*] To support under the arm; embrace with the arms. [*Scotch.*]

The priest he was *oxter'd*, the clerk he was carried, And that's how Meg o' the Mill was married. *Burns*, *Meg o' the Mill*.

ox-tongue (ok-s'tung), *n.* [*< ME. ox tunge*.] **1.** The tongue of an ox.—**2.** One of several plants with rough tongue-shaped leaves, especially *Pharis* (*Helminthia*) *echinoides*, and the alkanet, *Alchusa officinalis*. Compare *bugloss*.—**3.** A name sometimes given to the anlace, braquemart, and similar short broadswords.

oxy (ok'si), *a.* [*< ox* + *-y*.] Of or pertaining to an ox; resembling an ox; bovine. [*Rare.*]

He took his arrow by the neck, and to his bended breast The *oxy* arrow close he drew. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, tr. 139.

oxy (ok'si), *a.* [*< ox* + *-y*.] Appar. an irreg. var. of *oxy* for *oxy*. Wet; soft; spongy; applied to land. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

oxyacanthous (ok-si-a-kau'thus), *a.* [*< Gr. ôxys*, sharp, + *akanthos*, a spine.] In bot., furnished with many sharp thorns or prickles.

oxyacid (ok-si-asid), *n.* [*< oxy* (gen) + *acid*.] An acid containing oxygen. Also called *ox-acid*.

Oxyana (ok-si-é-nâ), *n.* [*< Gr. ôxys*, sharp, + *ana*, a form of *in*.] The typical genus of *Oxyanidae*. There are several species, as *O. montana*, *O. lupina*, *O. forcipata*.

Oxyanidae (ok-si-é-nâ-de), *n. pl.* [*< Oxyana* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil carnivorous

manimals of the Eocene of North America, belonging to the suborder *Crocodynta*, and typified by the genus *Oxyana*. They had the back upper molar transverse, the preceding ones sectorial, and all the lower ones sectorial.

oxymethesia (ok-si-methé-si-â), *n.* [*< Gr. ôxys*, sharp, + *methesia*, perception by the senses; see *methesia*.] Abnormally acute sensibility; hyperesthesia. Also written *oxymethesia*.

oxyanthracene (ok-si-an'thrâ-sên), *n.* [*< Gr. ôxys*, sharp, + *E. anthracene*.] Same as *anthraquinone*.

oxyaphia (ok-si-â-fî-â), *n.* [*< Gr. ôxys*, sharp, + *aphê*, touch, *< aptro*, grasp, touch.] Abnormally acute sense of touch.

oxyaster (ok-si-as'tér), *n.* [*< Gr. ôxys*, sharp, + *aster*, a star.] A regular polygonal sponge-apicula, whose long acute rays radiate from one point.

oxybaphon (ok-sib'a-fon), *n.*; *pl. oxybaphon* (-fâ). [*< Gr. ôxys*, sharp, + *baphon*, touch, *< bapô*, dip (> *bapô*, a dipping).] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a large, deep, wide-mouthed wine-vase, tapering interiorly to a point at the base



Greek Oxybaphon, with combat between Cadmus and the Dragon. (British Museum.)

and resembling in use and somewhat in shape the crater, but in the main convex instead of concave in vertical profile, and having its two handles immediately below the rim.

The additional discovery of two pieces of its rude one among the ashes in the *oxybaphon* proves that the illumination of the first and the cremation of the second must be accepted as contemporary events.

Athenaeum, No. 3211, p. 474.

Oxybaphus (ok-sib'a-fus), *n.* [*< NL. (Vahl, 1806)*, so called in allusion to the enlarged involucre; *< Gr. ôxys*, sharp, a vase; see *oxybaphon*.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Nyctaginæ*, the tribe *Mirabilieæ*, and the subtribe *Boerhaaviaeæ*, having a short perianth and involucre with connate bracts. There are about 23 species, chiefly of western North and South America, a few, as *O. albidus*, eastward in the United States. They are erect or prostrate branching herbs, with opposite leaves, and small white, pink, or scarlet flowers. A gardener's name for plants of the genus is *umbellifers*.

Oxybelus (ok-sib'e-lus), *n.* [*< NL. (Latreille, 1798)*, *< Gr. ôxys*, sharp, + *belos*, an arrow.] A genus of wasps of the family *Campoborida*. The submarginal is contiguous with the first discoidal cell, or separated from it by a faint nervure only. The postscutellum is also with a membranous appendage on each side; and the metathorax has a curved spine near the base. There are about 30 European and 12 American species of these wasps, of active habits, small size, dark color, with usually white spots on the abdomen, and they prey in the main upon dipterous insects.

oxyblepsia (ok-si-blep-si-â), *n.* [*< Gr. ôxys*, sharp, + *blepsia*, *< blepein*, see, look on.] Abnormal acuteness of vision.

oxycalcium (ok-si-kal'si-um), *n.* [*< oxy* (gen) + *calcium*.] Noting the combined action of calcium and oxygen.—**Oxycalcium light.** Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*).

oxycarpous (ok-si-kâr'pus), *a.* [*< Gr. ôxys*, sharp, + *karpos*, fruit.] In bot., bearing or characterized by sharp-pointed fruit.

oxycephaly (ok-si-séf'a-li), *n.* [*< Gr. ôxys*, sharp, + *kephale*, head.] The character of a skull; having a high vertical index; hypsicephaly.

oxychlorid, **oxychloride** (ok-si-klor'id, -rid or -rid), *n.* [*< oxy* (gen) + *chlorid*.] A compound of a metallic chlorid with oxygen; as, *oxychlorids* of iron, tin, etc.

oxy-coal-gas (ok-si-kôl'gas), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a mixture or combination of oxygen and coal-gas.

By means of the *oxy-coal-gas* flame we can determine the spectrum of any vapor given off.

J. N. Lockyer, *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 322.

Oxycoocus (ok-si-kok'us), *n.* [*< NL. (Persoon, 1801)*, *< Gr. ôxys*, sharp, acid, + *coocus*, berry.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Vacciniaceæ* and the tribe *Ericaceæ*, known by its eight blunt awnless anthers, four-celled berries, and deeply or completely four-parted revolute corolla; the cranberry. There are 2 species, natives of the northern hemisphere. They are smooth and prostrate vine-like shrubs, rooting in the mud or moss of swamps, and sending up short erect stems clad with small alternate evergreen leaves, and bearing nodding rose-colored flowers, mostly solitary and terminal, followed by edible acid crimson berries. This genus has often been included in *Vaccinium*. *O. (Vaccinium) macrocarpus* is the ordinary American cranberry. *O. palustris*, the European cranberry. See *cranberry* and *Vacciniaceæ*.

oxycrate (ok-si-krát), *n.* [*< Gr. ôxys*, sharp, sour wine mixed with water, *< ôxys*, sharp, acid, + *crates*, verbal adj. of *paravivai*, mix; see *crates*.] A mixture of water and vinegar. [*Rare.*]

Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a compress great out of *oxycrate*, and a suitable bandage. *Wiseeman*.

oxyd, **oxyde**, *n.* See *oxid*, *oxide*.

oxydactyl, **oxydactyle** (ok-si-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ôxys*, sharp, + *dactylus*, finger, toes; see *dactyl*.] *1. a.* Having slender toes not dilated at the ends; applied specifically to a group of batrachians, in distinction from *platydactyl* or *disco-dactyl*.

II. n. Any member of the *Oxydactyla*.

Oxydactyla (ok-si-dak'ti-lâ), *n. pl.* [*< NL. see oxydactyl*.] A division of phaneroglossate batrachians, containing those which are oxydactyl; distinguished from *Platydactyla*.

Oxydendrum (ok-si-den'drum), *n.* [*< NL. (A. P. de Candoile, 1839)*, *< Gr. ôxys*, sour, + *dendron*, tree.] A genus of the gamopetalous order *Ericaceæ* and the tribe *Andromedææ*, characterized by the needle-shaped seeds and two-bracted persistent unchanged calyx of separate sepals. There is but one species, *O. arboreum*, a tree from 15 to 40 feet high, native of rich woods from Pennsylvania southward, mostly in the Alleghenies. It bears leaves resembling those of the beech, white egg-shaped flowers in terminal panicles of long one-sided racemes, followed by small woody five-angled capsules, with many minute seeds. Its hard, close grained wood is used for tool handles, bearings of machinery, etc. The tree is called *red-tree* or *sourwood*, also *elm tree*.

oxydiact (ok-si-dil'akt), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ôxys*, sharp, + *di*, two-, + *actis*, a ray.] *1. a.* In sponges, having three axes and two pointed rays lying in one straight line; oxyhexact with four of the rays rudimentary or wanting.

II. n. An oxydiact sponge-apicule.

oxyfluoride (ok-si-flō'f-rid or -rid), *n.* [*< oxy* (gen) + *fluoride*.] A compound of an oxid and a fluoride; as, the *oxyfluoride* of lead.

oxygen (ok-si-jen), *n.* [*< F. oxygène* = *Sp. oxígeno* = *It. ossigeno*, *ossigeno*; *< Gr. ôxys*, sharp, acid, + *γεν*, producing; see *-gen*.] **1.** Chemical symbol, *O*; atomic weight, 16. An element discovered by Priestley in 1774, who called it *dephlogisticated air*. It was finally called *oxygen* by Lavoisier, because supposed to be present in all acids. Further investigation, however, has proved that this is not the case. Oxygen is a chemical element existing as a permanent gas, colorless, odorless and tasteless, and somewhat heavier than atmospheric air. It is soluble in water, which at a temperature of 60° F. dissolves 3.4 of its volume of oxygen. Oxygen combines very readily with most of the elements, and forms oxids with all of them excepting fluorin. The act of combination is so energetic in many cases as to evolve light and heat, the phenomena of combustion. In other cases, as in the tarnishing or rusting of metals and the decay of animal or vegetable substances, oxidation takes place as slowly that, while the result is the same, the heat evolved at one time is not enough to produce luminous effects or even to be sensible. Free or uncombined oxygen is essential to all animal and vegetable life. Animal heat and muscular energy are results of a slow combustion produced in all parts of the system by oxygen carried in the blood from the lungs. In sunlight oxygen is exhaled by growing plants, but a certain quantity is assimilated and is essential to life. Oxygen is the most widely distributed and abundant element in nature. It constitutes about one fifth of the total volume of the atmosphere, which is a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen with small amounts of other substances. Water contains about 89 per cent. of it by weight, and it is found in most animal and vegetable products, acids, oxids, and salts. The rocks which make up most of the earth's crust contain between 40 and 60 per cent. of oxygen. Under certain conditions oxygen may be made to pass into an allotropic or condensed form called *ozon*.

It was Lavoisier who gave to this curious kind of air or gas the name of *Oxygen*, by which it is now universally known; and it was he, too, who first showed, by the most conclusive experiments, what was really the composition of atmospheric air. His determination of the constitution of the air was made in the year 1777.

Huxley, *Physiology*, p. 72.

2. A manufacturers' name for bleaching-powder. *Simmons*.

oxygenate (ok-si-jen-ât), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *oxygenated*, *pp. oxygenated*. [*< oxygen* + *-ate*.]

1. To mix with oxygen; impregnate or saturate with oxygen; as, the blood is *oxygenated*.

in the lungs.—2. Same as *oxidate*.—Oxygenated water, hydrogen peroxide in water.

oxygenation (ok' si-jen-ah-shun), *n.* [*Oxygenate* + *-ion*.] 1. The process or act of oxygenating, or impregnating or saturating with oxygen.—2. Same as *oxidation*.

oxygenator (ok' si-jen-ah-tor), *n.* [*Oxygenate* + *-or*.] Same as *oxidator*.

oxygenic (ok' si-jen-ik), *a.* [*Oxygen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to oxygen.

oxygenizable (ok' si-jen-iz-ah-bl), *a.* [*Oxygenize* + *-able*.] Capable of being oxygenized. Also spelled *oxygenisable*.

oxygenize (ok' si-jen-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oxygenized*, ppr. *oxygenizing*. [*Oxygen* + *-ize*.] To oxygenate. Also spelled *oxygenise*.

oxygenization (ok' si-jen-iz-ah-shun), *n.* [*Oxygenize* + *-ment*.] Oxidation. Also spelled *oxygenisation*.

oxygeniser (ok' si-jen-iz-er), *n.* That which oxidates or converts into an oxid. Also spelled *oxygenizer*.

oxygenous (ok' si-jen-ee-us), *a.* [*Oxygen* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or obtained from oxygen; containing oxygen.

The exclusive food of the natives of India is of an oxygenous rather than a carbonaceous character.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 212.

oxygensia (ok' si-jen-si-ah), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ôxygē*, sharp, acute, + *gēnē*, sense of taste, < *gēnē*, taste; see *gust*.] Morbid acuteness of the sense of taste.

Oxyglossus (ok' si-jen-glos-us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ôxygē*, sharp, + *glossa*, tongue.] 1. In *herpetol.*, a remarkable genus of firmisternal batrachians of the family *Ranidae*, containing Asiatic frogs whose tongue is angulate behind, whence the name.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Curculionidae*, with one species, *O. subguttatus*, of Brazil. *Charadrius*, 1843.—3. In *ornith.*, same as *Myadestes*. *Scaevola*, 1827.

oxygnathous (ok' si-jen-nath-us), *a.* [*Gr.* *ôxygē*, sharp, + *gnathos*, jaw.] In *conch.*, having the jaws smooth or only finely striated; noting the *Limacina*, *Tridacna*, etc.

oxygon, oxygone (ok' si-jen-gon), *n.* [*Gr.* *ôxygonos*, acute-angled, < *ôxygē*, sharp, acute, + *gonos*, angle.] In *geom.*, a triangle having three acute angles.

oxygonal (ok' si-jen-gon-al), *a.* [*Oxygon* + *-al*.] Oxygonial.

oxygonial (ok' si-jen-gon-ial), *a.* [*Oxygon* + *-ial*.] Acute-angled.

Oxygyrus (ok' si-jen-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ôxygē*, sharp, + *gēnē*, a ring, circle.] A genus of heteropods of the family *Atlantida*. The small spiral shells of *O. keratoides* occur in abundance in glauco-gelina ooze.



oxyhemoglobin (ok' si-jen-hem-o-bin), *n.* [*Oxygen* + *hemoglobin*.] Hemoglobin united with oxygen in loose combination. 1 gram of hemoglobin taking up 1.76 cubic centimeters of oxygen. It has a characteristic spectrum with two dark bands, quite distinct from that of reduced hemoglobin.

Crystals obtained under free access of air contain oxygen in loose chemical combination, which is parted with in a vacuum, or when the former are heated. This is the oxyhemoglobin of Happe.

Beyr. Histol. and Hist-chem (trans.), p. 19.

oxyhexact (ok' si-jen-hak-t), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *ôxygē*, sharp, + *hex* = *hex*, six, + *actis*, a ray.] 1. *a.* In sponges, having three axes and six pointed rays, whose ends form the corners of a double square pyramid, as a sponge-spicule.

2. *n.* An oxyhexact sponge-spicule.

oxyhexaster (ok' si-jen-hes-ter), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ôxygē*, sharp, + *hexaster*.] In sponges, a hexaster whose rays are pointed.

oxyhydrogen (ok' si-jen-hi-dro-jen), *a.* [*Oxygen* + *hydrogen*.] Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or employing a mixture or combination of oxygen and hydrogen; as, *oxyhydrogen gas*.—**Oxyhydrogen blowpipe**. See *blowpipe*. 1. **Oxyhydrogen lamp**, a lamp in which streams of oxygen and hydrogen in regulated quantities are communicated and burned, the resulting flame being directed on a ball of quicklime and forming an extremely bright light. **Oxyhydrogen light**, the flame-light; the *brunswick light*. **Oxyhydrogen microscope**, a form of microscope in which the object is illuminated by the flame of oxyhydrogen gas on a piece of lime under the action of the compound blowpipe. The lime is placed in front of a concave mirror, and the object between this and a convex lens by which its image, highly magnified, is thrown upon a screen, so that it may be visible to a large number of spectators.

Oxyblephus (ok' si-jen-blef-us), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Oxyblephus* + *-us*.] A subfamily of *Chorida*,

exemplified by the genus *Oxyblephus*, with the head pointed, the preopercle with two or three spines, and with three anal spines.

Oxyblephus (ok' si-jen-blef-us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ôxygē*, sharp, + *blephos* for *blephos*, a kind of fish.] The only genus of *Oxyblephus*, containing one species, *O. pictus*, a handsome fish of small size, found on the Pacific coast of the United States.

oxymel (ok' si-mel), *n.* [*L.* *oxymeli*, < *Gr.* *ôxygē*, acid, < *ôxygē*, sour wine, + *melis*, honey; see *melis*.] A mixture of vinegar or acetic acid and honey.—**Oxymel of squill**, tincture of squill with honey.

oxymoron (ok' si-mo-ro-n), *n.*; *pl.* *oxymora* (-rā), [*L.* *oxymoron*, < *Gr.* *ôxygē*, in neut. *ôxygōn*, an expression that seems absurd but has a point, < *ôxygē*, sharp, quick, clever, + *moros*, foolish.] In *rhét.*, a figure consisting in adding to a word an epithet or qualification apparently contradictory; in general, close connection of two words seemingly opposed to each other (as, *cruel kindness*; to make haste slowly); an expression made epigrammatic or pointed by seeming self-contradictory.

oxymuriate (ok' si-mū-ri-āt), *n.* [*Oxygen* + *muriate*.] Same as *chlorid*; formerly so called on the erroneous assumption that muriatic acid was an oxygen acid, and that chlorine differed from it in containing more oxygen.

oxymuriatic (ok' si-mū-ri-āt-ik), *a.* [*Oxymuriate* + *-ic*.] Being a compound of oxygen and muriatic acid; formerly applied to chlorine. See *oxymuriate*.

oxyntic (ok' sin-tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *ôxyntikos*, verbal adj. of *ôxyen*, make sharp, make acid (< *ôxygē*, sharp, + *-ic*).] Rendering acid.—**Oxyntic cells**, the acid or parietal cells of the cardiac gland, which have been supposed to secrete hydrochloric acid.—**Oxyntic glands**, the cardiac glands of the stomach, or more generally, any gastric glands secreting hydrochloric acid.

The glands which possess three acid-forming cells have at late been termed (Laughey) *oxyntic glands* (after *ox*, to render acid).

Bryce, Hist., Nov. 64.

ox-yoke (ok' si-yok), *n.* A yoke for oxen. See *yoke*.

Oxyopes (ok' si-ōp-es), *n.* [*NL.* (Latroille, 1804), < *Gr.* *ôxygē*, sharp, + *ops*, eye.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Cryptidae*, having the eyes placed in four rows. Six species inhabit the United States, of which *O. erudana* is an example.

oxyopia (ok' si-ōp-i-ah), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ôxyopia*, sharp-sightedness, < *ôxygē*, sharp-sighted, < *ôxygē*, sharp, + *ops*, eye.] Abnormal acuteness of sight, arising from increased sensibility of the retina.

Oxyopidae (ok' si-ōp-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Thorell, 1862), < *Oxyopes* + *-idae*.] A family of spiders of the superfamily *Cryptidae*, closely allied to the *Lycoidea*, having the eyes in three or four rows, the four middle ones forming a trapezium which is narrower behind. This family comprises a genus, the species of which are found on plants and low shrubs, and are very swift runners.

oxyopy (ok' si-ōp-i), *n.* Same as *oxyopia*.
oxyopshresia (ok' si-ōp-shres-i-ah), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ôxygē*, sharp, + *ops*, eye, + *shresia*, smelling, smell; see *shresia*.] Morbid acuteness of the sense of smell. Also *oxyopshresia*.

oxyptentact (ok' si-pent-akt), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *ôxygē*, sharp, + *pent*, five, + *actis*, ray.] 1. *a.* In sponges, having three axes and five pointed rays, whose ends form the corners of a simple square pyramid; oxyhexact with one ray rudimentary or wanting.

2. *n.* An oxyptentact sponge-spicule.

oxyphonia (ok' si-fō-ni-ah), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ôxyphonia*, sharpness of voice, < *ôxygē*, sharp-voiced, < *ôxygē*, sharp, + *phōnē*, voice.] Acuteness or shrillness of voice.

oxyphony (ok' si-fō-ni), *n.* Same as *oxyphonia*.

oxyphyllous (ok' si-fil-lus), *a.* [*Gr.* *ôxyphyllos*, having pointed leaves, < *ôxygē*, sharp-pointed, + *phyllos*, leaf.] Having acuminate leaves. *Thomson, Med. Diet.*

Oxyptoda (ok' si-ptō-dā), *n.* [*NL.* (Mammichia, 1850), < *Gr.* *ôxygē*, sharp, + *ptōdē*, a fly, foot.] A genus of rove-beetle of the family *Staphylinidae*. It is one of the largest genera, with over 200 species, represented in all parts of the globe, many in European but only three have been found in North America. They very much in habits, being found on fungi in vegetable debris, in mud, under stones, dead leaves or bark, etc.

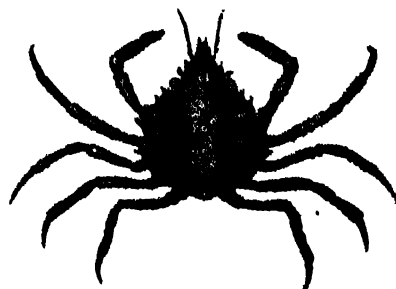
Oxypterus (ok' si-ptē-ris), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ôxygē*, sharp, + *ptēr*, wing, heard.] A genus of Trochilidae, containing humming-birds with a pointed crest and beard, as *O. ludens* of Venezuela, and 14 genera of Colombia; helmet-crests. *J. Gould*, 1844.

oxypygus (ok' si-pik-us), *n.* [*Gr.* *ôxygē*, sharp, + *pygē*, a small interval, neut. of *pygē*, close.] In *anac. Gr.* and *medieval music*, a tetrachord in which the short stop or semitone lay at the upper end; also, a mode composed of such tetrachords.

oxyrhine (ok' si-rin), *n.* [*Gr.* *ôxygē*, sharp, + *rhinos* (-us), nose.] Having a sharp snout; as, the *oxyrhine frog*, *Rana arvalis*.

oxyrhynch (ok' si-rink), *n.* [*NL.* (*Oxyrhynchus*, q. v.).] 1. A crab with a sharp or pointed rostrum, as a spider-crab or maioid; any member of the *Oxyrhynchidae*.—2. The *oxyrhynchus*, a fish; the mizdoh.

Oxyrhyncha (ok' si-rink-ah), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. *pl.*; see *Oxyrhynchus*.] A superfamily of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, having usually a triangular cephalothorax with projecting ro-



Spider crab, Libinia dubia, one of the Oxyrhyncha.

trum (whence the name), nine pairs of gills, and the male genital pores on the last pair of thoracic legs; the maioid crabs. The species crawl about, but do not swim, and many of them are known as *spider crabs*. Also called *Mizdoh*.

Oxyrhynchidae (ok' si-rink-ah-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Oxyrhynchus* + *-idae*.] In *ornith.*, a family of charadrioid passerine birds, named from the genus *Oxyrhynchus*. They are usually included in *Tyrannidae*, differing only in the acute instead of hooked bill.

oxyrhynchous (ok' si-rink-kus), *a.* [*Gr.* *ôxyrhynchos*, sharp-nosed (noting a kind of star-goose), also sharp-pointed, < *ôxygē*, sharp, + *rhynchos*, snout, beak.] Having a sharp snout or pointed beak; oxyrhine; maioid, as a crab.

Oxyrhynchus (ok' si-rink-kus), *n.* [*NL.*, prop. *Oxyrhynchus*; see *Oxyrhynchus*.] 1. [*Gr.*] A celebrated Egyptian fish, *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus*; the mizdoh, formerly revered throughout Egypt, and sacred to the goddess Hathor. It is represented both in sculptures and on coins, and was anciently embalmed. See *Mormyrus*.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of American tyrant-flycatchers, having a long straight come acute bill, and green plumage with orange crown. *O. frater* is a Central American species. *Fennell*, 1820.—3. A genus of reptiles. *Spr.*, 1824.—4. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Curculionidae*, containing a few East Indian species. *Schönherr*, 1826. (b) A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Cecidomyiidae*, characterized by the cylindric produced and attenuate neck. *Rondani*, 1840.

Oxyria (ok' si-ri-ah), *n.* [*NL.* (Hill, 1765), so called from the acid leaves; < *Gr.* *ôxygē*, sharp, acid.] A genus of plants of the apetalous order *Polygonaceae* and the tribe *Rumiceae*, characterized by a four parted perianth. There are 2 species, low perennial herbs, native to arctic and high northern regions of the whole world, and on the highest mountains of Europe, Asia and America. They bear long-stalked kidney-shaped red flowers and pointed racemes of small greenish flowers on slender and usually leafless stems. They are cultivated in gardens in allusion to their place of growth and to their acid salad-like leaves.

oxyrhodin, oxyrhodine (ok' si-rhō-din), *n.* [*Gr.* *ôxygē*, sharp, acid, + *rhodē*, rose, + *-in*, acid.]

A mixture of vinegar and oil of roses, used as a ferment in barmes and oxyphines. *Dunallan*.
Oxyaccharum (ok' si-ak-shar-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ôxygē*, sharp, + *accharum*, sugar.] A mixture of vinegar and sugar.

Oxysalt (ok' si-salt), *n.* [*Oxygen* + *salt*.] A salt of an oxyacid. See *oxyacid*. Also spelled *oxysalt*.

Oxytomata (ok' si-tō-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. *pl.* of *Oxytomatus*; see *Oxytomatus*.] In *Crustacea*, a superfamily of crabs. The cephalothorax is rounded, the buccal frame is triangular, the frontal region does not project, and the male genital pores are on the last pair of thoracic legs. The box crabs, *Calappa*, are an example. Also called *Leucostomatidae*.

oxystomatous (ok-si-stom'a-tus), *a.* [*< NL. oxystomatus, < Gr. ôxîc, sharp, + stoma, mouth.*] Having the mouth or mouth-parts produced, pointed, or sharp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Oxystomata*.

oxystome (ok-si-stôm), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *oxystomatous*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Oxystomata*.

oxystrogyllous (ok-si-stron'ji-lus), *a.* Constituting or having the form of an oxystrogyllus, as a sponge-apicule.

oxystrogyllus (ok-si-stron'ji-lus), *n.*; pl. *oxystrogyllus* (*li*). [*< NL. < Gr. ôxîc, sharp, + strôgyllos, q. v.*] In sponges, a supporting or megasclerous spicule like a strongylus, but sharp at each end. *Sollas*.

oxysulphid, oxysulphide (ok-si-sul'fid, -id or -fid), *n.* [*< oxy(gen) + sulphid.*] A sulphid in which one atom of sulphur is replaced by oxygen: as, antimony oxysulphid, Sb₂OS₃.

oxysulphuret (ok-si-sul'fu-ret), *n.* [*< oxy(gen) + sulphuret.*] Same as *oxysulphid*.

Oxytelus (ok-si-tel'us), *n.* pl. [*< NL. < Oxytelus + -us.*] A subfamily of *Staphylinidae*, typified by the genus *Oxytelus*. It is a large group of some 15 genera, having the prothorax stigmata invisible, antennae inserted under the lateral margin of the front, the labrum corneous, usually with membranous appendages; no ocelli, abdomen of seven distinct segments; anterior coxae conical and prominent; and feet of five or three joints.

Oxytelus (ok-si-tel'us), *n.* [*< NL. (Gravenhorst, 1802).*] A genus of rove-beetles, typical of the *Oxytelini*, having the head, thorax, and elytra strongly punctate and rugose. It is a large and wide spread genus of over 100 species, found in all quarters of the globe. Three North American. Many of them are most abundant in dung.

oxytetrad (ok-si-tet'rakt), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ôxîc, sharp, + tetras, four, + akta, ray.*] I. *a.* In sponges, having three axes and four pointed rays, representing the edges of a square pyramid; oxytetrad with two of the rays rudimentary or wanting.

II. *n.* An oxytetrad sponge-apicule.

oxytocic (ok-si-tos'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ôxytôkion, a medicine to produce quick delivery, < ôxîc, sharp, quick, + tokos, parturition, < tokos, tokos, bring forth.*] I. *a.* That serves or tends to induce or accelerate parturition.

Indian hemp . . . is credited, I believe justly, with oxytocic properties. *It Barrow, Dis. of Women, p. 170.*

II. *n.* A medicine or drug that tends to accelerate parturition.

In some individuals it [quinine] produces an erythema toxic eruption, and it is also known to act as an oxytocic. *Encyc. Brit., XX, 186.*

oxytone (ok-si-tôn), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ôxytonos, having the acute accent on the final syllable, < ôxîc, sharp, acute, + tonos, accent; see tone.*] I. *a.* *y gram.*, especially *Gr. gram.*; (*a*) Having or characterized by the acute accent on the last syllable.

On the last syllable of an *oxytone* word, when in the construction of discourse its higher pitch changes to a lower, the lower pitch is represented by . . . the same way as in the latter part of the circumflex accent.

J. Hadley, Essays, p. 111. (*b*) Causing a word to take the acute accent on the final syllable: as, an *oxytone* suffix.

II. *n.* A word which has the acute accent on the last syllable.

oxytone (ok-si-ton), *c. t.*; pret. and pp. *oxytoned*, ppr. *oxytoning*. [*< oxytone, a.*] In *gram.*, to pronounce or write with the acute accent on the final syllable: as, to *oxytone* a word.

oxytonesis (ok-si-tôn-î-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ôxytonêsis, a marking with an acute accent, < ôxytonos, mark or pronounce with an acute accent on the final syllable, < ôxîc, sharp, acute, + tonos, having the acute accent on the final syllable; see oxytone, a.*] Pronunciation or notation of a word with the acute accent on the final syllable. *Amer. Jour. Philol., IX, 16.*

oxytonical (ok-si-ton'î-kal), *a.* [*< oxytone + -ical.*] Same as *oxytone*.

oxytonise (ok-si-tôn-î-z), *c. t.*; pret. and pp. *oxytonised*, ppr. *oxytonising*. [*< oxytone + -ise.*] To render oxytone.

A demonstrative particle, pa or po, is found before almost every noun and in some verbs also. There is also a tendency to oxytonise many words, especially substantives, although the accent shifts, as in other Indian languages. *Science, IX, 412.*

Oxytricha (ok-si-tri'ka), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ôxîc, sharp, + trîch, hair.*] 1. The typical genus of *Oxytrichidae*. Several species of these animalcules are found both in fresh and in salt water. They are soft and plastic, without caudal setae, and with fine large ventral setae. *O. pollicella* is an example. 2. [*< c.*] Any member of this genus.

Oxytrichidae (ok-si-trik'î-dê), *n.* pl. [*< NL. < Oxytricha + -idae.*] A large family of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, containing (*Oxytricha* and more than 20 other genera of free-swimming animalcules which are among the most highly specialized of their order, or, indeed, of their class. The numerous species inhabit either fresh or salt water, and some of them are known as *hackle-animalcules*. Also *Oxytrichina*.

oxytrichine (ok-si-tri'kin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Resembling or relating to an oxytricha; of or pertaining to the *Oxytrichidae*.

II. *n.* Any animalcule of the family *Oxytrichidae*.

oxytropis (ok-si-trôp-is), *n.* A plant of the genus *Oxytropis*.

Oxytropis (ok-si-trôp-is), *n.* [*< NL. (A. P. de Candoille, 1802), < Gr. ôxîc, sharp, + tropis, keel, < tropos, turn; see trope.*] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Galegeae* and the subtribe *Astragalae*, distinguished from *Astragalus* by the sharp appendage on the keel-petals. There are about 200 species, in cold or mountainous regions of Europe, Asia, and North America. They are herbs.



Flowering plant of *Oxytropis* (*Lambert*). *n.* the fruit

or shrubs, sometimes with stiff spines. They bear pinnate leaves, and violet, purple, white, or yellowish flowers in racemes or spikes. *O. Lamberti* of the Rocky Mountain region, one of the two-seeds, is a handsome large flowered example. Many species are suitable for the flower garden, especially for rockwork and borders. Some old World species, as *O. jakob*, have claims as pasture herbs in barren soil. The name is sometimes Anglicized as *oxytropis*. *See caryopod and bea weed*.

oxytylote (ok-si-ti'lot), *a.* [*< oxytylote + -ate.*] Sharp at one end and knobbed at the other, as a sponge-apicule; having the character of an oxytylote.

oxytylote (ok-si-ti'lot), *n.* [*< Gr. ôxîc, sharp, + tylos, a knob, knot.*] A sponge-apicule of the simple rhizoid type, tylotate or knobbed at one end and sharp at the other, like a common pin.

Oxyura (ok-si-û'ra), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ôxîc, sharp, + oura, tail.*] A genus of ducks: same as *Erimaturus*.

oxyuric (ok-si-û'rik), *a.* [*< NL. Oxyurus + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to or caused by *Oxyuris vermicularis*, the pinworm or threadworm of the large intestine: as, *oxyuric* irritation.

oxyuricide (ok-si-û'ri-sid), *n.* [*< NL. Oxyurus + -icide, < L. cedere, kill.*] Any anthelmintic which is destructive to worms of the genus *Oxyurus*, or pinworms. *T. S. Cobbold*.

Oxyuris (ok-si-û'ris), *n.* [*< Gr. ôxîc, sharp, + oura, tail.*] A genus of small threadworms.



Pinworm (*Oxyuris vermicularis*), magnified. *a.* with *A. (ch. trypa)*, beginning, and *d.* end of intestine, inter-segmental part not depicted; *c.* genital aperture; *f.* opening of vesicle; *g.* the *caeca*.

or nematodes of the family *Axyuridae*, founded by Rudolphi in 1809; the pinworms. *O. vermi-*

cularis infests the rectum; the female is half an inch long, the male much smaller.

oxyurus (ok-si-û'rus), *a.* [*< Gr. ôxîc, sharp, + ous, tail.*] Having a sharp tail, or pointed behind.

oxys (ok-si-us), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ôxîc, sharp.*] In sponges, a fusiform or spindle-shaped supporting apicule or megasclere, such as occurs in the genus *Spongia*.

oyapock (ô'ya-pok), *n.* A Brazilian opossum: same as *yupok*.

Oye (ôi), *n.* Name as *oe*.

oyer (ô'yér), *n.* [*< AF. oyer, OF. oir, ouir, F. ouir, < L. audire, hear; see audient.*] 1. In law, a hearing or trial of causes. — 2. The production of a document or copy of a document which an adversary has mentioned in his pleading; anciently, the hearing of the reading of such document. In early times often called *oyer and determiner*.

He may crave *oyer* of the writ, or of the bond, or other specialty upon which the action is brought; that is, to hear it read to him, the generality of defendants in the times of ancient simplicity being supposed incapable to read it themselves. *Blackstone, Com., III, 22.*

Court of oyer and terminer (*OF. oyer et terminer, hear and determine*), a court for the trial of indictments in England, held under a commission by virtue of which the judges have power, as the terms imply, to hear and determine specified offences, usually all treasons, felonies, and misdemeanors. In some of the United States the name has been adopted for the higher criminal courts of corresponding jurisdiction.

Oyes, oyez (ô'yés, ô'yéz). [*< AF. (OF. oyes, 2d pers. pl. impv. of oyer, F. ouir, hear; see oyer.)*] Hear! the introduction to a proclamation made by an officer of a law-court, or other public crier, in order to secure silence and attention: it is thrice repeated: occasionally used as a substantive, in the sense of 'exclamation' or 'proclamation.'

And there with all commanded his herauds to make an oyes. *Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 1.*

On whose bright crest Fame, with her loud oyes, cries, "This is he!" *Shak., T. and C., iv. 5, 142.*

Oylet, *n.* See *oilet*.

Oynount, *n.* An obsolete variant of *onion*. *Chaucer*.

Oyst, *n.* A Middle English form of *usc*.

Oysel, *c.* A Middle English form of *usc*.

Oyster (ou'stér), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also oyster, oyster; < ME. oyster, oyster, oyster, oyster, oyster, < OF. ostrer, ostrer, ostrer, F. ostrer = Pr. Hp. Pg. ostrer = It. ostrer, now ostrica = AS. ôstres = D. oyster (> G. ôster, now ôster) = Icel. ôstr, ôstra = Dan. ôstren, < L. ostrina, f., rarely ostrum, neut., < Gr. ôstros, an oyster, named from its hard shell (cf. *ostreum*, a shell, potsherd, earthen vessel: see *ostracæ*, etc.), akin to ôstron, a bone, shell, L. os (oss-), a bone: see *os*.]* 1. An edible bivalve mollusk of the family



A Fossil Oyster, *Ostrea longirostris*.

Ostreidae, such as *Ostrea edulis*, the common species of Europe, and *O. virginica*, that of the Atlantic coast of the United States. The species are very numerous, and are found in all temperate and tropical countries, in salt and brackish water; there are also many fossil species. The shell is very irregular, both inequivalve and inequilateral, with one valve flattened and the other more convex-convex, both rough outside and smooth inside. Each valve has one purplish eye or spot, showing where the single adductor muscle is attached, oysters being thus monomyarian. The gritty button-shaped body in the flesh is this filament. The soft greenish substance corresponds to a liver. The fluted layers around a part of the body are the gills or breathing-organs. Oysters have sex, and are very prolific. They spawn in north temperate countries in May and June, during which period and for some time afterward they are not so good for food; whence the common saying that oysters are not eatable in those months which have no *r* in their names. The spawn of *it* is called *spat* or *spat*. Oysters are now very extensively cultivated; the resulting stock being superior to the natural oyster. Starfishes and some carnivorous gastropods (see *burry*) are among the great obstacles to success with which oyster-culture has to contend. Oysters feed upon a great many different aquatic organisms of minute size. In confinement they eat *algæ* and *diatoms*. See cuts under *colpium*, *gastropoda*, and *Ostrea*.

Oysters in Cury, oysters in gummy, your balthie to remove.
Silken Boat (R. R. T. S.), p. 171.

But think that bould be not worth an oyster.
Chaucer, Prologue to C. T., l. 122.

It is unreasonable and unwholesome in all months that have not an R in their name to eat an oyster.
Baker, Dyer's Dry Dinner (1859). (Shedd.)

The tongue of a Purple (a murex or some such shell) is about the length of a finger, so sharp and hard that he can open therewith the shell of an oyster.
Shedd, Traveller, p. 161.

2. One of many other bivalves of the same order, but of a different family. Thus, the pearl-oyster belongs to the *Arctioidae*.—3. The oyster-shaped bit of dark meat in the front hollow of the side-bone of a turkey or similar bird.—4. Figuratively, some profit or advantage which one may seize and hold. [Slang.]—A *choking* or *stopping oyster*, a reply that leaves one nothing to say, as if choked with an oyster too large to swallow.

At an other season, to a febe laying to his rebuke that he was over delicate of his mouth and diet, he did with this reason give a *dropping oyster*.
Cadell, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 61.

Herewithall his wife, to make up my mouth,
 Not only her husband's taunting tale avowth,
 But thereby devoteth to cast in my teeth
 Checks and chiding oysters.

J. Heywood's Proverbs, at.

Beach oyster, an oyster sold at a lunch-counter as a fancy or extra grade. — **Blue Point oyster**, originally, an oyster obtained off Blue Point, near Great South Bay, Long Island, now, any oyster from the south shore of Long Island, whether native or transplanted. They are commonly called *Blue Points*, and the name is popularly but wrongly supposed to refer to the large dark bluish "eye" on the inside of the shell. These oysters are of small size but very delicate and well-flavored. — **Box oyster**, an oyster from seven to ten years old, of handsome round shape, not less than three inches wide and five inches long. It is the second grade in the New York market, inferior to Saddlecock, and superior to cullings and bushel oysters. The name is due to the fact that they used to be shipped in boxes instead of barrels. (Connecticut and New York.) — **Bushel oysters**, oysters of inferior quality, sold by the bushel. They form the fourth grade in the New York market, rated below Saddlecock box and cullings. — **California oyster**, (*Ostrea lurida*) of the Pacific coast of North America. — **Canadian oyster**, a northern oyster which has been distinguished by the name *Ostrea canadensis*. — **Cape oyster**, an oyster obtained from Cape Cod or vicinity, a kind of northern native or hard oyster. Also called *Capes*. (Boston, Massachusetts.) — **Cat's-tongue oyster**, a very narrow and elongated oyster. The habit of growing in the erect position, where the banks are unsoft and undisturbed, crowds the oysters together, so that under such conditions they do not have a chance to expand laterally. — **Cockscomb oyster**, same as *cockcomb*. — **Cove oyster**, (a) A name of oysters growing singly in or scattered over coves, creeks, bays, old planting grounds, etc., too sparsely to be taken by the ordinary method of tonging, but captured singly in from four to eight feet of water with dipnets. Such oysters are usually large and fat, and are commonly called *cock*. (b) Among packers, steamed oysters packed in hermetically sealed cans, a trade-name. — **Dragon oyster**, a small but delicate oyster, found in New Haven Harbor (named from *Dragon*, nickname of the oystering village of Fair Haven, New Eng.). — **English oyster**, the common European oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). — **Hard oyster**, the native northern oyster of the United States. — **Mangrove oyster**, an oyster growing on the submerged trunks and roots of mangrove-trees, as in Florida. — **Mountain oyster**, a lamb's testicle. — **Northern oyster**, *Ostrea borealis*, growing in northerly parts of the United States, sometimes supposed to be a distinct species from the southern *Ostrea edulis*. — **Raccoon oyster**, an oyster growing in shallow water and daily exposed to the air during ebbs, the whole of which they become small and poor. They have many fanciful local names. — **Reef oyster**, an oyster growing naturally on reefs; a *reefer*. (Alabama to Texas.) — **Saddlecock oyster**, the first or largest grade of oysters in the New York market. The oysters that first bore that name were taken from a rock so called in Little Neck Bay, Long Island, the supply from which was soon exhausted. — **Sand-oysters**, oysters which have been scattered and exposed or damaged on sand shoals; sand oysters. — **Shrewsbury oysters**, oysters from Shrewsbury river, New Jersey. — **Singie oyster**, an oyster which becomes detached from the bunches after two years' growth; hence, a grown or merchantable oyster. — **Soft oyster**, the oyster obtained from the Chesapeake and northward, distinguished from the hard or native northern oyster. — **Thorny oysters**, bivalves of the genus *Spondylus*. — **Tonged oysters**, oysters taken with the tongue; they are preferred to those which are dredged. — **Vegetable oyster**, same as *oyster plant*, 2. — **Wild oyster**, an oyster of natural growth, neither artificially propagated nor transplanted. — **Window oysters**, the *Pectinidae*. See *cat* under *Pecten*. (See also *com-oyster*, *pearl-oyster*, *rock-oyster*.)

oyster, *ois'tér, o. i.* [*Oyster, n.*] To engage in oyster-fishing; take oysters in any way.

Many more are *oystering* now than before the war.

R. Ingervall.

oyster-bank (*ois'tér-bangk*), *n.* A bank on which oysters grow; an oyster-bed.

oyster-bar (*ois'tér-bár*), *n.* An oyster-bank. (Southern United States.)

oyster-bay (*ois'tér-bá*), *n.* An oyster-shop. (Local U. S.)

oyster-bed (*ois'tér-bed*), *n.* 1. An oyster-bank, a place where oysters breed or are bred; a place prepared and sown or planted with spat. In the northern United States, *oyster-bed* is also called

oyster-leach; in the southern United States, *oyster-hare* and *oyster-catch*; in the Gulf States, *oyster-rack*.

2. A bed, layer, or stratum containing fossil oysters.

oyster-bird (*ois'tér-bérd*), *n.* An oyster-catcher. — **oyster-boat** (*ois'tér-bót*), *n.* 1. A small boat used in the oyster-fishery. — 2. A large establishment or floating house, constructed on a raft, generally one story and sometimes two high. These houses are usually moored together, and kept in constant communication with the shore by means of a swinging bridge, which rises and falls with the tide. They are usually about 15 yards long by 10 wide, and are divided into several compartments.

oyster-bottom (*ois'tér-bót'um*), *n.* Any kind of bottom whereon oysters grow, or a bottom suitable to the growth of oysters; an oyster-bed, -rack, -reef, etc.

oyster-brood (*ois'tér-bréd*), *n.* A young or small oyster, about half an inch in diameter.

oyster-catcher (*ois'tér-kach'tér*), *n.* A maritime wading bird of the family *Hamatopodidae*; so called from the habit of feeding upon small oysters and other mollusks. There are several species, found on the sea-coast of most countries, all of the single genus *Hamatopus*, about 18 inches long and 10 inches in extent of wings, with stout red or bright-colored bill and feet, and the plumage either partly-colored with black and white or entirely blackish. The common European oyster-catcher, *H. ostralegus*, has the head, neck, and most of the upper parts glossy black, the under parts, rump, and parts of the wings and tail white. It is very widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The American oyster-catcher is a similar but distinct species, *H. palliatus*, having the back smoky-brown in contrast to the black head. It is common along the Atlantic coast. *H. niger*, the black oyster catcher, inhabits the Pacific coast. See *cat* under *Hamatopus*.

oyster-crab (*ois'tér-krab*), *n.* One of the little crabs which live with oysters in the shells of the latter; a pea-crab. The kind which lives in the common oyster is a grappoid crustacean, *Pinnotheres ostreum*. See *Pinnotheres*.

oyster-cracker (*ois'tér-krak'tér*), *n.* A small kind of cracker or biscuit served with oysters. [U. S.]

oyster-culture (*ois'tér-kul'túr*), *n.* The cultivation of oysters; the artificial breeding and rearing of oysters; oyster-farming; ostraciculture.

oyster-culturist (*ois'tér-kul'túr-ist*), *n.* One who is engaged in oyster-culture.

oyster-dredge (*ois'tér-dredj*), *n.* A small dredge or drag-net for bringing up oysters from the oyster-bed.

oysterer (*ois'tér-ér*), *n.* One who deals in oysters.

Not scorned Scullions, Colddrums, Colliers,
 Jakes-farmers, Filchers, Oysters, Oystermen,
Spenser, Tobacco Battered

oyster-farm (*ois'tér-fárm*), *n.* A place where oyster-farming is conducted.

oyster-farming (*ois'tér-fár'ming*), *n.* Oyster-culture.

oyster-field (*ois'tér-féld*), *n.* An oyster-bed; an oyster-bank.

If a barrel of oysters were planted in an estuary of the sea and their progeny preserved in successive generations for ten years, the *oyster-field* thus produced would supply a bounteous repast for every man, woman, and child on the face of the earth.
Amer. Anthropologist, l. 26.

oyster-fish (*ois'tér-fish*), *n.* 1. An oyster. — 2. A batrachoid fish, *Batrachus tau*, generally called *toad-fish*. — 3. A labroid fish, *Tautoga onitis*; the *tautog*.

oyster-fishery (*ois'tér-fish'tér-í*), *n.* The practice or business of taking oysters.

oyster-fishing (*ois'tér-fish'ing*), *n.* The act or business of fishing for oysters.

oyster-fork (*ois'tér-fórk*), *n.* A small upright fork designed for use in eating oysters, especially raw oysters served on the half-shell.

oyster-gage (*ois'tér-gá*), *n.* A model of an oyster in metal or other permanent material, used as a standard of marketable size.

oyster-grass (*ois'tér-grás*), *n.* Kelp and other seaweed growing upon oysters and mussels or upon beds in which they occur. [New Jersey coast.]

oyster-green (*ois'tér-grén*), *n.* A plant, *Ulex latifolius*; same as *lover-bread*.

oyster-hammer (*ois'tér-hám'tér*), *n.* A hammer used for breaking the shells of oysters to open them.

oystering (*ois'tér-ing*), *n.* The act or business of dredging for or otherwise taking oysters.

The capital which carries on the oystering in the Delaware waters is almost wholly derived from Philadelphia and most of the men employed belong there.
Fisheries of U. S., v. II, p. 626.

oyster-kag (*ois'tér-kag*), *n.* A small wooden kag for transporting raw oysters, formerly used

in the United States, especially in Connecticut.

oyster-knife (*ois'tér-nif*), *n.* A knife designed for use in opening oysters, having ordinarily a strong handle and a rather long and slender blade.

oystering (*ois'tér-ing*), *n.* [*Oyster + -ing*.] A young oyster; an oyster not fully grown.

Not one of the young oysters of the previous summer's spat was known to have been killed by the cold weather or frost.
Times (London), Oct. 18, 1892.

oysterman (*ois'tér-mán*), *n.*; *pl.* *oystermen* (-men). A man engaged in rearing, taking, or selling oysters; an oysterer.

It was a tall young oysterman lived by the river-side.
O. W. Holmes, Ballad of the Oysterman.

Oysters may be bred from eggs, arrangements for producing and saving which, together with the preservation of the culprits, form a part of the oysterman's plan and process.
Fisheries of U. S., v. II, p. 626.

oyster-mushroom (*ois'tér-mush'rúm*), *n.* *Agaricus ostreatus*, an excellent fungus with a large, thick, fleshy pileus.

oyster-park (*ois'tér-párk*), *n.* [*F. parc d'huîtres*.] An oyster-bed.

oyster-plant (*ois'tér-plánt*), *n.* 1. The sea-lungwort, *Mercurialis maritima*, whose leaves have an oyster flavor. [Eng.]—2. The goat's-beard or salisfly, *Trigonon portulicaria*. See *salisfly*. Also called *vegetable oyster*. — **Black oyster-plant**, black salisfly. — **Spanish oyster-plant**, *Scytus Hispanica*, a plant with large peltate leaves and yellow thistle-like heads, whose roots are used like salisfly.

oyster-plover (*ois'tér-pluv'ér*), *n.* An oyster-catcher, *Hamatopus ostralegus*.

oyster-rake (*ois'tér-rák*), *n.* A rake for lifting oysters from their bed. It is shaped like a farmers' rake, is made of iron except the handle, and the tines are from 6 to 12 inches long, straight or curved nearly in a semicircle. It is used chiefly along the coast of Massachusetts.

oyster-reef (*ois'tér-réf*), *n.* See *oyster-bed*.

oyster-rock (*ois'tér-rók*), *n.* A rocky oyster-bed. These beds are often conglomerate masses of shell and marine deposit rising from a depth of sixty feet to within a few feet of the surface of the water. [Southern United States.]

oyster-shell (*ois'tér-shel*), *n.* The shell of an oyster. — **Oyster-shell bark-lice**, a scale insect, *Mytilinus pomorum*, which infests the apple. See *Mytilinus*. — **Oyster-shell stains**, in photography by the wet or collodion process, stains on the plate formed by a deposit of reduced or metallic silver, resulting from a partial drying of the film before development, from the presence of impurities in the bath, etc.

"Oyster shell" stains of reduced silver (also called "matt silver stains"), with a gray metallic surface and in curious curved and arabesque patterns, occasionally make their appearances.
Lea, Photography, p. 327.

Prepared oyster-shell (*testa preparata*), oyster-shell cleaned and reduced to a fine powder like prepared chalk; used as an antacid.

oyster-shop (*ois'tér-shop*), *n.* A shop for the sale of oysters.

And now they keep an oyster shop for mermaids down below.
O. W. Holmes, Ballad of the Oysterman.

oyster-sign (*ois'tér-sín*), *n.* A large letter (I) painted on a board affixed to a stake, to mark the boundaries of marshland claimed for purposes of oyster-culture.

oyster-tongs (*ois'tér-tóngz*), *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* A tool used to dredge up oysters in deep water. It consists of a pair of blinged rakes with teeth bent inward, and in use is lowered from a boat until the rakes



Oyster tongs

bury themselves in the mud, or raising the implement and simultaneously drawing together the ends of the handles, the tongs close and drag up the oysters caught between the interlocking teeth.

oyster-wench (*ois'tér-wench*), *n.* A woman whose occupation is the sale of oysters.

Off goes his heart to an oyster wench.
Shak. Rich. II., l. 431.

oyster-wife (*ois'tér-wif*), *n.* Same as *oyster-woman*.

No man as thy oystles be unloosed, thy first exercise must be, either sitting upright on thy pillow or ruddy bedding at thy body a whole length, to yawn, to stretch, and to gaze wider than any oyster wife.
Decker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 66.

oyster-woman (*ois'tér-wóm'án*), *n.* A woman who sells oysters.

oysther, *n.* and *pron.* A Middle English variant of *oyster*.

oz. An abbreviation of ounce. The second letter here, while identical in form with the letter *z*, is really the character used by early printers for the arbitrary mark of terminal contraction, *z*, which is common in medieval manuscripts. It occurs also in *viz*.

ozena (o-zé-ná), *n.* [NL., < L. *ozena*, < Gr. *ὄζω*, a fatal polyposis in the nose, < *ὄζω*, smell; see *odor*.] 1. Fester from the nose, usually dependent on ulceration.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Ozanius*, with one species, *O. dentipes*, from Cayenne. *Ohrar*, 1791.

Ozanius (o-zé-ní'us), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ozania* + *-ius*.] A subfamily of *Carabidae*, typified by the genus *Ozania*, having the middle coxae contiguous by reason of the extreme narrowness of the mesosternum. The species, usually found under fallen leaves, exhale a strong odor, whence the name. Also *Ozaniidae*.

ozarkite (ó-zár-kít), *n.* [*Ozark* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A massive variety of thomsonite from Magnet Cove in the Ozark Mountains, Arkansas.

ozier, *n.* An obsolete form of *osier*.

ozite (ó-zít), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὄζω*, smell, + *-ite*.] A heavy distillate of petroleum, used, in conjunction with cotton thread or other fibrous material, as an insulating covering for some kinds of electrical conductors.

ozocerite, ozokerite (ó-zó-sé'rit, -kó'rit), *n.* [*Gr.* *ὄζω*, smell, + *κηρός*, wax; see *cere*.] A mixture of natural paraffins existing in the bituminous sandstones of coal-measures. It is like resinous wax in consistence and transparency, of a brown or brownish-yellow color, and of a pleasantly aromatic odor. In Moldavia it occurs in sufficient quantities to be used for economic purposes, and it is made into candles. A related resin is found in considerable quantities in northern Utah. Also called *mineral tallow* and *mineral wax*.

ozocerite, ozokerite (ó-zó-sé'rit, -kó'rit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ozocerited, ozokerited*, ppr. *ozoceriting, ozokeriting*. [*Ozocerite, n.*] To treat with ozocerite or native paraffin. *Ozocerited oore*, an electrical conductor covered with India rubber and afterward "cured" or soaked in melted ozocerite under high pressure so as to fill the pores of the rubber with the paraffin wax. The name is also given to wires covered with a mixture of substances, as of asbestos and ozocerite. *Ozocerited leads*, heavy electrical conductors covered with any ozocerited compound.

ozonation (ó-zó-ná'shún), *n.* [*Ozone* + *-ation*.] The act or process of treating with ozone.

Faraday.

ozone (ó-zón), *n.* [= F. *ozone*; < Gr. *ὄζω*, smell, + *-one*.] A modification of oxygen, having increased chemical activity; a colorless gas having a peculiar odor like that of air which contains a trace of chlorine. The density of ozone is one and one half times that of oxygen. It is produced when the electric spark is passed through air or oxygen, when a stick of phosphorus is allowed to oxidize slowly, and in various other ways. At a high temperature ozone is changed into ordinary oxygen, two volumes of the former yielding three volumes of the latter. Chemical tests show that ozone exists in the atmosphere to a minute extent, and in greater quantity in country districts than in towns, while in crowded thoroughfares it ceases to be recognizable. Ozone has a great power of destroying offensive odors, and is a powerful bleacher and an intense oxidizer.

The proportion of ozone in the air stands in a direct relation to the amount of atmospheric electricity present. *Roscoe and Schorlemmer*, Chemistry, I. 200.

ozone-box (ó-zón-boks), *n.* A box in which ozonic test-papers are exposed to the free passage of the air while protected from the light. Many different forms have been devised.

ozone-paper (ó-zón-pá'pér), *n.* A chemical test-paper used to indicate the presence and the relative amount of ozone in the air. See *ozonoscope*.

ozonic (ó-zó-ník), *a.* [*Ozone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ozone; containing ozone.

It (kauri gum) renders the air ozonic.

Nat. Amer., N. B., LV. 128.

Having *ozonic* oxygen for its active principle, Condy's Fluid acts in harmony with nature.

Lancet, No. 3441, p. 30 of adv'ts.

Ozonic ether, a solution of hydrogen peroxid in ether: it has been used in diabetes.

ozoniferous (ó-zó-níf'ér-us), *a.* [*E. ozone* + L. *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Containing ozone. *Graham*, Elem. of Chemistry.

ozonification (ó-zó-ní-fí-ká'shún), *n.* [*Ozonify* + *-ation* (see *fiction*).] The act of producing or converting into ozone.

ozonify (ó-zó-ní-fí), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ozonified*, ppr. *ozonifying*. [*Ozone* + *-ify*.] To produce or convert into ozone.

ozonisation (ó-zó-ní-zá'shún), *n.* [*Ozonise* + *-ation*.] The operation of impregnating with ozone; the state of being impregnated with ozone. Also spelled *ozonization*.

ozonise (ó-zó-níz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ozonised*, ppr. *ozonising*. [*Ozone* + *-ise*.] To impregnate with ozone. *Graham*, Elem. of Chemistry. Also spelled *ozonize*.

ozonizer (ó-zó-ní-zér), *n.* An apparatus for the continuous production of ozone. *Greer*, Dict. of Electricity, p. 117. Also spelled *ozoniser*.

ozonograph (ó-zó-nó-gráf), *n.* [*E. ozone* + Gr. *γραφειν*, write.] An instrument for automatically exposing ozonic test-papers; a self-acting ozonoscope.

ozonographer (ó-zó-nó-grá-fér), *n.* [*As ozonograph* + *-er*.] One skilled in observing atmospheric ozone.

ozonometer (ó-zó-nóm'et-ér), *n.* [*E. ozone* + (*Gr.* *μετρον*, measure.)] A scale of tints with which ozonic test-papers are compared in order to determine the relative amount of ozone in the air.

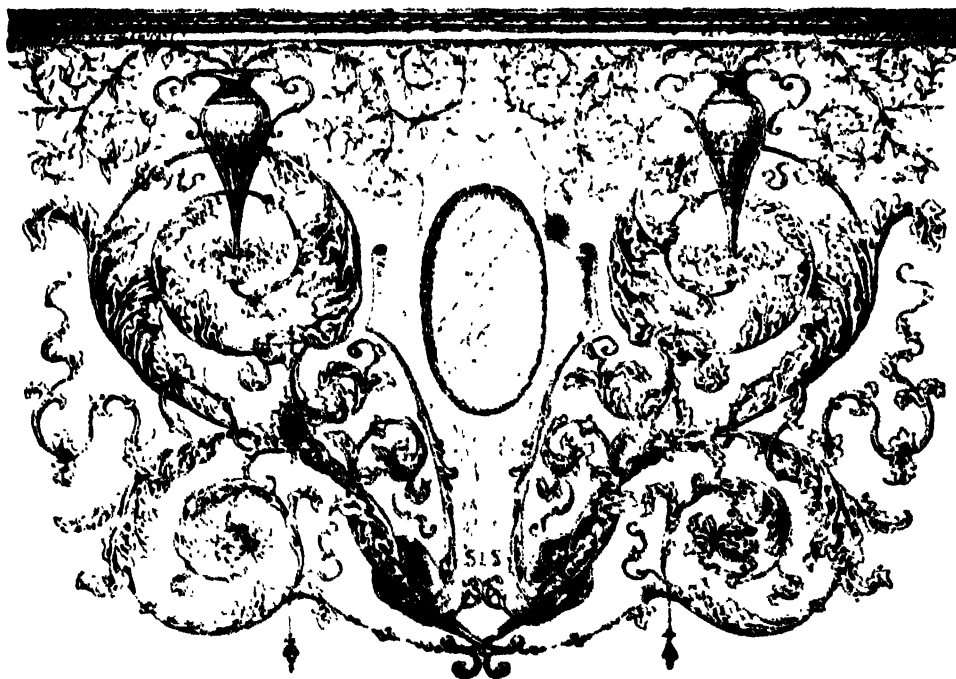
Ozonometers have been variously constructed and tried, but no clear and consistent results have yet been obtained by ordinary observers, so much individual tact is essential to dealing satisfactorily with the test papers and their alterations. *Pitts Roy*, Weather Book, p. 22.

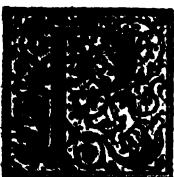
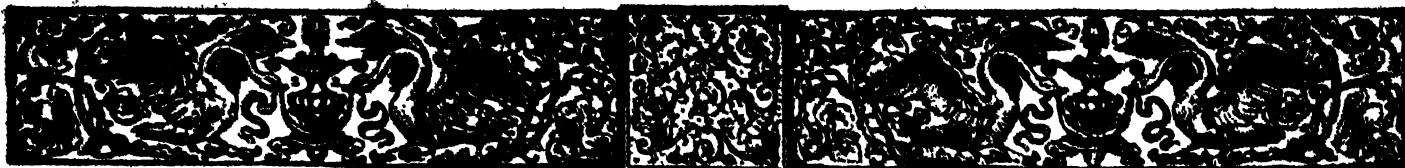
ozonometric (ó-zó-nó-met'rik), *a.* [*Ozonometry* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the measurement of ozone.

ozonometry (ó-zó-nóm'et-ri), *n.* [*E. ozone* + (*Gr.* *μετρον*, measure.)] The art of measuring the relative amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

ozonoscope (ó-zó-nó-skóp), *n.* [*E. ozone* + Gr. *σκοπεω*, view.] A test-paper which is oxidized and discolored by ozone. When properly exposed, the degree of discoloration indicates the relative amount of ozone in the air. Ozone papers are usually either red litmus paper dipped in a dilute solution of potassium iodide, or paper saturated with a mixture of potassium iodide and starch. In the litmus-paper the ozone decomposes the potassium iodide and combines with the potassium, forming potash, by which the red litmus is rendered blue. In the iodized starch-papers, the ozone combines with the potassium, and the free iodine combines with the starch, forming a blue iodide of starch.

ozonoscopic (ó-zó-nó-skóp'ík), *a.* [*Ozonoscope* + *-ic*.] Indicating the presence of ozone.





1. The sixteenth letter and twelfth consonant of the English alphabet, having a corresponding position in other alphabets. The various forms of parallel forms, as given in the case of the other letters (see especially A), is as follows:

ⲑ ⲡ ⲓ ⲓⲣ
Egyptian Hieratic Phoenician Early Greek and Latin

The usual Greek π was made by extending the originally short second perpendicular limb; the Latin (whence our *P*), by curving the same around to meet the perpendicular (see B). *P* in all these alphabets stands for the same unvarying sound, namely, for the semi-labial mute (corresponding to *b* as sonant, and as *p* as nasal) made with closure of the lips, during the maintenance of which closure there is complete silence, its character being brought to light by explosion upon the following sound. The *p*-sound is in English much less common (below a third) than the *t*-sound, and slightly less common (about four fifths) than the *k*-sound. The character *p* has no variations or irregularities of pronunciation in English save as it is silent at the beginning of a few Greek words, as *pneuma*, *pneumatic*, *pteropod*, and, much more rarely, elsewhere, as in *recept*, *recomp*. It enters into one important digraph, namely *ph*, found in numerous words of classical origin, and pronounced as *f* (but originally as written, or as an aspirated *p*, as *p* with an audible *h* after it, as in our compound *ephod*) (see *ph*). According to the general law of correspondence, a *p* in the Germanic part of our language should represent an original *b*; but *b* appears to have been almost altogether wanting in the primitive language of our family, and hence our *p*, when not of classical origin, or borrow'd from elsewhere, is the result of some irregular process.

2. As a medical numeral, 400; with a dash over it (\overline{P}), 400,000. — 3. As a symbol: (a) In chem., the symbol for phosphorus. (b) In math., the Greek capital Π denotes a continued product.

Thus, $\Pi_p (1 + p)$ for which $\Pi (1 + m)$ is also written, denotes the product $(1 + m)(m + 1) \dots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$. The small Greek letter π denotes the ratio of the circumference to the diameter, or $3 \frac{1}{7} \frac{7}{8} \frac{5}{8} \frac{4}{5} \dots$. This notation was introduced by Euler. The other form of the Greek minuscule, π , denotes in astronomy the altitude of the perihelion.

4. An abbreviation: (a) Of *post* in *P. M.*, *post meridiem*, afternoon, and *P. N.*, *postscript*. (b) [*l. c.*] Of *page* (*pp.*, standing for *pages*). (c) [*l. c.*] In music, of *piano*, softly (*pp.*, standing for *pianissimo*, very softly). (d) [*l. c.*] In a ship's log-book, of *passing*, *sheeters*. (e) [*l. c.*] In zoöl.: (1) Of *partim*. (2) In dental formulas, same as *pm*. (3) In *ecth.*, of *pectoral* (fin). (4) In echinodermis, of *polyplacel*. (f) In med., of (1) (Optic) *papilla*; (2) *papil*; (3) *papillua*, hand-ful. — To mind one's *p's* and *q's*. See *mind*.

pa (*pä*), *n.* [A short form of *papa*]. Cf. *ma* for *matra*. A more childish form of *papa*.
pa, *n.* A Scotch form of *papa*.

The cowardly Whittam for fear they should cut him,
Seeing glittering broad swords with a pa.
Battle of Sheriff Mure to bid a Ballad, VII. 155.

p. a. An abbreviation of *participle*, *adjective*, employed in this dictionary.
paget, *n.* [OF., also *page*, *pagage*, F. *péage*, etc.: see *pagage*.] Same as *pagage*.

Trade was restrained, or the privilege granted on the payment of tolls, passages, *pages*, *portages*, and innumerable other vexatious imposts.
Durie, *Abbas*, of Eng. Hist., III. 5

palstab (*päl'stab*) *n.* Same as *palstaff*.
paas, *n.* A Middle English variant of *pace*.
paas (*päs*), *n.* [An old form of *pace*.] *paas*, in mod. use (in New York). Cf. *D. paasch* = F. *paque*: see *paque*. Same as *paasch*.
Here will I bide, as I have right
The fate of Paas with friends to lore,
York Plays p. 222.

Under his Peter's stave, and reign there was a great
smoking of eggs at Paas of Easter.
Iremy, *Knickerbocker*, p. 602.

Pass day (*päs'dä*). Easter day.
Pass Day — Easter Day, in an old English sermon "In die Pasche post Resurrectionem" — *Goode* — *man and woman*

as go knowe wellis this day is called in some places Astur Day: in some places Paas Day, &c." Lancel. MS. 302, fo. 55 b
Hampson, *Melli Ket Kalendarium*, II. 50 (Glossary)

paast, *n.* An obsolete form of *past*.
pab, *n.* Same as *pob*.
pabouche (*pä-bösh'*), *n.* A slipper: same as *babouche*.

I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my
pabouche; it's the way all over the East.
Scott, *St. Roman's Well*, 111.

pabular (*päb'ü-lär*), *a.* [*L. pabularis*, lit for fodder, *pabulum*, fodder, food: see *pabulum*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of *pabulum*; affording food or aliment. *Johnson*.

pabulation (*päb'ü-lä'shun*), *n.* [*L. pabulation* (*n.*), pasture, foraging, *pabularis*, graze, forage, *pabulum*, food, fodder: see *pabulum*.] 1. The act of grazing or foraging; the act of feeding or of procuring food to eat. *Barley*, 1731. — 2. Same as *pabulum*.

pabulous (*päb'ü-lus*), *a.* [*L. pabulosus*, abounding in fodder, *L. pabulum*, food, fodder: see *pabulum*.] Same as *pabular*.

pabulum (*päb'ü-lum*), *n.* [= OF. *pabule* = Sp. *pabulo* = Pg. *il. pabulo*, *L. pabulum*, food, fodder, *cf. pa* in *pascer*, feed: see *pasture*.] 1. Food, in the widest sense; aliment; nutriment; that which nourishes an animal or vegetable organism; by extension, that which nourishes or supports any physical process, as fuel for a fire.
Which seems the sole use of oil, air, or any other thing that vulgarly passeth for a *pabulum* or food of that element (fire).
By Berkeley, *Siris*, § 167.

Nutrition, then, involves the conversion of lifeless *pabulum* into living germinal matter.
Beale, *Protoplasm*, p. 102.

2. Hence, food for thought; intellectual or spiritual nourishment or support.
There is an age, we know, when tales of love
Form the sweet *pabulum* our hours approve.
Crabbe, *Works*, VII. 44.

pac, *n.* See *pack*.
pacä (*pä'kä*), *n.* [NL. (*cf. Sp. Pg. pacä*). *cf. Iras* — *ak*, *pag*, the native name.] 1. The spotted, wavy, *Colaptes pacä*, a large hystric-morphine rodent quadruped of the family *Hystricoprodia*, inhabiting South America and Central America. It is one of the largest rodents, though inferior in size to the capybara, and is a near relative of the agouti and other *capys*. Its length is about two feet, and its stature one foot. The body is robust, with coarse down set hair of a variable brownish color above and whitish below, with several streaks or rows of spots of white on the sides. The head is large and broad, with obtuse muzzle; the tail is a mere stump, and the inner digit of each foot is reduced to the others being stout and hoof-like. The animal is somewhat nocturnal, spending most of the day in burrows, often several feet deep, dug usually in moist ground near water courses. It is a vegetable feeder, sometimes injurious to crops, and its flesh is edible. See *cat* under *Colaptes*.

Their *Pacä* (in Brazil) are like Pigs their flesh is pleasant, they never bring forth above one at a time.
A. Clark, *Geog. Description*, (1671), p. 282.

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Colaptes*. — *Fischer*, 1814.

pacable (*pä'kä-bl*), *a.* [*ML. pacabilis*, *pacul*, taken in sense 'that may be pacified'; *L. pacare*, pacify, pay: see *pacate*, *pay*.] Cf. *payable*.] Capable of being pacified; pacifiable; placable.
The august prince who came to rule over Logikod was the most pacable of sovereigns.
Thackeray, *Virginian*, II.

pacanet, *n.* Same as *pacan*.
pacatet (*pä'kät*), *a.* [= F. *payé*, paid, expiated, = Sp. *pacato*, *pacado* = Pg. *il. pacato*, pacified, *L. pacatus*, pp. of *pacare*, pacify, *cf. pac* (*pac*), peace: see *pay*, *peace*.] Peaceful; tranquil.

Poured out these holy raptures, hymns, and antiphons, as moved by the Holy Spirit, but with this difference from the *Pagan* oracles, that it was in a *pacado* way, not in a furious transport.
Kedyn, *True Religion*, I. 164.

pacation (*pä-kä'shun*), *n.* [*L. pacatio* (*n.*), pacification, *cf. pacare*, pp. *pacatus*, pacify: see *pacate*.] The act of pacifying or appeasing. *Calverley*.

pacay (*pä-kä'*), *n.* [*Peruv.*] The tree *Juga Fendleri*. The name is apparently also applied in Peru to *Trussopus jufiflora*, the mesquit.

paccant, *n.* Same as *pacan*.
Paccanariat (*pä-kä-när'iat*), *n.* Same as *Paccanariat*.

paccher, *n.* A Middle English form of *pace*.
Pacchionian (*pä-kä-ö-ni-an*), *a.* [*cf. Pacchioni* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to Pacchioni, an Italian anatomist (born about 1605, died 1726).

Pacchionian depressions or fossæ, irregular depressions, variable in number, depth, and position, commonly found near the course of the sinuses of the vault of most adult human skulls, produced by the Pacchionian bodies.
Pacchionian glands or bodies. See *pland*.

Paccinian, *n.* See *Paccinian*.

pace (*päs*), *n.* [*ME. pace*, *pas*, *pas*, *cf. OF. pas*, F. *pas* = Sp. *pas* = Pg. *il. passo*, *L. passus*, a step, pace, lit. 'a stretch,' av. of the feet in walking, *cf. pander*, pp. *passus*, *passus*, stretch, to open; cf. *patere*, to open: see *patent*.] Hence ult. *pas*, *c.* and *n.*] 1. The space or distance traversed by the foot in one completed movement in walking; hence, the movement itself; a step.
The general's did not
By him one step below . . . so every step,
Exemplified by the first pace that is taken
Of his superior, grown to an evanescent fever
Of pale and bloodless emulation.
Shel., *T. and C.*, I. 2, 128.

She left the web, she left the loom,
She made three paces thro' the room.
Tennyson, *Lady of Shalott*.

2. A linear measure of variable extent, representing the space naturally measured by the movement of the foot in walking. In some cases the name is given to the distance from the place where either foot is taken up, in walking, to that where the same foot is set down, being assumed by some to be 5 feet, by others 4 feet. This pace of a double step being called a *metre*, *pace*, or *great pace*. The pace of a single step (the military pace) is estimated at 2½ feet. The Welsh pace is 2½ English feet. The ancient Roman pace, the thousandth part of a mile, was 5 Roman feet, and every foot contained between 11 and 13 of English inches, hence the pace was about 6½ English inches.
Full of degrees, the heights of sixty paces.
Chaucer, *Knut's Tale*, l. 1092.

The lower towns . . . in about a hundred paces distant from the higher.
Coryat, *Cradition*, l. 10.

3. Manner or rate of walking or of progression; gait; rate of advancement; velocity; as, a quick pace; to set the pace, to be quick that kills.

Komme here an *expedient*
Hudson, *Book* (E. R. T. K.), p. 2.
Ther . . . rode as fast as the horse might hem born,
till that they were passed all these people, and then they entered her *pas* gretter, and rode towards the steep.
Mullin (E. R. T. K.), II. 100.

To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow,
I creep in this petty pace from day to day
Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 5, 20.

Go on, My Foot, the pace was
Your hobby at his old free pace.
W. Butler, *Tent on the Beach*.

4. Specifically, in music, same as *tempo*. — *Et*. The rate of moving on foot; footpace.
Forth we plod a little more than paces.
Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to Ch. T., l. 122.

5. A gait of the horse, in which the legs of the same side are lifted together. See *rack*.
They rode, but authors having not
Is termed whether *pace* or *trick* . . .
We have it and go on, as now
Suppose they did, no matter how.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. II. 46.

7. A step; measure; thing to be done. [*Rare.*]
The first pace necessary for his majesty to make it to fall into confidence with "pau"
My W. Temple.

8. A pace or passage. See *pass*.
But when she saw there gone she forward went,
As lay her journey, through that perilous Pass.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. l. 12.

9. Course; direction.

But William perceived what *pace* the king went,
And hastily hied after and him of-toke.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3015.

10. A spurt; while.

Lyatyn a lytyl pace.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 245.

11. A part of a poem or tale; passage; passage.

Thus *passed* is the first *pace* of this *pria tale*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 101.

12. A part of a floor slightly raised above the general level; a dash; a broad step or slightly raised space above some level, especially about a tomb.

Marble-foot *paces* to the Chimneys, Sash, Windows,
glazed with fine Crown Glass, large half *Pace* Stairs, that
2 People may go up on a Brest.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*,
II. 62.

13. A herd or company of beasts; as, a *pace* of asses. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 80. — *Al-derman's pace*. See *alderman*. *Day-tale pace*. See *day tale*. — *Geometrical pace*. See *geometrical*. — *Great pace*. See def. 2. — *To keep or hold pace with*, to keep up with; go or move as fast as literally or figuratively.

Now that the Sun and the Spring advance daily toward
us more and more, I hope your Health will keep *pace* with them.
Huall, Letters, IV. 45.

If riches increase, let thy mind *hold pace* with them.
Sir T. More, Christ. Mor., I. 3.

Hope may with my strong desire keep *pace*.
Wardworth, Sonnets, I. 24.

pace¹ (pās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paced*, ppr. *padding*. [*M.E.* *pacen*, *pace*, *pacen*; see *pace*, *n.*, and cf. *pass*, *v.* *pacē*, *v.*, is now used with ref. only to *pace*¹, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To step; walk; move; especially, to step slowly or with measured or stately tread; stride.

I am proud and preste to *pace* on a *passo*,
To go with this gracious, hir gaily to gyle.
Park Plays, p. 255.

Pacing through the forest,
Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy.
Shak., *An you like it*, IV. 3. 101.

Up and down the hall floor Bodli *paced*,
With clanking sword, and brows set in a frown.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 276.

2. To go on; advance.

With speed *on pace*
To speak of Perilla. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, IV. 1. 23.

3. Specifically, in the *manner*, to go at the *pace*; move by lifting both feet of the same side simultaneously; amble. See *pace*¹, *n.*, 1, and *ruck*.II. *trans.* 1. To walk over step by step; as, the sentinel *paces* his round.

To and fro
Off *padding*, as the mariner his deck,
My gravely bounds. *Cropper, Four Ages*.

2. To measure by stepping; measure in *paces*; as, to *pace* a piece of ground.

A good surveyor will *pace* sixteen rods more accurately
than another man can measure them by tape.
Knerron, Works and Days, p. 141.

3. To train to a certain step, as a horse; hence, to regulate.

My lord, she's not *paced* yet; you must take some pains
to work her to your manage. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, IV. 3. 16.

Far hence, ye proud hexameters, remove!
My verse is *paced* and trammelled into hexa.
Dryden, tr. of *David's Amours*, I. 32.

pace², *v. t.* A corruption of *parcel*.

Lord, I am no latitudinarian, Caroline, you must conster it.
Cos., No I will, and *pace* it too, thou shalt be acquainted
with case, gender, and number.
Lyly, Mother Bombie, I. 3. (Sams.)

pace³ (pās), *n.* A dialectal form of *pasch*.

pace⁴ (pās), *prep.* or *adv.* [*L.* *abl.* of *par*, *peace*; see *peace*.] With or by the leave, permission, or consent of (some person mentioned); usually employed as a courteous form of expressing disagreement, like "A. B. must give me leave (or allow me) to say."

Pace Professor Huxley, I venture to assert that you can
derive no ethical conception whatever from "the laws of
comfort," that in more physics there is no room for the
idea of right. *Portmuthly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 68.

pace-able (pās'āb), *n.* An ambulatory. See *glossary*.**pace-board** (pās'bōrd), *n.* A wooden footpace or dash for an altar. See *footpace*, *s.* See *glossary*.**paced** (past), *a.* [*s. pace*¹ + *-ed*.] Having a certain *pace* or gait; chiefly in composition; as, the slow-*paced* lumbar.

The cattle . . . wait
Their wonted fodder, . . . silent, meek,
And patient of the slow-*paced* swain's delay.
Cropper, Task, v. 35.

Pace day. Easter day. Compare *Pasch day*.**pace-eggs**, *n.* See the quotation.

In Lancashire, young people fantastically dressed, armed with wooden or tin swords, and their faces smeared, go from house to house, at each of which, if permitted, they perform a sort of drama. The performers are called *Pace Eggers*. *Hampson, Modli Axi Kalendarium*, I. 202.

pace-eggs (pās'egz), *n. pl.* [*s. pace*³ + *eggs*.] Easter eggs; eggs boiled hard and dyed or stained various colors, given to children about the time of Easter. *Halliwail*.

In Scotland, and the North of England generally, it is customary to boil eggs hard, and after dyeing or staining them of various colours to give them to the children for toys on Easter Sunday. In these places children ask for their *Pace Eggs*, as they are termed, at this season for a fairing. *Hampson, Modli Axi Kalendarium*, I. 201.

paceguard (pās'gärd), *n.* Same as *passeguard*. **pace-maker** (pās'mä'kér), *n.* One who sets the *pace* for others, as in racing.

A number of well-known cyclists were asked to assist
as *pace-makers*. *Bury and Hillier, Cycling*, p. 96.

pacer (päs'ér), *n.* 1. One who *paces*, or measures by *padding*.

Dante, *pacer* of the shore
Where glatted hell disgorgeth fifthest gloom.
Browning, Sordello, I.

2. A horse whose natural gait is a *pace*.

One sunny afternoon three rode into the great gate
of the Manhattan two lean, hungry-looking Yankees,
mounted on Narragansett *pacers*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 207.

3. Hence, a fast horse; by extension, anything that exhibits remarkable speed or activity. [*Colloq.*]**pacha**, *n.* A French spelling of *pasha*.**pachalic**, *n.* A French spelling of *pashalic*.

pachisi (pa ché'si), *n.* [*Also pachisi, parcheesi*; *cf. Hind.* *pachisi*, a game played on a kind of cloth chess-board with cowries for dice, and so named from the highest throw, which is twenty-five; *cf. pachis*, *pachis*, twenty-five; *cf. Skt.* *pachisi* *ringati*, twenty-five; *pachisi* = *E.* *five*; *ringati* = *E.* *trinity*.] A game of Hindu origin, resembling backgammon, played by four persons.

The description of another game minutely corresponds
with the Hindu game of *pachisi* played in like manner
with cowries instead of bones. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XV. 226.

pachnolite (pak'nō-lit), *n.* [*(Gr.* *πάχυν*, hoar-frost, time, + *λίθος*, stone.)] A native fluoride of aluminum, calcium, and sodium, found with cryolite in Greenland, and also in Colorado; so called in allusion to the frost-like appearance of the crystals.

pachometer (pa-kom'ē-ter), *n.* [= *F.* *pachymètre*, (*Gr.* *παχύς*, thickening, (*cf.* *παχίς*, thick), + *μέτρον*, measure.)] Same as *pachymeter*.

pachymia, *n.* See *pachymia*.

pachyblepharosis (pak-i-blēf-a-rō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *s. Gr.* *παχύς*, thick, + *βλεφαρον*, eyelid; see *blepharitis*.] Thickening and induration of the eyelids from chronic inflammation.

Pachybrachys (pa-kib'rā-kis), *n.* [*NL.* (*Suff.* *fr.* 1848; orig. *Pachybrachys*, Chevrolat), (*Gr.* *παχύς*, thick, + *βραχίς*, short, small, little.)] In entom., a notable genus of *Chrysomelidae* or leaf-beetles, of very wide distribution, comprising 150 species, of which about 50 are North American. They have simple elytra, the prothorax margined at base, not crenulate, and the prosternum feebly channelled.

Pachycardia (pak-i-kār'di-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, (*Gr.* *παχύς*, thick, + *καρδία*, heart; see *heart*.)] Those vertebrates which have a thick muscular heart divided into auricular and ventricular parts, and a well-defined skull; opposed to *Leptocardia*. This primary group of *Vertebrate* contains all except the lancelets, and is confamilious with *Craniota*. *Huxley*.

pachycardian (pak-i-kār'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [*cf. NL.* *Pachycardia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Having a thick, fleshy heart; of or pertaining to the *Pachycardia*; not *leptocardian*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pachycardia*, as any skulled vertebrate.

pachycarpous (pak-i-kār'pus), *a.* [*(Gr.* *παχύς*, thick, + *καρπός*, fruit.)] In bot., having the pericarp very thick.

Pachycephala¹ (pak-i-sēf'a-lā), *n.* [*NL.*, form of *pachycephalus*, thick-headed; see *pachycephalus*.] 1. In ornith., the typical genus of *Pachycephalinae*, founded in 1836 by Vigors and Horsfield, having the head uncovered, and the bill as broad as it is high at the nostrils. It is an extensive group of thick-headed shrikes, containing about 50 species, ranging in the Indian and Australian regions, but not in New Zealand. The type is *P. pectoralis* of Australia. Also called *Hylodroma* or *Hylodrome*, *Micromys*, and *Pachyramphus*. See cut in next column.

2. In entom., a genus of tachina-flies, or dipterous insects of the family *Tachinidae*. *Loew*, 1803.

Thick-headed Shrike (*Pachycephala mentalis*)

Pachycephala² (pak-i-sēf'a-lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *pachycephalus*, thick-headed; see *pachycephalus*.] In *Crustacea*, a division of *Epizoa* or fish-lice, containing the families *Brachycephala* and *Dicelostomatidae*.

pachycephalia (pak-i-sēf'a-lā), *n.* [*NL.*; see *pachycephala*.] Name as *pachycephaly*.

pachycephalic (pak-i-sēf'a-līk or -sēf'a-līk), *a.* [*As pachycephalus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or exhibiting *pachycephaly*.

Pachycephalinae (pak-i-sēf'a-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, (*cf.* *Pachycephala*) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Lamproidea*, typified by the genus *Pachycephala*; the thickheads, or thick-headed shrikes. Other genera are *Pachycephalops*, *Pachyura*, *Rhopileura*, *Oreocera*, and *Falcipennis*. These birds range in the Australasian and Polynesian subregions. They have a stout cyprian bill, the nostrils are scaled, and beset with small feathers or bristles. The first primary is at least two thirds as long as the second; the point of the wing is formed usually by the fourth, fifth, and sixth primaries; the tail is generally two thirds as long as the wing, diversiform, but not graduated; the head is crested or not; the plumage is without red or blue, and the sexes are generally of different colors. Also *Pachycephalidae* as a separate family.

pachycephaline (pak-i-sēf'a-līn), *a.* Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pachycephalinae*.

pachycephalous (pak-i-sēf'a-lūs), *a.* [*cf. NL.* *pachycephalus*, thick-headed, (*cf.* *παχύς*, thick, + *κεφαλή*, head.)] 1. Same as *pachycephalic*. — 2. In *Crustacea*, thick-headed; of or pertaining to the *Pachycephala*.

pachycephaly (pak-i-sēf'a-lī), *n.* [*cf. NL.* *pachycephalus*, *cf. pachycephalus*, thick-headed; see *pachycephalus*.] Abnormal thickness of the bones forming the vault of the cranium. Also *pachycephalia*.

pachydactyl, **pachydactyle** (pak-i-dak'tīl), *a.* and *n.* [*(Gr.* *παχύδακτυλος*, thick-fingered, (*cf.* *παχύς*, thick, + *δάκτυλος*, finger; see *dactyl*.)] I. *a.* Having thick digits; having fingers or toes enlarged, especially at their ends; not *leptodactyl*. See cut under *footprint*.

II. *n.* A *pachydactyl* animal.

Pachydactyli (pak-i-dak'tī-lī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *pachydactylus*; see *pachydactyl*.] Thick-toed animals; a division of *ornithomimiles*, contrasted with *Leptodactyli*. *Huxley*.

pachydactylous (pak-i-dak'tī-lūs), *a.* [*(cf. pachydactyl* + *-ous*.)] Same as *pachydactyl*.

We should list a larger number of *pachydactylous* than
leptodactylous animals to have made the tracks.
Huxley, Technol. Man, p. 31.

pachyderm (pak-i-dēr'm), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *pachyderme*, (*Gr.* *παχίς*, thick-skinned, (*cf.* *παχύς*, thick, + *δέρμα*, skin; see *derm*.)] I. *a.* Thick-skinned, as a member of the *Pachydermata*. Also *pachydermal*, *pachydermatous*, *pachydermatous*.

II. *n.* A non-ruminant hoofed quadruped; any member of the old order *Pachydermata*.

pachydermal (pak-i-dēr'mal), *a.* [*(cf. pachyderm* + *-al*.)] Same as *pachyderm*.

Pachydermata (pak-i-dēr'ma-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, (*Gr.* *παχύς*, thick, + *δέρμα*, skin; see *derm*.)] The non-ruminant ungulate mammals, or hoofed quadrupeds which do not chew the cud; in Cuvier's classification, the seventh order of *Mammalia*, divided into *Proboscidea*, *Ordinaria*, and *Solitudinaria*. The order contained the elephants, hippopotamuses, rhinos, rhinoceroses, tapirs, horses, etc., corresponding to some extent with the *Bellua* of Linnaeus. It is divided, its components now forming the orders *Proboscidea*, *Hyraxidea*, the *perissodactyla* suborder of *Ungulata*, and a few of the *artiodactyla*. Also called *Jungmania*.

pachydermatoid (pak-i-dēr'ma-tōid), *a.* [*As pachyderm*, *Pachydermata*, + *-oid*.] Somewhat thick-skinned; resembling a *pachyderm*; related to the *Pachydermata*.

pachydermatous (pak-i-dēr'ma-tūs), *a.* [*As pachyderm*, *Pachydermata*, + *-ous*.] 1. Same as *pachyderm*. — 2. Figuratively, thick-skinned; insensible to ridicule, abuse, reproof, etc.

A man cannot have a summum nature and be pachydermatous at the same time.

Lowell, Among my Books, ed. sec., p. 112.

pachydermia (pak-i-dér-mi-á), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *παχυδερμία*, thickness of skin, < *παχύς*, thick-skinned; see *pachyderm*.] A chronic disease marked by repeated attacks of dermatitis of erythematous form, with more or less phlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphadenitis, accompanied and followed by hypertrophy and infiltration of the skin and subjacent tissues. The legs, scrotum, and labia are most frequently affected, and they may reach an enormous size, being hard and either smooth or warty. A discharge of lymph is frequent. The *Pilaria cynipis-humani* seems to be the cause of at least some of the forms. Also called *elephantiasis Arabum*, *elephantiasis*, *Barbadoes leg*, *gigantism*, and *elephantopus*.

pachydermoid (pak-i-dér-moid), *a.* [*pachyderm* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to a pachyderm, or to the *Pachydermata*; pachydermatous.

Now as I write, short of all meat, without an ounce of valour for sick or sound, my thoughts recall the frost-tempered joints of this pachydermoid amphibian as the highest of longed-for luxuries.

Kane, See Grinn. Exp., II. 10.

pachydermons (pak-i-dér-mus), *a.* [*pachyderm* + *-ous*.] 1. Same as *pachyderm*.—2. In bot., thick-coated; applied sometimes to a thick-walled capsule of mosses.

Pachydroma (pak-i-dóm-i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Pachydromus* + *-idae*.] An extinct family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Pachydroma*. The shell was massive and oval or roundish, the ligament external, the hinge surmounted by a very long dentition ridge, and the pallial impression entire. They lived in the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, and have been found only in Australian rocks.

Pachydromus (pa-kid-ó-mus), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *δρῶν*, house.] A genus of extinct bivalves, typical of the family *Pachydromidae*. They had thick shells, and resembled the *Ferussac* in form.

pachyemia, pachymia (pak-i-ó-mi-á), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *παχύς*, having thick blood, < *παχύνω*, thick, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A thickening of the blood.

Pachyglossa (pak-i-gloss-á), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. Wagner, 1830), < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A group of lizards with short or thick fleshy tongues. It was formerly a comprehensive division, including the geckos, iguanas, and agamids, being then synonymous with *Batrachia*; or restricted to the iguanas and agamids, then synonymous with *Strobilomura*; or confined to the agamids, then synonymous with *Agamidae* alone, then synonymous with the family *Agamidae* in a broad sense. Also *Pachyglia* and *Pachyglomata*.

pachyglossal (pak-i-gloss-al), *a.* [As *Pachyglossa* + *-al*.] Pachyglossate.

pachyglossate (pak-i-gloss-át), *a.* [*παχύς*, thick, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-ate*.] Having a thick tongue; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pachyglossae*.

Pachygnatha (pa-kig-ná-thá), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1823), form. of *pachygnathus*; see *pachygnathous*.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Pachygnathidae*, formerly united with the *Therididae*, now placed in *Tetragnathidae*. They have a short rounded abdomen, short legs, and very thick, strong, and widely divergent mandibles, whence the name. *E. deserti* is an example. Also *Pachygnathus*.

Pachygnathidae (pak-i-gnath-í-de), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menge, 1866), < *Pachygnatha* + *-idae*.] A family of spiders, now generally united with the *Tetragnathidae*. The distinguishing feature is the receptaculum seminis, which consists of three pouches opening from a semicircular sac. They make no web, although placed from structural characters among the orb weavers.

pachygnathous (pa-kig-ná-thus), *a.* [*NL.* < *Pachygnathus*, < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Having thick or heavy jaws; specifically, having the characters of the genus *Pachygnathus*.

Pachylis (pak-i-lis), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *παχύς*, < *παχύνω*, in adv. *παχύνως*, dim. of *παχύς*, thick.] A genus of coreoid heteropterous insects founded by St. Fargeau and Serville in 1825. *P. opus* is a species of great size and striking colors, which lives on cardiac plants in the southwestern United States and Mexico. It is 11 inches long, velvety blackish, veined with yellow, the legs and antennae banded with orange. The nymph is steel blue, spotted and banded with red and orange. See cut under *Stictica*.

pachymenia (pak-i-mé-ni-á), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *μῆνις*, a membrane.] A thickening of the skin.

pachymenic (pak-i-mé-nik), *a.* [*pachymenia* + *-ic*.] Thick-skinned.

pachymeningitic (pak-i-men-in-jit-ik), *a.* [*pachymeningitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with pachymeningitis.

pachymeningitis (pak-i-men-in-jit-ís), *n.* [NL. < *pachymenia* (see *pachymenia*) + *-itis*.] In pathol., inflammation of the dura mater.

The post-mortem showed an extensive pachymeningitis of the right half of the dura mater.

Medical News, XLIX, 664.

Pachymeningitis interna, pachymeningitis involving the outer layers of the dura, usually traumatic.—**Pachymeningitis interna**, inflammation of the inner layers of the dura.—**Pachymeningitis interna hemorrhagica**, internal pachymeningitis with the formation on the inner surface of the dura of layers of delicate connective tissue containing thin-walled and easily rupturing blood-vessels. Hence may be found extensive hemorrhages between the layers of the newly formed membrane or between this and the pia. Also called *pachymeningitis chronica hemorrhagica*.

pachymeninx (pak-i-mé-níngks), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *μῆνις*, membrane; see *meninx*.] The dura mater.

pachymeter (pa-kim-é-tér), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring small thicknesses. One form determines the thickness of paper; another is adapted for measuring the thickness of glass. Also *pachometer*.

pachyodont (pak-i-ó-dont), *a.* [*παχύς*, thick, + *ὀδών* (odont-) = *E. tooth*.] Having thick or massive teeth, as a mammal or a mollusk.

pachypterous (pak-i-óp-ter-us), *a.* Same as *pachypterus*. *Imp. Dict.*

pachyote (pak-i-ó-té), *a.* and *n.* [*παχύς*, thick, + *οἶος* (oios-), ear.] 1. *a.* Having thick leathery ears, as a bat.

2. *n.* A thick-eared bat, as of the genus *Pachyotis*.

pachypod (pak-i-pod), *a.* [*παχύς*, thick, + *ποῦς* (pous-) = *E. foot*.] Having thick, massive, or heavy feet.

Pachypoda (pa-kip-ó-dá), *n. pl.* [NL.; see *pachypod*.] In zool., one of several different groups of animals characterized by thick, massive, or heavy feet. Specifically: (a) In conch., a division of mollusks. J. E. Gray, 1821. (b) In entom., a division of beetles. Krichbaum, 1810. (c) In herpet., a division of dinosaurs. Also *Pachypodidae*. *Wagner*, 1845.

pachypterus (pa-kip-ter-us), *a.* [*παχύς*, thick, + *πτερόν*, wing, = *E. feather*.] Having thick wings or fins, as an insect, a bat, or a fish. Also *pachypterous*.

Pachypus (pak-i-pus), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *πούς*, foot; see *pachypod*.] In zool., a generic name variously applied. (a) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Illithyris*, 1830; *Dejean*, 1821. (b) A genus of mammals. *Illithyris*, 1830. (c) A genus of arachnids. *Rev. O. P. Cambridge*, 1873.

Pachyrhampus (pak-i-rám-fus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Pachyrhampus*, < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *ῥάμπος*, a beak, bill, neb.] 1. A genus of South American birds of the family *Columbidae*, established by G. R. Gray in 1838, in the form *Pachyrhampus*, upon such species as *P. surinamensis*, *P. cinereus*, and *P. viridis*, and extended by others to such as the rose-throated flycatcher, *P. agilis*. The form *Pachyrhampus* is of Kaup, 1851.—2. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1843.

Pachyrhizus (pak-i-rí-zus), *n.* [NL. (A. Richard, 1825), prop. **Pachyrhizus*, < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *ρίζα*, root.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Phaseoleae* and the subtribe *Euphaseoleae*, characterized by the rounded stigma upon the flattened apex of the thick style. The two species are high-climbing herbs, with leaves of three leaflets, and flowers clustered on long axillary peduncles. One is a Mexican plant, the other, *P. apiculata*, is widely diffused through the tropics, either native or cultivated for its edible starchy tubers, which become eight feet long and many inches thick. Its stems yield a tough fiber. See *yam*, *bean*, under *bean*.

pachyrhynchous (pak-i-ríng-kus), *a.* [*παχύς*, thick, + *ῥύνχος*, a beak, bill, neb.] Having a thick bill, beak, or rostrum.

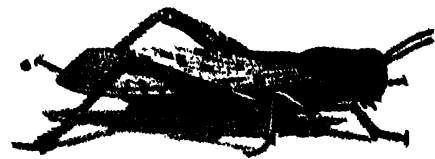
Pachysandra (pak-i-sán-drá), *n.* [NL. (Micheaux, 1803), < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *σάνδρα* (sandra-), male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] A genus of prostrate plants of the apetalous order *Euphorbiaceae* and the tribe *Rueae*, known by its four stamens, and alternate usually coarse-toothed leaves. There are 2 species, one North American, the other of Japan. They bear ascending branches leafy only at the apex, and rather long spikes of very numerous small flowers, which in the American species, *P. procumbens*, are sweet and very attractive to insects. For want of a better name, that of the genus is sometimes translated *thick stamens*. The plant has also been called *Alphagium montanum* *spurge*.

pachystichous (pa-kis-tí-kus), *a.* [*παχύς*, thick, + *στίχον*, a row, line.] Thick-sided; in bot., having thick sides; said of cells.

Pachytherium (pak-i-thé-ri-um), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of gigantic edentate mammals of the Pliocene age, from the bone-caves of South America.

Pachytulus (pa-kít-i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Fieber, 1852), < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *τύλος*, knob, knot.]

A genus of locusts or short-horned grasshoppers of the family *Acrididae*, having the pronotal carina strongly incised and the pronotum itself truncate. It is a wide-spread genus of few species, among them one of the most famous of insects, *P. migratoria*, the migratory locust of the Old



Migratory Locust (*Pachytulus migratoria*), natural size

World, which has ravaged western Asia, northern Africa, and eastern Europe since the beginning of history. In its roving habits and devastations it resembles the migratory locust or "hateful" grasshopper of western North America, (*Scyllanthus* or *Melanoplus* *sp.*), but it is much larger.

pacienot, patienti. Obsolete forms of *pacience, patient*.

pacifiable (pas-i-fi-á-bl), *a.* [*OF.* *pacifiable*, < *pacifier*, pacify; see *pacify*.] Capable of being pacified.

The concourse . . . is not *pacifiable* whilst sin is within to vex it; the hand will not cease throbbing so long as the thorn is within the flesh.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 261.

pacific (pá-sif-ik), *a.* [*E.* *pacifique* = Sp. *pacífico* = Fr. *le pacifique*, < *L.* *pacifus*, peace-making, peaceful, < *par* (par-) = *peace* (see *peace*), + *facere*, make. Cf. *pacify*.] 1. Serving to make or restore peace; adapted to reconcile differences; peace-making; conciliatory; mild; appeasing; as, to offer *pacific* propositions to a belligerent power.

Returning, in his bill

An olive-leaf he brings, *pacific* sign.

Milton, P. L., vi. 202.

2. Powerful; not warlike; as, a man of *pacific* disposition.

My own adherents confer'd the bays,

To me committing their eternal praise,

Their fall fell heroes, their *pacific* myrrour.

Pope, Dunciad, III. 261.

3. Characterized by peace or calm; calm; tranquil; as, a *pacific* state of things.

The conversation became of that *pacific* kind which implies curiosity on one side and the power of satisfying it on the other.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, I. 11.

4. [*cap.*] Appellative of the ocean lying between the west coast of America and the east coast of Asia; so called on account of the exemption from violent tempests which early navigators supposed it to enjoy; hence, relating to or connected with that ocean.

Or like about Cortes, when with eagle eyes

He stared at the Pacific, and all his men

Look'd at each other with a wild surmise,

Silent, upon a peak in barren

Keats, On First Looking into Chapman's Homer.

Pacific, an iron band round a lower yard-arm into which the boom-tension wires are—Syn. 1. *Pacific*, *Peaceful*, *Peaceful*, gentle, quiet, smooth, untroubled. *Pacific*, making or desiring to make peace, *peaceable*, desiring to be at peace, free from the disposition to quarrel; *peaceful*, in a state of peace.

pacifera (pá-sif-í-sá), *n. pl.* [NL., form. pl. of *L.* *pacifera*, peace-making, peaceful; see *pacify*.]

1. Same as *pacifical letters*. See *pacifical*.—2. A misal or eucharistic litany near the beginning of Western liturgies, corresponding to the *irmea* of Eastern offices. It fell into disuse about the ninth century, but the Kyrie still remains as a trace of it. In the Ambrosian liturgy, however, it continues to be used on Sundays in Lent, and on Holy Saturday a litany is still said at the beginning of the Roman mass. See *litany*.

pacifical (pá-sif-í-kal), *a.* [*ML.* *pacificalis*, peace-making, < *L.* *pacifera*, peace-making; see *pacifera*.] *Pacifice*. See H. Bottom, *Reliquiae*, p. 407. [*Here.*] *Pacifical letters*, in the early church, originally, letters recommending one in peace and communion with the church to the church in other countries; later, more especially, such letters recommending the bearer to the aims of the faithful. Also *letters of peace*, *pacifical* or *letters of pacification* (see *pacification*).

No stranger shall be received without *letters pacifical*. Canon VII of Antioch, in Fulton's Index Canonum, p. 207.

pacifically (pa-sif-í-kal-í), *adv.* In a *pacific* manner; peacefully; peaceably.

pacificate (pa-sif-í-kat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pacified*, pp. *pacifying*. [*L.* *pacifera*, pp. of *pacifera*, pacify; see *pacify*.] To make peaceable; free from disturbance or violence; give peace to.

The citadel of its whole kingdom it has thus gained by assault, and will keep invulnerable; outward from which the remaining dominions, not indeed without hard battling, will doubtless by degrees be conquered and pacified.

Corley, *Marine Researches*, p. 117.

pacification (pā-sif-i-kā'shon), *n.* [*< F. pacification = Sp. pacificación = Pg. pacificação = It. pacificazione; < L. pacificatio(-n-), < pacificare, pp. pacificatus, pacify: see pacify.*] The act of pacifying or reducing to a state of peace; appointment; reconciliation; the establishment of peaceful relations or of a condition of peace.

He (Henry VII.) sent . . . to the French king his chaplain . . . as best suited with an embassy of pacification. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII. p. 46.

This Pacification has given us no small occasion of Joy and Satisfaction, as believing it will prove to the common Benefit of both Nations (England and Portugal). Milton, Letters of State, Aug. 1655.

Edicts of Pacification, in French hist., royal edicts in the sixteenth century which granted concessions to the Huguenots. Such edicts were issued in 1563, 1570, etc., but the most important was the edict of Nantes, 1685 (which see under edict).

pacificator (pā-sif-i-kā-tor), *n.* [*< OF. (also F.) pacificateur = Sp. Pg. pacificador = It. pacificatore; < L. pacificator, a peacemaker, < pacificare, make peace, pacify: see pacify.*] A peacemaker; one who restores amity between contending parties or nations.

He (Henry VII.) had in consideration the point of honour, in bearing the blessed person of a pacificator. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII. p. 50.

pacificatory (pā-sif-i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. pacificatorius, peace-making; < pacificator, a peacemaker: see pacificator.*] Tending to make peace; conciliatory.

Wherupon a certayne agreement pacificatorie was concluded between them. Pater, Martyrs, p. 1849.

"Molly's but four and twenty," said Sylvia, in a pacificatory tone. Mrs. Chakel, Sylvia's Lovers, xviii.

pacifical (pā-sif-i-kā), *a.* [*< L. pacificus, pacific; see pacify.*] Peaceful. Colgrave.

He watch'd where the king's affections were most still and pacifical. Sp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, 1. 88. (Davies.)

pacifier (pā-sif-i-er), *n.* One who pacifies.

pacify (pā-sif-i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pacified*, pp. *pacifying*. [*< ME. "pacifen, pacifyen, < OF. pacifier, F. pacifier = Sp. Pg. pacificar = It. pacificare; < L. pacificare, make peace (of pacificus, making peace: see pacific); < pac (pac-), peace (see peace), + facere, make: see -fy.*] 1. To appease; calm; quiet; allay the agitation or excitement of; as, to *pacify* a man when angry.

Soft words *pacify* wrath. Burton, Anat. of Mol., p. 379.

My (Julie) at last *pacify'd* them and fetched my Hat, and we marched away as fast as we could. Dunsin, Voyages, II. l. 17.

My dear sir, be *pacified*. What can you have but asking pardon? Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

2. To restore peace to; tranquilize; as, to *pacify* countries in contention.

He *pacified* the centre throughout, As well in middle as at ends had. Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. A.), l. 2500.

He went on as far as York, to *pacify* and settle those countries. Bacon.

—Syn. To conciliate, assuage, still, lull, smooth, compose, soothe, mollify.

Pacinian (pā-sin-i-an), *a.* [*< Pacini (see def.) + -an.*] Pertaining to the anatomist Pacini (1812-83), or described by him, as an anatomical structure. Also *Pacinian*. **Pacinian body** or **corpuscle**, *see corpuscle*.

pack¹ (pak), *n.* [*< ME. pak = D. pak = MLG. packe, 1st. pack = G. pack = Icel. pakki = Sw. packe = Dan. pakke, a pack, bundle, parcel, etc.; also in Rom.: OF. paque, paque = It. pacco (ML. paccus), dim. OF. paquet, paquet, F. paquet (> E. packet, q. v.) = Sp. paquete = It. pacchetto, pachetta; also in Celtic: Gael. Ir. pac = Bret. pak, a pack, bundle, parcel, etc. The Teut. forms are prob. from the Rom. forms; whether these are from the Celtic is uncertain. The ult. root is prob. that of L. pascere (cf. pac), Skt. pac, fasten: see pact. In some later uses (defs. 8-11) the noun is from the verb.*] 1. A bundle of anything inclosed in a wrapping or bound fast with cords; especially, a bundle or bale made up to be carried on the back of man or beast; in modern times applied especially to such a bale carried by a peddler.

There the pouter prosoth by force with a *pack* at his rhyge (back). Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 35.

He rolled his *pack* all on his back, And he came tripping o'er the lee. Bold Fiddler and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 40).

The imagery of speech doth appear in figure, whereas in thoughts they lie but in packs. Bacon, Friendships.

A Turkish *pack*, whose wares Are sullen griefs, and soul-tormenting cares. Cowley, Epithet, III. 8.

A pedlar's *pack*, that bows the bearer down. Cooper, Task, l. 323.

3. A collection; a budget; a stock or store; as, a *pack* of troubles, a *pack* of lies.

I rather chose To cross my friend in his intended drift Than, by concealing it, heap on your head A *pack* of sorrows which would press you down. Shak., T. G. of V., III. l. 20.

3. A bundle of some particular kind or quantity. (a) A local and customary unit of weight for wool and flax, generally 40 or 240 pounds. (b) A measure of coal containing about three Winchester bushels. Halliwell. (Prov. Eng.) (c) The slaves and heads of a cask secured in a compact bundle; a *shock*. (d) A bundle of sheet-iron plates intended to be heated together or rolled into one. (e) A package of grid iron containing 20 "books" of 25 leaves each. (f) A load for a pack animal.

4. A complete set, as of playing-cards (52 in number), or the number used in any particular game.

The *pack* or set of cards, in the old plays, is continually called a *pair* of cards, which has suggested the idea that anciently two *packs* of cards were used, a custom common enough at present in playing at quadrille. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 433.

"Sir Mulberry Hawk," said Ralph, "otherwise the most knowing card in the *pack*," Miss Nickleby, said Lord Frederick Verisplott. Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xix.

5. A number of animals herded together by gregarious instinct for combined defense or offense (as a *pack* of wolves), or kept together for hunting in company (as a *pack* of hounds). See *hound*.

He cast off his friends as a huntsman his *pack*, For he knew when he pleased he could whittle them back. Goldsmith, Rivalry, l. 107.

He kept a *pack* of dogs better than any man in the country. Adam, Sir Roger and Will Wimble.

6. A set or gang (of people); used derogatorily, and especially of persons banded together in some notorious practice, or characterized by low ways; as, a *pack* of thieves.

And yet they were both near the *pack*, That were so sore afraid of all shame. Chaucer, Good Women, l. 290 (1st version).

The Archbishop of Canterbury was lately outraged in his House by a *pack* of common people. Howell, Letters, l. vi. 43.

Bickerstaff is more a man of honour than to be an accomplice with a *pack* of rascals that walk the street on nights. Swift, Quire Bickerstaff Detected.

7. A person of low character; as, a naughty *pack*. See *naughty*.

The women of the place are . . . the most of them naughty *packs*. Halliwell's Voyages, II. 297.

Corley, what save you, sir! Master. What does this idle *pack* want? Bacon, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, l. 70.

8. A considerable area of floating ice in the polar seas, more or less broken into large pieces by the action of wind and waves, and driven together in an almost continuous and nearly coherent mass. A *pack* is said to be open when the pieces of ice are generally detached, and close when the pieces are in contact.

In one hour after we reached it (free water), the place we left was consolidated into *pack*. Kane, See. Grinn. Exp., l. 35.

9. In *hydrotherapy*, a wet sheet with other covering for closely enveloping the body or a part of it, the process of thus wrapping, or the state of being so wrapped. — 10. In the *fisheries*, (a) The quantity or number of that which is packed, as fish; as, the salmon-*pack* was large that year. (b) Same as *serp*.

After a fortnight's drying, the fish should be put into a *pack* or *steep*, for the purpose of sweating. Perley.

11. In *coal-mining*, a wall of rough stone or of blocks of coal built for the purpose of supporting the roof. *Mary pack*. See *mary*. — Syn. 1. Pack of, parcel, bundle, load. — 2. Assortment. — 3. Breed, crew. — 4. Gang, crew, lot.

pack¹ (pak), *v.* [*< ME. packen, pakken = D. pakken = MLG. packen, paken = G. packen = Icel. pakka = Sw. packa = Dan. pakke = OF. paquer, paquer, packer (ML. paccare), pack; from the noun.*] 1. To put together compactly in a bundle, bale, package, box, barrel, or other receptacle, especially for transportation, or convenience in storing or stowing; make up into a package, bale, bundle, etc.; as, to *pack* one's things for a journey.

And Joseph he seetheth Prudy, with alle the portraunce, and packeth hem to Andres. Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 338.

The gifts she looks from me are *pack'd* and lock'd Up in my heart. Shak., W. T., IV. 4. 300.

The farmer next *packs* up his beds and chairs, And all his household stuff. Tennyson, Walking to the Mill.

2. To fill with things arranged more or less methodically; stow; as, to *pack* a chest or a baggage.

Our little *pack'd* wife was, our mouths with honey, We bring it to the hive, and, like the bees, Are murdered for our pains. Shak., T. G. of V., IV. 4. 77.

There were my trunks, *packed*, locked, corded, stowed in a row along the wall of my little chamber. Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxi.

3. To arrange or dispose with a view to future use and activity; especially, to prepare and put up in suitable vessels for preservation, or in a form suitable for market; as, to *pack* herrings; to *pack* pork, fruit, eggs, etc.

Almost as neat and close as Nature *packs* Her blossom or her seedling. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

4. In *hydrotherapy*, to envelop (the body or some part of it) in wet cloths, which may be covered over with dry ones. — 5. To stuff an interior or space with something that will render it air-, vapor-, or water-tight; make air-tight, steam-tight, etc., by stuffing; as, to *pack* a joint, or the piston of a steam-engine. — 6. To force or press down or together firmly; compact, as snow, ice, earth, sand, or any loose or floating material.

In Robeson Channel the ice was *packed* closely to the Greenland coast, while to the north the sea was covered with level ice, broken in occasional places by water-spaces. A. W. Greeley, Arctic Service, p. 28.

7. To assemble or bring together closely and compactly; crowd, as persons in a room or a vehicle.

He (Cromar) was fayne to *pack* up his souldiers in lesser roundes closer together. Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 122.

Two citizens, who take the air, Close *pack'd*, and smiling, in a chaise and one. Cooper, Task, l. 80.

8. To bring together, arrange with, or manipulate (cards, persons, facts, statements, etc.) so as to serve one's own purposes; manipulate. (a) In *gambling*, to arrange (the cards) in such a way as to secure an undue advantage.

There be that can *pack* the cards, and yet cannot play well. Bacon, Tunnings.

To *pack* the cards, and with some cunning trick His fellow's purse of all his coin to pick. J. Denham (Archer's) l. 157.

And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half a crown. Pope, Moral Essays III. 142.

(b) To bring together (the persons who are to constitute some deliberative body) improperly and corruptly, with the view of promoting or debasing in favor of some particular interest or party; as, to *pack* a jury, to *pack* a committee.

What course may be taken that, though the King do use such providence . . . and have not things to chance, yet it may . . . have no show, nor scandal, nor nature of the *packing* or bringing of a Parliament, but, contrariwise, that it tendeth to have a Parliament truly free and not *packed* against him. Bacon, Instructions of a Parliament.

If any durst his factions friends accuse, He *packed* a jury of dissenting Jews. Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 607.

It is evident that, so far as New York and Pennsylvania are concerned, all efforts to *pack* the delegations to the National Republican Convention this year will meet with strenuous opposition. The Nation, XXXVIII. 123.

9. To carry on the back; transport on the backs of men or beasts.

I take old Mattion to carry me to and from the grounds and to *pack* out any game that may be killed. T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 120.

The gold-*pack* . . . filled the buckskin pouches, not unfrequently to such plethoric dimensions as to require the assistance of a sumpter horse to *pack* it down from the mines. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 52.

10. To load with a pack or packs.

As it be not four by the day, I'll be hanged! Charles' wain is over the new chimney, and yet our horses not *packed*. What, after! Shak., I. Hen. IV., II. l. 2.

11. To send off or away summarily; especially, to dismiss or discharge from one's employment; with off, away, etc.; as, to *pack* off an impudent servant.

You lie not in my house, I'll *pack* you out, And pay for your lodging rather. Epim. and Ft. W. at Several Weapons, IV. l.

She shall be soon *pack'd* after too, that's flat. Times Whistle (E. E. T. A.), p. 28.

Mr. Morton . . . for a while used him (Morton) as a scribe to die his husband. Ill he was named to *pack* him away. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 228.

She will be *packed* off to live among her relations. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xix.

To *pack* out, to unpack or give out, as a cargo of fish; as, the schooner *packed* out 500 barrels of mackerel.

II. *trans.* 1. To engage in putting together or stowing goods, etc., in packs, bundles, bales, boxes, barrels, etc., for transportation or storage. — 2. In *mining*, to strike light blows on the edge of the keeve, so as to assist the separation of the ore from the veinstone. See *loose*. — 3. To admit of being stowed or put together in an orderly arrangement in small compass; as, the goods *packed* well. — 4. To settle into a compact mass; become compacted or firmly pressed; as, wet snow *packs* readily. — 5. To gather to-

ther in packs, socks, or hands: as, the grouse begin to pack.—6. To depart in haste, as when summarily dismissed; be off at once: generally with *off, away, etc.*

Go, pack thou Amor unto the Stygian lake.
Greene, Alphonso, II.

Then down came Jacob at the gate,
And bids her pack to hell.
Warton Wife of Bath (Chik's Ballads, VIII. 163).

Gentle or simple, out she shall pack.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxi.

To send (one) packing, to pack (a person) off, or dismiss (him) without ceremony.

So once again is invention sent packing out of the Kingdom, and goes into France.
Isidore, Chronicles, p. 105.

Its walls had been cracking
Since Harry the Eighth sent its people a packing.
Barham, Ingulf's Legends, I. 161.

pack² (pak), n. [A corruption of *pack*.] An agreement or compact; a pact.

A. Was not a pack agreed twixt thee and me?
C. A pack to make thee tell thy secret.
Daniel, Works, sig. k k 5. (Nares.)

It was found straight that this was a gross pack betwixt *Satanstoe* and *Maria*.
North, II. of Murther, (Nares.)

pack² (pak), v. [*pack², n.*] I. *intr.* To form a pack; especially, to confederate for bad purposes; join in collusion.

Go pack with him, and give the mother gold.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 156.

II. *trans.* 1. To plot; contrive fraudulently. The forging and packing of missives.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 226.

This is pack'd, sure, to disgrace me.
Pletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. A.

2. To join in collusion; ally for some bad purpose.

That goldsmith there, were he not pack'd with her,
Could witness it, for he was with me then.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 210.

pack³ (pak), n. [Appar. elliptical for *in pack*, i. e. in league; see *pack²*.] Intimate; confidential; "thick" [*Heuteh*.]

Nae doubt but they were faim o' thier,
And unco pack and thick together.
Burns, The Two Dogs.

package (pak'ij), n. [*OF. paqueage*, the act of packing; as *pack¹ + age*.] 1. A bundle or parcel: a quantity pressed or packed together: as, a package of cloth.—2. A unit of freight or luggage; an article of transportation, as a box or a bundle.—3. A charge made for packing goods.—4. A duty formerly charged in the port of London on goods imported or exported by aliens, or by denizens who were sons of aliens.—Original package, in commerce and American constitutional law of foreign and interstate commerce, the package or casing in which goods are packed in the course of transportation in the commerce in question. Thus, if wine is imported in hogsheads the hogshead is the original package. If in bottles packed in cases handled separately, the case is the original package.

packaging (pak'ij-ing), n. [*package + ing*.] The act of making into packages. Packaging-machine, a machine for bundling yarn or other goods into compact shape for transportation; a bundling press.
E. H. Knight.

packall (pak'al), n. A sort of basket made in South America from the outer parts of the leaves of the *ita-palm*.

pack-animal (pak'an-i-mal), n. A beast of burden used to carry packs, or to transport goods in bales, boxes, etc., on its back. See *out under pack-mule*.

Fourteen miles of pack-animal trail have been built around the Big Bend, in order to make all portions of the chain accessible.
See Amer., N. S., LIV. 55.

pack-cinch (pak'sinch), n. A wide, thin, about 33 inches long, made of strong canvas or hair, having a hard-wood hook at one end and a ring at the other, used with the pack-saddle in adjusting the burden of a pack-animal: it is in general use in the United States army, and in of Spanish-American origin.

pack-cloth (pak'kloth), n. A stout coarse cloth used for packing goods: packsheet; bur-lap.

pack-duck (pak'duk), n. A coarse sort of linen for pack-cloths.

packer (pak'er), n. [= *D. pakker* = *MLA, G. packer* = *Sw. packare* (cf. *MLA. pacarius* and *pacator*); as *pack¹ + er*.] 1. One who packs; specifically, a person whose business it is to pack goods for transportation.—2. One who prepares and packs provisions, as beef, pork, oysters, fruit, etc., for preservation or for market.—3. A machine used for packing.—4. One who is engaged in transporting goods, etc., on pack-animals.

Rough-looking miners and packers, whose business it is to guide the long mule-trains that go where wagons cannot, and whose work in packing needs special and peculiar skill.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 302.

5. A government officer charged with the inspection of provisions packed for export.—6. A ring by which the space between the tubing and the walls of an oil-well is closed and made gas-tight. See *oil-well packing*, under *packing¹*.

—7. The variously constructed mechanism by which the grain cut by a reaping-machine is packed or compressed on the binding-table and held till embraced and bound by the twine.

packet (pak'et), n. [Formerly also *paquet* (= *G. packet*); *OF. paquet, paquet*, *F. paquet* = *Sp. paquete* = *It. pacchetto*, dim. of *parque*, a pack; see *pack¹*.] 1. A small pack or package; a parcel; a mail of letters.

The Heathenish and Popsish and all those other packets of miracles, which we receive by the Jesuits annual relations from the East and West Indies.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 88.
All Letters more than 80 Miles in 2d. Single and 6d. Double *Paquet* 12d. an Ounce.
Quoted in *Aston's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 132.

Your Laislip staid to peruse a *Paquet* of Letters.
Congress, Way of the World, II. 4.

I have lately been looking over the many packets of letters which I have received from all quarters of Great Britain.
Steele, Tatler, No. 164.

2. A despatch-vessel; a ship or other vessel employed to convey letters from country to country or from port to port; a vessel employed in carrying mails, goods, and passengers at stated intervals; hence, a vessel starting on regular days, or at an appointed time. Also called *packet-boat*, *packet-ship*, *packet-vessel*.

From the earliest times New York has been the port of departure for packets steering for our Southern ports.
The Century, XXXVIII. 361.

3. The panel of a packhorse. [*Cheshire, Eng.*] *Flight*.—4. A pack (250 leaves) of leaf-metal.

packet (pak'et), v. t. [*packet, n.*] 1. To bind up in a package or parcel.

My resolution is to send you all your letters well sealed and packeted.
Swift, Letters.

When Mr. Muntz has done, you will be so good as to packet him up, and send him to Strawberry.
Walpole, Letters, II. 472.

2. To despatch or send in a packet-vessel.

Her husband was packeted to France.
Ford.

packet-boat (pak'et-boat), n. Same as *packet*, 2.

packet-day (pak'et-day), n. Mail-day; the day for posting letters, for the mailing of a packet-ship.
*See *mail**.

packet-note (pak'et-nót), n. A folded writing-paper, 9 × 11 inches.

packet-ship (pak'et-ship), n. Same as *packet*, 2.

packet-vessel (pak'et-ves'el), n. Same as *packet*.

packfong (pak'fong), n. An erroneous form of *packlong*.

packhorse (pak'hóse), n. A horse-used as a pack-animal in carrying burdens; hence, figuratively, a drudge.

I was a pack-horse in his great affairs.
To royalize his blood I spill mine own.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 3. 122.

The slaves of custom and established mode,
With packhorse constancy we keep the road.
Coppee, Tricentennial, I. 22.

Flour is to be had in the stony land only by seeking it within the Austrian frontier, and to the Austrian frontier, accordingly, the packhorses go, with a strong convoy of Turkish soldiers to guard them.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 59.

pack-house (pak'hóus), n. A warehouse for receiving and storing goods.

pack-ice (pak'is), n. In the polar seas, a collection of large pieces of floating ice of indefinite extent. Compare *pack*, n., 8.

As the tide turned, a strip of pack ice about a mile wide separated us from open water to the south.
A. W. Greedy, Arctic Service, p. 91.

packing¹ (pak'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *pack¹*, v.] 1. Any material used for filling an empty space, closing a joint, and the like; stuffing, as the filling of a piston or a well tube.

One day, in the forenoon, the engine was working badly the packing having got too loose.
See Amer., N. S., LIV. 60.

2. In printing, the fabric used on printing-presses between the iron platen or cylinder and the sheet to be printed. A soft packing is a blanket of wool or rubber cloth which softens the impression. A hard packing is made of glass millboard or of smooth hard paper, which prevents indentation.

3. In masonry, small stones embedded in mortar, employed to fill up the vacant spaces in the middle of walls; rubble.—4. The act of

bringing together or manipulating to serve one's own purposes. See *pack¹, v. 1, 8.*

We affirm, then, that the results which these tables present, and which seem so favourable to Mr. Radler's theory, are produced by packing, and by packing alone.

Monday, Radler's Ref. Refuted.

Metallic packing, in work. (a) A system of packing in which metal is used, as metallic rings for piston-packing. Such rings are either so cast as to be elastic, or they are divided into segments and fitted with springs to press them against the interior of the cylinder as to form a steam tight contact.

In the *Chapman* a right divided himself to improvements, which include metallic packing to the piston in the steam engine, which he patented in 1790 and 1801.

A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 255.

(b) Tubes of lead or other soft metal filled with some vegetable material, such as hemp or cotton. The ends of the tubes are either forced or soldered together. **Oil-well packing,** a packing inserted between the pipe and the interior surface of the boring in an oil well to keep surface water, or water from the sides of the hole, from running into the well, and to prevent oil in some wells from being forced out around the pipe by a pressure of gas. The packing originally used was a leather bag filled with flaxseed, called a *seed bag*, made in the form of a ring. The flaxseed, swelling on being wetted, closed tightly the opening to be stopped. This packing swelled so tightly as to be very difficult to remove—a difficulty which led to the invention of many substitutes. One of these is the modern water packing, which consists of an annular leather packing, concave on the upper surface, surrounding the pipe, and held in position by a screw-joint. The weight of the superincumbent water presses this packing closely against the interior of the bore. Another form of oil well packing, which stops efflux of oil under internal gas pressure, as well as influx of surface water, is shown in the accompanying cut.

packing² (pak'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *pack², v.*] Collusion; trickery; cheating.

Here's packing, with a witness, to deceive us all!
Shak., T. of the K., v. 1. 121.

There may be tricks, packing, do you see?
Martin, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, v. 1.

That which Sulpitius writes concerning *Origene* *Book* gives cause vehemently to suspect their hath bin packing of old.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

packing-awl (pak'ing-ál), n. A form of awl which pierces a hole through packing-cloth or other material, and carries with it packthread for sewing or fastening.

packing-block (pak'ing-blok), n. A rectangular block gained into center sills and double-spring draw-bar timbers, and serving to connect them firmly together longitudinally. *See Builder's Dict.*

packing-bolt (pak'ing-bólt), n. In a steam-engine, a bolt which secures the gland of a stuffing-box. *E. H. Knight.*

stuffing-box (pak'ing-boks), n. 1. A box or case in which goods, etc., are packed for transportation.—2. In a steam-engine, same as *stuffing-box*.

packing-case (pak'ing-kas), n. Same as *packing-box*.

packing-cell (pak'ing-sel), n. In bot. See *len-ticel*, I.

packing-crib (pak'ing-krib), n. A place where muck-reel are packed in barrels and marked according to their respective grades.

packing-expander (pak'ing eks pan'dér), n. A spring or other device for spreading the packing of a valve or piston against the surface upon which it traverses.

packing-gland (pak'ing-glánd), n. In a steam-engine, the cover of a stuffing-box, which is secured or pressed into the stuffing box to hold the packing tightly against the piston.

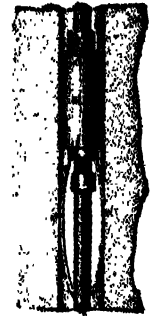
packing-leather (pak'ing le-thér), n. 1. A ring of leather on a plunger or piston traversing against the cylinder or barrel, to form with it a tight joint or packing.—2. A dust-guard.

packing-needle (pak'ing né'dl), n. A strong needle for sewing up packages wrapped in bur-lap or packing sheet. See *cut under needle*.

packing-nut (pak'ing nut), n. A form of packing gland or stuffing box cover which screws into the stuffing box.

packing-officer (pak'ing-ofí-ser), n. An executive officer who superintends or inspects the packing of excisable articles.

packing-paper (pak'ing pá-per), n. Strong paper used for wrapping parcels; a strong and thick kind of wrapping-paper.



Oil-well packing.
a, an elastic substance, surrounding the main tubing; b, the ordinary coupling coating on the water-cases; c, their surface ground together and made water tight; d, a hose end running upon a screw-thread cut on the main tubing; e, a elastic spring, compressed or otherwise fastened to the sides of the hose end; f, and partially covering the tubing at.

packing-penny (pak'ing-pen'i), *n.* A small sum given in dismissing a person.—To give a **packing-penny**, to send (a person) packing, or about his business.

He, he! Will you give
A packing penny to virginity?
I thought you'd dwell so long in Cyprus Isle,
You'd worship *Venus* at the length.

H. Jonson, Case Is Altered, III. 3.

packing-press (pak'ing-press), *n.* A powerful press, generally hydraulic, employed to compress goods, as cotton, linen, hay, straw, etc., into small bulk for convenience of transport.

packing-ring (pak'ing-ring), *n.* A ring of metal or rubber used as a seal for a coupling-valve in a railway-car, or to make a joint airtight, etc. *See Amer., L.IV. 60.*

packing-shed (pak'ing-shed), *n.* A shed where fish are packed.

packing-sheet (pak'ing-shet), *n.* 1. A sheet for packing or covering goods.—2. In *hydrotherapy*, a wet sheet for packing or wrapping a patient. Also *packsheet*.

packing-stick (pak'ing-stik), *n.* A stick used for straining up the cords around rolled fleeces in packing wool for transportation; a woolder.

pack-load (pak'lod), *n.* The usual load or pack which a beast of burden carries, as 300 pounds for a mule, or 150 for a burro.

packman (pak'man), *n.*; pl. *packmen* (-men). One who carries a pack; a peddler.

The course of the day would, in all probability, bring them another packman, who would "border with them," priding of the town he had just quitted.

Jefferson, Live It Down, XXVIII.

A class of persons termed "duffers," "packmen," or "scotchmen," and sometimes "tallymen," traders who go round with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered.

S. Douell, Taxes in England, III. 38.

pack-moth (pak'moth), *n.* A certain clothes-moth, *Anacampsis sarritella*, whose larva eats wool and woolen fabrics. *Harris, Insects Injurious to Vegetation, p. 403.*

pack-mule (pak'mul), *n.* A mule used to carry packs or burdens.



Pack mule, as used in the Rocky Mountains, United States.

packneedle (pak'nudl), *n.* [*ME. pakneelle, pakneelde, pakneelde*; *< pack + needle*.] A large needle for sewing up packages; a packing-needle. *See* *cut under needle*.

Among the fishes rays I rendered a lesson,
To broche hem with a *pak-needle* and plaited hem toggyleres.

Piers Plouman (B), v. 212.

pack-paper (pak'pā'pēr), *n.* Packing-paper.

Pack paper, or cap paper, such paper as mercers and other occupiers use to wrap their ware in.

Nomenclator (1685), p. 6. (Nove.)

packpaunch, *n.* [*< pack + paunch*, *cf. paunch*, *n.*] A greedy eater. *Stanhurst.*

pack-road (pak'rod), *n.* A road or trail suitable for pack-animals, but not for vehicles.

A wild region of tumbled hills, traversed but by a few pack-roads.

J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 61.

pack-saddle (pak'sad'l), *n.* The saddle of a pack-animal, made to be loaded with packs or burdens, and furnished with straps, hooks, and rings sewed to it for securing the packs. Such saddles are variously fitted according to the nature of the pack, which may consist of provisions or utensils, arms or ammunition, or even wounded men.

Your boards deserve not so honourable a grave as to stuff a botcher's cushion, or to be entombed in an ass's pack-saddle.

Shak., Cor., II. 1. 38.

packsheet (pak'shet), *n.* Same as *packing-sheet*.

packstaff (pak'staf), *n.*; pl. *packstaves* (-stāvz). A staff on which a peddler rests the weight of his pack when he stops.

To make all "as plain as a pack-staff."

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1863), II. 319.

Not riddle-like, obscuring their intent,
But pack-stuffs plain, uttering what thing they meant.

Sp. Hall, Satires, VII. 170.

[Sometimes used attributively in contempt.

Why not, when court of stars shall see these crimes?
Mardian, scourge of Villains, I. 42.]

packthread (pak'thred), *n.* Strong thread or twine used for sewing up packages or bales, or for tying up parcels.

A woman's crupper of velvet, . . . here and there placed with packthread.

Shak., I. of the 8, III. 2. 64.

You may take me in with a walking-stick,
Even when you please, and hold me with a pack-thread.

Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, v. 1.

I laid down by a bottom of packthread into the street,
and so 'scaped.

H. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, IV. 4.

pack-train (pak'tran), *n.* A train of pack-animals with their loads.

No one who has not tried it can understand the work and worry that it is to drive a pack-train over rough ground and through timber.

The Century, XXX. 222.

pack-wall (pak'wāl), *n.* Same as *pack*, 11.

packware (pak'wār), *n.* Goods carried in a pack; especially, the articles offered for sale by a peddler.

Desirous to utter such popish jells and packware as he brought with him, he opened therewith his baggage of pestilent doctrine.

Fare, Martyrs, p. 1388.

packwax (pak'waks), *n.* Same as *parawax*.

packway (pak'wāy), *n.* A pack-road.

paco (pak'kō), *n.* [*Peruv. See alpaca*.] Same as *alpaca*.

paco (pak'kō), *n.* [*< paco*.] In South America, a gossamer ore; so called because of its brownish color, resembling that of the paco.

The principal ores (at Cerro de Pasco) are the *pacos* so called, analogous to the columbites of the Mexican miners; they are ferruginous earths impregnated with argilliferous ores and evidently resulting from the decomposition of the sulphurets.

J. D. Whitney, Metallic Wealth of the U. S., p. 169.

paco (pak'kō), *n.* Same as *pacu*.

pacot, pacokt, *n.* Middle English forms of *paco*.

pacoury-uva (pa-kou'ri-u'vā), *n.* See *Platanus*.

pacquet (pak'et), *n.* and *pa*. An obsolete spelling of *packet*.

pack (pak), *n.* [= *F. pacet*, *OF. pact*, *parche* = *Sp. Pg. pacto* = *It. patto* = *OFries. pact* = *D. Mlt. pact* = *Mlt. phakt*, *phicht*, *phicht*, *phicht* = *Dan. pakt*, *< L. pactum*, an agreement, *< pacisci*, pp. *pactus*, ineptive form of *OL. pacere*, agree, bargain, covenant; akin to *pangere*, fasten; see *pack*, 1. *cf. pack*, 2.] An agreement; a compact.

O wretch, dost thou not know
One cannot see the side of the Powers below
Without some Perfume of Counter Services,
By Prayers, Perfumes, Homage, and Sacrifice?

Snyder, tr. of Ibn Baristan's Works, II. The Trophies.

This world of ours by the *pack* is pledged
To having such a spangled fabric law,
Whether a gradual brush or gallant blow.

Browning, Sordello.

But ye're all in the same *pack*—all at the same *pack*—
and not one of ye caring for anything but your own selfish ends and enjoyments.

W. Black, In Far Lochaber, VII.

Nude pact. See *nude*. *Pact* in *Far Lochaber*, VII. A covenant common in mortgages in Louisiana, binding the mortgagor not to alienate, encumber, etc., the mortgaged property. This pact renders an alienation, etc., in violation of it, void as against the mortgagee. *Pacte commissaire*, in *French law*, a clause in a contract of sale whereby the vendor stipulates that, if the buyer does not pay the price agreed upon within a certain time, the sale shall be rescinded. In the Province of Quebec, under the law anterior to the civil code, this condition was implied in all sales. *Proterian pact*, a pact supported by a consideration, and therefore (in Roman law of the later periods) recognized and enforced by the pretor.

pacta, *n.* Plural of *pactum*.

paction (pak'shon), *n.* [*< OF. paction* = *OSp. paction*, *< L. pactio* (a), an agreement, *< pactus*, pp. of *pacisci*, agree; see *pact*. *cf. compaction*, 2.] A compact, agreement, or contract.

They made a *paction* 'tween them two.
Get up and Bar the Door (*Child's Ballads*, VIII. 125).

The *paction* evangelical, in which we undertake to be disciples to the holy Jesus.

J. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), I. 308.

pactional (pak'shon-al), *a.* [*< paction + -al*.] (Of the nature of a pact. *Sp. Sanderson, Cases of Conscience, p. 138.*

pactitious (pak'tish'us), *a.* [*< L. pactitius*, *pactitius*, stipulated, *< L. pactus*, pp. of *pacisci*,

agree, stipulate; see *pact*.] Settled by agreement or stipulation. *Johnson*.

Pactolian (pak'tō'li-an), *a.* [*< L. Pactolus* (= *Gz. Πακτώλιος*), *< L. Pactolus*, *< Gr. Πακτώλιος*, a river in Lydia.] Of or pertaining to Pactolus, a river in Lydia, famous for the gold anciently found in its sands.

Pray pay to Mr. William Trim, or Order, the Sum of—
How sweetly it runs!—*Pactolian* Guineas chink every Line.

Shaks., Grief A-la-Mode, II. 1.

pactum (pak'tum), *n.*; pl. *pacta* (-tā). [*L. see pact*.] 1. In *Scots law*, a pact or agreement between two or more persons to give or perform something.—2. In *Rom. law*, such a convention or agreement as did not fall within the number of those to which full effect was given by the law, and thus distinguished from *contractus*. A *contract* was a pact or agreement of the parties, plus an obligation added by the proper formalities. A *pactum* did not (until a late period) give rise to an action (a few *pacta*, called *pacta legitima*, excepted), but an exception was given if a party tried to enforce a claim in violation of the *pactum*. If, for instance, a creditor had given a formal release (*acceptilatio*), the obligation was entirely destroyed, so that no action would lie; if he had made a covenant not to sue (*pactum de non petendo*), the action would lie, but the pretor would give the debtor an exception (*exceptio pacti*).—*Nudum pactum*. See *nude pact*, under *nude*.—*Pactum illicitum*, a general phrase covering all contracts opposed to law, either as being *contra legem* (contrary to law), *contra bonos mores* (contrary to morality), or inconsistent with the principles of sound policy.

pacu (pak'ō), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A South American characineid fish of the genus *Mylofa*, found in fresh waters, especially of Brazil. Also *paco*.

pad (pad), *n.* [A dial. var. of *path*, perhaps in part due to the cognate *D. pad*, a path; see *path*.] A path; a footpath; a road. [Obsolete or slang.]

I am no such nipping Christian; but a maunderer upon the pad.

Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

The Squire of the Pad and the Knight of the Pad.
Prior, Thief and Cordelier.

To stand pad, to stand by the wayside begging. [Obsolete or slang.]

I obtained three children, two girls and a boy, between the ages of five and ten years, of their parents, at a common "padding kout" in Blakely Street (now Charter Street) for three shillings, to stand pad with me from seven o'clock until twelve p. m. on a Saturday.

Letter from G. A. Brine (1875), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 642.

pad (pad), *v.*; pret. and pp. *padding*, ppr. *padding*. [*< pad*, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To travel on foot; tramp slowly or wearily along; trudge or jog along.

Something most like a lion, and it came a great padding pace after.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.

The muzzled ox that treadeth out the corn,
gone blind in padding round and round one path.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 277.

II. *trans.* 1. To travel on foot over or along; proceed on foot through; journey slowly, steadily, or wearily along. [Obsolete or slang.]

Though the weather be foul and storms grow space, yet go not ye alone, but other your brothers and sisters pad the same path.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 48.

2. To tread or beat down; make smooth and level by treading; as, to pad a path.—To pad the hoof, to go on foot. "foot it." [Slang.]

pad (pad), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *padde*, *padde*; *< ME. paddre*, *padde* (not in AS., the alleged AS. *padde* resting on the early ME. pl. *pades* in the AS. Chronicle, under date of 1137, but written many years later) = *MD. padde*, *pedde*, *D. paddie*, *pad* = *MLat. paddie*, *L3. pad* (> *cf. dial. paddie*) = *Icel. padda* = *Sw. padda* = *Dan. padde*, a toad. Hence *paddock*, etc.]

A toad; a frog. [Now rare.]

I scal pruned that paddock and pruned him as a pad.

Cventry, Mydresis, p. 104.

A pad in the straw, something wrong; a hidden danger; "a snake in the grass."

Here lies in dale the *padde* within the straw.

Collier's Old Ballads, p. 108. (Halliwell.)

Ye perceive by this lingering there is 'a pad in the straw.

Sp. Hall, Gammer Gurton's Needle, v. 2. (Diction.)

pad (pad), *n.* [Early mod. E. *padde*; perhaps a var. of *pad* (as *pad* of *pad*, etc.), in sense of 'bag': see *pad*. In def. 1 (*cf.* *MD. pad*, *padde*, the sole of the foot (Kilian); with this *cf. F. patte*, paw (see *patrol*, *paw*).] 1. A soft cushion, or something of the nature of a cushion, or a stuffed part, as of a garment, a saddle, etc., used to fill up a hollow, to relieve pressure, or as a protection.

He was kept in the bands, having under him but only a pad of straw.

Fare, Martyrs, p. 384.

In certain *Scots*, as the Cow and the Sheep, the front edentulous part of the upper jaw is invented by a bony epithelial part, against which the teeth of the front of the lower jaw bite.

Howe, Engr. Brit., XIII. 249.

Specifically—(a) In cricket, a wadded guard worn to protect the leg by a batsman or wicket-keeper. (b) In embroidery, a small quantity of shiraz material, such as raw cotton or silk, used for raising parts of a pattern, the stitch covering it closely. (c) One of the large, fleshy, thick-skinned protuberances of the sole of the foot of various quadrupeds, as the dog or fox; hence, specifically, the foot of a fox. (d) One of the tarsi of a bird's foot; one of the cushion-like enlargements on the under side of a bird's toes. Compare *heel-pad* and *plumbeo*. (e) In anat., the apical part of the corpus callosum. See *apex*. H. Gray, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 392. (f) In anat., a projecting part of the body covered only with a membrane or semi-chitinous sheath; generally used in composition, as, the wing-pads of a pupa; the foot-pads or cushions on the tarsus. 2. A cushion used as a saddle; a saddle of leather and padding, without any tree, such as are used by country market-women or by equestrian performers in a circus.—3. A number of sheets of writing, drawing, or blotting-paper held together by glue at one or more edges, forming a tablet from which the sheets can be removed singly as used: as, a writing-pad; a blotting-pad.—4. A bundle; bale; pack; as, a pad of wool; a pad of yarn. Among fish-dealers a pad of mackerel is 50 (sometimes 120) fish.

I had two pads of wool, one and lost it.—that is, one pad—by them.

Mythos, London Labour and London Poor, I. 57. 5. The handle of some tools: as, the pad of a keyhole-saw.—6. In ship-building, a piece laid over a ship's beam to give the camber.—7. *pl*. Thick ribbons, double-faced and watered, much in use at certain times for watch-guards. Compare *Petersham ribbon*, under *ribbon*.—*Optic pad*. See *optic*.

pad³ (pad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *padled*, ppr. *padding*. [*< pad*², *n.*] 1. To stuff or furnish with a pad or padding: often with *out*.

I thought we knew him: What, it's you.
The *padled* man that was the stays!
Tennyson, The New Thion.

2. To expand by the insertion of extraneous or needless matter, or the use of unnecessary words: as, to pad an article in a newspaper; to pad off a page in a book.—3. In *calico-printing*, to impregnate (the cotton cloth to be printed) with a mordant. It is done in a machine called a *padding-machine* (which see).

The cloth intended to be dyed is first steeped and *pad* ded about in buffalo or sheep's milk and next exposed to the sun. W. Crocker, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 321.

4. To glue the edges of (sheets of paper) together, so as to form a pad. [*Colloq.*]

A half-pint of the cement will pad a vast quantity of sheets. *The Worker*, III. 82.

5. In *mech.*, to puncture with numerous fine holes, as the end of a pipe, or the rose on the end of a nozzle. [*Eng.*]

In order to prevent a false reading of the water gauge, it was "*pad*ded"—that is to say, the end of the tube in the top of the upright shaft was perforated with numerous small holes. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 30.

Pad⁴ (pad), *n.* [*Also pad*; *< ME. pade*; perhaps another use of *pad*³. Hence *padding*, *padding*, *padding*, etc., and (prob. in comp. *padding*.) A panner; a basket. *Hallwell*.

pad⁵ (pad), *n.* [*Abbr. of pad-nag, pad-horse*.] A road-horse; a horse for riding on the road, as distinguished from a hunter or a work-horse, etc.; a roadster.

A careless groom of mine has spoiled me the prettiest pad in the world with only riding him ten miles. *North's Spectator*, No. 22.

pad⁶ (pad), *n.* [*Appar. abbr. of padding* or "*padding*." Cf. *footpad*.] A rubber; a footpad.

These fresh-born sounds proceeded from 1. or pads
In ambush laid, who had received him better
Robbed his carriage. *Dryden*, *Im. Juan*, II. 11.

pad⁷ (pad), *c. v.*; pret. and pp. *padding*, ppr. *padding*. [*< pad*⁶, *n.*; associated also with *pad*¹, *c.*] To be a footpad, or highway robber; frequent roads or highways in order to rob.

These pad on with high road, and suits maintain
With those they rob. *Swift*, To Mr. Congreve.

padding, *n.* [*Origin obscure*.] Groats; coarse flour or meal.

In the boiling and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must have amongst it *padding* and bran in this lower age of human fragility. *Mr. H. Watson*, *Reliquie*.

pad-bracket (pad'brak'et), *n.* A wall-bracket of a shape adapted to receive a saddle: used in a stable or harness-room.

pad-clinking (pad'kling'kling), *n.* Given to hobnobbing with footpads; frequenting the company or society of footpads. [*Eng.*]

Good day, my veterans, my champions. My heavy pad-clinking, out-after-eight-o'clock-guards, George Street baths, good day. H. Kingsley, *Billy and Burton*, etc.

pad-cloth (pad'kloth), *n.* A cloth or blanket covering the joins of a horse; a bounding-cloth.

pad-crimp (pad'krimp), *n.* In *saddlery*, a press in which dampened leather is molded into form between the dies of a turner with protruding and hollow parts. When the leather dries, it retains the convex shape acquired under pressure.

Padda (pad'da), *n.* [*NL.* (Reichenbach, 1850). *< native name for rice*.] A genus of ploecine birds of the subfamily *Spermotidae* (or a subgenus of *Munia*), the type of which is *P. argyrea*, the paddi-bird, commonly called *Jura sparrow*.

padding, *n.* See *pad*².
padding¹ (padding), *n.* [*< pad*² + *-ing*.] A highway robber; a footpad.

Well, say more, dine gratis
Mar. Under what hedge, I pray you? or at whose cost?
Are they padders or abram-men that are your comfort?
Messenger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, II. 1.

padding² (padding), *n.* [*< pad*² + *-ing*.] One who pads or cushions.

paddies (padding), *n. pl.* [*Origin obscure*.] Pantalons or knee-drawers with flounces. [*South-east U. S.*]

padding (padding), *n.* [*Verbal n. of pad*, *c.*]

1. The act of stuffing so as to make a pad.—2. The cotton, hair, straw, or other material used in stuffing anything, as a bolster, saddle, or garment; the stuffing used to keep in shape any part of a garment according to the fashion which requires it to be more in relief or drawn tighter than the natural forms allow. The materials used are, especially, (a) a rough felted cloth, a kind of shoddy, (b) fibrous and bone material, (c) wadding, batting, and lambour.

3. In *calico-printing*, the process of imbuing the fabric all over with a mordant which is dried. A design is next printed on it in acid discharge (usually lime juice and bluish phosphate of potash), the result being that, after the cloth has been dyed in the bath and cleared white, the pattern appears upon a ground of uniform color. These white patterns or spaces may be afterwards printed upon in steam or pigment colors. Calicoes produced in this way are said to be in the *padding* or *padding* style.

A brown ground is produced over the entire surface by padding in solutions of a salt of manganese.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 212.

4. Any unnecessary matter inserted in a column, article, book, etc., merely to bring it up to a certain size; vamping; hence, writing or printed matter of no real value or utility; whatever has merely the effect of increasing the size of anything without adding to its interest or value.

Anybody who desires to know what is within the power of the average clergyman may take up one of the inferior magazines and read one of the articles which serve for padding. *Natidra*, etc.

I am; I hope more struck now with the enormous amount of padding—the number of third and fourth rate statues which the eye that would fain approach freely the twenty and thirty best.

Henry James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 20.

padding-fine (padding'fine), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a drying-chamber in which cotton cloth is dried after the process of padding. It has several funnels, but each generally completes an in-laid passage of considerable length through which heated air is circulated in one direction, while the padded piece is moved from a roller and passed through the fine in the opposite direction being dried during its passage and finally re-wound upon another cylinder. See *pad*², *c.* and *padding*, *c.*

padding-ken (padding'ken), *n.* A low lodging-house patronized by footpads, professional beggars, thieves, vagrants, etc. [*Thieves' slang*.]

Ragged schools and city missions are of no avail as preventives of crime so long as the wretched dens of infamy, brutality, and vice, termed *padding kens*, continue their daily and nightly work of demoralization.

Mythos, London Labour and London Poor, I. 424.

padding-machine (padding'mashin), *n.* In *calico-printing*, an apparatus for imbuing cotton cloth uniformly with a mordant solution in the process of dyeing. It consists of a combination of rollers for unwinding and receiving the fabric, which is caused to pass through a vat containing the mordant.

paddle¹ (pad'l), *c. v.*; pret. and pp. *padding*, ppr. *padding*. [*Also dial. paddle*; prob. a var. of *patle*¹, freq. of *pat*¹; see *patle*¹, *pat*¹, *patle*¹. Cf. *patle*², a var. of *padle*².] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To finger idly or fondly; toy or trifle with the fingers, as in fondling.

Padding to your neck with his damu fingers
Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 4. 165.

2. To dabble or play about in or as in water.

And then to paddle in the pure streams
Of his [the son of Ulysses] split blood is more than most
extreme. *Quarles*, *Emblems*, III. 2.

We two have paddled in the burn,
Free merriment 'till this day.
Burns, *Auld Lang Syne*.

3. To sail or swim along or about with short strokes of a paddle or oar; row or move about or along by means of a paddle.

She was as lovely a pleasure-bent
As ever fairy had paddled in
J. R. Drake, *Colgate Fay*.

4. To move along by means of paddles or float-boards, as a steamboat.

Round the lake
A little clock work steamer paddling idled,
And shook the lilies. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, Prol.

5. To move in the water by means of webbed feet, flippers, or fins, as a duck, turtle, fish, penguin, etc.

Ducks paddle in the pond before the door.
Crozier, *Retirement*, I. 404.

II. *trans.* 1. To finger; play with; toy with.
To be padding palms and pinching fingers.
Shak., *W. T.*, I. 2. 111.

2. To propel by paddle or oar: as, to paddle a canoe.—3. To strike with the open hand, or with some flat object, as a board; spank. [*Colloq.*]

To paddle one's own canoe. See *canoe*.

paddle¹ (pad'l), *n.* [*< paddle*¹, *c.*, in part confused with *padle*², *n.*] 1. An oar; specifically, a sort of short oar having one blade or two (one at each end), held in the hands (not resting in the rowlock) and dipped into the water with a more or less vertical motion: used especially for propelling canoes.

He moved his paddle, and tried to back out of the snare.
Kingsley, *Hyacinth*, III.

2. The blade or broad part of an oar.—3. In *oil*: (a) A long limb constructed to answer the purpose of a fin or flipper, as that of a penguin, a whale, a sea-turtle, a plesiosaurus, or an ichthyosaurus. See also under *Ichthyosaurus* and *penguin*. (b) In *Chenopodia*, one of the rows of thin which run parallel with the longitudinal canals of the body: a *tenophore* or *paddle-row*. (c) The long flat part of the paddle-fish.—4. One of the flat boards placed on the circumference of the paddle-wheel of a steamboat.—5. A panel made to fit the openings left in lock-gates and sluices for the purpose of letting the water in and out as may be required; a *slough*.—6. An implement with a flat broad blade and a handle, resembling a paddle, specifically (a) In *plaster-making*, a semi-circular implement used for stirring and mixing the materials. (b) In *brick-making* and similar industries, an instrument for tempering clay. (c) An implement used for heating garments while held in running water to wash. (d) See the quotation.

The tools used by the paddler are not usually numerous, consisting only of a long straight chisel-edged bar called a *paddle*, and a hooked flat-ended bar known as the *blade*. W. H. Greenwood, *Steel and Iron*, p. 304.

7. The lamp-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. See *pad-dle-fish*. Also *cockpaddle*. [*Eng.*]

paddle² (pad'l), *n.* [*Also dial. paddle* and *patle*, *patle*, *upper*, for *orig. spaddle*, *dim. of spade*; see *spade*.] The word has been in part confused with *padle*¹, *n.* A small spade, especially a small spade used to clean a plow; a plow staff; a *paddle-staff*.

Thou shalt have a paddle upon thy weapon, . . . and . . . thou shalt dig therewith. *Levit. xlii. 12.*

paddle-beam (pad'l-beam), *n.* One of two large beams projecting beyond the sides of a vessel, between which the paddle-wheels revolve.

paddle-board (pad'l-board), *n.* One of the floats on the circumference of the paddle-wheel of a steam-vessel; a *paddle*.

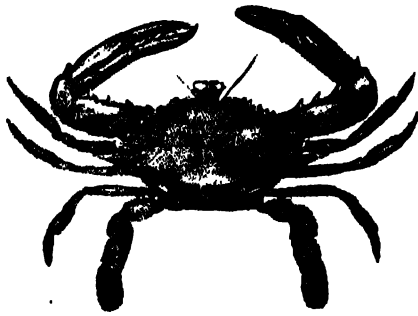
paddle-boat (pad'l-boat), *n.* A boat propelled by paddle-wheels.

paddle-box (pad'l-bok), *n.* The box or sheath, of curved upper outline, which covers a paddle-wheel of a side-wheel steamer, to protect it and to keep it from throwing water on board the vessel.

paddlecock (pad'l-kok), *n.* [*Also paddlecock*, *cockpaddle*; *< paddle* (3) + *cock*.] The common lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*; so called in allusion to its dorsal ridge enveloped in tubercular skin, which resembles the comb of the domestic cock. See *cock* under *Cyclopterus*.

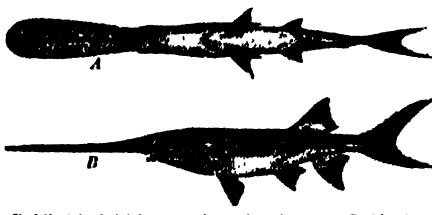
paddle-crab (pad'l-krab), *n.* A crab whose legs are flattened like the blade of a paddle and used for swimming; a *swimming-crab*. The common edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*, is an example. Also *padding-crab*. See *crab* under *padding*.

paddle-end (pad'l-end), *n.* A feature or element of ornamental design, consisting of an

Paddle crab (*Callinectes hastatus*).

oval enlargement at the end of a line or band resembling the handle of a spoon.

paddle-fish (pad'f-fish), *n.* The spoon-billed sturgeon, *Polyodon* (or *Spatularia*) spatula, a ganoid fish of the family *Polyodontidae* (or *Spatulariidae*), attaining a length of five or six feet,

Paddle fish (*Polyodon spatula*). A, under view; B, side view.

abundant in the Mississippi river and its larger tributaries. It has a very long spatulate or paddle-like projection of the snout; the body resembles a sturgeon's, but is scaleless, 15 or 20 fulcra are appressed to the upper margin of the caudal fin. Also called *spoon-billed cat* and *duck-billed cat*, in reference to the salient feature of the snout and some fancied resemblance to a catfish.

paddle-hole (pad'l-hol), *n.* One of the passages which conduct the water from the upper pond of a canal into the lock, and out of the lock to the lower pond. See *paddle*, *n.*, 5. Also called *clough-arch*.

paddler (pad'lér), *n.* One who or that which paddles or uses a paddle; hence, one who acts in a purposeless way, as a child paddles in the water.

He may make a paddler of the world,
From hand to mouth, but never a brave swimmer.
Heau. and Pl. Wit at Several Weapons, l. 1.

paddle-row (pad'l-ro), *n.* The paddle or etonophore of a etonophoran.

paddle-shaft (pad'l-shaft), *n.* The shaft by means of which the paddle-wheels of a steamboat are driven.

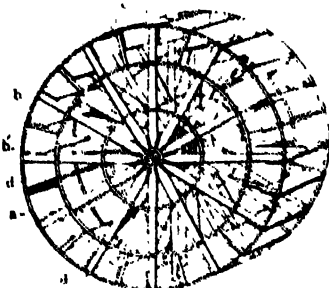
paddle-sloop (pad'l-slop), *n.* A sloop of war propelled by paddle-wheels.

In 1800 it was the author's chance again to meet Garibaldi, for he was in command of the *paddle sloop* Argus, despatched to Sicily to look after British interests when the famous one thousand (really 200) landed at Marsala. *The Academy*, No. 800, p. 52.

paddle-staff (pad'l-stáf), *n.* 1. A staff headed with a broad iron, used by mole-catchers.—2. A spade with a long handle, used by plowmen to clear the share of earth, stubble, etc.; a paddle.

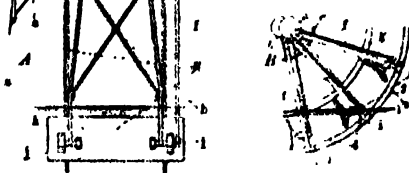
paddle-tumbler (pad'l-tum'blér), *n.* In some operations of leather-manufacture, a water-tank in which skins are washed while kept in constant motion by means of a paddle-wheel. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 373.

paddle-wheel (pad'l-hwél), *n.* 1. A wheel (generally one of two placed at the sides of a

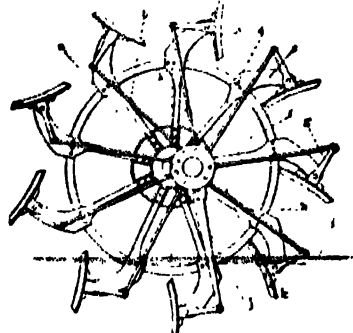
Common Paddle wheel.
a, shaft; b, c, rim; . . . pad flcs; d, e, arms.

steam-vessel) provided with boards or floats on its circumference, and driven by steam, for the

propulsion of the vessel.—2. A wheel fitted with paddles, used to aid, by its revolution, in certain washing operations, as in leather-manufacture, etc.—*Cycloidal paddle-wheel*, a paddle-wheel having narrow floats arranged longitudinally one



A. Transverse Section of American Feathering Paddle-wheel. B. Quarter elevation of Feathering Paddle-wheel, being the general form used for American fast steamers, with light frame and extra run to protect buckets. a, governor's lever; b, shaft; c, wheel flanges; d, paddle eccentric; e, paddle eccentric bearing; f, radius bar; g, rim; h, braces; i, rocker-arm; j, fork; k, bucket; l, water level.



European or English Feathering Paddle-wheel.

a, wheel flanges; b, radius bars; c, bucket; d, wheel arm; e, bracket; f, paddle eccentric or "Jokey Needle"; g, rocker-arm; h, rim; i, water level; j, driving bar. A-A shows line of intersection of vertical diameter of wheel with plane of bucket entering water at i, and indicates the greater radius of a common wheel which would enter the water with greater effect to the feathering wheel.

above another, in a slightly retreating order, the better to distribute the pressure and to lessen the concussion against the water. **Feathering paddle-wheel**. Same as *feathering-wheel*.

paddlewood (pad'l-wúd), *n.* A tree of Guiana, *Aspidosperma excelsum* of the *Apocynaceae*. It has a singular fluted or buttressed trunk, from the projecting radii of which the Indians make paddles. The hard elastic wood also affords rollers for cotton-gins. The seeds are beautifully winged. Also called *wheel tree*, from the form of a section of the trunk.

paddling-crab (pad'ling-krah), *n.* Same as *paddle-crab*.

paddock¹ (pad'ok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *padlock*, < ME. *padlock*; < *pad*² + *dim.* -ock.] 1. A toad or frog. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

For who . . .
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a gill,
Such dear concernings hide?

Shak., Hamlet, III. 4. 180.

Here a little child I stand,
Heaving up my either hand;
Cold as paddocks though they be,
Here I lift them up to thee.
Herrick. Another Grace for a Child.

2. The tadpole-fish. [Local, Scotch.]

paddock² (pad'ok), *n.* [A corruption of *parrock*, prob. due in part to association with *pad*¹; see *parrock*.] A small field or inclosure; especially, a small inclosure under pasture immediately adjoining a stable; a small turfed inclosure in which animals, especially horses, are kept.

Villas environed with parks, paddocks, [and] plantations.
Evelyn.

The prices of admission to the paddocks, the grand stand, and the various points of advantage throughout the grounds, are higher than on our racing tracks.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 16.

paddock³ (pad'ok), *v. t.* [< *padlock*, *n.* Cf. *parrock*, *v.*] To confine or inclose in or as in a paddock.

Shakespeare himself would have been commonplace had he been paddocked in a thinly-shaven vocabulary.
Lowell, Books and Libraries.

paddock-cheeser (pad'ok-chēs), *n.* The asparagus. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

paddock-pipe (pad'ok-pip), *n.* One of various species of *Equus*, or horsetail; also, *Hippuris vulgaris*, the mare's-tail; so named from their hollow stems and ferny locality.

paddock-rud (pad'ok-rud), *n.* The spawn of frogs. *Halliwel*. [Local, Eng.]

paddock-stone (pad'ok-stōn), *n.* Same as *toad-stone*.

paddockstool (pad'ok-stōl), *n.* [< ME. *padlock*-stole; < *paddock*¹ + *stool*.] A toadstool.

Paddy¹ (pad'i), *n.*; pl. *Paddies* (-is). [A dim. of *Pat*, abbr. of *Patrick*, < Ir. *Padraic*, a frequent Christian name in Ireland, after St. Patrick (< LL. *Patricius*), its tutelar saint: see *Par*⁶.] 1. An Irishman. [Slang.]—2. [i. e.] A sailors' name for the lesser sheathbill of Kerguelen Island, *Chionis minor*. See *sheathbill* and *Chionis*.—3. [i. e.] The ruddy duck, *Ereunetura rubida*. Also *paddywhack*. [North Carolina.]—4. [i. e.] Same as *paddywhack*, 3.—**Paddy's watch**. Same as *paddywhack*, 1.

paddy² (pad'i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Mean; poor; contemptible; low in manners or character.

paddy³ (pad'i), *n.* [Also *padi*; < Malay *padi*, rice.] Rice in the husk, whether in the field or gathered. [East Indies.]

paddy-bird (pad'i-bér), *n.* The Java sparrow or ricebird, *Munia* or *Padda oryzivora*; so called from its frequenting paddy-fields.

paddy-field (pad'i-fēld), *n.* A rice-field; a field in which rice is grown. [East Indies.]

A strolling company of players will act on the threshing-floor beside the *paddy-fields* in the old primitive fashion. *Colonial and Indian Exhibition*, p. 28.

paddy-melon (pad'i-mel'gn), *n.* Same as *pado-melon*.

paddy-pounder (pad'i-poun'dér), *n.* In the East Indies, a machine for removing the husk from rice.

The dried pulp is then removed by pounding in common *paddy-pounders*. *Spon's Recipe. Manuf.*, l. 703.

paddywhack (pad'i-hwak), *n.* [< *Paddy*¹ + *whack*, used with vague emphasis.] 1. [esp.] Same as *Paddy*¹, 1.—2. Same as *paddy*¹, 3.—3. A cheap almanac or calendar, on one sheet. Also called *paddy* and *Paddy's watch*. [Local, Eng.]

pad-elephant (pad'el'ē-fant), *n.* [< *pad*¹ + *elephant*. Cf. *pad-horse*, *pad-nag*.] A road- or working-elephant, as distinguished from a hunting- or war-elephant.

padellion (pad'el'ē-on), *n.* [< F. *patte de lion*, lit. lion's paw; *patte*, paw; *de*, of; *lion*, lion. Or also < F. *piéd de lion* = Sp. *pie de león* = Pg. *pe de leão* = It. *pie de leone*, lion's foot; L. *pes* (ped-), foot; *de*, of; *leo* (n-), lion.] A plant, *Alchemilla vulgaris*. See *lion's-foot*.

Pied de lion, lion's foot, hare foot, ladies mantle, great saucile, *padellion*. *Calceol.*

padella (pā-del'ē), *n.* [It., a frying-pan; see *patella*.] A large tinct or earthenware cup or deep saucer containing fatty matter in which a wick is inserted; used in illuminations.

pademelon (pad'ē-mel-on), *n.* [Also *padmelon*, *padmilon*, accom. *paddy-melon*, and *melon*; an Australian name.] A brush-kangaroo or wallaby; an ordinary kangaroo of the genus *Halmaturus*, such as *H. thetidis* and related species. See *cut* under *Halmaturus*.

In the neighbourhood of these scrub the game was especially plentiful; and kangaroos, *paddy-melons*, wallabies, and kangaroo rats crossed the road continually. A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, l. 47.

pad-hook (pad'hūk), *n.* 1. A kind of center-draft hook used on trawl-lines in New England since 1884, having the shank flattened at the upper end instead of an eye, whence the name.—2. In *saddlery*, a curved hook on the back-pad for holding up the bearing-rein.

pad-horse (pad'hōrs), *n.* [< *pad*¹, a road, + *horse*¹. Cf. *pad-nag* and *pad*³.] A road-horse; a pad-nag; a pad.

Oh for a pad-horse, pack-horse, or a post-horse,
To bear me on his neck, his back, or his crump!
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 2.

Padina (pā-dī'ng), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763).] A genus of olive-colored seaweeds with membranaceous or coriaceous broadly fan-shaped fronds, which may be either entire or variously cleft, each lobe being then fan-shaped. The frond is smooth, olive-colored (or greenish toward the summit), and marked with concentric bands along each of which is developed a fringe of slender orange-colored jointed hairs. They are tufted annual plants, 2 to 6 inches in height, growing on stones about low-water mark, mostly in warm seas. The common (perhaps the only) species is *P. pavonia*, the *padcock's-tail*.

padishah (pā-dī-shā), *n.* [Pers. (> Turk.) *padīshāh*, < *pad*, protector; *shāh*, master (Skt. *pati*, master: see *despot*), + *shāh*, king: see *shah*.] Great king; emperor; a title given by the Turks to the Sultan, and by extension to various European monarchs.

padji (pāj'i), *n.* [Ceylonese.] A Ceylonese boat. See *madel-parvora*.

padlette (pad'let), *n.* A spangle used in embroidery and decorative costume.

padlock (pad'lok), *n.* [Perhaps orig. 'a lock for a pannier or hamper' (one of its present uses). < *pad*, *pad*, a pannier, + *lock*.] A portable lock with a pivoted bow or hasp or a sliding hasp, designed to fit over a staple or engage a ring and to hang suspended when closed. Such locks are made in a great variety of styles and range from simple gate-locks to complicated combination-locks. Some padlocks are self-locking; others are locked with a key, the keyhole being in the side or at the bottom.

Whatever the talents, or how'er design'd,
We hang one jingling padlock on the mind.

Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 102.

Dead padlock, a padlock having no spring for either bolt or hasp, the key turning the bolt, while the hasp is opened by the hand.

padlock (pad'lok), *v. t.* [*< padlock, n.*] To fasten by or as by means of a padlock.

Let not . . . such an unmerciful and more than legal yoke be padlocked upon the neck of any Christian.

Milton, *Colasterion*.

padmilon (pad'mel-on), *n.* Same as *pademelon*.

pad-nag (pad'nag), *n.* [*< pad*, a road, + *nag*.] Cf. *pad-horse*.] An ambling nag; an easy-going pad.

A New Epilogue by Mrs. Pack in a Riding Habit, upon a *Pad-Nag*, representing a Town Miss Travelling to Tunbridge. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 14.

pad-nag (pad'nag), *v. t.* [*< pad-nag, n.*] To ride a pad-nag. [Rare.]

Will it not, moreover, give him pretence and excuse of tenor than ever to pad-nag it hither to good Mrs. Howe's fair daughter?

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, III. 236. (*Darwin*.)

padou (pad'ou), *n.* [*< F. padou*, appar. *< Padoue*, It. *Padua*, Padua. Cf. *paduasoy*.] A sort of silk ferret or ribbon. *Simmonds*.

padovana, padovane, *n.* Same as *paran*.

padow-pipe (pad'ô-pip), *n.* Same as *padding-pipe*.

pad-plate (pad'plat), *n.* In *saddlery*, an iron bow for stiffening a harness-pad and forming a base for the harness-mountings.

padre (pá'dre), *n.* [*Sp. Pg. It. padre*, lit. father. < *L. pater* = *F. father*; see *father*.] Father; used with reference to priests in Spain, Italy, Mexico, southwestern United States, South America, etc.

padrone (pa-dro'ne), *n.*; pl. *padroni* (-nî). [*It.*, a patron, protector, master; see *patron*.] A master; especially, a person, generally an Italian, who owns hand-organs and lets them out to itinerant players, or who systematically employs destitute children to beg for his benefit; also, an Italian labor-contractor; one who lets out Italian laborers in a body.

pad-saddle (pad'sad'l), *n.* A saddle made of leather and padding without a tree. *E. H. Knight*.

pad-screw (pad'skrib), *n.* In *saddlery*, a screw-bolt with an ornamental head, used for fastening the pad-sides to the pad-plate.

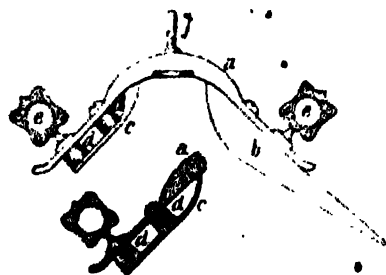
padstool (pad'stül), *n.* [= *D. paddstool* = *G. paddenstuhl*; see *pad* + *stool*.] A tondstool; same as *paddingstool*. *Strout*.

Hermolaus also writeth this of the Lycium, that it groweth in a certain stone, and that it is a kind of mush rum, or *padstool*.

Topell, *Beasts* (1607), p. 494. (*Hallivell*.)

pad-top (pad'top), *n.* In *saddlery*, the ornamental leather that forms the top or finish to the pad. *E. H. Knight*.

pad-tree (pad'tre), *n.* In *saddlery*, a piece of



Pad-tree and Pad.

a, pad-tree; A, pad; c, d, pad-plate; e, ferret; f, check-bow.

wood or metal which gives shape and rigidity to the harness-pad. *E. H. Knight*.

Paduan (pad'ü-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< It. Paduano*, *< Padua*, Padua.] *a.* Of or pertaining to Padua, a city of northern Italy, or to the province of Padua.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Padua.

—2. One of the imitations of Roman bronze coins and medallions made in the sixteenth century by Giovanni Cavino, assisted by his friend A. Bassiano, both of Padua in Italy. These pieces were struck in copper, alloyed, and in silver, and were designed as works of art, not as forgeries.

paduan, *n.* Same as *paduan*.

paduasoy (pad'ü-a-soi), *n.* [*Also paduasoy, padesoy; appar. orig. *< Paduasoy*, tr. F. *soie de Padoue*; see *padou* and *soy**.] A smooth, strong, rich silk, originally manufactured at Padua, used for garments of both women and men in the eighteenth century; also, a garment made of this material.

My wife herself retained a passion for her crimson *paduasoy*, because I formerly happened to say it became her.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, iv.

Item, from Mrs. Malaprop, for betraying the young people to her, . . . two guineas, and a black *paduasoy*.

Sheridan, *Rivals*, I. 2.

p. An abbreviation of the Latin *partes æquales*, equal parts.

pean (pé'an), *n.* [*Also pean*; < *L. pean*, < *Gr. paion*, Epic *paion*, a hymn in honor of Apollo, < *Haion*, *Haion*, a name of Apollo (first applied, in Homer, to the physician of the gods).] Originally, a hymn to a help-giving god, especially Apollo, under the title of *Pean* or *Peon*, containing the invocation 'Io Pean' (*io* or *ih* *Haion*), asking for aid in war or other trouble, or giving thanks for aid received; hence, a war-song sung before a battle in honor of Ares, or after a battle as a thanksgiving to Apollo; in later times, a hymn in praise of other gods, or even of mortals; hence, a song of triumph generally; a loud and joyous song.

With ancient rites,
And due devotion, I have ever hung
Elaborate *Peans* on thy golden shrine.

R. Johnson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

I sung the joyful *Pean* clear,
And, sitting, furnished without fear
The brand, the buckle, and the spear
Waiting to strike a happy strife.

Trinny, *The Two Voles*.

Through all his tones sound the song of hope and the pean of assured victory. T. Winthrop, *Cecil Broom*, iv.

pean (pé'an), *n.* See *pean*.

peaniam (pé'an-izim), *n.* [*< Gr. paianistiké*, a chanting of the *pean*, < *paion*, a choral song; see *pean*.] Songs or shouts of praise or of battle; shouts of triumph. *Mittord*.

Pæclo. For words beginning thus, see *Pæclo*.

pedagogist, pedagoguet, etc. Obsolete forms of *pedagogue*, etc.

pederastia (pé-de-ras'ti-ä), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *pederasty*.

Pæderia (pé-dé-ri-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnæus, 1771), irreg. < *Gr. pædriax*, a rowy-flowered plant used for wreaths, also rouge, and a kind of opal.] A genus of plants of the gamopetalous order *Rubiaceæ*, the madder family, type of the tribe *Pæderieæ*, characterized by the two hair-like twisted stigmas and two-celled ovary. There are 6 or 7 species, one in Brazil, the others in tropical Asia. They are twines with shrubby stems, felt when bruised, bearing opposite leaves, and small flowers in cymes. *P. foetida* is diffused from India to China and the Malay Islands. It is the *bedee rutia* of Annam, and is sometimes called *Chinese fever plant*. In *Bhadr* medicine it furnishes a specific for rheumatism, administered externally and internally. Its root is said to be used as an emetic. Its stems yield a strong, flexible and durable fiber, of a silk-like appearance, seemingly adapted to the most textile purposes.

Pæderies (pé-dé-ri-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Pæderia* + *-ies*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*, distinguished by the solitary basilar ovules, inferior radicle,

valvate corolla, and capsule of two carpels. It includes 7 genera and about 80 species, mostly vines with stems or leaves felt when bruised, mainly tropical.

paedutics (pé-düt'iks), *n.* [*< Gr. paedutiké*, of or pertaining to teaching (*pa* *paedutiké*, the science of teaching, & *paedutiké* (sc. *teaching*), education), < *paiderin*, teach, < *paio* (sc. *teach*), a child; see *pedagogue*.] The science of teaching or of education. Also *paedutic*.

Pædisca (pé-dis'kä), *n.* [*NL.* (Treitschke, 1830), < *Gr. paediská*, a young girl, fem. of *paediskos*, a young boy, dim. of *paion*, a boy, girl.] A large genus of small tortricid moths. There are over



Muscardine gall moth (*Pædisca* *scissura*). a, moth (size shows natural size); A, gall with protruding pupa; b, moth with wings spread; c, larva.

100 species, 60 of which inhabit North America north of Mexico, as *P. scudderiana* or *saliciana*, which commonly makes galls on the stems of various goldenrods in the United States, and is sometimes called *gall-moth*, a name more properly belonging to a species of *Golechia*. See also cut under *gall-moth*.

pedobaptism, pedogenesis, etc. See *pedobaptism*, etc.

paent, *n.* See *pagan*.

pænula (pé-nü-lä), *n.*; pl. *pænulae* (-læ). 1. In classical antiq., a long sleeveless cloak, provided with an opening for the head only, worn by travelers.—2. *Ecclæ*, a chasuble, especially in its older form as a sleeveless circular or elliptical vestment, with an opening for the head and reaching nearly to the feet. See *chasuble*, *phelonion*. Also spelled *pænula*.

peon (pé'on), *n.* [= *F. peon* = *Sp. peon*, < *L. peon*, < *Gr. paion*, a song in honor of Apollo, a metrical foot (see *def.*), < *Haion*, a name of Apollo; see *pean*.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of four times or syllables, one of which is long, the other three being short. According to the position of the long in the first, second, third, or fourth place respectively, the foot assumes four forms, distinguished as *first peon* (— — — —), *second peon* (— — — —), *third peon* (— — — —), and *fourth peon* (— — — —). The peon has a magnitude of five moræ or primary times (i. e., is pentameter). Its resolved form being the pentabach (— — — —). Three of these times belong to the thesis and two to the arsis, or vice versa (— — — —), so that the peon belongs to and is the type of the hemistich or peonic class of feet. Only the first peon and the fourth peon were in use in *pænic* verse; the contracted form known as the *cretic*, being, however, more common; the second and third occurred in *verses* analyzed by the ancients as mixed ionic, or apollonic. The *cretic* (— — — —) was sometimes known as the *peon diatylus*, as distinguished from the *peon epibacchus* (— — — —), in which each short of the pentabach was doubled (i. e., represented by a long). The peon received its name from its original use in compositions in honor of Apollo (see *pean*). See *diatylus*, *epibacchus*. Also spelled, less correctly, *peon*.

In the first *peon*, an equivalent of the *cretic*, an arsis consisting of a long and short is followed by a thesis consisting of two shorts.

J. Hadley, *Kuays*, p. 16.

Pæon diatylus. See *diatylus*.

Pæonia (pé-on'ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Malpighi, 1675), < *L. pæonia*, peony; see *peony*.] A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, type of the tribe *Pæonieæ*. About 7 species are known, natives of both temperate regions. They are perennial herbs, with large radical and alternate pinnately divided leaves, and showy white, red, or purple flowers, each producing from 2 to many seed-like follicles. See *peony* and *chama*.

pæonic (pé-on'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< pæon* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* In *anc. pros.*: (a) Of or pertaining to a peon; constituting or equivalent to a peon, or consisting of peons; as, a *pæonic* foot, colon, verse; *pæonic* rhythm. The *pæonic* rhythm or movement was regarded by the ancients as especially enthusiastic and fiery in character. (b) Having the *peal* ratio of a peon (2:3); hemistich; as, the *pæonic* (hemistich) class of feet. See *hemistich*.

II. *n.* A peonic foot or verse.

Pæonies (pé-on'ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Endlicher, 1830), < *Pæonia* + *-ies*.] A tribe of plants of the polypetalous order *Ranunculaceæ*, consist-

ing of the genus *Pæonia*, and distinguished by the five to ten large and broad petals, and the many-seeded carpels enveloped by a disk.
pæonia (pæ'ô-nî-n), *n.* [*Pæonia* + -*ia*.] A poisonous red coloring matter obtained from phenolic acid by the action of sulphuric and oxalic acids. It gives to wool and silk brilliant shades of crimson and scarlet.

pæony, *n.* An obsolete form of *peony*.

paff (páf), *n.* [*(i. paff!)* pop! bang! *piffpaff*, pop! an interjection of contempt.] A meaningless syllable, used, with *piff*, to imitate what is regarded as jargon.

Of a truth it often provokes me to laugh

To see these beggars huddle along,

Lamed and maimed, and fed upon chaff,

Chanting their wonderful piff and paff.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

pagadore (pag'á-dór), *n.* [*Sp. Pg. pagador*, a payer: see *payer*.] A paymaster or treasurer.

This is the manner of the Spaniards captain, who never hath to meddle with his soldiers pay, and indeed scorneth . . . to be counted his soldiers *pagadore*.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

pagan (pá'gan), *n.* and *a.* [*In ME. pagan, paten, pain, payn, paen* (a word extant in the surname *Pain, Paine, Payne*), < *OF. paen, patien, payen, P. patien* = *Fr. pagan, pagain, patien* = *Sp. pagano* = *Pg. pagão, pagã* = *It. pagano*, a pagan, heathen; < *LL. paganus*, a heathen, prop. adj., heathen, a later use of *paganus*, rustic, rural, as a noun a villager, countryman, peasant, rustic; also (opposed to *military*) civil, civil, as a noun a citizen; prop. of or pertaining to the country or to a village, < *pagus*, a district, province, the country: see *pagus*. Cf. *heathen*, lit. 'of the heath' or country. From *It. paganus* comes also ult. *E. paganin*, and from *pagus*, ult. *E. pais* and *peasant*.] *I. n. 1.* One who is not a Christian or a member of a Christian community; in a later narrower sense, one who does not worship the true God—that is, is not a Christian, a Jew, or a Mohammedan; a heathen. See the quotation from Trench; see also *paganism*.

Meint [I find] in the writings that among the *paganes* the priests that looked chaste like the temple were to hold vain the others that hit no more like chaste.

Agenbite of Inyght (E. T. A.), p. 235.

The Christian Church fixed itself first in the seats and centres of intelligence, in the towns and cities of the Roman Empire, and in them its first triumphs were won; while long after these had accepted the truth, heathen superstitions and idolatries lingered on in the obscure hamlets and villages of the country, so that *pagani* or villagers came to be applied to all the remaining votaries of the old and decaying superstitions, inasmuch as far the greater number of them were of this class. The first document in which the word appears in its secondary sense is an edict of the Emperor Valentinian, of date A. D. 364. The word "heathen" acquired its meaning from exactly the same fact, namely, that at the introduction of Christianity into Germany the wild dwellers on the "heath" longest resisted the truth.

Trench, Study of Words, p. 102.

2. A heathenish or ungodly person; in old slang, a prostitute.

In all these places [villages out of London] I have had my several *pagans* billeted
 For my own tooth *Mumsey, City Madam, II. 1.*

III. 1. *Heathen*, etc. See *gentile, n.*

II. a. Pertaining to the worship or worshippers of any religion which is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan; heathenish; irreligious.

What a *pagan* racial is this! an infidel!

Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 3. 31.

With high devotion was the service made,
 And all the rites of *pagan* honour paid.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., III. 162.

A herald of God's love to *pagan* lands.
Cowper, Charity, I. 136.

paganalia (pá-gá-ná'li-á), *n. pl.* [*L.*, < *paganus*, of a village: see *pagan*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a local annual festival celebrated by every *pagus*, or fortified village with its surrounding district.

pagandom (pá'gan-dum), *n.* [*< pagan + -dom*.] *Pagans* collectively; *pagan* peoples as a whole.

All *pagandom* recognized a female priesthood.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 300.

paganic (pá-gan'ik), *a.* [= *OF. paganique* = *It. pagano*, < *LL. paganus*, heathenish, *L.* rural, rustic, < *paganus*, a rustic, *LL.* a heathen: see *pagan*.] *OF.* or pertaining to the *pagans*; relating to *pagans*; *pagan*.

Notwithstanding which, we deny not but that there was also in the *paganic* fables of the Gods a certain mixture of History and Heroicly interserted, and complicated all along together with Philosophy.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 230.

paganical (pá-gan'ik-ál), *a.* [*< pagan + -al*.] Same as *paganic*.

They are not so much to be accounted atheists as *paganical*, and idolatrous atheists.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 128.

paganically (pá-gan'ik-ál), *adv.* In a *pagan* manner; as a *pagan*. *Cudworth.*

paganize, *v.* See *paganize*.

paganish (pá-gan'ish), *a.* [*< pagan + -ish*.] Heathenish; pertaining to or characteristic of *pagans*. *Sp. Hall.*

paganism (pá-gan-izm), *n.* [= *F. paganisme*, < *OF. pagenisme* (< *E. paginim*, *q. v.*) = *Sp. Pg. paganism* = *It. paganism*, *paganismo*, *paganesimo*, < *LL. paganismus*, heathenism, < *paganus*, heathen: see *pagan*.] The religious beliefs and practices of *pagans*; religious opinion, worship, and conduct which is not Christian, Jewish, or Mohammedan.

In the country districts *paganism* (as the name indicates) lingered longest, even beyond the age of Constantine.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Ch., I. § 21.

paganity (pá-gan'it-i), *n.* [= *OF. pagenete*, *pagenete*, etc., < *LL. paganitas* (-*is*, heathenism, < *paganus*, heathen: see *pagan*.] The state of being a *pagan*; *paganism*. *Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 561.*

paganize (pá-gan-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paganized*, pp. *paganizing*. [= *F. paganiser* = *It. paganizzare*, < *ML. paganizare*, act as a *pagan*, < *L. paganus*, *pagau*: see *pagan* and -*ize*.] *I. trans.* To render *pagan*; convert to heathenism; adapt to *pagan* systems or principles.

God's own people were sometimes so miserably depraved and *paganized* as to sacrifice their sons and daughters unto devils.

Hall's Hist. Melanopolis (1681), p. 29.

The week was accepted for its convenience, but while accepted it was *paganized*; and the seven days were allotted to the five planets and the sun and moon.

Prodrus, Caesar, p. 473.

II. intrans. To adopt *pagan* customs or practices; become *pagan*.

This was that which made the old Christians *Paganize*, while by their scandalous and base conforming to heathenism they did no more, when they had done their utmost, but bring some *Pagans* to Christianize.

Milton, in Def. of Humb. Romanist.

Also spelled *paganisme*.

paganist (pá-gan'ist), *adv.* In a *pagan* manner. *Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, i. 14.*

page (páj), *n.* [*< ME. page, < OF. page, F. page* = *Sp. Pg. It. pagina* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. pagina*, < *L. pagina*, a page, writing, leaf, slab, plate, *ML.* also a card, book, and prob. plank (see *pagant*), < *pagere*, *OL. pagere*, *pacere*, *fasten*: see *pac*. From the same source (*L. pagina*) are *pagine* and *pagant*, and *pagination*, etc.] *1.* One side of a written or printed leaf, as of a book or pamphlet. A folio volume contains 2 leaves or 4 pages in every sheet, a quarto (4to), 4 leaves or 8 pages; an octavo (8vo), 8 leaves or 16 pages; a duodecimo (12mo), 12 leaves or 24 pages; and an octodecimo (18mo), 18 leaves or 36 pages. Abbreviated *p.*, plural *pp.*

You shall see them on a beautiful quarto *page*, where a neat rivulet of text shall meander through a meadow of margin.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

2. In printing, types, or types and cuts, properly arranged as to length and width for printing on one side of the leaf of a book or pamphlet.—*3.* Any writing or printed record: as, the *page* of history; also, figuratively, a book: as, the sacred *page*.

But Knowledge to their eyes her simple *page*,
 Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll.

Gray, Elegy.

Look on this beautiful world, and read the truth
 In her fair *page*.

Myant, The Ages.

4. In the manufacture of bricks by hand-molding, a sideway formed of iron rails on wooden supports. Each brick, as molded, is laid on a thin piece of board called a *palette*, and slid on the *page* to the taking-off boy, to be wheeled away to the back-ground. [*Eng.*]—*Even page*. See *even*. Full *page*, in printing, a *page* containing its full complement of printed lines.

page (páj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paged*, pp. *pagging*. [*< page*, *n.*] *1.* To mark or number the *pages* of (a book or manuscript).—*2.* To make up (composed type) into *pages*.

page (páj), *n.* [*< ME. page* = *D. paadje*, *pagie* = *G. Sw. Dan. page*, < *OF. page*, *paige*, *F. page* = *Sp. page* = *Pg. pagina*, after *F.*) = *mod. Fr. page* = *It. paggio*, < *ML. pagius*, a servant, prob. for *pagensis*, lit. a peasant, < *L. pagus*, country: see *pagan*. The supposed derivation (< *Gr. παῖς*, a little boy, a young slave (dim. of *país*, a boy, servant), is untenable.] *1.* A male servant or attendant. Especially—(a) A boy attendant upon a person of rank or distinction; a lad in the service of a person of rank or wealth.

With Neptune's *pages* off disporting in the deep.

Dryden, Polyolbion, I. 112.

The fair'st *page* or henchman, who remained in the apartment to call for or bring whatever was wanted, or, in a word, to answer the purposes of a modern bell-boy.

Spit, Legend of Montrose, v.

(b) A boy or young man who attends upon the members and officers of a legislative body while in session: as, a *Senate page*; the *pages* in the House of Representatives. (c) A stable-boy; a groom.

Page of a stable, equarius, stabularium.

Prompt Para., p. 571.

(d) A shepherd's servant, whether boy or man. *Ballad.*

[*Local, Eng.*]

24. In general, a child; a boy; a lad.

A child that was of half your age,
 In cradle it lay, and was a proper page.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 22.

A beaver *page* into his age
 Ne'er set a foot upon the plain.

The Weary Cobby o' Cargill (Child's Ballads, III. 23).

3. A contrivance of cord and steel clips for holding up a woman's train or skirt to prevent it from dragging on the ground. *Imp. Dict.*—*Flower's page*, some small bird found in company with plovers, as the dunlin or parra. [*West of Scotland.*]

page (páj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paged*, pp. *pagging*. [*< page*, *n.*] To attend as a *page*.

Will these morn'd trees
 That have outlived the eagle, *page* thy heels,

And skip when thou point'st out?

Shak., T. of A., IV. 2. 202.

pageant (páj'ant or pá'jant), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. pagent, pagiant, pagiaunt, pagiant, pagande, payante*, with excrement -*t*; earlier *pagen*, *pagyn*, a scaffold, < *ML. pagina*, a scaffold, a stage for public shows, < *L. pagina*, a leaf, slab (*ML.* also prob. plank): see *page*.] *I. n. 1.* A scaffold, in general movable (moving on four wheels, as a car or float), on which shows, spectacles, and plays were represented in the middle ages; a stage or platform; a triumphal car, chariot, arch, statue, float, or other object forming part of or carried in public shows and processions.

And bytween every of the *pagents* went lytell children
 of bothe kyndes, gloriously and richely dresyd.

Sir R. Gylgylde, Pygmymage, p. 2.

In 1500, "the cartwrights [are] to make III new wheles to the *pagiaunt*."

York Plays, Int., p. xxxv.

The manner of these plays were, every company had his *pagant*, or *pie*, with *pagants* wore a high scaffold with 2 rowmes, a higher and a lower, upon 4 wheles. In the lower they apperelled themselves, and in the higher rowme they played, being all open on the tope, that the beholders might here and see them. The places where they played them was in every strete.

Quoted in *A. W. Ward's Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 82.*

At certain distances, in places appointed for the purpose, the *pagants* were erected, which were temporary buildings representing castles, palaces, gardens, rocks, or forests, as the occasion required.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 22.

2. The play performed upon such a scaffold or platform; a spectacle; a show; an entertainment; a theatrical exhibition; hence, a procession or parade with stately or splendid accompaniments: a showy display.

Any forerif using any part of the same craft that cummyth into this cite to sell any bukes or to take any warkes to work shall pay to the vp-holding of their *pagant* yerelie IIIjd.

Quoted in *York Plays, Int., p. xxxix.*

If you will see a *pagant* truly play'd,
 Go hence a little and I shall conduct you.

If you will mark it. *Shak., As you Like It, III. 4. 66.*

We see the *pagants* in Cheapside, the lions and the elephants; but we do not see the men that carry them: we see the judges look big, look like lions: but we do not see who moves them.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 62.

In the first *pagant*, or act, the Deity is represented seated on his throne by himself.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 22.

Once in a while, one meets with a single soul greater than all the living *pagants* which pass before it.

O. F. Holmes, Autocrat, 2.

3. Hangings of tapestry and the like decorated with scenes, incidents, etc.

II. a. Brilliant and showy; ostentatious.

Were she ambitious, she'd disdain to own
 The *pagant* pomp of such a servile throne.

Dryden, Indian Emperor, v. 1.

pageant (páj'ant or pá'jant), *v. t.* [*< pageant, n.*] To exhibit in show; to flaunt.

With ridiculous and awkward action,
 Which, slanderer, he imitation calls,
 He *pagante* us.

Shak., T. and C., I. 2. 151.

To set a pompous face upon the superficial settings of state, to *pagant* himself up and down in Progress among the perpetual bowing and cringing of an abject people.

Milton, Free Commonwealth.

pageant-house (páj'ant-hous), *n.* [*ME. pagent house, pagiaunt house*; < *pageant + house*.] The building in which the movable stages called *pagants*, used in medieval plays and processions, were kept when not in use. *York Plays, Int., p. xxxvi.*

pageantry (páj'an-tri or pá'jan-tri), *n.* [*< pagrant + -ry*.] *Pageants* collectively; theatrical display; splendid display in general.

What *pageantry*, what feasts, what shows?

The regent made in Mytilene

To greet the king.

Shak., Pericles, v. 2. 2.

They shew and make a pagentry of the monument.
Jos. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II, 304.

The streets shew'd wth towers, and full of pagentry,
 banners, and banners.
Bojyn, Diary, May 12, 1844.

pagentry, *n.* An obsolete form of *pagentry*.
page-cord (páj'kórd), *n.* In printing, twine used to tie up pages of type so that they can be safely handled.

paghood (páj'hód), *n.* [*page* + *-hood*.] The state or condition of a page.

She bears herself like the very model of paghood.
Scott, Abbot, xix.

Pagellus (pá-jel'us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), dim. of *L. pagrus*, *pagrus*, sea-bream: see *Pagrus*.] A genus of sparoid fishes with several rows of rounded molar teeth on the sides of the jaws, and long front teeth like canines. There are several European species: the common sea-bream of Europe is *P. auratus*; the gilt-head; the Spanish sea-bream is *P. oceanus*. By Cuvier the genus was made to include some tropical fishes now placed elsewhere.

pagency, *n.* [*pagus* (t), *pagus* (t), + *-cy*.] A pageant, stage, or scaffold. *Halliwel.*

pagenti, *n.* An obsolete form of *pagentry* and of *pagine*.

pagery (páj'jér-i), *n.* [*page* + *-ry*.] The employments or the station of a page.

These (stealing, etc.) are the arts,
 Or seven liberal deadly sciences,
 Of pagery, or rather paganism.

B. Jonson, New Inn, I. 1.

Paget's disease. 1. Eczema about the nipple, terminating in carcinoma.—2. Arthritis and osteitis deformans.

pagi, *n.* Plural of *pagus*.

pagit, *n.* See *pagle*.

pagina (páj'i-ná), *n.*; pl. *paginæ* (-nê). [NL., < *L. pagina*, page: see *page*, *paginæ*.] In bot., the surface, either upper or under, of any flat body, such as a leaf.

paginal (páj'i-nál), *n.* [*ML. paginalis*, epistolary, lit. of a page, < *L. pagina*, page: see *page*, *paginæ*.] 1. Of or pertaining to pages; consisting of pages.

An expression proper unto the paginal books of our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or rolling books in use among the Jews. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 6.*

2. Page for page.

A verbal and paginal reprint.

Patriarch, Art of Eng. Poets, Int., p. xv.

paginate (páj'i-nát), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paginated*, ppr. *paginating*. [*ML. paginatus*, pp. of *paginare*, page, also brief, abstract, epitomize, < *L. pagina*, page: see *page*.] To number or mark with consecutive numbers, as the pages of a manuscript, etc., in order to facilitate reference.

It is entitled "The View of France," and forms a small quarto, not paginated.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX, 428.

pagination (páj-i-ná'shon), *n.* [*F. pagination* = *Sp. paginación* = *Pg. paginación*, < *ML. paginatio* (n-), < *paginare*, page, paginate: see *page*, *paginate*.] 1. The act of paging.—2. The figures or marks on pages by which their order is indicated and reference to them facilitated.

The recollections of these two players were so inaccurate that they at first totally omitted the "Trollius and Cressida," which is inserted without pagination.
J. D'Israeli, Amos, of Lit., II, 207.

paginet, *n.* [ME., also *pagyne* and *pagent*; < *OF. pagine*, < *L. pagina*, a leaf, a written page: see *page*. Cf. *pageant*.] 1. A page.

The philosopher ful was was and sage
 Which declared in his first paginet.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.) I, 79.

2. A writing; Scripture.

Perfection of dyuyn pagyne. *Happold, Walter, p. 4.*

paging (páj'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *page*, *v.*] Order of the pages of a book or writing, or the marks by which this order is indicated; pagination.

paging-machine (páj'ing-má-shén'), *n.* A machine analogous to a numbering-stamp, and operating upon the same principle, used for printing page-numbers in blank-books, numbering documents or tickets, and similar work. Compare *numbering-stamp*.

paglet (páj'gl), *n.* [Also *paigle*, *pagil*; origin obscure. Cf. *paggle*.] The cowslip, *Primula veris*.

Blue harebells, pagles, pandies, calaminth.
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

pagoda, *n.* [Also *pagode*; now *pagoda*: see *pagoda*.] 1. A pagoda; hence, any Oriental temple.

They (in Pegu) have many Mol-houses, which they call Pagoda, all the tops whereof are covered wth Lead-gold.
S. Clarke, Geog. Descrip. (1871), p. 22.

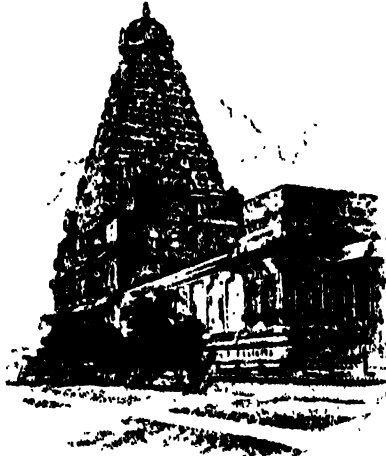
The process seems, with things so richly odd,
 The mosque of Mahound, or some queer pagod.
Pope, Satires of Donne, IV, 200.

2. An image of a deity; an idol.

The lift [of a "cross"] of Wood, Horn, the better sort of Gold, Silver, or Ivory, cut in the figure of a deformed Pagod.
S. Clarke, Geog. Descrip. (1871), p. 22.

See thringing millions to the pagod run,
 And offer country, parent, wife, or son!
Pope, Epil. to Satires, I, 107.

pagoda (pa-gó'dá), *n.* [Formerly also *pagod*, *pagode* (see *pagod*), *pagathoe*, etc.; < *F. pagode* = *G. pagode*, < *Sp. pagoda* = *Pg. pagoda*, *pagode*; < Pers. (> Hind.) *butkadh*, an idol-temple, a pagoda, < *but*, an idol, image, statue, + *kadh*, temple. Cf. equiv. Hind. *but-khāna*, < *but*, an idol, + *khāna*, a house. The Chinese name is *pek-kah-fa* or *po-kah-fa* ('white bone tower'), *pa-fa* ('precious pile or tower'), or simply *fa*, pile, tower.] 1. In the far East, as India, China, Burma, etc., a sacred tower, usually more or less pyramidal in outline, richly carved, painted,



Great Pagoda, Tanjore, Southern India (Dravidian style of architecture.)

ed, or otherwise adorned, and of several stories, connected or not with a temple. Such towers were originally raised over relics of Buddha, the bones of a saint, etc., but are now built chiefly as a work of merit on the part of some pious person or for the purpose of improving the luck of the neighborhood. In China pagodas are from three to thirteen stories high (always an odd number). See *pagod*, 1.

Near the pagoda, under a sacred canopy, hangs, within two feet of the ground, the Great Dragon bell.
W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 121.

2. An idol.

In that kingdom (Pegu) they spend many of these Rupee coins in making of houses and tents which they call Varoly, or their idols which they call Pagodas.
Halliday's Voyages, II, 289.

Many deformed Pagathoes are here (in Calicut) worshipped.
S. Clarke, Geog. Descrip. (1871), p. 22.

3. [Formerly also *pagody*; so called with ref.

to the figure of a pagoda on the coin. The natives in Madras called the coin *hūn* and *carahā* (Tōngu) or *cardhan* (Tamil).] A gold coin current in India from the sixteenth century. There were several varieties. Its value was approximately \$1.70. Half- and quarter pagodas were coined in silver.

At the going out of time the horses pay customs, two and forty pagodas for every horse, which pagody may be of sterling money size shillings eight pence, they be pieces of gold of that value.
Halliday's Voyages, II, 219.

A portrait-painter, in the hope of picking up some of the pagodas which were then lightly got and as lightly spent by the English in India [etc.].
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

4. [*cop.*] [NL.] In *mol.*, a genus of mollusks. *Agassiz, 1837.*

pagoda-sleeve (pa-gó'dá-slév), *n.* Same as *pagode*, 2.

pagoda-stone (pa-gó'dá-stón), *n.* A limestone found in China including numerous fossil orthoceratites, whose septa when cut present a resemblance to a pagoda. The Chinese believe that the fossils are engendered in the rock by the shadows of the pagodas that stand above them.

pagoda-tree (pa-gó'dá-tré), *n.* One of several trees so called in allusion to their form. That of Japan and China is *Sophora japonica*; that of India, *Platanus indica*, also *Platanus australis*, a tree with fragrant

blossoms, naturalized from tropical America; that of the West Indies, *Platanus nana* (see *acoum*-tree).—To shake the pagoda-tree, to make a fortune in India: an expression in frequent use in the latter part of the eighteenth and the first part of the nineteenth century.

The Nabob of a couple of generations past, who had enriched himself when the pagoda-tree was worth the shaking.
Saturday Rev., Sept. 2, 1831, p. 207.

pagode (pa-gó'dé), *n.* 1. Same as *pagod*.—2. A part of fashionable dress of the first half of the eighteenth century, apparently at first adopted by women and then by men who affected fashion. It consisted of an outer sleeve funnel-shaped and turned back, exposing the lining and an inner sleeve of lawn or lace. Also *pagoda-sleeve*.

pagodite (pa-gó'dit), *n.* [*pagoda* + *-ite*.] A name given to the mineral which the Chinese carve into figures of pagodas, images of idols, and ornaments. It is properly a variety of *plumb*, though the name is sometimes extended to include a compact kind of *pyrophyllite*. Also called *apophyllite* and *Agate-stone*.

pagody, *n.* See *pagoda*, 3.

Pagomys (pág'ó-mis), *n.* [NL., so named, apparently, because the common species of *arctic* seas, *P. fuscus*, is sometimes called *fox-rat*; <



Ringed Seal (*Pagomys fuscus*).

Gr. páγoc, front (lee), + *mis*, mouse.] A genus of *Phocidae* founded by J. E. Gray in 1864; the ringed seals.

Pagonetta (pág'ó-net'á), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. páγoc*, front (lee), + *netta*, duck: see *Anas*.] A genus of sea-ducks: same as *Harlequin*.

Pagophila (pág'ó-fil-á), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. páγoc*, front, + *phila*, loving.] A genus of *Loridae* named by Kaup in 1829; the lee-gulls or ivory-gulls: so called from the fondness of the birds for ice. There is but one species, *P. eburnea*, the adult of which is pure white all over, with black feet. See out under *ivory-gull*.

pagri, *n.* See *paggyre*.

Pagrina (pá-grí-ná), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pagrus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fourth group of the family *Sparidae*, typified by the genus *Pagrus*, having conical teeth in front and molars on the sides. The *Pagrinae* are *carpio*. There are several genera, of which the principal are *Sparus*, *Pagrus*, and *Pagellus*. By most authors called *Sparinae*.

pagrine (pá'grín), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Pagrina*, or having their characters; *sparine*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pagrina*; a *sparine*.

Pagrus (pá'grus), *n.* [NL., < *L. pagrus*, *pagrus*, < *Gr. páγoc*, said to be for *pháγoc*, the sea-bream.] The typical genus of *Pagrina*, having two rows of molar teeth on the sides of the upper jaw, and large canine teeth in front; the sea-breams. It includes several species very closely related to the gilt-head or genus *Sparus*, and by some referred to that genus. *P. vulgaris*, a common European species, is known as the *brute* or *becker*; it is red, and weighs five or six pounds.

Paguma (pá-gú-má), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1864); a made word.] 1. A genus of palm-cats or paradoxures of the family *Procyonidae* and subfamily *Paradoxurinae*, having a short sectorial tooth. Several species inhabit Asia and some of the adjoining islands. The best-known is the masked paguma, *P. larvata*, of a grayish brown color, with black feet and head, the latter marked with a white frontal streak and white rings around the eyes. *P. leucomydes* inhabits Sumatra and Borneo.

2. [*i. e.*] An animal of this genus; a *pagume*.

pagume (pá'gum), *n.* A member of the genus *Paguma*: same as *palm-cat*.

pagurian (pá-gu'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*NL. Pagurus* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Pagurus* in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Pagurus*; a hermit-crab.

Paguridae (pá-gu'ri-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pagurus* + *-idae*. Cf. *Gr. Pagoupidai*, a humorous patronymical name, with ref. to *páγoc*, a crab.] A family of anomurous decapod crustaceans, represented by the genus *Pagurus*, formerly coextensive with the *Paguroidea*, now restricted to aquatic hermit-crabs with short antennules.

made as a special occasion may require. *Imp. Dict.*—Languaging pain. See *lament*.—On or under pain of, under penalty of.

I observe that to such grievances as society cannot readily cure it usually forbids utterance, on pain of its scorn. *Charlotte Brontë, Shirley*, xiii.

To die in the pain! to be tortured to death.

And of a thyng ryght after maynow be,
That certain for to dyen in the payne,
That I shal never no discoveren the.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 674.

To take pains, to be careful; make an effort. See def. 3.

Riot in the Waste of that Estate

Which thou hast taken so much Pains to get.

Congress, Limit of Horace, II. xiv. 4.

= *Syn. 1. Pain, Ache, Twinge.* All the words expressing physical pain are applicable, by familiar and therefore not emphatic figure, to pain of mind. Pain is the general term; ache represents a continued local pain; it is often compounded with a word expressing the place, as headache, toothache. Twinge represents a sudden, momentary pain, as though one had been gripped or wrung. See agony.

= *Syn. 2. Bitterness, heartache, affliction, woe, burden.*
pain¹ (pân), *v.* [*ME. paynen, pynen, peynen, OF. peiner, peiner, peiner, F. peiner* = *Sp. Pg. penar* = *It. penare*, *ML. penare*, inflict as a penalty, punish, *L. pœna*, penalty, pain: see *pain¹, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To inflict suffering upon as a penalty or punishment; torture; punish.

Pain witness upon him thei berid,
And called him upon the rouds.

And payned him there til that he dedid.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. A.), p. 48.

On that Roche dropped the Woundes of our Lord, when he was payned on the Crosse, and that is cleped Golgotha. *Manderley, Travels*, p. 76.

2. To trouble or annoy with physical or mental suffering. (a) To render physically uneasy; inflict physical pain upon; distress.

Excess of heat as well as cold pain us. *Locke*.

(b) To render uneasy in mind; trouble or annoy with mental suffering; distress; disquiet; grieve.

I am pained at my very heart. *Jer. iv. 19.*

A coarse taste is one which finds pleasure in things which pain the fully developed normal man by suggestions of physical pain, immorality, and so forth. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 544.

3. To cause to take pains; put to exertion; used reflexively.

Whether I am, and wot ben ay redy

To paynen me to do yow this service.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 969.

So blessed beo Peers Houshuu that payneth hym to tulle,
And trauaileth and tulleth for a trevour al so sore
As for a trewe tydy man alle tymes shyke.

Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 439.

4. To put to trouble or pains. [*Rare.*]

O, give me pardon,

That I, your assal, have emply'd and pain'd

Your unknown sovereignty!

Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 391.

= *Syn. 2.* To hurt, agonize, torment, tort. *rack, excruciate.*

II. *trans.* To suffer; be afflicted with pain. And Grace us hym the crys with the corone of thornes,
That Crist vp on Caluatie for mankynde on paynede.

Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 324.

pain², *n.* [*ME., also pain, payne, OF. pain, F. pain* = *Sp. pan* = *It. pane* = *L. panis*, *C. L. panis*, m., sometimes *pane*, moul., bread, a loaf; akin to *pabulum*, food, *pascere*, feed: see *pasture*. Hence, from *L. panis*, ult. *E. panter³, pantry, appanage*, etc.] Bread.

The prophete his payn set in penance and wepyng.

Piers Plowman (A), viii. 108.

Than take youre loof of light payne as y have said yett.

Robyn Hood (E. E. T. A.), p. 128.

pain³, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pane¹*.
painable¹ (pâ'n-â-bl), *a.* [*pain¹ + -able*, *Cf. possible.*] Capable of giving pain; painful.

The manicles of Antygoe were not of silver, the less weighty and painable for being enwrapped of gold or silver. *Erasmus, Liberty and servitude*, II.

paindemanet, *n.* [*ME., also phindemayn, also paynmayne, payne mayn, pynmayn*, also simply *demayn*, *OF. pain demaine*, *ML. panis dominicus*, lit. 'Lord's bread,' so called because stamped with a figure of Christ: *L. panis*, bread; *LL. dominicus*, of the Lord: see *dominical*.] Bread of peculiar whiteness; the finest and whitest bread.

Whyt was his face as payndemayn.

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 10.

pained¹ (pând), *a.* [*pain¹ + -ed²*.] Having pain; indicating pain; as, a pained expression.

Visit the speechless sick and still converse

With groaning wretches, and your task shall be . . .

To enforce the pained impotent to smile.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 364.

pained², *a.* An obsolete form of *pained*.
painful (pân'fûl), *a.* [*ME. payful*; *Cf. pain¹ + -ful*.] 1. That given or is characterized by

pain; of a nature to pain, render uneasy, or inflict suffering, whether bodily or mental; distressing: as, a painful operation in surgery; a painful effort; a painful subject.

The aged man that cowers-up his gold

Is plagued with cramps and gout and painful fits.

Shak., Lucresia, l. 884.

It was, indeed, painful to be daily browbeaten by an enemy.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. That requires or necessitates labor, exertion, care, or attention; troublesome; difficult; toilsome.

Our gayness and our gift are all beamtrech'd

With rainy marching in the painful field.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 111.

A painful passage o'er a restless flood.

Corydon, Hope, l. 2.

3. Painstaking; industrious; busy; careful; laborious; hard-working.

I think we have some as painful magistrates as ever was in England.

Lambert, Sermons, p. 142.

We will you deliever him one or more of such painful young men as he shal thinke meetest for his purpose.

Hudibras's Epigrams, l. 301.

A moderate maintenance distributed to every painful Minister, that now scarce sustains his family with bread.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

= *Syn. 1 and 2.* Racking, agonizing, tormenting, torturing, excruciating, arduous, severe, grievous, trying, afflictive.

painfully (pân'fûl-i), *adv.* In a painful manner. (a) With suffering of body; with affliction, uneasiness, or distress of mind. (b) With great pains or painstaking; laboriously; with toil; with careful effort or diligence. (c) Oppressively; unpleasantly; as, a floor looking painfully clean.

painfulness (pân'fûl-nês), *n.* The state or quality of being painful, in any sense of that word.

Painfulness by feeble means shall be able to gain that which in the plenty of more forcible instruments is through sloth and negligence lost. *Hooker, Rules, Polity*, v. 6. 22.

painint, painimryt. See *paynim, paynimryt*.

painless (pân'les), *a.* [*pain¹ + -less*.] Free from pain; not attended with pain; as, a painless surgical operation.

painlessly (pân'les-li), *adv.* In a painless manner; without suffering or inflicting pain.

painlessness (pân'les-nês), *n.* The state or character of being painless; as, the painlessness of certain diseases.

painstaker (pânz'tâ'kêr), *n.* One who takes pains; a careful, laborious person.

I'll prove a true painstaker day and night.

Gay.

painstaking (pânz'tâ'king), *n.* The taking of pains; assiduous and careful labor.

Then first of all began the Gallies to fortify their camps, and they were dismayed in heart, because they were men not acquainted with paynes taking.

Gidding, tr. of Caesar, fol. 106.

For my paines taking that day the king greatlye commended me, and honorably rewarded me.

Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 84.

painstaking (pânz'tâ'king), *a.* That takes pains or trouble; characterized by close, careful, assiduous, or conscientious application or labor; industrious; laborious and careful; as, a painstaking person.

The good burghers, like so many painstaking and persevering beavers, slowly and surely pursuing their labors.

Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 166.

painstakingly (pânz'tâ'king-li), *adv.* With painstaking, or careful attention to every detail; carefully.

paineworthy (pânz'wêr'thî), *a.* Deserving of pains or care; recompensing pains or care. *Edinburgh Rev.*

paint (pânt), *v.* [*Early mod. E. also paynt, peinet*; *ME. paynten, peinten, peynten, peynten*, *OF. *peinter, peinter* (= *Sp. Pg. pintar*, freq. of *pouder, poindre*, *F. poindre* (pp. *peint, peint*, *point*, *F. peint*) = *It. pungere, pungeri*, *C. L. pungere*, paint: see *pasture*.] *I. trans.* 1. To coat or cover with a color or colors; color or cover with a paint or pigment.

There be two tables of our blessed Lady, which saynt Luke paynted with his own handes at Padua.

Sir R. Quindley, Experiments, p. 6.

She painted her face and dressed her head.

Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 11.

2. To depict or delineate in colors or paints of any kind, usually on a prepared surface; represent in colors; represent in a picture; as, to paint a landscape or a portrait; to paint a battlescene; also, to execute in colors; as, to paint a picture.

The fifth tym he shewyd the paynt a pictur paynted on a clothe, of the passion of our lord.

Trinkington, Works of Eng. Travell, p. 2.

On the south side of the wall of another court, there was a very pretty and merry story painted.

Corydon, Crutches, l. 72.

A couple, fair

As ever painter painted, poet sang.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Figuratively, to delineate, depict, or describe in words; present vividly to the mind's eye; set forth or represent as in a picture; formerly with *out*; as, to paint the joys of heaven.

Their infamous life and tyrannies were layd open to all the world, their miserable ends painted out in playes and pageants, to shew the mutability of fortune.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 66.

(*Quod. Disloyal?*)

D. John. The word is too good to print out her wickedness.

Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2. 112.

He painted to himself what were his brother's toward sorrows, as if he had been writing a chorale wall.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxiiv.

4. To color, deck, decorate, or diversify; ornament; adorn.

Is all this painted process sayd, alas,

Right for this fin? *Chaucer, Troilus*, II. 684.

He can portraye wel the pater-noster and paynte it with such.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 176.

The Muse and idly peried the verdant Plains.

Congress, Birth of the Muse.

Ye miste and exhalations, that now rise

From hill or steaming lake, dusky or gray,

Till the sun paint your fleecy skirts with gold.

Milton, P. L., v. 167.

That . . . paint the gates of hell with Paradise.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

To paint coffee, to color the berries of coffee artificially with a view to defraud. To paint out. (a) See def. 4. (b) To erase or blot out by covering with pigments; as, to paint out an unsatisfactory picture. To paint the town red, to go on a boisterous and disorderly spree. (*Blang. V. N.*)

More horse play; it is the cow boy's method of painting the town red, as an intlude in his harsh monotonous life.

The Century, XXVI. 538.

II. *intrans.* 1. To practice painting; use pigments in depicting faces, scenes, etc.

My Lord mightily merry; among other things, saying that the Queen is a very agreeable lady, and paints well.

Pepper, Mary, l. 224.

2. To lay artificial color on the face, usually with the view of beautifying it; hence, to blush.

Let her paint an inch thick, to this favour she must come.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 212.

Mrs. Fizz. You make me paint, sir.

Wit. They are fair colours,

lady, and natural!

R. Johnson, Devil is an Ass, II. 2.

3. To indulge in strong drink; drink. [*Blang.*]

The Muse is dry,

And Pegasus doth thirst for Hippocrene,

And fain would paint—imble the vulgar call—

Or hot or cold, or long or short.

Kingley, Two Years Ago, xiv. (*Druid*.)

4. To counterfeit; disguise.

And y wote wel this glove he paynt.

But y wote this glove on the other side.

Robyn Hood (E. E. T. A.), p. 61.

paint (pânt), *n.* [*Cf. paint, v.*] 1. A substance used in painting, composed of a dry coloring material intimately mixed with a liquid vehicle.

It differs from a dye in that it is not designed to sink into the substance to which it is applied, but to form a superficial coating. The term pigment is sometimes restricted to the dry coloring material of which a paint is made.

2. Color laid on the face; rouge.

His colours laid so thick on every place,

As only show'd the paint, but hid the face.

Shak., To Sir Robert Howard, l. 76.

All paints may be said to be noxious. They injure the skin, obstruct perspiration, and thus frequently lay the foundation for cutaneous affections.

Lumpkin.

3. In rubber-manuf., any substance fixed with encaustic in the process of manufacture, for the purpose of hardening it. Various materials are employed, such as whiting, plaster of Paris, sulphate of zinc, lampblack, pitch, etc. Copper paint, a paint composed of finely divided metallic copper mixed with a medium, usually oil and wax, used to coat the bottoms of vessels to prevent fouling. Indian paint. (a) The red Indian paint, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, the blood root. (b) The yellow Indian paint, *Hydrastis canadensis*, the yellow puccoon or yellowroot. Lithio paint. See lithio. Luminous paint, a paint made by beating powdered oxyd-silica and sulphur together in a closed crucible. This forms a polysulphid of calcium, which is mixed with a medium suitable to form the paint. The polysulphid of calcium has the peculiar property of emitting in darkness light which it has previously absorbed. Luminous paint has been used for clock dials, match-boxes, lanterns for powder magazines, etc. It has been suggested for many other purposes, but the amount of light emitted is so small that its practical application has failed except under a few special conditions. Mineral paint, any dry earthy material powdered and used as a paint; specifically a brownish iron ore so used. Mixed paints, paints prepared by the manufacturer in a condition ready to be used by the consumer. Paint is usually sold in the form

of a paste, to which the consumer has to add oil to thin it sufficiently to be applied with a brush. In mixed paints the oil, tinting-colors, and driers are all present.—**Phosphorescent paint.** Same as *luminous paint*.—**Pick's paint,** a protective dressing in skin affections, composed of gelatin, glycerin, and zinc oxide with water.

paintable (pân'ta-ble), *a.* [*< paint + -able.*] That can be painted; admitting of artistic reproduction in colors.

It is a strange Victor Hugoish conception, not without grandeur and poetry: *paintable* perhaps by an artist who combined in himself Michael Angelo, Pintoretto, and Turner. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 41.

paint-box (pân't'box), *n.* A box, usually with compartments, for the convenient holding of the different paints used by an artist or painter.

paint-bridge (pân't'brîj), *n.* *Theat.* a suspended platform on which a scenic artist works, and which he can raise or lower at will.

paint-brush (pân't'brush), *n.* A brush for applying paint. For ordinary painting the brushes are made of hog-bristles; but for artists' use the finer elastic hair of other animals is employed, as of the fish, badger, and sable.

paint-burner (pân't'bôr'nér), *n.* A gas- or oil-lamp, with a blowpipe, used to burn off old paint in order to prepare a surface for repainting.

Painted (pân'ted), *p. a.* 1. Colored or covered with paint, or with designs executed in colors.

Now to the rude green-wood he's gone,
She to her painted bower
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 309).

2. In *zool.* highly colored; having a bright, rich, or varied coloration, as if artificially painted.—3. Depicted in colors.

As idle as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, II.

Hence—4. Existing merely as a picture or representation; artificial; counterfeit; feigned; unreal; disguised.

This Lecherie leyde on with a laughing chiere,
And with pryne speche and painted wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 114.

The grappling vigour and rough frown of war
Is cold in amity and painted peace.
Shak., K. John, III. 1. 106.

Are the flames of another world such painted fires that they deserve only to be laughed at, and not seriously considered by us?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. II.

Painted bat, a bat of the genus *Kerivoula*: so called from the bright and varied colors, which make them appear



Painted Bat (*Kerivoula picta*).

like butterflies as they repose on the leaves of trees.—**Painted bunting,** *Pictrophenax picta*, a very common longspur of western and northwestern America, of many variegated colors. **Painted cloth,** tapestry, especially a cheap form of it. The designs were principally human figures, and had sage sentences inscribed in scrolls from their mouths and otherwise introduced: hence the phrase was applied to hackneyed and trite times and sayings.

A witty poetry, a saw that smells of the painted cloth.
Rosley, Match at Midnight, I.

Care not for those coarse painted-cloth rhymes made by the university of Salerno. *Dekker, Gull's Hornbook*, p. 57.

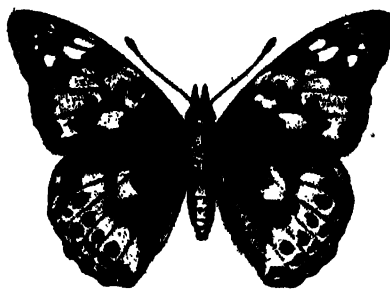
Painted duck. See *duck*.—**Painted finch.** See *finch*, and also out under *Passerina*.—**Painted glass.** (a) See *glass-painting* and *glass*. (b) Minute and delicate decorative work done in the middle ages on roundels and lons-shaped pieces of glass, in imitation of miniatures in manuscripts: but few pieces remain, a collection having been brought together by the Marquis d'Angelo in 1876. In a few cases rock-crystal was used instead of glass.—**Painted goose.** See *goose*.—**Painted hyena,** the African hyena-dog. See out under *Lynx*.—**Painted quail,** any quail of the genus *Barbusfororia*.—**Painted ray,** a batoid fish, *Raja maculata*.—**Painted snipe,** any snipe of the genus *Rhyacoceros*.

Painted-cup (pân'ted-kup), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cassipouia*, primarily *C. coccinea*, the scarlet painted-cup: so called from the highly colored dilated bracts about the flowers.

Painted-grass (pân'ted-gräs), *n.* Same as *rib-bon-grass*.

Painted-lady (pân'ted-lä'di), *n.* 1. The thistle-butterfly, *Panassa* (or *Pyrausta*) *cardui*, of an orange-red color spotted with white and black. See out in next column.—2. The sweet pea, *Lathyrus odoratus*.

Painter (pân'tér), *n.* [*< ME. payntour, < OF. peyntour, printor, painteur, also (nom.) peintre,*



Painted lady (*Pyrausta cardui*).

peintre, *F. peintre* = *Sp. Pg. pintor* = *It. pittore*, also (without the nasal, which is due to inf.) *pittore*, *< L. pictor*, a painter, *< pingere*, pp. *pictus*, paint: see *pictor* and *paint*.] One who paints. Specifically—(a) A workman who coats or covers articles with paint, as, a house painter or carriage-painter. (b) An artist who represents the appearance of natural or other objects on a plane or other surface by means of colors.

Mine eye hath play'd the painter, and hath stell'd
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart.
Shak., Sonnets, xlii.

After dinner I visited that excellent painter Verri, whose works in fresco in the King's palace at Windsor will celebrate his name as long as those walls last.

Edwlyn, Diary, July 28, 1879.

Painter's colic, lead-colic.—**Painter's-easel larva.** See *pluteus*.—**Painter's etching.** See *etching*.

Painter² (pân'tér), *n.* [*A var. of painter², q. v.*] A rope attached to the bow of a boat, and used to fasten it to a stake, a ship, or other object.—

Lazy painter, a small rope used for securing a boat in smooth water.—**To cut one's painter,** to set one adrift; hence, to send one away; hinder one from doing mischief or injury.

Painter³ (pân'tér), *n.* [*A var. of panther, q. v.*] A panther: applied in the United States to the puma, cougar, or American lion, *Felis concolor*.

Painterly (pân'tér-li), *a.* [*< painter¹ + -ly.*] Like a painter. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, i.

Paintership (pân'tér-shîp), *n.* [*< painter¹ + -ship.*] The state or condition of being a painter. [*Rare.*]

Admit also a curious, cunning painter to be the chief painter. Let him strive also to continue still in his chief paintership, least another pass him in counting.
Sp. Gardiner, True Obedience, fol. 47.

Painter-stainer (pân'tér-stä'nér), *n.* 1. A painter of coats of arms; a heraldic painter or draftsman.—2. A member of the livery company or guild in London bearing this name.

Paint-frame (pân't'fram), *n.* *Theat.* a movable iron framework used for moving scenes from the stage to the paint-bridge.

Paintiness (pân'ti-nés), *n.* The quality of being painty, or overcharged with paint: said of a picture.

Painting (pân'ting), *n.* [*< ME. peyntunge, peyntunge, peyntunge; verbal n. of paint, v.*] 1. The act, art, or employment of laying on paints. Specifically, the art of forming figures or representing objects in colors on any surface: or the art of representing, by means of figures and colors applied on a surface, objects presented to the eye or to the imagination, in general in such a manner as to produce the appearance of relief and of distance.

This is the very painting of your fear:
This is the air-drawn dagger which, you said,
Led you to Duncan
Shak., Macbeth, III. 4. 61.

2. A picture; specifically, a likeness, image, or scene depicted with paints.

For rights as the fakes of the Scripture of hem taken the Clerk how and in what manere the schulle believe, rights so the ymages and the *pyntynge* taken the lewed folk to worshipen the Seyntes
Manderly, Travels, p. 312.

We visited divers other churches, chapells, & monasteries, for the most part neatly built, & full of pretty paintings.
Kedyn, Diary, May 6, 1644.

And with choice paintings of wise men I hung
The royal table round.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. Color laid on.

This painting,
Wherein you see me smeared.
Shak., Cor., I. 6. 68.

Encaustic painting. See *encaustic*.—**Florentine school of painting.** See *Renaissance*.—**Grassie painting.** See *grassie*.—**Gray cameo-painting,** a method of glass painting in which the markings and shadings are very delicate, producing a sort of light gray monochrome.—**Italian school of painting.** See *Italian*.—**Italian mural, etc., painting.** See the qualifying words.—**Mosaic-painting.** See *mosaic*.

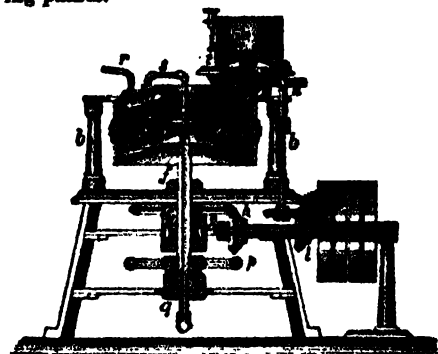
Paintless (pân't'les), *a.* [*< paint + -less.*] 1. Without paint.—2. Incapable of being painted or represented; not to be painted or described. [*Rare.*]

By woe, the seal to daring action seals;
By woe, in painless patience it ensues.
Shak., Winter, 2.

Paintment (pân't'ment), *n.* [*< paint + -ment.*] Paint; color.

And Nature's paintments, red, and yellow, blew,
With colours plenty round about him grew.
Good News and Bad News (1832). (*News*).

Paint-mill (pân't'mil), *n.* A machine for grinding paints.



Maury's Paint Mill, Section 1.

a a, upper millstone bed, *b b*, pillars supporting *a a*; *c c*, lower millstone bed with a central hollow and fitted with annular cone pieces *d d*, *e e*; the lower bed is supported upon and rotated horizontally by a hollow vertical shaft *f*, and bevel-gearing *g g* *i i*, the driving-pulley and idler-pulley. The shaft *f* is splined in the gear *g*, and is raised or lowered by the screw gearing *h h*. Water is run through the pipe *j* into the open space *k k* and *c c* in the millstone beds, escaping through *l* and *m*; this keeps the mill cool. The paint passes from a hopper *n* through an opening *o* provided with a gate to the stamper; it may be ground to great fineness without heating. The discharge-chute is not shown.

Paint-mixer (pân't'mik'sér), *n.* A cast-iron cylinder, fitted with a vertical shaft with paddles, used to mix pigment with oil, turpentine, etc.

Paint-remover (pân't'rê-mô'vér), *n.* A caustic alkaline paste used to take off old paint in order to prepare the surface for repainting.

Paint-room (pân't'rôm), *n.* The room in a theater where the scenic artist works.

Paintroot (pân't'rôt), *n.* The Carolina redroot, *Lachnanthes thurioria*.

Paint-strake (pân't'strák), *n.* *Naut.* the uppermost strake of plank immediately below the plank-sheer. Also *sheer-strake*. See *strake*.

Painture (pân'tjür), *n.* [*< ME. peynture, peynture, peynture, peynture, < OF. peinture, peinture, < F. peinture = Sp. Pg. pintura = It. pittura, also (without the nasal, which is due to inf.) pittura, < L. pictura, paintlug: see picture and paint.*] 1. The art or act of painting.

Right as she (Nature) can peynte a lillie whit
And red a rose, right with swich peynture
She peynted hath this noble creature.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 22.

2. Paint or painted decoration.

And sit there is at Alizandre a faire Chirche, alle white withouten peynture; and so ben alle the others Chiroches, that waren of the Cristene Men, alle white with inne.
Manderly, Travels, p. 64.

3. A picture; a painting.

Both the ymages and the peyntures
Gan I biholden bysly.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 142.

Paintwork (pân't'wérk), *n.* Painting done on surfaces or articles.

The paintwork and furniture looked as though the whole had been blacklead.
The Engineer, LXXI. 7.

Painty (pân'ti), *a.* [*< paint + -y.*] 1. Overcharged with paint; displaying obtrusively or inharmoniously the colors which have been used or the manner of using them.

His cattle are coarsely painted, perhaps a little too painty.
The Studio, III. 129.

As the picture stands, . . . it is refreshingly airy and sunny, and makes the pictures about it seem heavy and painty by comparison.
The Nation, XLVIII. 312.

2. Smeared or spotted with paint: as, his clothes are all painty.

Pair (pär), *n.* [*< ME. paire, payre, peire, peyre, peir, peer, peers, per, a pair (applied to any number of like things), < OF. paire, peire, F. paire, i., also OF. pair, m., a pair, couple, = Sp. Pg. par = It. paro, paio = D. paar = MLG. par, MHG. pär, pä, G. paar = Icel. par = Sw. par, par, < L. par, a pair, par, equal: see par, peer.*] 1. Two things of a kind, similar in form, identical in purpose, and matched or used together: as, a pair of gloves; a pair of shoes.

Let it then suffice
To drown one woe, one pair of weeping eyes.
Shak., Lear, I. 1. 390.

Two Pair of the purest white worsted stockings yet can get of Womans Skin.
Howell, Letters, l. 1. 16.

2. A single thing composed essentially of two pieces or parts which are used only in combination and named only in the plural: as, a *pair* of scissors, trousers, or spectacles.

With that the wicked curie, the master Smith,
A pair of red-hot iron tongs did take
Out of the burning clinders, and therewith
Under his side him nipt. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 44.*
Lo a black horse; and he that sat on him had a pair of
balloons in his hand. *Rev. vi. 2.*
Set Forms are a pair of Compasses.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 60.

3. A couple; a brace; a span: as, a *pair* of pistols; a *pair* of horses.

And paper of grett Candystrykes.
Torington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 11.
To-morrow is our wedding day,
And we will then repair
Unto the Bell at Edmonton,
All in a chaise and pair.
Cooper, John Gilpin.
"Come to my dressing-room, Becky, and let us abuse
the company"—which, between them, this pair of friends
did perfectly. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xi.*
A human heart should beat for two,
Whole or may say your single scorers;
And all the hearts I ever knew
Had got a pair of chimney-corners.
F. Locker, Old Letters.

Specifically—4. A married couple; in general, two mated animals of any kind.

Allie shullen doys for bus dedes by dales and hulles,
And the foules that fien forth with others hostes,
Except onliche of eche kynde a payre,
That in thy shyngledde schip with the shal be saued.
Piers Plowman (C), xl. 231.

Two women faster welded in one love
Than pairs of wedlock. *Tennyson, Princess, vi.*

5. A set of like or equal things; restricted to a few (mostly obsolete) phrases: as, a *pair* (or pack) of cards; a *pair* (or flight) of stairs; a *pair* of organs (that is, a set of organ-pipes, hence an organ); a *pair* of gallowes (that is, a gibbet); a *pair* of heads (see head).

Of smal coral above hire arm she bare
A pair of bedes gauded all with grene.
Chaucer, Gen. Prof. to C. T. I. 150.

What talkest thou to me of the hangman? If I hang,
I'll make a fat pair of gallowes; for if I hang, old Sir John
hangs with me, and thou knowest he is no starveling.
Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 1. 74.

I ha' nothing but my skin,
and my clothes, my sword here, and myself;
Two crowns in my pocket, two pair of carls.
Pletcher (and another), Non Voyage, I. 1.

Prudence took them into the dining-room, where stood
a pair of excellent virginals.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.

Though you live up two pair of stairs, is any home hap-
pier than yours, Philip?
Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, xxxiv.

6. In archery, a set of three arrows.—7. In mining, a set or gang of men working together at the same hour.—8. In deliberative bodies, two members belonging to opposing parties who for their own convenience (as to permit one or both of them to be absent) arrange with each other to refrain from voting for a specified time or on a specified question, thus nullifying a vote on each side; also, the arrangement thus effected. See pairing¹.—9. In poker, two of the same denomination, without regard to suit or color: as, a *pair* of aces or deuces.—**A pair of colors, the two flags carried by an infantry regiment, as in the armies of Great Britain and the United States: one of these flags is the national ensign or some modification of it, and the other bears devices, mottoes, etc., peculiar to the regiment.—A pair of knives. See knife.—Contractible, expandable, etc., pair. See the adjectives.—Double pair royal, four similar cards, as four kings.—Pair royal (also contracted pairial¹, pairial², pairial³), three similar things; specifically, three cards of a kind in certain games, as three kings or three queens.**

Hath that great pair-royal
Of adamantine sisters late made trial
Of some new trade? *Quarles, Emblems, v. 7.*

On a pair-royal do I wait in death.
My sovereign, as his liegeman; on my mistress,
As a devoted servant; and on thine, as
As if no brave, yet no unworthy enemy.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 2.

The game is counted . . . by fifteen sequences, pairs,
and pairials, according to the numbers appertaining to the
partitions occupied by the half-peace.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 300.

There goes but a pair of shears; there is little or no
difference.
*Leeds. Then thyself art a wicked villain, despite of all
grace.*

First Gent. Well, there went but a pair of shears between
us.
Shak., M. for M., I. 2. 23.

There goes but a pair of shears between a promoter (in-
former) and a knave.
Revels, Match at Midnight, II.

To contract a pair. See contract.—To expand a pair.
See expand.—*Byn. I. 2. Pair, Couple, Yoke, Brace, Dyad, Dyad.* Pair and couple properly express two individuals
or entities naturally or habitually going together or mak-

ing a set: as, a pair of horses, gloves, ears; a wedded pair;
a loving couple; but pair also means two things alike and
put together, and couple has by colloquial use come to be
often applied to two, however accidentally brought to-
gether: as, give him a couple of apples. Note on the other
hand, applies only to two animals customarily yoked to-
gether: as, a yoke of oxen. Brace is rather a hunters' term,
with limited and peculiar application: as, a brace of par-
tridges, pistols, slugs. Dyad is used in philosophical and
mathematical language only. Dyad is a special mathe-
matical word signifying an unordered pair.

pair¹ (pär'), v. [*ME. pairen* = *Sw. para* = *Dan. parre*; from the noun: see pair¹, n.] **I. in-
trans.** 1. To form a pair or pairs; specifically,
to be joined in pairs as birds are in the breed-
ing season: mate; couple.

Your hand, my Perdita: so turtles pair,
That never mean to part. *Shak., W. T., IV. 4. 114.*

2. To suit; fit; match.

Had our prince,
Jewel of children, seen this hour, he had pair'd
Well with this lord. *Shak., W. T., V. 1. 116.*
This with the other should, at least, have pair'd.
Milton, S. A., I. 308.

My heart was made to fit and pair with thine
Rhonda!
Race, The Royal Convert, III.

To pair off. (a) To separate from a company in pairs
or couples.
At the end of the third set supper was announced; and
the party, pairing off like turtles, adjourned to the sup-
per-room. *Peacock, Headlong Hall, xlii.*

(b) To abstain from voting by arrangement with a member
of the opposite party to do the same: said of members of
deliberative assemblies. See pairing¹.
The judges are certainly the hardest-worked class of
office-holders—except members of Congress in session,
and even they can pair off. *The Century, XXX. 329.*

II. trans. 1. To join in couples; specifically,
to cause to mate: as, to pair a century with a
siskin.
Minds are so hardly matched, that even the first,
Though paired by Heaven, in Paradise were cursed.
Dryden, To John Dryden, l. 22.

Turtles and doves of differing hues unite,
And glossy jet is pair'd with shining white.
Pope, tr. of Ovid's Nuptio to Phaoon, l. 44.

**2. To unite or assort in twos as well suited to
each other.**

Virtue and grace are always paired together.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, IV. 2.
The first summons, 'Cuckoo!' of thy bill,
With its twin notes inseparably paired.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, III. 14.

Innocent child and snow-white flower!
Well are ye paired in your opening hour.
Bryant, Innocent Child and Snow-white Flower.

pair², v. [*ME. pairen, payren, peiren*, by aphor-
esis for *emphairen, impair*: see impair¹.] **I.
trans.** To impair.

Lots of this language, as my life brother,
That puttes the to payne and peires the sight.
Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. A.), I. 2568.

Whatever is new is unlooked for and over it mends
some, and pairs others. *Bacon, Innovations (ed. 1847).*

II. intrans. To become impaired; deteriorate.
If the things that schulen perische & peire
Vnto the sighte thus seemell twe,
Weel maist thou wite yam weel faire,
Of whom ech thing hath his bewie.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 145.

The life of man is such that either it pairth or amend-
eth.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 29.

paired (pär'd), a. 1. Arranged in pairs: said of
corresponding parts situated on opposite sides
of the body, as the arms of a man, the wings of
insects, etc.—2. Mated, as any two individuals
of different sexes.—**Paired fins, in fish,** the lateral
fins, pectoral or ventral: distinguished from median or
vertical fins.

pairer¹ (pär'er), n. [*ME. peirer*; < pair² + -er.]
One who impairs or injures.

Enviouse menneis sein that I am a peirer of hooll scrip-
ture.
Wyck, Prolog. to James.

pairial¹, n. Same as pair royal (which see, un-
der pair¹).

pairing¹ (pär'ing), n. [*Verbal n. of pair¹, v.*] In
deliberative assemblies, a practice by which
two members belonging to opposite parties
agree that both shall be absent for a speci-
fied time, or that both shall abstain from vot-
ing on a particular question, so that a vote is
nullified on each side. Also called pairing off.

pairing² (pär'ing), n. [*ME. peyringe*; verbal
n. of pair², v.] Impairment; injury.

What profiteth it to a man if he wins all the world, and
do payringe to his soule?
Wyck, Mark viii. 34.

pairing-time (pär'ing-tim), n. The time when
animals, as birds, pair for breeding; mating-
time.

pairment¹ (pär'ment), n. [*ME. peyrement*; <
pair² + -ment. Cf. impairment.] Impairment;
injury; damage.

Notethis I gave all things to be payement for the
olde science of Iesus Crist my Lord, for whom I made alle
things payement.
Wyck, Phil. III. 2.

Engle his wife he drove away, & held in payement.
Arch. of Browne, p. 68.

pair-toed (pär'töd), a. In
ornith., yoke-toed or ygo-
daetyl; having the toes in
pairs, two before and two
behind. See *syndactyl*.

pairtrick (pär'trik), n. A
dialectal (Scotch) form of
partridge.

pairwise (pär'wiz), adv. [*<
pair¹ + -wise.*] In pairs.

Such as continued refractory fire
tied together by the beards, and
hung pairwise over poles. *Carlyle.*

paish¹, n. A Middle English form of *pease*.

paish² (pā), n. [*OF. pais, F. pays*, country; see
peasant.] In law, the people from among whom
a jury is taken. See *act in pais*. See *act - Retoppel on
pais*. See *eschequer*.—**In pais, in pays**, literally, in the
country, or in the community; in the knowledge or judg-
ment of the vicinage. The phrase, in its original use, has
no exact equivalent in modern English. Per pais, by a
jury of the country. Questions of facts coming before the
common law courts were mostly determined per pais. The
chief if not the only exception was where a question was
made as to a matter depending upon a record, in which
case no jury was called, but the trial was by bare inspec-
tion of the record. From these two names of trials came
the custom of designating matters which it litigated could
not be determined by the record as matters in pais.

paish³, n. [*W. pais*, a coat, petticoat.] In ar-
chaol., a garment worn by the ancient Britons,
and perpetuated in the belted plaid. The name
is used alike by archaeologists for the plaid in one place
and also for the flannel. *H. S. Cumings, in Jour. Brit. Ar-
chaol. Ass., X. 172; Planche, Hist. of Costume, p. 14.*

paizano (Sp. pron. pä-d-sä'nō), n. [*Sp., lit.
rustic, peasant*; see *peasant*.] The chaparral-
cock or road-runner, (*Geococcyx californianus*)
See *Geococcyx*, and under *chaparral-cock*.
[Southwestern United States.]

paizet, n. and v. An obsolete form of *paize*.

paizable, a. A Middle English form of *peace-
able*.

paizrelt, n. A Middle English variant form of
paizrel.

paizrick (pä'trik), n. A dialectal (Scotch) form
of *partridge*.

The paizrick whirrin' o'er the ley,
The swallow flinkin' round my shiel,
Annue me at my spinning-wheel.
Burns, Boon and her Spinning-Wheel.

paizurt, n. An undetermined plant, said by
Halliwell to be the herb saxifrage. [*Prov.
Eng.*]

paizhans gun. See *gun*¹.

pajamas (pa-jä'mäz), n. pl. [*Also pajamas, py-
jamas*; < Hind. *pajama*, in popular use *payama*,
pajama, *payama*, drawers (see def.), lit. 'leg-
garments,' < *pā* (< Pers. *pā*), foot, leg (= *F.*
foot), + *jāma*, garment.] Loose drawers or
trousers, usually of silk or silk and cotton, tied
round the waist with a cord, used by both sexes
in India, and adopted from the Mohammedans
by Europeans as a chamber garment. In collo-
quial or trade use the term is sometimes extended to in-
clude also covering for the upper part of the body.

pajero, n. [*S. Amer.*] A kind of small spot-
ted wild cat of South America, *Felis pargurus*:
sometimes taken as a generic name of the same;
same as *pampas-cat*.

pajockt, n. [*Also (Sc.) pajuck*; < *pen²* (*He.
pae*), earlier *pa, pa*, a peacock, & *Jack¹*, *He.
form of Jack¹*.] A much-disputed word: in the
quotation from *Hamlet* considered by many
commentators to mean 'a peacock.'

For thou dost know, O Damon dear,
This realm dismantled was
Of Jove himself; and now reigns here
A very, very pajock.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 206.

Pajock is certainly equivalent to peacock. I have often
heard the lower classes in the North of Scotland call the
peacock the "pajock," and their almost invariable name
for the turkey-cock is "hubbly-jack."

Dyce, quoted in Furness's Hamlet, p. 206.

Pajonism (paj'on izm), n. [*< Pajon* (see def.)
+ -ism.] The system of doctrines promulgated
by Claude Pajon, a French Protestant clergy-
man of the seventeenth century, who denied all
immediate and special interferences by God in
either the course of events or the spiritual life
of the individual.

pak¹, n. and v. A Middle English form of *pack¹*.

pak² (pak), n. Same as *paca*.

pakald¹, n. [*ME., appar. < pak, pack, + -ald*,
var. of -ard.] A pack; burden.



Pair-toed or syndactyl foot of Woodpecker, with digits 1, 2, 3, & 4, of which the 4th is the re-versed one.

It fortifies to fence me
This pakald bore me bus (behooves)
Of all I plege and playne me.

York Plays, p. 142.

pake (pak), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paked*, ppr. *paking*. A dialectal variant of *peak*, *peck*.

pakfong, *n.* See *paktong*.

pakker, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *pack*.

pakokt, *n.* A Middle English form of *peacock*. **paktong** (pak'tong), *n.* [Chinese, < *pek*, white, + *tung*, copper.] The Chinese name of the alloy known as *German silver* (which see, under *silver*). Also, erroneously, *packfong* or *pakfong*.

pall, *n.* A Middle English form of *pale*.

pall (pal), *n.* [Also *pall*; said to be Gypsy. See the second quot.] Partner; mate; elum; accomplice. [Slang.]

Highborn Hildaigen,
With whom e'en the King himself quite as a *pal* goes.
Barham, *Unlucky Legends*, II. 63.

Pal is a common cant word for brother or friend, and is purely Gypsy, having come directly from that language without the slightest change. On the continent it is *prala* or *pral*. In England it sometimes takes the form of *pal*. C. G. Leland, *Eng. Gipsies and their language*, vi.

pala (pā'lā), *n.*; pl. *pale* (-lē). [NL., < *L. pala*, a spade, a shovel: see *pala*, *peck*, and *pala*.] 1. The flattened and spade-like fore tarsus of certain insects, usually employed for swimming. See *Crinoid*.—2. One of the nodules or ossicles in the mouth-parts of some starfishes, as brittle-stars, borne upon the torus angularis, moved by proper muscles, and collectively serving as teeth. More fully called *pala angularis*.—3. The conical-bark (which see, under *bark*).—

Pala angularis. See def. 3, *torus*, and cut under *Astrophyton*.
A number of short flat processes, the *pala angularis*, are articulated with it (the torus angularis of an ophiurid) and moved by special muscles. They doubtless perform the function of teeth. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 488.

pala (pā'lā), *n.* Same as *pala*, 1.

palabra (pa-lā'brā), *n.* [Sp., a word: see *palaver*, *parale*, and *parabola*.] A word; hence, speech; talk; palaver.

To conquer or die is no theatrical *palabra* in these circumstances, but a practical truth and necessity.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, III. v. 6. (*Dialects*.)

palace (pal'ās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pallace*; < ME. *palace*, *palas*, *palais*, *paleis*, *paleis*, *palys*, *palays*, *paleys*, *paleys* (= OFries. *palas* = D. *palas* = MLG. *palas*, *paleis*, *pallus*, *paldis* = MHG. *palas*, G. *palast* = Sw. *palats* = Dan. *palats*, < OF. *palas*, *paleis*, *paleis*, F. *palais* = Pr. *palais*, *pallit*, *palutis* = Sp. *palacio* = It. *palazzo* = AS. *palant*, *palenter* = OS. *palenowe* = OFries. *palenwe* = OHG. *phalanza*, *phallanza*, *phalunza*, MHG. *phalanze*, *pfalze*, *paliza*, G. *pfalz*, < L. *palatium*, ML. also *palacium* (cf. *palatium* (f): cf. *palatia*, *palatinat*), a palace, so called with ref. to the residence of the emperor Augustus on the Palatine hill in Rome (where Nero afterward built a more splendid residence), < *Palatium*, rarely *Pallatium* (Gr. Παλάτιον, Παλάντιον, Παλάτιον), the Palatine hill, supposed to have been named with ref. to *Pala*, a pastoral goddess; cf. Skt. *pala*, a guardian, < √ *pal*, protect.] 1. The house in which an emperor, a king or queen, a bishop, or other exalted personage lives; as, an imperial palace; a royal palace; a pontifical palace; a ducal palace.

Pal to have carried them to Cayre to have buyd his *palace* with ye same, and for yt entent he came to Bethlem in his owne pson to se them taken downe.

Sp. R. *Guylford*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 36.

Thou seem'st a *palace*
For the crown'd truth to dwell in.

Shak., *Pericles*, v. 1. 122.

Equally time-honoured is the use of the word *palace* to describe an English bishop's official residence. Yet there seems to be a feeling among the present bishops that it would be well to abandon it, and in one case (Lechfield) this has been done.

N. and Q., 7th ser. IX. 78.

Hence—2. A magnificent, grand, or stately dwelling-place; a magnificent mansion or building.

To a richa c'te hi both loume,
Palro hi habbeth here in home
At one *palais* sutha richa.

The lord of ther inne nas non his hehe.
Floris and Blanchefleur (E. E. T. S.), I. 87.

'Mid pleasures and *palaces* though we may royn,
He'll ever so humble, there's no place like home.
J. H. Payne, *Home, Sweet Home*.

Crystal Palace. See *crystal*.—**Mayor of the palace**. See *major*.

palace-car (pal'as-kār), *n.* A railway-car elegantly equipped and furnished with reclining-chairs, sofas, etc. [U. S.]

The traveller no longer climbs the Continental Divide in a jolting coach and six or a laboring freight-wagon, but takes his ease in a Pullman *palace-car*.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII, Supp., p. 57.

palace-court (pal'ās-kōrt), *n.* The court of the sovereign's palace of Westminster, which had jurisdiction of personal actions arising within the limits of 12 miles around the palace, excepting the city of London. This court was instituted in the middle of the seventeenth century, and was abolished in 1849.

palaceous (pā-lā'shūs), *a.* [< NL. *palaceus*, < L. *pala*, a shovel: see *pala*.] In bot., having the edges decurrent on the support: said of a leaf as thus becoming spade-shaped. Gray.

palacian (pā-lā'shūs), *a.* [< *palace* + *-ous*. Cf. *palatial*.] Palatial; like a palace; magnificent.

London increases daily, turning of great *palacious* houses into small tenements.
Grant, *Bills of Mortality*.

paladin (pal'ā-din), *n.* [< F. *paladin*, < It. *paladino* = Sp. *paladin* = Pg. *paladim*, *paladino*, < ML. *palatinus*, a warrior, orig. one of the imperial household: see *palatine*.] In the cycle of romances of Charlemagne, one of the knightly champions who accompanied that monarch to war; hence, by extension, a knight errant; a heroic champion.

He seems to have imagined himself some doughty *paladin* of romance.
Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, II. 1.

The Count Palatine was, in theory, the official who had the superintendence of the household of the Carolingian emperors. As the foremost of the twelve peers of France, the Count Palatine took a prominent place in medieval romance, and a *paladin* is the impersonification of chivalrous devotion.
Isaac Taylor.

pala, *n.* Plural of *pala*.

pala-. For words so beginning, not found below, see *pala-*.

Palaeartic, *a.* See *Palaearctic*.

Palaechinidae (pā-lē-kīn'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palaechinus* + *-idae*.] The representative family of *Palaechinidae* or palaeozoic tesselated sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Palaechinus*. It is commonly regarded as conterminous with the higher group, and contains numerous genera.

palaechinoid (pā-lē-kī'noid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the tesselated sea-urchins or *Palaechinidae*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Palaechinidae*.
Palaechinoides (pā-lē-kīnoid'ē-jē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palaechinus* + *-oides*.] An order or suborder of palaeozoic sea-urchins having pluriserial interambulacral plates. See *Tesselata*.

Palaechinus (pā-lē-kī'nus), *n.* [NL., erroneously for **Palaechinus*, < Gr. παλαίος, ancient, + χίνας, sea-urchin: see *Echinus*.] The typical genus of *Palaechinidae*, founded by Seouler in 1840. *P. sphaericus* is a Carboniferous species.

palaeichthyan (pā-lē-ik'thi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Palaeichthys* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Same as *palaeichthyic*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Palaeichthyidae*.
Palaeichthyes (pā-lē-ik'thi-ēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. παλαίος, ancient, + ιχθys, pl. ιχθύες, fish.] In Günther's system of classification, one of four subbranches of fishes, composed of the *Chondropterygii* and the *Gymnoids*, or the elasmobranchs and the ganoids. It is characterized by the presence of an optic chiasm and the development of a contractile conus arteriosus, with several pairs of valves to the heart.

palaeichthyic (pā-lē-ik'thi-ik), *a.* [< NL. *Palaeichthys* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the *Palaeichthyidae*; as, a *palaeichthyic* type of structure; a *palaeichthyic* fauna. Also *palaeichthyian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 676.

Palæmon (pā-lē'mon), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), < L. *Palæmon*, < Gr. Παλαίμων, a sea-god.] The typical genus of *Palæmonidae*. It contains numerous species, commonly called *prawns*, found in both fresh and salt water of various parts of the world, some attaining a length of nearly two feet. Such are the East Indian *P. carinatus* and the West Indian *P. pugio*. A small or prawn of this genus, *P. rhombus*, is found in the Ohio river. The name is an old one and has been applied with great latitude to forms now placed in other genera.

Palæmonidae (pā-lē'mon'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæmon* + *-idae*.] A family of crustacean decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Palæmon*, and containing numerous species known as *crustaceans* and *prawns*.

palæo-. For words so beginning, not found below, see *pala-*.

Palaeocaris (pā-lē-ō-kār'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Packard, 1876), < Gr. παλαίος, ancient, + *caris*, a kind of small lobster.] One of two main series of *Crustacea* (the other being *Neocaris*), represented by the earlier and more generalized types of crustaceans, of which the king-crabs are the only living representatives. They abounded in the palaeozoic age almost to the exclusion of other forms. Packard names *Palaeocaris* as a subgenus with two orders, *Palaeocaris* and *Neocaris*, the latter including *Neocaris*. The term is synonymous with *Neocaris*.

ments in the widest sense, and also with *Oligoneurus*. See these words, *Pachypoda*, and *Homocaris*.

Palaeocaris (pā-lē-ō-kār'ī-dē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παλαίος, ancient, + *caris*, a small crustacean.] A genus of fossil crustaceans founded by Meek and Worthen in 1885 upon *P. typus*, a syntherid form, of Carboniferous age, from the North American coal-measures, subsequently giving name to an extensive group of crustaceans, the *Palaeocarida*, which it represents.

Palaeocircus (pā-lē-ō-sēr'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παλαίος, ancient, + *circus*, a kind of hawk or falcon of wheeling flight, < *κίρκος*, a ring, circle: see *circle*, *circus*.] A genus of fossil birds of prey founded by Milne-Edwards (1870) upon remains from the Miocene of Europe. The species is named *P. curieri*.

Palaeocrina (pā-lē-ō-kri'noid), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Palaeocrinus*, q. v.] In some systems, one of two orders of *Crinoidea*: distinguished from *Neocrina*.

palaeocrinoid (pā-lē-ō-kri'noid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Palaeocrinoidea*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Palaeocrinoidea*.

Palaeocrinoidea (pā-lē-ō-kri-noid'ē-jē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palaeocrina* + *-oidea*.] A suborder or superfamily of *Crinoidea*, represented by such genera as *Actinocrinus*, *Cyathocrinus*, and *Platycrinus*, and containing all the earlier extinct crinoids; encrinurites, or fossil crinoids.

Palaeocrinus (pā-lē-ō-kri'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παλαίος, ancient, + *crinus*, a lily.] A genus of fossil crinoids.

Palaeodictyoptera (pā-lē-ō-dik-ti-ōp'tē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. παλαίος, ancient, + NL. *Dictyoptera*, q. v.] An order of insects, now extinct, the remains of which have been found in Permian and older rocks. They appear to have combined the characters of the *Hemiptera* and the *Neuroptera*, as is well shown in one of the genera, *Euperyx*. This was a gigantic form, having net veined wings recalling those of *Neuroptera*, while the mouth-parts were formed into a beak like that of the *Hemiptera*.

Palaeogaea (pā-lē-ō-jē'gā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παλαίος, ancient, + *gāia*, earth.] In zoogeog., the Old World; the eastern hemisphere: the opposite of *Neogaea*. It includes four of Selater's six faunal regions—the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian.

palaeogean, **palaeogean** (pā-lē-ō-jē'an), *a.* [< NL. *Palaeogaea* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to *Palaeogaea*.

Palaeonemertes (pā-lē-ō-nēm-ēr'tē-jē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. παλαίος, ancient, + NL. *Nemertes*, q. v.] Hubrecht's name (1879) of a division of anoplomerterean worms, correlated with *Schizoneurites*, having the lowest and most primitive organization in *Nemertes*, whence the name. The group is represented by such genera as *Carnella*, *Cephalothrix*, and *Pala*.

palaeonemertean (pā-lē-ō-nēm-ēr'tē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Palaeonemertes* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Palaeonemertes*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Palaeonemertes*.

palaeonemertine (pā-lē-ō-nēm-ēr'tīn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *palaeonemertean*.

Palaeonemertini (pā-lē-ō-nēm-ēr'tīn), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hubrecht), < Gr. παλαίος, ancient, + NL. *Nemertini*, q. v.] A division of anoplomerterean worms, containing those having no fissures on the sides of the head: contrasted with *Schizoneurites*. The mouth is behind the ganglia, and the proboscis is unarmored. It corresponds to a family *Gymnophallidae*. Synonymous with *Palaeonemertes*.

Palaeoniscidae (pā-lē-ō-nis'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palaeoniscus* + *-idae*.] In Günther's classification, a family of lepidosteoid fishes, named from the genus *Palaeoniscus*. They have a fusiform body covered with rhombic ganoid scales: a persistent notochord, but ossified vertebral arches, the tail heterocercal, and the fins with fulcra; the dorsal fin short; the branchiostegals numerous, the foremost pair being developed as broad gulars; and the teeth small, and concolor cylindrical. The forms, all now extinct, were numerous in the Palaeozoic epoch, extending from the Devonian to the Liassic formations.

palaeoniscoid (pā-lē-ō-nis'oid), *a.* [< *Palaeoniscus* + *-oid*.] Resembling the *Palaeoniscidae*; related to or possessing the characters of the *Palaeoniscidae*.

Palaeoniscus (pā-lē-ō-nis'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παλαίος, ancient, + *niscus*, a sea-fish, cod: see *miniscus*.] 1. In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Palaeoniscidae*. Agassiz, 1833.—2. A genus of fossil crustaceans.

Palmophis (pā-lē-ō-phīs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παλαίος, ancient, + *phōs*, a serpent.] A genus of fossil ophiidians of Eocene age, founded by Owen, forming the earliest known representatives of

the order Ophidia. *P. tetragonus* was a species about 15 feet long, whose remains occur in the Shaggy clay. *P. apheia*, from the Eocene of Bracklesham, was a larger species, 30 feet long, apparently resembling a python or boa-constrictor.

Palaeophycus (pá-lē-ō-fē-kus), n. [NL., < Gr. *palaios*, ancient, + *phycos*, a seaweed.] The name given by Hall to certain markings found in various localities in New York in the calciferous sandstone (Lower Silurian). These markings were supposed to represent some kind of seaweed. Some of the Lower Silurian fossils included in the genus *Palaeophycus*, *Sedilites*, etc., are considered to be the tracks or burrows of worms. Their nature and affinities are extremely doubtful.

The genus *Palaeophycus* of Hall includes a great variety of uncertain objects, of which only a few are true Algae. Dawson, Ucol. Hist. of Plants, p. 38.

Palaeopteris (pá-lē-ō-pē-ris), n. [NL., < Gr. *palaios*, ancient, + *ptēris*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns, established by Schimper (1869). The ferns included in this genus differ from the living *Adiantum* in some details of fructification, and under the name of *Palaeopteris* are included species previously referred by authors to the genera *Cyclopteris*, *Sphenopteris*, *Wagnerella*, and others. This genus, as constituted by Schimper, is chiefly of Devonian age, but several species supposed to belong to it are reported from the Carboniferous. Name as *Archaeopteris*. Dawson, 1871.

Palaeorhynchidæ (pá-lē-ō-rīng-kī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Palaeorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Palaeorhynchus*. They have a long compressed body, long vertical fin, a long beak (toothless or with very small teeth), the dorsal fin extending the whole length of the back, the anal reaching from the vent to the caudal, the caudal forked, and the ventrals thoracic in position and composed of several rays. The species are all extinct; they lived during the later Cretaceous and early Tertiary, and, as is supposed, in the deep sea.

Palaeorhynchus (pá-lē-ō-rīng-kus), n. [NL., < Gr. *palaios*, ancient, + *rhynchus*, snout, beak.] An extinct genus of fishes which were provided with an elongated beak resembling that of the swordfish, and which form the type of the family *Palaeorhynchidæ*.

Palaeornis (pá-lē-ō-rnis), n. [NL., < Gr. *palaios*, ancient, + *ornis*, a bird.] The typical genus of *Palaeornithinae*, founded by Vigors in 1825; so called because some bird of this kind was known to the ancients of Greece and Rome. One species was named by Linnaeus *P. alexandri*, on the supposition that it was that mentioned by Oescripius, a historian of Alexander the Great. These birds are known as *ring-parrots*, from the characteristic collar around the neck. *P. torquatus* is the common ring parrot of India, in parts of which country it abounds, sometimes in flocks of thousands. This appears to be the bird often figured as an attribute or accessory of some of the Hindu goddesses in sculpture and painting, like the owl of Minerva or the dove of Venus. *Palaeornis* is the largest as well as the name giving genus of its group, with upward of 20 species, inhabiting chiefly the Oriental islands, but also Africa. The general color is green, the bill waxy red in the male, the lores feathered, the tail long and emarginate, the wings pointed, and the form rather illu. The voice is very loud and harsh, but the birds may be taught to talk a little, and prove tractable in confinement. See cut under *ring parrot*.

Palaeornithidæ (pá-lē-ō-rnīthī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Palaeornis* (-ornith-) + *-idæ*.] The *Palaeornithinae* elevated to the rank of a family. In Garrod's arrangement, the usual scope of the group is extended to include the cockatoos which are generally placed in a separate family *Cacatuidæ*; in this case the family is divided into two subfamilies *Palaeornithinae* and *Cacatuidæ*.

Palaeornithinae (pá-lē-ō-rnī-thī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Palaeornis* (-ornith-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Pittacidæ*, typified by the genus *Palaeornis*, found in the Australasian region, India, and Africa, including Madagascar. They are technically distinguished by the presence of two carotids, and the absence of an ambiens. See *Palaeornis*.

palaeornithine (pá-lē-ō-rnī-thīn), a. [*Palaeornis* (-ornith-) + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Palaeornithidæ*; possessing the characters of the *Palaeornithidæ*; as, *palaeornithine* genera.

palaeosaur (pá-lē-ō-sar), n. [*Palaeosaurus*.] A fossil reptile of the genus *Palaeosaurus*.

Palaeosauria (pá-lē-ō-sa-ri-a), n. pl. [NL.; see *Palaeosaurus*.] A group of reptiles named from the genus *Palaeosaurus*. Also *Palaeosauri*. Agassiz, 1835.

Palaeosaurus (pá-lē-ō-sa-rus), n. [NL., < Gr. *palaios*, ancient, + *saurus*, lizard.] A genus of fossil reptiles based by Geoffroy on teeth of Triassic age, referred by Owen to his order *Thecodontia*, later considered to belong to the *Dinosauria*.

palaeosolachian (pá-lē-ō-sē-lā-kī-an), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the *Palaeosolachia*, or having their characters.

II. n. A member of the *Palaeosolachia*.

Palaeosolachii (pá-lē-ō-sē-lā-kī-i), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *palaios*, ancient, + NL. *Solachii*, q. v.] A suborder of *Solachoidæ*, represented alone by the family *Notidantidæ*; distinguished from *Neosolachii*. W. A. Haswell.

Palaeosolax (pá-lē-ō-sa-lax), n. [NL., < Gr. *palaios*, ancient, + *solax*, a mole.] A genus of fossil insectivorous mammals, based by Owen upon remains found, along with those of the elephant, deer, and beaver, in a lacustrine deposit at Ostend on the Belgian coast. The type species, *P. magnus*, was as large as a hedgehog.

Palaeospiza (pá-lē-ō-spi-zā), n. [NL., < Gr. *palaios*, ancient, + *spiza*, a bird of the finch kind.] A genus of apparently passerine fossil birds founded by J. A. Allen in 1878 upon remains from the insect-bearing shales of Florissant, Colorado. The species is named *P. bella*. It was little larger than a sparrow. The specimen is in a very perfect state of preservation, plainly showing the impress of the feathers, which are rarely visible in ornithichnites.

Palaeospongia (pá-lē-ō-sōn-gi-a), n. [NL., < Gr. *palaios*, ancient, + *spongia*, mouth.] A genus of sea-urchins: same as *Leskia*, 2.

palaeother (pá-lē-ō-thēr), n. [*Palaeotherium*.] An animal of the genus *Palaeotherium*, or the family *Palaeotheriidae*.

palaeotherian, palaeotherian (pá-lē-ō-thēr-i-an), a. [*Palaeotherium* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the palaeotheres or *Palaeotheriidae*, or having their characters.

Palaeotheriidae (pá-lē-ō-thēr-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Palaeotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil perissodactyl mammals, typified by the genus *Palaeotherium*, and including also such genera as *Propalaeotherium* and *Palaeotherium* (or *Plagiophus*). These animals lived in late Eocene and Miocene times, and were of a general tapir-like aspect. They had the typical number of 44 teeth, interrupted by wide diastemata; the canines were well developed; the skull was tapir-like; and there were but three toes on the fore feet, as well as on the hind. Also *Palaeotheriidae*.

palaeotheriodont (pá-lē-ō-thēr-iō-dont), n. [*Palaeotherium* + Gr. *δόντις* (*dōntis*) = *E. tooth*.] In *odontog.*, noting a form of dentition characteristic of the *Palaeotheriidae*, in which the upper molars have the external tubercles longitudinal and suberect in section, the inner being united with them by obliquely transverse crests.

Palaeotherium (pá-lē-ō-thēr-i-um), n. [NL., < Gr. *palaios*, ancient, + *therion*, a wild beast, < *thēr*, wild beast.] 1. The typical genus of *Palaeotheriidae*, first discovered in the gypsum of



Palaeotherium magnus.

the Paris basin, of Upper Eocene age. The original species is named *P. magnus*. Several others have been described.—2. [*Palaeotherium* + *-idæ*.] A species of this genus; a palaeother.

palaeotheroid (pá-lē-ō-thēr-oid), a. [*Palaeotherium* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to the genus *Palaeotherium*; related to or resembling the *Palaeotheriidae*.

Palaeotringa (pá-lē-ō-trīng-gā), n. [NL., prop. *Palaeotringa*, < Gr. *palaios*, ancient, + *trīngis*, a kind of wagtail.] A genus of fossil mesozoic birds, based by Marsh in 1870 upon remains of Upper Cretaceous age from the green sand of New Jersey. They were snipe-like birds apparently, and seem to have been originally discovered by Dr. S. G. Morton in 1844. Several species have been described, as *P. velox*, *P. vagans*, and *P. littoralis*. The last named was as large as a curlew.

palaeotype, palaeotype (pá-lē-ō-tīp), n. [*Palaios*, old, ancient, + *typos*, stamp, impression, type; see *type*.] A phonetic system of spelling devised by Alexander J. Ellis in which the introduction of new types is avoided by the distinctive use of all the available present forms (italic, roman, small capital, etc.) of the old types, some of them being turned and thus made to do double duty. Compare *Glossic* and *Nomel*.

palæto (pá-lē-ō), n. [*Palaios*, later form of *palaios* = *palaios*, the palm of the hand, hence a palm, four fingers' breadth; see *palm*.] An ancient Greek measure of length, the fourth

part of a foot, or about 3.1 English inches. Also *doche*, *dactyloche*.

palæstra, n. See *palæstra*.

palæstological, palæstologist, etc. See *palæstological*, etc.

palætte (pá-lē-ō-tē), n. [*Palætta*, < It. *palætta*, a fence of piles, Olt. also *palætta*, a fence of piles, a palisade, < *paliscare* = *F. paliser*, make a foundation of piles; see *paliscation*.] In *archæol.*, a lake-dwelling or hut of prehistoric times constructed on piles over the surface of a lake or other body of water. This name is given especially to the remains of this character found in many of the lakes of Switzerland and the neighboring lakes of Italy. Closely similar structures are actually in use in New Guinea and elsewhere.

palagonite (pá-lag-ō-nī-tē), n. [*Palagonia*, in Sicily, where it is found, + *-ite*.] A volcanic rock closely allied to basalt and having a decidedly vitreous structure. Fragments of palagonite having a more or less angular form, and intermixed with small pieces and dust of basaltic lava, form the so-called palagonite-tuff, which occurs in large quantity in Iceland, Sicily, the Eifel (in Germany), and other volcanic districts.

palagonitic (pá-lag-ō-nī-tīk), a. [*palagonite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of palagonite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI, 189.

palama (pá-lā-mā), n.; pl. *palama* (-mā). [NL., < Gr. *palama*, the palm of the hand; see *palm*.] In *ornith.*, the webbing or webbed state of the toes of a bird, constituted by any of the conditions known as *totipalmation*, *palmation*, and *semipalmation*, according as all four toes or the three front toes are webbed, or the front toes are only partly webbed. See cuts under *palmate*, *semipalmate*, and *totipalmate*.

palamate (pá-lā-mā), a. [*Palama* + *-ate*.] Having a palama or palmar; more or less palmate or webbed, as a bird's foot.

Palamatium (pá-lā-mā-ti-um), n. [*Palamas* (see *Palamate*) + *-ium*.] In *ch. hist.*, the doctrines of the Palamites. See *Palamite*.

The movement was as much a political as a religious one, and may as fitly be named, as it was named, *Cathacism* as *Palamism*.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I, 872, note.

Palamedes (pá-lā-mē-dē-s), n. [NL., (Linnaeus), < L. *Palamedes*, < Gr. *Palamedes*, son of Nauplius, king of Euboea, a hero who lost his life before Troy, famed for his supposed inventions; prob. 'inventor,' < *palama*, the hand, craft, device, art; see *palm*.] The typical genus of the family *Palamedidae*, containing one species, *P. cornuta*, the kamichi or horned screamer. The general aspect of the bird is very peculiar; the bill is shaped somewhat as in gallinaceous birds; the legs are long and massive, with the tibiae naked below, the toes long, with



Painted Sparrow (*Palamedes cornuta*).

long straight claws and hallux incumbent; the wing has a pair of stout spurs, metacarpal and phalangeal; and the head has a slender recurved horn, 3 or 4 inches long. Synonymous with *Anhimia*.

Palamedes (pá-lā-mē-dē-s), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Palamedes*.] In Reuter's system of classification (1880), an order of birds, containing only the family *Palamedidae*.

palamedean (pá-lā-mē-dē-an), a. [*Palamedes* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the *Palamedidae*, and especially to the genus *Palamedes*, or having their characters.

Palamedidae (pá-lā-mē-dē-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Palamedes* + *-idæ*.] A family of chennorhynch birds, represented by the genera *Palamedes* and *Chennorhynchus*, forming a separate suborder, *Palamedes* or *Anhimoides*, related to the lamellirostral birds and to the *Alcedinidae*; the kamichi and chahan. The skull is simply desmognathous, with recurved mandibular angle, conforming in

general to the lamellostomat type, though not in the shape of the rostral part; the tracheal structure is likewise anserine; the alimentary canal is very long, with sacculated caeca situated high up, and provided with special sphincters; the pterygoid is almost uniform, having only auxiliary apertures; and the whole body, as well as the skeleton, is remarkably pneumatic. There are only 2 genera, with 3 species, *Palamedes cornuta*, *Chama chavaria*, and *Oderbiana*. *Ankimidia* is a synonym. Also *Palamedesina*, as a subfamily.

Palamite (pal'ā-mīt), n. [*Palam* (as) (see def.) + *-ite*.] One of the followers of Gregory Palamas, a monk of Mount Athos in the fourteenth century. Nicon, abbot of a monastery at Constantinople in the eleventh century, taught that by fasting, prayer, and contemplation, with concentration of thought on the heart and spirit would be seen within, luminous with a visible light. This light was believed to be uncreated and the same which was seen at Christ's transfiguration, and is known accordingly as the *Uncreated Light of Mount Tabor*. The doctrine was more carefully formulated and defended by Palamas, who taught that there exists a divine light, eternal and uncreated, which is not the substance or essence of deity, but God's activity or operation. The Palamites were favored by the emperor John Cantacuzene, and their doctrine was affirmed by a council at Constantinople in 1351. They were called by their opponents *Euchites* and *Masochites*. Also *Haghiast*, *Uncreatedism*.

palampore, palampore (pal'am-pōr, pal'em-pōr), n. [*palampour*, *palampour*, *palampoor*; prob. so named from the town of Palampoor in India.] A flowered-chintz bed-cover of a kind formerly made at many places in India, but now extensively elsewhere, and used all over the East.

Oh, sir, says he, since the joining of the two companies we have had the finest Bettelons, Palampores, Rafts, and Janiwars come over that ever were seen.

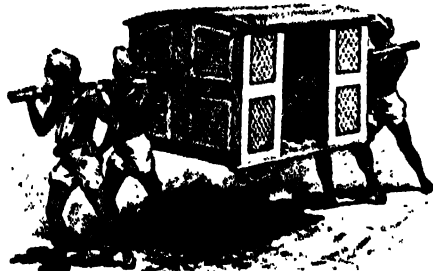
Tom Brown, Works, I. 213. (Davies.)

Soraps of costly India chintzes and palampores were intermixed with commoner black and red calico in minute hexagons. Mrs. Gaskell, *Myrtle's Lovers*, xii.

palandriet, n. See *palandar*.

palankas (pa-lan'kas), n. [*Turk. palangha*, a small fort or stockade.] A kind of permanent intrenched camp attached to frontier fortresses. [*Turkey*.]

palanquin, palankeen (pal-an-kōn'), n. [Formerly also *palankin*, *palanchine* (also *palankee*, *palkee*); *F. palanquin* = *It. palanchino* = *Sp. palanquin*, *Ug. palanquin* = Javanese *palangki*, *palangan*, *Pali palanki*, *Hind. palaki*, *palaki*, a palanquin (cf. *Hind. palang*, a bed, couch), *Skt. palangka*, *Prakrit palanka*, a couch, a bed.] A covered conveyance, generally for one person, used in India and elsewhere in the East, borne by means of poles on the shoulders of four or six men. The palanquin proper is a sort of box about 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and



Palanquin.

as much in height, with wooden shutters made on the principle of the Venetian blind. It used to be a very common conveyance in India, especially among the European residents, but the introduction of railways and the improvement of the roads have caused it to be almost wholly abandoned by Europeans. In Japan the palanquin is called *norimono*, and is suspended from a pole or beam passing over the top. A similar conveyance called a *kinoko* is extensively used in some parts of China; it is, however, furnished with long shafts before and behind instead of the pole, and is carried by mules. Compare *kyō*.

Palanchines or little litters . . . are very commodious for the way. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 221.

The better sort [in India] ride upon Elephants, or are carried on men's shoulders in Sedans, which they call *Palanchines*. S. Clarke, *Geog. Descrip.* (1671), p. 47.

King Solomon made himself a palanquin

(Of the wood of Lebanon).

Cant. III. 9 (revised version).

Palapterygids (pa-lap-terij'ī-dē), n. pl. [*NL.* *Palapterygis* (-yp-) + *-ids*.] A family of sub-fossil birds of great size, found in New Zealand, of dinosaurian characters and much resembling the moas, but differing therefrom in possessing a hallux, being thus four-toed, like the apteryx. Like the *Dinosauridae*, they were contemporary with man, but are now extinct. The family is composed of two genera, *Palapteryx* and *Durapteryx*, each of two species.

Palapteryx (pa-lap'te-riks), n. [*NL.* prop. *Palapteryx*, *Gr. palaios*, ancient, + *NL.*

Apteryx, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Palapterygidae*. *Owen*, 1846.

Palaequim (pal-ā-kwi'ē-ō), n. pl. [*NL.* (Radlkofer, 1887), *Palaequim* + *-es*.] A tribe of trees of the gamopetalous order *Sapotaceae*, typified by the genus *Palaequim*, besides which it includes the two genera *Bassia* and *Pycnan-dra*, and in all about 96 species.

Palaequim (pa-lā'kwi-um), n. [*NL.* (Blanco, 1837), from the native name in the Philippine Islands.] A genus of trees of the gamopetalous order *Sapotaceae* and the suborder *Euphorbiales*, type of the tribe *Palaequaceae*, having 6 sepals, 6 petals, and 12 stamens. There are about 40 species, found mainly in the East Indies. They are trees charged with abundant milky juice, and often reach great size. They bear rigid leaves, shining or closely covered with minute red or brown hairs, and clusters of rather small flowers at the nodes. *P. Gutta* is the true gutta-percha tree, formerly referred to different related genera. See *gutta-percha* and *lanandra*.

palasinet, a. [*ME.*, *OF. palasine*, fem. *palasine*, of the palace, *palasine*; see *palace*. Cf. *palatine*.] Belonging to a palace.

These grete ladyes palasynes.

Item, of the Rose, l. 6862.

palas-kino (pal'as-kō'nō), n. See *kino*.

palas-tree (pal'as-trē), n. See *Butea* and *kino*.

palata, n. Plural of *palatum*.

palatability (pal'ā-tā-bil'itē), n. [*palatable* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] Palatableness.

palatable (pal'ā-tā-bil), a. [*palate* + *-able*.] Agreeable to the taste or palate; savory; such as may be relished, either literally or figuratively.

There was a time when sermon-making was not so palatable to you as it seems to be at present.

John Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*, xix.

At each meal . . . she misused all sense of appetite: palatable food was as ashes and sawdust to her.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xxi.

palatableness (pal'ā-tā-bil-nēs), n. The character of being palatable or agreeable to the taste, literally or figuratively.

palatably (pal'ā-tā-bil), adv. In a palatable manner; agreeably.

palatal (pal'ā-tal), a. and n. [= *F. palatal* = *Sp. Pg. palatal*, *NL. palatalis*, of the palate, *L. palatum*, palate; see *palate*.] I. a. 1. In anat., of or pertaining to the palate; palatine: as, palatal arteries, nerves, muscles; the palatal plate of the maxillary bone. Also *palatal*.—2. Uttered by the aid of the palate, as certain sounds. See II., 2. **Palatal glands**, *index*. Same as *palatine glands*, *index* (which see, under *palatine*).

II. n. 1. A palatine bone or palate-bone proper, one of a pair, right and left, of facial bones entering into the formation of the hard palate. They exhibit the utmost diversity of shape and relative size, but preserve constant position and relation in the bony framework of the upper jaw, where they are interposed between the supramaxillary bones in front and the pterygoid bones behind, and thus form an integral part of the preoral visceral arch. In their simplest form, the palata are mere rods or plates extending horizontally from the pterygoids to the maxillaries. Their connection with the latter is closest, most frequently by fixed suture or ankylosis; with the former it is usually free, often by movable articulation. There are many modifications of these bones in the lower vertebrates, and in the higher the tendency is to shortening, widening, heightening, and complete fixation with some connections not acquired in lower animals. Such modifications reach a climax in man, where the palata have a singular shape somewhat like the letter L, and very extensive articulations with no fewer than five other bones—the sphenoid, ethmoid, supramaxillary, maxillo-turbinal, vomer—and with each other. The bone here consists of a horizontal part, or palatal plate, which extends mesad and meets its fellow of the opposite side, thus forming the back part of the bony palate, and of a vertical plate which reaches into the orbit of the eye by a part called the *orbital process*. Each bone thus enters into the formation of the walls of three cavities, of the mouth, nose, and eye; it also assists to form three fossae, the zygomatic, sphenomaxillary, and pterygoid; it bounds part of the sphenomaxillary fissure, and contributes to closure of the orifice of the antrum of Highmore. The bone furnishes attachment in man to the *musculus uvulae*, the *tensor palati*, the superior constrictor of the pharynx, and both internal and external pterygoid muscles. Notwithstanding its complexity of figure and relations, it is a simple or single bone, developed in membrane from one center of ossification. See cuts under *Anura*, *Craniofacial*, *Crotalus*, *Desmognathus*, *Dromoglyptodon*, *Frida*, *Palatiquadratus*, *Pharyngodon*, *Python*, and *Sphenoid*.

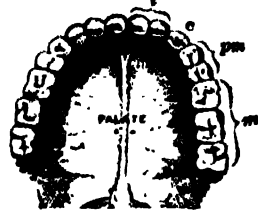
2. A sound usually produced by the upper surface of the tongue against a part of the palate further forward than that at which our *f* and *g* are made; but sometimes used of any sound made between the tongue and any part of the hard or soft palate. Thus, the German *ch* of *ich* is called *palatal*, and that of *sch* guttural; the Sanskrit has palatal sounds distinguished from gutturals: our *t* and *d* and *g* are called palatal, as also the compound *ch* and *j*. The term is a loose one, and requires definition as used by any authority.

palatalization (pal'ā-tā-lī-zā-shon), n. [*palatalize* + *-ation*.] A making palatal; a conversion (especially of gutturals) into palatal sounds, as of *k* into *ch*, *g* into *j*, *s* into *sh*.

The palatalization of the guttural does not recommend the coloring of the vowel. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 324.

palatalize (pal'ā-tā-lī-zē), v. t.; pret. and pp. *palatalized*, ppr. *palatalizing*. [*palatal* + *-ize*.] To make palatal; change from a guttural to a palatal pronunciation.

palate (pal'āt), n. [*ME. palat*, *palet*, *OF. palat*, *palet* (*F. palais*, arising from a confusion between *palais*, palace, and *palet*, *palé*, the vernacular *OF. form*) = *It. palato* (cf. *Sp. Pg. paladar*, *L. as if 'palatere*), *L. palatum*, rarely *palatus*, the palate, the roof of the mouth.] 1. The roof of the mouth and floor of the nose; the parts, collectively considered, which separate the oral from the nasal cavity. Most of the palate has a bony basis, formed of the maxillary bones and



Human Palate, with teeth of upper jaw. m, molars; p, premolars; c, canine; i, incisors.

middle of the free edge of this velum, and its sides are continuous with the contracted walls of the passage, called the *pillars* or *arches* of the palate, and constituting the isthmus of the fauces. In osteology the term *palate* is of course restricted to the bony parts. In fishes the palate is that part of the roof of the mouth which corresponds to the palatal bones, behind the vomer and in front of the pharyngeals. See *palatal*, n. 1, and cuts under *Dromoglyptodon*, *mouth*, *nasal*, and *toned*. 2. Taste; relish; from the idea that the palate is the organ of taste.

The smaller or middle-sized fishes being, by the most and choicest palates, observed to be the best meat.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 120.

A very keen sense of the pleasure of the palate is looked upon as in a certain degree discreditable.

Locky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 87.

3. The power of relishing mentally; intellectual taste.

No man can fit your palate but the prince.

Beau, and *FL. Philaster*, II. 4.

Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle as dressed up by the schoolmen.

T. Baker, *On Learning*.

They are too much infected with mythology and metaphysical affectations to suit the palate of the present day.

Frederick, *Ferd. and Isa.*, I. 1.

4. In *bot.*, the projection of the lower lip of a personate corolla, more or less completely closing the throat, as in *Linaria* and *Antirrhinum*.—5. In *entom.*, the epipharynx, a fleshy lobe beneath the labrum. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.—6. Cleft palate, a congenital defect of the palate such as to leave a longitudinal fissure in the roof of the mouth.

palate (pal'āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *palated*, ppr. *palating*. [*palate*, n.] To perceive by the taste; taste.

You are plebeians.

If they be senators: and they are no less. When, both your voices blended, the great taste Most palates theirs.

Shak., *Cor.*, III. 1. 104.

Such pleasure as the pained sense palates not For weariness, but at one taste undoes The heat of its strong sweet.

A. C. Schenck, *Two Dreams*.

palate-man (pal'āt-man), n. An epicure or gastronome. [*Rare*.]

That palate-men shall pass in silence.

Fuller, *Worthies*, II. 322.

palate-myograph (pal'āt-mī'ō-gráf), n. An instrument for obtaining a tracing of the movements of the soft palate.

palatal (pā-lā'shāl), a. [= *OF. palatal*, *palaciel* = *Fg. palaciel*, *NL. as if 'palatalis*, *L. palatum*, palace; see *palace*.] Of or pertaining to a palace; resembling or befitting a palace; magnificent. Also *palatian*.

palatial (pā-lā'shāl), a. and n. [*Irreg. for palatal*, q. v.] I. a. Palatial: as, the palatial retraction of the tongue. *Rarities*.

II. n. A palatial.

palatian (pā-lā'shāl), a. [*ML. as if 'palatiana*, *L. palatum*, a palace; see *palace*.] Same as *palatial*. *Dissert.*, Sybil, p. 45.

palatic (pā-lā'tik), a. and n. [*palate* + *-ic*.] I. a. Palatical; palatine: as, palatic teeth.

The three labials, 2, 3, 4, are parallel to the three gingival, 1, 2, 3, and to the three palatal, 1, 2, 3.

Holder, *Elements of Speech*, p. 24.

II. n. A palatal.

palatiform (pá-lá-ti-fórm), *a.* [*L. palatum*, palate, + *forma*, form.] In entom., noting the lingua (properly the lingua) when it is closely united to the inner surface of the labium, as in many *Coleoptera*. Kirby.

palatiglossus (pá-lá-ti-glos's), *n.*; pl. *palatiglossi* (-i). [*NL.*] Same as *palatoglossus*.

palatinate (pa-lat'i-nát), *n.* [*F. palatinat* = *Sp. Pg. palatinado* = *It. palatinato*, *< ML. palatinatus*, the province of a palatine, *< palatinus*, a palatine: see *palatine*.] The office or dignity of a palatine; the province or dominion of a palatine. Specifically [*cap.*] In German hist., formerly an electorate of the empire, consisting of the Lower or Rhenish Palatinate, and the Upper Palatinate, whose capital was Amberg. About 1680 these were separated, the Upper Palatinate and the electoral vote passing to Bavaria, while a new electorate was created later for the Palatinate. In 1777 the two were reunited; in consequence of the treaties of Lunéville (1801) and of Paris (1814-15), Bavaria retained the Upper Palatinate and a portion of the Lower Palatinate west of the Rhine, while the remainder of the Lower Palatinate was divided among Baden, Hesse, Prussia, etc. The Bavarian portions now form the governmental districts of Palatinate and Upper Palatinate.

It was enacted that . . . each palatinate should elect in its districts its own judges. J. Adams, *Works*, IV, 265.

The palatinates of England were all counties palatine, but in Ireland the term *palatinate* has been applied to a county, province, and kingdom.

Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, III, 370.

palatine¹ (pal'á-tin), *a.* and *n.* [*F. palatin* (*OF. also palatin*: see *palatine*) = *Sp. Pg. It. palatino*, *< L. palatinus*, belonging to the imperial abode or to the Palatine hill, *ML. palatinus*, *palatinus*, *palatinus* (in full, comes palatinus), a title given to one who had any office in the palace of a prince, a palatine (whence also, in a particular use, *paladin*, *q. v.*), *< palatium*, the Palatine hill, a palace: see *palace*.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to a palace: applied originally to persons holding office or employment in a royal palace. Hence—2. Possessing royal privileges: as, a count palatine.

For the name of *palatine*, know that in ancient time, under the emperors of declining Rome, the title of count palatine was, but so that it extended first only to him which had the care of the household and imperial revenue.

Selden, *Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion*, xl.

He explained "the universal principle" at Herford, in the court of the princess palatine.

Hanover, Hist. U. S., II, 376.

Count palatine. See def. 2 and count. — **County palatine.** See county. — **Earl palatine.** In *Eng. hist.*, same as *count palatine*. — **Electoral palatine.** the ruler of the electoral palatinate in Germany, and an elector of the old German empire. — **Palatine earldom.** In *Eng. hist.*, same as *county palatine*.

II. n. 1. Originally, one who was attached to the palace of the Roman emperor. In the Byzantine empire, an official charged with the administration of the emperor's private treasure, or the body of administrators of finance. In medieval France and Germany, a high administrative or judicial official; later, the ruler of a palatinate. (See *count palatine*, under *count*.) By the Fundamental Constitutions of South Carolina, 1690, the oldest of the proprietors was given the title of palatine; the palatine's court was a court consisting of the eight proprietors. The same name is sometimes given to the proprietor of the province of Maryland, which was a palatinate from 1634 to 1682, and from 1716 to 1776.

St. A fur tippet.

Palatine. That which used to be called a sable-tipped, but that name is changed. *Ladies' Dict.*, 1894.

palatine² (pal'á-tin), *a.* and *n.* [*F. palatin* = *Sp. Pg. It. palatino*, *< NL. palatinus*, of the palate, *< L. palatum*, palate: see *palate*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the palate: palatal: as, the palatine bones; palatine teeth of fishes. See *maxillopalatine*, *sphenopalatine*, *pterygopalatine*. — **Anterior palatine canal.** See canal. — **Palatine arch.** See palate, 1. — **Palatine artery.** (a) *Ascending*, a branch of the facial, supplying the glands, muscles, and mucous membrane of the soft palate, the tonsil, and the Eustachian tube. (b) *Inferior*, same as *ascending palatine*. (c) *Descending*, a branch of the internal maxillary, which passes through the posterior palatine canal to supply the mucous membrane, glands, and gum of the hard palate. (d) *Pharyngeal*, a branch supplying the soft palate, sometimes of considerable size, when the ascending palatine is small. (e) *Superior*, same as *descending palatine*. — **Palatine canal.** See *anterior palatine canal* (under *canal*), and *posterior palatine canal*, below. — **Palatine cone.** the sinuses of the orbital part of the palate-bone, usually continuous with those of the ethmoid. — **Palatine duct.** Same as *palatine canal*. — **Palatine foramina or foramen.** See foramen. — **Palatine glands.** numerous small glands of the palate, opening into the mouth. Also *palatal glands*. — **Palatine index.** the ratio of the maximum breadth of the vault of the hard palate to its maximum length multiplied by 100. — **Palatine nerves.** three branches, the anterior, middle, and posterior, of Meckel's ganglion, collectively known as the *descending palatine*, passing through the posterior palatine canals and distributed to the hard and soft pal-

ate, tongue, and membrane of the nose. — **Palatine process.** See process. — **Palatine ridges.** the transverse rugosities of the mucous membrane of the hard palate. — **Palatine spine.** See (posterior) nasal spine, under *nasal*. — **Palatine suture.** the median suture of the bony palate. — **Palatine vein.** (a) *Inferior*, a tributary of the facial vein from the soft palate. (b) *Superior*, one of several branches of the pterygoid plexus of the internal maxillary vein. — **Posterior palatine canal.** a canal for the passage of vessels and nerves, opening at the posterior part of the bony palate, on the outer side of the horizontal plate of the palate-bone. It leads from the sphenomaxillary foramen, and is formed by grooves in the contiguous surfaces of the palate-bone and maxilla. — **Transverse palatine suture.** the suture between the horizontal plate of the palate and the palatine process of the maxilla.

II. n. One of the palatal bones; a palatal. **Palatine**³ (pal'á-tin), *a.* [*F. Pallet* (see def.) + *-ine*.] Pertaining to the village of Pallet, near Nantes, the birthplace of Abelard. Thus, the school of Abelard is sometimes referred to as the *Palatine school*.

palatinité (pa-lat'i-nít), *n.* [*< palatine* (f) + *-ité*.] 1. A variety of augite porphyry containing much enstatite. Rosenbusch. — 2. A diabasic variety of tholeiite (which see). Laspeyres.

palatopharyngeus (pá-lá-ti-far-in-jé-us), *n.* Same as *palatopharyngeus*.

palati-tensor (pá-lá-ti-tén'sor), *n.*; pl. *palati-tensores* (-tén-sor's). [*NL.*, *< L. palatum*, palate, + *NL. tensor*.] Same as *tensor palati*. See *tensor*.

palatitis (pal'á-ti'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. palatum*, palate, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the palate.

palative (pal'á-tiv), *a.* [*< palate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to the palate; pleasing to the taste; palatable.

Glut not thy sense with palatine delights.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, II, 1.

palatoglossal (pá-lá-tó-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. palatum*, palate, + (*Gr. γλῶττα*, tongue, + *-al*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and the tongue. — **Palatoglossal fold.** the anterior pillar of the fauces.

II. n. The palatoglossus. **palatoglossus** (pá-lá-tó-glos's), *n.*; pl. *palatoglossi* (-i). [*NL.*, *< L. palatum*, palate, + (*Gr. γλῶττα*, tongue).] A small muscle in the anterior pillar of the palate, attached to the styloglossus. See *fauces*, and out under *tonsil*. Also *palatoglossus*, *glossopalatinus*, *glossostaphylinus*, *constrictor lathmi faucium*.

palatognathous (pal'á-tog-ná-thus), *a.* [*< L. palatum*, palate, + *Gr. γνάθος*, jaw.] Having congenital fissure of the palate.

palatomaxillary (pá-lá-tó-mak'si-lá-ri), *a.* [*< L. palatum*, palate, + *maxilla*, jaw, + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to the palate-bone and the superior maxillary bone; maxillopalatine: as, the palatomaxillary suture. — **Palatomaxillary apparatus.** in *letha*. See out under *Anatomy*. — **Palatomaxillary artery.** Same as *superior palatine artery*. — **Palatomaxillary canal.** the posterior palatine canal (which see, under *palatine*).

palatonasal (pá-lá-tó-ná-sál), *a.* [*< L. palatum*, palate, + *nasus*, = *E. nose*, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the palate and the nose; nasopalatine: as, the palatonasal passage.

palatopharyngeal (pá-lá-tó-fá-rin-jé-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. palatum*, palate, + *NL. pharynx* (pharyng-), + *-al*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and the pharynx, or roof and back part of the mouth. — **Palatopharyngeal cavity.** the posterior part of the oral cavity in the lamprey. — **Palatopharyngeal fold.** the posterior pillar of the fauces.

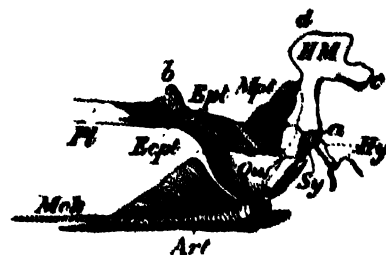
II. n. The palatopharyngeus. **palatopharyngeolaryngeal** (pá-lá-tó-fá-rin-jé-lá-rin-jé-al), *a.* [*< L. palatum*, palate, + *NL. pharynx* (pharyng-), pharynx, + *larynx* (laryng-), larynx, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the palate, the pharynx, and the larynx.

palatopharyngeus (pá-lá-tó-fá-rin-jé-us), *n.*; pl. *palatopharyngei* (-i). [*NL.*, *< L. palatum*, palate, + *NL. pharynx* (pharyng-), pharynx.] A small muscle in the posterior pillar of the palate, inserted into the stylopharyngeus. See *fauces*, and out under *tonsil*. Also called *palatopharyngeus*, *pharyngopalatinus*, *theropalatineus*, *constrictor lathmi faucium palatorum*.

palatopterygoid (pá-lá-top-ter'i-goid), *a.* [*< palatum*, palate, + *E. pterygoid*.] Of or pertaining to the palate-bone and the pterygoid bone; pterygopalatine; palatoquadrate: as, the palatopterygoid suture or articulation. — **Palatopterygoid arch or bar.** a bony articulated rod or plate which extends along the roof of the mouth from the quadrate bone behind to the maxillary bone in front, and forms an often movable part of the upper jaw. No such arrangement exists in mammals, in all of which the pterygoid bone is disconnected from any suspensorium of the lower jaw. In birds the arch consists simply of the palate-bone, fixed in front and movably articulated behind with the pterygoid, which latter is also movably articulated with the

quadrate. A similar arrangement characterizes reptiles; but to fishes this arch may be complicated by the addition of several different pterygoid bones, or in other ways. The simpler arrangement is well shown in the cuts under *diognathus* and *drumogonathus*; the more complex, in the cut under *palatopterygoid*. See also cuts under *Lepidosteus* and *Petromyzon*.

palatoquadrate (pá-lá-tó-kwó-d'rát), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. palatum*, palate, + *NL. quadratum*, quadratus bone.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and to the quadrate bone, or their representatives. — **Palatoquadrate arch.** in *zool.*, the pterygo-



Palatoquadrate Arch and Suspensorium of Lower Jaw of the Pila (*Lymnaea stagnalis*), seen from the inner side.

a. cartilage interposed between HM, the hyomandibular bone, and S, the symplectic. *b.* cartilage serving as a pedicle to the pterygoquadrate arch; *c.* process of hyomandibular, with which the quadrate articulates; *d.* head of hyomandibular, articulating with skull; *e.* pterygoid; *f.* pterygoquadrate; *g.* pterygoquadrate; *h.* quadrate; *i.* hyoid; *Pa.* palatine; *Ar.* articular bone; *Mc.* Meckel's cartilage.

palatine bar. See *palatum*, *palatal*, and the quotation; also cuts under *Macropodbranchii* and *Petromyzon*.

The palatoquadrate arch (of an osseous fish) is represented by several bones, of which the most constant are the palatine in front and the quadrate behind and below. Besides these, there may be three others: an external, ectopterygoid, an internal, entopterygoid, and a metapterygoid. Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 126.

Palatoquadrate cartilage. in *zool.* See out under *Synbranchia*.

II. n. In selachians, a cartilage or bone combining or representing both the palatal and the quadrate (as well as certain others which are differentiated in true fishes), and intervening between the cranium and the lower jaw, forming the suspensorium of the latter. It is developed in all the placodontous fishes, or sharks and rays. The palatoquadrate is articulated with the base of the skull. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 444.

palatorrhaphy (pal'á-tor-rá-fí), *n.* [*< L. palatum*, palate, + (*Gr. ράφω*, a sewing, *< ράφω*, sew).] Same as *staphylopharynx*.

palatostaphylinus (pá-lá-tó-staf-i-lí-nus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. palatum*, palate, + (*Gr. σταφύλη*, uvula).] Same as *uvular muscle*.

palatouche. *n.* Same as *palatouche*.

palatum (pá-lá-tum), *n.*; pl. *palata* (-tá). [*L.* see *palate*.] The palate; the roof of the mouth, including both the bony and the membranous or hard and soft parts. — **Circumflexor or tensor palati.** the stretcher of the palate, a muscle arising from the scaphoid fossa at the base of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone and adjacent parts, winding around the hamular process of the pterygoid, and inserting with its fellow in the median line of the soft palate. — **Levator palati.** See *levator*. — **Velum palati, or velum pendulum palati.** the veil of the palate; the soft palate. See *palate*, 1. **palaver** (pa-lav'er), *n.* [*< Pg. palavra* = *Sp. palabra* = *OF. (and F.) palabre*, *F. parole* = *It. parola*, talk, speech, a word, parole, *< LL. parabola*, a speech, parable, *< L. parabola*, a comparison; see *parable*.] *Cf. palabra*, *parl*, *parley*, *parole*, from the same ult. origin. The word *palaver* seems to have been picked up by English sailors and travelers on the west coast of Africa, where Portuguese was the chief language of intercourse with Europeans. 1. A long talk; a parley; a conference, such as takes place between travelers or explorers and suspicious or hostile natives; superfluous or idle talk.

In this country and epoch of parliaments and eloquent palavers. Carlyle.

Hence—2. Parley; conference.

I am told you are a man of sense, and I am sure you and I could settle this matter in the course of a five minutes' palaver. Scott, *Pirate*, xxiiv.

3. Flattery; adulation; talk intended to deceive. [*Vulgar.*] — *SYN.* 1 and 2. See *prattle*, *n.* **palaver** (pa-lav'er), *v.* [*< palaver*, *n.* (*Cf. parley*, *v.*)] *I. intrans.* To talk idly or plausibly; indulge in palaver.

Now, neighbors, have a good caution that this Master Mug does not cajole you; he is a damned palaverer fellow. Foote, *Mayor of Garratt*, II, 2.

For those who are not hungry it is easy to palaver about the degradation of charity and so on; but they forget the brevity of life, as well as its bitterness. Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xiv.

II. trans. To flatter; cajole. [*Vulgar.*]

palaverer (pa-lav'er-er), *n.* One who palavers; a cajoling or flattering person.

palay (pa-lā'), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] 1. A tree, *Fraxinea* *fraxinea*; its leaves afford the pale-indigo, an article inferior to the genuine indigo. See *irony-tree*. Also *pala*.—2. A high-climbing plant, *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, of the *Asclepiadaceae*, cultivated in India and elsewhere. Its fiber is fine, strong, and flax-like, and its milky juice contains a caoutchouc.

pale (pāl), *n.* [*ME. pale, paal*, < *OF. (and F.) pal* = *Sp. palo* = *Pg. palo* = *It. palo*, < *L. palus*, rarely neut. *palum*, a stake, prop, stay, pale, orig. *pagulus* (cf. *dim. pagulus*), < *pagere* (cf. *pagus*), fix, fasten; see *pact*. Cf. *pole*, from the same source, through *AM.*; and *cf. deriv. palus, pali-* *sade*.] 1. A stake; a pointed piece of wood driven into the ground, as in a fence; a picket.

With new walls up wrought, water before,
And pale have that plight, with pith and caven,
And other wiles of woe wrought for our sake
Destruction of Troy (H. E. T. S.), l. 5610.

In that small house, with those green pales before,
Where jasmine trails on either side the door,
Crabber, Works, l. 109.

But each upbore a stately tent
Where cedar pales in scented row
Kept out the flakes of the dancing brine.
Browning, Paracelsus.

2. A fence or paling; that which incloses, fences in, or confines; hence, barrier, limits, bounds.

If thou go with any man in folds or in towns,
Be wall or by hedge, by pales (pale) or by pale.
Booke of Providence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 63.
But, too untruly dear, he breaks the pale
And feeds from home. Shak., C. of E., II. l. 100.
The child of Eile to his garden went,
And stood at his garden pale.
The Child of Eile (Child's Ballads, III. 225).

Never have I known the world without,
Nor ever stray'd beyond the pale.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. An inclosed place; an inclosure; the inclosure of a castle.

Past to his palace, & his pale entrid.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8025.

4. A district or region within determined bounds; hence, limits; bounds; sphere; scope.

The Atlantes forgett not to infest the Roman pale with wide excursions.
Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

Hoary priest! thy dross is done
Of a hundred red tribes won
To the pale of Italy's church.
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

5. In *her.*, a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the two edges and usually occupying one third of it; the first and simplest kind of ordinary. When not charged, it is often represented as containing only one fifth of the field. *cf.* A perpendicular stripe on cloth.



But what art thou that seest this tale,
That worst on thyn hose a pale?
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1340.

7. In ship-building, one of the interior shores for steadying the timbers of a ship in construction. *E. H. Knight*. **Cross pale**, in *her.* See *cross*. In *pale*, in *her.* borne vertically, and when only one bearing is spoken of in the middle of the field. When two or more charges are blazoned in *pale*, they should be set one above the other occupying the middle of the field and each in a vertical position if practicable; such objects placed horizontally one above another must be blazoned as *barres* in *pale*. **Pale indorsed**, in *her.*, a pale between two indorsed. **Per pale**, or **party per pale**, divided into two equal parts by a vertical line; said of the escutcheon. Also *counterparty* and *quartered*. **The English pale**, that part of Ireland in which English law was acknowledged, and within which the dominion of the English was restricted for some centuries after the conquest of Henry II. John distributed the part of Ireland then subject to England into twelve counties palatine, and this region became subsequently known as the *Pale*, but the limits varied at different times.

Nothing, indeed, but the feuds and weakness of the Irish tribes enabled the adventurers to hold the districts of Drogheda, Wexford, Waterford, and Cork, which formed what was thenceforth known as the *English Pale*.
J. R. Green, Hist. Eng. People, IV. iv.

To leap the pale, to overstep the bounds; be extravagant.

Your full feeding will make you lean, your drinking too many healths will take all health from you, your leaping the pale will cause you look pale.
The Man in the Moon (1600). (Nares.)

Drop, indeed,
Their debt of thanks to her who first had dared
To leap the rotten pales of prejudice.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

pale (pāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paled*, ppr. *paling*. [*ME. palea*, < *OF. paler, palier*, < *L. palare*, to inclose with pales, < *palus*, a pale; see *pale*, *n.*] 1. To inclose with pales; fence.

Mr Thomas Gates . . . settled a new town at Arrahat-tuck, about fifty miles above Jamestown, *paling* in the neck above two miles from the point, from one reach of the river to the other.
Beverly, Virginia, l. 725.

2. To inclose; encircle; encompass.

What's'er the ocean pales, or sky inclips,
Is thine, if thou wilt ha' it.
Shak., A. and C., II. 7. 74.

No shall the earth with seas be *paled* in.
Middletown, Solomon Paraphrased, v.

pale (pāl), *a. and n.* [*ME. pale, paale*, < *OF. pale, pallo, palea*, *F. pale* = *Sp. pálido* = *Pg. It. pallido*, < *L. pallidus*, pale, pallid, wan, < *pal-* *lere*, be pale. Cf. *pallid* (a doublet of *pale*) and *pallor*, from the same ult. source.] 1. *a.* 1. Of a whitish or wan appearance; lacking color; not ruddy or fresh in color or complexion; pallid; wan: as, a pale face.

Now certainly he was a fair prelat,
He was nat pale, as a for-pyned guest.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 206.

Why so pale and wan, fond lover,
Prithen, why so pale?
Will, when looking well can't move her,
Looking ill prevail?
Shak., Song.

And my most constant heart, to do him good,
Shall chock at neither pale affright nor blood.
Fletcher and others, Bloody Brother, v. 1.

You look as pale as death. There is blood on your hand,
and your clothes are torn. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, III.

2. Lacking chromatic intensity, approximating to white or whitish blue or whitish violet: thus, moonlight and lilacs are *pale*. A red, yellow, or green may be called *pale* if very near white.

This night methinks is but the daylight sick;
It looks a little *paler*.
Shak., M. of V., v. l. 125.

The flowery May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.
Milton, Song on May Morning.

The first Writing was turned so pale that they took no
pains to rub it out. Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 108.

3. Of light color as compared with others of the same sort: applied especially to certain liquors: as, *pale* brandy; *pale* sherry; *pale* ale. . . **Pale bark**. See *bark*. **Pale catechu**. Same as *gambier*. **Pale cod-liver oil**. See *cod-liver*. **Pale gold**, gold much alloyed with silver, so as to have a light-yellow color. = *Syn. Pale, Pallid, Wan, colorless*. The first three words stand in the order of strength; the next degree beyond *wan* is *phadly*, which means deathly pale. (See *phadly*.) To be *pale* may be natural, as the pale blue of the violet; the American Indian calls the white man *paleface*; to be *pallid* or *wan* is a sign of ill health. *Paleness* may be a brief or momentary state, *pallid* and *wan* express that which is not so quickly recovered from. *Pale* has a wide range of application, *pallid* and *wan* apply chiefly to the human countenance, though with possible figurative extension.

II. *n.* *Paleness*; *pallor*. [*Rare*.]

A sudden pale,
Like lawn being spread upon the blushing rose,
Carpenter's check. Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 690.

pale (pāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paled*, ppr. *paling*. [*OF. pallir, palir*, *F. palir*, grow pale, < *L. pallere*, be pale; see *pale*, *n.*] 1. *Intrans.* To grow or turn pale; hence, to become insignificant.

October's clear and moonday sun
Paled in the breath-smoke of the gun.
Whittier, Yorktown.

The wife, who watch'd his face,
Paled at a sudden twitch of his iron mouth.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

II. *trans.* To make pale; diminish the brightness of; dim.

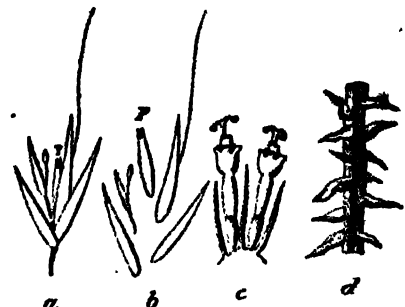
The glow-worm shows the matie to be near,
And gins to pale his uneffectual fire.
Shak., Hamlet, I. ii. 90.

After a jagged streak of lightning burned,
Paling the smothering that the dark woods lit.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 247.

pale (pāl), *n.* [*Also* *peel* (see *peel*).] < *OF. pale*, < *L. pala*, a spade, shovel, a baker's pale, a winnowing-shovel.] 1. A baker's shovel or peel.—2. An instrument for trying the quality of cheese; a cheese-scoop. *E. H. Knight*.

pale (pāl), *n.* [*ME. paly, paly, paly, chaff*, < *OF. paille, F. paille*, chaff, straw, = *Sp. paja* = *Pg. palha* = *It. paglia*, straw, < *L. palus*, chaff, = *Gr. palus*, the meal. Cf. *Skt. palāda*, straw. Hence *ult. pal* (cf. *pallidus*, etc.)] 1. *Chaff*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *palea* (*a*).

palea (pāl'ā'), *n.*; pl. *paleae* (ā'). [*NL.*, < *L. palea*, chaff; see *pale*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the chaff-like bracts or scales subtending the individual flowers in the heads of many *Compositae*; chaff. (*b*) The scales on the stems of certain ferns. (*c*) The scale-like, usually membranaceous organ in the flowers of grasses which is situated upon a secondary axis in the axil of the flowering glume and envelope the stamens and pistil. It is always bicarinate and is usually bidentate. Also called *pale*.



Various forms of Paleae.

a, the species of *Avena sativa* (oat), showing the pale inside the flowering glume; *b*, the same, the parts separated (*P. palea*); *c*, part of the receptacle of *Achillea Millefolium* with the palea; *d*, part of the stem of a fern (*Aspidium marginale*), covered with paleae.

—2. In *ornith.*, a fleshy pendulous skin of the chin or throat, as the dewlap or wattle of the turkey.

paleaceous (pāl'ā-shūs), *a.* [*Also* *paleacous*; = *F. paléacé*, < *NL. "paleaceous"*, < *L. palea*, chaff; see *pale*.] In *bot.*, chaffy; covered with chaffy scales; furnished with paleae; chaff-like.

Palaearctic, Palaearctic (pāl'ār'k'tik), *a.* [*Gr. παλαίος*, ancient, + *ἀρκτικός*, arctic; see *arctic*.] Of or pertaining to the northern part of the Old World, or northern sections of the eastern hemisphere: distinguished from *Neaerctic*.—**Palaearctic region**, in Schöner's system of zoogeography, the most extensive of six faunal regions into which the land-surface of the globe is divided, including all Europe, northern Africa, and northern Asia, being the regions north of those called *Ethiopian* and *Indian*. The southern boundary is indeterminate, but in a general way corresponds to the Atlas range in Africa and the Himalayas in Asia. It is divided into several subregions.

palebelly (pāl'bel'ī), *n.* The young of the American golden plover. *G. Trumbull*. [*Massachusetts*.]

palebreast (pāl'brēst), *n.* Same as *palebelly*. [*Massachusetts*.]

palebuck (pāl'buk), *n.* [*Tr. D. bleekbok*.] An antelope, the aurebi or bleekbok.

paled (pāl'd), *a.* [*ME. paled, palyd*; < *pale*, *n.*, & + *-ed*.] Striped as with different colors.

Thane presez a preker me, fulle prondely arrayede,
That heres alle of pourpore, palyd with sylver.
Byggyn on a broune stede he profers fulle large.
Morris Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 1270.

Buckins he wore of costlied cordwayne,
Plucked upon gold, and paled part per part.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 4.

pale-dead (pāl'dēd), *a.* Lack-luster, as in death; ghastly. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2. 48.

paledness (pāl'dē-nēs), *n.* *Paleness*. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, vii. 71.

pale-eyed (pāl'ēd), *a.* Having pale or dim eyes.

No nightly trance, or breathed spell
Inspires the *pale-eyed* priest from the prophetic cell.
Milton, Nativity, l. 180.

paleface (pāl'fās), *n.* A name for a white person attributed to the American Indians, as if translated from a term in their languages.

The hunting-grounds of the Lenape contained vales as pleasant, streams as pure, and flowers as sweet as the heaven of the pale face.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxxiii.

pale-faced (pāl'fāst), *a.* Having a pale or wan face.

And now the pale-faced empress of the night
Nine times had filled her orb with borrowed light.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Epistola*, xi. 81.

palefrenier (pāl'e-frē-nēr), *n.* [*OF.*, < *palefrei*, a palfrey; see *palfrey*.] In the middle ages and later, a stable-servant who had charge of horses, and particularly of the riding-horses or palfreys. Also written *palfrenier*. *Scott*, *Monastery*, xxxv.

pale-hearted (pāl'hār'tēd), *a.* Dispirited; cowardly; craven. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 85.

paleichthyological, paleichthyologist (pāl'ē-ik'thi-ol-ō-j'ik-āl), *a.* [*cf. paleichthyology* + *-ic-āl*.] Of or pertaining to paleichthyology.

paleichthyologist, paleichthyologist (pāl'ē-ik'thi-ol-ō-j'ist), *n.* [*cf. paleichthyology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in or writes on paleichthyology. *Science*, III. 430.

paleichthyology, paleichthyology (pāl'ē-ik'thi-ol-ō-j'ī), *n.* [*Gr. παλαιός*, ancient, + *E. ichthyology*.] That branch of ichthyology which treats of extinct or fossil fishes. Also *paleo-ichthyology*.

paleiform; paleiform (pāl'ē-īfōrm), *a.* [*cf. L. palea*, chaff, + *forma*, form.] Having the appearance of chaff. *Thomas*, *Med. Diet.*

paleist, *n.* A Middle English form of *palace*.
palely (pāl'li), *adv.* With paleness; with a pale or wan look or appearance.

Ample took the news very palely and calmly.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xviii.

palempore, palempour, *n.* See *palampore*.
palandri, palandriet (pāl'on-dār, pāl'an-dri), *n.* [*OF. palandrie, palandria, F. balandre* = *Sp. Pg. balandra* = *It. palandra, palandra*, *< ML. palandria*, a kind of ship; cf. *bilander*.] A kind of coasting-vessel; a bilander. Also *palandre*.

Palandrie be great flat vessels made like Feribants to transport horse.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 122.

paleness (pāl'nes), *n.* The character or condition of being pale; wanness; defect of color; want of freshness or ruddiness; whiteness of look. — *syn.* See *pale*, *a.*

paleo-. For words so beginning, not found below, see *paleo-*.

paleo-anthropic, paleo-anthropie (pā'le-ō-an-throp'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. palaios, ancient, + anthropos, man*.] Of or pertaining to prehistoric man.

paleobotanical, paleobotanical (pā'le-ō-bō-tan'i-kal), *a.* [*< paleobotany + -ical*.] Of or pertaining to paleobotany. Also *paleophytic, paleobotanist, paleobotanist* (pā'le-ō-bō-tan'ist), *n.* [*< paleobotany + -ist*.] One versed in or engaged in the study of paleobotany.

paleobotany, paleobotany (pā'le-ō-bō-tan'i), *n.* [*< Gr. palaios, ancient, + E. botany*.] That department of paleontology which treats of fossil plants, as distinguished from paleozoology, or the study of fossil animals; the science or study of fossil plants; geologic botany. Also *paleophytology*. Compare *paleozoology*.

paleocosmic, paleocosmic (pā'le-ō-kōz'mik), *a.* [*< Gr. palaios, ancient, + kosmos, world*.] Pertaining or relating to the ancient world, or to the earth during former geological periods.

Antediluvian men may . . . in geology be Pleistocene as distinguished from modern, or Paleocosmic as distinguished from Neocosmic.

Deacon, Origin of the World, p. 285.

paleocrystic, paleocrystic (pā'le-ō-kris'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. palaios, ancient, + krios, frost*; see *crystal*.] Consisting of ancient ice: first applied by the explorers of the British north polar expedition (1875-6) to the ice-floes encountered on the furthest northern advance of the party under command of Captain Markham.

paleo-ethnological, paleo-ethnological (pā'le-ō-eth-nō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the science of paleo-ethnology.

paleo-ethnologist, paleo-ethnologist (pā'le-ō-eth-nō-lōj'i-ist), *n.* [*< paleo-ethnology + -ist*.] One who is versed in paleo-ethnology.

paleo-ethnology, paleo-ethnology (pā'le-ō-eth-nō-lōj'i), *n.* [*< Gr. palaios, ancient, + E. ethnology*.] The science of the most primitive peoples or races; the ethnology of the earliest times.

Paleogene, Paleogene (pā'le-ō-jen), *n.* [*< Gr. palaios, ancient, + genesis, birth*; see *gene*.] In *geol.*, a division of the Tertiary, suggested, but not generally adopted, which would embrace the Eocene and Oligocene, while that part of the Tertiary which is newer than Oligocene would be denominated *Neogene*. This subdivision of the groups newer than the Cretaceous has been advocated as being more in harmony with the results of paleontological investigation than that at present maintained.

paleograph, paleograph (pā'le-ō-graf), *n.* [*< Gr. palaios, ancient, + grapho, writ*.] An ancient manuscript. — *Eclectic Her.*

paleographer, paleographer (pā'le-ō-graf'er), *n.* [*< paleography + -er*.] One who is skilled in paleography.

paleographic, paleographic (pā'le-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [= *F. paléographique*; as *paleography + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to paleography.

paleographical, paleographical (pā'le-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< paleographic + -al*.] Based on or connected with paleography; relating to paleography.

paleographically, paleographically (pā'le-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards paleography; by paleography.

paleographist, paleographist (pā'le-ō-graf'ist), *n.* [*< paleography + -ist*.] A paleographer.

paleography, paleography (pā'le-ō-graf'i), *n.* [= *F. paléographie* = *Sp. paleografía* = *Pg. paleografía* = *It. paleografia*, *< NL. paleographia*, *< Gr. palaios, ancient, + grapho, writ*.] 1. An ancient manner of writing; or,

more generally, ancient methods of writing collectively. — 2. The science or art of deciphering ancient documents or writing, including the knowledge of the various characters used at different periods by the scribes of different nations and languages, their usual abbreviations, etc.; the study of ancient written documents and modes of writing. See *epigraphy*, and compare *diplomatics*.

While epigraphy . . . is the science which deals with inscriptions engraved on stone or metal or other enduring material as memorials for future ages, *paleography* takes cognizance of writings of a literary, economical, or legal nature, written generally with stile, reed, or pen, on tablets, rolls, or books.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII, 143.

paleoichthyological, paleoichthyological (pā'le-ō-ik-thi-ō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *paleoichthyology*.

paleoichthyologist, paleoichthyologist (pā'le-ō-ik-thi-ō-lōj'i-ist), *n.* Same as *paleoichthyologist*.

paleoichthyology, paleoichthyology (pā'le-ō-ik-thi-ō-lōj'i), *n.* Same as *paleoichthyology*.

paleola (pā'le-ō-lā), *n.*; pl. *paleolae* (-lā). [*NL., dim. < L. palea, chaff*; see *palea*.] In *bot.*, a diminutive palea, or one of a secondary order: same as *lenticle*. — *Gray.*

paleolate (pā'le-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< paleola + -ate*.] In *bot.*, furnished with paleolae.

paleolith, paleolith (pā'le-ō-lith), *n.* [*< Gr. palaios, ancient, + lithos, stone*.] An unpolished stone object or implement belonging to the earlier stone age.

paleolithic, paleolithic (pā'le-ō-lith'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< paleolith + -ic*.] 1. *a.* Characterized by the existence of ancient and roughly finished stone implements. The so-called "stone age," or prehistoric division of the "recent" or "human" period, has been separated into two subdivisions, the *paleolithic* and the *neolithic*, in supposed accordance with the degree of progress made in working flint and other stony materials into shapes suitable for weapons and implements of various kinds. The paleolithic epoch has been subdivided in various ways by different investigators in various regions. In France some have called deposits containing the rudest flint implements *Chellean*, from the locality St. Acheul near Amiens; other deposits with more finished work have been denominated *Mousterian* (from Mouster, on the Vézère); and those with objects of still higher grades of finish have received the name of *Solutrean* (from Solutre, Saône-et-Loire) and *Magdalenian* (from La Madeleine, on the Vézère). Neither the larger nor the minor subdivisions of the stone age have any general chronological value.

II. *n.* A stone implement of the paleolithic or stone age. [Rare.]

The Smithsonian Institution has just issued a circular of inquiry, asking for information as to the discovery of rude relics resembling *paleoliths*.

Amer. Antiquarian, X, 128.

paleolithic, paleolithic (pā'le-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [*< paleolith + -al*.] Same as *paleolithic*. *Indian Collection of Antiquities* (1887), II, 8.

paleologist, paleologist (pā'le-ō-lōj'i-ist), *n.* [*< paleology + -ist*.] One conversant with paleology; a student of or a writer on antiquity.

paleology, paleology (pā'le-ō-lōj'i), *n.* [= *It. paleologia*, *< Gr. an. palaios, ancient, + logos, speak* or *examine* ancient things, *< palaios, ancient, + logos, speak*; see *-ology*.] The study of antiquities; archaeology.

paleontographical, paleontographical (pā'le-ō-nō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< paleontology + -ical*.] [*F. paléontographique*.] Descriptive of fossil organisms; of or pertaining to paleontology.

paleontology, paleontology (pā'le-ō-nō-graf'i), *n.* [= *F. paléontologie*; as *paleontology + -y*.] [*< Gr. palaios, ancient, + logos, being*, neut. pl. *onta*, beings, *< gignai, < gignai, write*.] Descriptive paleontology; the description of fossils or a treatise upon them.

paleontologic, paleontologic (pā'le-ō-nō-lōj'i-ik), *a.* [= *F. paléontologique*; as *paleontology + -ic*.] Same as *paleontological*.

paleontological, paleontological (pā'le-ō-nō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*< paleontologic + -al*.] Of or pertaining to paleontology.

paleontologically, paleontologically (pā'le-ō-nō-lōj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a paleontological sense; from a paleontological point of view.

paleontologist, paleontologist (pā'le-ō-nō-lōj'i-ist), *n.* [= *F. paléontologiste*; as *paleontology + -ist*.] One who is versed in paleontology.

paleontology, paleontology (pā'le-ō-nō-lōj'i), *n.* [= *F. paléontologie*, *< Gr. palaios, ancient, + logos, being*, neut. pl. *onta*, beings, *< gignai, < gignai, speak*; see *-ology*.] The science of the former life of the globe; the study of the life of former geologic periods; that branch of bi-

ology which treats of fossil organisms, and especially of fossil animals; paleozoology and paleobotany. Also called *oryctozoology*.

paleophytic, paleophytic (pā'le-ō-fit'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. palaios, ancient, + phytos, plant*.] 1. Same as *paleobotanical*. — 2. Relating to or considered from the standpoint of fossil plants: as, a *paleophytic* period.

paleophytological, paleophytological (pā'le-ō-fit'ik-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*< paleophytology + -ical*.] Of or pertaining to paleophytology.

paleophytologist, paleophytologist (pā'le-ō-fit'ik-lōj'i-ist), *n.* [*< paleophytology + -ist*.] One who is versed in the subject of paleophytology.

paleophytology, paleophytology (pā'le-ō-fit'ik-lōj'i), *n.* [*< Gr. palaios, ancient, + phytos, plant*, *< gignai, < gignai, speak*; see *-ology*.] [*phytology*.] Same as *paleobotany*.

paleornithological, paleornithological (pā'le-ō-ni-thō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*< paleornithology + -ical*.] Of or pertaining to paleornithology.

paleornithology, paleornithology (pā'le-ō-ni-thō-lōj'i), *n.* [*< Gr. palaios, ancient, + E. ornithology*.] The science of fossil birds; the department of paleontology which treats of fossil birds.

paleotechnic, paleotechnic (pā'le-ō-tēk'nik), *a.* [*< Gr. palaios, ancient, + techne, art*; see *technic*.] Pertaining to or practicing primitive art.

paleotropical, paleotropical (pā'le-ō-trop'ik-l), *a.* [*< Gr. palaios, ancient, + E. tropical*.] Of or relating to the tropical or subtropical regions of the Old World. The western paleotropical region is the Ethiopian, the middle is the Indian, and the eastern is the Australian. — *J. L. Seale, 1898.*

paleous (pā'le-ō-us), *a.* [= *It. paglioso*, *< L. as if "paleosus"*, *< palen, chaff*; see *palea*.] Chaffy; like chaff.

Straws and paleous bodies. — *Mr. T. Brown, Vulg. Err., II, 4.*

paleovolcanic, paleovolcanic (pā'le-ō-vol-kan'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. palaios, ancient, + E. volcanic*.] Volcanic and of a period older than the Tertiary. Rocks newer than the Cretaceous have been called by Brewster *neovolcanic*, and are frequently distinguished by geologists as *modern volcanic*, or simply as *volcanic*, while the paleovolcanic rocks are most generally designated as *eruptive*.

Paleozoic, Paleozoic (pā'le-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [= *F. paléozoïque*, *< Gr. palaios, ancient, + zōē, life*.] In *geol.*, belonging to or constituting a geological formation characterized by the presence of ancient forms of life: applied to the oldest division of the geological series, beginning with the lowest stratified fossiliferous group, and extending upward to the base of the Triassic, or to the top of the Permian. The grand divisions of the Paleozoic are, proceeding upward or to groups later in age, the Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian. (See these words.) Of these the Permian is much the least important. The other divisions have been designated respectively as the "age of mollusks," the "age of fishes," and the "age of coal or of land-plants." The Paleozoic series may, from a paleontological point of view, be properly separated into two great divisions, a newer and an older. The former embraces the Silurian, the latter, the Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian. The older Paleozoic is distinguished by the great predominance of graptolites, trilobites, and brachiopods, and by the absence of vertebrates, the newer Paleozoic, by the number and variety of the fishes and amphibians, by the disappearance of graptolites and trilobites, and by an extraordinarily developed flora, largely cryptogamic in character, from which a very considerable part of the coal of the globe has been formed. Rocks of Paleozoic age are spread over wide areas. They are especially important in the eastern and northeastern United States and in the Upper Mississippi valley, in which regions they usually form the surface rock, being covered only with detrital formations of the most recent age. Almost the whole of the bed-rock in New York and Pennsylvania is of Paleozoic age, and here the various groups of this series were studied out by the Geological Surveys of those States from 1834 on. To the labor of Hedges and Murchison in Wales and western England, carried on at about the same time with the beginnings of the New York and Pennsylvania surveys, is due the larger share of the credit of disentangling the complicated structure of a region where the Paleozoic rocks are extensively developed, and it is there that the materials were obtained for the establishment by Murchison of the Silurian and Devonian systems, which, with the Carboniferous and Permian, form the Paleozoic epoch.

paleozoological, paleozoological (pā'le-ō-zō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*< paleozoology + -ical*.] Of or pertaining to paleozoology; relating to fossil animals, without regard to fossil plants.

paleozoology, paleozoology (pā'le-ō-zō-lōj'i), *n.* [= *F. paléozoologie*, *< Gr. palaios, ancient, + zōē, an animal*, *< gignai, < gignai, speak*; see *-ology*.] Geologic zoology; the department of paleontology which treats of zoology, as distinguished from paleobotany; the study of fossil animals. It is the chief province of phylogeny.

Palermitan (pa-lēr'mi-tan), *a.* and *n.* [*< Palermo* (see def.) + *-itan* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or

pertaining to Palermo, a city of Sicily, or its inhabitants, or the province of Palermo.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Palermo, a city and province of Sicily.

paleron, n. Same as *paultron*.

palrest, n. A Middle English form of *palace*.

Palæstine (pal-est'-tin-i-ān), a. [*L. Palæstina*, *Palæstine*, *Gr. Παλαιστίνη* (also, in the earlier writers, *ἡ Παλαιστίνη* or *ἡ Σινία* *ἡ Παλαιστίνη*, 'Palæstine Syria'), *Palæstine* (prop. fem. (sc. *yn*, land) of *Παλαιστίνος*, of *Palæstine*, as a noun an inhabitant of *Palæstine*), prop. the country of the Philistines, as in Josephus; extended under the Romans to all Judea, and later (in the 5th century) to Samaria, Galilee, and Permon: see *Philistines*.] Of or pertaining to *Palæstine*, or the Holy Land, a region in southwestern Syria.

palæstra, **palæstra** (pā-les'trā), n.; pl. *palæstræ*, *palæstræ* (-træ). [= *F. palæstre* = *Sp. Pg. It. palastra*, *L. palæstra*, *Gr. παλαίστρα*, a wrestling-school, *παλαίω*, wrestle, *παλῶν*, wrestling; cf. *παλῶν*, swing, throw.] In *Gr. antiqu.*: (a) A public place appropriated to exercises, under official direction, in wrestling and athletics, intended especially for the benefit of athletes training to contend in the public games. (b) Wrestling and athletics.

palæstral (pā-les'trāl), a. [*ME. palæstral* = *It. palæstrale*; as *palæstra* + *-al*.] Same as *palæstric*.

Of the fests and playes palæstral
At my vigils, I praye the take gode hede
That al be wel. Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 304.

palæstrian (pā-les'tri-ān), a. [*palæstra* + *-ian*.] Same as *palæstric*.

palæstic (pā-les'tik), a. [= *F. palæstique* = *Sp. palæstrico* = *It. It. palæstrico*, *L. palæsticus*, *Gr. παλαίστικός*, belonging to the *palæstra*, *παλαίστρα*, wrestling; see *palæstra*.] Of or pertaining to the *palæstra* or the exercise of wrestling; athletic.

palæstical (pā-les'tri-kāl), a. [*palæstria* + *-al*.] Same as *palæstria*.

palet (pā'let), n. [*palæ* + *-et*.] Same as *paleta*, l, and in more common use by botanists.

palet², n. See *palet¹*.

palet³, n. A Middle English form of *palate*.

palet⁴, n. See *palette*.

palæstological, **palæstologist** (pā-les'ti-ō-jōj'-l-ō-j-ist), a. [*palæstology* + *-ist*.] Of or belonging to *palæstology*. *Whewell*, *Hist. Induct. Sciences*, xviii. 6, § 6.

palæstologist, **palæstologist** (pā-les'ti-ō-jōj'-ist), n. [*palæstology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in *palæstology*. *Whewell*, *Hist. Induct. Sciences*, xviii. 1, Int.

palæstology, **palæstology** (pā-les'ti-ō-jōj'-i), n. [*Gr. παλαιολογία*; *παλαιο*, ancient, + *λογία*, discourse, + *-ology*, see *-ology*. Cf. *etymology*.] That science, or mode of speculation or investigation, which explains past conditions by the law of causation, or which endeavors to ascend to a past state of things by the aid of the evidence of the present. *Whewell*, *Philos. Induct. Sciences*, l. x. l.

palætoquet, n. [*OF.*: see *paltock*.] In the fifteenth century, a coat of fence, apparently a brigandine or jessourant. See those words.

paletot (pā'le-tō), n. [*F. paletot*, a *paletot*, an overcoat: see *paltock*.] A loose outer garment for a man or a woman.

palette (pā'let), n. [Also *pallet*, *palet*; *F. palette*, a flat tool for spreading things, a saucer, a slab for colors, *OF.* also *palette*, *parlete* = *Fr. Sp. Pg. palette*, *It. palette*, a flat blade, a spatula, palette, dim. of *pala*, a spade, *L. pala*,

a spade: see *pala*.] 1. A thin usually oval or oblong board or tablet with a hole for the thumb at one end, on which a painter lays his pigments when painting.—2. The set of colors or pigments available for one class or character of work; the set of colors which a painter has on his palette when painting a picture: thus, in ceramics the under-glaze palette is much more limited than the over-glaze.

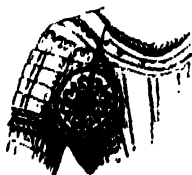
It is impossible to give Turner's palette, which probably varied very much at different times.

P. G. Hamerton, *Graphic Arts*, xxi.

3. In metal-working, a breastplate against which a person leans to furnish pressure for the hand-drill.—4. In med.: (a) A light wooden spatula used for percussion in massage. (b) A light splint for the hand.

—5. A small plate protecting the gusset of the armor.—6. In entom., a disk-shaped organ formed by three dilated tarsal joints which are closely united. It is found especially on the front and middle tarsal of the males of certain aquatic beetles; the joints have pulvilli or suckers beneath, by which the insect clings to smooth surfaces.

7. In ornith., a parrot of the genus *Prioniturus*: so called from the conformation of the tail.—8. In conch., see *pallet²*, 10.—To set the palette, to lay upon it the pigments in a certain order. *Entomol.*



Palette of right arm, made to swing sideways, to allow the hand to be laid in rest, 17th century.

palette-knife (pā'let-nif), n. 1. A thin, flexible, round-pointed blade set in a handle, used by painters for mixing colors on a palette or on a grinding-slab, and by druggists for mixing salves. These knives are of various forms, according to the uses to which they are put.—2. In printing, a thin blade of flexible steel, about one inch in width, and six or more inches in length, fitted to a handle, used by pressmen to add the distribution of printing-ink on any flat surface.

palawise (pāl'wiz), n. In *her.*, same as *paly* (which see).

paleys, **paleysset**, n. Middle English forms of *palace*.

palæfrenier, n. Same as *palæfrenier*.

palfrey (pāl'fri), n. [*ME. palfrey*, *palfrey*, *palfrei*, *palfrei*, *OF. palfrei*, *palfreid*, *palfroi*, *palfrey*, *palfreioy*, *Fr. palfre*, *palfrei* = *Sp. palfren* = *Pg. palfren* = *It. palfreno*, a palfrey, = *D. paard* = *MLA. pert* = *OHG. parafrid*, *parecrist*, *parefret*, *parfret*, *phrefrit*, *pfrefrit*, *MLG. pferit*, *pharit*, *pfert*, *G. pferd*, a horse, *ML. paraveredus*, *paraveridus*, *parafredus*, *parafredus*, *parafredus*, an extra post-horse, *Gr. παρῶν*, beside, + *ML. veredus*, post-horse, perhaps *L. vehere*, draw, + *rheda*, *reda*, *reda*, a traveling-carriage; prob. of Celtic origin.] A saddle-horse; an ordinary riding-horse, as distinguished from a war-horse; especially, a woman's saddle-horse.

He yaf horse and palfreys, and robe and armures full
fere and riche. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 132.

By his [Ferdinand's] side was his young queen, mounted
on a milk-white palfrey, and wearing a skirt, or undergarment,
of rich brocade. *Procop.*, *Ferd.*, and *Isa.*, II. 12.

palfreyed (pāl'fri), a. [*palfrey* + *-ed*.] Riding on, or supplied with, a palfrey.

Such dre achievements sings the bard, that tells
Of palfrey'd dames, bold knights, and magic spells.
Tickell, On the Prospect of Peace.

Pali (pāl'i), n. and a. [*Hind. Pali*, etc., *Pālī*.] I. n. The sacred language of the Buddhists in Ceylon and Farther India: a Prakritic dialect, or later form of Sanskrit.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Pali language or alphabet.

pālī, n. Plural of *pālī*.

pālīer-gliasant (F. pron. pā-lī-ā-gli-ā-sānt'), n. [*F. pālīer-gliasant*; *pālīer*, the landing of a stair-case; *gliasant*, slippery, ppr. of *glisser*, slip: see *glissant*.] In march., same as *water-bearing*.

pālification (pāl'i-fī-kā-shon), n. [Formerly also *pālification*; *F. pālification*, *palifer*, strengthen soil by stakes. = *It. palificare*, make a foundation of stakes or piles, stake, *ML. palificare* (in *pālificatione*), a series of stakes at a mill-dam, *L. palus*, stake (see *pala*). + *facere*, make (see *-fy*). Cf. *pālifice*.] The act or method of rendering ground firm by driving piles or posts into it.

Among which notes I have said nothing of pālification
or plying of the ground-plot commanded by Vitruvius.
Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquiae*, p. 12.

pāliform (pāl'i-fōrm), a. [*L. palus*, a stake (see *pala*), *palus*, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a palus, or having its form: as, a pāliform lobe or process.

Pallia (pāl'i-lī-ā), n. pl. [*L.*, neut. pl. of *Pallis*, of or pertaining to Pales (see *def.*).] In *Rom. antiq.*, an annual festival held on April 21st in honor of Pales, the tutelary divinity of shepherds. The festival was also solemnized on the natal day of Rome, which was reputed to have been founded on that day by Romulus. The ceremonies included bloodless sacrifices, instruction of the people by means of smoke and sprinkling with water, purification of stables with laurel-boughs and of domestic animals by causing them to pass through smoke produced by burning prescribed substances, and, finally, bonfires, music, and feasting.

pālillogy (pāl'il-ō-jī), n. [Also, improp., *pālillogy*; = *It. pālilogia*, *L. pālilogia*, for *pālilogia*, *Gr. παλλιλογία*, a repetition of what has been said, *παλλίλογος*, repeating (*παλλίλογος*, repeat), *παλῶν*, again, + *λόγος*, say.] In rhet., repetition of a word or words; especially, immediate repetition of a single word or phrase: in this more restricted sense same as *diplasmus*, *epizusis*, or *geminatio*. The following is an example:

The living, the living, he shall praise thee.

Isa. xxxviii. 12.

palimbacchius (pāl'im-ba-kī'us), n.; pl. *palimbacchi* (-i). [*L.*, *Gr. παλινβαχτικός*, *παλινβαχτικός*, *παλιν*, back (reversed), + *βαχτικός*, bacchic.] In *anc. pron.*: (a) A foot consisting of two long syllables followed by a short syllable (— — —). Usually called *antibacchius*. (b) Less frequently, a foot consisting of a short syllable followed by two long syllables (— — —). Now commonly called *bacchius* (which see).

palimpsest (pāl'imp-sēst), n. [= *F. palimpseste* = *Sp. Pg. palimpsesto* = *It. palinsesto*, *L. palimpsestus*, m., *Gr. παλινψηστός*, a palimpsest, neut. of *παλινψηστος*, scratched or scraped again, *παλιν*, back (to the former condition), + *ψηστω*, verbal adj. of *ψάω*, *ψάω*, rub, rub smooth.] 1. A parchment or other writing-material from which one writing has been erased or rubbed out to make room for another; hence, the new writing or manuscript upon such a parchment.

Amongst the most curious of the literary treasures we saw are a manuscript of some of St. Augustine's works, written upon a palimpsest of Cicero's "De Republica," etc. *Gréville*, *Memoirs*, May 12, 1820.

2. Any inscribed slab, etc., particularly a monumental brass, which has been turned and engraved with new inscriptions and devices on the reverse side.

A large number of brasses in England are palimpsests, the back of an ancient brass having been engraved for the more recent memorial. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 212.

palinal (pāl'i-nāl), a. [*Gr. παλιν*, backward, + *-al*.] Directed or moved backward, or noting such direction or motion: as, the palinal mode of mastication, in which the food is acted on as the lower jaw retreats: opposed to *proal*. *E. D. Cope*. See *propalinal*.

palindrome (pāl'in-drōm), n. [= *F. palindrome* = *Sp. palindromo* = *Pg. It. palindromo*, *Gr. παλινδρομος*, running back, *παλιν*, back, + *δρομος*, run.] A word, verse, or sentence that reads the same either from left to right or from right to left. The English language has few palindromes. Examples are—"Madam, I'm Adam" (supposed speech of Adam to Eve); "Jew'd did I live & evil I did dwell" (*John Tylor*).

Span out riddles, and weav'd fiftie tomes
Of logogriphs and curious palindromes.
B. Jonson, An Execution upon Vulcan.

palindromic (pāl-in-drōm'ik), a. [*Gr. παλινδρομικός*, recurring (of the tide), *παλινδρομος*, running back. see *palindrome*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a palindrome; that forms or constitutes a palindrome; that reads the same either forward or backward: as, palindromic verses.

palindromical (pāl-in-drōm'ik-āl), a. [*palindromic* + *-al*.] Same as *palindromic*.

palindromist (pāl'in-drō-mist), n. [*palindrome* + *-ist*.] A writer or inventor of palindromes.

paling (pāl'ing), n. [*ME. palinge*; verbal n. of *pale*, r.] 1. Pales or stakes collectively.—2. A fence formed by connecting pointed vertical stakes-by horizontal rails above and below: a picket fence; hence, in general, that which incloses or fences in; in the plural, pales collectively as forming a fence.



Various forms of Palettes (def. 1).

The park paling was still the boundary on one side, and the sea passed one of the gates into the grounds.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xxv.

The moss-grown palings of the park.

F. H. Atterbury, Rockwood, III. 1.

St. Stripes on cloth resembling pales.—4. The paling of the stripes called pales on cloth.

The dog's, endyring, berrynge, owdynge, polynge, wyndynge, or bendynge, and scabulous waste of cloth in vandyng.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

paling-board (pá'ling-bórd), *n.* An outside part of a tree sawed off in squaring the log to fit it to be sawed into deals.

palingenesis (pal'in-jen-'e-sis), *n.* [ML.: see *palingenesis*.] Same as *palingenesis*.

The restoration of Herodotus to his place in literature, his *Palingenesis*, has been no caprice.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

palingenesis (pal-in-jen-'e-sis), *n.* [NL.: < Gr. *pálos*, again, + *gênai*, production. Cf. *palingenesis*.] 1. A new or second birth or production; the state of being born again; regeneration.

Out of the ruined lodge and forgotten mansion, bowers that are trodden under foot, and pleasure-houses that are dust, the poet calls up a *palingenesis*.
De Quincey.

New institutions spring up, upon which thought acts, and in and through which it even draws nearer to a final unity, a rehabilitation, a *palingenesis*.
Runcy, Brit., III. 222.

2. In mod. *biol.*, hereditary evolution, as distinguished from kenogenesis or vitiated evolution; ontogenesis true to heredity, not modified by adaptation; the "breeding true" of an individual organism with reference to its pedigree; the development of the individual according to the character of its lineage. See *biogeny*. Sometimes called *palingeny*.

To the original, simple descent he [Haeckel] applies the term *palingenesis*; to the modified and later growth, *omogonosis*.
H. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 120.

3. The supposed production of animals either from a preëxistent living organism, on which they are parasites, or from putrescent animal matter. *Brande and Cox*.—4. In entom., metaboly or metamorphosis; the entire transformation of an insect, or transition from one state to another, in each of which the insect has a different form.

palingenesis (pal'in-jen-'e-sis), *n.* [= *F. palingenesis* = Sp. It. *palingenesis*, < ML. *palingenesis*, < Gr. *παλιγγενεσις*, new birth, < *pálos*, again, + *gênai*, birth: see *genesis*.] Same as *palingenesis*.

palingenetic (pal'in-jen-'e-tik), *a.* [*< palingenesis*, after *gnetic*.] Of or pertaining to *palingenesis*.—*Palingenetic process*. See the quotation.

The term *palingenetic process* (or reproduction of the history of the germ) is applied to all such phenomena in the history of the germ as are exactly reproduced, in consequence of conservative heredity, in each succeeding generation, and which, therefore, enable us to directly infer the corresponding processes in the tribal history of the developed ancestors.

Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 10.

palingenetically (pal'in-jen-'e-tik-ly), *adv.* In a *palingenetic* manner; by *palingenesis*.
Haeckel.

palingeny (pal'in-jen-'i), *n.* [*< Gr. pálos*, again, + *gênai*, producing: see *geny*.] Same as *palingenesis*.

paling-man (pá'ling-man), *n.* One born within that part of Ireland called the English pale.

palinodia (pal'i-nód-i), *n.* [Formerly also *palinodia*, < *F. palinodie* = Sp. It. *palinodia*, < LL. *palinodia*, < Gr. *παλινωδία*, a recantation, < *pálos*, again, + *ōdē*, song: see *ode*.] 1. A poetical recantation, or declaration contrary to a former one; a poem in which a poet retracts the invectives contained in a former satire; hence, a recantation in general.—2. Specifically, in *Scott's law*, a solemn recantation demanded in addition to damages in actions for defamation.

palinodia (pal-i-nód-i), *n.* [I.L.: see *palinodia*.] Same as *palinodia*.

Orpheus is made to sing a *palinodia*, or recantation, for his former error and polytheism.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 202.

palinodial (pal-i-nód-i-gl), *a.* [*< palinodia* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a *palinodia*.

palinodie (pal-i-nód-i), *a.* [*< Gr. παλινωδία*, < *pálos*, again, + *ōdē*, song.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of four systems, of which the first and fourth are metrically equivalent and the second and third are also metrical equivalents; inserting between a strophe and its antistrophe a strophe and antistrophe of metrically different form (scheme: a b b' a'); pertaining to or

characteristic of such an arrangement: as, a *palinodie* pericope; the *palinodie* form of composition. See *epodic*, *meandric*, *periodic*, *prodic*.

palinodical (pal-i-nód-'i-kal), *a.* [*< palinodia* + *-ic*.] Same as *palinodial*.

Say'st thou so, my *palinodical* rhymester?

Dalton, Bathurst.

palinodist (pal'i-nód-'ist), *n.* [*< palinodia* + *-ist*.] A writer of *palinodes*.

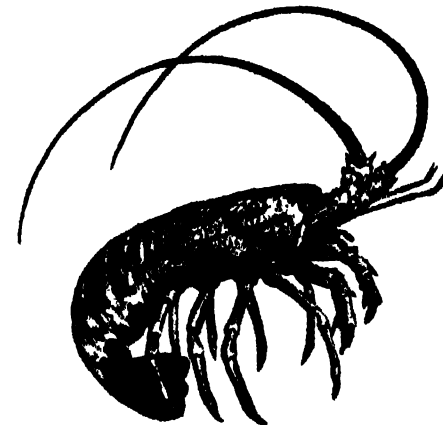
palinody (pal'i-nód-i), *n.* Same as *palinodia*.

Palinuridae (pal-i-nú-'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: < *Palinurus* + *-idae*.] A family of loricate macrurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Palinurus*. They are of cylindrical form; the feet are monodactyl, not ending in pincers; there is no basal antennal scale; the first abdominal segment is unappendaged; and the trichobranchial podobranchia are divided into brachial and epipoditic portions. The *Palinuridae* inhabit tropical and temperate seas, and in common with *Scyllaridae* have a peculiar mode of development, the larva being at one stage known as *glaucothoe*, having no resemblance to the adults, and formerly referred to a supposed group of crustaceans called *Phyllosomata*. They are sometimes called *thorny lobsters*. See *cuta* under *plasma* and *Palinurus*.

palinuroid (pal-i-nú-'roid), *a.* [*< Palinurus* + *-oid*.] Resembling the genus *Palinurus*; of or pertaining to the *Palinuridae* or *Palinuroidea*.

Palinuroidea (pal'i-nú-'roi-dē-jē), *n. pl.* [NL.: < *Palinurus* + *-oidea*.] A group of palinuroid crustaceans. *Hann.*

Palinurus (pal-i-nú-'rus), *n.* [NL.: < L. *Palinurus*, in the *Æneid*, the steersman of the vessel of *Æneas*.] 1. [*l. c.*] An instrument for determining the error of a ship's compass by the bearing of celestial objects.—2. The typical and only living genus of *Palinuridae*. *P. vulgaris*.



Spiny lobster (*Palinurus vulgaris*).

garis is known as the *spiny lobster*, *rock-lobster*, or *sea-crawfish*. It is common on the coast of Great Britain, and is brought in large numbers to the London markets. The antennae are greatly developed, and the carapace is spiny and tuberculate.

3. A genus of stomatopod fishes: same as *La-guna*.

Pall plague. See *plague*.

palisade (pal-i-sád'), *n.* [Formerly also *pallisade*, *palisadon* (after Sp. It. *p.*); = *l.* *palissade* = *G.* *palissade*, *palissade* = Sw. *palissad* = Dan. *palissade*, < *F. palissade* (= Sp. *palizada* = *It. palizzata*, a *palizzata*, < *palissier*, incline with pales: see *pallise*.] 1. A fence made of strong pales or stakes set firmly in the ground, forming an inclosure, or used as a defense. In fortification it is often placed vertically at the foot of the counterescarp, or presented at an angle at the foot of a parapet.

Some help to sink new trenches, others aid

To ram the stones, or raise the *palisade*.

Dryden, Æneid, xi.

2. A stake, of which two or more were in former times carried by dragoons, intended to be planted in the ground for defense. They were 4½ feet long, with forked iron heads. In the seventeenth century an attempt was made to combine a rest for the musket with the *palisade*. Also called *winch-father* and *Swedish father*.

3. A wire sustaining the hair: a feature of the head-dress of the clove of the seventeenth century.—4. *pl. [cap.]* A precipice of trap-rock on the western bank of the Hudson river, extending from Fort Lee northward about fifteen miles. Its height is from 200 to 500 feet. The name is also used in various other localities for formations of a similar character.

palisaded (pal-i-sád'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palisaded*, *pp. palisading*. [= *F. palissader*; from

the noun.] To surround, inclose, or fortify with a *palisade* or *palissades*.

palisade-cell (pal-i-sád-'sel'), *n.* In bot., one of the cells composing *palisade-tissue*.

palisade-parenchyma (pal-i-sád-'pá-rang-'ki-má), *n.* Same as *palisade-tissue*.

palisade-tissue (pal-i-sád-'tish'), *n.* In bot., the green parenchymatous mesophyll next the upper surface of a bifacial leaf, consisting of cells elongated in a direction at right angles to the epidermis. *Nature*, XLII. 407. See *cut* under *cellular*.

palisade-worm (pal-i-sád-'wôrm), *n.* A kind of strangle which infests horses, *Strongylus armatus*; also, any roundworm or nematode of large size, as *Æstrongylus gigas*, which grows to be over three feet long.

palisado (pal-i-sá-'dô), *n.* and *v.* Same as *palisade*. [Obsolescent.]

They protected this trench by *palisades*, fortified by fifteen castles, at regular distances.

Irring, Granada, p. 462.

They found one English *palisaded* and thatched house ... a little way from the Charles River side.

R. Barrett, Orations and Speeches, I. 222.

palisander (pal-i-sán-'der), *n.* [Also *palissander*; < *F. palissandre*, *palissandre*, violet ebony; from a native name in Guiana.] A name of rose-wood and the similar violet-wood and jacaranda-wood. See *Jacaranda* and *rosewood*.

paliset, *n.* [ME. *palise*, < OF. *palisse*, *palisse*, *palisse*, < ML. *palissum*, a pale, paling, < L. *pallus*, a pale: see *pale*.] Hence *palise*, *v.*, and *palisade*.] A paling; *palissade*.

Palise or pale of cloving, *pallus*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 278.

palisset, *v. t.* [ME. *palissen*, < OF. *palisser*, *palisser*, *palisser*, incline with pales, guard with pales, < *paliser*, a paling: see *pallise*.] To incline or fortify with pales; *palissade*.

That stone is vnder an awler

Palpied with iren and stole;

That is for drede of stielys,

That no man shoulde hit a-way bring.

Poetical Forms, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 122.

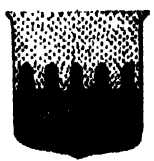
palish (pá'lish), *a.* [*< pale* + *-ish*.] Somewhat pale or wan; as, a *palish* blue.

In the good old times of duels . . . there lived, in the portion of this house partly overhanging the roadway, a *palish* handsome woman.

O. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 22.

palissée (pal-i-sá'), *n.* [*< OF. palissé*, pp. of

palisser, incline with pales: see *paliser*.] In her.: (a) Name as *pily pily*. See *pily*. (b) Broken into battlements which are pointed both upward and downward.



See *three palissades or battlements*.

Palissy ware. See *scare*.

Palinurus (pal-i-nú-'rus), *n.* [NL.: < L. *palinurus*, < Gr. *παλινυρος*, a thorny shrub, Christ's thorn.] A genus of shrubs of the order *Rhamneae*, the buckthorn family, and the tribe *Zygophae*, characterized by the dry hemispherical fruit, expanded above into an orbicular wing. There are two species, one of the Mediterranean region, the other of southern China. They are thorny erect or prostrate shrubs, bearing three-nerved alternate ovate or heart shaped leaves in two ranks, and small flowers clustered in the axils. They are ornamental as shrubs, and may be used as hedge-plants. *P. australis* (*P. aculeatus*) is one of the Christ's thorns (sharing the name with *Zizyphus spina-Christi*). See *Christ's thorn*.

palizander (pal-ik-sán-'der), *n.* Same as *palissander*.

palket, *n.* A Middle English form of *poket*.

palkes (pá'kē), *n.* [Also *palki*; < Hind. *palki*, a palanquin: see *palanquin*.] In India, a word in common use among all classes for *palanquin*.

palkes-gharree (pá'kē-gar'ē), *n.* [*< Hind. palki*, a palanquin, + *gharī*, a cart, carriage.] In India, a hack carriage drawn by one or two ponies, plying for hire in the larger towns.

pall (pá'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *paul*; < ME. *pall*, *palle*, *pel*, *pelle*, *pelle*; < AH. *pall* = OF. *palle*, *pale*, *palle*, *pauie*, *poele*, *palle*, *pauie*, *etc.*, < *F. palle* = *Fr. palli*, *pall* = Sp. *pallio* = *It. pallio*, mantle, shroud, < L. *pallia*, a robe, mantle, curtain; cf. *L. pallium*, *pall*, a coverlet, a (Greek) robe or mantle: see *pallium*.] 1. An outer garment; a cloak; a mantle.

His [Hercules's] Lyons skin chaung'd to a *pall* of gold.

Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 24.

"What will you leave to your mother dear?"

"My velvet pall and silken gear."

The Cruel Brother (Hill's Ballads, II. 285).

Specifically—(a) A robe put on a king at his coronation.

After this he [the archbishop] put upon him [Richard II.] an upper Vesture, called a *Pall*, saying, Accipe *Pallium*.
Raker, Chronicle, p. 120.

(b) Same as *pallium*, 1(b).

This *palle* is an inducement that every archbishop must have, and is out in full authority of an archbishop till he has received his *palle* of the Pope, and is a thyng of whyte lyke to the breadth of a stole.

Fabyan, Chron., l. cxi.

By the beginning, however, of the ninth century, the *pall*, though it still kept its olden shape of a long stole, began to be put on in a slightly different from its first fashion, for, instead of both ends falling at the side from the left shoulder, they fell down the middle, one in front, from the chest to the feet, the other just as low behind on the back.

Lock, Church of our Fathers, II. 103.

2. Fine cloth, such as was used for the robes of nobles. Also called *cloth of pall*.

He took off his purple and his girdle of *pall*.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

His robe was nother grene na gray,

Not alle yt was of riche *palle*.

As Y god on ay Munday (Child's Ballads, I. 278).

He gave her gold and purple *pall* to weare.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 16.

3. A curtain or covering.

The *grassy pall* which hides
The Sage of Monticello.

Whittier, Randolph of Roanoke.

Specifically (a) A cloth or covering thrown over a coffin, bier, tomb, etc., as a funeral *pall*. At the present time this is black, purple, or white; it is sometimes enriched with embroidery or with heraldic devices.

An *lin* of gold was brought,
Wrapt in soft Purple *Palle*, and richly wrought,
In which the Sacred Ashes were interr'd

Congress, Illad.

And thou [Death] art terrible the tear,
The groan, the knell, the *pall*, the bier,
And all we know, or dream, or fear
Of agony, are thine.

Hallack, Maron Bozarsis.

Among the things given to Durham cathedral at the death of Bishop Bury, there was a green *pall*, shot with gold, for covering that prelate's tomb. (Wills, etc., of the Northern Counties, p. 28.)

Lock, Church of our Fathers, III. l. 98, note.

Within are three tombs, all covered with magnificent *palls* embroidered in gold with verses from the Koran.

Masculay, in Trevelyan, I. 320.

(b) A canopy.

There is no prince pryncd vnder *palle*,
But I am moste myghty of all,
Nor no kynge but he shall come to my call,
Nor grone that dare greue me for golde.

York Plays, p. 308.

Four Knights of the Charter . . . holding over Her Majesty a rich *pall* of silk and cloth of gold.

First Year of a Nelson Reign, p. 2-1.

(c) An altar-cloth. (1) A linen altar cloth; especially, a corporal. [Archab.] (2) A linen cloth used to cover the chalice; a chalice *pall*. This is now the usual meaning of *pall* as a piece of altar-linen. Formerly one corner of the corporal covered the chalice; the use of a separate *pall*, however, is as old as the twelfth century. The *pall* is now a small square piece of cardboard faced on both sides with linen or lawn. In carrying the holy vessels to and from the altar, the *pall*, covered with the veil, supports the chalice, and itself rests on the palm and the palm on the chalice. (3) A covering of silk or other material for the front of altar; a frontal. [Archab.]

His Mass attended by 8 Bishops went up to the altar, and he offered a *pall* and a pound of gold.

Kedyn, Diary, April 23, 1861.

The custom was among the Anglo-Saxons to have, during the holy sacrifice, the altar stone itself overspread with a purple *pall*, made almost always out of rich silk and elaborately embroidered. *Lock, Church of our Fathers*, I. 263.

4. Figuratively, gloom; in allusion to the funeral *pall*.—5. In *her*, the suggestion of an episcopal *pall*; a Y-shaped form, said to be composed of half a surlier and half a pale, and therefore in width one fifth of the height of the escutcheon; it is sometimes, though rarely, represented reversed, and is always charged with crosses *pallé* *hiché* to express its ecclesiastical origin. Also *pallé*.

For *pall*, in *her*, divided in the direction of the line of the bearing called the *pall*—that is, in the direction of the lines of a capital Y—and therefore into three parts, of three different tinctures: said of the field

pallé (pál), c. t. [*ME. pallen*, by apheresis for *appallen*, *apallen*, *appall*; see *appal*. In part perhaps < *W. palla*, fail, cease, neglect; cf. *pall*, failure.] I. *intrans*. To become vapid, as wine or ale; lose taste, life, or spirit; become insipid; hence, to become distasteful, wearisome, etc.

Come, thick night,
And *pall* thee in the dunest smoke of hell.

Shak., Macbeth, I. 5. 32.

Methought I saw the Holy Grail,
All *pallé* in crimson sande. *Tennyson, Holy Grail*.

pallé (pál), c. [*ME. pallen*, by apheresis for *appallen*, *apallen*, *appall*; see *appal*. In part perhaps < *W. palla*, fail, cease, neglect; cf. *pall*, failure.] I. *intrans*. To become vapid, as wine or ale; lose taste, life, or spirit; become insipid; hence, to become distasteful, wearisome, etc.

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover.
Fades in the eye and *palls* upon the sense.

Adams, Cuba, I. 4.

Thy pleasure stay not till they *pall*,
And all thy pains are quickly past.

Dryden, Lapse of Time.

The longer I stayed debating, the more would the enterprise *pall* upon me.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxvii.

II. *trans*. 1. To make vapid or insipid.

With a spoonful of *pallé* wine pour'd in their water.

Mumfry, The Picture, v. 1.

Reason and reflection . . . blunt the edge of his keenest desire, and *pall* all his enjoyments.

Sp. Afterbury.

Not *pall* the draught

With nauseous Grief. *Prior Henry and Emma*.

2. To make spiritless; dispirit; depress; weaken; impair.

It dulled wit, rancleth flesh, and *pallé* oft fresh bloods.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

I'll never follow thy *pallé* fortunes more.

Shak., A. and C., II. 7. 86.

Base, barbarous man, the more we raise our love,

The more we *pall* and kill and cool his ardour.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 1.

pallé (pál), n. [*pal*, c.] Nausea or nausea-tion.

The *palle* or nauseating . . . are of the worst and most hateful kind of sensation. *Shakespeare, Iniquity*, II. II. 2.

pallé, c. t. [*ME. pallen*; cf. *OF. paler*, chase.] To knock; knock down; beat; thrust.

And with the ferste plaunke ich *palle* hym donne.

Mars Plouman (C), xix. 34.

Thal meillt with the mirrydons, that malistries were,
Put hom down prestly, *pallé* hom thurgh.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 11132.

pallé, n. See *pall*.

pallé (pál), n. [*pal*, c.] A small tent, also a sail, a dam, dike, < *Skt. pal*, protect.] In India, a small tent made by stretching canvas or cotton stuff over a ridge-pole supported on uprights.

pallé, n. See *pall*.

palla (pál), n.; pl. *pallæ* (-æ). [*pal*, a mantle; see *pall*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a full outer robe or wrap, akin to the Greek himation, worn out of doors by women.—2. *Eccles.*, an altar-cloth; a piece of altar-linen (*palla altaris*); especially, a corporal (*palla corporalis*, *palla dominica*), or a chalice-pall.

palladia, n. Plural of *palladium*.

Palladian (pa-lá'di-an), n. [*Pallas* (*Pallad*), *Pallas* (see *Pallas*), + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the goddess *Pallas* or her attributes; pertaining to wisdom, knowledge, or study.

All his midnight watchings, and expence of *Palladian* oyl.

Milton, Arcopagica, p. 31.

Palladian (pa-lá'di-an), n. [*Palladio* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to or introduced by Andrea Palladio (1518-80), an Italian architect of the Renaissance.

The house is not Gothic, but of that beauty that intervened when Gothic declined and *Palladian* was creeping in.

Walpole, Letters, II. 174.

Palladian architecture, a type of Italian architecture founded by Palladio upon his conception of the Roman antique as interpreted by Vitruvius, and upon the study



Palladian Architecture.—Teatro Olimpico, Vicenza, Italy.

of the Colosseum, baths, triumphal arches, and other secular buildings of the Romans. It has been applied more frequently to palaces and civic buildings than to churches. In the *Palladian style* the Roman orders are employed rather as a decorative feature than as a constructive element, and applied without regard to classic precedent.

Palladianism (pa-lá'di-an-izm), n. [*Palladian* + *-ism*.] The system, style, taste, or method in architecture of Andrea Palladio and his followers.

palladiant, n. [*NI.*, < Gr. Παλλιάδων; see *palladium*.] Same as *palladium*. *Chaucer*.

palladium (pa-lá'di-um), n.; pl. *palladia* (-i). [= F. *palladium* = Sp. *paladio* (*paladio*, the metal) = Pg. *il*.

palladio, < L. *Palladium*, < Gr. Παλλήδιον, a statue of *Pallas* (see *def.*), < Παλλάς (Παλλάς), *Pallas* (Minnerva): see *Pallas*. In *def.* 3, recent, directly < Gr. Παλλάς, *Pallas*.] 1. A statue or image of the goddess *Pallas*; especially, in art and legend, a xanion image. On the preservation of such an image, according to the legend, depended the safety of Troy. Hence—

2. Anything believed or reputed to afford effectual defense, protection, and safety: as, trial by jury is the *palladium* of our civil rights.

Part of the *Crucis*, in which he thought such Verine to reside as would prove a kind of *Palladium* to save the *Utic* where ever it remain'd, he cana'd to be laid up in a Pillar of Porphyry by his Statue.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

It turns the *palladium* of liberty into an engine of party.

D. Webster, Speeches, Oct. 12, 1852.

3. Chemical symbol, Pd; atomic weight, 106.5. One of the rare metals associated with platinum. It was separated from native platinum by Wollaston in 1803, and named after the planet *Pallas*, which had just before that time been discovered by Olbers. *Palladium* is dimorphous. It occurs in Brazil native, in minute octahedral crystals; and on the Harz it has been found in small hexagonal plates. It is, however, a decidedly rare substance, and the chief supply comes from the working over of the platinumiferous residues of various mines. It resembles platinum in appearance, but is harder; its specific gravity is 11.4. It fuses more readily than platinum or any other of the so-called platinum metals, melting, as is stated by some authorities, about as easily as wrought-iron. It is both ductile and malleable, and would be a very useful metal if it were not so scarce as to be expensive and irregularly attainable. The graduated surfaces of some astronomical instruments have been made of *palladium*, a use for which this metal is admirably adapted on account of its color and its unalterability in the air. Alloyed with silver, it has been employed by dentists as a substitute for gold.—*Palladium-gold*. See *porphyre*.

palladiumize (pa-lá'di-um-iz), c. t.; pret. and pp. *palladiumized*, ppr. *palladiumizing*. [*pal* + *-adium* + *-ize*.] To cover or coat with *palladium*. *Art Journal*.

pallas, n. Plural of *palla*.

pallah (pal'á), n. [African.] An African antelope, *Agpyrrus melampus*. It inhabits southern and western Africa, stands about three feet high at the withers,



Pallah.—*Agpyrrus melampus*.

and is of a dark-reddish color above, buff-yellowish on the sides, and white beneath. There are no false horns, and

only the male has horns. These are about twenty inches long, unenated, and the two together compose a tyrant figure. Also called *dagmala*, and by the Dutch colonists *voedst* (red back).

pallandrot, *n.* Same as *palander*.

Pallas (pal'as), *n.* [L., < Gr. Παλλας, Pallas: see def.] 1. Athene, the goddess of wisdom and war among the Greeks, identified by the Romans with Minerva. See *Athene* and *Minerva*.—2. One of the planetoids revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter: discovered (the second in the order of time) by Olbers, at Bremen, in 1802. On account of its minuteness, and the nebulous appearance by which it is surrounded, no certain conclusion can be arrived at respecting its magnitude. Its diameter has been estimated at 173 miles, and its period of revolution is 4.61 years. Its light undergoes considerable variation, and its motion in its orbit is greatly disturbed by the powerful attraction of Jupiter.

Pallas iron. A meteorite brought from Siberia by Pallas (see *pallasite*) in 1779. The larger part (about 1,300 pounds) is preserved at St. Petersburg, but fragments have been widely distributed in different museums. It consists of native iron with embedded grains or crystals of yellow olivine (chrysolite). Similar meteorites found elsewhere (at Atacama, Rittersgrün in Saxony, etc.) have been called *pallasite*.

pallasite (pal'as-it), *n.* [*Peter S. Pallas*, the name of the discoverer, + *-ite*.] See *Pallas iron* and *meteorite*.

pall-bearer (pal'bär'er), *n.* One who with others attends the coffin at a funeral: so called from the old custom of holding the corners and edges of the pall as the coffin was carried, whether on a vehicle or by men.

palle (pal'le), *n. pl.* [It., *pl. of palla*, ball; see *ball*.] The balls forming the cognizance of the family of the Medici, six of them (five red and one white with a bearing upon it) being charged upon the shield, which frequently occurs in Florentine and other Italian works of art. The balls have reference to a game similar to tennis.

pallekar (pal-e-kär'), *n.* [Also written *pallekare*, *pallikare*, *palkare*, *palkare*, *palikare*, etc.; < NGr. παλλικάριον, παλλικάρι, a brave man, champion, < MGr. παλλικάριον, a lad, youth, < πάλλας (παλλας), παλλας (παλλας), a youth.] 1. One of a body of Greek or Albanian soldiers who were in the pay of the Turkish government, or maintained themselves by robbery.—2. One of a body of irregular troops or of guerrillas in Greece at the time of the war of independence against Turkey.

Some of the *pallekar* ran towards us and were going to seize us, when the captain came forward and in a civil tone said, "Oh, there you are!"

R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 236.

pallor (pal'lor), *n.* [*palloren* (t) + *-or*.] Paleness or pallor; general paleness; a pale coloration.

pallor (pal'lor), *n.* [*palloren* (t) + *-or*.] Paleness or pallor; general paleness; a pale coloration.

pallet (pal'et), *n.* [*ME. pallet, pallett*, < *F. pallet*, a heap of straw, dim. of *paille*, straw, < *L. palsa*, chaff: see *pale*.] A mattress, couch, or bed, especially one of straw.

On a pallet, at that glade night,
By Troilus he lay. *Chaucer, Troilus, III. 239.*

Upon uneasy pallets stretching thro',
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 1. 10.

He slept on a miserable pallet like that used by the monks of his fraternity.
Prescott, Ferd. and Is., II. 4.

pallet (pal'et), *n.* [A more E. spelling of *pallette*, q. v.] 1. An oval or round wooden instrument used by potters, crucible-knives, etc., for forming, beating, and rounding their wares.—2. In *gilding*, an instrument used to take up the gold-leaves from the pillow, and to apply and extend them.—3. In *bookbinding*: (a) A shallow box of brass, fitted with an end- and side-screw and handle, in which are fastened the types selected for lettering the backs of books. (b) A brass plate engraved with the letters to be used for the back of a book, and fitted with a handle: used by book-gilders.—4. In *painting*, same as *pallette*.—5. In *organ-building*, a hinged wooden valve intended to admit or to release the compressed air; especially, a valve operated by a digital of a keyboard, by which the air is admitted to a groove or channel over which stand the pipes belonging to that digital; also, a valve (waste-pallet) which allows the surplus air to escape when the storage-bellows is too full. Also called *waste-pallet*. See *cut under organ*.—6. A board on which green bricks are carried to

the back or to the drying-place.—7. A lip or projection on the point of a pawl engaging the teeth of a wheel, as the pallet on a pendulum or on the arbor of a balance-wheel in a clock or watch, or, in some forms of feed-motions, for transforming a reciprocating motion into a rotary motion, or the reverse. It is always used with the escapement of a clock or watch, whatever its shape. See *gathering-pallet*.—8. A ballast-locker, formerly built in the hold of a ship.—9. One of the disks on the chain of a chain-pump.—10. In *conch.*, one of the accessory valves of a mollusk, as of a pulch or toro. See *cut under accessory*.

pallet (pal'et), *n.* [*ME. pallette, pallet*, a headpiece, the head, < *OF. pale*, a headpiece, a cap of fence, the head, also, in fencing, a stick, button; cf. *palete*, f., a stick, dim. of *pale*, a stake, stick: see *pale*.] 1. A headpiece, or cap of fence, of leather, or of leather and metal.

They had none other signe to schewe the lawe
But a prony *pallette* her pannes to kepe.
To hille here lowde heed in stede of an houe.
Richard the Redeles, III. 225.

2. The crown of the head; the skull; the head.

Than Rynour sayd, Ye *pallettes*,
I shall breake your *pallettes*.
Shelton, Rynour Kymmyng, l. 548.

3. In *ker.*, a diminutive of the pale, of which it is only one half the breadth. See *pale*, 5.

pallet-arbor (pal'et-är'bör), *n.* In *watch- and clock-making*, an arbor bearing a pallet.

In all clocks of this kind the *pallet-arbors* are set in small
cups. *Sir R. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 186.*

pallet-box (pal'et-boks), *n.* In *organ-building*, the box or chest in which are placed the pallets belonging to one of the keyboards. It forms a part of the wind-chest. See *cut under organ*.

pallet-eye (pal'et-i), *n.* In *organ-building*, an eye or loop of metal in the movable end of a pallet, to which the wire at the end of the tracker is attached.

palleting (pal'et-ing), *n.* Naut., a light platform in the bottom of powder-magazines to preserve the powder from dampness.

pallet-leather (pal'et-leth'er), *n.* In *organ-building*, soft leather used for facing the inside surface of a pallet, so as to make it air-tight.

pallet-molding (pal'et-möl'ding), *n.* In *brick-making*, a process of molding in which the mold is sandes after each using to prevent the clay from adhering to it. One mold only is used, and each brick as it is shaped is turned out on a flat board called a *pallet* and carried to the back or back-barrow for removal to the drying-place. Compare *slip molding*.

pallet-tail (pal'et-täl), *n.* In *clockwork*, one of the rocking arms or extensions which connect the pallets engaging the teeth of an anchor-escapement and some other kinds of escapements with the arbor on which the arms oscillate.

pallia, *n.* Plural of *pallium*.

pallial (pal'i-äl), *a.* [*ML. pallialis*, < *L. pallium*, a mantle, pallium; see *pallium*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a mantle or pallium.—2. Specifically, in *conch.*, pertaining to the pallium or mantle of a mollusk.—*Pallial adductor*, the anterior adductor muscle of bivalve mollusks, the posterior being distinguished as *pedal*. It is the one which is small or obsolete in the heteromyarian and monomyarian bivalves. See *cut under Tridacna*.—*Pallial impression*, *pallial line*, the impression, line, or mark made by the mantle-margin on the inner surface of the shell of a bivalve mollusk. According to the continuity or interruption of this line, or rather of the structure of the mantle which impresses this difference, bivalves are called *integropalliate* or *sinuopalliate*. See *cut under bivalve*, *Mytilus*, *Gemma*, *Integropalliate*, and *Trigonidae*. *Pallial shell*, a shell which is secreted by or contained within the mantle, such as the house of the cuttlefish.—*Pallial stigma*, a sinus or recess in the pallial impression of sinuopalliate mollusks. It is the aliphonal impression, or mark of the retractile siphons which many bivalves possess, and thus affords a zoological character. See *sinuopalliate*, and *cut under bivalve* and *Mytilus*.

palliamment (pal'i-ä-ment), *n.* [*ML. palliamentum*, < *palliare*, clothe, < *L. pallium*, a mantle, cloak: see *pallium*.] A dress; a robe.

This *palliamment* of white and spotted hue.
Shak., Tit. And., l. 1. 162.

palliard (pal'iärd), *n.* [*F. palliard*, one who lies upon straw, a dissolute person, < *paille*, straw: see *pale*, *pallet*.] A vagabond who lies upon straw; a lecher; a lewd person.

A *Palliard* is he that growth in a patched cloke, and hys
Dory growth in like apparel.
*Fraser's Vagabonds (1611), quoted in Elton-Turner's
Vagabonds and Vagabondry, p. 104.*



Pallet, a
a and b are the
pallets of an an-
chor escapement
which oscillates
on the pivot.

A clapper dudgeon is a beggar born; some call him a *poet*.
Dobson, VII. Dine, sig. O 2. (Nervus)

Thieves, panders, *palliards*, also of every sort;
These are the manufactures we export.
Joyden, Hind and Panther, l. 562.

palliardise, *v.* [*F. palliardise*, formation, < *palliard*, a dissolute person: see *palliard*.] Formation.

Nor can they tax him with *palliardise*, luxury, epicurism.
Sir G. Doek, Hist. Rich. III., p. 126. (Latham.)

palliasse (pal-i-ä'ss), *n.* Same as *palliasse*.
Palliate (pal-i-ä'ti), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *palliatum*, cloaked: see *palliate*, a.] A section of opisthobranchiate euthynous gastropods, having a mantle-flap: opposed to *Non-palliate*, and corresponding to *Tectibranchiata*. The *Palliate* are divided into two suborders called *Ctenobranchiata* and *Phyllidobranchiata* (names which are thus duplicated among gastropods, being also used for two other suborders of apogonobranchiata gastropods).

palliate (pal'i-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palliated*, ppr. *palliating*. [*ML. palliatus* (L. *palliatum*, cloaked), pp. of *palliare* (> *It. palliare* = Sp. *paliar* = Pg. *palliar* = F. *pallier*), cloak, clothe, < *L. pallium*, a cloak: see *pallium*. Cf. *pall*, v.] 1. To cover with a cloak; clothe.

Being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat and hypocritic sanctity.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels (1633), p. 341.

2. To hide; conceal.

You cannot *palliate* mischiefs, but it will
Throw all the fairest coverings of deceit
He always scorn. *Daniel, Philotas, IV. 2.*

3. To cover or conceal; excuse or extenuate; soften or tone down by pleading or urging extenuating circumstances, or by favorable representations; as, to *palliate* faults or a crime.

Hope not that any falsity in friendship
Can *palliate* a broken faith.
Ford, Lady's Trial, II. 4.

His frolics ('tis a name
That *palliates* deeds of folly and of shame).
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 322.

Their intoxication, together with the character of the victim, explained, but certainly could not *palliate*, the vulgarity of the exhibition. *Molloy, Dutch Republic, l. 461.*

4. To reduce in violence; mitigate; lessen or abate; as, to *palliate* a disease. = *Syn. Palliate*, *mitigate*, *excuse*, *glaze over*, *apologize for*. *Palliate* and *extenuate* come at essentially the same idea through different figures. *Palliate* is to cover in part as with a cloak; *extenuate* is to thin away or draw out to fineness. They both refer to the effort to make an offense seem less by bringing forward considerations tending to excuse; they never mean the effort to exonerate or exculpate completely. They have had rather differences of meaning, and *palliate* has a peculiar meaning of its own (see def. 3); *palliate* also would be likely to be used of the more serious offense; but otherwise the words are now essentially the same.

palliate (pal'i-ät), *v.* [*L. palliatus*, cloaked; see *palliate*, v.] 1. Enaced; mitigated.

Cardinal Pole, in that act in this queen's [Mary's] reign to secure abbey lands to their owners, . . . did not, as some think, absolve their consciences from restitution, but only made a *palliate* cure, the church but suspending that power which in due time she might put in execution.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VI. v. 2.

The nation was under its great crisis and most hopeful method of cure, which yet, if *palliate* and imperfect, would only make way to more fatal sickness.
Sp. Pol., Life of Hammond, § 2.

2. In *zool.*, having a pallium; of or pertaining to the *Pallata*; tectibranchiate.

palliation (pal-i-ä'shön), *n.* [= *F. palliation* = Sp. *paliacion* = Pg. *palliação* = *It. palliazione*, < *ML. palliatio* (n), a cloaking, < *palliare*, cloak: see *palliate*.] 1. A cloaking or concealment; a means of hiding or concealing.

The generality of Christians make the external frame of religion but a *palliation* for sin.

Jr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 9. (Kersey, Dict.)

Princes of all other men, have not more change of Rayment in their Wardrobes than variety of Shifts and *palliations* in their solemn actions and preferences to the People.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

2. The act of palliating or concealing the more flagrant circumstances of an offense, crime, etc.; a lessening or toning down of the enormity or gravity of a fault, offense, etc., by the urging of extenuating circumstances, or by favorable representations; extenuation.

This . . . is such a *palliation* of his fault as induces me to forgive him.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxx.

3. Mitigation or alleviation, as of a disease.

If the just cure of a disease be full of peril, let the physician resort to *palliation*.
Boam, Nat. Hist.

= *Syn. See palliate*.
palliative (pal'i-ä-tiv), *a. and n.* [= *F. palliatif* = Sp. *paliativo* = Pg. *It. palliativo*, < NL. *palliativum*, < *ML. palliare*, cloak: see *palliate*.] 1. *a.* 1. Palliating; extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuse or favorable representation.—2. Mitigating or alleviating, as pain or disease.

II. n. 1. That which extenuates: as, a *palliative* of guilt.—2. That which mitigates, alleviates, or abates, as the violence of pain, disease, or other evil.

Those *palliatives* which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians administer. *Swift*

As a *palliative*, add bicarbonate of sodium till a permanent precipitate falls, and then expose for several days to the sun. *Lea, Photography, p. 286.*

palliative (pal'i-ā-tī-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *paliatorio*; as *palliate* + *-ary*.] Palliative.

pallid (pal'id), *a.* [*L. pallidus*, pale, *< pallere*, be pale; see *pale*, a doublet of *pallid*.] 1. Pale; wan; deficient in color: as, a *pallid* countenance.

I which live in the country without stupefying me not in darkness, but in shadow, which is not no light, but a *pallid*, waterish, and diluted one. *Jonson, Letters, IV.*

Battled in the *pallid* lustre stood
Dark cottage-wall and rock and wood. *Whittier, Pentucket.*

2. In *bot.*, of a pale, indefinite color. *< Syn. 1.* *Wan, etc. (see pale), colorless, ashly.*

pallidity (pal'id-i-tē), *n.* [= *It. pallidità*. *< ML.* as if **palliditas* (*-is*, *< L. pallidus*, pale; see *pallid*).] Pallor; paleness; pallid coloration.

pallidly (pal'id-lē), *adv.* With pallidity; palely; wanly.

pallidness (pal'id-nēs), *n.* Pallidity; paleness; wanness. *Pelham, < Syn. See pale, a.*

Palliobranchiata (pal'i-ō-brang-ki-ā'tā), *n.* pl. [*ML.* as if **palliobranchiata*.] De Blainville's name (1825) of the *Brachopoda*, as one of two orders of his *Acephalophora*, the other being *Rudista*.

palliobranchiate (pal'i-ō-brang-ki-ā't), *a.* [*< NL. palliobranchiatus*, *< L. pallium*, cloak, mantle, + *branchia*, gills.] Breathing by means of the mantle, or supposed to do so; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Palliobranchiata*.

pallio-cardiac (pal'i-ō-kār'di-ak), *a.* [*< L. pallium*, cloak, + (*Gr. kardia* = *E. heart*; see *cardiac*).] Pertaining to the mantle and to the viscerocardium or pericardial sac of a mollusk, as a cephalopod; as, the *pallio-cardiac* muscle.

pallion (pal'yōn), *n.* [Also *pallium*; a reduction of *pallion*. Cf. *OF. pallium*, *pallium*, *pallium*, etc., *pallium*.] A tent; a pavilion.

They lighted high on Otterbourne,
And threw their *pallions* down
Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 221).

pallion (pal'yōn), *n.* [*< It. pallone*, a ball, bullet, ballon (see *ballon*), = *Sp. pallon*, a quantity of gold or silver from an assay.] A small pellet, as of solder.

A quantity of very small pellets, or *pallions*, of solder are then cut. *Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 80.*

pallio-pedal (pal'i-ō-ped'al), *a.* [*< L. pallium*, cloak, + *pes* (*-is*) = *E. foot*.] Pertaining or conjoined to the pallium or mantle and to the foot of a mollusk.

They are present in *Haliotis*, where they pass off from the common pedal ganglionic mass (the *pallio-pedal* ganglion). *Dequand, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 348.*

palliasadot, *n.* Same as *palliasade*.

Palliser gun. See *gun*.

pallium (pal'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pallia* (-i). [= *E. pallium*, *OF. pallium*, *pallium* = *Sp. palio* = *It. pallio*, *< L. pallium*, a coverlet, mantle, cloak; cf. *palla*, a mantle, cloak; see *pallid*.]

1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a voluminous rectangular mantle for men, corresponding to the Greek *himation* (see *himation*), and considered at Rome, because worn by Greek savants, as the particular dress of philosophers; also, a toga or other outer garment; a curtain, etc., of rectangular shape.—2. *Eccles.* (a) In the early church, a large mantle worn by Christian philosophers, ascetics, and monks. (b) A vestment worn by certain bishops, especially patriarchs and metropolitans. It seems to have come first into use in the Eastern Church, where it is known as the *omophorion*, and to have been worn by patriarchs, and given by them to metropolitans. Some authorities think that it was of primitive origin and at first worn by all bishops, while others hold that it was originally an imperial garment, bestowed by the emperor as a mark of distinction upon patriarchs and others, and afterward given to metropolitans and bishops generally. It has always been of wool, as indicating the pastoral office. It seems at first to have been a mantle rolled together and passed round the neck so as to fall both in front and at the back. It then became contracted in width and was worn nearly as it still is in the Greek Church, as a wide wooden band fastened round the shoulders and descending nearly to the feet. In the Latin or Roman Catholic Church it gradually assumed a different shape, and is now a narrow band like a ring, passing round the shoulders, with two short vertical pieces, falling respectively down the breast and the back. It is ornamented with crosses, and has three golden plaques by which it is attached with loops to the chasuble. The *pallium* was worn anciently in the Western Church by the Pope and by Gallican metropolitans. From the sixth cen-

tury it began to be given by the Pope to some metropolitans outside of his own diocese, in sign of special favor or distinction—at first, according to some authorities, only with approval of the emperor. By the seventh or eighth century it came to be regarded as a sign of acknowledgment of papal supremacy. At present, in the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop elected or translated to a see of metropolitan or higher rank must beg the Pope for the *pallium*, and receives it after taking an oath of allegiance to the Pope. The Pope wears it whenever he officiates, bishops only on certain great feasts. Anglican archbishops no longer wear the *pallium* since the Reformation, but it forms part of the heraldic insignia of the archbishops of Canterbury, Armagh, and Dublin. Also called *pall*.

(c) An altar-cloth; a frontal or pall.—3. In *conch.*, the mantle, mantle-flap, or mantle-skirt of a mollusk, an outgrowth of the dorsal body-wall. It is a specialized, more or less highly and very variously developed integument, including epithelial, vascular, glandular, and muscular structures, and forming folds or processes which represent the foot and other parts. It is often wanting. See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata*, *Pulmonata*, and *Tridacnata*. 4. In *ornith.*, the mantle; the stragulum; the back and folded wings together, in any way distinguished, as by color in a gull, etc.—5. A cirro-stratus cloud when it forms a uniform sheet over the whole sky.

M. Prøy has proposed the name of *Pallium*, but this term has not met with general acceptance.

Scott, Meteorology, p. 126.

pall-mall (pel-mel'), *n.* [Formerly also *pale-mall*, *pallmull*, *pall-malle*, *pallmole*; also, in more recent spelling, *pall-mall*; *< OF. pal-mall*, *pallmalle*, *pallmalle*, *pallmalle*, *pallmalle*, etc., = *Sp. palamallo* = *It. palamallo*, *< L. palamaglus*, *pallamaglus*, the game of pall-mall, lit. 'ball-mallet'; *< palla*, ball; *< ML. palla*, ball, *< OHG. palli*, MHG. *G. ball*; see *ball*], + *malle*, *< L. malleus*, a mallet, mallet; see *mallet*.] 1. A game, formerly played, in which a ball of boxwood was struck with a mallet or club, the object being to drive it through a raised ring of iron at the end of an alley. The player who accomplished this with fewest strokes, or within a number agreed on, was the winner.

To St. James's Park, where I saw the Duke of York playing *pall-mall*, the first time that ever I saw the sport. *Pepys, Diary, April 2, 1661.*

The game might develop into golf or *pall mall*. . . If the point played to was a hole in the ground, golf arose; if you played to a stone, tree, or rock, or through an iron hoop elevated on a post, *pall mall*, you de *malle* *palla* *Malle* was the result. Lathur describes the attitude and 'swing' at *pall mall* in words that apply equally well to golf. . . Generally speaking, the aim was to 'loft' the ball in fewer strokes than your adversary took, through an elevated iron ring.

A. Lang, Golf (Dutton Library), pp. 4, 11.

2. The mallet used in this game.

If one had *pallie malle* it were good to play in this alley, for it is of a reasonable good length, straight, and even. *Fr. Garden for Engl. Lad (1621). (Nares.)*

3. A place where the game was played. The game was formerly practiced in St. James's Park, London, and gave its name to the famous street called *Pall Mall* (locally pronounced *pel mall*).

In the pavilion of *St. James's Castle* are many fair rooms, well painted, and leading into a very noble garden and park, where is a *pall mall*, in y^e midst of which, on one of the sides, is a chapel. *Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.*

pall-mall (pel-mel'), *adv.* [Elliptically for *in pall-mall fashion*; prob. alluding also to *pall-mall*.] In *pall-mall* fashion; as in the game of *pall-mall*.

Others I'll knock *pall mall*. *Cartwright's Lady Errand. (Nares.)*

pallometric (pal-ō-met'rik), *a.* [*< Gr. πάλλω*, quiver, quake, + μέτρον, measure; see *metric*.] Relating to the measurement of vibrations in the surface of the earth produced by artificial methods.

pallor (pal'or), *n.* [= *E. palour* = *Sp. palor* = *It. pallore* = *It. pallore*, *< L. pallor*, paleness, *< pallere*, be pale; see *pallid*, *pale*.] Paleness; wanness.

palm (pām), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *paum*; *< ME. palm*, *paume*, *paume*, *paum*, the palm of the hand, also *palm-play*, *< OF. paume*, *paume*, *paume*, the palm of the hand, a ball, tennis (*palm-play*). *F. paume*, the palm of the hand, tennis (*jeu de paume*), = *Sp. Pg. It. palma*; *< L. palma*, *f.*, the palm of the hand, a hand's breadth, etc., also *palmas*, *m.* = *Gr. παλάμη*, the palm of the hand, = *AS. folm* (= *OHG. folma*), the palm of the hand, the hand, *> ult. E. fumble*, *q. v.* Hence *ult. palma*.] 1. The flat of the hand; that part of the hand which extends from the wrist to the bases of the thumb and fingers on the side opposite the knuckles; more generally and technically, the palmar surface of the manus of any animal, as the sole of the fore foot of a clawed quadruped, as the cat or

mouse, corresponding to the plants of the pes or foot. In man the palm is fleshy, and presents two special eminences, the *thenar* (ball of the thumb) and, opposite to it, the *hypotenar*, mainly due to the bulk of the subjacent muscles. The habitual tendency of the fingers in grasping and holding throws the skin into numerous creases, several principal ones being quite constant in position. The character of these creases, in all their detail and variation in different individuals, is the chief basis of *chirognomy* or *palimetry*. See phrases under *line*.

Therewith the pous and peremes of his bondes
They gan to froote and wete his temples twaynes. *Chaucer, Troilus, III. 1134.*

With yche a pawe as a poste, and paumes fulle huge. *North's Arthur (E. E. T. S.), I. 776.*

2. The hand; a hand.

Ther spered a paume, with poyntel in fygures
That wate grylly & grot, & grymly he wrytes. *Alliterative Poem (ed. Morris), l. 1269.*

3. A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand or to its length from the wrist to the tips of the fingers; a measure of length equal to 3 and in some instances 4 inches; among the Romans, a lineal measure equal to about 8½ inches, corresponding to the length of the hand.

During that triumvirate of kings, King Henry VIII. of England, Francis I., king of France, and Charles V., emperor, there was such a watch kept that none of the three could win a *palm* of ground but the other two would straightways lance it. *Bacon, Empire (ed. 1597).*

4. A part that covers the inner portion of the hand; as, the *palm* of a glove; specifically, an instrument used by sailmakers and seamen in



Sailmakers' Palm.
a, palm leather, b, thimble hole, c, metal shield fastened to palm leather, d, small countersink, it is the one of which the butt of the needle enters in sewing to prevent the needle from slipping.

sewing canvas, instead of a thimble, consisting of a piece of leather that goes round the hand, with a piece of iron sowed on it so as to rest in the palm.—5. The broad (usually triangular) part of an anchor at the end of the arms.—6. The flat or palmate part of a deer's horns when full-grown.

The forehead of the gate
Held out a wondrous goodly *palm*, that sixteen branches brought. *Chapman, Illud, IV. 124.*

7. An old game, a kind of hand-tennis, more fully called *palm-play*.

Also, that no maner persone pleye at the *paume* or at *tenys*, withyn the yeld halle of the seide cite. *English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 287.*

8. A ball.

Paume to play at tennis with, [F.] *paumie*. *Palmyre*. An itching palm. See *itch*.—Oil of palms. See *oil*.—To cross one's palm. Same as to cross one's hand (which we, under cross).—To gild (one's) palm, to give money to, see, "tip."

He accounts them very honest Tikes, and can with all safety trust his life in their Hands, for now and then *Gild*ing their *Palms* for the good Services they do him. *Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, III. 220.*

To grease the palm of. See *grease*.

palm (pām), *r. t.* [*< palma*, *n.*] 1. To handle; manipulate.

Our Cards and we are equal Tools.
We sure in vain the Cards condemn:
Our selves both cut and shuffled them.
But Space and Matter we should blame;
They *palm*'d the Trick that lost the Game. *Prior, Alms, II.*

Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the Meats. *Prior, Epigrams.*

2. To conceal in the palm of the hand, in the manner of jugglers or cheaters.—3. To impose by fraud; generally followed by *upon* before the person and *off* before the thing: as, to *palm off* trash upon the public.

What is *palm*ed upon you daily for an imitation of Eastern writing no way resembles their manner. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxiii.*

palm (pām), *n.* [*< ME. palme*, *< AS. palm* = *OS. palma* = *D. palm* = *MLG. palme* = *OHG. palma*, MHG. *G. palme* = *Lecl. palm* = *Sw. palm* = *Dan. palme* = *F. palme* = *Sp. Pg. It. palma*, *< L. palma*, a palm-tree, palm-branch, the topmost branch, any branch, a palm-branch as a symbol of victory, also the fruit of the palm, a date, also the name of several other plants; so called from the resemblance of the

leaves of the palm-tree to the outspread hand; (*palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*). The Gr. name of the date-palm was *phoenix*: see *phoenix*. 1. A tree or shrub of the order *Palmae*. The palms form a natural plant-group of great interest, in appearance highly picturesque and often elegant, and in usefulness surpassed by no family except the grasses. The pulpy fruit of some species, most notably of the date, and the seed-kernel of others, prominently the coconut, are edible. Oil is yielded by the fruit-pulp of some (oil-palm) and by the seeds of others (coconut, baccaba, etc.). The pith of the sago-palm is farinaceous, and the large terminal bud of the cabbage palm serves as a vegetable, as do the young seedlings of the palmyra. The sap of the wild date-tree and other species yields palm-sugar or jaggery; that of the coquina, palm-honey. The juice of various species becomes toddy or palm-wine, which in fermenting serves as yeast, and distilled affords a spirituous liquor. Aside from food and drink, the betel-nut, a kind of catechu, and a kind of dragon's blood are palm-products; a candle-wax exudes from *Ceroxylon*; vegetable ivory is the ivory-palm. Palm-wood is useful for building (date-palm, palmyra, etc.), for fine work (porcupine-wood), for piles (palmetto), and for flexible articles (rattan). The leaves of many species serve for thatching (bass-palm, royal palmetto, palmyra, etc.), for making hats, baskets, and fans, and in place of paper (palmetto, talipot, etc.). The leafstalks of some (kittul, piassava) furnish an important fiber, as also does the husk of the coconut. There are many other uses. The coconut, date, and palmyra-palms lead in importance. The palm of the Bible is the date-palm. (For symbolic use, see def. 2.) As ornamental plants in temperate regions the palms are indispensable where sufficient hot-house room can be had.

The palms ere now men setteth forth to stande.

Palladius, *Hist. plantarum* (E. E. T. F.) p. 162.

Breadths of tropic shade and palms in cluster, knots of Paradise.

Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

2. A branch, properly a leaf, of the palm-tree, anciently borne or worn as a symbol of victory or triumph; hence, superiority; victory; triumph; honor; prize. The palm was adopted as an emblem of victory, it is said, because the tree is so elastic as, when pressed, to rise and recover its correct position. The Jews carried palm-branches on festival occasions, and the Roman Catholic and Greek churches have preserved this usage in celebrating the entry of Christ into Jerusalem. See *Palm Sunday*. See also def. 3.

And come to the place where ye anngell of our Lord brought a *palm* unto our blessed Lady, shewyng unto her ye daye of her deathe. *Sir R. Gyles*, *Pylgrimage*, p. 32.

It doth amaze me

A man of such a feeble temper should
So get the start of the majestic world,
And bear the palm alone. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, l. 2, 131.

For his true use of translating men,
It still hath been a work of as much pain,
In clearest judgments, as to invent or make.

H. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

3. One of several other plants, popularly so called as resembling in some way the palm, or, especially, as substituted for it in church usage. Among plants so designated are: In Great Britain, chiefly the great willow or goat-willow, *Salix caprea*, at the time when its catkins are out, and the common *oak* (the latter is universally so called in Ireland); in Europe also the olive, holly, box, and another willow, and in the northern United States the hemlock-spruce.

In colour like the satin shining palm

On willows in the windy gleams of March.

Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

Alexandra palm, *Psychopseria alexandra*, a feather-palm named after Alexandra, Princess of Wales. **Bambo-palm**, an African species, *Raphia vinifera*. Its leaf stalks and leaves are variously useful, and it is one of the wine-palms. **Bangalow palm**, the Australian *Psychopseria elegans*. See *feather-palm*, below. **Blowing-oak palm**. See *Iriartella*. **Bourbon palm**, *Liriodendron chinensis* (*Liriodendron chinensis*). **Broom-palm**, *Attalea funifera* and *Thrinax argentea*, so named from the use made of their leaves or leafstalks. **Carana-palm**, *Mauritia carana*. **Catechu palm**, *Arca catechu*. See *catechu* and *Arca*. **Chusan palm**, the Chinese hemp palm. See *hemp-palm*. **Club-palm**, the palm-lily. See *Cordylina*. **Coconut palm**. See *Attalea*. **Desert-palm**. See *Washingtonia*. **Dragon's-blood palm**, *Calamus Draco*. **European palm**, *Chamaerops humilis*. **Fan-leaved palm**, *Lamprocalyx*. **Feather-palm**, specifically a palm of the genus *Psychopseria*, but also any palm with plume-like leaves. **Fern-palm**. (a) A name of *Yucca rostrata* and other species of the genus, on account of their resemblance both to ferns and to palms. (b) See *Macrocaryum*. **Gebang palm**, *Corypha torbangana*, a Javan species, whose leaves serve for thatching, etc., and whose trunk affords a kind of sago. **Ina's-palm. See *Macaranga*. **In palm**, *Antrocaryum sandwicense*. **Jagua-palm. See *Macaranga*. **Jara palm**, *Leopoldinia pulchra*. **Marshall or moriche palm**. Same as the *jara*. **New Zealand palm**. Same as *micro-palm*. **Nipa palm**. See *Nipa*. **Order of the Palm**, a German society founded at Wismar in 1617 for the preservation and culture of the German language. It disappeared after 1865. Also called *Freiherrlich Society*. **Pashaba palm**, *Iriartella* (*Ceroxylon*) *corvina*. **Patawa palm**, *Encorypha patawa*, an oil-yielding species to Brazil. **Pinnang palm**, the betel-nut palm, *Arca catechu*. See *Arca*. **Pindova palm**, *Attalea compta*, a species with leaves useful for thatching, etc., and edible shade. **Royal palm**, *Oreodroma regia* of the West Indies and Florida. **San Diego palm**. See *Washingtonia*. **Tallora palm**, *tara palm*, *Corypha torbangana*. **Tecum palm**, *Encorypha palm*, *Encorypha tecum*. See *Encorypha*. **Umbrella palm**, *Adiantum* (*Centrocaryum*) of Lord Howe's Island, New South Wales; so called from its dome head of long pinnate leaves. **Walking-stick or whip-stick palm**, *Bambusa*****

(*Bambusa*) *arundinacea* of Australia. — **Enacra palm**. Same as *Pashaba palm*.

palm (pal'm), *n.*; pl. *palms* (-mē). [*L.*: see *palm*.] 1. The palm of the hand of man, or the corresponding part of the manus of other animals. In a bird it is the under side of the phalanx; in a quadruped, the under side of the fore foot, exclusive of the part represented by the digits.

2. In *entom.*: (a) The enlarged first joint of the front tarsus of a bee, the remaining joints being called *digit*, or *fingers*. (b) The tarsus of an insect when it is dilated and densely covered with hairs beneath, as in many *Coleoptera*.

Palmaceae (pal-mā'sē-ē), *n.* pl. [*NL.* (Lindley, 1835), fem. pl. of "*palmaceus*": see *palmaceous*.] Same as *Palmae*.

palmaceous (pal-mā'shins), *a.* [*NL.* *palmaceus*, *L.* *palma*, *palm*: see *palm*.] Of or pertaining to the *Palmae*, or palm family.

palm Christi (pal'mī kris'tī), [*Formerly palma-christi*; = *F. Pg.* *It. palma-christi* = *Sp. palma-christi*, *NL.* *palma Christi*, hand of Christ: see *palm* and *Christ*.] The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*. See *castor-oil*.

The green leaves of *Palma Christi*, pound with parched barley meal, do mitigate and assuage the inflammation and swelling soreness of the eyes.

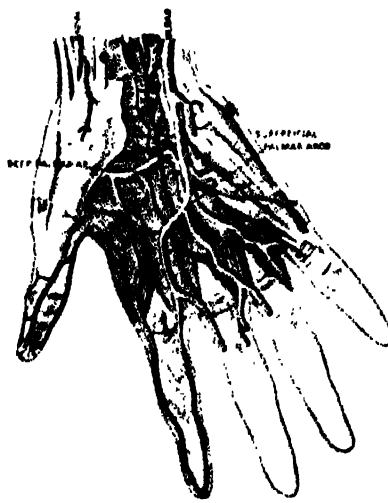
Let's Herbal, p. 412, quoted in Wright's *NB. Word Book*.

palmate (pal'mā'tē), *a.* [*L.* *palma*, *palm* (see *palm*), + *-ate*.] A name used by Brongniart, under which are included various fossil remains of vegetation supposed to be related to the living *Palmae*. The specimens thus designated are chiefly fragments of trunks of trees, both with and without the marks of leaf bases, spines, etc. The palms are first seen in the upper part of the Cretaceous.

palmé, *n.* Plural of *palm*.

Palme (pal'mē), *n.* pl. [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1737), pl. of *L. palma*, a palm.] The palm family, an order of monocotyledonous plants of the series *Calycina*, characterized by the one- to three-celled free ovary, solitary ovules, and small embryo immersed in a little hollow near the outside of the hard or oily albumen. About 1,100 species are known, classed in 120 genera, 7 tribes, and 18 subtribes. They are mainly tropical, especially American, and are most abundant on coasts and islands. Fewer in Asia and Australia, fewest in Africa, reaching lat. 44° N. in Europe, 50° in America, 36° in Asia. The species are usually local, excepting the coconut and four or five others. They are trees or shrubs, mostly unbranched, generally perennial, and continued only by a terminal and sometimes edible bud. Their large leaves are pinately or radiately parallel veined, undivided and pinnate in the bud, divided slightly or completely on expansion. The flowers are small, regular, often night or fleshy, often dioecious, usually with six stamens, borne on a branching spathe, with several or many sheathing bract-like or woody spathe. The fruit is a berry or drupe or dry fruit, the outside commonly fibrous, within membranous, crustaceous, woody, or stony. See *palm*, and cuts under *Corypha*, *Plascea*, *neritium*, *oaca*, and *Ceroxylon*. Also called *Palmae*.

palmar (pal'mār), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. palmar* = *Sp. Pg.* *palmar* = *It. palmar*, *L.* *palmaris*, belonging to the palm of the hand; *C. palma*, the part of the hand: see *palm*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the *palma* or palm of the hand, or to the corresponding part of the fore foot of a quadruped. The epithet is chiefly technical, in anatomy and zoology, and is correlated with *plantar*; with reference to the hand, *palmar* is the opposite of *dorsal*. **Palmar arch**. (a) *Deep*, the continuation of the radial artery, placed deeply in the palm of the hand, toward the



Palmar Arches

wrist, its branches supplying the deep muscles. (b) *Superficial*: the continuation of the ulnar artery in the palm, forming an arch opposite the anterior border of the thumb, convex distally. It gives off the digital arteries. — **Palmar arteries**, the arteries of the palmar arches.

Palmar cutaneous nerves. See *nerve*. — **Palmar fascia**. (a) *Superficial*, the extension of the superficial fascia of the forearm in the palm. (b) *Deep*: a somewhat specialized sheet of fascia into which the tendon of the palmaris longus expands in the palm, continuous with the fascial sheaths of the fingers, containing the adjacent muscles, etc., and serving as a flexor tendon. See *cuts under nerve*. — **Palmar folds**, the wrinkles of the palm of the hand. — **Palmar interosseus**. See *interosseus*.

II. *n.* 1. An anatomical structure, as a muscle, contained in or connected with the palm: as, the long and short *palmaris*. See *palmaris*. — 2. In *zool.*, one of the joints or ossicles of the branches of a crinoid which succeed the brachials; one of the joints of the fourth order, or of a division of the brachials; a *palmar*.

palmar (pal-mā're), *n.*; pl. *palmaria* (-ri-ē). [*NL.* neut. of *L. palmaris*, *palmar*: see *palmar*.] Same as *palmar*, 2. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 500.

palmaris (pal-mā'ris), *n.*; pl. *palmaris* (-rīs). [*NL.* (see *musculus*), *L.* *palmaris*, pertaining to the palm of the hand: see *palmar*.] 1. A muscle which acts upon the palm of the hand, or the corresponding part of the fore paw of a quadruped; a *palmar*. — 2. A palmar nerve. — **Palmaris brevis**, a thin subcutaneous muscle at the inner part of the palm of the hand. **Palmaris cutaneous**. Same as *palmaris brevis*. — **Palmaris longus**, a superficial muscle of the forearm, arising in man chiefly from the internal condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the palmar fascia. See *cuts under muscle*. **Palmaris longus bi-caudatus**, that form of *palmaris longus* which has two tendons of insertion. **Palmaris magnus**. Same as *flexor carpi radialis* (which see, under *flexor*). **Palmaris minimus**. Same as *palmaris longus*. **Palmaris profundus**, *palmaris superficialis*. See *palmar cutaneous nerve*, under *nerve*.

palmary (pal'mā-ri), *a.* [*L.* *palmaris*, *palmar*: see *palmar*.] Same as *palmar*. [*Rare*.]

palmary (pal'mā-ri), *a.* [*L.* *palmaris*, of or belonging to palms, neut. *palmarium*, that which deserves the palm, a masterpiece, also an advocate's fee, *C. palma*, the palm: see *palm*.] Worthy of receiving the palm; preëminent; chief; conspicuous.

Sentences proceeding from the pen of "the first philosopher of the age" in his *palmary* and capital work.

By. Home, On the Apology for Hume's Life and Writings.

Lord Macaulay, in his most unfair Essay on Horace Walpole, gives as a *palmary* sample of his Gallicism: "It will now be seen whether he or they are most patriotic."

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 317.

Palmatæ (pal-mā'tē), *n.* pl. [*NL.* fem. pl. of *L. palmatæ*, marked with the palm of the hand: see *palmate*.] In *ornith.*, the palmate or web-footed birds collectively, considered as a major group of aquatic birds; the swimming as distinguished from the wading or gullatorial birds. In Nitzsch's classification (1820) the group consisted of the *Longipennis*, *Nasuta*, *Empidonax*, *Steganopus*, and *Pygopus*.

palmate (pal'mā'tē), *a.* [= *F. palmate* = *Sp. palmado* = *It. palmato* = *L. palmatæ*, *L.* *palma*, the palm of the hand; *NL.* *palmatæ*,] 1. Like an open palm; resembling a hand with the fingers extended. The term is specifically applied to the antlers of certain deer, as the elk of Europe and the moose of America, which are broad and flat, like a palm, with projecting finger-like or digitate points.

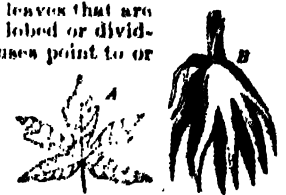
2. Web-footed, as a bird; palmiped; webbed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Palmatæ*. Compare *semipalmate*, *totipalmate*. — 3. *lobed*, originally, having five lobes, with the midrib diverging from a common center; by later botanists extended to lobes that are lobed or divided so that the sinuses point to or reach the apex of the petiole, somewhat irrespective of the number of lobes. See *digitate*, and *cuts under leaf*. **Palmate antenna**, in *entom.*, antennæ which are



Palmate Antlers of a Moose.



Palmate Foot of a Bat.



A. Palmate Leaf of *Acer macrophyllum*. B. Palmate Tibes of *Orcula maculata*.

short and have a few long branches on the outer side, resembling, when spread apart, the fingers of a hand. — **Palmate** *lithia*, in *calceola*, lithic which are flattened and have the exterior margin produced in several strong teeth or mucronous, a form commonly found in fossiliferous rocks.

palmated (pal'mat-ed), *a.* [**palmate** + *-ed*.] Same as *palmate*.

palmately (pal'mat-ly), *adv.* In a palmate manner; so as to be palmate. — **Palmately** cleft, cleft in a palmate manner, as when the divisions of a palmate leaf extend half way down or more, and the sinuses or lobes are narrow or acute. See *cleft*, 2, and *cleft* under *leaf*. — **Palmately** compound, an epithet applied to a compound leaf with the leaflets inserted in a palmate manner, as in the buckeye, lupine, etc.; same as *digitate*, as used by later authors. See *cut under leaf*. — **Palmately** divided. Same as *palmately compound*. — **Palmately** lobed, lobed in a palmate manner, as when the divisions of a palmate leaf extend nearly or quite half-way to the base, and the lobes or sinuses are rounded. See *lobed*, and *cut under Jatropha*. — **Palmately** nerved. See *nerve*. — **Palmately** parted, parted in a palmate manner, as when the divisions in a palmate leaf almost reach but do not quite reach the base. See *parted*. — **Palmately** veined. Same as *palmately nerved*.

palmatifid (pal'mat-i-fid), *a.* [= *F. palmatifida*, *NL. palmatus*, palmate (see *palmate*), + *L. fide* (*fid*), cleave.] In *bot.*, same as *palmately cleft* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmatiform (pal'mat-i-forn), *a.* [= *F. palmatiformis*, *NL. palmatus*, palmate, + *L. forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a hand; applied to a leaf whose ribs are arranged in a palmate form, radiating from the apex of the petiole. Also *palmiform*.

palmatilobate (pal'mat-i-lóbát), *a.* [**NL. palmatus**, palmate, + *lobatus*, lobate; see *lobate*.] In *bot.*, same as *palmately lobed* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmatilobed (pal'mat-i-lóbéd), *a.* [**NL. palmatus**, palmate, + *lobus*, a lobe, + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, same as *palmately lobed* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmation (pal-má-shn), *n.* [**NL. *palmatio** (-), *palmaris*, palmate; see *palmaris*.] 1. The state of being palmate; a palmate figure or formation; digitation.

The curious axle deer of India . . . resembles, in marking, the fallow deer; but its horns, when developed, will have no palmations. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXL, 290.

2. Webbing, as of the foot of a palmpalped bird. Compare *semipalmation*, *totipalmation*, *palama*.

palmatipartite (pal-mat-i-pár'tít), *a.* [**NL. palmatus**, palmate, + *partitus*, divided; see *partitus*.] In *bot.*, same as *palmately parted* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmatisect (pal-mat-i-sekt), *a.* [**NL. palmatus**, palmate, + *L. sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut; see *section*.] In *bot.*, same as *palmately compound* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmatisected (pal-mat-i-sek'téd), *a.* [**palmarisect** + *-ed*.] Same as *palmatisect*.

palm-bark-tree (pám'bárk-tré), *n.* An elegant Australian shrub, *Melaleuca Wilsoni*.

palm-barley (pám'bár-ly), *n.* A kind of barley fuller and broader than common barley. *Hallwell*.

palm-bird (pám'bér), *n.* A bird that nests in palm-trees; applied to many of the weaver-birds or *Ploceids*, as the bayas.

palm-butter (pám'but-ér), *n.* Same as *palm-oil*.

palm-cabbage (pám'kab'áj), *n.* The edible bud of the cabbage-palm.

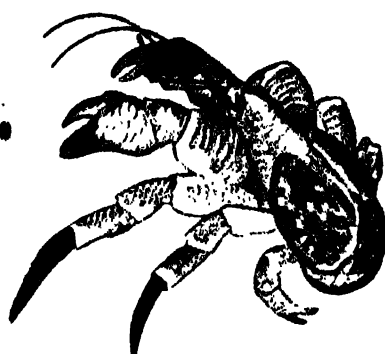
palm-cat (pám'kat), *n.* A viverrine quadruped of the subfamily *Paradoxurinae*; a paradoxure; so called from their climbing in and feeding to some extent upon palms. There are several genera, as *Paradoxurus*, *Nandina*, and *Faguma*, and the species are numerous. The common palm cat is *Paradoxurus typus*. They are also called *furcats*, *papuae*, *palm-martens*, and by other names. See *cut under Paradoxurus*.

palm-color (pám'kul-ér), *n.* A color resembling that of the palm; bay-color.

palm-crab (pám'kráb), *n.* The tree-crab, *Birgus latro*; so called from its climbing palm-trees to get at the fruit. See *cut in next column*.

palm-cross (pám'krós), *n.* See *cross*, 2.

palm-crissi, *n.* [**NL. palma** (*chron*).] The *palma Christi* or castor-oil plant. *Fallows*.



Palm-crab (*Birgus latro*).

palmed (pámd), *a.* [**palme** + *-ed*.] Having palmate antlers, as a deer; chiefly a poetical expression, with reference to the European stag. This animal does not acquire the crown or terminal palmination of the antlers until he is full-grown.

The proud, palmed deer
Forsoke the closer woods.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xliii, 519.

Palmella (pal-mel'á), *n.* [**NL.** (Lyngbye, 1819), a dim. form, having reference to the jelly-like appearance; < *Gr. παλμός*, vibration, < *παλλειν*, shake, vibrate.] A genus of fresh-water algae, typical of the *Palmellales*, having globose or oblong cells, with chlorophyll usually green, but sometimes changing to orange or reddish color. The cells are surrounded by a thick integument, which is generally soon confluent into a shapeless mass of jelly; multiplication is usually by division. The forms included in this genus are probably not autonomous, but represent arrested polymorphic forms which multiply rapidly by the process of cell multiplication, without developing, for a protracted period, the true plant. The particular plants, however, to which they belong have never been determined. — **Palmella stage**, or **palmella condition**, a general phrase sometimes applied to certain of the lower algae which exhibit the peculiar gelatinous masses described above. In the *Scenedesmus* this condition or stage has lately been called the *scenedesmus stage*. See *Zoophora*.

Palmellales (pal-mel-lá'shí-és), *n. pl.* [**NL.** < *Palmella* + *-ales*.] A so-called order of fresh-water algae, taking its name from the genus *Palmella*, including forms of doubtful autonomy. They are strictly unicellular, with the cells either single or numerous, constituting families, and embedded in an amorphous stratum of jelly. Reproduction is mainly by fission. Also *Palmellales*.

palmellaceous (pal-mel-lá'shi-us), *a.* [**Pal-mella** + *-aceous*.] Resembling or belonging to the genus *Palmella*. Also *palmelloid*.

Palmelles (pal-mel'és-és), *n. pl.* [**NL.** < *Palmella* + *-es*.] Same as *Palmellales*.

palmellin (pal'mel-in), *n.* [**NL. Palmella** + *-in*.] The red coloring matter detected by Philpott in *Palmella eruenta*, a fresh-water alga. It is soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol, ether, and carbon bisulphide.

palmelloid (pal'mel-oid), *a.* [**Pal-mella** + *-oid*.] Same as *palmellaceous*. — **Palmelloid condition**, in *bot.*, same as *palmella stage* (which see, under *Palmella*).

palmelodicon (pal-mé-lod'i-kon), *n.* Same as *musical glasses* (*b*) (which see, under *glass*).

palmer (pá'mér), *n.* [**palme** + *-er*.] 1. One who palms or cheats, as at cards. — 2. A ferule.

palmer (pá'mér), *n.* [**ME. palmer, palmer, palmaris**, < *OF. palmer, paulmier, paumer* = *Sp. palmero* = *lg. palmero* = *lt. palmiere*, < *ML. palmarius*, a pilgrim who bore a palm-branch (see *def.*), < *L. palma*, a palm-branch; see *palme*.] 1. A pilgrim who had returned from the Holy Land, had fulfilled his vow, and had brought with him a palm-branch to be deposited on the altar of his parish church; hence, an itinerant monk who went from shrine to shrine, under a perpetual vow of poverty and celibacy. The distinction between *pilgrim* and *palmer* seems never to have been closely observed.

Than-longen folk to gait on pilgrimages,
And palmers for to seek strange shroudes.
Chaucer, (*tem. Pro.* to *C. T.*, l. 12.

Here is a holy *Palmer* come.
From Salem first, and last from Rome;
One that hath kissed the blessed umb,
And visited each holy shrine,
In Araby and Palestine. *Scott, Marmion*, l. 23.

An escutcheon shell, the device of St. James, was adopted as the universal badge of the *palmer*.

Frederick, Ford, and Isa., l. 6.

Though now and then an individual may have been seen who carried a short palm-branch bound to his staff, such, however, was not the *palmer's* usual badge; but instead a small cross formed by two short slips of a leaflet from the palm-tree; this cross he sewed either to his hat or upon his cape.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III, l. 430.

2. A palmer-worm.

Brucke [It.], the worms called *cankers* or *palmer*. *Paré*, 1611.

A hollow cane that must be light and thin,
Wherein the "Robb" and *Palmer* shall abide;
Which must be stopped with an handsome pin,
Lest out again your bairn do hap to slide.

J. Denney (*Arber's Rag*, *Gerner*, l. 146).

3. An artificial fly whose body is covered with hairs bristling in all directions: used by anglers.

Imitations of these [hairy caterpillars], known to the American by the familiar term of *hackles*, and to the accurate inhabitant of the British Isles by the correct name of *palmer*. *Spartan's Gazetteer*, p. 238.

4. A wood-louse. *Encyc. Diet.* — **Palmer's staff**, in *her.*, same as *bourdon*, 3.

palmer (pá'mér), *n.* [**OF. palmer**, a palm-tree, < *palme*, a palm; see *palme*.] A palm-tree.

Here are very many *palmer* or *coco* trees, which is their chief food. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II, 264.

palmerin (pal'mér-in), *n.* [**Palmerin** (see *def.*).] One of a line of romantic heroes of the age of chivalry, who took their names or their titles from *Palmerin de Oliva*, an illegitimate grandson of a Greek emperor of Constantinople. This *Palmerin* derived his name from the circumstance of his exposure in a wicker basket on a mountain-side among palms and olive-trees in Spain. He afterward became famous for his exploits in Germany, England, and the Orient. The exploits of the *Palmerin*, as celebrated in the famous Spanish romances called by their name, are evidently modeled after those of *Amadis* of Gaul. In literature the name is often applied as a term of distinction to any redoubtable champion of the age of chivalry.

That brave *Roelker*
That damned brood of ugly giants slew,
And *Palmerin* *Frannacker* overthrew.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, III, 2.

The oldest ballads tell us nothing at all . . . of the *Palmerin*, nor of many other well-known and famous heroes of the shadow-land of chivalry.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., l. 118.

palmer-worm (pá'mér-wérn), *n.* [**palmer** + *-worm*.] 1. A caterpillar; especially, a hairy caterpillar injurious to vegetation, but what kind is unknown or undetermined. The name occurs three times in the Bible (*Joel* i. 4; ii. 25; *Amos* iv. 9) as the translation of the Hebrew *gizim*, rendered in the Septuagint *σκαρα* and in the Vulgate *crucis*. Some have supposed it to be a destructive kind of locust, as *Pachyschelus gratorius*; but in *Joel* the name is expressly distinguished from "locust." The Hebrew name is referred to a root meaning "to cut off"; the Greek *σκαρα* refers to the bending or looping of some caterpillars, apparently pointing to a looper or measuring-worm — that is, the larva of some geometrid moth; and the Latin *crucis* may have the same significance. The destructiveness of many of these geometrids would fully bear out the Biblical implication. See *cut*.

There is another sort of these Caterpillars, who have no certain place of abode, nor yet cannot tell where to find their food, but, like unto superstitious Pilgrims, do wander and stray hither and thither. (and like *Mice*) consume and eat up that which is none of their own; and these have purchased a very apt name amongst us Englishmen, to be called *Palmer-worms*, by reason of their wandering and rough life (for they never stay in one place, but are ever wandering), although by reason of their roughness and ruggedness some call them *Roarer-worms*. They can by no means endure to be dyed, and to feed upon some certain herbs and flowers, but boldly and disorderly creep over all, and eat of all plants and trees indifferently, and live as they list.

Topell, History of Serpents (1608), p. 108.

That which the *palmerworm* hath left hath the locust eaten. *Joel* i. 4.

2. In the United States, the larva of the tined moth *Yponophorus pomella*, which in eastern parts of the country appears on the leaves of the apple in June, draws them together, and skeletonizes them.

palmary (pá'mér-i), *n.*; *pl. palmaries* (-is). [**palme** + *-ry*.] A palm-house. Compare *fernery*.

palmette (pal'met), *n.* [**F. palmette**, dim. of *palme*, palm; see *palme*.] In *class. archaeol.*, an ornament more or less resembling a palm-leaf, whether carved in relief on moldings, etc., or painted; an anthemion. See *cut on following page*.

palmetto (pal-met'ó), *n.* [Formerly *palmetto*; < *Sp. palmito* (= *Pg. palmito* = *lt. palmito* = *F. palmiste*), dim. of *palma*, palm; see *palme*.] Any one of several fan-leaved palms of different genera. The one most properly so called is *Sabal palmetto*, the cabbage palmetto, a tree from 20 to 25 feet high, abounding on the southeast coast of the United States. It forms part of the device in the seal and flag of South Carolina, the Palmetto State. Its wood is not attacked by the teredo and is very durable under water, and is therefore much used for piles and wharves. The fibrous leaves of this and the dwarf palmetto, *S. adansoni*, are made into hats, baskets, and fans, and also furnish an upholstering material. The *palmetto*, or *hump-palm*, of southern Europe and North Africa, is *Chamaerops humilis*, a dwarf species, affording abundant fiber, consumed chiefly as "vegetable horsehair." The same names are given to the *Cas-*



Palm-tree.—Fragment of Pnyx, Acropolis of Athens.

some *Trachycarpus excelsa*, whose leafstalks on decaying leaves a fibrous matter of textile use.

During our voyage we lived on nothing else but raspberries, of a certain round grains little and black, and of the roots of *palm-tree* which we got by the river side.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III, 342.

Blue palm-tree, *Rhaphidophyllum Hydriz* of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, a species with an erect or creeping stem, 2 or 3 feet long, and leaves circular in outline.

Cabbage-palm-tree. See def. above. **Dwarf palm-tree**, *Sabal Adansoni*, of the southeastern United States, with creeping or buried stem. See def. above, and *arec palm-tree*.

Humble palm-tree, a West Indian tree, *Carludovicia palmata*. **Palm-tree flag**, the flag of the State of South Carolina, which, from the occurrence in it of a variety of dwarf palm or palm-tree, is called the *Palm-tree State*.

Royal palm-tree. (a) *Sabal umbraculifera* of the West Indies, also called *big or bull thatch*, from the use made of the leaves. It is a fine tree, growing 80 feet or more high.

(b) Same as *silk-top palm-tree*. **Saw-palm-tree**, a form of the dwarf palm-tree with creeping stem and spiny-edged petioles.

Silk-top palm-tree, the name in Florida of *Thrinax parviflora*, found there and in the West Indies; a tree some 80 feet high, turned to minor uses. Called in the West Indies *royal palm-tree*.

Silver-top palm-tree, the name in Florida of *Thrinax argentea*, a tree of the same range and size as the last, the leaves silvery-silky beneath. Its use resembles those of the cabbage palm-tree. Also called *bristly* and *brittle thatch*.

Small palm-tree, a name of the palm-like genus *Carludovicia* of the natural order *Cycadanthaceae*.

palm-tree (*pal-mē'tum*), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. palmetum*, a palm-grove, < *palma*, palm: see *palm*.] A palm-house.

palm-fiber (*pām'fī'bēr*), *n.* Fiber obtained from the leaves of the palmyra, carnauba, and other palms.

palm-honey (*pām'hun'ē*), *n.* See *coquito*.

palm-house (*pām'hous*), *n.* A glass house for growing palms and other tropical plants.

palmic (*pāl'mik*), *a.* [*< palm* + *-ic*.] Same as *palmitic*.

palmicolous (*pāl-mik'ō-lus*), *a.* [*NL.*, < *L. palma*, palm, + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing on the palm-tree. *Thomas*, *Med. Diet.*

palmiferous (*pāl-mī'fēr-us*), *a.* [= *F. palmifère* = *Sp. palmifera* = *Fig. It. palmifera*, < *L. palmifer*, palm-bearing, < *palma*, palm, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing or producing palms.

palmification (*pāl'mī-fī-kā'shon*), *n.* [*< L. palma*, palm, + *facere*, to make (see *fy*).] See the quotation, and compare *capriciation*.

The Babylonians suspended male clusters from wild dates over the females; but they seem to have supposed that the fertility thus produced depended on the presence of small flies among the *inflorescences*, which, by entering the female flowers, caused them to set and ripen. The process was called *palmification*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV, 62.

palmiform (*pāl'mī-fōrm*), *a.* [= *F. It. palmiforme*, < *L. palma*, the palm of the hand, + *forma*, form.] Same as *palmatiform*.

palmigrade (*pāl'mī-grād*), *a.* [*< L. palma*, the palm of the hand, the sole of the foot (of a web-footed bird), + *grad*, walk.] Walking on the soles of the feet; plantigrade.

palmine (*pāl'mīn*), *n.* [*< palm* + *-ine*.] Same as *palmifera*.

palmnerve (*pāl'mī-nērv*), *a.* [*< L. palma*, palm, + *nerve*, nerve.] Same as *palmnerved*.

palmnerved (*pāl'mī-nērvd*), *a.* [*< palmnerve* + *-ed*.] In bot., palmately nerved. See *nerve*.

palmoid, *palmipede (*pāl'mī-pēd*, *-pēd*), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. palmipède* = *Fig. It. palmipede*, < *L. palmipes* (*palmipēs*), broad-footed, web-footed, < *palma*, the palm of the hand, the sole*

of the foot (of a web-footed bird), + *pes* (*ped-* = *E. foot*.] *I. a.* Web-footed, as a bird; having the toes webbed or palmate; of or pertaining to the *Palmipedes*. See second cut under *palmate*.

II. a. A web-footed bird; any member of the *Palmipedes*.

Palmipede (*pāl-mīp'ē-dē*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, irreg. neut. pl. of *Palmipes*: see *palmipēs*.] 1. In Blumenbach's classification, a singular association of web-footed carnivores, edentates, rodents, sirenia, and monotremes in one order, the eighth. Thus it contained seals and walrus, otters, beavers, manatees and dugongs, and the ornithorhynchus. — 2. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Prensculantia*, containing the web-footed rodents only, as certain water-rats (*Hydromys*) and the beaver.

Palmipedes (*pāl-mīp'ē-dēs*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L. palmipes*, broad-footed: see *palmipēs*.] An order founded by Schaeffer in 1774, and in Cuvier's system the sixth order of birds, corresponding to the *Anseres* of Linnaeus and the *Natatores* of Illiger; web-footed or swimming birds.

palmipedous (*pāl-mīp'ē-dus*), *a.* [*< palmipede* + *-ous*.] Same as *palmiped*. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, IV, 1.

Palmipes (*pāl'mī-pēs*), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. palmipes*, broad-footed, web-footed.] Same as *Antennaria*.

palmist (*pāl'mīst* or *pām'mīst*), *n.* and *a.* [*< palm* + *-ist*.] *I. n.* Same as *palmster*: now more often used.

II. a. Of or pertaining to palmistry or palmistry: as, the *palmist* art.

palmster (*pāl'mīstēr*), *n.* [Sometimes *palmster*, as if < *palm* + *-ster*; < *palm* + *-ist* (cf. *palmist*) + *-er*.] One who deals in palmistry, or pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand, especially by its lines.

Deceiving and delectable *palmsters*, who will undertake by the view of the hand to be as expert in foretelling the course of life to come to others as they are ignorant of their own in themselves. *Ford*, *Line of Life*.

palmistry (*pāl'mī-strī*), *n.* [*< palmist* + *-ry*.] 1. The art or practice of telling fortunes by a feigned interpretation of lines and marks on the palm of the hand. Also called *chiromancy* and *chiromancy*. See phrases under *line*.

We shall not proceed to query what truth is in *palmistry*, or divination from those lines in our hands of high denomination. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, v, 24.

With the fond Maids in *Palmistry* to deal; They tell the Secret first which he reveals. *Prior*, *Henry and Emma*.

2. Manual dexterity. [Humorous.]

He found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of *palmistry* at which this race of vermin (*thieves*) are very dexterous. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 130.

palmite (*pāl'mī-tē*), *n.* [*< palm* + *-ite*.] A salt of palmic acid.

palmite (*pāl'mī-tē*), *n.* [*< NL. Palmita*: see *palm-tree*.] A rush-like plant, *Prunum Palmita*, of South Africa, the leaves of which afford a very tenacious fiber.

palmitic (*pāl'mī-tik*), *a.* [= *F. palmitique*; as *palm* + *-itic* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from palm-oil. Also *palmic*. **Palmitic acid**, *C₁₆H₃₂O₆*, an acid existing as a glyceride either in palm-oil and in most of the solid fats. The acid forms fine white needles, or nearly crystalline scales.

palmitin (*pāl'mī-tīn*), *n.* [= *F. palmatine*; as *palm* + *-itin* + *-in*.] The principal solid ingredient of palm-oil, *C₁₆H₃₂O₆*, a solid colorless crystalline substance, melting at about 45° C.; it is the triglyceride of palmic acid. Also *palmine*.

palmitol, *n.* An obsolete form of *palmetto*.

palmi-veined (*pāl'mī-vānd*), *a.* In bot., having the veins arranged in a palmate manner.

palm-kale (*pāl'm-kāl*), *n.* An Italian variety of borragene, grown also in the Channel Islands. It reaches the height of 10 or 12 feet, and bears its leaves, which are curved, at the top, thus imitating a palm.

palm-leaf (*pāl'm-lēf*), *n.* 1. The leaf of a palm. Hence — 2. A fan made from a dried palm-leaf, particularly from a leaf of the fan-palm or of the palmetto; a palm-leaf fan. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

The slave . . . filled the bowl of a long-stemmed chibbuck, and, handing it to his master, retired behind him, and began to fan him with the most prodigious palm-leaf ever seen. *C. D. Warner*, *Backlog Stories*, p. 200.

Palm-leaf fan. See def. 2.

palm-lily (*pāl'm-lī*), *n.* See *Cordylina*.

palm-marten (*pāl'm-mār'tēn*), *n.* Same as *palm-cat*.

palm-mat (*pāl'm-māt*), *n.* [*< ML. palm-mate*, a ferule, prop. **palmate* (*E. palmate*), etc., < *ML. palmata*, a slap or blow on the hand (*palm*

matrum, a ferule or whip), < *L. palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*.] Same as *ferule*.

palm-oil (*pām'oil*), *n.* A fatty substance obtained from several species of palms, but chiefly from the fruit of the oil-palm, *Elæis Guineensis*, of western Africa. In cool climates it acquires the consistency of butter, and is of an orange-yellow color. It is employed in the manufacture of soap and candles, and for lubricating machinery, the wheels of railway carriages, etc. By the natives of the Gold Coast this oil is used as butter, and when eaten fresh it is pleasant and wholesome. Also called *palm-butter*.

palmaceous (*pāl-mōs'ē-us*), *n.*; pl. *palmaceae* (-i). [*NL.*, < *L. palma*, the hand, + *aceus*, of bone: see *osseous*.] An interosseous muscle of the palm: distinguished from *dorsæmus*, *Cones*.

palm-play (*pām'plā*), *n.* An old game of ball played with the hand; a kind of tennis in which the ball was struck with the hand and not with a racket or bat. Also *palm-playing* and *palm*.

During the reign of Charles V. *palm play*, which may properly enough be denominated *head-tennis*, was exceedingly fashionable in France, being played by the nobility for large sums of money. *Servat*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 180.

palm-playing (*pām'plā'ing*), *n.* Same as *palm-play*.

He comes upon The women at their *palm-playing*. *D. G. Rossetti*, *Dante at Verona*.

palmster (*pām'stēr*), *n.* Same as *palmist*.

palm-sugar (*pām'shūg'ār*), *n.* Sugar obtained from palm-sap: same as *jaggery*.

Palm Sunday (*pām'sun'dē*). The Sunday next before Easter, being the sixth Sunday in Lent and the first day of Holy Week. Its observance, in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, is as old as the fourth century in the Eastern Church, and as the fifth or sixth century in the Western. By the sixth or seventh century formal processions had become customary, which the Greek and the Roman Catholic churches have retained. The popular observance of the day by carrying branches of willow or other trees continued in many places in England after the Reformation, and the custom of solemnly blessing and distributing palm and other branches and carrying them in procession has been revived in many Anglican churches.

palm-tree (*pām'trē*), *n.* [*< MF. palmetre*, < *AF. palm-trée* (= *Lat. palmetre* = *Sw. palmträd*), < *palma*, palm, + *trée*, tree.] A tree of the order *Palmæ*. See *palm* and *Palmæ*.

palmula (*pāl'mū-lā*), *n.*; pl. *palmulæ* (-læ). [*NL.*, dim. of *L. palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*.] In musical instruments with a keyboard, a finger-key or digital.

palm-veined (*pām'vānd*), *a.* In bot., palmately nerved. See *nerve*.

palm-viper (*pāl'm'vī-pēr*), *n.* A venomous snake of South America, *Craspedophthalmus bilineatus*.

palm-warbler (*pām'wārb-lēr*), *n.* *Dendroica palmarum*, a very common warbler of the eastern parts of the United States, belonging to the family *Sylviidae* or *Mniotiltidae*. It is from 5 to 14 inches long, and about 8 in extent of wings; the male is brownish olive above, with dusky streaks; the female is yellowish, the cap chestnut-brown, the under parts rich yellow with reddish streaks, the two outer pairs of tail-feathers with square white spots at the ends of their inner webs, and the wings without white bars. The bird is now (Nov. 1890) and migratory, breeding in northern New England and thence southward, wintering from the Carolinas and Texas to the West Indies. It nests on the ground, and has somewhat the terrestrial habits of a titlark. Also called *yellow-red palm-warbler*.

palm-wasp (*pām'wāp*), *n.* A wasp, *Polybia palmarum*, which makes its nest in palms. See cut under *Polybia*.

palm-wax (*pām'wāk*), *n.* A substance secreted by the wax-palm. See *Ceroxylon*. An other palm affords the carnauba wax, largely used in place of *beeswax*. See *carnauba* and *Caperanea*.

palm-wine (*pām'wīn*), *n.* Same as *toddy*, 1. Compare *arack*.

palm-worm (*pām'wōrm*), *n.* A kind of centipede found in America, of large size. *Imp. Dict.*

palm-y (*pāl'mī*), *a.* [*< palm* + *-y*.] 1. Bearing or abounding in palms.

Between them lawns, or level downs, and flocks Grazing the tender herbs, were interposed, In *palm-hill*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, IV, 204.

2. Of or derived from the palm.

The naked negro . . . Beats his golden sands and *palm-y* wine. *Goldsmith*, *Traveler*, l. 70.

Palm-oil Tree (*Elæis Guineensis*).

3. Worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous.

In the most high and palmy state of Rome.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 1. 112.

There were indeed the palmy days of speech, when men listened instead of reading, when they were guided by the voice and the tones of the living orator.

K. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 248.

palmyra (pal-mi'ri), *n.* [NL., < L. *Palmyra*, *Palmyra*, (Gr. *Παλμυρα*, *Palmyra*, a city of Syria.)

1. An East Indian palm, *Borassus flabelliformis*. It grows to a height of 80 or sometimes 100 feet, its cylindrical trunk bearing a round head of leaves which are 8 or 10 feet long, with a blade of circular outline plaited and palmately incised. From it are obtained toddy and jaggery. Its fruit is eaten roasted and makes a jelly, and the roots of young seedlings are used as a vegetable. The wood of old trees is extremely hard and strong, is used for many purposes, and is to some extent exported. The leaves serve for thatching and for all manner of plaited ware, and, with those of the tallipot, are universally used by the Hindus to write on with a style. It abounds in most parts of India, especially on sandy tracts near the sea, and makes a striking feature of the landscape.

2. [cap.] In zool., the typical genus of *Palmyridæ*. *P. aurifera* is a beautiful species, with gold-colored parapodia two inches long.

palmyra-palm (pal-mi'ri-pām), *n.* Same as *palmyra*, 1.

palmyra-tree (pal-mi'ri-trē), *n.* Same as *palmyra*, 1.

palmyra-wood (pal-mi'ri-wūd), *n.* The wood of the palmyra, the cocoanut, and perhaps other palms, exported from India.

palmyre (pal'mir), *n.* A worm of the genus *Palmyra*.

Palmyrene (pal-mi-rōn'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Palmyrenus*, *Palmyrenus*, < *Palmyra*, *Palmyra*, a city of Syria: see *palmyra*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Palmyra or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Palmyra, originally called Tadmor, an ancient city of Syria.

The Palmyrene (Zenobia)
That fought Aurelian. Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

Palmyrian (pal-mir'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Palmyrianus*, *Palmyrianus*, + *-ianus*.] Same as *Palmyrene*.

Palmyridæ (pal-mir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palmyra* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine polychæteous annelids, typified by the genus *Palmyra*.

palo (pā'lo), *n.* [Hind.] Same as *gulaucha*. Also *gilec* and *gale*.

palo-blanco (pā'lo-blāng'kō), *n.* [Sp., < *palo*, stick (see *pale*), + *blanco*, white (see *blank*).] A variety of the hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*, var. *reticulata*. It is a small tree, often reduced to a low shrub, found from Texas throughout the Rocky Mountains to Oregon.

palolo (pā'lo'lo), *n.* [Native name in Samoa and the Tonga Islands, = Fijian *mbalolo*, also *balolo*.] 1. A remarkable marine worm of the family *Nereidæ*, *Palolo viridis*, found in vast numbers in the Polynesian seas, and much used for food by the natives. It is a notochaetate polychæteous annelid, formerly placed in the genus *Lumbricus*, or forming a genus (*Palolo*) by itself. It visits the Samoan, Fijian, and Gilbert archipelagos to spawn once a year, in October, at the last quarter of the moon. 2. [cap.] [NL.] A generic name of this worm, called *Palolo viridis*. Also *Palolu*. J. E. Gray, 1847.

palpi (pālpi), *v. t.* [< F. *palper* = Sp. *palpar* = It. *palpare*, < L. *palpare*, *palpari*, stroke, touch softly, feel. Cf. *palpate*, *v.*] To feel; have a feeling of.

And bring a palped darkness on the earth
Heywood, *Isaac Agn.*, II. 2.

palp (pālpi), *n.* [= F. *palpe* = Sp. *palpa* = It. *palpo*, < NL. *palpus*, a feeler, < L. *palpare*, stroke, touch softly, feel: see *palp*, *v.*] A tactile organ; a feeler. See *palpus*.—**Labial palp**. See *labipalp*.—**Maxillary palp**. Same as *palp*.

palpability (pāl-pā-bil'itē), *n.* [= F. *palpabilité* = Sp. *palpabilidad* = Pg. *palpabilidade*; = *palpable* + *-ity*.] The quality of being palpable, in any sense of that word; palpableness; touchableness.

He it was that first found out the palpability of colours.
Martianus Scribblers, *xiv*.

palpable (pāl'pā-bl), *a.* [ME. *palpable* = OF. (and F.) *palpable* = Sp. *palpable* = Pg. *palpável* = It. *palpabile*, < L. *palpabilis*, that can be touched, < L. *palpare*, *palpari*, touch, feel: see *palp*, *v.*] 1. That may be felt: perceptible by the touch; manifest to sight or touch; hence, appearing as if it might be touched or felt.

"A, ha!" quod he, "ky, so I can
Lowdely to a lowd man
Spoke, and shew hym swyche skilles
That he may shake hem in the billes,
So palpable they sholden be."

(Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 560.)

I see thee yet, in form as palpable
As this [dagger] which now I draw.

Shak., Macbeth, II. 1. 60.

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,
Palpable darkness, and blot out three days.

Milton, *P. L.*, xii. 128.

Hence—2. Plain; evident; obvious; easily perceived or detected: as, *palpable* lies; a *palpable* mistake.

And as three persons *palpable* is pureliche bote o man-kynde.

The which is man and hus make and mollere is issue,
So is god godes sone in three persones the Trinite.

Here Plowman (C), xix. 235.

These lies are like their father that begets them; grow as a mountain, open, *palpable*.

Shak., I. Hen IV., II. 4. 250.

I took my wife to my cousin, Thomas Peppy, and found them just sat down to dinner, which was very good: only the venison party was *palpable* motion, which was not handsome.

Peppy, *Diary*, I. 3.

3. In med., perceptible by palpation.—**Syn.** 1. Tangible.—2. Manifest, evident, unmistakable, glaring, gross.

palpableness (pāl'pā-bl-ness), *n.* The property of being palpable; plainness; obviousness; grossness.

palpably (pāl'pā-blī), *adv.* In a palpable manner; in such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; hence, plainly; obviously: as, *palpably* mistaken.

palpal (pāl'pāl), *a.* [< *palp* + *-al*.] Forming or formed by a palp; pertaining to a palp or to palpi; palpiform.—**Palpal organs**, in arachnology, complicated modifications of the digital or terminal joint of each palppalp, found only in male spiders. They consist of a kind of spring box in which the spermatophores are received from the genital orifice and conveyed to the body of the female. See cut under *Aranidea*.

palpate (pāl'pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palpated*, ppr. *palpating*. [< L. *palpare*, pp. of *palpare*, touch, stroke: see *palp*, *v.*] To feel or feel for, as if with a palp; explore by touch, as with the fingers; perform palpation upon; manipulate.

palpate (pāl'pāt), *a.* [< NL. *palpatus*, < *palpus*, a feeler: see *palp*, *n.*, and *-ate*.] Provided with palps.

palpation (pāl'pā-shon), *n.* [= F. *palpation*, < L. *palpation*, a stroking, < *palpare*, pp. *palpare*, touch, stroke: see *palpate*, *palp*, *v.*] 1. The act of touching; feeling by the sense of touch.

Unless their phantasies may have a slight and sensible palpation of that more clarified substance, they will prefer fidelity itself to an unimaginable idea.

Glanville, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, II.

2. Specifically, in med., manual examination, or a method of exploring various organs by feeling them with the hand or hands. **Palpation-corpuscules**. Same as *tactile corpuscules* (which see, under *corpuscule*).

Palpatores (pāl-pā'tōrēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *palpator*, a stroker, < *palpare*, pp. *palpare*, touch, stroke: see *palp*, *v.*] 1. In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the gropers, such as rails, gallinules, and coots; also called *Lutrores*, or skulkers; equivalent to the modern family *Rallidae*, or rather to the ralliform birds at large. [Not in use.]—2. In entom.: (a) In Latreille's classification (1802), a group of beetles corresponding to the modern family *Seydmanidae*. (b) A suborder of harvestmen or *Opiliones*, in which the palpi are slender and filiform, with or without a tarsal claw, the maxillary lobe of the first pair of legs is free, the sternum is short, and the genital aperture is close to the mouth: distinguished from *Laniatores*.

palpebra (pāl'pē-brā), *n.*; *palpebræ* (-brē). [L.] In anat., an eyelid.—**Depressor palpebræ inferioris**. See *depressor*.—**Levator palpebræ superioris**. See *levator*.

palpebral (pāl'pē-brāl), *a.* [< L. *palpebralis*, of or on the eyelids, < L. *palpebra*, the eyelid.] 1. Of or pertaining to the eyelids: as, the *palpebral* muscles; *palpebral* folds of conjunctiva.—2. Of or pertaining to the eyebrows; superciliary: a loose use of the word.—**Müller's palpebral muscle**. See *muscle*.—**Palpebral arteries**, two branches, the superior and the inferior, of the ophthalmic, supplying the conjunctiva, caruncle, lacrimal sac, and eyelids.—**Palpebral cartilage**. See *cartilage*.—**Palpebral conjunctiva**, the conjunctiva lining the eyelids, as distinct from the ocular conjunctiva.—**Palpebral fissure**. See *fenestra*.—**Palpebral folds**, the reflection of the conjunctiva from the eyeball to the inner surface of the eyelid, above or below.—**Palpebral ligament**, a fibrous band attached externally to the margin of the orbit and passing in the eyelid, beneath the orbicular muscle, to be attached to the free margin of the tarsal cartilage. Also called *tarsal ligament*.—**Palpebral nerves**, branches of the lacrimal and infraorbital nerves, given respectively to the upper and lower eyelids.—**Palpebral orifice**, the opening between the eyelids.—**Palpebral veins**, (a) *External*: tributaries of the orbital branch of the temporal, from the eyelids. (b) *Internal*: tributaries to

the facial, from the lower eyelid. (c) *Superior*: tributaries to the angular part of the facial, from the upper eyelid.

palpebralis (pāl'pē-brā'lis), *n.*; *pl. palpebrales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *palpebralis*, of or on the eyelids: see *palpebral*.] The muscle which lifts the upper eyelid, commonly called *levator palpebræ superioris*.

palpebrate (pāl'pē-brāt), *a.* [< L. *palpebra*, eyelid, + *-ate*.] Having eyelids.

palpebrous (pāl'pē-brus), *a.* [< L. *palpebra*, eyelid, + *-ous*.] Having shaggy eyebrows, or prominent superciliary ridges. Smart.

palpi, *n.* Plural of *palpus*.

palpicil (pāl'pi-sil), *n.* [< NL. *palpus*, a feeler, + *cilium*, q. v.] A tactile hair, or filament sensitive to touch; a filar tentacle; a trigger-hair, such as is found attached to the thread-cells of many coleopterates. See *trigger-hair*. Also *palporil*.

palpicorn (pāl'pi-kōrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *palpus*, palp, + L. *cornu* = E. *horn*.] 1. *a.* Having palpi like horns or antennæ, as an insect; having the characters of the *Palpicornia*; pertaining to the *Palpicornia*.

II. *n.* 1. A long labial palpus, like an antenna.—2. A palpicorn beetle.

Palpicornia (pāl-pi-kōr'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *palpicorn*.] A tribe of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, represented by the family *Hydrophilidae*, having long slender palps usually exceeding in length the short, several-jointed, clavate antennæ. See cuts under *Hydrobius* and *Hydrophilidae*. Also *Palpicornes*.

palpifer (pāl'pi-fēr), *n.* [< NL. *palpus*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*.] In entom., an outer lobe of the maxilla, generally thin and scale-like, bearing the maxillary palpus. See cut under *galea*.

palpiferous (pāl'pi-fēr-us), *a.* [< *palpifer* + *-ous*.] Bearing maxillary palps; having the quality or function of a palpifer.—**Syn.** *Palpiferous*, *Palpigerous*. These epithets are often used indiscriminately, but the proper usage will be evident from the definitions given. Any insect which has palps is both palpiferous and palpigerous, but mouth-parts of insects are either palpiferous or palpigerous, according as they bear maxillary or labial palps. See cut under *mouth-part*.

palpiform (pāl'pi-fōrm), *a.* [= F. *palpiforme*, < NL. *palpus*, a feeler, palp, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or function of a palp or feeler.

Kirby. See cuts under *Hymenoptera* and *Leptotomidae*.—**Palpiform lobe** of the maxilla, in entom., the galea or outer lobe when it is two jointed, having the structure and function of a palpus. Sometimes called *inner palpus*. See cut under *galea*.

palpiger (pāl'pi-jēr), *n.* [< NL. *palpus*, q. v., + L. *gerere*, bear.] In entom., a lateral appendage of the labium of some insects, situated between the mentum and the ligula, and bearing the labial palpus. In so far as it is basal, it represents the carpus of the maxilla; in so far as it bears a palpus, it represents the maxillary stylop, or palpifer. The suture between the mentum and its attached palpiger is often obsolete. The name was first applied by Newman to a section of the part called *galea* by Kirby and *labium* by McLeay and others. See cuts under *Insecta* and *mouth-part*.

palpigerous (pāl'pi-jēr-us), *a.* [< *palpiger* + *-ous*.] Bearing labial palps; having the character or function of a palpiger. Kirby.—**Syn.** See *palpiferous*.

Palpimaninae (pāl'pi-mā-nī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palpimanus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of salticoid spiders, of the family *Eresidae*, having peculiarly thickened fore legs, no inframaxillary organ, and no calamistrum, typified by the genus *Palpimanus*: distinguished from *Eresinae*. Also *Palpimanida*, as a family. O. P. Cambridge, 1872.

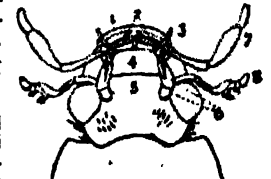
Palpimanus (pāl-pim'ā-nus), *n.* [NL. (Dufour, 1820), < *palpus*, a feeler, + L. *manus*, a hand.] The typical genus of *Palpimaninae*, and until recently the sole genus of this subfamily. It has but two spinnerets: the fore legs have three claws, and the other legs but two. There has been much dispute as to the proper place of this genus.

palpitant (pāl'pi-tānt), *a.* [< L. *palpitans* (3rd), ppr. of *palpitare*, palpitate.] Palpitating; pulsating or throbbing visibly; quivering.

The white effluences of innumerable carotids, delicately palpitant as a fall of northern lights.

Lewell, *Florida Fauna*, p. 122.

palpitate (pāl'pi-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palpitated*, ppr. *palpitating*. [< L. *palpitans*, pp. of



Under Side of Head of a Water-beetle (*Hydrophilus triangularis*), greatly enlarged, showing: 1, labrum; 2, mandibles; 3, maxillary palpus; 4, ligula; 5, mentum; 6, palpiger, in this case two jointed; 7, labial palpus, or palpiferous; 8, antenna.

palpitare (p) It. *palpitare* = Sp. Pg. *palpitar* = F. *palpiter*, throb, pant, palpitate, freq. of *palpare*, feel, move quickly: see *palp*, v.] To beat or pulsate rapidly; throb; flutter or move with slight throbs (said specifically of the heart when it is characterized by an abnormal or excited movement); tremble; quiver.

As 't were a hundred-throated nightingale,
The strong tumultuous trouble throb'd and palpitated.
Tennyson, *Vision of Sin*, ll.

See (Mrs. Browning's) genius certainly may be compared to those sensitive, palpitating flames which harmonically rise and fall in response to every sound-vibration near them.
Stedman, *Viet. Poets*, p. 114.

palpitation (pal-pi-tā'shon), n. [*F. palpitation* = Sp. *palpitación* = Pg. *palpitação* = It. *palpitazione*, *L. palpitation* (n.), *palpitare*, pp. *palpitatus*, throbb; see *palpitate*.] The act of palpitating, throbbing, quivering, or trembling; specifically, a beating or pulsation of the heart, particularly a violent and unnatural beating or pulsation, such as is excited by violent action, by emotion, or by disease.

I could scarce find any *palpitation* within me on the left side, when yours of the 1st of September was brought me.
Horsell, *Letters*, l. vi. 16.

See, in any house where virtue and self-respect abide,
The *palpitation* which the approach of a stranger causes.
Emerson, *Friendship*.

palpless (palp'less), a. Having no palpi.

palpocil (pal'pō-sil), n. Same as *palpocil*. F. R. Lankster.

palpus (pal'pūs), n.; pl. *palpi* (-pi). [*NL.*, dim. of *palpus*, q. v.] In *entom.*, a small palpus; specifically, one of the maxillary palpi of *Lepidoptera*, which are generally much smaller than the labial palpi.

palpus (pal'pūs), n.; pl. *palpi* (-pi). [*NL.*: see *palp*.] In *zool.*: (a) One of the jointed organs attached to the labium and maxillae of insects; a feeler. The labial palpi are two in number, rising either from the ligula or from the edge of the mentum; the maxillary palpi are placed one on the outer side of each maxilla. Besides these, certain *Coleoptera* have a second two-jointed palpaliform appendage on each maxilla, formed by a modification of the palen or external lobe. The palpi vary much in form and in the number of joints, which is never more than six; they are sometimes aborted or entirely absent, as in the *Hemiptera*. In the *Lepidoptera* this organ is commonly restricted to the large labial palpi, the much smaller maxillary ones being distinguished as *palpi*. The palpi are supposed by some to be organs of taste or touch. In the apidets the maxillary palpi are greatly developed, forming the pedipalpi; these, in the scorpion, become chelate appendages, commonly called the front legs. Small palpi are also developed from the mandibles and maxillae of certain crustaceans. See also under *Acarida*, *Allochima*, *Ceratomyx*, *Galea*, *Hymenoptera*, *Insecta*, *Meloe*, *manipulo* mouth-part, *Nymphon*, *Arachnida*, *scorpion*, *Ilithia*, *Cryptophthalmus*, and *Polioptilidina*. (b) One of the fleshy lobes at the sides of the mouth of accephalus mollusks. More fully called *labial palpus*. See second cut under *Lamellibranchiata*. - *Clavate*, canneliform, divided, labial, maxillary, etc. *palp*. See the adjective.



Head of cockroach (*Blattella americana*).
a, labial palpus; b, maxillary palpus; c, palpus;
d, palpus; e, palpus; f, palpus.

See also under *Allochima*, *Ceratomyx*, *Galea*, *Hymenoptera*, *Insecta*, *Meloe*, *manipulo* mouth-part, *Nymphon*, *Arachnida*, *scorpion*, *Ilithia*, *Cryptophthalmus*, and *Polioptilidina*. (b) One of the fleshy lobes at the sides of the mouth of accephalus mollusks. More fully called *labial palpus*. See second cut under *Lamellibranchiata*. - *Clavate*, canneliform, divided, labial, maxillary, etc. *palp*. See the adjective.

palgrave (palz'grāv), n. [Formerly also *paltegrave*; MD. *paltegrave*, D. *paltegrave* (cf. *pfals-graf*); < MD. *pals* (G. *pals*), *palace*, & *grave*, D. *graf* (G. *graf*), count: see *palace*, *palatine*, and *grave*.] A count palatine; a palatine.

Occupying the *Palgrave's* palace, consuming his choice wine with my companion. Scott, *Legend of Montrose*, ll.

palgraveine (palz'grāv-veen), n. [*F. palgrave* + -ine, fem. suffix, as in *margravine*.] The consort or widow of a palgrave.

palisade (pal'zi-kal), n. [*F. palisade* + -ade, cf. *palisade*.] Affected with palsy; paralytic. Bailey, 1727.

palistaf (pal'stāf), n.; pl. *palistafes*. [Also *palistare*, *palistaf*, *palistab*; < Dan. *palistaf*, < *feel*, *palistaf*, a pole with an iron spike, a kind of heavy missile. < *pall*, a pole (pole f.), also a kind of hoe or spade, & *staf* = *E. staff*.] Not connected with D. *palistaf*, a pilgrim's staff, < *palistaf*, a staff, & *staf*, a staff: see *palistaf* and *staff*.] A form of staff which resembles a shield. It has instead of a socket a tongue which fits into a handle.

The total number of analyses of swords, spears, and javelins, axes, and so-called celts and palistafes, known to me, is one hundred and eight.

W. E. Sullivan, *Introduct. to O'Rourke's Irish*, p. cccviii.
At the bottom of the well [St. Margaret di Vicarelli], under the chapeless fragments of copper, there was nothing

but gravel; at least the workmen and their leaders thought so. It was not gravel, however; it was a stratum of arrow-heads and palistafes and knives of polished stone, offered to the sacred spring by the half-savage people settled on the shores of the Lago di Bracciano before the foundation of Rome. Lammart, *Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries*, p. 47.

palistaf (pal'stāf), n. [*MD. palistaf*, a staff, a pike, D. *palistaf*, a staff, walking-stick (also, in comp., *palistafstok*, *palistafstaf*, a pilgrim's staff), perhaps < *pall*, a pole, stake, stick, & -*staf*, E. -*staf*.] A pilgrim's staff. Halliwell.

palsy (pāl'zi), n. and a. [*ME. palsey*, *palsey*, *palsey*, *palsey* (also *paralysie*, *paralysie*, etc.), < OF. *palsie*, *palsie*, *palsie*, *palsie* (also *paralysie*), F. *paralysie* = Pr. *paralys* = Sp. *paralisis*, *paralysia* = Pg. *paralysia* = It. *paralisi*, < L. *paralysis*, < Gr. *paralysis*, palsy, paralysis: see *paralysis*.] I. n. A weakening, suspension, or abolition of muscular power or sensation; paralysis. See *paralysis*.

There our Lord healed a Man of the *Palsy*, that lay at Zear. Manderell, *Travels*, p. 88.

What you have spoke, I am content to think
The *palsy* shook your tongue to.

Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, l. 2.

What drug can make
A wither'd *palsy* cease to shake?
Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

Bell's palsy (named after Sir Charles Bell, the English anatomist), paralysis of the facial nerve due to a lesion in its course. - **Crutch-palsy**, paralysis of the arm caused by the pressure of a crutch on the nerve in the axilla. - **Lead-palsy**, same as *lead-paralysis*. - **Mercurial palsy**, paralysis caused by the presence of mercury in the system. - **Shivering-palsy**, or **writers' palsy**, see *shivering* and *writers' palsy*. - **Shaking or trembling palsy**, same as *paralysis agitans* (which see, under *paralysis*).

II. a. *Palied*. [Rare.]

For shame they hide
Their *paly* heads, to see themselves stand by
Neglected. Quarles, *Emblems*, l. 1.

palsy (pāl'zi), v.; pret. and pp. *palied*, ppr. *palying*. [*F. palsey*, n.] I. *trans.* To paralyze; affect with palsy or as with palsy; deprive of action or energy.

All thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms
Of *palied* old. Shak., *M. for M.*, III. i. 20.

A universal shivering *palied* every limb.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, l. 130.

Palied all our deed with doubt,
And all our word with weal!
M. Arnold, *Obermann* Once More.

II. *intrans.* To suffer from palsy; be affected with palsy.

The heaviness of a broken spirit, and of pining and *palying* faculties, settled slow on her buoyant youth.
Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, x.

palswort (pāl'zi-wert), n. [*F. palsey*, n., & *wort*, a plant.] The cowslip, *Primula veris*, at one time believed to be a remedy for palsy.

palt (pāl't), v. [Appar. a var. of *pelt*; but cf. OF. *apaltier*, < *palt*, pelt, thrash, beat, crush, bruise; < Cotgrave; cf. also *palt*, beat, knock.] I. *trans.* To beat; pelt.

Were I beat
I come up to you hill, from whose high crest
I with more ease with stones may *palt* them hence!
Henslow, *Dialogues*, iv.

Tell not tales out of school,
Lest you be *palted*
Balled on *Back of Buckingham*. (Nares.)

II. *intrans.* To strike; throw stones.

Am I a dog, thou dwarf,
To be with stones repul'd and *palted* at?
Or art thou weary of thy life so soon?
O foolish boy!
Spenser, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, ll. The Trophies.

palt (pāl't), n. [*F. palt*, v. cf. *pelt*, n.] A blow.

Lifting up the wooden weapon, he gave him such a *palt* on the pate as made his brains forsake the possession of his head, with which his body fell into the sea. Purchas.

palter (pāl'tér), v. [Formerly also *palter*; cf. *paltry*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To talk in a trifling manner; babble.

One while his tongue it ran, and *paltered* of a cat,
Another while he stammered stilly upon a rat.
Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 8. 20.

2. To talk insincerely; equivocate; trifle; shift; use trickery.

These juggling fiends,
That *palter* with us in a double sense,
Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 8. 20.

It was not enough to feel that the King's government was *paltering* with them. *Melby*, *Dutch Republic* III. 16.
Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Or *palter'd* with Eternal God for power.
Tennyson, *Death of Wellington*.

II. *trans.* 1. To trifle away; use or spend in a paltry manner; squander.

But, brother, do you know what learning is?
Mr. It is not to be a justice of peace, as you are,
And *palter* out your time? The poet *palter'd*.
Fletcher (and another), *Elder Brother*, ll. 1.

2. To fashion by trickery; patch up.

I keep my old course, to *palter* up something in Frow, using mine old poetic still. Greene, *Preface to Forbushes*.

palterer (pāl'tér-er), n. One who *palters* or equivocates; an insincere dealer; a shifty person; a trifier; a trickster.

There be of you, it may be, that will account me a *palterer*, for hanging out the signs of the Middle-herring in my title-page, and no such feat towards for ought you can see. Nares, *London Stuff* (Hart. Misc., VI. 140). (Dantes.)

Vile *palterer* with the sacred truth of God,
Do thy soul choked with that blaspheming lie!
Shelley, *The Concl.*, iv. 1.

palterly (pāl'tér-li), a. [Also *palterly*; < *palter*, n. (see *palter*, v., *paltring*, and *paltry*), & -ly.] Mean; paltry.

It is instead of a wedding dinner for his daughter, whom I saw in *palterly* clothes, nothing new but a bracelet that her servant had given her. Pepys, *Diary*, Feb. 22, 1664.

palterly (pāl'tér-li), adv. [Also *palterly*; < *palterly*, a.] In a palterly manner.

Thou lewd woman, can I answer thee anything, thou dealing thus *palterly* with me.
Terence in *English* (1614). (Nares.)

paltock, **paltok** (pāl'tok), n. [*ME. paltok*, *paltok*, < OF. *paletoe*, *paltoc*, *paletoque*, *paltocque*, *paltoc*, *paltoc*, *paltoc*, a cloak, a coat, a robe, F. *paletoe*, an overcoat, *paltoc*, < MD. *paltrock*, D. *paltrock*, *paltrock* (= MIA. *paltrock*, *paltrock*), a pilgrim's robe; prob. < OF. *palt*, *palt*, a cloak (see *palt*), & MD. *rock*, D. *rok*, a robe, = MIA. G. *rok*, a coat.] A kind of doublet or cloak with sleeves, in use in England from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century.

Proude protest come with hym mee than a thousand,
In *paltokes* and pyked shoes.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 218.

The earliest entry, under date April, 1567, relating to the gift of an outfit of clothes to the future poet, consisting of a *paltok* or short cloak, a pair of red and black breeches, and a pair of shoes. *Athenaeum*, No. 3082, p. 672.

Paltok's inn. A very poor place. Davies.

Swiftly they determin'd too flee from a country so
wretched,
Paltok's Inn leaving, too wrinkle their brows too south-
ward.
Southey, *Ruiz*, ll. 66.

Coming to Chema, a blind village, in comparison of
Athens a *Paltok's Inn*, he found one Mao well govern-
ing his house.
Gosse, *Schools of Athens*, p. 52.

palton bark. See *bark*.

paltrily (pāl'tri-li), adv. In a paltry manner; in a mean or trifling manner; despicable; meanly.

paltriness (pāl'tri-nēs), n. The state of being paltry, vile, or worthless.

paltring (pāl'tring), n. [For *paltering*, < *palter*, n. (see *palterly*, *paltry*), & -ing.] Cf. *palting*.] A worthless trifle.

Cobaltaria (ll.) triflings, *paltrings*, not worth an old
shoe [var. *paltrine* foolish things, *paltrine*, not worth an
old shoe, trash. ed. 1508]. Florio, 1611.

paltry (pāl'tri), n. and a. [Formerly also *paltry*, *paltray*; dial. *palteray* (Brockett); = *paltray*, *paltray*, = *paltray*, *paltray*; appar. with adj. suffix -y, < *palter*, a rag (see in *palterly*), < MIA. *palter*, *palter*, a rag (in comp. *palterlappen*, *palterlappen*, *rag*), = *paltray*, *paltray*, a rag, an extended form of MIA. *paltray*, a rag, = MIA. *paltray*, a piece, fragment, = *paltray*, *paltray*, = *paltray*, *paltray* (pl. *paltray*) = Dan. *paltray* (pl. *paltray*), a rag, tatter. Cf. *palter*, v., and *paltring*.] I. a. Mean; worthless; despicable; as, a *paltry* trifle; often in a mitigated sense, of little value or consequence.

For a quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?
Gee About a heap of gold, a *paltry* ring.
Shak., *M. of V.*, v. 1. 147.

These words of yours draw life blood from my heart;
On that advantage, brought with such a shame,
To save a *paltry* life and slay bright fame.
Shak., *Ham.*, IV. iv. 46.

A low, *paltry* set of fellows.

Goldsmith, *The Rattle of Conquer*, l. 1.
What low, poor, *paltry* hypocritical people an argument
on religion will make of the pure and barren walls!
Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 217.

-Syn. Despicable, trifling, etc. (see *paltriness*), insignificant, petty, miserable, wretched, trifling, trivial.

II. a. A wretched, worthless trifle. Florio.

I little delight in the rehearsal of such *paltry*.

G. Harvey, *Four Letters*, ll.

paludal (pāl'ū-dal), a. [*F. paludal*, < L. *palus* (*palud*), a swamp, marsh.] Of or pertaining to marshes; marshy. Also *paludral*, *paludral*, *paludral*. **Paludal fever**. See *fever*.
paludament (pāl'ū-dā-mēt), n. [*F. paludament*, < L. *paludamentum*, a military cloak, from a verb represented only in pp. *paludatus*, dressed in a military cloak, esp. in a general's cloak.] Same as *paludamentum*.

paludamentum (pá-lú-dá-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *paludamenta* (-tá). [*L.*: see *paludament*.] The cloak worn by an ancient Roman general commanding an army, his principal officers, and his personal attendants, in contradistinction to the *sagum* of the common soldier, and the *togus* or garb of peace. It was sleeveless, open in front, reached down to the knees, and hung loosely over the shoulders, being fastened at the neck, in front or (more typically) on one side, with a clasp.



Paludamentum.
Statue of the Emperor Augustus,
Vitis Albana, Rome.

Paludamentum, an adaptation of the Greek *chlamys*, worn by the emperor as head of the army, purple in colour, though white was also allowed.

Encyc. Brit., VI, 456.

Paludicella (pá-lú-dí-sel'á), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *L. palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *cella*, a cell.] The typical genus of *Paludicellidae*. *P. articulata* in British, olive-green, and paludicella.

Paludicellidae (pá-lú-dí-sel'i-dé), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Paludicella* + *-idae*.] A family of elongate, sessile, polyzoonous, typified by the genus *Paludicella*: so called from inhabiting fresh water. In these moss-animalcules the polyzoon is fixed, filamentous, diffusely branched, coriaceous, with uniserial cells placed end to end, and having tubular unilateral tentaculate apertures and circular lophophores with uniserial tubercles. Also written *Paludicellidae*. *Allman*.

Paludicellini (pá-lú-dí-sel'i-ní), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Paludicella* + *-ini*.] Same as *Paludicellidae*.

Paludicola (pá-lú-dí-kó-lá), *n.* [*N.L.*: see *paludicola*.] A genus of Old World ant-thrushes, the type of which is *Pitta nipalensis*. *Hodgson*, 1837. Also called *Melcoria*, *Hylotrornis*, and *Gigantipitta*.

Paludicolae (pá-lú-dí-kó-lá), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, pl. of *Paludicola*.] An order or suborder of grallatorial birds, including those which inhabit marshes and are prococial, as the gruiform and ralliform birds, or cranes, rails, and their allies: distinguished from *Limicolae*. More commonly called *Alcedaridae*.

paludicole (pá-lú-dí-kó-lé), *a.* [*L.L. paludicola*, a dweller in a marsh, < *L. palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting or frequenting marshes; palustrine; paludine.

paludicoline, paludicolous (pá-lú-dí-kó-lín, -lús), *a.* Same as *paludicole*.

Paludina (pá-lú-dí-ná), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *L. palus* (*palud-*), a marsh.] The typical genus of *Paludinae*: same as *Viviparus*.

paludine (pá-lú-dí-né), *a.* [*L. palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *-ine*.] Same as *paludinosus*.

Paludinidae (pá-lú-dí-ní-dé), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Paludina* + *-idae*.] A family of fresh-water pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Paludina*: same as *Viviparidae*. See *pand-anat*.

paludinosus (pá-lú-dí-nús), *a.* [*L. paludine* + *-nus*.] Of or pertaining to marshes; paludal.

paludious (pá-lú-dí-ús), *a.* [*L. palus* (*palud-*), a marsh.] Marshy; fenny; boggy. *Hp. Gaudea*, *Tours of the Church*, p. 60.

paludism (pá-lú-dí-zm), *n.* [*L. palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *-ism*.] Malarial poisoning.

Health improves under the treatment proper for chronic *paludism*. *Science*, XL, 140.

paludose (pá-lú-dó-sé), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. P. paludoso*, < *L. paludosus*, swampy, marshy, < *palus* (*palud-*), a swamp, marsh.] Marshy. (a) In bot., growing in marshy places. (b) In zool., living in marshes; paludic.

palulus (pá-lú-lus), *n.*; pl. *paluli* (-lí). [*N.L.*, dim. of *palus*, q. v.] One of the small detached rods situated about the columella of an artimoxon; also, same as *palus*.

palumbus (pá-lum'bús), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *L. palumbus*, m., *palumbus*, f., usually *palumbus* or *palumbis*, m. f., a wood-pigeon, ring-dove: see *Columba*.] A pigeon or dove: sometimes used as a generic designation of those pigeons which are closely related to the common *Columba palumbus*.

palus (pá-lus), *n.*; pl. *pali* (-lí). [*N.L.*, < *L. palus*, a stake, pale: see *pale*, *pale*.] In corals, one of the lamina or plate-like processes which extend upward from the bottom of a corallite to

the calice; an extension from the inner edge of certain septa to or toward the columellar space or axis of the visceral chamber. They are connected by their outer edges with the septa, and their inner edges are free or united with the columella. Pali are various in number, size, and shape, and occur only in connection with certain cycles or series of septa, and from these they differ in structure. The term is chiefly used in the plural. Also *palula*.

palustral (pá-lus'tral), *a.* [As *palustrine* + *-al*.] Same as *paludal*.

palustrian (pá-lus'tri-an), *a.* Same as *paludal*.

palustrine (pá-lus'trin), *a.* [*Cl. Sp. OF. palustre*; irreg. < *L. palus* (*palud-*), a swamp, on type of *lucustrine*.] Same as *paludal*.

palveisel, *n.* A corrupt form of *palve*. *Florida*.

palwar (pá'l-wár), *n.* Same as *palwar*.

paly (pá'li), *a.* [*OF. pale*; < *pal*, a pale: see *pale*.] In her., divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines: as, *paly* of six argent and gules. There should always be an even number of parts. Also *paleis*. See also cut under *border*. *Barry paly*, *bendy paly*, etc. See *barry*, etc. *Paly bendy*. Same as *bendy paly* (which see, under *bendy*). *Paly bendy sinister* or *sinisterwise*. Same as *paly bendy*, but with the diagonal lines drawn bendy sinister. *Paly pily*. Same as *pily paly* (which see, under *pily*).

paly² (pá'li), *a.* [*L. pale²* + *-y¹*.] Pale; wanting color. [Poetical.]

Fire answers fire, and through their *paly* flames
Each battle sees the other's ember² face.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv., *Prolog.*, l. 29.

Orhung with *paly* locks of gold.
Whittier, *The Reformer*.

paly³ (pá'li), *n.*; pl. *pales* (-líz). [*ME. paly*, etc.: see *pale⁴*.] 1. Same as *pale⁴*, 1.—2. A roll of bran such as is given to hounds. *Hallwell*.

pam (pam), *n.* [Abbr. < *P. pamphile*, the knave of clubs, < *Gr. Πάμφορος*, a person's name, lit. 'beloved of all,' < *πας* (*pas*), all, + *φορος*, beloved, dear.] The knave of clubs in the game of loo.

Er's mighty *Pam*, that kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the lights of loo.

Pope, *R. of the L.*, III, 61.

pamban-manche (pam'ban-manché), *n.* [*Tam.*] A canoe of great length used on the Malabar coast of India for conveying persons on the rivers and backwaters. It is hollowed out of a single tree, and is from 30 to 60 feet long, and not exceeding 3 feet broad. The largest ones are sculled by about twenty men, double banked, and when pressed they attain a speed of twelve miles an hour. Also called *serpent boat*, *snake boat*.

pamet, *n.* A Middle English form of *patm¹*, 7. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 472.

pamé (pa-má'), *a.* [Heraldic F.] In her., having the mouth open: said of a fish used as a bearing.

pamenti, *n.* A Middle English form of *parment*.

pameroon-bark (pam-q-rín'bark), *n.* A highly fragrant resinous tree, *Trichilia moschata*. See *muskwood*.

pampi (pamp), *v. t.* [*ME. pampen*, < *I.G. pampen*, also *slampampen*, *pamper* oneself, live luxuriously, = *G. dial. pampfen*, *pampfen*, cram with food, stuff, perhaps < *pampe*, broth, pap: see *pap²*. Hence freq. *pamper*.] To pamper; indulge.

Thus the devil fareth with men and women: First he
atteth hem to pappe and pamp her flesh, desyringe deli-
cous metis and drynkis. *Willelmus Antiquus*, l. 41.

pampa (pam'pá), *n.* [= *G. pampa*, < *Sp. and Pg. pampa*, < *S. Amer. (Argentine Republic) pampa*, in *Pera bamba* (Quechuan *bamba*, *bamba*), a plain.] A vast treeless plain such as characterizes the region lying south of the forest-covered belt of the Amazon valley, especially in the Argentine Republic: so called in the southern part of South America. Similar plains north of the Amazon are called *llanos*. Both words are frequently used by writers on South American physical geography. (See *plata*.) Humboldt uses *llano* and *llanura* as nearly equivalent to both *pampa* and *llano*.

pampas-cat (pam'pás-kat), *n.* A small South American wildcat inhabiting the pampas, *Felis pajeros* or *F. pajeros*. It somewhat exceeds a house-cat in size, being about as large as the European wildcat, *F. catus*, with a rather small head. The color is yellowish-gray, white below, fully streaked on the sides, and banded on the legs with white or blackish. It is a common animal, and derives its name *pajeros* from frequenting woody places. It preys on birds and small mammals. See cat in next column.



Pampas cat, or Pajero (*Felis pajeros*).

pampas-deer (pam'páz-dér), *n.* A small deer of the pampas of South America, *Cariacus campestris*, the male of which has antlers dichot-



Pampas-deer (*Cariacus campestris*).

omous at the end, and with a simple brow-sag. It is one of two species forming the subgenus *Blasiocerus*.

pampas-grass (pam'páz-grás), *n.* A fine ornamental grass, *Gyntherium argenteum*, introduced from the La Plata region. Its ample silvery-silky panicles are borne on stalks from 6 to 12 feet high.

pampas-rice (pam'páz-ríe), *n.* A variety of the common sorghum, *Sorghum vulgare*, with a drooping panicle: grown to some extent in the southern United States.

pampean (pam'pé-an), *a.* [*L. pampa* + *-ean*.] Of or pertaining to the pampas of South America. *Pampean formation*. In geol. the alluvial and comparatively recent deposits that overspread the pampas of the Argentine Republic. They are extraordinarily rich in the remains of quadrupeds, of which more than a hundred extinct species have been described, some of them being animals of great size.

The plain, at the distance of a few miles from the coast, belongs to the great *Pampean formation*, which consists in part of a reddish clay, and in part of a highly calcareous marly rock. *Darwin*, *Voyage of Beagle*, I, 104.

pampelmoos, pampelmouse (pam'pél-mós, -mús), *n.* [*F. pamplemousse*.] Same as *pom-pelmous*.

pamper (pam'pér), *v.* [Early mod. E. *pampre*; < *ME. pampere*, *pampren*, also, in comp., *for-pampren*, *pamper*; = *G. dial. pampeln*, *cram*; freq. of *pamp*.] *I. trans.* To treat luxuriously; indulge with rich food or with luxurious ease and comforts; gratify to the full with whatever delights or ministers to ease and luxurious living.

To that regime in youth and lassiness,
Pampered with ease, and jollies in your age.
Court of Love, I, 177.

Pride may be pampered while the flesh grows high.
Cooper, *Tyler*, I, 112.

II. t. intrans. To indulge one's self.

To day we pamper with a full report
Of lavish meals, at night we weep as fast.

Quarles, *Emblems*, v. 7.

pamperedness (pam'pér-dnee), *n.* The state of being pampered. *Sp. Hall, Hard Texts*, *Hos. xiii. 8.*

pamperer (pam'pér-er), *n.* One who pampers. *Cooper, Conversation*, l. 48.

pamperine (pam'pér-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pampered*, ppr. *pampering*. [*< pamper + -ine.*] To feed luxuriously; pamper. *Sydney Smith.*

pampero (pam-pé-ró), *n.* [*< Sp. pampero = Pg. pampiro*, a wind that sweeps over the pampas, *< pampa*, a plain: see *pampa*.] A cold and dry northwesterly wind that sweeps over the pampas of the Argentine Republic, and northeastward to the Brazilian coast, in the rear of barometric depressions. The pampero is entirely analogous in character to the thunder-squall of the northern hemisphere which accompanies the passage of cyclonic disturbances, and undercuts and displaces the hot, humid air-currents that have preceded.

pampestriety, *n.* A corrupt form of palmistry.

pamphagous (pam'fá-gus), *a.* [*< Gr. πανφάγος*, all-devouring, *< πανφάγος*, devour all, *< πας* (pas-), all, + *φαγέω*, devour.] Omnivorous.

Pamphila (pam'fí-lá), *n.* [*NL.*, *< LGr. πανφίλος*, beloved of all, *< Gr. πας* (pas-), all, + *φίλος*, beloved, dear.] A beautiful genus of hesperian



Pamphila ionardus

butterflies or skippers, belonging to the family *Hesperidae*, founded by Fabricius in 1808. There are many species, some of which have English names, as *P. comma*, the pearl-skipper; *P. euryanthe*, the clouded skipper; *P. panacea*, the chequered skipper.

pamphlet (pam'flet), *n.* [*< ME. pamphlet, pamphlet, paupflet*, first in *ML.* (*AL.*) *panfletus* ("panfletus exiguus," "lean pamphlets"—Richard de Bury, *Philobiblon*, c. viii., A. D. 1344); origin unknown. The *F. pamphlet*, *G. pamphlet*, *D. Dan. pamphlet*, *Sw. pamphlet*, *Russ. pamphlet*, a pamphlet, usually a libel, are all from *F.* The word has been variously referred to—(1) to a supposed *OF. paume-fuillet*, *< paume*, palm, hand, + *fuillet*, a leaf (as if "a leaf of paper held in the hand"); (2) to a supposed *ML. pagina filata*, "a threaded (sewed) leaf"; (3) to a supposed use of *F. par un fillet*, "by a thread"; (4) to a supposed *OF. panflet*, *ML. pamphiletus*, *< L. Pamphila*, *Gr. Παμφίλος*, a female historian of the 1st century, who wrote epitomes of history. These explanations are all untenable. A possible solution is found in (5) *L. papyrus*, paper, on the assumption that *pamphlet*, *ML. panfletus*, represents a *ML. panphiletus* for *pamphiletus*, *It. a little paper* (cf. *Sp. papeleta*, a slip of paper, a paper case), with dim. suffix *-ulus* (*F. et.*, *< panphila*, a supposed variant of *papyrus*, paper (cf. *ML. pampier*, paper), this being a nasalized form of *ML. papyrus*, *papyrus*, *L. papyrus* (*< Gr. παπύρος*, sometimes *παπύρις*), paper: see *paper*. For the nasalization (*pap-*, *pamp-*), cf. *OF. pampellet* for *papillet*, a sponge; *OF. pompon*, *< L. pōpōn*), a melon (see *pumpkin*); *E. pamp*, *pamper*, as related, *co-pap*, etc. Cf. also *ML. pampinus*, *pamphinus*, *papilus*, variants of *L. pampinus*, a vine-leaf (see *pampine*, *pampre*); these may have affected the form and sense of *pamphlet*.] 1. A manuscript consisting of one sheet or of a few sheets of paper or parchment stitched (or otherwise fastened) together.

We cared more for lean pamphlets than fat paltry.
R. de Bury, Philobiblon, trans. (ed. Grollet), II. 71.

Full understanding in this lead pamphlet to have.
Tactum of Love, III.

Go, little pamphlet. *Oedipus* (ed. Macon, 1786), p. 77.

2. A printed work consisting of a few sheets of paper stitched together, but not bound; now, in a restricted technical sense, eight or more pages of printed matter (not exceeding five sheets) stitched or sewed, with or without a thin paper wrapper or cover.

Pamphlets and booklets.
Cassidy, *Book of Emblems* (1880), *Prod.*

3. In the sixteenth century, in England, a fascicle comprising a few printed sheets stitched together, containing news-balls and short poems on popular subjects; also known as a news-book, which developed later into the newspaper.

Suppressing the printing and publishing of unlicensed news-books and pamphlets of news.

Proclamation of Charles I., 1633.

4. A short treatise or essay, generally controversial, especially one on some subject of temporary interest which excites public attention at the time of its appearance; a writing intended to publish one's views on a particular question, or to attack the views of another.

Comment thou with deep premeditated lines,
With written pamphlets studiously devised?

Shak., *I Hen. VI.*, III. l. 2.

Der'at thou presume in verse to meet thy foes,
Thou whom the penny pamphlet full'd in prose?

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., II. 401.

Instead of a peaceful sermon, the simple seeker after righteousness has often a political pamphlet thrust down his throat, labelled with a plume text from scripture.

Jevins, Knickerbocker, p. 200.

The brief forms of these novellets (tales of Greene and Nash imitated from the Italian) soon led to the appearance of the pamphlet, and a new world of readers was seen in the rapidly with which the stories or scurrilous libels which passed under this name were issued.

J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng. People, p. 404.

Ernestine pamphlet. See *Ernestine*.—Pamphlet of news, a news-letter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 587.

pamphlet (pam'flet), *v. t.* [*< pamphlet, n.*] To write a pamphlet or pamphlets.

Who [is] like Elderton for ballading, Greene for pamphletting; both for good fellowship and bad conditions?

G. Harvey, Four Letters, II.

pamphletary (pam'flet-á-ri), *a.* [*< pamphlet + -ary.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a pamphlet.

Might serve as newspaper or pamphletary introduction.
Carlyle, in *Fraser*.

pamphleteer (pam'flet-é-er), *n.* [*< pamphlet + -er.* Cf. *F. pamphleteur*, after *E.*] A writer of pamphlets; sometimes used in contempt. Political pamphleteers were formerly common in England, especially about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and in France particularly at the time of the revolution.

Nevertheless, 'tis as true that nothing ever could be better than the distinguishment of those pamphleteers, who took advantage hence to catch these tears in their venomous ink horns, and employ them for so many blows upon the memory of a righteous man.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., III. 1.

Wherever pamphlets abound, there is freedom, and therefore have we been a nation of pamphleteers.

J. Marshall, Amer. of Lit., II. 302.

pamphleteer (pam'flet-é-er), *v. t.* [*< pamphleteer, n.*] To write and issue pamphlets.

pamphract (pam'frakt), *a.* [*< Gr. πανφρακτός*, all, + *φρακτός*, fenced, protected.] Entirely shielded or completely covered, as with a coat of mail. [*Rare.*]

pamplion (pam'plí-on), *n.* [*Also pamplion, pamplion; perhaps < Gr. παμπίον*, all, + *πίον*, dim. of *πίον*, wool or hair wrought into felt.] A fur, or perhaps a furry cloth, first mentioned as used for trimming garments.

The ounce, roquency, ginet, pamplion.
Middleton, Triumph of Love and Antiquity.

Lollo a side coat to rough pamplion.
Gilded with drops that down the bosom ran.

Sp. Hall, Satires, IV. II. 16.

pampinary (pam'pí-ná-ri), *n.* [*ME. pampinary; < L. pampinarius*, of or pertaining to tendrils, *< pampinus*, a tendril or young shoot of a vine: see *pampine*, *v.*] Of or pertaining to a tendril or young shoot.

Though that wol growe, and a louse pampinary
With fraye, for fruyfull let hem not be told.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 66.

pampination, *n.* [*= ME. pampination = F. pampination, < L. pampinatio(n-)*, a lopping or trimming of vines, *< pampinare*, trim vines: see *pampine*, *v.*] The act of pruning, especially the pruning of the leaves of vines.

This moone is due for pampination convenient
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 160.

pampinet, *v. t.* [*ME. pampinen; < L. pampinare*, lop off (the superfluous tendrils or shoots of vines), trim, *< pampinus*, a tendril or young shoot of a vine, a vine-leaf.] To prune; trim.

A vine whose fruite hancoure wol patrisse
Pampinet is to be by every stile.

Palladius Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 160.

pampiniform (pam'pín'-fórm), *a.* [*= F. pampiniforme = It. pampiniforme, < L. pampinus*, tendril, + *forma*, form.] Tendril-like; resembling tendrils. **Pampiniform placenta**, a placenta of veins in the spermatic cord, from which the spermatic

vein is derived, or, in the female, a placenta of the corresponding ovarian veins, in the broad ligament, near the uterus. Also called, respectively, *spermatic placenta* and *ovarian placenta*.

pampre (pam'pér), *n.* [*< F. pampre = Sp. pampazo = Pg. pampazo = It. pampazo, pampino, < L. pampinus*, a tendril, a vine-leaf.] In arch., an ornament consisting of vine-leaves and grapes, with which hollows, as the circumvolutions of twisted columns, are sometimes decorated.

pamprodactylous (pam-prò-dak'tí-lus), *a.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. παρ (par-)*, all, + *πρὸς*, forward, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] In ornith., having all four toes turned forward, as the colles: a condition unique among birds.



Pamprodactylous
Foot of a Colly.

pan (pan), *n.* [*< ME. panne, panne, < AN. panne, a pan, also in comp. head-panne, the skull* (see *headpan*, and of *brainpan*), = *OFries. panne, panne = ML. panne, D. pan = MLG. Lā. panne = Olt. panne, phanna, pfanna, MLG. phanne, pfanne, G. pfanne, a pan, = Icel. panna = Sw. panna = Dan. pande, a pan, also the forehead; = Ir. panne = W. pan, a pan; < ML. panna, < L. panna, a shallow bowl or dish* (= *Gr. πᾶν*, *Stellian (pān)*, a flat dish), per-haps *< pater*, be open; see *patent*. Cf. *paten*, *patin*, *patina*, *patella*, etc.] 1. A broad shallow vessel of tin, iron, or other metal, used for various domestic purposes: as, a frying-pan; a saucepan; a milk-pan.

And bringeth out with you a bolle or a panne,
Full of water.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 108.

Models of Herculanean pots and pans.
Cooper, Prog. of Br., l. 302.

2. An open vessel used in the arts and manufactures for boiling, evaporating, etc.; as, a sugar-pan; a salt-pan. The name is also applied to closed vessels used for similar purposes: as, a vacuum-pan.—3. In metal., a pan-shaped vessel, usually made of cast-iron, from 4 to 6 feet in diameter and 3 or 4 feet deep, in which the ores of silver which have already undergone the stamping process are ground to a fine pulp and amalgamated, with the addition of various chemicals, generally sulphate of copper and salt. This process, which is a kind of modification of the patio process, is extensively used in the mills on the Comstock lodes, and is frequently called the *Washoe process*.

4. In *tin plate manuf.*, a cold pot with a grating at the bottom, in which tinned iron-plate is put on edge to drain and cool. It is the fourth in the series of iron pots used in tin-plate manufacture. *E. H. Knight*.—5. The part of a flint-lock which holds the priming, communicating with the charge by means of the touch-hole. See *cut* under *flint-lock*.

Most of our attempts to fire the gunpowder in the pan of the pistol succeeded not.

Bayle, Works, l. 31.

"Ah!" said my grandire, as he shook
Some powder in his pan,
"What could this lovely creature do
Against a desperate man?"

O. W. Holmes, My Aunt.

6. Anything hollow shaped somewhat like a pan; hence, the skull; the upper part of the head; the cranium. Compare *brainpan*.

Not only thou, but every nighty man,
Though he were shorn full hye upon his pan,
Shoulde have a wyl.

Chaucer, Prod. to Monk's Tale, l. 66.

7. A pond or depression for evaporating salt water to make salt.—8. A natural pond of any size containing fresh or salt water, or only mud. [*South Africa.*]

9. Consolidated material underlying the soil; used (especially in Scotland) for *hard-pan*.—10. In *carp.*, the socket for a hinge. *E. H. Knight*.—11. In the arctic seas, a large heavy piece of floe-ice.

Large pieces of the fine ice, called *pan* by the whalers, were forced aside or rammed, the blows giving a heavy shock to every one on board.

Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 161.

12. The broad posterior extremity of the lower jaw of a whale; a whale's terti.

Canon made full length from the ivory of the pan of the sperm whale, turned and polished, with a hand-piece of the same material, and a ferrule of copper or perhaps silver.

Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 225.

A cat in the pan. See *cut*.—A flash in the pan, a puff in the pan. See *flash*, *Aug. 2*.—Annular pan. See *annular*.—Blow-up pan. See *blow-up*.—To flash in the pan. See *flash*.—To savor of the pan or of the frying-pan, to savor of heresy; betray its (or one's) origin.

In the which although there be many things that savoureth of the pan, and also he himself was afterward a

bishop of Rome, yet, I dare say, the papists would glory but a little to see such books go forth in English.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1858), II, 180.

To turn a cat-in-pan. *See cat and clearing-pan.*

pan¹ (pan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *panned*, *ppr. panning*. [*< pan¹, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. In mining, to wash with the pan, as gravel or sands for the purpose of separating the gold or other thing of value they may contain; often with *out*.—2. To secure; catch; obtain. [*Colloq.*]

The crew *panned* about 10,000 seals, but did not succeed in putting them on board, because of an accident to the propeller.
Fisheries of U. S., V, II, 477.

Panned out, exhausted, bankrupt. [*slang, western U. S.*]

—To *pan out*, to yield or afford, in any sense. [*Colloq.*]

II. intrans. To make an appearance or to come to view, as gold in a miner's pan when washed from impurities; hence, to show a result; turn out more or less to one's satisfaction; followed by *out*. [*U. S.*]

pan² (pan), *v.* [*Origin obscure*; according to some, *< F. pan*, a piece of clothing, = *Sp. paña* = *Pg. It. panno*, *< L. pannus*, a piece of cloth; see *pane*¹.] *I. trans.* To join; close together. *II. intrans.* To unite; fit; agree. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Weal and women cannot *pan*,

But we and women can.

Douce, M. Additions to Ray's Proverbs. (Halliwell.)

Pan³ (pan), *n.* [*L., < Gr. Pan*, a rural god (see *def.*),] In *anc. Gr. myth.*, the god of pastures, forests, and flocks. The original seat of his worship was in Arcadia, whence it gradually spread over the rest of Greece. He was represented with the head and chest of an elderly man, while his lower parts were like the hind quarters of a goat, of which animal he often



Pan bearing Apollo to play on the Panthean Pipes.
 (From statue in Museo Nazionale, Naples.)

bore the horns and ears also. He was fond of music, and of dancing with the forest nymphs, and was the inventor of the syrinx or shepherd's flute, hence termed *Pan's pipes* or *Panthean pipes*. (See *Pan's pipes*, under *pipe*.) Sudden terror without visible or reasonable cause was attributed to his influence (see *panic*). The Romans identified the Greek Pan with their own god Inuus, and sometimes also with Faunus (see *faun*).

pan⁴ (pan), *n.* [*Var. of pan¹.*] 1. A square of framing in half-timbered houses. *Guild.*—2. A leaf of gold or silver. *Simmonds.*

pan⁵ (pan), *n.* [*Also pan⁶: < Hind. pān*] A bowl-leaf in which an arca-nut is wrapped to form a masticatory. *See betel, arca-nut*

pan⁶. [*L., etc., pan¹, < Gr. pan* (before a labial *pan*-, before a guttural *pan*-), a reduced form of *παντ*-, *παντα*-, combining form of *παν* (*pan*-), *παντ*, *παν*, all.] An element in many words of Greek origin, meaning 'all', 'universal'. It is used also as an English formative, as in *Pan-American*, involving all Americans, or all the Americas. *Pan-Protestantism* involving all Protestants; *Pan-Anglican*, etc.

panabase (pan'a-bās), *n.* [*Irreg. < Gr. -ac* (*pan*-), all, + *bas*, base: see *base*², *n.*] Tetrachordite or gray copper ore. *See tetrachordite*.

panacea (pan-a-se'ā), *n.* [= *F. panacée* = *Sp. Pg. It. panacea*, *< L. panacea*, an herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases, *< Gr. πανακία*, a universal remedy, prop. fem. of *πανακν* for *πανακν*, all-healing. *< πακν* (*pan*-), all, + *ακν*, cure.] 1. A remedy for all

diseases or evils; a universal remedy or medicine; a catholicon.

The chemists pretended that it was the philosopher's stone; . . . the physicians, that it was an infallible panacea. *T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, Gesta Romanorum.*

2. An herb or root believed to possess extraordinary healing properties, probably ginseng.

There, whether 't divine Tobacco were,
 Or Panacea, or Polyony,
 Shee found, and brought it to her patient deare.
Spenser, F. Q., III, v. 32.

Panaces (pā-nā'sē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1805), < Panax + -acē*.] A series of polypetalous plants of the order *Dracales*, distinguished by the valvate petals alternate with the stamens, and the homogeneous albumen of the seed. It includes about 28 genera, mainly tropical, of which *Panax* is the type.

panacean (pan-a-se'an), *a.* [*< panacea + -an*.] Of the nature of a panacea. *Whitehead, Odes*, xlii.

panache (pa-nash'), *n.* [*Also panache* (formerly *panache*, *panach*); *< F. panache*, (*OF. panache*, *panache* = *Sp. panacho* = *Pg. panacho* = *It. pennachio*, a plume of feathers, *< L. penna*, as if *pennatulus*, neut. of *pennatus*, provided with wings, winged, dim. (in form) of *L. pennatus*, winged, *< L. penna*, a feather, plume, wing; see *penn*².] 1. In *arch.*, the triangular surface of a pendentive.—2. A plume as worn in a hat or helmet, or in a woman's hair; especially, in *medieval armor*, a massive group of feathers set erect, often used as a heraldic bearing.

A panache of variegated plumes.

Frederick.

3. In *zool.*, a tuft, bunch, or cluster of hairs, feathers, or the like; a scapula; a panicle.—4. In *astron.*, a tuft-like solar protuberance or eruption.

panada (pa-nā'dā), *n.* [*Also panade*, formerly *panado* (after *Sp.*); *< F. panade*, (*Pr. Sp. Pg. panada* = *It. panata*, *panada*, *< L. panis*, bread; see *pan*².] A dish made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp, and sweetening and flavoring it; also, a batter for mixing with forcements, formerly employed for basting.

To make a *Panada*. The quantity you will make set on in a pint of fair water, when it boils put a piece in and a little piece of cinnamon, and a handful of currans, and so much bread as you think meet; so boil it, and season it with salt, sugar and rose-water, and so serve it.
A True Gentlewoman's Delight (1676), p. 74. (Halliwell.)

panade¹ (pa-nā'dē), *n.* Same as *panada*.

panade², *n.* [*MF.; origin obscure.*] A kind of two-edged knife. *Halliwell.*

By his belt he bear a long panade (parade, Tyrwhitt).

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 9.

panadot, *n.* Same as *panada*.

panesthesia (pan-es-thē'si-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. πας* (*pas*), all, + *αἴσθησις*, perception; see *esthesia*.] Common sensation; coenesthesia; the total of the sensations or feelings of an individual organism at any given moment.

The personal or impersonal *panesthesia* which we have at a given moment is the resultant, or rather the algebraic sum, of the conscious disintegrative phases of all these partial activities.

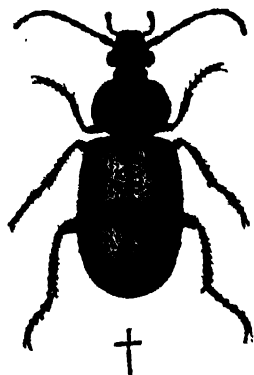
Prof. A. Heron, Jour. Mental Science, xlix, 33.

panesthesia (pan-es-thē'si-ā), *n.* [*< panesthesia* (*esthesia*) + *-ism*.] The facts or the doctrine of panesthesia. *E. D. Cope, Amor. Nat.*, June, 1882, p. 408.

Panagide (pan-a-jē'idē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Panagius + -idae*.] A family of caraboid Coleoptera, typified by the genus *Panagius*.

Panagius (pan-a-jē'us), *n.* [*NL., irreg. < Gr. παναγιος*, all-holy; see *Panagi*.] The typical genus of *Panagide*, having red markings disposed in the form of a cross. *P. cruz-major* is a common British species.

Panagia, **Panaghia** (pa-nā'g-i-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. Παναγία*, an epithet of the Virgin Mary, fem. of *Gr. παναγιος*, all-holy, *< πας* (*pas*), all, + *αγιος*, holy.] 1. In the *Gr. or Orthodox Eastern Ch.*, a title of the Virgin Mary, fem. of *παναγιος*, all-holy; as intensive of



Panagius cruz-major.
 (Cross shown natural size.)

the epithet *holy* applied to other saints, and is of all her titles that which is in most general use.

2. [*i. e.*] In the *Russian Ch.*, an ornament worn hanging on the breast by bishops.

A marvellously rich museum of sacerdotal robes and ornaments, ecclesiastical objects, rich vestments embroidered with pearls and precious stones, mitres, pectorals, or portable pyxes worn on chains round the necks of bishops, . . . and other priceless relics.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX, 387.

The elevation of the Panagia, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a momentary ceremony in commemoration of the Assumption, consisting in the elevation on a paten, after a meal, of a loaf previously divided crosswise into four equal parts, the inner angle of each of which is cut off and joined on again. A fragment of it is taken by the hegumenos and each of the monks, and a cup of wine passed round. *J. M. Neale.*

panagiarion (pa-nag-i-ā'ri-on), *n.* [*NGr. παναγίριον*, *< Latr. Παναγία*, an epithet of the Virgin Mary; see *Panagia*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a paten on which the loaf used in the ceremony called the "elevation of the Panagia" is placed. *J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, l. 942.*

Panama fever, *hat*, etc. *See fever*¹, etc.

Pan-American (pan-a-mer'i-kan), *a.* [*< pan + American*.] Involving all the various divisions of America collectively: as, a *Pan-American alliance*.—**Pan-American Congress**, a congress of representatives from the United States, Mexico, Hayti, and all the states of Central America and South America, held at Washington, 1889-90, for the purpose of consultation on matters common to the various states, and for the furtherance of international commerce and unity.

Pan-Anglican (pan-ang'gli-kan), *a.* [*< pan + Anglican*.] Representing, belonging to, or pertaining to the entire body of Christians who profess the doctrines and hold to the polity of the Anglican Church.

panaris (pa-na'ris), *n.* Same as *panaritium*.

panaritium (pan-a-ri'sh'i-um), *n.* [*NL., < L. panaricium*, a disease of the finger-nail, a corruption of *paronychium*; see *paronychia*.] Deep-seated suppurative inflammation in a finger (rarely in a toe), especially frequent in the distal phalanx; same as *whitlow* or *felon*².—**Panaritium periostale**, suppurative periostitis of the phalanges.

panarthrititis (pan-ar-thri'tis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παν* (*pan*), all, + *NL. arthritus*.] Inflammation involving all the structures of a joint.

panary (pan'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*Also pannary*; = *F. panterie*, *< ML. panarius*, only in neut. *panarium*, as a noun, a place where bread is kept, *< L. panis*, bread; see *pan*².] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to bread.

The so called *panary* fermentation in bread-making is a true alcoholic fermentation, and whether induced by yeast or heaven the result is precisely the same.

Encyc. Brit., III, 254.

II. n. A storehouse for bread; a pantry. *Halliwell.*

Panathenaea (pan-ath-ē-nē'ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. Παναθηναία*, *< πας* (*pas*), all, + *Ἀθήνη*, Athens.] The chief national festival of ancient Athens. It was held in honor of Athena, the patroness of the city, and was designed to remind the people of Attica of their union as one people by the mythical agency of Theseus. A splendid procession ascended to the shrine of the goddess on the Acropolis, and gymnastic games and musical competitions were held in the plain below. There were two celebrations of the Panathenaea—the lesser and the greater. The former was observed annually, the latter every fourth year. The greater differed from the lesser only in the degree of its solemnity and magnificence.

Panathenaeon (pan-ath-ē-nē'an), *a.* [*< Panathenaea + -an*.] Of or pertaining to the Panathenaea.

Panathenaic (pan-ath-ē-nā'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. Παναθηναϊκός*, *< Παναθηναία*, the festival so called; see *Panathenaea*.] Of or pertaining to the Panathenaea, or the people or interests of all Attica.

—**Panathenaic amphora**, one of a class of decorated amphorae, always archaic or archaistic, bearing the figure of Athena Parthenos and scenes relating to the games, etc., of which a greater or less number, filled with oil from the sacred olives, were allotted as prizes to the victors in the Panathenaic games. See also *amphora*, *i.* —**Panathenaic frieze**, the frieze, sculptured in low relief, designed by Phidias, and representing in an ideal form the sacred procession of the Panathenaic festival, which surrounded the exterior of the cells of the Parthenon at Athens, within the peristyle. See *Elgin marbles*, under *marble*.—**Panathenaic games**. See *Panathenaea*.

Panax (pā'naks), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1759), < L. panax*, *< Gr. πανακν*, same as *panacea*, epithet of plant, neut. of *πανακν*, all-healing; see *pana-*



Panathenaic Amphora.—A specimen of the oldest type.

ally of metal and especially of Indian manufacture. Compare *spice-buz*.

Pandanaceæ (pan-dā-nā' sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Pandanus* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Pandaneæ*.

Pandaneæ (pan-dā-nā' sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < *Pandanus* + *-ææ*.] The screw-pine family, an order of monocotyledonous shrubs and trees, belonging to the series *Nudifloræ*, and distinguished by the clustered or panicle-apedicels. There are about 83 species, of 2 genera, *Pandanus* and *Prepoinetia*, natives of the tropics of the Old World and Oceania. They bear very long and attenuate right leaves, set in three close twisted spirals, with spiny margins and keel, and often with recurved thorns. The small sessile many bracted dimerous flowers are destitute of floral envelope and contain numerous stamens, or a single ovary of one carpel followed by a large roundish multiple fruit of many carpels united in spiral rows, pulpy within, and with a fleshy or woody surface.

Pandanus (pan-dā-nus), *n.* [NL., < Malay *pandang*, conspicuous.] The screw-pine, a genus of plants, type of the order *Pandaneæ*, distinguished by its one-ovuled carpels. It includes about 60 species, all tropical, natives especially of the Malayan, Mascarene, and Seychelles islands, with a few on the Austro-



Flower and Fruit of *Pandanus odoratissimus*.

lian, African, and Asiatic continents. They are usually erect, with robust or slender trunk, unbranched or with upwardly curved candelabrum-like branches, which produce strong aerial roots. The roundish fruit is often pendulous and sheathed with colored bracts. See *screw pine*, *candelabrum-tree*, *kurra-ol*, and *lant-tre*.

pandar, pandareæ, etc. See *pander*, etc.

pandation (pan-dā-shon), *n.* [*L. pandatio* (*n.*), a warping, < *pandare*, bend, bow, curve, warp.] A yielding, bending, or warping; sometimes used with reference to architectural members or construction.

Pandean (pan-dē-an), *a. and n.* [Irreg. < *L. Pan*, < *Gr. Πάν*, *Pan*; see *Pan*.] No *L.* or *Gr.* form supporting *Pandean* occurs. Of or pertaining to *Pan*. Also spelled *Pandean*. **Pandean pipes.** Same as *Pan's pipes* (which see, under *pipes*).

He looked abroad into the street; all there was dusk and lonely, the rain falling heavily, the wind playing *Pandean pipes* and whistling down the chimney-pots. *Thackeray, Shabby Gentle Story, iv.*

II. n. A traveling musician who plays on *Pan's pipes*.

pandect (pan'dekt), *n.* [Usually in plural *pandects*; < *F. pandectes* = *Sp. Pg. pandectas* = *It. pandette*, < *L. pandectar*, pl. of *pandecta*, also *pandectes*, < *Gr. πανδεκτης*, all-receiving, all-containing; pl. *πανδεκται*, a name for a general universal dictionary or encyclopedia, later also the *Pandects* of Justinian; < *rac* (*rac*), all, + *dektai*, receive.] 1. A digest or comprehensive treatise; a frontispiece containing the whole of any science.

Therefore, by Faith's pure rays illumined,
Those sacred *Pandects* I desire to read
Subwater, Jr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.

Thus thou, by means which the ancients never took,
A *pandect* mak'st, and universal book.
Donne, On Coryat's Crudities.

Specifically—2. *pl. [cap.]* A collection of Roman civil law made by the emperor Justinian in the sixth century, containing decisions or judgments of lawyers, to which the emperor gave the force and authority of law. "This compilation, the most important of the body of Roman civil law, consists of fifty books. Also called the *Digest*."

pandemia (pan-dē-mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. πανδημία*, belonging to all the people, < *πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *δῆμος*, a district, the people of a district; see *deme*.] A disease which affects the people of a whole country generally; a very widespread epidemic.

pandemic (pan-dē-mik), *a. and n.* [= *F. pandémique* = *It. pandemia*, < *L.* as if **pandemicus*, < *L. pandemia*, < *Gr. πανδημία*, public, belonging to the whole people, < *πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *δῆμος*, people, country; see *deme*.] 1. *a.* Incident to a whole people; as, a *pandemic* disease.

Those instances bring a consumption, under the notion of a *pandemic* or epidemic, or rather vernacular disease to England.
Harvey, Consumptions.

II. n. A pandemic disease.

pandemoniac, pandemoniac (pan-dē-mō-ni-ak), *a.* [*Gr. pandemonium* + *-iac* (after *demoniac*).] Of or pertaining to pandemonium; characteristic of pandemonium.

pandemonium, pandemonium (pan-dē-mō-ni-um), *n.* [= *F. pandemonium* = *Sp. pandemonio* = *It. pandemonio*, < NL. *Pandemonium* (Milton), < *Gr. πᾶν* (*pas*), all, + *δῆμος*, a demon; see *demon*.] 1. The abode of all the demons or evil spirits; hell; a name invented and used by Milton rather as a proper name than a general term.

Pandemonium, the high capital
Of Satan and his peers. *Milton, P. L. l. 766.*

Hence—2. Any lawless, disorderly, and noisy place or assemblage.—3. A loud noise, as from pandemonium.

Suddenly a regular pandemonium of shrieks, and directly the scurrying by of a number of the sable birds.
Amer. Nat., XXIII. 29.

pander (pan'dér), *n.* [Also written *pandar*, formerly also *pandor*; < *ME. Pandare*, *Pandarus*, name of the man who, according to Boccaccio's poem "Filostato" and Chaucer's paraphrase and expansion of it, "Troilus and Criseyde," and Shakespeare's play "Troilus and Cressida," procured for Troilus the love and good graces of Cressida (in Chaucer *Criseyde*). The name appears in the fabulous histories of Dietya Cretensis and Dares Phrygius as that of a soldier. No such person is mentioned in ancient literature; but Homer and Virgil mention a *Pandarus* (*Gr. Πάνδαρος*) who was a leader of the Lycians, auxiliary to the Trojans; and Virgil mentions another *Pandarus*, a son of Alector, companion of *Aeneas*.] 1. One who enters for the lusts of others; a male bawd; a pimp or procurer.

If you ever prove false to one another, since I have taken such pains to bring you together, let all pitiful quavers between be called to the world's end after my name, call them all *Pandares*; let all constant men be *Troiliuses*, all false women *Cressidas*, and all brokers-between *Pandarus*!
Shak., T. and C., III. 2. 210.

Hence—2. One who ministers to the gratification of any of the baser passions of others.

What goodly *Roddy's* spruce hypocrisy
Should to his filthy mind the *Pander* be.
J. Beaumont, Psycho, l. 40.

pander (pan'dér), *v.* [Also *pandar*; < *pander*, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To enter for the lusts of others.—2. To minister to others' passions or prejudices for selfish ends.

This most mild, though withal dreadful and inviolable prerogative of Christ's diadem (excommunication) serves for nothing with them but to prod and *pander* for fees.
Milton, Reformation in Eng. II.

He had, during many years, earned his daily bread by *pandering* to the vicious taste of the pit.
Macready.

II. trans. To enter for the gratification of the lusts or passions of; pimp for.

Reason *panders* will. *Shak., Hamlet, III. 4. 88.*

panderage (pan'dér-ij), *n.* [*Gr. pandar* + *-age*.] The act of *pandering*. *Imp. Dict.*

pandress (pan'dér-ēs), *n.* [Also *pandareæ*, *pandress*; < *pander* + *-ess*.] A female *pander*; a procurress.

panderism (pan'dér-izm), *n.* [Also *pandarism*; < *pander* + *-ism*.] The character or occupation of a *pander*.

But that I must consider such as spaniels
To those who feed and clothe them, I would print
Thy *panderism* upon thy forehead
Ford, Lady's Trial, l. 3.

panderize (pan'dér-iz), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *panderized*, ppr. *panderizing*. [Also *pandarize*; < *pander* + *-ize*.] To act the part of a *pander*.

Your father shall not say I *panderize*,
Or fondly wink at your affliction.
Marton, The Fawne, III.

panderly (pan'dér-li), *a.* [Also *pandarly*; < *pander* + *-ly*.] Pimping; *pandorous*; acting the *pander*.

O you *panderly* twos! *Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 2. 122.*

pandermite (pan'dér-mit), *n.* [*Gr. Pandermis*, a town on the Sea of Marmora, + *-mite*.] See *privet*.

pandorous (pan'dér-us), *a.* [Also *pandareous*; < *pander* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, a *pander* or *panderism*.

I saw her once before (five days since 'tis)
And the same wary *pandorous* diligence
Was then bestow'd on her.
Middleton, The Witch, III. 2.

pandiculated (pan-dik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*L. pandiculatus*, pp. of *pandiculari*, stretch oneself, < *pandere*, spread out.] Stretched out; extended. *Ant.*

pandiculation (pan-dik'ū-lā-shon), *n.* [= *F. pandiculation* = *Sp. pandiculacion* = *Pg. pandicu-*

lago, < *L. pandiculari*, pp. *pandiculatus*, stretch oneself out; see *pandiculated*.] A stretching of one's self, as when one is newly awaked from sleep, or sleepy or fatigued; a restlessness and inclination to stretch observed at the outset of certain paroxysms of fever, hysteria, etc.; sometimes, somewhat incorrectly, used in the sense of 'yawning.'

In the next edition of my opium confessions, . . . by mere dint of *pandiculation*, I will terrify all readers of mine from ever again questioning any postulate that I shall think fit to make.
De Quincey, Confessions.

Pandinidæ (pan-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thorell, 1876), < *Pandinus* (the typical genus) + *-idæ*.] A family of scorpions, containing the largest forms known, and well represented in the United States. The sternum is pentagonal and longer than broad, the immovable mandibular finger is destitute of teeth, and the hands are large and flattened, and generally broader than long.

Pandion (pan-dī-on), *n.* [NL., < *L. Pandion*, < *Gr. Πανδιών*, in legend the father of Proene, who was changed into a swallow.] The only genus of *Pandionidæ*, founded by Jules César Savigny in 1800; the ospreys or fishing-hawks. See *cut* under *osprey*.

Pandionidæ (pan-dī-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pandion* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Raptores*, represented by the genus *Pandion*; the ospreys. The plumage is peculiar in lacking afterhafts, being compact and closely imbricated, and oily; the legs are closely feathered, having no flag. The head is closely feathered to the eyes; there is a slight occipital crest; the remiges and rectrices are hard, stiff, and acuminate; the wings are long and pointed; the tail is moderate; the feet are immensely large, strong, and scabrous, with rough reticulations; the toes are cleft to the base, and the outer one is versatile; the talons are large, of equal length, tapering and terete, not scooped out underneath; the bill is toothless with a large hook, the nostrils are oval, oblique, non-tuberculate, and situated in the edge of the cere. There is no superciliary shield, leaving the eyes flush with the side of the head. The relationships of the family are with the buzzards and eagles, the external modifications being all in adaptation to aquatic and piscivorous habits.

pandionine (pan-dī-on-in), *a.* [*Gr. Pandion* + *-in*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Pandion*, or any of the groups which that genus is considered to represent.

pandit, *n.* Same as *pundit*.

pandle (pan'dl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A shrimp. [*Prov. Eng.*]

pandle-whew (pan'dl-hwū), *n.* The whewer or widgown, *Marica penelope*; so called from its fondness for shrimps. [*Norfolk, Eng.*]

pandour (pan'dūr), *n.* [Also *pandour*, < *F. pandour*, *pandoure*; origin uncertain; perhaps so called from having been levied first near the village of *Pandur*, in Hungary.] 1. Formerly, a member of a body of Austrian infantry levied in southern Hungary, dreaded for their savage mode of warfare; hence, a robber or violent marauder.

When leagued Oppression pon'd to Northern wars
Her whisker'd *pandours* and her fierce hummers.
Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, l. 252.

2. An armed servant of the nobility in Croatia and Slavonia.

pandour, *n.* Same as *pandour*.

pandori, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pander*.

Pandora (pan-dō-rā), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. Πάνδορα*, lit. the all-endowed, < *πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *δόρος*, gift.] 1. In *class. myth.*, the name of the first mortal woman, on whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts.—2. In *zoöl.*, a name (mostly generic) variously used.

(a) In *ench.*—(1) The typical genus of *Pandoridæ*. (2) *It. c.* A bivalve of this genus. (3) In *scaph.*, a genus of bivalve *Strophodonta*. *Forchhammer, 1829.* (c) In *entom.*—(1) A genus of dipterous insects. (2) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Chenail, 1843.* (d) *It. c.* A fish, *Pagellus erythrinus*, of the family *Sparidae*.—*Pandora's box*, a box which *Pandora* was fabled to have brought from heaven, containing all human ills. She opened it, and all escaped and spread over the earth. At a later period it was believed that the box contained all the blessings of the gods, which would have been preserved for the human race had not *Pandora* opened it, so that the blessings, with the exception of hope, escaped.

pandora, *n.* A variant of *b Pandora* for *b Pandora*.

pandore (pan-dōr), *n.* Same as *b Pandora*.

pandore (pan-dōr), *n.* [Also *pandore*; origin obscure.] An oyster of a large variety found near Prestonpans on the Firth of Forth, much esteemed in England. *Stormonth.*

Pandoridæ (pan-dōr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pandora* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, the type of which is the genus *Pandora*. The



Pandora vulture.

animal has the mantle-borders extensively connected, short siphons separated at their ends, a linguiform foot, and a single appendiculate branchia on each side. The shell is inequivalve, anarous internally, with the hinge furnished with lamelliform crests and the ligament internal. Species occur in almost all seas. A common American species is *Pandora* or *Chidophora trilineata*.

Pandorina (pan-dō-rī-nā), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1830), < Gr. *πανδώρα*, *Pandora*, + *-ina*.] A genus of fresh-water algae, giving name to the order *Pandorineae*. Every family or conobium consists of sixteen cells, closely crowded together and surrounded by a thin gelatinous envelop, through which protrude two cilia from each cell. Non sexual multiplication is accomplished by each of the sixteen cells breaking up into sixteen smaller cells, each of which becomes invested with a gelatinous envelop and grows to the size of the original parent colony. Sexual reproduction is by means of azygospores, which develop into colonies of sixteen cells similar to the original parent colony.

Pandorineae (pan-dō-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pandorina* + *-eae*.] An order of fresh-water algae of the class *Carnobies* (*Zooporeae* in part of authors), taking its name from the genus *Pandorina*.

pandour, *n.* See *pandoor*.

pandowdy (pan-dou'di), *n.* [Also *pandouille*; origin not clear.] A pudding made of bread and apples baked together, usually cooked with molasses.

pandress (pan'dres), *n.* Same as *panderece*.

pandura (pan-dū-rā), *n.* A Neapolitan musical instrument, of a larger size than the mandolin, and strung with eight metal wires. It is played with a quill.

pandurate (pan'dū-rāt), *a.* [= F. *panduré*, < L. as if *panduratus*, < *pandura*, a musical instrument.] Fiddle-shaped.

pandurate (pan'dū-rāt), *a.* [*pandurate* + *-ed*.] Same as *pandurate*.

pandurel (pan'dur), *n.* 1. Same as *pandura*. — 2. A short sword with a curved blade, used especially by hunters. *Demmin*, Weapons, p. 327.

panduriform (pan-dū-rī-fōrm), *a.* [= F. *panduriforme*, < L. *pandura*, a pandore (see *pandora*), + *forma*, form.] *Pandurate*.

pandy¹ (pan'di), *n.*; *pl.* *pandies* (-diz). [*pande*, imp. sing. of *pandere*, extend; *pande palmam*, 'hold out your hand,' being the phrase used when the schoolmaster ordered his scholars to hold out their hands for punishment.] A stroke on the palm of the hand, as with a cane or strap; a punishment in schools.

pandy² (pan'di), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *pandied*, *ppr.* *pandying*. [*pandy*¹, *n.*] To slap, as the hand.

And she boxed their ears, and thumped them over the head with rulers, and *pandied* their hands with canes, and told them that they told stories, and were this and that but out of people. *Kingsley Water*, ch. 10, p. 187.

Pandy² (pan'di), *n.*; *pl.* *Pandies* (-diz). [*Hind. pandā*, *pandā*, a Brahman.] A Hindu; a Sepoy; especially applied by the British troops to the Sepoys in the Indian mutiny of 1857-8.

pandynamometer (pan-dī-na-mōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. πᾶν* (*pan*), all, + *δύναμις* (*dynamis*), power.] In *mech.*, an instrument for indicating and recording the angular torsion of a rotating shaft which transmits power, or the moment of the driving-couple which turns the shaft, as a basis for the computation of the power transmitted. It consists of two toothed level-wheels, keyed to different points of the shaft, which change their relative positions angularly by the twisting of the shaft. An intermediate toothed level-wheel, supported on an arm keyed to the shaft and intermeshed with the other wheels, communicates motion to the pencil of a recording-apparatus.

panel (pān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pain*; < ME. *pane*, a part, < OF. *pan*, a pane, piece, panel, F. *pan*, a skirt, lappet, panel of a wall, side, = Sp. *panelo* = Pg. It. *panno*, cloth, < L. *pannus*, a cloth, a garment, a hand-band, fillet, bag, satchel, a rag, etc., ML. *pannus*, also *panna*, piece, = Gr. *παννός* (*Doric* also *πανός*) (> L. *panus*), thread on the bobbin, woof, web. From the L. *pannus*, besides E. *panel*, are the diminutive *panicle*, also *panol* and *pannicole*, counterpane?]. From L. *panus* is ult. E. *panicle*.] 1. A distinct part or piece of any surface; a division; specifically, a marked division in a wall or fence.

Veh pane of that place had three gatz.

Alberic's Poems (ed. Morris), l. 1023.

The knight showed me a pane of the wall, and said, "Nay, see you yonder pane of the wall which is newer than the remnant?"

Burners, tr. of Frobenius's Chron., II. xlii.

2. A pane, a stake.

To a pole on end strongly that it is.

Thus other ends bare against the navy brode,

For still it held on they forth glode.

Ann. of Parvosty (E. E. T. S.), l. 734.

3. In costume: (a) A piece of cloth of a different color inserted in a garment for ornament; a stripe or panel inserted in a garment.

He [Lord Montjoy] wore jerkins and round hose, . . . with hood panes of russet cloth.

Pym's Voyages, II. 46. (Nares.)

You these slop,

You holy-crossed pane. *Merton, Satires*, II. 7.

The Switzer wears no coats, but doublets and hose of panes intermingled with red and yellow, and some with fiew, trimmed with long puffs of yellow and blewes sarcent rising up between the panes.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 41, sig. R.

(b) An opening or slash in a dress, either for the purpose of displaying a garment underneath or for the insertion of a piece of cloth of another color or fabric. — 4. A skirt, as of a coat; a lappet or flap; also, a robe.

As soon as they were come they knelt to sir Gawain, and folded the panes of her mantles.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 501.

He lat bringe a cuppe of soluer,

And oke a pane of mentuler:

Thanne he sede, "Have this to this honour."

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

Item: J. pane furred with monevere.

Paston Letters, I. 482.

Strikes off a skirt of a thick-laced satin doublet I had, . . . cuts off two panes embroidered with pearl.

R. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

5. A piece, part, or portion having mainly a plane surface and a rectangular or other definite symmetrical shape. Specifically:—(a) A plate of glass inserted in some aperture, as a window.

Hurling the ball, and steered rain,

Against the casement's tinkling pane.

Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

(b) A square in a checkered pattern.

Quiltes and fethers intermyxte with guesampine cotton of sundry colours and checkered lyke the panes of a cheste borde

H. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 106).

(c) A flat-dressed side or face of a stone or log.

Pane is the hewn or sawn surface of the log.

Ladell, Timber, p. 74.

(d) A panel or division of a work: a sunken part surrounded by a border. (e) In irrigation, a subdivision of the irrigated surface between a feeder and an outlet-drain.

The meadows first laid out are watered by contour channels following the inequalities of the ground, . . . but in the more recent parts the ground is disposed in panes of half an acre, served by their respective feeders.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 410.

(f) The side of a tower, spire, or other building. (g) One of the eight sides of the table of a brilliant cut diamond. (h) One of the sides of a bolt-head or large nut. Nuts are designated according to the number of sides, as six-paned nuts, eight-paned nuts, etc. — *Fulminating pane*, or Franklin's pane, an electrical condenser, consisting of a pane of glass with sheets of tin-foil so attached to the two sides as to leave an uncovered margin of an inch or two; used like a Leyden jar in experiments with static electricity. — *Luminous pane*, in *elect.*, a sheet of glass covered with pieces of metal foil, generally arranged in some ornamental design, which is rendered luminous by the discharge of an electrical condenser through the foil from point to point.

pane¹ (pān), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *paned*, *ppr.* *paning*. [*< ME. panen*; < *pane*¹, *n.*] To insert panes or panels in. See *paned*.

pane² (pān), *n.* [*< ME. pane*, < OF. *pane*, *panne*, *pane*, *panne*, F. *panne* = Fr. *pana*, *panna* = OSp. *pena*, *pena*, Sp. *pana*, a skin, hide, worsted, plush, < ML. *panna*, *panna*, skin, fur, perhaps a fem. form of L. *pannus*, a cloth, piece, etc.; otherwise another use of L. *panna*, feather (cf. MHO. *federe*, feather, plush); = *pan* and *pen*².] A hide or side of fur; fur.

Ermyne and werr, callit panis, bestly furring.

And haldin so without other discipline.

Books of Providence (E. E. T. S., extra ed.), I. 100.

pane³ (pān), *n.* [*< F. panne*, the face of a hammer, appar. < G. *bahn* (MHG. *bane*, **pane*), a way, road, plane, face of an anvil or hammer. See *peen*, with which this word has been confounded.] The striking face of a hammer.

paned (pānd), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *panied*, *panued*; < ME. *paned*, *panued*; < *pane*³ + *-ed*.] 1. Having panes, panels, or stripes of a different color inserted: as, *paned* hose or breeches, usually made full and stuffed out with cotton, etc.

And a mantle of scarlet,

Open'd all with menher

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

With all the swarming generation
Of long stocks, short pan'd hose, and huge staff'd doublets.

Beau, and *Fl.*, Woman Hater, I. 2.

2. Provided with panes; composed of small panes or squares.

Brick-paned, or frame buildings filled in with bricks.

Stephen Girard's Will.

paneguriot, *n.* Same as *panegyry*.

panegyry (pan'ē-jī-ri), *n.* [*< Gr. πανήγυρις*, a general assembly; see *panegyria*.] Same as *panegyria*. *Synonym*.

panegyric (pan'ē-jī-rik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *panegyrique*, OF. *panegyric* = Sp. *panegirico* = Pg. *panegirico* = It. *panegirico*, < L. *panegyricus*, laudatory, a panegyric, < Gr. πανηγυρικός, of or pertaining to a general assembly, solemn, festive; as a noun, see *λόγος*, a festival oration, eulogy, panegyric; < πανήγυρις, a general assembly, a high festival; see *panegyria*.] 1. *a.* Addressed to a festival assembly; epidiatic; hence, containing praise or eulogy; of the nature of panegyric; encomiastic.

True fame demands not panegyric aid.

Harris, The Confession.

II. *n.* 1. A eulogy, written or spoken, in praise of some person or achievement; a formal or elaborate eulogium.

We give you Thanks, not only for your Presents, but your Compliments too. For this is not so much a making of Presents as Panegyrics.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus, I. 109.

A stranger preach'd at Euston Church, and fell into a handsome panegyric on my Lord's new building the church.

Kedyn, Mary, Sept. 9, 1670.

2. Praise bestowed on some person, action, or character; laudation; as, a tone of exaggerated panegyric.

Let others . . . bestow the honours of the great with panegyric.

Goldsmith, (Blessed of the World, xlii).

Their characteristic excellences drew from him some of his heartiest bursts of eloquent panegyric.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 10.

— *Syn.* *Eulogium*, etc. See *eulogy*.

panegyriot (pan'ē-jī-rik), *v. t.* [*< panegyric*, *n.*] To praise.

I had rather be reproach'd for sobriety than carous'd for intemperance, and lampoon'd for a virtue than panegyriot'd for a vice. *Goldsmith*, *Instructed*, p. 509. (*Davies*.)

panegyric (pan'ē-jī-rik), *a.* [*< panegyric* + *-al*.] Same as *panegyric*.

panegyrically (pan'ē-jī-rik-ly), *adv.* By way of panegyric. *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

panegyricon (pan'ē-jī-rik-on), *n.* [*< NGr. πανηγυριον* (P), neut. of *πανηγυρικός*, festival panegyric; see *panegyria*.] In the Gr. Ch., a collection of sermons by various authors to be read on festivals. There is no authorized book of this kind, different collections being used in different places, so that such books are not printed, but manuscript.

panegyria (pa-nē-jī-ri-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πανήγυρις, a general assembly, < παρ (par), all, + δῶσις, ἡ δῶσις, assembly; see *agora*.] A festival; a public meeting.

Will there not open a glorious scene, when God (to use St. Paul's words) shall celebrate the grand panegyria?

S. Harris, On Isaiah III., p. 202. (*Latham*.)

The Olympia panegyria, though no longer the central point of attraction of a free Hellas, was still a reality, and its celebration continued for another two centuries.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 220.

panegyriae, *v.* See *panegyric*.

panegyrist (pan'ē-jī-rist), *n.* [= F. *panegyriste* = Sp. *panegirista* = Pg. *panegirista* = It. *panegirista*, < L. *panegyrista*, a eulogist, < LGr. πανηγυριστής, one who attends a panegyria, < Gr. πανηγυρικός, attend a panegyria, deliver a panegyric, < πανήγυρις, a general assembly; see *panegyria*.] One who writes or utters a panegyric; one who bestows praise; a eulogist; an encomiast.

Conscience will become his panegyrist, and never forget to crown and extol him unto himself.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 84.

panegyrist (pan'ē-jī-rist), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *panegyristed*, *ppr.* *panegyristing*. [*< Gr. πανηγυρικός*, attend a public assembly, deliver a panegyric; see *panegyria*.] 1. *trans.* To praise highly; write or pronounce a panegyric or eulogy on.

And therefore did none of his disciples exaggerate or panegyrist the accomplishments of their Great Master, but relate matter of fact only.

Kedyn, True Religion, II. 108.

In another part of this letter . . . he panegyristed the camp hospital of the Queen. *Frederic*, Verd and Im., I. 14.

II. *intrans.* To indulge in panegyric; bestow praises. *Bailey*, 1731.

Also spelled *panegyrist*.

panegyry (pan'ē-jī-ri), *n.* [*< Gr. πανήγυρις*, a general assembly, a high festival; see *panegyria*.] 1. A festival; a public meeting; same as *panegyria*.

Whether this may not be not only in Pulpits, but after another persuasive method, at set and solemn Panegyries, in Theatres, porches, or what other place or way may win most upon the people to receive at once both recreation and instruction, let them to authority consult.

Milton, Church Government, II., Pref.

2. A panegyric.

pancety (pā-nē'tī), *n.* [*L. panis*, bread (see *panis*), + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being bread.

Romish bakers praise the Deity
They chipped while yet in its Pancety.
Prior, To F. Shepherd.

panel (pan'el), *n.* [Formerly also *pannel*; *< ME. panel, pannel*, a piece of cloth, a sort of saddle, a list (of names), etc.; = *D. pannel* = *G. panel* = *Sw. Dan. panel*, wainscot, *< OF. panel, pannel, panna, pannel*, *panneau*, *panneel*, *pannel*, a panel, *F. pannel* = *Sp. pannel* = *It. pannello* = *ML. pannellus*, a panel, dim. of *L. pannus*, cloth, rug; see *panet*.] 1. A piece, especially a rectangular piece, of cloth, parchment, or wood. Specifically (a) A piece of cloth put on a horse's back to serve as a sort of saddle, or placed under a saddle to prevent the horse's back from being galled; also, a pad or pallet used as a saddle. Brought that neither on his back,
No saddle we panel.
Currier Munk, l. 14, 9-22. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

They ride on bullocks with pannels, as we term them,
girths, and bridles.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 221.

(b) Formerly, the slip of parchment containing the names of those who were summoned to serve upon a jury; a jury-list. See *def. 3*.

Shal neither kynge no knyght, constable no meire,
emer-loke the constable, no to the courtis sompne,
No put hom in panel, to don hem plights here tothe.
Piers Plowman (B), III. 315.

He [the sheriff] returns the names of the jurors in a *panel* (a little pane, or oblong piece of parchment) annexed to the writ.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxiii.

(c) In painting, a piece of wood, generally of oak, chestnut, or white poplar, on which a picture is painted as on canvas; also, a picture painted on such a piece of wood. The earliest paintings in oil were generally executed on panels, which were composed of various pieces of wood cemented together.

He gave the Panel to the Maid,
Smiling and court'ing, "Sir," she said,
"I shall not fail to tell my Master."
Prior, Proteogenes and Apelles.

2. A surface or compartment of a surface more or less distinct from others: a term used more especially in architecture and the constructive arts. In particular (a) Any area slightly sunk below or raised above the general face of the surrounding work; a



Panel — Section of the south door of the Baptistery at Florence.
(By Andrea Pisano)

compartment of a wainscot or ceiling, or of the surface of a wall, etc., sometimes including sculptured ornament.

This fellow will but join you together as they 'in wainscot; then one of you will prove a shrunk panel and, like green timber, warp, warp.
Shak., As you like it, III. 3, w.

(b) In joinery, a tympanum or thin piece of wood, framed or received in a groove by two upright pieces or styles and two transverse pieces or rails; as, the *panels* of doors, window-shutters, etc. See *cut under door*. (c) In masonry, one of the faces of a hewn stone. (d) In dress-making, an ornament of a skirt, consisting usually of a broad piece of stuff appliqué, or of embroidery, or the like, making a definite stripe on each side different from the rest of the skirt, leaving part of the original material between. (e) In bookbinding, a part of the side depressed below the general surface, or the space on the back between two bands. (f) In coal-mining, a separate compartment or area of a coal-seam, divided from the adjacent ones by thick masses or ribs of coal, 40, 50, or even 60 yards wide. Such panels may measure 300 feet or more on a side.

3. In law: (a) The persons summoned to sit on a jury. (b) The jury selected for the trial of a cause.

A judgment in its favour ends

When all the panel are its friends.

Green, The Spleen.

(c) In Scots law, the accused person in a criminal action from the time of his appearance. — 4t. The stomach of a hawk.

Makes web endow earnest and maketh the hardest panel
A Perfect Book for Kyrings of Sparhawk or of Inhabitant, p. 7.

5. Milit., a carriage for the transportation of a mortar and its bed. — 6. In sporting, a rail in a post-and-rail fence.

In the jar of the panel rebounding,

In the crash of the splintering wood,

In the ears to the cartstock rebounding,

In the eyes flashing fire and blood;

A. L. Gordon, Poems, p. 116.

Bottom panel, one of the panels of the lowest tier in a paneled door. — **Flush panel**. See *flush*, 7. — **F-panel**, in wainscotting, doors of furniture, and the like, a panel having the shape of the Greek letter F. — **Lying panel**. (a) In arch., a panel so placed that the fibers of the wood lie in a horizontal position. (b) In carp., a panel whose longer dimension is horizontal. — **Panel game**. See *panel-game*.

Raised panel, in carp., etc., a panel of which the face projects beyond the surrounding frame or plane. — **Standing panel**, in carp., a panel whose longer dimension is vertical. — **T-panel**, a panel having the general shape of the letter T.

panel (pan'el), *v. t.*; *prät.* and *pp.* *paneled, paneled, panneling, panneling*. [Formerly also *pannel*; *< panel, n.*] 1t. To place a panel or saddlecloth on; saddle. He . . . pannelled his squire's beast.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. III. 2. (*Darwin*)

2. To form with panels; divide into or decorate with panels; as, to *panel* a wainscot; to *panel* a dress.

Mr. Wall describes the church in full, its vast width, breadth, height from marble floor to paneled dome.
W. M. Barker, New Timothy, p. 170.

3. To decorate with medallions or spaces of any shape framed and occupied by a design different from that of the rest of the ground. — 4. In teleg., to arrange in parallel, as wires.

panel-door (pan'el-dör), *n.* See *door*, 1.

panel-furring (pan'el-för'ing), *n.* In a passenger-car, horizontal bars or strips of wood between the posts. The exterior panels are fastened to the furring.

panel-game (pan'el-gām), *n.* Theft or cheating practised by the aid of a sliding panel (by means of which valuables may be abstracted from a room without the occupant's knowledge) or any similar device, as in a panel-house.

panel-house (pan'el-hous), *n.* A house, especially a house of ill fame, in which the panel-game is practised.

panelling, panelling (pan'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *panel, v.*] 1. The making of panels, as in a door. — 2. Panels collectively: as, the *panelling* of a ceiling.

The very old wainscot which composed the floor and the panelling of the room was scrubbed with a degree of labour which the Scottish housewife rarely bestows on her most costly furniture.
Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. v.

3. The diversifying of a surface by means of panels.

Panelling was used for the adornment of external walls from the earliest ages down at least to the destruction of Babylon.
J. Forsmann, Hist. Arch., I. 162.

panellation (pan-e-lā'shün), *n.* [Also *pannellation*; *< ML. pannellatio(n-)*, *< *pannellare*, impanel, *< pannellus*, panel; see *panel*.] The act of impaneling a jury.

They in the said panellation did put Rich. Wotton, . . . and other privileged persons, which were not wont anciently to be impanelled.
A. Wood, Annals of Univ. of Oxford, an. 1516.

panel-picture (pan'el-pik'tür), *n.* A picture painted on a panel. See *panel*, *n.*, 1 (c).

panel-plane (pan'el-plān), *n.* In carp., a plane having a handle (called a *toot*) and a long stock, which may be deeper than that of a jack-plane.

panel-planer (pan'el-plā'nēr), *n.* 1. A planing-machine for dressing the surface of panels and feathering their edges to fit them to the grooves in the styles. — 2. A machine for rabbeting down the edges of panels, so as to leave the middle part raised; a *panel-raiser*.

panel-rail (pan'el-rāl), *n.* In a passenger-car, a panel-furring strip extending from end to end of the car, and notched into the posts.

panel-raiser (pan'el-rā'sēr), *n.* A machine for forming a raised panel on a board by rabbeting away a part of the surface around the edges. Some forms cut a molding about the panel.

panel-saw (pan'el-sā), *n.* A saw used for cutting very thin wood. Its blade is about 36 inches long, and it has about six teeth to the inch.

panel-strip (pan'el-strip), *n.* A narrow piece of wood or metal to cover a joint between two panels, or between a post and a panel, as on the outside of a railroad-car.

panel-thief (pan'el-thēf), *n.* A thief who steals by the aid of a sliding panel, a secret door, or any similar device; a robber in a panel-house.

panel-truss (pan'el-trus), *n.* A truss in which the timbers or bars are arranged in a regular succession of rectangles or panels diagonally braced.

panel-wheel (pan'el-hwēl), *n.* In *glass-engraving*, a wheel which cuts a groove with a flat bottom and sides more or less sloped or curved.

panel-working (pan'el-wēr'king), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a method of working a coal-mine by which the colliery is divided into panels. See *panel, n.*, 2 (f).

panetery, *n.* See *panetia*.

panenlogism (pan-ū'lō-jizm), *n.* [*< Gr. πᾶν (pán-), all, + εὐλογία (eulogía), eulogy*; see *eulogy*.] *Eulogy* of everybody and everything; indiscriminate praise. [Rare.]

With all its excellences — and they are many — her book has a trace of the cant of *panenlogism*.
National Rev.

pan-fish (pan'fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the right size and quality for frying whole in a pan.

This fish is a good *pan-fish*.
Sportman's Gazette, p. 222.

2. A sauerpan-fish or easseroles-fish; the king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus*.

panful (pan'fūl), *n.* [*< panl + -ful*.] The quantity that a pan will hold.

pang (pang), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pangue* (in imitation of Frenchified spellings like *longue*, etc.); *< ME. *pange* (in derived verb *pangen*), an altered form of *prange, prange*, pang, throes (by loss of *r*, due to confusion, perhaps, with *pinch*, *pinc*, *F. pandre* = *AS. pyngan*, *< L. pangere* (see *point*), stab, etc., but paralleled by the similar case of *speak*, *< AS. specan* for *sprecan*; see *prang*.] The *W. pang*, a pang, convulsion, may be from E.] A sudden paroxysm of pain; a transitory or recurring attack of agony; an acute painful spasm; a throe; hence, a sudden and bitter sentiment of sorrow, disappointment, injury, etc.

The poor beetle that we tread upon
In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies. Shak., M. for M., III. 1. 80.

Haste, virgins, haste, for I lie weak and faint
Beneath the pangs of love. Quarles, Emblems, v. 2.

Through thy great farewell sorrow shot
The sharp pang of a bitter thought.
Whittier, Naples.

= *Syn. Agony, Torture*, etc. (see *agony*), twinge, grip, ache, suffering.

pang¹ (pang), *v. t.* [*< ME. pangen*; *< pangl, n.*] To cause to suffer a pang or pangs; pain; torture.

His chylde in the pestilence was in jeopardy,
And more panged that he myght not meue hym.
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. A.), p. 47.

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be dislodged by her
That now thou tread on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me.
Shak., Cymbeline, III. 4. 28.

pang² (pang), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of equiv. *pamp*, by some association with *pangl*.] To press; cram, in any way; cram with food. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

It [drink] kindles wit, it weakens hair,
It pangs us for our knowledge.
Burns, Holy Fair.

pangaling (pang'gā-ling), *n.* Same as *pango-lin*, 1.

pangenesis (pan-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. πᾶν (pán-), all, + γένεσις (genesis), production*.] A provisional hypothesis advanced by Darwin to explain the phenomena of reproduction in organisms.

It rests on the assumptions that the organic units (cells) of which an organism is composed differ from one another according to the function of the organs to which they belong; that they undergo multiplication by budding or proliferation, giving rise to minute gemmules, which are diffused to a greater or less extent throughout every part of each organism; that these gemmules possess the properties which the unit had when they were thrown off; and that when they are exposed to certain conditions they give rise to the same kind of cells from which they were derived. The name is also applied to the theory or doctrine that every organism has its origin in a simple cell called a *pangenetic cell*.

I venture to advance the hypothesis of *Pangenesis*, which implies that every separate part of the whole organism reproduces itself, so that ovaes, spermatocytes, and pollen-grains — the fertilized egg or seed, as well as seeds — include and descend of a multitude of germ-cells, off from each separate part or unit.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, II. 300.

pangonic (pan-jōn'ik), *a.* [(NL. *pangonicus*, after *genetic*.)] Of or pertaining to pangonics.

pangometry (pan-jōm'et-ri), *n.* [(Gr. *pang-* (pan-), all, + *E. geometry*.] That geometry which results from an extension of the properties of ordinary space, especially non-Euclidean geometry.

pangful (pan'fūl), *a.* [(*pang* + *-ful*.)] Full of pangs; tortured; suffering.

Overwhelmed with grief and infirmity, he bowed his head upon his pangful bosom.

Richardson, *Charles Harlowe*, VII. 234. (*Darwin*.)

pangless (pan'les), *a.* [(*pang* + *-less*.)] Free from pang or pain.

Death for thee

Prepared a light and pangless dart.

Byron, *To Thyrus*.

pangolin (pan'gō-lin), *n.* [Malay.] 1. A scaly ant-eater; a phatagin; any edentate quadruped of the genus *Manis* or the family *Manidae* (which see). Also *pangating*, *pangolin*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of pangolins. *J. E. Gray*. Also *Pangolinus* (*Rafinesque*). Long-tailed pangolin, *Manis longicauda*.



Long-tailed Pangolin (*Manis longicauda*).

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pangoniet, *n.* [(OF. *pangoniet* = Sp. It. *pangonia*, < L. *pangonius*, *pangonius*, < Gr. *παν-γωνιος*, some precious stone, < *παρ* (par-), all, + *γωνία*, angle.) Some precious stone. *Minsheu*.

pangrammatist (pan-gram'ma-tist), *n.* [(Gr. *παν* (pan-), all, + *γραμματιστής*, one who teaches letters; see *grammatist*.) One who occupies himself with framing sentences containing every letter of the alphabet. An example of such sentences is "John F. Brady, give me a black walnut box of quite a small size."

panguet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pangl*.

panhandle (pan'hān'dl), *n.* The handle of a pan; hence, a long narrow strip projecting like the handle of a frying-pan. Specifically (esp. in the United States), a long narrow strip projecting from the State or Territory of which it forms a part, and intervening between two other States or Territories; as, the Panhandle of Idaho, the Panhandle of West Virginia, projecting northward between Pennsylvania and Ohio.

panharmonicon (pan-har'mon-i-kon), *n.* [(NL. < Gr. *παν* (pan-), all, + *αρμονία*, harmonic, musical; see *harmonic*.) A mechanical musical instrument of the orchestration class, invented by J. N. Maelzel in 1800. Also called *Orpheus-harmonicon*.

Panhellenic (pan-he-len'ik), *a.* [= F. *panhellénique* (cf. Gr. *πανήλιος*, of all the Greeks, neut. *πανήλιον*, the whole Greek people), < Gr. *πανήλιος*, all the Greeks, < *παν* (pan-), all, + *Ἑλλας*, Greece, Hellenes; see *Hellenic-Hellenic*.] Pertaining to or concerning all Hellenes, or all persons, interests, achievements, etc., belonging or pertaining to the Greek race; as, the Panhellenic festival or games at Olympia.

Panhellenion, Panhellenium (pan-he-le'nion, -um), *n.* pl. *Panhellenia* (-ia). [NL. < Gr. *πανήλιον*, the whole Greek people, neut. of *πανήλιος*, of all the Greeks; see *Panhellenic*.] A council or congress or a building or temple representing, or interesting in common, all Greece or all the Greeks.

Panhellenism (pan-he-len-izm), *n.* [= F. *panhellénisme*; see *Panhellenic*] + *-ism*.] 1. The desire or effort to unite all Greeks into one political body: an idea which in the third century B. C. was put into partial and incomplete realization in the Achaean League, and in modern times was pursued at the beginning of the present century by the Greeks and their sympathizers in Europe and America, and is still the cherished hope of modern Greek statesmen.—2. The general body of interests and ideas having to do with all persons and things of Greek origin.

Panhellenist (pan-he-len-ist), *n.* [(*Panhellenic*) + *-ist*.] One who favors Panhellenism, or is affected in any way by Panhellenism, in either of its senses.

Panhellenium, *n.* See *Panhellenion*.

panhistophyton (pan-his-tof'i-ton), *n.* [NL., so called as being found in all the tissues of the silkworm; < Gr. *πᾶν* (pan-), all, + *ιστός*, web, tissue (see *histoid*), + *φυτόν*, plant.] A name used by Lebert to denote one of those bacteria-like organisms which, according to Pasteur's experiments, accompany and possibly cause the destructive disease in the silkworm of commerce, *Sevicaria mori*, known as *pebrine*. They are small ellipsoid or somewhat elongated bodies, which may penetrate through all parts of the caterpillar and the butterfly, where they multiply with great rapidity.

panic (pan'ik), *n.* [Formerly also *panick*, *panick*; < ME. *panik*; < AS. *panic* = (Gt. A. *panik* = MHG. *phrunch*, *pfenich*, *venich*, *vench* = F. *panie* = It. *panico*, < L. *panicum*, also *panicum* (> Sp. *pana*.—Pg. *panico*, *panico* = It. *panico*), *panie*, *panie*-grass, < *panis*, bread; see *pan2*.] A grass of the genus *Panicum*.

Panget and mylde in houte and drie is sowe

As nowe. Light, resolute lande that desire.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Between Turin and Milan I saw a strange kind of corn that I never saw before; but I have read of it. It is called *Panicum*.

panic2 (pan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *panick*, *panique*, *pannick*; < F. *panique* = Sp. *panico* = Pg. It. *panico*, *panie*, a panic, < Gr. *πανικός*, belonging to Pan, neut. *πανικός* (with or without *δῆμα*, fear), *panie* fear (L. *lymphaticus pavor*; see *lymphatic2*), sudden or groundless fear, such as is caused by sounds heard at night in lonely places, supposed to be inspired by Pan, < *Παν*, Pan; see *Pan2*.] 1. *a.* 1. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the god Pan; as, Bacchic and *Panic* figures.—2. Inspired or as if inspired by Pan; applied to extreme or sudden fright; as, *panic* fear.

Those are *panic* terrors

Whose fashion to yourself.

Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, v. 1.

He had also the power of striking terrors, especially such as were vain and superstitious; whence they came to be called *panic* terrors.

Lucan, *Pharsalia*, l. 10.

II. *n.* 1. A sudden fright, particularly a sudden and exaggerated fright affecting a number of persons at once; terror without visible or appreciable cause, or inspired by a trifling cause or by misapprehension of danger.

Many of the *Moors*, in their *panic*, flung themselves from the bridge, and perished in the *timidities*; others were cut down and trampled under the hoofs of friends and foes.

Jerry, *Moors* (Chronicles), xiii.

Panic is an outburst of terror affecting a multitude in common, and rendered more furious by sympathy or infection.

A. Bain, *Emotions and Will*, p. 61.

Specifically—2. An exaggerated alarm which takes possession of a trading community on the occurrence of a financial crisis, such as may be caused by the failure of an important bank, or the exposure of a great commercial swindle, inducing a general feeling of distrust, and impelling to hasty and violent measures to secure immunity from possible loss, thus often precipitating a general financial disaster which was at first only feared.—Syn. 1. *Apprehension*, *fright*, etc. see *alarm*.

panical (pan'ikal), *a.* [(*panic2* + *-al*.)] Same as *panic2*.

pan-ice (pan'is), *n.* Ice formed along the shore, and subsequently loosened and driven by winds and currents; used only in the vicinity of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The gradual rise of the land [in Labrador] for a second time brings the successively rising surface on under the influence not only of *pan-ice*, but of snow-drifts acting in the manner described.

H. F. Hall, in Can. Naturalist, N. S., VIII. 27.

Panicum (pā-nis'ē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL. < *Panicum* + *-um*.] A tribe of grasses characterized by spikelets containing but one complete flower, by the awnless flowering glume and hardened fruit-bearing one, and by pedicels jointed to the spikelet, but not to the rachis. It includes 22 genera, of which *Panicum* is the type, and *Paspalum*, *Setaria*, *Crabgrass*, and *Pennisetum* are among the more important.

panic-grass (pan'ik-grās), *n.* Same as *panic2*.
panicky (pan'ik-i), *a.* [(*panic* (panic2) + *-y*.)] Of or pertaining to *panic*; inclined to *panic* or sudden fright; disposed to disseminate *panic*; affected by *panic*; used particularly with reference to operations of trade or commerce; as, the market was very *panicky*. [Colloq.]

The injury to crops is not sufficient to cause any *panicky* feeling.

The American, VIII. 324.

Our national party conventions have come to be *panicky* borders, the prey of intrigues and surprises.

New Princeton Rev., V. 318.

panicle (pan'ikl), *n.* [= F. *panicule* = Sp. *panícula*, *panja* = Pg. *panícula* = It. *panicola*, < L. *panicula*, a tuft on plants, a panicle, dim.

of *panis*, thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle; see *panet*.] A form of inflorescence produced, in its simple and normal type, when a raceme becomes irregularly compound by some of the pedicels developing into peduncles, each bearing several flowers, or branching again and again in the same order. In the compound clusters thus produced, the secondary and tertiary ramifications usually differ in type, giving rise to a mixed inflorescence; hence the term *panicle*, as generally employed in botanical descriptions, signifies any loose and diversely branched cluster in which the flowers are pedicelate. See also *panicle* under *Adiantum*, *inflorescence*, *panic-grass*, *out*, and *thamnia*.



Panicle
Branch with the paniculate inflorescence of *Lycopodium lucidulum*.

panicled (pan'ikl), *a.* [(*panicle* + *-ed*.)] Furnished with panicles; arranged in or like panicles.

panic-monger (pan'ik-mung'ger), *n.* One who creates or endeavors to create panics; used in contempt. *The Nation*, Dec. 20, 1883.

panicograph (pan'ik'ō-grāf), *n.* Same as *paniconograph*.

paniconography (pan'ik'ō-grāf), *n.* Same as *paniconography*.

paniconograph (pan'ik'ō-grāf), *n.* [An *paniconograph-y*.] A plate or a print produced by paniconography.

paniconographic (pan'ik'ō-grāf'ik), *a.* [(*paniconograph* + *-ic*.)] Relating to or produced by paniconography.

paniconography (pan'ik'ō-grāf'ik), *n.* [(Gr. *παν* (pan-), all, + *εικόν*, an image (see *icon*), + *γραφία*, write.) A commercial process for producing a design in relief on a zinc plate adapted for printing in a press. It is a form of *zincography*.

panic-stricken, panic-struck (pan'ik-strik'n, -struk), *a.* Struck with a panic or sudden and overpowering fear.

The Indians were *panic struck* at the aspect of troops so different from their own. *Troscott*, *Ford*, and *Law*, II. 1.

paniculate (pā-nik'y-lit), *a.* [= F. *paniculé* = Pg. *paniculato* = It. *paniculato*, < NL. *paniculatus*, *panicled*, < L. *panicula*, a panicle; see *panicle*.] In bot., arranged or branched in the manner of panicles; borne in panicles.

paniculated (pā-nik'y-lit), *a.* [(*paniculate* + *-ed*.)] In bot., same as *paniculate*.

paniculately (pā-nik'y-lit-lī), *adv.* In bot., in a paniculate manner.

Panicum (pā-nis'kūm), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < L. *panicum*, *panic* grass; see *panic2*.] A large and polymorphous genus of grasses. It is characterized by having the pedicels jointed under each spikelet, and the branches of the panicle not continued beyond the spikelets. The lower flowers of the spikelet manifest but imperfect, either staminate or neutral the upper flower closed and hard, and the lowest of the commonly four glumes indurated and awnless, without bristles or appendages beneath. It includes about 100 species (by some estimated at more than 200), widely scattered through colder regions, some of them almost cosmopolitan. They are annual or perennial, prostrate or erect, with flowers sometimes in few unbranched spikes, or commonly in an ample and very spreading panicle. A general name for plants of the genus is *panic-grass*. It contains, besides wild and weed grasses, a considerable number of important grain and forage plants. For the latter, see *indurated panic-grass*, *quince grass*, *cancha grass*, *shamash-grass*, *umbrella-grass*, *bamboo* (1 lb.). For others less important, see *barren-grass*, *cockspur grass*, *bur grass*, *2. minor grass*, *crab-grass*, *1. finger grass*, *old witch grass*.

panidiomorphic (pan'id-i-mōr'fik), *a.* [(Gr. *παν* (pan-), all, + *ιδιόμορφος*, idiomorphic.) A term applied by Rosenbusch to rocks in which all the components are idiomorphically developed. See *idiomorphic*.

panidrosis (pan'id-ro'sis), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *πᾶν* (pan-), all, + *ιδρώς*, perspiration; see *hidrosis*.] A perspiration over the whole body.

panier, *n.* See *pannier*1.

panier2, *n.* See *pannier2*.

Panionic (pan-i-on'ik), *a.* [(Gr. *πανιώνος*, the whole body of Ionians, < *πᾶν* (pan-), all, + *ἰώνος*, the Ionians; see *Ionian*, *Ionie*.] Of, pertaining to, or concerning all the Ionian peoples or nations.

The purification of Iolus by the Athenians and the restoration of the Panionic festival there, in 426 B. C.

Encyc. Brit., VIII. 676.

Panisc, Panisk (pan'isk), *n.* [*< L. Paniscus, < Gr. Πανίσκος, dim. of Πάν, Pan: see Pan².*] In myth., the god Pan pictured as a satyr: an inferior manifestation of the personality of Pan.

The *Panisks*, and the *Sylvans* rude,
Satyrs, and all that multitude.

B. Jonson, The Penates.

Paniscus (pā-nis'kū), *n.* [*L., < Gr. Πανίσκος: see Panisc.*] 1. In myth., same as *Panisc*.—2. [*N.L.*] In entom., a genus of hymenopterous insects.

Panislamic (pan-is-lam'ik), *a.* [*< pan- + Islām + ic.*] Relating to or concerning all Islam, or all Mohammedan peoples or countries; of the nature of or having to do with Pan-Islamism.

The most famous, after the *Pan-Islamic* pilgrimages, are the great Shiite sanctuaries. *Encyc. Brit., XIX. 103.*

Panislamicism (pan-is-lam-iz'm), *n.* [*< pan- + Islām + ism.*] A sentiment or movement in favor of a union or confederacy of all Mohammedan nations, particularly for ends hostile to non-Mohammedanism.

panivorous (pa-niv'ō-rū), *a.* [*< L. panis, bread, + vorare, devour.*] Eating bread; subsisting on bread.

panjam (pan'jam), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] Cotton long cloth of a kind manufactured in southern India.

panjandrum (pan-jan'drum), *n.* [*Also rarely panjandrum; a word used by Samuel Foote in a string of rignarole as a test for Macklin, who boasted of his memory; < pan-, all, + jandrum, a Latin-looking element of no meaning.*] An imaginary personage of much power or pretension; a burlesque potentate, plenipotentiary, or Great Mogul.

And there were present the Pionniers, and the Jobillies, and the Janyllies, and the grand Panjandrum himself. *S. Foote, quoted in Forster's Hist. Voyages, p. 308.*

"Well, no, not exactly a nobleman." "Well, some kind of a panjandrum. Hasn't he got one of these titles?" *H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 80.*

pank (pan'k), *v.* Same as *pan¹*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

panlogism (pan'lō-jizm), *n.* [*< Gr. πᾶς (pās), all, + logos, word, < λέγω, speak: see Logos.*] The doctrine that the universe is the realization of the Logos.

pan-man (pan'man), *n.* A man having charge of pans in manufacture.

This communication between pan and roaster is closed during the working of the batch by a sliding damper . . . under the ready control of the pan-man. *Spon's Encyc. Manuf., I. 108.*

panmelodion (pan-melō'di-on), *n.* [*< pan- + melodion.*] A musical instrument played by means of a keyboard, the tone being produced by the friction of wheels on metal bars. It was invented by Franz Leppich in 1810.

panmixia (pan-mik'si-ā), *n.* [*Prop. "panmixia" (cf. Gr. πάνμικτος, πάνμικτος, mixed of all sorts), < Gr. πᾶς (pās), all, + μίξις, mixing, < μίγναι, mix: see mix¹.*] The principle of coaction or reversion of natural selection.

Weismann calls this principle *panmixia* because, by such withdrawal of natural selection from any particular part, promiscuous breeding ensues with regard to that part. *Nature, XLII. 437.*

panmug (pan'mug), *n.* An earthenware crock in which butter is sent to market. It contains about half a hundredweight. [*Local, Eng.*]

pannade (pa-nād'), *n.* [*< OF. pannade, pennade, penadie, a curvet (> pannader, pennader, pennader, F. panader, stru), < pan- + nader, panonner, stru like a peacock, < paon, < L. pavō(n-), peacock: see pan² and pan².*] The curvet of a horse.

pannage (pan'aj), *n.* [*Formerly also panuage, panuage; < MF. panage, panuage, < OF. panage, panage (MF. reflex panagium, panu panu, panagium), prob. < ML. panaticum, "pasture, panagium, the right of pasturing swine in woods, < L. pastio(n-), pasturing, < pascere, feed: see pasture.* Some confusion with *L. panis, bread*, may have occurred.] 1. The money taken by agistors for the privilege of feeding hogs upon the mast of the forests. *Wharton*.—2. The mast of beech, acorns, etc., used as food for swine.

They often mast, hawes, and swych pannage. *Chaucer, Former Age, l. 7.*

What useful supplies the pannage of England would afford other countries, what rich returns to it self if it were not all cut into male and female tripperies! *N. Ward, Simple Coder, p. 31.*

Pannaria (pa-nā'ri-ā), *n.* [*N.L. (DeCand., 1825), < L. pannus, a cloth: see pan¹.*] An extensive genus of parmeliaceous lichens, typical of the family *Pannariæ*, having a subfoliaceous thallus, which is either monophyllous or lacini-

ately multifid, becoming nearly crustaceous, and bearing mostly scutelliform apothecia.

Pannariæ (pan-ā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Pannaria + -i.*] According to the classification of Tuckerm., a family of parmeliaceous lichens, taking its name from the genus *Pannaria*. The thallus is usually more or less leaf-colored, horizontal, and frondose-foliaceous or most commonly squamulose.

pannarine (pa-nā'ri-in), *a.* In bot., belonging to or resembling the genus *Pannaria*.

pannary (pan'a-ri), *a. and n.* See *panary*.

pannell, *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *panel*.

pannellation, *n.* See *panellation*.

Pannetier green. See *green¹*.

panneuritis (pan-nū'ri-tis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. πᾶς (pās), all, + N.L. neuritis, q. v.*] Universal neuritis.—*Panneuritis endemica* (or *epidemica*), beriberi.

pannic¹ (pan'i-kl), *n.* [*Also pannickell, pannikel; < OF. pannicle, panche, < ML. "pannicula, dim. of panna, a pan: see pan¹.*] The brain-pan; the skull; the crown of the head.

To him he turned, and with rigor fell
Stare him so rudely on the Pannickell
That to the chin he clutched his head in twain. *Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 32.*

pannic² (pan'i-kl), *n.* [= *It. pannicula, < L. "pannicula, fem. dim. of pannus, a cloth, ML. a surface, etc.: see panniculus.*] In anat., a membrane; also, same as *panniculus carnosus*; more fully called *fleshy pannicle*. See also *dermohemeralia*.

panniculus (pa-nik'ū-lus), *n.* [*pl. panniculi (-li). [N.L., < L. panniculus, a small piece of cloth, a rag, dim. of pannus, a cloth: see pan¹.] A layer of muscles or other tissues; specifically, an abbreviated form for *panniculus adiposus* or *panniculus carnosus* (see below).—*Panniculus adiposus*, a layer of subcutaneous areolar tissue, containing fat in its meshes, connecting the true skin with the subjacent fascia.—*Panniculus carnosus*, the layer or system of subcutaneous muscles by which movements of the skin and some superficial parts may be effected, as in the dog or horse. Such muscles are largely developed in most mammals, though only to a slight degree in man, in whom they are represented by the platysma myoides and the other muscles of expression, as well as some others in different parts of the body. The panniculus of a horse is that muscle by which the animal shakes off its skin. The panniculus of the hedgehog is the orbicularis, by means of which the animal rolls itself up in a ball. The body of the ornithomyrmecus is almost entirely invested in a panniculus of extraordinary extent and thickness.*]

pannier¹ (pan'ier), *n.* [*Also panier; < ME. panier, panyer, panyere, panyer, paner, < OF. panier, panyer, F. panier (> Fr. panier = Sp. panera = It. paniera), m., also paniera, panyere, f., a basket, hamper, pannier, < L. pinarium, a bread-basket, neut. of "pinarius, adj., pertaining to bread, < panis, bread: see pan². Cf. panier².*] 1. A bread-basket; a basket for provisions; hence, any wicker basket.

I counted not a panyer full of herbes
Of scold terms. *Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 324.*

Dependent on the baker's punctual call,
To hear his creaking panniers at the door. *Congreg., Task, l. 245.*

2. One of a pair of baskets slung across the back of a beast of burden to contain a load.

I will set me horse, and harness, pottes and panniers to
Play of Robyn Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 477).

Store of household goods, in panniers slung
On sturdy horses. *Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.*

3. A basket for carrying objects on the back of a man or woman, used in mountainous countries and where the use of beasts of burden is not common.—4. An adjunct of female dress, intended to distend the drapery of the skirt at the hips. It consisted essentially of a light framework of whalebone or steel wire of suitable form, secured at the waist; it is now also made of the material of the dress, padded and made full.

Braided, tight at the waist, begun to be made very full round the hips by means of . . . a monstrous arrangement of padded whalebone and steel, which subsequently became the ridiculous panniers that were worn almost down to the present century. *Encyc. Brit., VI. 473.*

5. A part of a woman's head-dress; a stiff frame, as of wicker or wire, to maintain the head-dress in place.—6. In anat., same as *corbel¹*.—7. A shield of twisted osiers used in the middle ages by archers, who fixed it in the ground in an upright position and stood behind it.—8. In hydraul. engin., a basket or wickerwork gabion filled with gravel or sand, used in the construction of dikes, or to protect embankments, etc., from the erosion of water.

pannier² (pan'ier), *n.* [*Also panier; < OF. panier, < L.L. panerius, a bread-seller, prop. adj., < L. panis, bread: see pan². Cf. panier¹,*

pantry, panier.] In the inns of court, formerly, a servant who laid the cloths, set the salt-cellar, cut bread, waited on the gentlemen in term-time, blew the horn as a summons to dinner, and rang the bell; now, one of the domestics who wait in the hall of the inns at the time of dinner. Also *pannier-man*. [*Eng.*]

panniered (pan'ierd), *a.* [*< panier¹ + -ed.*] Loaded, as a beast of burden, with panniers; provided with or carrying panniers. *Wordsworth, Peter Bell, l.*

pannier-hilt (pan'ier-hilt), *n.* A basket-hilt. [*Rare.*]

Your dus, rusty,
Pannier-hilt poulard. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, II. 1.*

pannier-man (pan'ier-man), *n.* Same as *pannier²*.

pannikelt, *n.* See *pannicel¹*.

pannikin (pan'i-kin), *n.* [*< pan¹ + -in.*]

(*cf. mannikin, etc.*) A small pan; hence, a cup for drinking, especially one of metal.

But when we raised the pannikin . . . there was nothing under it. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, III.*

panning-machine (pan'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A biscuit- or cracker-kneader. It rolls and shapes the dough, and deposits it on pans in suitable portions ready for baking.

pannon, *n.* An old spelling of *pannon*.

Pannonia leather. Same as *leather-cloth*.

Pannonian (pa-nō'ni-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. Pannonia, Gr. Παννονία, Pannonia (see def.), + -an.*] 1. *a.* Of or relating to Pannonia or the inhabitants of Pannonia, an ancient Roman province south and west of the Danube, comprising parts of modern Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, Slavonia, etc. It was divided into several provinces under the later empire.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Pannonia.

pannose (pan'ōs), *a.* [= *Sp. panoso = It. pannoso, ragged, < L. pannosus, rag-like, ragged, < pannus, cloth, rag: see pan¹.*] In bot., having the appearance or texture of felt or woolen cloth.

pannosely (pan'ōs-li), *adv.* In a pannose manner.

pannous (pan'ūs), *a.* [*< pannus + -ous. Cf. pannose.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of pannus.

pannus (pan'ūs), *n.* [*N.L., < L. pannus, cloth (web): see pan¹.*] Superficial vascular opacity of the cornea.—*Pannus crassus*, a very vascular and opaque form of pannus.—*Pannus siccosus*, pannus associated with xerosis.—*Pannus tenuis*, a form of pannus in which the blood-vessels are few and scattered, and the cloudiness inconsiderable.

pannuscorium (pan-us-kō'ri-um), *n.* [A bad compound of *L. pannus*, a cloth, a garment, + *corium, leather.*] A kind of soft leather-cloth used for boot- and shoe-uppers.

panny (pan'i), *n.* [*pl. pannies (-iz). [Origin obscure.] A house: a cant term. Halliwell.*]

pannyaring (pan'i-ā-riŋ), *n.* [Appar. of African origin, with *E. suffix -ing¹.*] The system, practised on the Gold Coast, of putting one person in pawn for the debt of another: suppressed by British influence in 1874.

The jurisdiction of England on the Gold Coast was defined by the bond of the 6th of March, 1864, an agreement with the native chiefs by which Her Majesty reserves the right of trying criminals and repressing human sacrifices, pannying, &c. *Encyc. Brit., X. 764.*

panocha (pa-nō'chā), *n.* [*Mex.*] A coarse grade of sugar made in Mexico.

The sugar and panocha exported . . . to the Mexican Gulf ports and coast of Lower California. *U. S. Cons. Rep. No. LXVII. (1880) p. 502.*

panococo (pan-ō'kō'kō), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] 1. One of the neckless-trees, *Ormosia coccinea*.—2. A large tree, *Swartzia tomentosa*, of Guiana, whose trunk is supported by several narrow buttresses. It affords a very hard and durable dark-colored wood. Also spelled *panocero* and *panoceros*. Also called *pato mado*.

panoistic (pan-ō'is'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. πᾶς (pās), all, + ois, egg, + -istic.*] Producing ova only: applied to the ovaries of some insects, as distinguished from those which are merostic, or produce vitelligenous cells as well as ova.

So far as is at present known, only the Orthoptera and the Pulicidae possess panoistic ovaria. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 301.*

Panolia deer. See *deer*.

panomphæan (pan-om-fē-an), *a.* [*< L. Panomphæus, < Gr. πανομφαῖος, sender of all ominous voices (an epithet of Jupiter), < πᾶς (pās), all, + ὀμφαῖος, prophetic, < ὀμφαῖος, the voice of a god, oracle.*] Giving all divination or inspiration; sending all ominous and prophetic voices: an epithet of Zeus or Jupiter. [*Rare.*]

We want no half-gods, Panophaean Jove.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

panophobia (pan-fo'bi-ə), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *pan-* (all), all (or *phobos*, fear: see *panic*), + *-phos*, < *phobos*, fear.] Morbid, vague, and groundless fear, as seen in melancholia.

panophthalmia (pan-of-thal'mi-ə), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *pan-* (all), all, + *E. ophthalmia*.] Same as *panophthalmitis*.

panophthalmitis (pan-of-thal'mi'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *pan-* (all), all, + NL. *ophthalmitis*.] Inflammation of the entire eyeball.

panoplied (pan-phi'd), *a.* [*< panoply* + *-ed*.] Wearing a panoply or full suit of armor.

Sound but one bugle blast! Lo! at the sign
Arms all panoplied wheel into line!

O. W. Holmes, Freedom, Our Queen.

panoplist (pan-phi-list), *n.* [*< panoply* + *-ist*.] One completely clad in defensive armor, or provided with a panoply.

panoply (pan-phi), *n.* [*< F. panoplie* = Sp. Pg. *panoplia*, < Gr. *panoplia*, a full suit of armor, < *pan-* (all), all, + *opsis*, armor: see *hopsite*.] 1. A complete set or suit of arms, offensive and defensive; the complete defensive armor of any period, especially that from the fifteenth century onward, when all the pieces were of wrought steel and accurately adapted to their purpose: often used figuratively.

He, in celestial panoply all arm'd
Of radiant 'rims, work divinely wrought,
Accended.

Milton, P. L., vi. 760.

Last came the knightly Normans, in their mail shirts and hoods of steel, with all the panoply of chivalry.

Scott, Kenilworth, xxvii.

2. A group or assemblage of pieces of defensive armor, with or without weapons, arranged as a sort of trophy.

panopticon (pan-op'ti-kon), *n.* [*< Gr. pan-* (all), all, + *optikon*, neut. of *opsis*, of or for seeing: see *optic*. Cf. *Gr. panoptikon*, all-seeing, *panoptikon*, seen of all.] 1. A proposed prison of supervision, so arranged that the inspector can see each of the prisoners at all times without being seen by them: proposed by Jeremy Bentham.

In a Panopticon, what can be the necessity of curious looks? ... Lock picking is an operation that requires time and experiment, and liberty to work at it unmolested. What prisoner picks locks before a keeper's face?

Bentham, Panopticon, postscript, I § 14.

2. An exhibition-room for novelties, etc. *Art Journal*.

panorama (pan-oh-rä'mä), *n.* [= F. *panorama*, < NL. *panorama*, < Gr. *pan-* (all), all, + *opsis*, a view, < *opsis*, see.] 1. A complete or entire view; also, a picture representing a wide or general view, as of a tract of country.

Before me lay the whole panophaean of the
Longfellow, Hypocrite, III. 7.

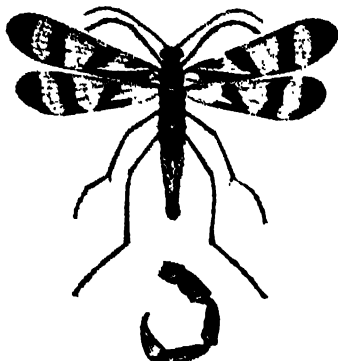
2. A picture representing scenes too extended to be beheld at once, and so exhibited a part at a time by being unrolled and made to pass continuously before the spectator.—3. A cyclorama: in this sense also called *circular panorama*.

panoramic (pan-oh-rä'mik), *a.* [= F. *panoramique*; as *panorama* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a panorama. **Panoramic camera**, a photographic camera especially devised for the taking of panoramic views. The camera is caused to rotate by clockwork, or otherwise, the plate being at the same time automatically moved so that as the lens is turned toward successive parts of the landscape, fresh parts of the plate are constantly exposed through an aperture in a mask in the camera, until, if desired a complete revolution has been accomplished. A picture made with this apparatus differs from an ordinary picture in that it is not a simple view, such as is seen at a glance in nature, but such a view as would appear to the eye could it be direct, on all sides simultaneously. Also called *panoramic*, or *panoramic camera*.—**Panoramic lens**, a wide-angled rectilinear lens; a lens capable of projecting views which include 90° or more of angular extent.

panoramical (pan-oh-rä'mi-kal), *a.* [*< panorama* + *-al*.] Same as *panoramic*.

panoramically (pan-oh-rä'mi-kal-i), *adv.* As in a panorama; like a panorama: as, *panoramically* changing states.

Panorpa (pa-nör'pā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1748), intended for *Panorpe* (?), < Gr. *pan-* (all), all, + *opsis*, a sickle.] A genus of neuroptera of the family *Panorpidae* or order *Panorpida*, having well-developed narrow wings, setaceous antennae, and serrated tarsal claws. The adults are commonly called *scorpion-flies*. The eggs are laid in shallow holes in the ground. The larvae resemble caterpillars, and are probably carnivorous. The genus formerly corresponded to the whole family, but is now restricted to such species as *P. communis* or *permanens*, the common scorpion-fly of Europe, or the American *P. americana*. They are definite insects, but have a means of defense in emitting a disagreeable odor when molested. See cut in next column.



Scorpion-fly (*Panorpa* *permanens*).
(Lower figure shows terminal portion of body in profile.)

Panorpidae (pan-ör-pä'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Panorpa* + term. *-idae*, pl. of *-ida*.] A group of insects named by Latreille in 1803 as a section of the neuropterous family *Planipennae*, continuous with the family *Panorpidae*, but regarded by Brauer and others as an order. Also named *Meconoptera* by Packard. See *Meconoptera*.

Panorpids (pa-nör'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1835), < *Panorpa* + *-ids*.] A family of Neuroptera, continuous with the order *Panorpidae* (or *Meconoptera*), containing the scorpion-flies of the genus *Panorpa* and their near allies of the genera *Boreua*, *Hittacus*, and *Merops*. The mouth is rostrate, the head exerted, the prothorax small, and the tarsi are five-jointed. The abdomen ends in a forcipate appendage likened to the tail of a scorpion. These insects are of slender, weak form, with four wings, a small constricted prothorax, the head produced into a beak, long filiform antennae, long slender legs, three ocelli, and the wings little netted and variously spotted. They are found in damp places, the larvae are terrestrial, and in general resemble caterpillars. So far as known, they are carnivorous. See cut under *Panorpa*.

panorpine (pa-nör'pin), *a.* [*< Panorpa* + *-ine*.] Resembling a scorpion-fly; or of pertaining to the *Panorpidae*.

panotitis (pan-oh'ti-tis), *n.* [*< Gr. pan-* (all), all, + *otis* (ear), ear, + *-itis*, < *Gr. otitis*.] Inflammation of the middle and internal ear.

panpharmakon (pan-fär'mä-kon), *n.* [NL., prop. *panpharmakon* (cf. *Gr. panpharmakon*, skilled in all drugs), < Gr. *pan-* (all), all, + *pharmakon*, drug: see *pharmakon*.] A universal medicine. *Scott*.

panphobia (pan-fö'bi-ə), *n.* Same as *panophobia*.

Pan-pipe (pan'pip), *n.* Same as *Pan's pipe* (which see, under *pipe*).

At the end of the lime tree avenue is a broken noosed damp faun with a marble pampye, who pipes to the spirit ditties which I believe never had any tune.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xlvii.

Pan-Presbyterian (pan'prez-bi-tē-ri-an), *a.* [*< pan-* + *Presbyterian*.] Pertaining to or representing the entire body of Christians who profess the doctrine and hold to the polity common to the various Presbyterian bodies: as, a *Pan-Presbyterian* Council. General councils of the "Alliance of the Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system" were held at Edinburgh in 1877, at Philadelphia in 1880, at Belfast, Ireland, in 1884, and at London in 1888.

pan-pudding (pan'pud'ing), *n.* A pancake [Eng.]

The pan-puddings of Shropshire, the white puddings of Somersetshire, the hasty-puddings of Hampshire, and the pudding pies of any shire, all is one to him, nothing comes amiss.
John Taylor, Works (1630) (*Notes*)

pan-rock (pan'rok), *n.* The rockfish, *Roccus lineatus*, when of a size suitable for frying.

panst, *n. pl.* A Middle English variant of *pance*. **Panslavic**, **Panslavism**, etc. Variants of *Panlavic*, etc.

panset, *n.* [OF.: see *pouch*.] The projecting part of a doublet in front. (See *doublet*, 4.) It was copied in the steel breastplate of the time it was in use.

panser (pan'str), *n.* [*< OF. panser*, < *pance*, *pance*, the belly: see *pouch*.] The armor for the lower part of the body in front, as distinguished from that covering the breast and that of the back. The panser either covered the body as far up as the nipples, the upper part having a gorget or some similar protection for the throat, or especially in the fifteenth century, was confined to the protection of the abdomen, and was belted either to the pancer above or to the brigandine, to which it formed an additional defense.



Panser made to be applied over a brigandine or gambeson, with a belt of iron.

pansherd (pan'shērd), *n.* [*< pan* + *sherd*.] See the quotation.

What becomes of the rest of the earthen materials—the unground bricks or "bats," the old plaster and mortar, the refuse plates and tiles and chimney pots, the broken pans and dishes and other crocks—in a word, the *pansherd* and *panshards*, as the rubbish-carriers call them—what is done with these?

Monks, London Labour and London Poor, II. 320.

panshorn (pan'shōn), *n.* An obsolete variant of *pancheon*.

pansied (pan'zid), *a.* [Appar. < OF. *panse*, *panse*, pp. of *panser*, *panser*, think, consider, also dress, arrange, etc. (see *pansey*), + *-ed*.] Conceited—that is, extravagantly or gaudily adorned.

In 23 Hen. VIII. it was ordered "that no Gentleman being Fellow of a House should wear any cut or pansied hose or breeches, or pansied doublet, upon pain of putting out of the House."
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. mii.

pansiere, *n.* Same as *panser*.

Panslavic (pan-slav'ik), *a.* [*< pan-* + *Slavic*.] Pertaining to all the Slavic races or to Pan-slavism.

Panславism (pan-slav'izm), *n.* [*< Panslavic* + *-ism*.] 1. The plan of or a desire for a unity of civilization and literature among Slavic peoples.—2. A scheme or movement for effecting the union of all Slavic peoples in a confederation under the hegemony of Russia (or, as some propose, under the hegemony of a resuscitated Poland).

Panslavist (pan-slav'ist), *n.* [*< Panslavic* + *-ist*.] An adherent or promoter of Panslavism.

A genuine Panslavist . . . that party which is constantly crying out against the introduction into Russia of foreign ideas, institutions, or manners.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 320.

Panslavistic (pan-slav'istik), *a.* [*< Panslavic* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Panslavism or Panslavists; advocating Panslavism.

Panslavonic (pan-slav-on'ik), *a.* [*< pan-* + *Slavonic*.] Panslavic.

pansophical (pan-suf'i-kal), *a.* [*< pansophy* + *-ical*.] Having, or pretending to have, a knowledge of everything; relating to universal wisdom or knowledge.

It were to be wished, indeed, that we were done into Latin . . . for the humbling of many conceited enthusiasts and pansophical pretenders.

Worthington, To Harlequin, p. 231. (*Latham*.)

pansophy (pan-sō'fi), *n.* [= F. *panosophie* = Pg. *panosophia*, < Gr. as if *panosophia*, < *panos*, all-wise, < *pan* (all), all, + *opsis*, wise.] Universal wisdom or knowledge. [*Latham*.]

The French philosophers affect . . . a sort of pansophy or universality of command over the opinions of men, which can only be supported by the arts of deception.
Boswell, On Burke, p. 300. (*Latham*.)

panspermatism (pan-sper'mi-tizm), *n.* [*< Gr. pan-* (all), all, + *sperma* (seed), seed, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the atmosphere is full of invisible germs of infusorial and other animalcules. The term is especially applied to the doctrine that all cases of apparent spontaneous generation are in fact due to the presence of such germs, and also to the germ theory of disease. Also *panpermatism*, *panpermatism*, *panpermy*.

The hypothesis, devised by Spallanzani, that the atmosphere is full of invisible germs which can penetrate through the smallest crevices. This hypothesis is currently known as *panpermatism*, or the "theory of omnipresent germs," or (less emphatically) as the "germ theory."
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philosophy, I. 420.

panspermist (pan-sper'mi-tist), *n.* [*< panpermatism* (see *panpermatism*) + *-ist*.] One who accepts the doctrine of panspermatism. Also *panpermatist*.

panspermia (pan-sper'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *panpermatia*, mixture of all seeds: see *panpermy*.] Same as *panpermatism*.

panspermic (pan-sper'mik), *a.* [*< panpermy* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to panspermatism.

panspermism (pan-sper'mizm), *n.* [*< panpermy* + *-ism*.] Same as *panpermatism*.

panpermist (pan-sper'mist), *n.* [*< panpermy* + *-ist*.] Same as *panpermatist*.

panpermy (pan-sper'mi), *n.* [*< F. panpermatie*, < Gr. *panpermatia*, mixture of all seeds, < *pan* (all), all, + *sperma*, seed: see *permatism*.] Same as *panpermatism*.

panstereorama (pan-ster'oh-rä'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *pan-* (all), all, + *stereon*, solid, + *opsis*, view, < *Gr. panorama*.] A model, in relief, of a town or country in wood, cork, pasteboard, or other material.

pansway, *n.* See *panchway*.

pansy (pan'zi), *n.*; pl. *pancies* (ziz). [Formerly also *pancie*, *pancie* (dial. also formerly *pance*, *pancie*); < OF. *pansee*, *F. pansee* (> NFr. *pancie*), *pancy*, heart's ease, lit. 'thought' (romance), < *pansee* (pp. fem. *pansee*), think: see

pansy. A favorite species of violet, *Viola tricolor*; the heart's-ease. The wild plant is extremely variable, becoming in the variety *arsenata*, or field-pansy, an inconspicuous annual field-weed; in others it is more showy. The innumerable garden varieties, with large, richly and variously colored flowers, have been developed by long culture and by hybridizing with various perennial species. The pansy is an official herb, the root being cathartic and emetic.

The white pink, and the pansy freak'd with jet.
Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 144.
Those eyes

Darker than darkest pansies.
Tennyson, *Gardener's Daughter*.

pant (*pánt*), *v.* [*ME. panteu*, appar. < *OF. pantoyer* (= *Fr. panteur*), also *panteler*, *F. panteur*, *pant*, *gasp*, *throb*, cf. *OF. pantare*, *pantous*, shortness of breath, as in hawks (see *pantax*); ult. origin uncertain. The *E. dial. pant*, *pant*, is prob. a mere var. of *pant*.] 1. *intr.* To breathe hard or quickly; gasp with open mouth and heaving breast, as after exertion; gasp with excited eagerness.

I pant for life, some good I mean to do,
Temple of mine own nature.
Shak., *Lea*, v. 3. 243.

A Moorish horseman had spurred across the vega, nor
ruined his panting steed until he alighted at the gate of
the Alhambra.
Loring, *Granada*, p. 38.

2. To throb or heave with violence or rapidity, as the heart or the breast after exertion or emotion.

Lively breath her and breast did forsook;
Yet might her piteous heart be none to pant and quake.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, l. vii. 30.

He . . . struck his armed heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel head. Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, l. 1. 43.

3. To bulge alternately in and out, as the skin of iron ships when the plating is structurally very weak.

"Panting" is more often experienced at the bows than
at the sterns of iron and steel ships.
The Engineer, LXVI. 213.

4. To languish; pine.

The whispering breeze
Pants on the leaves and dies upon the trees.
Pope, *Winter*, l. 80.

5. To long with breathless eagerness; desire greatly or with agitation; wish for or after.

As the hart pants after the water brooks, so pants
my soul after thee, O God.
Ps. xlii. 1.

Oh life, not death, for which we pant;
More life, and fuller, that I want.
Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

-*Syn.* 1. To puff, blow. 5. To yearn, agh, hunger, thirst.
II. *trans.* 1. To breathe (out) in a labored manner; gasp (out) with a spasmodic effort.

"No—no—no," I panted out, "I am no actress."
Miss Harney, *Evellia*, letter xvi.

There is a cavern where my spirit
Was panted forth in anguish, whilst thy pain
Made my heart mad.
Shelley, *Prometheus Unbound*, III. 3.

24. To long for; desire with eagerness and agitation.

Then shall hearts pant thee.
Herbert.

pant (*pánt*), *n.* [*ME. panti*, *v.*] 1. A quick, short effort of breathing; a gasp.—2. A throb, as of the heart.

Leap thou . . . to my heart, and there
Ride on the pants triumphing.
Shak., *A. and C.*, iv. 8. 16.

Often I tread in air; often I felt the quick pants of my
bosom.
Goodwin, *Fleetwood*, vi.

pant (*pánt*), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A public fountain or well in a town or village. [*Prov. Eng.*]

pantablet (*pan'ta-blét*), *n.* [Also *pantaple*, *pantapple*, and abbr. *pantap*; a corruption of *pantoffle*, *q. v.*] A slipper: same as *pantoffle*.

Come master Demotus . . . chaffing and swearing by
the pantable of Pallas, and such other oaths as his rustic
bravery could imagine.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, l.

Bar-headed, in his shirt, a pair of pantaples on.
Middletown, *Blurt*, Master Constable iv. 2.

If any courtier of them all set up his gaiters there,
wrench, use him as thou dost thy pantables, scorn to let
him kiss thy heel. Dekker and Webster, *Westward Ho* II. 3.

It has been noticed that *pantable* and *slipper* occur in
the same inventory as denoting different articles, but
doubtless the exact application of these words varied from
time to time.] To stand upon one's pantables, to
stand upon one's dignity.

Then comes a page—the sunny jacket-wearer
Shed upon 's pantables with me, and would in:
But, I think, I took him down ere I had done with him.
Boswell and Fl. (3). Faithful Friends, III. 2.

pantacle, **pantoclet**, *n.* Corrupt forms of *pantaple*.

Whether a man lust to wear Shou or Pantocle.
Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 34.

If you play Jacks napes to mocking my master and despoiling
my face,
Even here with a pantacle I will you disgrace.

Old Plays, l. 216. (Sares.)

pantacoon (*pan'ta-koon*), *n.* [*Prop. "pantacoon"*, < *Gr. πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *κόων*, world.] Same as *runnolabe*.

pantagamy (*pan'tag'a-mi*), *n.* [*Prop. "pantagamy"*, *F. pantagame*, < *Gr. πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *γάμος*, marriage.] A peculiar domestic relation maintained between the sexes in certain quasi-religious and communistic communities in the United States, especially (formerly) among the Perfectionists of the Oneida Community, by which every man was virtually the husband of every woman, and every woman the wife of every man.

A scheme of pantagamy, by which all the male and all the female members of the community are held to be in a sense married to each other.

Johnson's *Univ. Cyc.*, III. 961.

pantagogue (*pan'ta-gog*), *n.* [*Gr. πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *ἀγωγός*, drawing forth, < *ἀγω*, lead; see *agent*.] A medicine which expels all morbid matter.

pantagraph (*pan'ta-gráf*), *n.* See *pantograph*.
pantagraphic, **pantagraphical** (*pan'ta-gráf'ík, -i-kál*), *a.* See *pantograph*.

Pantagruelian (*pan'ta-grü-el-i-an*), *a.* [*Pantagruel* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Pantagruel (see *Pantagruelism*); partaking of or resembling Pantagruelism.

Pantagruelism (*pan'ta-grü-el-izm*), *n.* [*Pantagruel* + *-ism*.] 1. The philosophy or methods ascribed to Pantagruel, one of the characters of Rabelais; the practice of dealing with serious matters in a spirit of broad and somewhat cynical good humor.—2. A satirical or opprobrious term applied to the profession of medicine.

Pantagruelist (*pan'ta-grü-el-ist*), *n.* [*Pantagruel-ism* + *-ist*.] A believer in Pantagruelism; one who has the peculiar cynical humor called Pantagruelism.

Everywhere the author (Rabelais) lays stress on the excellence of "Pantagruelism," and the reader who is himself a *Pantagruelist* (it is perfectly idle for any other to attempt the book) soon discovers what this means.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 190.

pantaleon (*pan-tal'ē-on*), *n.* [Also *pantaleone*, *pantalon*; said to have been so named by Louis XIV. after the inventor *Pantalon* Hebenstreit, a Prussian.] 1. A musical instrument invented about 1700 by Pantaleon Hebenstreit. It was essentially a very large dulcimer, having between one and two hundred strings of both gut and metal, which were sounded by hammers held in the player's hands. It was one of the many experiments which culminated in the production of the pianoforte.
2. A variety of pianoforte in which the hammers strike the strings from above.

pantalete (*pan-ta-lét'*), *n. pl.* [Also *pantalettes*; < *pantaloon* + *dim. -ette*.] 1. Long frilled drawers, worn by women and girls.

Pippa reasons like a Paracelsus in pantaletes.
Schöman, *Viet. Poets*, p. 318.

2. A false or adjustable prolongation of the legs of women's drawers, renewed for neatness as is done with cuffs and the like; worn about 1840–50.

After a while there came a fashion for *pantaletes*, which consisted simply of a broad ruffle fastened by a tight band just below the knee.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 391.

pantalletes, *n. pl.* See *pantaletes*.

pantalon (*pan'ta-lon*), *n.* [*F.*: see *pantaleon*.] The first movement or figure in the old quadrille, the name being derived from a song to which this figure was originally danced.

pantaleon (*pan'ta-lon*), *n.* Same as *pantaleon*.

pantaloen (*pan'ta-lōn*), *n.* [*F.*: *pantaleon* = *Sp. pantalon* = *Pg. pantalone*, < *It. dial. pantalone*, a buffoon, pantaloen, so called in allusion to the Venetians, who were nicknamed *Pantalon*, from the name of St. Pantaleon (St. Pantalone), the patron saint of Venice, whose name was a favorite one with the Venetians; < *L. Pantaleon*, < *Gr. Παύλος*, a proper name, lit. 'allion' (perhaps favored as supplying an allusion to the lion of St. Mark), < *πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *ἰών*, lion. The name is also explained (by Littré) as for *Pantalemon*, < *Gr. παντράμων*, all-merciful, < *Gr. πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *ἐλεῖν*, merciful (see *almos*, *elemosynary*); but neither this nor the form *ἰών* (*ion*), ppr. of *ἵκω*, have mercy, suits the case. A third explanation, mentioned by Byron, makes the *It. Pantaleone* stand for *pantaleone*, as if 'the planter of the lion' (the standard bearing the lion of St. Mark), < *παντάρ*, plant, + *λεων*, lion.] 1. In early Italian comedy, a character usually represented as

a lean and foolish old man (properly a Venetian), wearing spectacles and slippers. Wright.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipshod pantaloen,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank.
Shak., *As you Like It*, II. 7. 144.

Now they peep like Italian pantaloens
Behind an arras.
Heywood, *If you Know not Me* (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 287).

2. In mod. pantomime, a character usually represented as a foolish and vicious old man, the butt of the clown, and his accomplice in all his wicked and funny pranks.

pantaloenery (*pan-ta-lōn'ē-ri*), *n.* [*Gr. πανταλόν* + *-ery*.] The tricks or behavior of a pantaloen; buffoonery. [Rare.]

The clownery and pantaloenery of these pantomimes
have clean passed out of my head. Lamb, *My First Play*.

pantaloons (*pan-ta-lōnz'*), *n. pl.* [*F. pantalon* (*pl. pantalons*, used only for two or more pairs) = *Sp. pantalones*, *pl.* = *Pg. pantalones*, *pl.* = *Ng. πανταλόν*, < *It. pantaloni*, pantaloons, < *Pantalone*, a Venetian: see *pantaleon*. Cf. *venetians*, a form of hose or breeches, also of Venetian origin.] 1. A garment for men, consisting of breeches and stockings in one; so called because worn by Venetians.

I could not but wonder
to see pantaloons and shoul-
der-knots crowding among
the common clowns.
Rogey North, *Lord Gullford*,
l. 289. (Davies.)

2. In the early years of the nineteenth century, tight-fitting garments for the thighs and legs, worn by men of fashion, generally buttoned around the lower part of the calf, or sometimes tied with ribbons at this point. Hence—3. Trousers—the modern trousers having succeeded to the pantaloons by a gradual transition.

It appeared to the butcher that he could pretty clearly
discern what seemed to be the stalwart legs, clad in black
pantaloons, of a man sitting in a large oaken chair, the
back of which concealed all the remainder of his figure.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xix.

-*Syn.* 3. See *trousers*.

pantamorph (*pan'ta-mór'*), *n.* Same as *pantomorph*.

pantomorphic (*pan-ta-mór'fík*), *a.* Same as *pantomorphic*.

pantanecephalia (*pan-tan-en-ē-fā'h-ē*), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *κεφαλή*, without brain; see *encephalia*.] In *teratol.*, total absence of brain.

pantapt, **pantaplet**, *n.* See *pantable*.

pantast (*pan'tas*), *n.* [Also *pantasa*, *pantasse*, *pantess*, *pantais*; < *OF. pantain*, *pantais*, a disease of hawks: see *panti*.] In *falconry*, a destructive pulmonary disease of hawks.

pantascope (*pan'ta-skóp*), *n.* See *pantoscope*.

pantascopic (*pan'ta-skóp'ík*), *a.* See *pantoscopic*.

pantechnetheca (*pan-tek-nē-thē'kē*), *n.*; *pl. pantechnethes* (-ē). [*NL.*, irreg. < *Gr. πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *τεχνή*, art, + *θήκη*, repository, receptacle: see *theca*.] Name as *pantechnicon*.

pantechnic (*pan-tek'ník*), *a.* [*Gr. πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *τεχνή*, art; see *technic*.] Related to or including all arts.

pantechnicon (*pan-tek'ní-kon*), *n.* [*NL.* (cf. *Gr. παντεχνή*, assistant of all arts), < *Gr. πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *τεχνή*, art.] A place where all kinds of manufactured articles are collected and displayed for sale.

pantelegraph (*pan-tel'ē-gráf*), *n.* [*Gr. πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *E. telegraph*.] A device for transmitting autographic messages, maps, etc., by means of electricity.

pantelophonic (*pan-tel'ē-fon'ík*), *n.* [*Gr. πᾶς* (*pas*), all, + *E. telephone* + *-ic*.] Referring to those vibrations of the diaphragm of a telephone which seem to be independent of its form and dimensions, and in virtue of which all sounds are reproduced rather than those only which correspond to its natural period. See *Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 343.



Venetian hose in one piece from waist to feet, 16th century—probably the garment called by foreigners *panti tione*, or *pantaloens*.

Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to bear the third sword before the King, and also to exercise the office of *Ponder*.

He was a fellow of some birth, his father had been king's pander.
R. L. Stevenson, *Francis Villon*.

pantoblet, *n.* Same as *pantable*.

pantod (pan'tod), *n.* [*Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *δύω* (dúō), to divide.] In general; the supposed chief force of matter. *Reichenbach*.

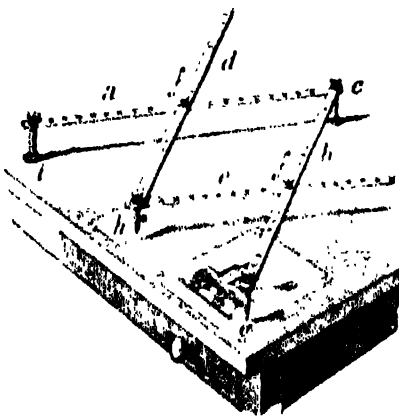
pantofel, **pantofel** (pan'tof-ēl), *n.* [*Also pantofel*, and corruptly *pantable*, *pantable*, *pantoph* (see *pantable*), and *pantofel*; = *It. pantofel*, formerly also *pantuffel*, = *Mid. pantuffel*, *pantuffel*, *It. pantuffel*, *pantuffele*, *pantuffel* = *It. pantuffel* (also abbr. *It. tuffel*, *tuffel* = *It. diel tuffel* = *Dan. tuffel* = *Sw. tuffel*, *tufflaF. pantoufle* = *Sp. pantufo*. *Fig. pantufo* = *It. pantofola*, *pantufola*, *dial. pantofa* = *late M. pantofla*, slipper; origin unknown.] A slipper.

Of the hinder part of their horse hides they make very fine sandals & pantofles.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 167.

I can walk on your trencher, fill your wine,
Carry your pantofles, and be somewhat more blest
In all humility to touch your feet.
Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, IV, 1.

There were divers of the Pope's pantofles that are kitted on his foot, having rich jewels embroidered on the instep.
Kedyns, *Mary*, Jan. 15, 1645.

pantograph (pan'to-gráf), *n.* [*Also pantograph*; = *F. pantographe* = *Sp. pantógrafo* = *Fig. pantographa* = *It. pantografo*, *Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *γράφω* (gráphō), write.] Also, erroneously, *pantography*, as if *Gr. γραφή* (gráphē), write.] An instrument for the mechanical copying of engravings, diagrams, plans, etc., either upon the same scale or upon a reduced or an enlarged scale. It consists of four perforated limbs or rules, *a, b, c, d*, of wood or metal, arranged in pairs, joined together at the crossing, the two pairs being also



Pantograph.

a, b, c, d are rules perforated with a series of holes placed at graduated distances for adjustment to different scales for enlargement or reduction of the picture to be transmitted. *a* and *b* are permanently but movably joined at *a* to a traversing support, *d* and *c* are similarly joined at *d* to a second holder or pivot holder. *b* and *c* are thus in a position to pivot on *a* and *d* and *c* and *b*. The rule *a* is pivoted to a support at which it is fixed to the drawing table. *c* is a stylus, held in the end of the rule *d*. The rule *b* is pivoted to *a* at a larger or smaller scale corresponding to the adjustment.

joined together at *a* and *d*. The perforations are made at uniform distances, in accordance with a scale of measurement. The pivoted points by which the two pairs are connected are constant, while the joints between the intersecting limbs of each pair may be shifted by inserting the joint pins in different holes in each limb. By changing the pins the copy may be reproduced on any scale either larger or smaller than the original, or it may be kept of the same size, the proportion being indicated for convenience by figures on the limbs (not shown in the cuts). In use, the end pivot *a* is fixed to the table, the pivot *d* sliding on the plane surface according to the impulse given to it. The pivot *c* carries a tracing point which is passed over the original lines to be reproduced, and the pivot *b* carries a pencil or needle which traces the copy or prints it in the paper. The pantograph is used for transferring patterns to calico-printing cylinders, in some processes of wood carving, in making wooden type, etc. **Polar pantograph**, a modification of the pantograph arranged for reproducing profiles of curved figures, as the tread of a car wheel, the interior of a bell, or any other irregular form. It consists essentially of two arms supported in a light frame and united by means of a crank on each and a pinion common to both, so that the movement of one arm controls that of the other. When the point of the instrument is placed against the tread of a car wheel, and is moved over it, the other arm reproduces a tracing that is an exact copy of the tread, showing such flattened places as may have resulted from wear, and such other irregularities as are present.

pantographic (pan'to-gráf'ik), *a.* [= *F. pantographique* = *Fig. pantographus*; = *antigraphic* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or produced by a pantograph. Also *pantographic*. **Pantographic machine**, a milling-engine for finishing cutters for cutting gear. The cutters are first turned and cut approximately to the required size, and are then finished in the pantographic machine, which shapes the cutter from a template and reduces the size as necessary.

pantographical (pan'to-gráf'ik-al), *a.* [*Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *γράφω* (gráphō), write.] Same as *pantographic*.

pantographically (pan'to-gráf'ik-al-i), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a pantograph or of work produced by a pantograph; according to a method of mechanical pantography. — 2. In the manner of a general description, or of a view of an object as a whole.

pantography (pan'to-gráf'ik), *n.* [= *F. pantographie* = *Fig. pantographus*, *Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *γράφω* (gráphō), write.] 1. General description; entire view of an object. — 2. The process of copying by means of the pantograph.

pantological (pan'to-lóg'ik-al), *a.* [*Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *λόγος* (lógos), word.] Of or pertaining to pantology.

pantologist (pan'to-lóg'ist), *n.* [*Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *λόγος* (lógos), word.] One who treats of or is versed in pantology.

pantology (pan'to-lóg'ik), *n.* [= *It. pantologia*, *Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *λόγος* (lógos), word; = *panology*.] Universal knowledge; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge; also, a work giving or professing to give information on all subjects, or a summary of universal knowledge.

pantometer (pan'tom-é-tér), *n.* [= *F. pantometre* = *Sp. pantometro* = *Fig. It. pantometro*, *Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *μέτρον* (métron), measure; = *meter*.] An instrument for measuring angles of all kinds, in order to determine elevations, distances, and the like.

pantometric (pan'to-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *μέτρον* (métron), measure; = *metric*.] Of or pertaining to pantometry.

pantometry (pan'tom-é-tér-i), *n.* [*Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *μέτρον* (métron), measure; = *metry*.] 1. Universal measurement. — 2. Measurement by means of the pantometer.

pantomime (pan'to-mím), *n.* and *a.* [1. = *Gr. pantomímē*, *F. pantomime* = *Sp. Fig. It. pantomimo*, *m.*, *Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *μιμνῆσθαι* (mímnesthai), to imitate, one who plays a part by dancing and dumb-show, *It. all imitating*, *Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *μιμνῆσθαι* (mímnesthai), to imitate; = *mime*.] 2. = *D. G. Dan. pantomime* = *Sw. pantomim*, *F. pantomime* = *Sp. Fig. It. pantomima*, *f.*, an entertainment by pantomimes; see above.] 1. *n.* 1. One who expresses his meaning by action without words; a player who employs only action — mimicry, gestures, movements, and posturing — in presenting his part. [obsolete or rare.]

Between the actors, when the players went to make ready for another, there was great silence, and the people went away, then came in these manner of counterfeit vices, they were called *Pantomimi*.

Pattenham, *Arts of Eng. Power*, p. 21.

I would our pantomimes also and stage players would examine themselves and their callings by this rule.
By. Sanleone, *Sermon on I Cor. vii. 34*

Not that I think those pantomimes
Who vary action with the times
Are less ingenious in their art
Than those who dully act a part.
Dodder, *Industria*, III, II, 1287.

2. (*a*) Under the Roman empire, a kind of spectacular play resembling the modern "ballet of action," in which the functions of the actor were confined to gesticulation and dancing, the accompanying text being sung by a chorus; in modern times, any play the plot of which is expressed by mute gestures, with little or no dialogue; hence, expression of anything by gesture alone; as, he made known his wants in pantomime.

In the early days of the Empire tragedy was dismised interceded music and pantomimic action; and the pantomime, a species of ballet of action, established itself as a favourite class of entertainment.

A. W. Wood, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I, 1.

(*b*) A popular theatrical entertainment of which many are produced in Great Britain about the Christmas season, usually consisting of two parts, the first or burlesque being founded on some popular fable, the effects being heightened by gorgeous scenery and catching music, and the second, or harlequinade, consisting almost wholly of the tricks of the clown and pantoloon and the dancing of harlequin and columbine.

The brilliancy of the dresses and scenery . . . and the excellence of the music, in the pantomimes, are great improvements upon the humble attempts of the vagrant mummer-master.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 347.

pantomimic (pan'to-mím'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. pantomimique* = *Sp. pantomimico* = *Fig. It. pantomimico*, *Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *μιμνῆσθαι* (mímnesthai), to imitate, *pantomimic*, *pantomimic*, *pantomimic*; = *pantomime*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of pantomime or dumb-show; representing characters and actions by dumb-show.

And to these exhibitions, mute and still, . . .
Music, and shifting pantomimic organs,
Diversified the allurement.

Wordsworth, *Prelude*, vii.

These earliest religious representations in Spain, whether pantomimic or in dialogue, were thus given, not only by churchmen, but by others, certainly before the middle of the thirteenth century.
Tietz, *Span. Lit.*, I, 221.

II. a. A player in a pantomime.

I am acquainted with one of the pantomimes.
Middleton and Rowley, *Fair Quair*, IV, 4.

pantomimical (pan'to-mím'ik-al), *a.* [*Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *μιμνῆσθαι* (mímnesthai), to imitate, *pantomimical*, *pantomimical*, *pantomimical*; = *pantomime*.] Same as *pantomimic*.

pantomimically (pan'to-mím'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of pantomime; by pantomime; by mute action or dumb-show.

pantomimist (pan'to-mím'ist), *n.* [*Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *μιμνῆσθαι* (mímnesthai), to imitate, *pantomimist*, *pantomimist*, *pantomimist*; = *pantomime*.] One who acts in pantomime.

travelling as a pantomimist would have commanded brilliant success on any stage. Would that there were more like him in this wretched world.

T. W. Higginson, *Home and Abroad*, IV.

pantomimus (pan'to-mím'us), *n.* [*L.*: see *pantomime*.] Same as *pantomime*, 1.

pantomorph (pan'to-mór'f), *n.* [*Also pantomorph*; = *Gr. παντομορφία*, assuming all forms, *Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *μορφή* (morfē), form.] That which assumes all shapes or exists in all shapes.

pantomorphic (pan'to-mór'fik), *a.* [*Also pantomorphic*, *Gr. παντομορφία*, assuming all forms or any form.] Taking all forms or any form.

panton (pan'ton), *n.* [*Gr. G. dial. pantōn*, a wooden shoe. *Gr. πάτην* (pátēn), 1. A horse-shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. Also called *pantom-shoe*. — 2. An idle fellow. *Hallucell*, [*Prov. Eng.*]

pantophagist (pan'tof'á-jist), *n.* [*Gr. παντοφαγία* (pantofagia), eating all kinds of food, or is omnivorous.] One who or that which eats all kinds of food, or is omnivorous.

pantophagous (pan'tof'á-gi-us), *a.* [= *F. pantophage*, *Gr. παντοφάγος*, all-devouring, *Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *φαγέω* (phagēō), eat.] Eating all kinds of food; omnivorous; pantophagous.

pantophagy (pan'tof'á-gi), *n.* [= *F. pantophage*, *Gr. παντοφάγος*, indiscriminate eating, *Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *φαγέω* (phagēō), eat.] The habit of eating all kinds of food.

pantophobia (pan'to-fó-bi-á), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *φοβία* (phobía), fear.] In *pathol.*, a morbid fear of everything.

pantopod (pan'to-pod), *n.* One of the *Pantopoda*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 400.

Pantopoda (pan'top'ō-dá), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *ποδός* (podós) = *F. foot*.] One of many names of the *Pycnogonida* or sea-spiders. See *Pycnogonida*.

pantoscopic (pan'to-skóp'ik), *a.* [*Also pantoscopic*; = *pantoscope* + *-ic*.] Having or affording a wide range of vision. — **Pantoscopic camera**, same as *panoramic camera*. **Pantoscopic spectacles**, spectacles of which the glasses are so shaped as to have different focal lengths in the upper and lower parts, and which are thus adapted for the use of persons who need glasses of different strength when viewing objects close at hand and at a distance. Also called *Franklin spectacles*.

Pantostoma (pan'to-stō-má), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *pantostomatia*; = *pantostomatia*.] In *Saville Kent's* system, one of four classes of *Proterozoa* (consisting of *Amoebina*, *Gregarinida*, *Foraminifera*, *Radiolara*, and certain *Flagellata*), having no special oral orifice, food being ingested anywhere through the general surface. Also called *Hypostomata*.

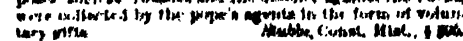
pantostomatous (pan'to-stom'á-tus), *a.* [*NL.*, *pantostomatia*, *Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *στόμα* (stoma), mouth.] Ingesting food at any or every point on the surface of the body; having a temporary mouth anywhere; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pantostomata*: a more precise word for the older *polygastric*. *A. Kent*.

Pantotheria (pan'to-thē-rí-á), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. παῖς* (páis), all, + *θηρ* (thēr), a wild beast.] An order of American Jurassic mammals, containing most of the known forms. They have smooth cerebral hemispheres; teeth 44 or more; canines present with birds or grooved horns, premaxilla and molars imperfectly differentiated, and the lower jaw with a myeloid ridge, unanthylosed symphysis, uninflected angle, and vertical or rounded condyle at or below the horizon of the teeth. *A. C. Marsh*, 1860.

pantotherian (pan'to-thē-rí-an), *a.* and *n.* [*NL.*, *Pantotheria* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Pantotheria*, or having their characters. 2. *n.* A member of the *Pantotheria*.

pantoufe, *n.* See *pantofle*.

pantom, *n.* See *pantom*.



There was one (subject) he clung to much, and thought of frequently as in a special degree available for a series of papers in his periodical.

Power, *Lithon*, 171.

6. Negotiable evidences of indebtedness, such as promissory notes, bills of exchange, etc.: used collectively: as, commercial paper; negotiable paper.

Certain it is that a State, as long as it cannot be made by law to pay its debts, should have no privilege of issuing paper of any kind.

N. A. Rev., LXXIX, 374.

7. The written or printed questions, collectively, set for an examination.—8. Hangings of paper, printed, stamped, or plain; paper for covering the walls of interiors. See *paper-hangings* and *wall-paper*.—9. Free passes of admission to a place of entertainment; also, the persons admitted by such passes: as, the house was filled with paper. (*Slang*).—*Accommodation paper*. See *accommodation bill*, under *accommodation*.—*Albumenized paper*, *albumin paper*, paper coated with albumin, practically always in the form of white of egg, as a vehicle for silver prints in ordinary photographic processes. Prints upon it have a glossy surface.—*Ar-rawroot paper*, in *photog.*, a so-called plain or non-glossy paper for positive prints, coated with a weak solution in water of arrowroot, with sodium chloride and a trace of citric acid. It gives good effects for large portraits and landscapes.—*Bank-note paper*. See *bank-note*.—*Blue-process paper*. Same as *blue-paper*.—*Bristol paper*, a stout paper of very even texture and smooth surface, used for drawing: named from the place of its original manufacture. Also called *bristol-board*.—*Brown paper*, a general name for wrapping paper of a brown color and of all qualities and materials. *Business paper*, commercial paper, such as notes, bills of exchange, etc.—*Calendered paper*, paper made smooth by the pressure of calendering rollers.—*Carbolic-acid or carbollined paper*. See *carbolic*.—*Carbon paper*. See *carbon paper*.—*Chinese paper*. (a) Name as *rice-paper*. (b) A very thin, soft paper, of a faint yellowish or brownish tint, prepared from the bark of the bamboo. It is much used for fine impressions from wood-engravings, and occasionally for proofs from steel plate engravings, etc.—*Cobb paper*, in bookbinding a mottled paper in which brown is the leading tint, largely used by English binders for the linings of end papers of books in half-calf bindings.—*Cold-pressed paper*, paper that has been pressed only on the felt, leaving it of a rough surface.—*Commercial paper*. See *commercial*.—*Commodity of brown paper*. See *commodity*.—*Cotton paper*, paper prepared from cotton-fiber.

(*Cotton paper* (*charta bombycina*), a form of paper said to have been known to the Chinese at a remote period, and to have passed into use among the Arabs early in the 6th century. It was imported into Constantinople, and was used for Greek MSS in the 13th century. In Italy and the West it never made much way.

Knepe, *Brit.*, XVIII, 144.

Cream-paper. See *cream*.—*Cream-laid paper*, a smooth paper of ivory or cream-like color, much used for note paper and envelopes.—*Cross-rule paper*, paper ruled off in squares to facilitate the drawing on it of designs for weaving, worsted-work, etc., or to aid in making any drawing in the proper proportions, or in drawing a plan, etc., to scale.—*Crystalline paper*, paper thinly coated by means of a brush with a concentrated solution of salt with dextrine, or with certain more complex preparations.—*Cylinder paper*, paper in which the fibers are drawn in one direction and are not fully interlaced.—*Distinctive paper*, a kind of protective paper: a silk threaded fiber paper of high quality, such as that used by the United States government for the printing of notes, certificates, bonds, and other obligations, etc.—*Embossed paper*, a surfaced paper that has been highly polished.—*Embossed paper*, paper that has been rendered sensitive to the action of light by floating it on or coating it with a solution in water of red prussiate of potash and peroxid of iron. When exposed to light under a photographic negative, a drawing, etc., those parts of the sheet to which the light has access through the transparent part of the negative or drawing are more or less affected according to the length of the exposure and the variation in transparency of the original. When the printing has proceeded so far as is desired, the sheet is washed in clear water, and those parts which have been protected from the light become white, while the parts which the light has affected assume a more or less deep tint of blue, which is permanent when the sheet is dried. Also called *blue paper*.—*Fiber-faced paper*, a kind of paper used for bank notes, checks, etc., in which shreds and scraps of silk or other fibers are mixed with the pulp of the paper to afford a protection against forgery. Compare *distinctive paper*.—*Filter paper* or *filtering paper*. See *filter-paper* and *filtering*.—*Flat paper*, paper unfolded and ready for use in printing.—*Fossil paper*. See *fossil* and *calculus*.—*Fourdrinier paper*, paper made in the Fourdrinier machine, in which at one end the fluid pulp flows in on felts, and at the other end the paper is delivered dry in the form of an endless roll.—*Gaine's paper*. Same as *parliament paper*.—*Gum-paper*. See *gum-paper* and *hand-made paper*.—*Hard paper*. See *hard paper*.—*Hard plate-paper*, stout paper having a hard surface which does not readily take ink or color.—*Height to paper*, in type-setting the extreme length of a type from its face to its foot. In Great Britain and the United States the standard height is eleven to fifteen of an inch. French and German types are higher.—*Hot-pressed paper*, paper polished by pressure between heated plates.—*Imperforated paper*, sheets of inferior quality, usually the two outside covers of a book, which are wrinkled, torn or spotted.—*India paper*. See *India*.—*Ingres paper*. (*P. papier Ingres*); named from the word painter J. A. B. Ingres (died 1867). A laid paper showing water-mark, of somewhat rough surface, and tinted grey, drab, or the like, especially prepared for drawing with crayons.—*In paper*, in old law law, not yet enrolled on parchment or recorded in a final judgment.—*Iron-ore paper*, paper washed with a solution of sulphate of iron, and dried

with sulphate, oil, ammonia, and gum arabic in water, and exposed to the fumes of ammonia.—*Japanese paper*, paper made from the bark of the paper-mulberry (*Durum-caine paper*), soft, silky, transparent, and with a satiny-like surface. There are various qualities, of which the white is the best and thickest. It is used for expensive printing, proofs of plate-engravings, etc.—*Laid paper*. See *laid*.—*Legal-tender paper*, paper money declared by law to be a legal tender.—*Linon paper*, paper made from linen or flax fiber.—*Linon paper* was first made in the 14th century. (*Knape, Brit.*, XVIII, 218).—*Lithographic paper*, lithographic paper.—*Lithon paper*. See *lithon*.—*Low-dried paper*, paper in which the sizing is dried by atmospheric evaporation.—*Low paper*, in printing. See *low*.—*Luminous paper*, paper of which the pulp is compounded with gelatin and a phosphorescent powder.—*Machine-made paper*, paper made by dipping the web in a bath of dissolved resin and alum.—*Mantle paper*, paper made from mantle fiber. It is usually of dull-buff color, and is of marked toughness.—*Marbled paper*, paper stained with colors in conventional imitation of variegated marbles. It is used chiefly for the linings and covers of books. See *marbling*.—*Metallic paper*. See *metallic*.

M paper, paper which has only trivial imperfections.—*Mulberry paper*, a kind of paper prepared in China from the inner bark of the paper mulberry.—*Negotiable paper*. See *negotiable*.—*Nepal paper*, a strong unbleached paper, made in Nepal from the pulverized bark of the *Durum-caine*.—*Nepes paper*, a low grade of white printing paper.—*N paper*, paper of the second sorting and inferior to M paper.—*Oiled paper*. See *oil*.—*On paper*, in writing, set down "in black and white."—*Paper-burnishing machine*, a machine for putting a polish on paper, by means of a burnishing stone, by heavy glazed rolls, or by any other method.—*Paper-clipping machine*, a machine for trimming the edges of books or of paper in piles, usually a guillotine knife driven by a considerable power, and connected with a gauge.—*Paper-coloring machine*, a set of color-rollers, automatically supplied with pigment, which give a coat of color to sheets of paper fed between them by means of feed rollers.—*Paper-glazing roller*, a roller glazing or burnishing machine for producing a glossy surface on paper.—*Paper-molding machine*, a machine for molding paper pulp to any required form.—*Paper process of stereotyping*, a process of making plates for newspaper printing. A mold of the type form is made by heating with a brush prepared paper pulp on the face of the type; this mold, when dry, is filled with type metal.—*Workshop Receipts*, etc. See *Stereotyping*.—*Parchment paper*, an imitation of parchment, prepared from ordinary unbleached paper by immersing it for a few seconds in a solution of two parts of sulphuric acid or of oil of vitriol in one part of water, at a temperature of 60° F., then washing it in cold water, and removing any remaining traces of the acid by dipping it in a weak solution of ammonia. It resembles parchment in appearance, and is tough, translucent, glossy, and almost impermeable to water. Also called *paperine* and *lamine paper*.—*Photographic paper*, any paper used for the purpose of photography, especially, the paper, whether albumenized, salted, variously sensitized, coated with emulsion, etc., used for making positive prints from negatives.—*Pitched paper*. Same as *torred paper*.—*Pixidell paper*, a sensitized platinum paper prepared commercially for photographic use. It gives a hard surface and clear gray tones, which are pleasing for many subjects.—*Plain paper*. (a) Paper that is unruled. (b) In *photog.*, any paper that has not a glossy surface, such as that of albumenized paper.—*Plate-paper*, the highest grade of book paper.—*Polygraphic paper*, a paper specially prepared to receive writing or printing in an outline ink, and to transfer this readily, under pressure, to another similar sheet dampened. The second sheet is then used as a matrix from which a number of impressions of the original writing can be struck off in a press.—*Post paper*, a type of paper which came into use toward the end of the seventeenth century, especially for letter writing.

Post paper seems to have derived its name from the post horn, which at one time was its distinguishing mark.

Pre. Dict., III, 404.

Printing-paper, a quality of paper made for printing, usually of white stock and surface than writing paper, and not so hard sized. The lowest grade is *news*, the highest is *plate*.—*Rag paper*, paper made from the pulp of rags.

The first mention of *rag paper* occurs in the treat of Peter, abbot of Cluny (1122, 1124), a curious Judaea, cap. 6, where, among the various kinds of books he refers to, such as are written on material made "ex sacris veterum pannibus." At this early period woolen cloth is probably intended.

Knape, Brit., XVIII, 216.

Roading-paper, a coarse, stout paper variously prepared, used to cover roads. It is usually securely and smoothly nailed down, and then thickly coated with tar or pitch.—*Ruled paper*, writing paper ruled mechanically with lines, for convenience in writing keeping accounts, etc.—*Safety paper*, a paper which has been so prepared chemically or treated with a chemical pigment that writing on it in ink cannot be effaced or cannot be erased without leaving indelible marks on the paper. Such paper is often used for bank checks, etc., to guard against fraud.—*Sensitized paper*, paper that has been chemically treated so that the color of its surface may be altered by the action of light, used in the various processes of photographic printing. The same is most commonly given to paper that has been treated in a bath of nitrate of silver, or coated with an emulsion of silver nitrate or chlorid, but it is equally applicable to ferruginous or blue papers, to bromide papers, to the sensitized pigments used in the cyanotype process, to platinum papers, or to any other of the like character.—*Silk paper*. Same as *lamine paper*.—*Silver paper*. Same as *lamine paper*.—*Sized paper*, paper which has received a thin surface of glutinous matter to give it greater strength and proper writing surface.—*Size of paper*, certain standard dimensions of paper, the sheets being commonly cut to these sizes. Printing, writing, and drawing papers of the same name are of different sizes in Great Britain and the United States. The sizes most used have names and measurements, in inches, as specified in the following table, but names the same as here

given are sometimes applied to sizes which are larger or smaller.

	English.	United States.
Antiquarian writing	22 × 36	
Atlas drawing	20 × 34	
Atlas small drawing	10 × 17	
Atlas writing	10 × 17	10 × 17
Check book writing	24 × 34	17 × 24
Columbian drawing	24 × 34	24 × 34
Columbian writing	24 × 34	
Copy, or standard writing	16 × 20	
Crown drawing	18 × 20	
Crown writing	18 × 20	18 × 20
Deasy drawing	17 × 22	
Deasy printing	17 × 22	
Deasy short drawing	14 × 20	
Deasy writing	15 × 20	16 × 21
Double atlas drawing	31 × 40	
Double cap writing		17 × 20
Double crown printing	20 × 30	
Double deasy printing	20 × 30	
Double elephant writing	20 × 30	20 × 40
Double medium printing		24 × 36
Double post printing	17 × 22	
Double royal printing		20 × 40
Double superroyal printing		20 × 40
Elephant writing	20 × 30	24 × 36
Empire writing	40 × 72	
Extra large post writing	16 × 21	
Extra size (also writing)		19 × 20
Flat cap writing		16 × 17
Folio post writing		17 × 22
Foolscap drawing	18 × 24	18 × 24
Foolscap writing	18 × 24	18 × 24
Grand eagle	22 × 30	
Imperial drawing	22 × 30	22 × 30
Imperial printing	22 × 30	22 × 30
Imperial writing	22 × 30	22 × 30
Medium and half printing		24 × 36
Medium printing	19 × 24	19 × 24
Medium writing	19 × 24	19 × 24
Not writing	19 × 24	19 × 24
Royal drawing	18 × 24	
Royal long drawing	18 × 24	
Royal printing	18 × 24	18 × 24
Royal writing	18 × 24	18 × 24
Small cap writing		16 × 17
Small double medium printing		24 × 36
Small post writing	18 × 24	
Superroyal drawing	19 × 24	
Superroyal printing	19 × 24	22 × 30
Superroyal writing	19 × 24	22 × 30
Thick and thin post writing	16 × 17	

Soft plate-paper, paper which is thick, unbleached, and easily receptive of impression. *Special paper*, a kind kept in court for putting down denunciations, etc., to be argued. *State paper*, a paper relating to the political interests of government of a state. *Surfaced paper*, paper having an added film of whitening, which fills minute pits, and adapts it for the printing of woodcuts.—*Surface paper*, paper covered with a thin coat of clay or other substance with intent to give a smoother surface.—*Tarred paper*, a coarse, thick paper soaked with a tar product, used for covering roofs, lining walls, etc., with the object of securing warmth and dryness.—*Test-paper*, litmus or turmeric paper, used as a test for alkalinity or acidity.—*Tissue paper*, a very thin paper of fine and soft texture, used for wrapping valuable or delicate articles, for polishing fine surfaces, or for protecting engravings, books, etc., silk paper, silver paper.—*Touch and trade paper*, in the United States, a permit issued by the collector of a port under section 406 of the United States Revised Statutes, to a vessel licensed for carrying on fishing, authorizing it to "touch and trade" at any foreign port during the voyage.—*Tracing paper*, paper so prepared as to be transparent, and of such texture that it will receive marks either in pencil or with pen and ink, used for copying a design, etc., by laying it over the original and following the lines carefully with a pencil or pen.

Transfer paper, paper coated thickly with an adhesive pigment, as lampblack, vermilion, indigo, etc., used for transferring a design mechanically to an object on which it is to be copied. A sheet of transfer paper is laid upon the object, on this is laid the design executed on paper of other thin and yielding material, and the lines of the design are then passed over with a hard point, which causes the pigment of the transfer paper to adhere, along the lines passed over to the object under treatment.—*Tub-sized paper*, paper made by dipping each sheet in a tub that contains prepared animal sizing.—*Turmeric-paper*, paper dipped into a hot infusion of turmeric, strong enough to give the paper a pronounced yellow color, and dried, used as a test of alkalinity or acidity.—*Valium paper*, a heavy, uniform paper, showing no grain, and having a very smooth and fine surface. It is used for some of the finest printing.—*Waxed paper*, paper on which beeswax has been rubbed and melted by means of a hot iron; useful from its impermeability to water.—*Whitman paper*, an excellent brand of English paper, made in different qualities with fine or coarse grain. It is used by draftsmen and aquatintists, printers of engravings, photographers, etc.—*Wave paper*, paper laid on rollers or felts and showing no marks of a grain.—*Wrapping paper*, a more or less coarse paper used for wrapping, varying in color, usually from pale buff to brown, made from unbleached mangle or old rags. (See also *blotting paper*, *board paper*, *comb paper*, *cupping paper*, and *paper*, *flaming paper*, *mangle paper*, *rice paper*.)

II. a. 1. Made of paper: consisting of paper, in any sense: as, a paper box; paper currency.

I have been told that in China the flying of paper kites is a very ancient pastime, and practiced much more generally by the children there than in England.

Words, Quotations and Paraphrases, p. 407.

There is but a thin paper wall between great discoveries and a perfect ignorance of them.

Burton.

2. Appearing merely in certain written or printed statements, and not existing in reality or in tangible form: as, a paper army.

I now turn to the other class of critics — those who speak without thinking. Their irresponsible contention is only too familiar to my ears. "It is a paper frontier — a frontier merely marked by pillars stuck in the sand."

Nineteenth Century, XXII. 460.

The damage done by speculation consists in lowering the price of the whole amount of actual wheat by this enormous inflation of paper wheat.

Nat. Amer., N. B., LVIII. 63.

Paper baron, paper lord, a person who holds a title which is not hereditary, or holds a title by courtesy as a life peer, judge, etc. **Paper blockade, boat, carpet, car-wheel, see, the noun.** **Paper book**, in law, a book or pamphlet containing a copy of the record in a legal proceeding prepared for examination by an appellate court, so called from being on paper instead of parchment, or in paper covers. **Paper cigar**, a small cigar covered with paper, a cigarette. **Dickens, Bleak House.** **Paper cloth, currency, floor-cloth, money, shell, etc.** **Paper the noun.** **Paper negative**, in photography, a negative made on prepared paper. In making such negatives, the dry gelatinobromide emulsions are especially used, and the operations of development, etc., are performed in the same way as for a negative on glass. The finished negative is rendered translucent, a usual method being to oil it with cedar oil, removing the superfluous oil by greasing with a hot iron. It can then be printed from in the same manner as a glass plate. It is important that the paper used shall be homogeneous and free from grain. Such negatives are convenient from their lightness and unbreakableness.

paper (pā'pēr), *v. t.* [*paper*, *n.*] 1. To line or cover with paper, or apply paper to in any way; also, to cover with paper-hangings.

In a small chamber was my office done,
Where links through *paper's* paces the setting sun.

(Crabbe, Works, I. 50.)

The drawing room at Todgers's was out of the common style. . . . It was floor-clothed all over, and the ceiling, including a great beam in the middle, was *papered*.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ix.

2. To fold or inclose in paper.—3. In book-binding, to paste the end-papers and fly-leaves at the beginning and end of (a volume), before fitting it in its covers.—4. To treat in any way by means of paper; perform any operation on, such as some kinds of polishing, in which paper enters as a material or medium; sandpaper, or smooth by means of sandpaper.—5. To fill, as a theater or other place of amusement, with an audience mostly admitted by paper—that is, by free passes; fill with non-paying spectators: as, the house was *papered* nightly during his engagement. (Slang.)—6. To register; note or set down on paper.

paper-bark (pā'pēr-bārk), *n.* An Australian tree, *Melaleuca Leucadendron*; also, a tree of any species of the allied genus *Collatemon*: all so called because their bark peels off in layers.

paper-birch (pā'pēr-bērč), *n.* See *birch*, 1, and *canoe-birch*.

paper-case (pā'pēr-kās), *n.* A box for holding writing paper, and sometimes other materials for writing.

paper-chase (pā'pēr-čhas), *n.* The game of tag and hounds, so called from the bits of paper scattered as "scout" by the "hounds" to guide the pursuit of the "hounds."

paper-clamp (pā'pēr-klāmp), *n.* 1. A frame for holding one or more newspapers, periodicals, pieces of sheet music, or the like, together by the backs, with the pages flat so that they may be readily turned over and conveniently laid by or hung up when not in use; a newspaper-holder or newspaper-clip.—2. The apparatus which firmly holds paper in a paper cutter.

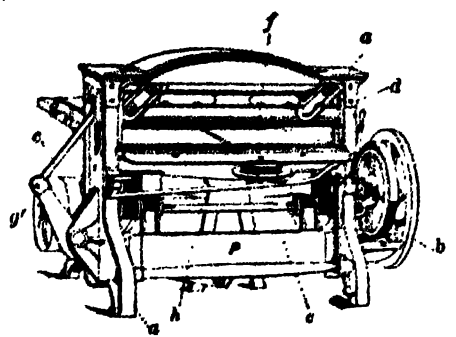
paper-clip (pā'pēr-klip), *n.* Same as *letter-clip*. **paper-cloth** (pā'pēr-klōth), *n.* A fabric partaking of the nature of paper and of cloth, prepared by the natives of many Pacific islands from the inner bark of the paper-mulberry, the breadfruit, and other trees, by a process which includes beating it, after soaking, to a partial pulp, without wholly destroying the texture.

paper-coal (pā'pēr-kōl), *n.* A name sometimes given to a variety of coal, of Tertiary age, which splits up into thin leaves.

paper-cutter (pā'pēr-čūtēr), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting paper in piles or in sheets, or for trimming the edges of books, pamphlets, etc.; a paper-clipping machine. See cut in next column.—2. A flat thin blade of ivory, bone, hard wood, tortoise-shell, vulcanized rubber, or the like, used to cut open the leaves of books and other folded papers, and also for folding paper. **One paper-cutter**, a paper-cutting machine provided with apparatus that regulates with exactness the space between different cuts.

paper-day (pā'pēr-dā), *n.* In common-law courts, one of certain days in each term appointed for hearing the causes specially entered in the paper or roll of business for argument.

paper-enamel (pā'pēr-e-nām'el), *n.* An enameling preparation for cards and fine note-pa-



Paper-cutter
a, frame; b, table for the paper, with graduated lines; c, hand-wheel which controls the back paper gauge and regulates the distance between different cuts; d, cutting knife, free-rolling diagonally; e, lever working the knife; f, shaft moving knife lever and automatic clamp.

pers. It is prepared from paraffin and pure kaolin, and tinted to any shade desired.

paperer (pā'pēr-ēr), *n.* One who applies paper to anything; one who covers (as a wall in paper-hanging) with paper, wraps (as needles) in paper, or inserts (as pins) in a paper.

The pins are then taken to the *paperers*, who are each seated in front of the bench.

(Litt. Dict., III. 589.)

paper-faced (pā'pēr-fāst), *a.* Having a face as white as paper.

Thou *paper-faced* villain. *Shak*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 4. 12.

paper-feeder (pā'pēr-fē'dēr), *n.* A contrivance, varying greatly in form and principle, for delivering paper from a pile in single sheets to a printing-press, envelop-cutter, or a similar machine. Such feeders may work by pneumatic force, by a revolving brush, by friction-fingers, by a gummed claw, etc.

paper-file (pā'pēr-fil), *n.* A device to hold letters or other papers kept in order for reference.

paper-folder (pā'pēr-fōl'dēr), *n.* 1. Same as *paper-cutter*. 2. [Eng.]—2. Same as *folding-machine*.

paper-gage (pā'pēr-gāj), *n.* A gage or rule for measuring the type-face of matter to be printed and the width of the required margin.

paper-glosser (pā'pēr-glōs'ēr), *n.* 1. A hot-press for glossing paper or cards.—2. A workman who gives a smooth surface to paper.

paper-hanger (pā'pēr-hāng'ēr), *n.* One whose employment is the hanging of wall-papers.

paper-hanging (pā'pēr-hāng'ing), *n.* 1. The operation of fixing wall-papers or paper-hangings to walls.—2. *pl.* Paper, either plain or variously ornamented, used for covering and adorning the walls of rooms, etc.; so called because they form a substitute for the earlier hangings of cloth or tapestry. Paper hangings were not introduced into Europe until the seventeenth century. Their use in China and Japan for screens and partial wall-coverings is of great antiquity.

Bells blue-books, *paper hangings* are usually decorated from the rude sculpture paintings in which the Egyptians represented the triumphs and worship of their gods.

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 22.

paper-holder (pā'pēr-hōl'dēr), *n.* 1. A box or receptacle for holding paper, as writing-paper, etc.—2. A paper-clamp or clip.

paper-hornet (pā'pēr-hōr'net), *n.* Any hornet or other wasp which builds a *paper* nest.

The position of the *paper hornet's* nests . . . [is] variously ascribed to be indicative of a "hard" or "open" winter, as they chance to be placed in the upper or lower branches of a tree.

Pap. Soc. No. XXVIII. 642.

paper-knife (pā'pēr-nif), *n.* Same as *paper-cutter*.

paper-machine (pā'pēr-mā-šēn'), *n.* A machine for making paper.

paper-maker (pā'pēr-mā'ker), *n.* One who manufactures paper or who works at paper-making.—*Paper-makers' felt.* See *felt*.

paper-making (pā'pēr-mā'king), *n.* The art or process of manufacturing paper.—*Paper-making machine.* Same as *paper-machine*.

paper-marbler (pā'pēr-mār'blēr), *n.* A marker of marbled paper; a workman engaged in paper-marbling.

paper-mill (pā'pēr-mil), *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

paper-mulberry (pā'pēr-mul'ber-l), *n.* See *Bromelia*.

paper-muslin (pā'pēr-mus'in), *n.* A glazed muslin used for dress-linings and the like.

paper-nautilus (pā'pēr-nā'ti-lus), *n.* The paper-sailor or argonaut. See *argonaut*, *Argonautidae*, and *nautilus*.

paper-office (pā'pēr-ōf'is), *n.* In England: (a) An ancient office in the palace of Whitehall, London, wherein state papers are kept. (b) An office in the Court of Queen's Bench where the records belonging to that court are deposited. *Wharton*.

paper-pulp (pā'pēr-pulp), *n.* The fine pulp prepared for making paper from any of the various materials used for this purpose. See *paper*, 1.

paper-punch (pā'pēr-punch), *n.* An implement for piercing or making holes in paper for purposes of cancellation, for passing a cord through it to facilitate filing on a rod or hook, or for any other purpose.

paper-reed (pā'pēr-rēd), *n.* The papyrus.

This kind of reeds, which I have englished *Paper reeds*, . . . is the same . . . that paper was made of in Egypt.

Gerarde, Herball (ed. 1607), p. 87.

The *paper reeds* by the brooks . . . shall wither.

Isa. xix. 7.

paper-ruler (pā'pēr-rō'lēr), *n.* One who or an instrument or machine which traces straight lines on paper for any purpose.

paper-rush (pā'pēr-rush), *n.* The papyrus.

paper-sailor (pā'pēr-sā'lōr), *n.* The paper-nautilus or argonaut.

paper-shell (pā'pēr-shel), *n.* A soft-shelled crab. A few hours after shedding, when the shell has hardened so that on denting with the finger it springs back with a slight noise, the paper-shell becomes a *crabshell*.

paper-size (pā'pēr-siz), *n.* A size for paper.

See *size*.

paper-spar (pā'pēr-spār), *n.* A form of crystallized calcite occurring in very thin plates.

paper-splitting (pā'pēr-split'ing), *n.* The operation of separating the two faces of a sheet of paper, so as to form two sheets from one. It is done by firmly cementing a piece of muslin to each face, and when it is dry pulling the pieces apart. A layer of the paper adheres to each piece of cloth, from which it is disengaged by dampening.

paper-stainer (pā'pēr-stā'nēr), *n.* A maker of paper-hangings.

paper-stock (pā'pēr-stok), *n.* Material, such as rags, etc., from which paper is made.

paper-tester (pā'pēr-tes'tēr), *n.* A machine for testing the tensile strength of paper. It consists essentially of two holders sliding in a frame, the paper being clamped between them and stretched by drawing forward one of the holders by means of a screw. The strain transmitted by the paper strip to the second holder lifts a weighted lever, the movement of which is shown by a pointer on a scale which indicates the breaking strain.

paper-tree (pā'pēr-trē), *n.* 1. The paper-mulberry.—2. The Nepal paper-shrub, *Daphne cannabina*, of the Himalayan region.—3. Another shrub, *Edgeworthia Gardneri*, of India, China, etc., whose bark prepared like hemp forms a superior paper-material.—4. A tree, *Streblus* (*Trophis*) *asper*, called *paper-tree* of Siam, though common in the East Indies.

paper-washing (pā'pēr-wōsh'ing), *n.* In photography, water which has been used to wash prints, especially the first changes of water in which silver prints have been washed before toning. Such water takes from the paper a certain amount of silver, which it is profitable to recover if the water is in considerable quantity.

paper-weight (pā'pēr-wāt), *n.* A small heavy object used to lay on loose papers to keep them from being scattered; especially, one made for the purpose and somewhat decorative, as a slab of marble, a plate of glass, or the like, with or without a bronze or other figure to serve as a handle, or a mass of glass decorated with various objects inclosed in it, and the like.

A *paper-weight* form'd of a bronze lined withing.

F. Locker, Ruggara.

paper (pā'pā-i), *a.* [*paper* + *-y*.] Like paper; having the thinness and consistency of paper; having the appearance or texture of paper.

His killing eyes begin to runne
Quite through the table where he sits
The horns of *paper's* battardies.

Horrid, Oberon's Feast.

papescent (pā-pēs'ent), *a.* [Irreg. < *pap* + *-cent*.] Containing *pap*; having the qualities of *pap*.

Some of the cooling, lactescent, *papescent* plants, as cichory, lettuce, dandelion, . . . are found collected in hot countries.

Arbucut, Alimenta, vii. § 38.

papeste (pā'pēs), *n.* [*OF.* (and *F.*) *papeste*, < *pape*, *pope*, + *fem. suffix -este*: see *pope* and *-este*.] A female pope.

Was the history of that their monstrous *papeste* [Pope Joan] of our making?

Sp. Hall, Honours of Married Clergy, II. 2.

papeterie (pā'pē-trē'), *n.* [*F.*, < *papeter*, one who makes or sells paper, < *paper*, *pāpēr*: see *paper*.] A case or box, usually somewhat or-

amental, containing paper and other materials for writing.

papery, *a.* [Also *pappey*; appar. < *papel*.] 1. A house where paper or printers resided.

Then came you to the papery, a proper house, wherein some time was kept a fraternity, or brotherhood of St. Charles, and St. John Evangelist, called the *papery* [The more important Priests (for in some language Priests are called *Papery*).] *Stow*, London (ed. 1633) p. 124.

2. A fraternity of priests in Abigate ward, London, suppressed by Edward VI. *Hallivell*.

Paphia (pá-fá), *n.* [NL., fem. of *L. Paphius*, *Paphian*: see *Paphian*.] The typical genus of *Paphiidae*.

Paphian (pá-fá), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Paphius*, < *Gr. Paphos*, *Paphian*, < *Gr. Paphos*, *L. Paphos*, *Paphos*, a town in Cyprus celebrated for its temple of Aphrodite.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Aphrodite (Venus), and containing one of her most celebrated temples.

For even the Paphian Venus seems
A goddess o'er the realms of love,
When silver shrined in shadowy grove.

D. G. Rossetti, Jany.

Hence—2. Pertaining to Aphrodite or her rites.

—3. [*i. e.*] In conch., of or pertaining to the *Paphiidae*.

Paphia (pá-fá), *n.* [*L. Paphia*, < *Gr. Paphos*, *Paphian*, < *Gr. Paphos*, *L. Paphos*, *Paphos*, a town in Cyprus celebrated for its temple of Aphrodite.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Aphrodite (Venus), and containing one of her most celebrated temples.

Papian code. See *code*.

Papier (pap-í-á), *n.* [*F.*: see *paper*.] Paper. — **Papier bulle**, a paper of a yellowish or rose color used by druggists and by architects for their working drawings. Sometimes incorrectly written *paper* *Bull*. **Papier glacé**. Same as *paper*. **Papier Joseph**, fine silk paper, or tissue paper. **Papier maché**. See *paper*. **Papier mâché**. — **Papier mâché**, a very thin but smooth firm and elastic semi-transparent paper, used for covering sandy boxes, jelly pots, etc., and for writing paper when it is desirable to have it light for correspondence. **Papier vergé**, a paper which, when viewed by transmitted light, appears closely marked with parallel lines of greater transparency than the intervening spaces.

Papier-maché (pap-í-á má-shá), *n.* [*F.*: *papier maché*, macerated paper; *papier*, < *L. papyrus*, paper (see *paper*); *mâché*, pp. of *mâcher*, chew, macerate, < *L. machare*, chew; see *masticate*.] A material composed principally of paper (to which other substances may be added to impart special qualities, usually prepared by pulping a mass of paper to a doughy consistency, which can be moulded into any desired form. ornaments for panels and ceilings, picture frames, and the like, anatomical models, jars, boxes, and even boats and car wheels, are made from it. A finer sort is made by pasting together whole sheets of paper of a particular kind. In this way trays and dishes are made, a mold regulating the exact curve of the rim, etc., a thin tray often consisting of forty or fifty thicknesses of paper. **Ceramic papier-maché**, a papier-maché prepared by a special formula requiring the incorporation with the paper pulp of resin, glue, potash, drying oil, and other ingredients. When kneaded it acquires the consistency of plastic wax or clay, and may be colored as desired, and moulded into any shape. When dried it has many of the properties of wood, is hard, strong, and admits of being cut, carved, or polished.

Papillette (pap-í-lét'), *n.* [*OF.*, also *papilote*, *papillette*, *papilote*, *papilote*, a spangle, lit. a butterfly: see *papillote*.] Same as *papilote*.

Papilio (pá-pí-lí-ó), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < *L. papilion*, *a.* butterfly; whence ult. *F. papillon*, *a.* butterfly; see *papillote*.] 1. [*i. e.*] A general name of all lepidoptera before the introduction of the binomial nomenclature in zoology. — 2. A notable genus of butterflies; a name variously used. (a) By Linnaeus (1760) for all butterflies then known, equivalent to *Rhopala*. (b) By Fabricius (1793) for butterflies of

pen swallowtail, *P. machon*, as the type species of the genus; Hübner (1817) decides that *P. machon* is the type. By most entomologists the name is now restricted to swallow-tailed butterflies having ample wings, triangular fore wings, hind wings concave next to the body and usually extended behind into a tail before the anal angle, and outer margin of hind wings dentate, with the teeth quite prominent near the tail. The genus thus defined is of world-wide distribution, with about 300 species. The common yellow and black butterfly of North America, *P. comma*, is a good example. Another is the common swallow-tailed butterfly of Europe, *P. machon*, with long antennae, very short palpi, and the hind wings tailed. This species expands about three and one half inches, is yellow and black, with a red spot at the anal angle. Some of the papilioes are giants, as *P. antiochensis* of Africa, expanding about eight inches. See *Rhopala*, 2, and also cut under *P. phobias*.

Full grown larva. Half natural size, of *Papilio machon*.

3. [*i. e.*] Some or any butterfly; especially, a member of the genus *Papilio*.

Papilionaceae (pá-pí-lí-ó-ná-sé), *n.* pl. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1792), fem. pl. of *papilionaceus*; see *papilionaceus*.] A suborder of leguminous plants, characterized by united sepals, and papilionaceous petals imbricated with the highest (or standard) exterior. It includes 11 tribes, 21 subtribes, and 319 genera.

papilionaceous (pá-pí-lí-ó-ná-shus), *a.* [*F.*: *papilionacé* = *Sp. papilionacé* = *Fr. papilionacé* = *It. papilionacé* = *L. papilionaceus*, < NL. *papilionaceus*, < *L. papilion*, *a.* butterfly; see *Papilio*.] 1. Resembling the butterfly. — 2. In bot., having the corolla shaped like a butterfly, such as that of the pea. A papilionaceous flower consists of a large upper petal, called the standard or vexillum, two lateral petals called alae or wings, and two intermediate petals forming a carina or keel. See also cut under *corolla*.



Papilionaceae. Flower of *Papilionaceae*, showing the standard, wings, and keel.

Papilionidae (pá-pí-lí-ó-ní-de), *n.* pl. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1819), < *Papilio* (see *Papilio*).] A family of butterflies, typified by the genus *Papilio*, usually considered the highest of the diurnal Lepidoptera, or Rhopalocera. They have broad wings erect in repose, the hind wings can cover along the submarginal border, slender antennae with the knob straight, or scarcely curved under body, and an functional legs of which the first pair is of normal size and directed forward. The larvae are smooth or only moderately yellow, never spinose (thicker in front, tapering behind, with two retractile tentacles on the segment behind the head. The chrysalis are naked, angular, fastened to a button of silk and hung by a silken loop a little above the middle of the body. The family is divided into 2 subfamilies, *Papilioninae* and *Proterinae*, to which some add *Fernandinae*. *Papilio* is the type of the word *Papilionidae* (Bulman, 1819). *Papilionidae* (Leach, 1819). *Papilionidae* (Latreille, 1807) and *Papilionidae* (Hübner, 1819). See also cut under *Papilio*.



Papilionidae. Butterfly of *Papilionidae*, showing the wings and body.

Papilioninae (pá-pí-lí-ó-ní-né), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Papilio* (see *Papilio*).] One of two or three subfamilies of *Papilionidae*, containing the genus *Papilio* and its allies.

papilionine (pá-pí-lí-ó-ní-né), *a.* Resembling or relating to the *Papilioninae*—pertaining to true papilion.

papilla (pá-pí-lá), *n.* pl. *papillae* (-á). [*F.*: *papille* = *Sp. papila* = *Fr. papilla*, < *L. papilla*, *a.* nipple, tent, also a bud, a pimple, dim. of *papula*, *a.* pimple; see *papula*.] 1. A pap. tent, or nipple of a mammary gland; a mamilla. Hence—2. Something like a papilla: a papilliform part or process (as the anal, any mamillary process, generally of small size, soft texture and sensitive, and subserving a tactile function, as the papilla of the tongue, the papilla of the finger tip, etc.). In anatomy, a small fleshy elevation or process, usually conical, one of two small rounded eminences which can be thrust out from behind the penultimate abdominal segment in certain insect bodies. (a) In bot. a small protuberance; a nipple-shaped projection. Anal papilla, in the *Aphididae* or plant-louse, a small fleshy protuberance at the end of the abdomen, found only in the male, and used as claspers. — Angular papilla, small conical or papillate nodules

borne upon the tori angulus of the mouth of some ciliates, as among the brittle-stars. See *papula*, 2. — Circumvallate or callosiform papilla, see *circumvallate*, or *callosiform* papilla, minute conical, tapering, or cylindrical papilla, densely set over the greater part of the dorsum of the tongue, and terminating usually in a tuft of simple papillae, whose horny epithelial covering forms hair-like processes. These processes give the tongue its furrowed or velvety appearance. Also called *papillae* *linguae*. See cut under *tongue*. — Enlarged papilla, see *enlarged*. — Foliate papilla, small folds of mucous membrane on the sides of the tongue, immediately in front of the anterior pillar of the palate. — Funiform papilla, papillae intermediate in size and number between the circumvallate and the conical papillae, scattered over the dorsum of the tongue, but more numerous along the sides and at the tip. They are deep red in color and of rounded form, and are narrowed at their attachment like a mushroom, whence the name. See cut under *tongue*. — Gustatory papilla, the papillae of taste, the circumvallate, the funiform, and the conical papillae. See cut under *tongue*. — Hair papilla, a conical or funiform papilla projecting from the bottom of the hair-follicle from the base of the hair-bulb. See second cut under *hair*. — Lacrymal papilla, a slight elevation on the edge of each eyelid, near the inner end, punctured at its apex by the aperture of the lacrymal canal. — Mushroom papilla, the funiform papillae of the tongue. — Optic papilla, see *optic*, and cut under *eye*. — Papilla acoustica, the ridge formed by the organ of Corti; the papilla spiralis. — Papilla carinae, same as *conical papilla*. — Papilla cutis, same as *papilla* of the skin. — Papilla aliforme, same as *conical papilla*. — Papilla foliata, same as *foliate papilla*. — Papilla fungiforme, same as *funiform papilla*. — Papilla maxillaris, same as *circumvallate papilla*. — Papilla media, same as *funiform papilla*. — Papilla minime, same as *conical papilla*. — Papilla of the kidney, the apices of the Malpighian pyramids; also called *malpighian*. See cut under *kidney*. — Papilla of the skin, numerous small conical elevations, sometimes erect into two or more parts (compound papillae), vascular, nervous, and highly sensitive, which rise upon the free surface or papillary layer of the corium or true skin, beneath the epidermis, and form collectively the mechanical device for the sense of touch. They are few and small in many parts of the body endowed with comparatively little sensibility, but in some places, especially the palmar and plantar surfaces of the hands and feet, and about the nipple of the breast, they are very large and numerous, and set in special curved lines, thus throwing up the cuticle into the many little ridges observable at the tips of the fingers, for example. See cut under *skin*. — Papilla renalis, same as *papilla* of the kidney. — Papilla tactus, the tactile papillae; the papillae of the skin. — Papilla vallata, same as *circumvallate papilla*. — Papilla maxillaris, the squamula or nipple. — Papilla spiralis, the organ of Corti; so called from the appearance it presents to superficial inspection as it winds spirally throughout the cochlea upon the basilar membrane. — Tactile papilla, the papillae of the skin, especially those containing tactile corpuscles; in forms, tactile protuberances, or organs of touch, less developed than the tactile papillae.

papillar (pap-í-lí-á), *a.* [*F.*: *papillaire* = *Sp. papilar* = *Fr. papillaire* = *It. papillare*; < NL. *papillare*, < *L. papilla*, nipple; see *papilla*.] Like a papilla; in bot., same as *papillate*.

papillary (pap-í-lí-á), *a.* [*L.*: *papillarius*; see *papilla*.] 1. Like a papilla; papilliform; of or pertaining to papillae. — 2. In entom., rounded at the tip, and often somewhat constricted near the base, applied to thick processes. — 3. Provided with papillae; papillate; consisting of papillae; papillous; as, the papillary layer of the skin; the papillary surface of the tongue. — Papillary glands, in bot., a species of glands resembling the papillae of the tongue. They occur in many of the *Labiatae*. — Papillary muscles, see *valvulae carinae*, under *coronae*.

papillate (pap-í-lát'), *a.* [*L.*: *papillatus*, covered with papillae; < *L. papilla*, nipple, shaped like a bud; < *L. papilla*, nipple, bud, etc.; see *papilla*.] 1. Formed into a papilla; papillary or papilliform. — 2. Studded with papillae; papilliferous; papillary; in bot., covered with papillae or ending in a papilla. Also *papillated*.

papillate (pap-í-lát'), *i. e.* pret. and pp. *papillated*, *pp.* *papillating*. [*L.*: *papillatus*, *a.* 1. Intrans. To form or become a papilla.

II. *trans.* To cover with papillae; place papillae on.

Something covered by numerous small protuberances, as the papillated surface of an ordinary counterpane.

II. *Spencer*.

papillate-scabrous (pap-í-lát ská-brus), *a.* In bot. scabrous or rough from the presence of papillae.

papilliferous (pap-í-lí-fí-rus), *a.* [*L.*: *papilla*, nipple, bud, + *ferre* = *F. bear*.] 1. In bot., same as *papillate*. — 2. In entom., bearing one or more fleshy excrescences; specifically applied to the abdomen when two soft fleshy organs can be protruded from behind the penultimate segment, secreting a milky fluid, and yielding a strong unpleasant odor, as in certain *Staphylinidae*.

papilliform (pá-pí-lí-fí-rm), *a.* [*F.*: *papilliforme*, < *L. papilla*, papilla, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a papilla; shaped like or resembling a papilla; mamilliform.

papillitis (pap-í-lít-ís), *n.* [*L.*: < *L. papilla*, papilla, + *itis*.] Inflammation of the optic



Papilio (see *Papilio*). *Papilio phobias*, half natural size.

the families *Nymphalidae* and *Papilionidae*. (c) By Reinart (1881) for the *Nymphalidae* alone. (d) By Latreille (1806) for the *Papilionidae* alone. (e) Latreille (1806) gives the Euro-

papilla. See *choked disk* (under *disk*), and *optic neuritis* (under *neuritis*).

papilloma (pap-i-lō' mē), *n.*; pl. *papillomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.*, < *L. papilla*, papilla, + *-oma*.] A tumor, usually small, growing on some external or internal surface, composed of vascular connective tissue covered with epidermis or epithelium, and formed by the hypertrophy of a normal papilla or of a group of several, or resembling a structure thus formed. It includes corns, warts, condylomata, venous tubercles, and some forms of polyp and villous tumors. — **Papilloma neuropathicum**. Same as *neurus unius lateris* (which see, under *neurus*). — **Zymotic papilloma**, frambesia.

papillomatous (pap-i-lōm'g-tus), *a.* [*< NL. papilloma* (-t-) + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or characterized by papilloma.

Dr. Newman was then led to remove a small fragment of the growth, which presented the microscopic appearance of a *papillomatous adenoma*. *Lancet*, No. 2412, p. 123.

papillose (pap-i-lōs), *a.* [= *F. papillose* = *Fig. It. papilloso*, < *NL. *papillosus*, < *L. papilla*, a nipple: see *papilla*.] Full of papillae; papilliferous; papular; pimply; warty; used loosely of many studied or bonneted surfaces scarcely coming within the technical definition of *papillate*.

papillote (pap-i-lōt), *n.* [*F.*, < *OF. papillot*, a little butterfly, dim. of *papillon*, < *L. papilio* (-n-), butterfly: see *Papilio*.] A curl-paper: so called because appearing like a butterfly on the head.

I wish you could see him making squabs of his *papillotes*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 132.

papillous (pap-i-lus), *a.* [*< NL. *papillosus*: see *papillous*.] Same as *papillose*. *Arbuthnot*, *Aliments*, I.

papillula (pap-il'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *papillulæ* (-lā). [*NL.*: see *papillula*.] Same as *papillule*.

papillulate (pap-il'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. *papillulatus*, < *papillula*, papillule; see *papillula*.] Bordered with papillule; finely papillose or papular; specifically applied in entomology to a surface having scattered rounded elevations or depressions, each with a small central elevation.

papillule (pap-i-lāl), *n.* [*< NL. papillula*, dim. of *L. papilla*, a nipple: see *papilla*.] *In entom.*: (a) A tubercle or verruca with a small but distinct central elevation; also applied to a small depression, as a variole, when it has a central raised part. (b) A minute papilla, or soft fleshy elevation.

Papin's digester. See *digester*.

papion (pap-i-on), *n.* [*< F. papion* = *Sp. papion*, < *NL. papio* (-n-), a baboon (cf. *ML. papio* (-n-), a kind of wild dog); *OF. babion*, etc., a baboon: see *baboon*.] A baboon of the genus *Cynocephalus*, as *C. hamadryas* (or *babuin*); a hamadryad; especially, the dog-headed baboon, which was revered and mummified by the Egyptians. See *under baboon*.

papish (pā'pish), *a.* and *n.* A corrupt or dialectal form of *papist*.

Mark my last words — an honest living got; Beware of *papishes*, and learn to knit. *Day*, *The What d'ye Call It*, II. 4.

They were no better than *Papishes* who did not believe in witchcraft. *Small*, *Sir L. Graeven*, VII.

papisher (pā'pish-er), *n.* [*< papish* + *-er*.] A papist or Romanist. [*Prov. Eng.*]

All that I could win out of him was that they were "murdering *papishers*." *R. D. MacIntyre*, *Lorna Doone*, III.

papism (pā'pizm), *n.* [*< F. papisme* = *Sp. Pg. It. papismo*, < *ML. *papisinus*, < *L. (ML.) papa*, pope: see *pope*.] The system of which the Pope is the head; popery.

When *Tomas* gone, they set up the whole *Papism* again, to the contempt of the late King and Council of England, without other statute or proclamation. *Sp. Bule*, quoted in *R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng.*, VII.

Ye forsake the heavenly teaching of St. Paul for the hellish sophistry of *Papism*. *Milton*, *Church-Government*, II. 2.

papist (pā'pist), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. papiste* = *Sp. Pg. It. papista*, < *ML. *papisita*, < *papi*, pope: see *pope*.] *I. n.* One who acknowledges the supreme authority of the Pope or of the Church of Rome; a Roman Catholic; a Romanist; usually a term of opprobrium.

Now *papists* are to us as these nations were unto Israel. *Hosier*, *Eccl. Polity*, IV. 4. On the threat of the *Papist*. *He fastened his hand*. *Wadsworth*, *St. John*.

II. a. Of or pertaining to Roman Catholics or Roman Catholicism.

papistie (pā'pist-ik), *a.* [= *F. papistique* = *It. papistico*; see *papist* + *-ic*.] Same as *papistical*.

papistical (pā'pist-ik-əl), *a.* [*< papistie* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to popery or the papal system; of, pertaining to, or adherent to the Church of Rome and its doctrines, ceremonies, traditions, etc.; popish: commonly used opprobriously.

Others, forsooth, will have a congregation, but that must be after another fashion. Then our Church doth allow — no church at all — For that they say is too *papistical*. *Times Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

Whose (St. Sebastian's) picture . . . I have often observed erected over the Altars of many *papistical* Churches. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, I. 129.

Even Henry the Fourth of France was not unfriendly to this *papistical* project of placing an Italian cardinal on the English throne. *J. F. Iwer*, *Curios. of Lit.*, III. 271.

— *Syn. See papist*.

papistically (pā'pist-ik-əl), *adv.* In a papistical manner.

papistry (pā'pist-ri), *n.* [*< papist* + *-ry*.] The system, doctrines, and ceremonies of the Church of Rome; popery: usually a term of opprobrium.

papized (pā'pizd), *a.* [*< papist* + *-ize* + *-ed*.] Conformed to popery.

Protestants cut off the authority from all *papist* writers of that age. *Fuller*, *Holy War*, p. 160.

papier (pap'pär), *n.* [*< pap²*.] Milk-pottage.

payment (pap'mēt), *n.* [*< ME. papmete*; < *pap²* + *meat*.] Soft food for infants; pap.

I cannot bide Mr. Italy; . . . keep him off, And pamper him with *payments*. *Terence*, *Pollex and Rittara*.

papmouth (pap'mouth), *n.* An effeminate man. [*Prov. Eng.*]

papoose, **papoose** (pap-pōs'), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] A North American Indian babe or young child,



Apache Papoose.

commonly carried by its mother bound up and strapped to a board, or hung up so as to be out of harm's way.

papoose-root (pap-pōs'rōt), *n.* The blue cohosh, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*. Its root is said by some to be an emmenagogue.

papooch (pap-pōsh'), *n.* Same as *babooch*. *R. F. Burton*, *El-Medina*, p. 183.

pappan (pap'an), *n.* [*Malay*: see *mias*.] An orang-utan. See *mias*.

pappas, *n.* See *pappas*.

Pappea (pap'pē), *n.* [*NL.* (Ecklon and Zeyher, 1835), named after Karl W. L. Pappé, who wrote on the flora of Leipzig, 1837-8.] A small hard-wood tree, a genus of a single South African species, *P. capensis*, belonging to the poly-petalous order *Supindoreæ* and the tribe *Nepheliceæ*, distinguished by the regular flowers, solitary ovules, deep-lobed or divided fruit, and unequally five-lobed calyx. The oblong leaves are crowded at the end of the spreading branches, and have between them pinnated racemes of minute flowers followed by an edible red fruit of two or three hard globose lobes, the size of a cherry, and known as *red plum* and *red pome*, a source of vinegar, wine, and oil. The handsome wood is made into small furniture, etc.

papiferous (pap-if'ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. pappus* + *L. ferre* = *E. bear²*.] In bot., bearing a pappus.

papoose, *n.* See *papoose*.

papoose, **pappons** (pap'pōs-, -us), *a.* [= *Fig. pap²* = *It. pappon*, < *NL. *papposus*, < *pappus*, down, pappus: see *pappus*.] Downy; furnished with a pappus, as the achenia of many composite plants, as thistles and dandelions.

That *papoose* plumage growing upon the tips of some of their seeds, whereby they are capable of being wafted with the wind. *Ray*, *Wonders of Creation*, I.

pap-pox (pap'pōks), *n.* Same as *couper*.

The appearance in *Cady's* and my own drawings are suggestive of a possible origin of the term *Couper* or *Pap-pox*. *Lancet*, No. 2412, p. 502.

pappus (pap'us), *n.* [= *F. pappus* = *Sp. pappo* = *It. pappo*, < *NL. pappus*, down, pappus, < *Gr. πάππος*, down, as that on seeds of certain plants (cf. *καρποειδής*, seeds with down), or the first down on the chin: so called in allusion to its whiteness (as if 'white hair'), < *πάππος*, a grandfather: see *papa*.] Down, as that on the seeds of some plants. Specifically: (a) In bot., a tuft on an achene or other fruit; any form or structure which takes the place of the limb of the calyx on the achenes of the *Compositæ*. It may exist in the form of a rudimentary cap, scales, bristles, or hairs, or in various modifications. See also cut under *Oncopeltus*. (b) In entom., fine thick down covering a surface. (c) The first downy hair on the chin.



Various forms of Pappus. (a) *Taraxacum officinale*; (b) *Chrysanthemum*; (c) *Helianthus*; (d) *Centaurea Cyanus*.

pappy (pap'i), *a.* [*< pap¹* + *-y*.] Like *pap*; soft; succulent.

Tender and *pappy* flesh. *Wiemen*, *Surgery*, v. 9.

The loosened earth [of a marsh] swelled into a soft and *pappy* substance. *T. Burnet*, *Theory of the Earth*, I. 6.

pappy (pap'i), *n.* [A childish dim. of *papa* or *pap²*.] Papa; father: a childish word.

pap-spoon (pap'spōn), *n.* A spoon for *pap*; a spoon for feeding infants.

There is a gentleman . . . who . . . should have a silver *pap-spoon* at any rate, if the teaspoon is irrevocably accorded to his rival.

Thackeray, *Utamarah among Pictures and Books*.

Papuan (pap'u-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Papua* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Papua or New Guinea, a large island north of Australia, now divided among Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Germany. *Papuan paradise-bird*. See *Paradisea*. *Papuan penguin*. See *penguin*.

Papuan subregion, in zoology, a region embracing not only the island of Papua or New Guinea, but also the islands zoologically related to that.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of Papua. — 2. One of a savage race of black color, dolichocephalic, with crisp, frizzled hair, inhabiting many islands and island-groups of the Pacific near Australia: so called from the island of Papua or New Guinea.

papula (pap'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *papulæ* (-lā). [= *F. papule* = *Sp. papula* = *Fig. papula*, < *L. papula*, a pustule, pimple. Cf. *papilla* and *pimple*.] 1. In med., a small inflammatory elevation of the skin not containing liquid visible to the naked eye; a pimple. — 2. In anat. and zool., same as *papilla*.

papular (pap'ū-lär), *a.* [*< papula* + *-ar*.] Same as *papulose*.

papulation (pap'ū-lä'shon), *n.* [*< papule* + *-ation*.] The development of papules.

papule (pap'ūl), *n.* [*< F. papule*, < *L. papula*, a pimple: see *papula*.] A papula or pimple.

The intensely red skin was covered with innumerable very small *papules*. *Medical News*, LII. 308.

Nodules approximate, with their *papules* appanate. *H. C. Wood*, *Fresh-Water Alga*, p. 222.

papuliferous (pap'ū-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. papula*, a pimple, + *ferre* = *E. bear²*.] Covered with papules or pimples; pimply.

papulose, **papulous** (pap'ū-lōs-, -lus), *a.* [= *F. papuleux*, < *L.* as if **papulosus*, < *papula*, a pustule: see *papula*.] Of or pertaining to or covered with papules or pimples.

papwort (pap'wört), *n.* The dog's-mercury, *Mercurialis perennis*.

papyraceous (papi-rā'shi-us), *a.* [= *F. papyrace* = *Fig. papyrace*, < *L. papyraceus*, < *papyrus*, paper, papyrus: see *papyrus*.] 1. Belonging to the papyrus or to papyri; made of or resembling papyrus or paper. — 2. In zool., papefy; like parchment; pergamentous; as, the substance of a wasp's nest is *papyraceous*. Also, rarely, *papyrium*, *papyreus*.

papyral (pap'i-räl), *a.* [*< L. papyrus*, paper, + *-al*.] Made or consisting of paper. [Rare.]

Uncle Jack, whose pocket was never without a wet sheet of some kind or other, drew forth a splendid *papyral* monster. *Bulwer*, *Cyano*, VII. 1.

papyret, *n.* See *papyrus*.

papyrus (pá-pír'-s), *a.* [*L. papyrus, papir, + -s.*] Same as *papyraceous*. [*Rare.*]

The papyrus leaf.
A tablet firm, on which the painter bared
Dedalus thought.

Dedalus's Coll. of Poems on Agriculture, III.

papyri, *a.* Plural of *papyrus*.
papyrian (pá-pír'-i-an), *a.* [*L. papyrus, papir, + -ian.*] Same as *papyraceous*. [*Rare.*]

A leaf, or papyrus scroll. *Isaac Taylor.*

papyrine (pap-i-rin), *a.* [*L. papyrus, be-
longing to the papyrus-plant, < papyrus, papy-
rus: see papyrus.*] Same as *parchment paper*
(which see, under *paper*).

papyritous (pap-i-rish'-us), *a.* [*L. papyrus,
paper, + -tious.*] Resembling paper, as the
nests of certain wasps. *Westwood.*

papyrograph (pá-pí-rō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. πά-
ρος, papyrus (paper), + γραφίς, write.*] 1. A
holograph, manifold-writer, or other apparatus
or device for the mechanical production of a
number of copies of a written or printed docu-
ment.—2. The process or operation of redupli-
cating documents by the agency of such ap-
paratus or methods: same as *papyrography*.

papyrograph (pá-pí-rō-gráf), *v. t.* [*< papyro-
graph, n.*] To execute or produce by means of
a papyrograph.

The first draft of these lessons was printed or papyro-
graphed. *W. R. Ware, Wood-working Tools.*

papyrographic (pá-pí-rō-gráf-ik), *a.* [*< papy-
rograph-y + -ic.*] Relating to or produced by
means of the papyrograph: as, *papyrographic*
copies of a writing.

papyrography (pap-i-rōg'-rā-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. πά-
ρος, papyrus (paper), + γραφίς, write.*] The
method or process of reduplicating docu-
ments by the agency of a papyrograph: some-
times restricted to such methods as resemble
closely those of lithography, but employ a pre-
pared paper or pasteboard instead of litho-
graphic stones.

papyrotype (pá-pí-rō-tīp), *n.* [*< Gr. πά-
ρος, papyrus (paper), + τύπος, impression.*] A
process of photolithography devised by Cap-
tain Abney, in which the picture is printed ac-
cording to usual methods on a sensitized gela-
tin film supported on paper, and then trans-
ferred to a lithographic stone or to zinc by means
of an impression in lithographic ink from the
moistened film.

papyrus (pá-pí-rus), *n.*; pl. *papyri* (-rī). [*In
M.E. papyr, < O.F. papyre (F. papyrus) = Sp.
It. papiro = Pg. papiro, < L. papyrus, < Gr.
πάρος, the papyrus, a kind of rush formerly
growing largely in Egypt (see def.). Hence ult. paper.*] 1.

The paper-reed or
-rush, *Cyperus Papyrus*
(*Papyrus antiquorum*),
abundant on marshy
river-banks in Alys-
sinia, Palestine, and
Sicily, now almost ex-
tinct in Egypt. It af-
forded to the ancient
Egyptians, and through
them to the Greeks and
Romans, a convenient and
inexpensive writing-mat-
erial. The papyrus was pre-
pared by cutting the cen-
tral pith of the reed into
longitudinal strips, which
were laid side by side, with
another layer of strips
crossing them at right an-
gles. The two layers, thus
prepared, were soaked in
water, then pressed to-
gether to make them adhere,
and dried. For books the
papyrus was formed into rolls by cementing together a
number of sheets. Also called *lily*.

For he dependeth not, ne maketh no money, but of
leather supprented, or of *Papyrus*.

2. An ancient scroll, book, or other document,
or a fragment of the same, written on papy-
rus.

Of mediæval Greek papyrus a very few remains containing
medical or patriotic matter have survived, and one or two
fragments of Græco-Latin glossaries have been published.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 223.

Paquelin's cautery. An instrument for ac-
tual cautery. The cautery-platinum point is hol-
low and contains platinum sponge. The heat is main-
tained by blowing damp vapor into the (previously heat-
ed) platinum sponge.



1. *Papyrus (Cyperus Papyrus).*
2. The upper part of the culm,
showing the involucres and one of
the spike-bearing branches. A. a
scale.

par (pár), *v. t.* [*M.E. parren, inchoate; cf. spar-
Cl. also parrock, park.*] To inchoate.

But strictly parred.

Parren and *Garden* (ed. Elton), I. 222.
But also say so are parred in, and as far as may
pass: therefore so magnify your manner of lyfynge,
and suppose that so are blessed because that so or so
spared in. *M.S. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 37. (Hollnhead.)*

par (pár), *a.* [*< par, v.*] An enclosed place
for domestic animals. *Furby. [Prov. Eng.]*

par (pár), *a.* and *a.* [= *F. pair* (> *E. pair*)] =
Sp. Pg. par = *It. pare, pari*, equal. < *L. par*,
equal; as a noun, *par*, *n.*, an equal, a com-
panion, *par, n.*, a pair. Hence ult. (from *L.*
par) *E. pair, peer, parity, disparity*, etc., *um-
pire*, etc.] *L. n. 1.* Equality in value or in
circumstances.

All measures which tend to put ignorance upon a par
with wisdom inevitably check the growth of wisdom.

2. The norm; a standard, fixed either by natu-
ral conditions or by consent and agreement.

Its (the barometer's) average height being 29.96 inches
at the mean sea level in England on the London parallel
of latitude: which height may be called *par* for that level.
Pile Roy, Weather Book, p. 16.

Specifically—3. In banking and com., the statu-
of the shares of any business, undertaking, loan,
etc., when they are neither at a discount nor at
a premium—that is, when they may be pur-
chased at the original price (called *issue par*),
or at their face-value (called *nominal par*). Such
shares or bonds are said to be *at par*. When they may be
purchased for less than the issue or nominal par, they are
said to be *below par*, or at a discount; when the price is
greater than the issue or nominal par, they are said to be
above par, or at a premium.

4. Name as *arbitrated par*. See the quotation.

The *par* is a certain number of pieces of the coin of one
country, containing in them an equal quantity of silver to
that in another number of pieces of the coin of another
country: e. g. supposing 20 shillings of Holland to have
just as much silver in them as 20 English shillings.

Locke, Further Considerations on Money.

Above par, at a premium. **Arbitrated par**, **arbitrated
par of exchange**, the amount in the currency of one
country which is equivalent at any time to a given amount
of a foreign currency. The arbitrated *par* represents the
mint *par* as modified by the transient influence of supply
and demand and other circumstances of the time and of
the particular transaction. **Below par**, at a discount.

Issue par, the price at which a stock or other value is
issued to the public, sometimes less than the nominal *par*.
Thus, if bonds nominally for \$100 each are issued at \$90, the
latter is called the *issue par*. **Mint par**, mint *par* of
exchange, the weight of pure gold or silver in a coin of
one country as compared with that in a coin of the same
metal of another country.—**Nominal par**, the face value
of a share of stock, etc. **Par of exchange**, the estab-
lished value of the coin or standard value of one coun-
try expressed in the coin or standard value of another. In
stating this *par* of exchange the standard of value of one
country may be regarded as fixed, and that of the other
variable. Thus, in exchange between the United States and
Great Britain, the United States gold dollar may be taken
as equal to so many shillings and pence sterling, or, as is
more usual, the pound sterling is fixed, and equal to so
many dollars and cents United States gold, viz. \$4.84.

II. *n.* Normal; standard.

The barometer had risen considerably in general, but not
to its normal or *par* height.

Pile Roy, Weather Book, p. 523.
Par value. (a) Face-value. (b) Strictly equivalent value,
as pound for pound or dollar for dollar.

par (pár), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parred*, *ppr. par-
ring.* [*< par, n.*] To fix an equality between;
arrive at or establish an equivalence in the
values of; agree upon the commercial or finan-
cial *par* of; said of the agreement between two
or more countries as to the value of the coins
of one in those of the other, or of the others, etc.

When two countries *par* their gold coins.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 720.

par (pár), *n.* [*< L. par, a pair: see par².*] A
pair; in *anat.*, a pair (of nerves); now only in
one phrase.—**Par vagum**, in *anat.*, the pneumogastric
or vagus nerve: so called from their extensive distribution
in the neck, chest and belly, far beyond that of any other
cranial nerve. See *vagus*.

par (pár), *n.* See *par*.

par (pár), *n.* [*< par⁴.*] A young leveret.
[*Prov. Eng.*]

par (pár). [*F. < L. per: see per.*] A French prep-
osition, meaning 'by,' 'through,' etc., occur-
ing in some phrases occasionally used in Eng-
lish, as *par excellence*. See *per* and *per*.

par (pár). A form of *per* in some words from Old
French, as *parboil, pardon*, etc. See *per*.

par (pár). A form of *para* before a vowel or *h*.
par. An abbreviation for *paragraph* and *pa-
ræthesis*.

para (pa-rá), *n.* (Turk., < Pers. *pāra*, a piece,
portion, bribe.) 1. A coin of the Turkish do-
minions, struck in silver and in copper, and
current from the end of the seventeenth cen-
tury. The modern *para* is of copper, and is the fortieth

part of the piaster, the latter being worth about 4.4 United
States cents.

I willingly parted with a few *paras* for the purpose of
establishing an intercourse with fellow-creatures so fear-
fully and wonderfully resembling the fallen babes.

R. P. Burton, El-Medinalah, p. 260.

2 (pá-rá). In the East Indies, a measure of
capacity (at Bombay 3½ bushels); also, a mea-
sure of weight (at Ceylon from 80 to 60 pounds,
according to the commodity, as coffee, pepper,
rice, etc.).

para-. [*F. Sp. Pg. It. L. para-*, < *Gr. pára-*,
prefix, *para*, prep., at the side, beside; with
gen., from the side of, from beside, from; with
dat., at the side of, beside, alongside, by; with
acc., prop. to the side of, hence by the side of,
beside, near, by, etc.: as a prefix in the same
senses; cf. *Skt. para*, away, *param*, beyond; *L.*
per, through, *Ocean perum*, without; *AS. and E.*
for, fore, etc.: see *for, fore, per*, etc.] A
prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'from beside,'
'beside,' 'near,' 'by,' etc. See etymology. It
often denotes correspondence of parts. It is used in the
formation of new scientific terms, but is not regarded as
an established formative in English. In chemistry the pre-
fix signifies close relation, as in *parabioside*, a polymer of
aldehyde, or that a compound is formed from benzene by
substituting other elements or radicals for two hydrogen
atoms in the benzene ring, and that these atoms have an
opposite position in the ring. (See *ortho* and *meta*.) In
biology it indicates comparison with something else, yet
a distinctness or difference therefrom in one of many or
various ways. In pathology it signifies a condition differing
in quality from normal.

para-anæsthesia (par-a-an-æ-thē-sī-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. pára,*
beside, & *anæsthēsis*.] Anæsthesia
affecting the two sides of the body, especially of
the lower half.

parabaptism (par-a-bap-tī-zm), *n.* [*< L. pá-
ra, beside, & L. pártis, baptism; see baptism.*] In the
early church, uncanonical baptism; un-
authorized baptism in private or in a conven-
ticle, as opposed to public baptism in a church
or diocesan baptistery.

parabaptisation (par-a-bap-tī-zā-shon), *n.*
Same as *parabaptism*.

parabasal (par-a-bá-sál), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. pára,*
beside, & *E. basal*.] 1. *a.* In *Crinoidæ*, situated
next to a basal and articulated therewith.

II. *n.* One of the parabasalæ of a crinoid; a
parabasalæ.

parabasalæ (par-a-bá-sál-ē), *n.*; pl. *paraba-
salæ* (-lī-ē). [*NL., < Gr. pára, beside, & NL.*
basalis, q. v.] One of the joints of a series of
divisions of the branches composing the calyx
of some crinoids, articulating with the basalæ.

Cryptocrinus, the simplest form of the group (of *Cysto-
des*), possesses a calyx supported on a stem and composed
of five basalæ, five parabasalæ, and five radialæ.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 308.

parabasis (pa-rab'-sī-sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. pára-*
basís (as def.), < *para*, beside, & *basís*, a step-
ping, step, < *baivō*, walk, step.] The chief
of the choral parts in ancient Greek comedy.
It was sung by the chorus, usually divided into four rows
of six and moving backward and forward facing the audi-
ence during an intermission in the action, and while the
actors were off the stage. It was written for the most
part in anapestic tetrameters, and consisted, in fact, of an
address from the poet to the public, giving his views and
advice on affairs of state, as well as, often, his personal in-
terests and claims for recognition or reward. The *para-*
basis was regularly divided into six rhetorical parts, which
were again subdivided, but any of these parts might be
omitted or modified. It continued in the fully developed
comedy the tradition of the *Bacchic* processions in which
Greek comedy had its origin.

Something similar in purpose to the *parabasis* was en-
acted in one, at least, of the comedies of Menander and
Plautus, and in our time by Truett.

Lowell, Muddy Windows, p. 218.

The distinctive feature of Old, as compared with Middle
Comedy, is the *parabasis*, the speech in which the chorus,
moving towards and facing the audience, addressed it in
the name of the poet, often abandoning all reference to
the action of the play.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 607.

parabema (par-a-bē-mā), *n.*; pl. *parabemata*
(-mā-tā). [*< Gr. pára, beside, & Gr. pára,*
beside, & *bema*, being: see *bema*.] In Byzantine church
arch., either the chapel of the prothesis or the
diakonicon, or sacristy, when these are archi-
tecturally divided, by walls, from the bema or
sanctuary. *J. M. Neale. See pastophorion*, and
note under *bema* and *Armenian*.

parabematic (par-a-bē-mat'-ik), *a.* [*< para-*
bema (-bē-mā) + *-ic*.] In Byzantine church arch., of
or relating to the parabemata; said specifically
of a dome which, instead of resting on four dis-
tinct piers, as in the typical form, is sup-
ported on the east side on the extremities of the
walls of the parabemata, and on the west side
either on piers or on the extremities of the walls
of the antiparabemata when these are present.
J. M. Neale.

parablast (par'-a-blast), *n.* [*< Gr. παρά, beside, + blastos, germ.*] 1. The supplementary or nutritive yolk of a meroblastic egg or metovum, as distinguished from the archblast, or formative yolk. *Wilhelm Hiss*.—2. Same as *mesoblast*. *Microscop. Sci.*, XXIX, 195.

Sections of the eggs of *Trachinus vipera* at this stage show that the parablast of Klein, the intermediate layer of American authors, is made up of a large number of free cells, and nuclei are absorbed from the yolk, which contribute to a very great extent to build up the hypoblast. *Science* IV, 341.

parablastic (par-a-blast'ik), *a.* [*< parablast + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to the parablast; derived from the parablast.

parable (par'-a-bl), *n.* [*< ME. parable, parabole, < OF. parabole, parabola, F. parabole = Sp. parabola = Pg. It. parabola, < L. parabola, parabolē, a comparison, L.L. parabola, scell., an allegorical relation, a parable, proverb, taunting speech, any speech, M.L. also a word, < Gr. παραβολή, a comparison, < παραβάλλειν, < παρά, beside, + βάλλειν, throw. Hence also (from L. parabola) E. parable, parol, parley, palaver, etc. Cf. parabola¹.*] 1. A comparison; similitude.

Been there none other resemblances
That ye may like your parables unto
But if a wily wyl be com of this?
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 369.

Specifically—2. An allegorical relation or representation from which a moral is drawn for instruction; an apologue. It is a species of fable, and differs from the apologue in that it deals with events which, though fictitious, might reasonably have happened in nature. The word is also employed in the English Bible to signify a proverb, a proverbial or notable saying, a thing darkly or figuratively expressed.

I will open my mouth in a parable; I will utter dark sayings of old. *Ps. lxxviii*, 2.

Shall not all these take up a parable against him, and a taunting proverb against him? *Hab. ii*, 6.

Thou shalt never get such a secret from me but by a parable. *Shak., T. of V.*, II, 5, 41.

Syn. Metaphor, Comparison, etc. (see simile); Fable, etc. (see myth).

parable¹ (par'-a-bl), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. parabled, ppr. parabling.* [*< parable¹, n.*] To represent by a parable or allegorical representation.

That was chiefly meant which by the ancient sages was thus parabled. *Milton, Divorce*, l. 6.

parable² (par'-a-bl), *a.* [*< L. parabola, easily procured, < parare, prepare; see parol¹.*] Capable of being procured, prepared, or provided.

What course shall he take, being now capable and ready? The most parable and easy, and about which many are employed, is to teach a school.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 100.

They were not well-wishers unto parable physis, or remedies easily acquired, who derived medicines from the piquet. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, III, 12.

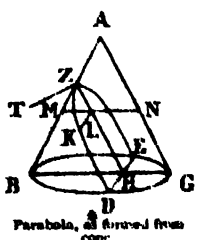
paralepsis (par-a-blep'sis), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + λήψις, vision, < λαμβάνειν, see.*] False vision.

paralepsy (par'-a-blep-si), *n.* [*< NL. paralepsia, q. v.*] Paralepsis.

parabola¹ (pa-rab'-o-lā), *n.* Same as *parabole*.

Whosoever by your similitude ye will come to teach any morality or good lesson by speech misall and dark, or false fete, under a wince metaphorical applying one natural thing to another, or one case to another, inforcing by them a like consequence in other cases, the strokes call it Parabola. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 206.

parabola² (pa-rab'-o-lā), *n.* [= *F. parabole* = *Sp. parabola* = *Pg. It. parabola*, < *NL. parabola*, a parabola, < *Gr. παραβολή, a parabola* (see def.), so called by Apollonius of Perga, lit. 'superposition,' < *παρά, beside, + βάλλειν, throw beside, compare; see parol¹.*] 1. A curve commonly defined as the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel with its side. The name is derived from the following property. Let the figure represent the cone. Let *ABD* be the triangle through the axis of the cone. Let *DE* be a line perpendicular to this triangle, cutting *BD* in *H*. Let the cone be cut by a plane through *DE* parallel to *AD*, so that the intersection with the cone will be the curve called the parabola. Let *Z* be the point where this curve cuts *AB*. Then the line *ZH* is called by Apollonius the diameter of the parabola, or the principal diameter, or the diameter from generation; it is now called the axis. From *Z* draw *ZT* at right angles to *ZH* and in the plane of *ZH* and *AD*, of such a length as to make *ZT* : *ZA* :: *HQ* : *AB*. This line *ZT* is called the latus rectum; it is now also called the parameter. Now take any point whatever, as *K*, on the curve. From *K* draw *KL* parallel to *DE*, meeting the diameter in *L*. *ZL* is called the abscissa. If now, on *ZL*, as a base, we erect a rectangle equal in area to the square on *KL*, the other side of this rectangle may be precisely superposed



Parabola, as derived from cone.

upon the latus rectum. *ZT*. This property constitutes the best practical definition of the parabola. If a similar construction were made in the case of the ellipse, the side of the rectangle would fall short of the latus rectum; in the case of the hyperbola, it would surpass it. The modern scientific definition of the parabola is that it is that plane curve of the second order which is tangent to the line at infinity. The parabola is also frequently defined as the curve which is everywhere equally distant from a fixed point called its focus, and from a fixed line called its directrix. The normal to a parabola at every point on the curve bisects the angle between the line parallel to the axis and the line to the focus. See also *cuta under conic*.



Common Parabola, with focus F and directrix AB.

2. By extension, any algebraical curve, or branch of a curve, having the line at infinity as a real tangent. Such a curve runs off to infinity without approximating to an asymptote. If the branch has an asymptote at one end but not at the other, it is not commonly termed a parabola. — *Ball-shaped, biquadratic parabola.* See the adjective. — *Campaniform parabola*, a cubic divergent parabola without node or cusp. — *Cartesian parabola*, a plane cubic curve having the line at infinity a tangent at its cusp. See *trident*. — *Cubical or cubic parabola*, a parabola of the third order—that is, such that every line in the plane meets it in three points, one at least real, though it may be at infinity; especially, the curve better described as the central cubical parabola, which has a cusp on the line at infinity, and the normal at its inflection passing through the cusp. There is also a non plane curve so called. — *Cuspitate parabola*, a parabola having a cusp. — *Divergent parabola*, a plane curve having the line at infinity as an inflectional tangent. — *Double parabola*, a plane curve of the third class, having the line at infinity for a double tangent. — *Helioid parabola.* See *helioid*. — *Neilian parabola*, the semicubical parabola, which was rectified, before any other curve, by Wm. Neil in 1667. — *Nodate parabola*, a parabola having a cusp. — *Oval parabola*, a parabola having an oval. — *Plane cubic parabola.* See *cubic*. — *Punctate parabola*, a parabola having an acnode. — *Semicubical parabola*, the cuspidal cubical parabola, otherwise called the Neilian parabola.

parabolanus (par'-a-bol'-anus), *n.*; *pl. parabolanus* (-ni). [*< L., < parabola, a reckless fellow who risks his life at anything, < Gr. παραβολος, venturesome, reckless, < παραβάλλειν, throw beside; see parol¹.*] In the Christian Church in the East, during the third, fourth, and fifth centuries, one of a class of lay assistants to the clergy, whose especial function was nursing the sick. The name is generally ascribed to the fact of their reckless bravery in nursing patients suffering from infectious diseases.

Introduce him to the parabolanus. *Kingdley, Hypatia*, IV.

parabole (pa-rab'-o-lō), *n.* [*< L., also parabola, a comparison; see parol¹.*] In *rhet.*, a comparison; specifically, a simile, especially a formal simile, as in poetry or poetic prose, taken from a present or imagined object or event; distinguished from a *paradigm*, or comparison with a real past event.

parabolic¹ (par-a-bol'-ik), *a.* [= *F. parabolique* = *Sp. parabólico* = *Pg. It. parabolen*, < *L. Gr. παραβολικός, figurative, < Gr. παραβολή, a comparison, parable; see parol¹.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a parabola; of the nature of a parabola. — 2. Of or pertaining to parabole; of the nature of parabole.

Creation—mark the word—transcends all experience, transcends even conception itself. Hence the words describing Creation must, in the very nature of the case, be figurative or parabolic. *J. D. Boardman, Creative Work*, p. 20.

parabolic² (par-a-bol'-ik), *a.* [= *F. parabolique* = *Sp. parabólico* = *Pg. It. parabolen*, < *L. Gr. παραβολικός, figurative, < Gr. παραβολή, a comparison, parable; see parol¹.*] 1. Having the form or outline of a parabola; of, pertaining to, or resembling a parabola. — 2. Having only one point at infinity, or otherwise determined in character by the coalescence of two quantities. — *Parabolic conoid.* See *conoid*, 1. — *Parabolic curve*, a curve whose equation is of the form

$$y = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + ex^4 + \text{etc.}$$

Parabolic cylinder, a surface generated by a line moving parallel to itself so that every point of it describes a parabola; this is the only surface whose plane sections are all parabolas. — *Parabolic cycloid*, a geometry, illuminator, logarithm. See the nouns. — *Parabolic mirror.* See *mirror*, 2. — *Parabolic point*, a point on a surface whose indicatrix is composed of two parallel straight lines. It is a cusp on the section of the surface made by the tangent plane. — *Parabolic pyramid*, a solid differing from a pyramid in that the edges that meet in the vertex instead of being straight lines are parabolas. — *Parabolic space.* (a) An area bounded by a parabola and a straight line. (b) A space in which the sum of the three angles of every triangle is equal to two right angles; so called because the two points at infinity on every straight line in such space coincide; also, every point in every plane in such a space is a point of no curvature, and is therefore a parabolic point. — *Parabolic*

spindle, a solid generated by the rotation of the part of a parabola cut off by a double ordinate about such ordinate. — *Parabolic spiral*, a curve of the equation $r = a\theta$. **parabolical** (par-a-bol'-i-kal), *a.* [*< parabolical¹ + -al*.] Same as *parabolic¹*.

Allusive or parabolical (poesy) is a narration applied only to express some special purpose or conceit. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II, 122.

parabolically¹ (par-a-bol'-i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a parable or of parabole; by parable or by parabole.

Which words, notwithstanding parabolically intended, admit no literal inference.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., VII, 1.

parabolically² (par-a-bol'-i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or form of a parabola.

paraboliform (par-a-bol'-i-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. paraboliforme*, < *NL. parabola*, a parabola, + *L. forma*, form.] Tangent to the line at infinity.

parabolism, *n.* The operation of dividing an algebraic equation by the coefficient of the term of the highest degree in the unknown.

parabolist (pa-rab'-ō-list), *n.* [*< L. parabola*, a parable, + *-ist*.] A writer or narrator of paraboles. *Boothroyd*.

paraboloid (pa-rab'-ō-loid), *n.* [= *F. paraboloides* = *Pg. It. paraboloide*, < *Gr. παραβολή, a parabola, + εἶδος, form.*] 1. The solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis; a parabolic conoid. — 2. A curve whose equation is of the form $ax^2 = y^2$.

paraboloidal (pa-rab'-ō-loi'dal), *a.* [*< paraboloid + -al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a paraboloid.

parabranchia (par-a-brang'-ki-ā), *n.*; *pl. parabranchia* (-ē). [*< NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + βράγχια, gills.*] The so-called second gill or supplementary branchia of gastropodous mollusks, as the *Azygobranchia*; a modified olfactory tract, or osphradium. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 648.

parabranchial (par-a-brang'-ki-āl), *a.* [*< parabranchia + -al*.] Of or pertaining to parabranchia.

parabranchiate (par-a-brang'-ki-āt), *a.* [*< parabranchia + -ate*.] Provided with a parabranchia.

paracarpium (par-a-kär'-pl-um), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. παρα, beside, + καρπός, fruit.*] In *bot.*, an abortive pistil or ovary.

Paracelsian (par-a-sel'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Paracelsus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Relating to Paracelsus, a Swiss physician, chemist, and philosopher (1493-1541), or according with his speculations in philosophy or his practice of medicine, particularly the latter. He placed stress on observation and experiment, and was noted in the development of pharmaceutical chemistry. His philosophical views were visionary and theosophic. 2. *n.* One who believed in or practised the views or doctrines of Paracelsus; especially, a medical practitioner of his school. Paracelsians were numerous in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Paracelistic (par-a-sel'sist), *n.* [*< Paracelsus* (see *Paracelsian*) + *-ist*.] Same as *Paracelsian*.

paracentesis (par'-a-sen-té'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. παρακέντησις, < παρακέντην, tap, < κενά, beside, + κέντρον, pierce; see center¹.*] In *surg.*, the perforation of a cavity of the body with a trocar or other suitable instrument, for the evacuation of any effused fluid; the operation of tapping, as for hydrothorax or ascites. Different forms of the operation are specified by name, as *cardiocentesis*, *paracentesis thoracis*, *paracentesis abdominis*, etc.

paracentral (par-a-sen'tral), *a.* [*< Gr. παρά, beside, + κέντρον, center; see central.*] In *anat.*, situated alongside or next to a center, centrum, or central part; specifically applied to a fissure and a gyrus of the cerebrum alongside the central or Rolandic fissure. — *Paracentral lobule.* See *lobule*. — *Paracentral sulcus* or *fissure*, a slight furrow running up from the callosomarginal sulcus, marking off the paracentral lobule in front.

paracentric (par-a-sen'trik), *a.* [= *Sp. paracentrico* = *Pg. It. paracentrico*, < *Gr. παρά, beside, + κέντρον, center; see centric.*] Approaching to or departing from the center. — *Paracentric motion.* See *motion*.

paracentral (par-a-sen'tri-kal), *a.* [*< paracentric + -al*.] Same as *paracentric*.

parachordal (par-a-kór'dal), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. παρα, beside, + χορδή, a cord; see chordal.*] 1. In *embryol.*, lying alongside of the cephalochord or cranial part of the notochord; specifically noting the primitive undifferentiated plate of cartilage, or cartilaginous base cranii.

paradise (par'-ad-iz), *n.* [*ME. paradys, paradyer*, also *paradis*, *< OF. paradis*, vernacularly *parais, parreys*, *F. paradis* = *Pr. paradis* = *Sp. paraíso* = *Pg. paraíso* = *It. paradiso* = *OS. paradis* = *D. paradys* = *MLt. paradis* = *OHG. paradys, paradisi, paradisi*, *MHG. paradise, parider, paraitis, paradis, paridiz*, *G. παραδεισος, paradisos*

Apples . . . are "worked" on the peroxide or "dracins" stock, which from their influence on the action are known as dwarfing stocks. Econ. Agr., XII, 212

Some of my readers are hardly inclined to think that the word *paradox* could once have had no disparagement in its meaning, still less that persons could have applied it to themselves. I chance to have met with a case in point against them. It is Apollonius's "Philosophia Neoplatonica Interpretes, Exercitatio Paradoxa."

paradox (par'ə-dok-sis), *n.* [*F.* *paradoxe*; *as paradox + -al.*] **Paradoxical.**
How worthy are they to smart that mar the harmony of our peace by the discordant jars of their new paradoxes!
Sp. Hist. Peace Maker, xli.

paradoxer (par'ə-dok-sēr), *n.* [*F.* *paradoxe*; *as paradox + -er.*] One who indulges in paradox, or who proposes a paradox.

A very paradoxical cynic or a very cynical paradoxer might say that the letters must, considering the kind of person with whom men of genius sometimes fall in love, be genuine.
De Morgan, in Athenaeum, No. 2306, p. 502.

paradoxia sexualis (par'ə-dok-si'z sek-sū-ā-lis), *n.* Premature development of the sexual instinct in childhood.

paradoxism (par'ə-dok-sizm), *n.* [*F.* *paradoxe*; *as paradox + -ism.*] Of the nature of a paradox; paradoxical. [*Rare.*]

If true, they are certainly paradoxical. *Science, XI, 174.*

paradoxical (par'ə-dok-si-kal), *a.* [*F.* *paradoxe*; *as paradox + -al.*] 1. Of the nature of a paradox; characterized by paradoxes; apparently absurd, yet true.

The mind begins to boggle at immaterial substances, as things paradoxical and incomprehensible.
South, Sermons, IX, III.

Paradoxical though the assertion looks, the progress is at once towards complete separateness and complete union.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 482.

2. Inclined to paradox or to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions; applied to persons.

Gorgippus after his wondrous paradoxical.
Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

In philosophy, where truth seems double-faced, there is no man more paradoxical than myself.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 6.

Paradoxical contraction, in *physiol.*, the contraction of the muscles innervated by one branch of the sciatic consequent on stimulation of the other branch: it is due to secondary stimulation of the first branch through electrotonic variations. **Paradoxical reaction**, the phenomena sometimes ensuing on application of the galvanic current to one ear when, in addition to the sounds produced in that ear, sounds are heard in the other as if the opposite electrode were applied to it.

paradoxically (par'ə-dok-si-kal-ly), *adv.* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd or contradictory: in such a way or sense as to involve an apparent contradiction or absurdity.

Matter often behaves paradoxically, as when two cold liquids added together become boiling hot.
H. Spencer, Study Sociol., p. 12.

paradoxicalness (par'ə-dok-si-kal-ness), *n.* The state of being paradoxical.

The seeming paradoxicalness of . . . [the] statement results from the tendency . . . to judge a conclusion which presupposes an ideal humanity by its applicability to humanity as now existing.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 77.

Paradoxides (par'ə-dok-si-dēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Paradoxididae*.

Paradoxides (par'ə-dok-si-dēs), *n.* [*NL.*; *Gr.* *παράδοξος*, incredible (*see paradox*), + *-ides*.] The typical genus of *Paradoxididae*. It contains very large trilobites, some two feet long, with sixteen or more thoracic segments. *Brongniart*. Also *Paradoxites* (*Holldorf, 1843*).

paradoxidian (par'ə-dok-si-dian), *a.* [*NL.* *Paradoxides* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Paradoxides*; characterized by the abundance of *Paradoxididae*, as a geological stratum.

Paradoxididae (par'ə-dok-si-dīd-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; *Gr.* *παράδοξος* + *-idae*.] A family of trilobites, typified by the genus *Paradoxides*, characteristic of the Upper Cambrian, of large size, with well-developed cephalic shield of crescentic figure with produced genal angles, from twelve to twenty thoracic somites, and reduced pygidium. Also *Paradoxidae*.

paradoxizing (par'ə-dok-sīz), *n.* [*Gr.* *παράδοξος* + *-izing*.] Paradoxical acts or utterances.

If that Parliament will prescribe what they ought, without such paradoxizing, I should think God would subscribe a *La Dieu le veult* readily enough.
N. Ward, Simple Cather, p. 50.

paradoxist (par'ə-dok-sist), *n.* [*Gr.* *παράδοξος* + *-ist*.] One who makes or affects paradoxes; a lover of paradox; a paradoxer.

Pope was so delighted with the pugnacious paradoxist's reply to De Crouze that he made Warburton's acquaintance.
Enoch, Brd., XII, 407.

paradoxologia (par'ə-dok-si-lō-jī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *paradoxology*.

Paradoxology, the art of explaining paradoxes.
Boyle, Brd., VIII, 194.

paradoxology (par'ə-dok-si-lō-jī-ā), *n.* [*Sp.* *paradoxologia*; *as Pg.* *paradoxologia*, *NL.* *παράδοξολογία*, *Gr.* *παράδοξος*, incredible (*see paradox*), + *λογία*, *Gr.* *λόγος*, speak: *see -ology*.] The holding and defending of opinions contrary to those generally prevalent.

Whoever shall indifferently perpend the exceeding difficulty which either the obscurity of the subject, or unavoidable paradoxology, must put upon the attempt, will easily discern a work of this nature is not to be performed on one leg.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

Paradoxornis (par'ə-dok-sōr-nis), *n.* [*NL.* (*J.* Gould, 1836), *Gr.* *παράδοξος*, incredible, + *ορνίς*, bird.] The typical genus of *Paradoxornithinae*.

The type is *P. flaviventris*, the parrot-bullfinch of India. Also called *Bulkyrhynchus*.

Paradoxornithinae (par'ə-dok-sōr-ni-thī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; *Gr.* *παράδοξος* + *-ornith-* + *-inae*.] In G. R. Gray's classification (1870), the eighth subfamily of *Fringillidae*, represented by the genus *Paradoxornis*.

paradoxure (par'ə-dok-sūr), *n.* [*NL.* *Paradoxurus*.] Any species of the genus *Paradoxurus*; a palm-eat or palm-marten.

Paradoxurinae (par'ə-dok-sū-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; *Gr.* *παράδοξος* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Viverridae*, having the tail very long and subconvolute, the hinder part of the soles bald and callous, and the sectorial tooth typical. It includes the palm-eats, or luwaks, *namdinae pagones*, etc., of the genera *Paradoxurus*, *Namdina*, *Paguma*, and *Arctopagale*. *See* cuts under *namdine*, *paguma*, and *Paradoxurus*.

paradoxurine (par'ə-dok-sū-rin), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Having a paradoxical tail—that is, one which curls or coils in a peculiar way, characteristic of the *Paradoxurinae*.

2. *n.* A paradoxure; any member of the *Paradoxurinae*.

Paradoxurus (par'ə-dok-sū-rus), *n.* [*NL.*; *Gr.* *παράδοξος*, incredible (*see paradox*), + *οὐρ*, tail.] The typical genus of *Paradoxurinae*.

Paradoxurus (Paradoxurus typus)

typus is the common palm-eat of India, and there are many others.

paradoxy (par'ə-dok-si), *n.* [*Gr.* *παράδοξος* + *-y*.] The state of being paradoxical. [*Coleridge*.]

paradventure, *adv.* An obsolete form of *peradventure*.

paranesis, *paranetic*, *a.* *See* *paranesis*, etc.

paranesthesia (par'ən-thē-si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*; *Gr.* *παρα*, beside, beyond, + *αἴσθησις*, sensation.] Abnormal sensation, as formication; abnormal sense of cold or heat, or the perversion of the more special senses. Also *paranesthesia* and *paralgia*.

paranthesis (par'ən-thē-sis), *n.* [*NL.*; *see paranesthesia*.] Same as *paranesthesia*.

paranthesis, *a.* *See* *paranesthesia*.

paraf, *parafine*, *n.* Obsolete forms of *paraph*.

paraffin, *paraffine* (par'ə-fin), *n.* [*F.* *paraffine*, *Gr.* *παρα*, little, + *αἴφια*, akin: *see aff-*.] 1. The collective name for compounds of the marsh-gas series which have the general formula C_nH_{2n+2} —that is, two more than twice as many hydrogen atoms as carbon atoms. These bodies are characterized by a remarkable chemical indifference. They are saturated hydrocarbons, all the atoms in the molecule being bonded by single bonds, and therefore they cannot enter into combination without partial destruction of the molecule.

2. Specifically, in *com.* and *manuf.*, a substance obtained by the dry distillation of wood, peat, bituminous coal, wax, etc. It is a tasteless, lustrous, fatty matter, and resists the action of acids and alkalis. It is largely used in the manufacture of candles, which equal those of the finest wax, and is used also as a waterproofing material for paper and fabrics, for lining wooden and metallic vessels as trays and tanks for acids and vitriol batteries, as an electric insulator, for coating optics and other appliances which are subjected to peptic influences, for giving a polish to fine

laundry-work, as a vehicle for the fulminants in matches, as a cartridge-covering for preserving fruit and vegetables by forming a film or coating on the surface, and for many other purposes. One of the main sources of paraffin is crude petroleum, which yields a considerable quantity during its preparation for market.

3. Petroleum or kerosene. [*Local.*]

paraffin, *paraffine* (par'ə-fin), *c. t.*; pret. and pp. *paraffined*, pp. *paraffining*. [*Gr.* *παρα*, beside, + *αἴφια*, akin: *see aff-*.] To coat or impregnate with paraffin; treat with paraffin.

Wire, insulated with paraffined cotton, and then covered with lead, was used. *Electric Rev. (Amst.), XII, 6.*

paraffin-butter (par'ə-fin-but'ēr), *n.* *See* *butter*.

paraffinise (par'ə-fin-is), *c. t.*; pret. and pp. *paraffinized*, pp. *paraffinizing*. [*Gr.* *παρα*, beside, + *αἴφια*, akin: *see aff-*.] To paraffin.

The paraffined preparation is placed on a layer of cotton to cool, care being taken to give it such a position as to avoid deformation.
Amer. Soc., XXII, 202.

paraffin-oil (par'ə-fin-oil), *n.* An oily product which is given off in large quantity in the destructive distillation of bituminous shale. The lighter oils are used for illuminating, and the heavier for lubricating purposes. *American paraffin-oil*. Same as *kerosene*. [*Eng.*]

paraffin-scales (par'ə-fin-skālz), *n. pl.* *See* the quotation.

During the last twenty years, paraffin has come largely into use for candle making. The crude solid product separated from the light and heavy oils by the mineral oil refiners, and known as *paraffin scales*, is of somewhat variable composition.
Spence, Essays, Manuf., I, 166.

parafie (par'ə-fī), *n.* [*F.* *parafie*, *paraphie*, a flourish after a signature: *see paraph*.] Ornamentation display. [*Scotch.*]

These grand parafie o' ceremonies.
Scott, Antiquary, xli.

parafagellate (par'ə-faj'ē-lāt), *a.* [*Gr.* *παρα*, beside, + *αἴφια*, akin: *see aff-*.] Provided with a parafagellum or with parafagella.

parafagellum (par'ə-faj'ē-lum), *n.*; pl. *parafagella* (-lā). [*NL.*; *Gr.* *παρα*, beside, + *αἴφια*, akin: *see aff-*.] A small supplementary flagellum often observed beside the long flagellum of infusorians. There may be one or more parafagella.

Paraf's paste. *See* *paste*.

paragalt, *a.* and *n.* *See* *paragal*.

paragaster (par'ə-gas'tēr), *n.* [*NL.*; *Gr.* *παρα*, beside, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach: *see gaster*.] The cavity of the sac of a sponge; the paragastic cavity.

paragastic (par'ə-gas'trik), *a.* [*Gr.* *παρα*, beside, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach (*see paragaster*), + *-ic*.] 1. Lying alongside the gastric cavity; applied to two canal canals which in stenophorans are given off from the funnel.—2. Of or pertaining to the paragaster of a sponge; an, the paragastic cavity.

paragastula (par'ə-gas'trū-lā), *n.*; pl. *paragastulae* (-lā). [*NL.*; *Gr.* *παρα*, beside, + *αἴφια*, akin: *see aff-*.] In *embryol.*, that kind of gastrula which results from a modification of the amphiblastula of some sponges. After assuming a spherical form, the flagellated layer of the free amphiblastula becomes flattened, depressed, and finally invaginated within the hemisphere of the granular cells to the inner face of which it is closely applied, thus obliterating the original cleavage cavity, but at the same time originating a secondary invagination cavity. The two-layered sac thus produced is the paragastula, whose outer or epiblastic layer gives rise to the ectoderm, and whose inner or hypoblastic layer originates the endoderm, of the future sponge.

paragastular (par'ə-gas'trū-lēr), *a.* [*Gr.* *παρα*, beside, + *αἴφια*, akin: *see aff-*.] Of or pertaining to a paragastula; having the character of a paragastula.

paragastulation (par'ə-gas'trū-lā-shun), *n.* [*Gr.* *παρα*, beside, + *αἴφια*, akin: *see aff-*.] The formation of a paragastula by invagination of an amphiblastula.

parage (pār'ēj), *n.* [*ME.* *parage*, *OF.* (and *F.*) *parage* = *Fr.* *parage* = *Sp.* *paraje* = *Pg.* *paragem*, *parage* = *It.* *paraggio*, *ML.* *paraticum* (also, after *OF.* *paragium*), equality, *cf.* *L.* *par*, equal: *see* *par*, *pair*.] 1. In law, equality of name, blood, or dignity, but more especially of land in a division among heirs.

He thought it a disparagement to have a parage with any of his rank; and out of emulation did try his substance that it might not now so fast into charitable works.
Sp. Hackel, Atq. Williams, II, 115. (Parage.)

2. The portion which a woman may obtain on her marriage. *Wharton*.—3. Birth; family; kindred; descent.

For speech thou to that pygmy of parage noble.
Alfred, Poems (ed. Morris), II, 101.

If she be rich and of high parage,
Thanne welaow it is a tormentrie
To woflen hire pride and hire malencolle.
Chaucer, Troil. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 250.

paragenesis (par-a-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γενεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] 1. In *bot.*, the origination, in an individual of a given species, of characters due to or in part derived from another species, as in hybridization; hybridism, with reference to the congenital peculiarities of the resulting offspring.—2. In *mineral.*, the association of mineral species with each other with reference to the order and mode of their formation.

paragenetic (par-a-jen-et'ik), *a.* [*< paragenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to paragenesis; originating by paragenesis; paragenetic. **Paragenetic twin.** See *twin*.

paragenic (par-a-jen'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *γενε*, produced: see *genesis*.] Originating with the germ or at the genesis of an individual: applied to bodies having original or congenital peculiarities of structure, character, and the like, and specifically in mineralogy to a mineral whose formation has been influenced by associated species.

paragensia (par-a-jen'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γενε*, the sense of taste, < *γενεσθαι*, taste: see *gust*.] Perverted sense of taste. Also *paragenia*.

Paragensia is most common for acid substances.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., l. 510.

paragenic (par-a-jen'ik), *a.* [*< paragensia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to paragensia.

paragensis (par-a-jen'i-sis), *n.* [NL.: see *paragensia*.] Same as *paragensia*.

paraglenal (par-a-glén'al), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *γλήνη*, the socket of a joint: see *glen*.] 1. *n.* The coracoid of a fish; a cartilage or bone applied to the inner surface of the chief element of the scapular arch of some fishes, and bearing at its posterior margin the actinosts which support the pectoral fin.

II. *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to the paraglenal: as, a *paraglenal* cartilage or bone.

paraglobin (par-a-glób'in), *n.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *Ε. globin*.] Same as *paraglobulin*.

paraglobulin (par-a-glób'ü-lin), *n.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *Ε. globulin*.] A globulin found in blood-serum, and in small quantities elsewhere in the tissues. Also called *fibrinoplastin*.

paraglossa (par-a-glós'sä), *n.*; pl. *paraglossae* (-së). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] One of a pair of appendages, right and left, of the ligula, placed usually on each side of the glossa.

whence the name. In this connection the appendages of the ligula are the medio and median glossa, a pair of paraglossa, and the labial palpi. Paraglossa occur in many insects of different orders; in some hymenoptera they are long blade-like organs, acting as palps. See *ligula*, and also cuts under *mouth-part*, *Hymenoptera*, and *Insecta*.



paraglossal (par-a-glós'al), *a.* [*< paraglossa* + *-al*.] Having the character of a paraglossa; pertaining to the paraglossa.

paraglossate (par-a-glós'ät), *a.* [*< paraglossa* + *-ate*.] Provided with paraglossa, as an insect or the ligula of an insect.

paraglossia (par-a-glós'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] Parenchymatous glossitis.

paragnathism (pa-rag'nä-thizm), *n.* [*< paragnathos* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, the state of being paragnathous. *Coues, 1864.* See *epignathism*.

paragnathous (pa-rag'nä-thus), *a.* [*< Gr. παρά*, beside, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith.*, having both mandibles of equal length, their tips falling together: said of the beaks of birds, and of the birds themselves. *Coues, 1864.*

paragoge (par-a-gō'jē), *n.* [= F. *Sp. Pg. It. paragoge*, < LL. *paragoge*, < Gr. *παράγωγη*, leading by, alteration, addition to the end of a syllable, < *παράγω*, lead by, < *παρά*, beyond, + *άγω*, lead.] The addition, by growth or accident, of a non-significant letter or syllable to the end of a word; opposed to *prothesis* and *apocope*. Examples are *ken-d*, amongst, *apunt-s*, while-t, *tyran-t*. Also called *epithesis* and *actans*.

paragogic (par-a-gō'jik), *a.* [= F. *paragogique* = Pg. *It. paragógico*; as *paragoge* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of paragoge; that lengthens a word by the addition of one or more final sounds or letters.

ya-stoms are really from the locative: + a *paragogic* element a, o, etc.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 451.

Paragogic future, in grammar. See *substantive*.—**Paragogic letters, in Homeric grammar,** letters which, by their addition to the ordinary form of the word, impart additional emphasis or mark some change in the sense.

paragogical (par-a-gō'i-kal), *a.* [*< paragogic* + *-al*.] Relating to or characterized by paragoge; paragogic; added; additional.

You cite them to appear for certain *Paragogicall* contempt, before a capricious Pandante of hot-liver'd Gram-marians
Milton, On Def. of Humbl. Remonst.

paragon (par'a-gon), *n.* [*< OF. paragon, F. paragon = It. paragone, paragon (parangone, a kind of type), < (Sp. paragon, Sp. parangone, a model, paragon, < para com, in comparison with: para, for, to, toward (Sp. para, < L. pro, for, + ad, to); con, with, < L. cum, with.*] 1. A model or pattern; especially, a model or pattern of special excellence or perfection.

Val. Is she not a heavenly saint?
Pro. No; but she is an earthly paragon.
Shak., T. of V., II. 4. 140.

He rises before us as the paragon and epitome of a whole spiritual period.
Carlyle.

2. A companion; fellow; mate.

Alone he rode, without his Paragon.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 35.

3. A rival.

For Love and Lethalship bids no paragon.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1020.

Their Valley, walled with bold Hills before, . . .
Is now an Eden, and the All-creating Sun,
For fruitful beauty, sees no Paragon.
Sylvestre, tr. of Dr. Bartas's Weeks, II., The Schisme.

4. Rivalry; emulation; hence, comparison; a test of excellence or superiority.

Herds tell of many women valorous,
Which have full many feats adventurous
Performed, in paragons of proud men.
Spenser, F. Q., III. III. 64.

But never let th' example of the bad
Offend the good; for good, by paragone
Of evil, may more notably be bad.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 2.

5. A stuff, embroidered or plain, used for dress and upholstery in the seventeenth century.—6. A diamond weighing more than 100 carats.—7. A size of printing-type, about 3½ lines to the inch, the intermediate of the larger size double small-pica and the smaller size great-primer, equal to 20 points, and so distinguished in the new system of sizes.

paragon (par'a-gon), *v.* [*< OF. paragonner, F. paragonner = Sp. paragonar, paragonar = It. paragonare; from the noun.*] 1. To compare; parallel; mention in comparison or competition.

By Jels, I will give thee bloody teeth,
If thou with *Swear paragon* again
My man of men.
Shak., A. and C., I. 5. 71.

Pandemonium, city and proud seat
Of Lucifer, so by allusion call'd
Of that bright star to Satan paragon'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 420.

2. To admit comparison with; rival; equal.

Who could paragon
The fervid choir that lifted up a noise
Of harmony?
Keats, Sleep and Poetry.

3. To go beyond; excel; surpass.

A maid that *paragons* description.
Shak., Othello, II. 1. 62.

II. *intrans.* To compare; precept to compare or equality.

He should convert his eyes to see the beauty of Dorothea, and he should see that few or none could for feature paragon with her.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 2. (Latham.)

paragone (par-a-gō'ne), *n.* [It.: see *paragon*.] 1. A touchstone—that is, stone of comparison.

—2. The black marble of Bergamo: so called on account of the excellence of the polish it receives.

paragonite (par'a-gōn-it), *n.* [*< paragon* + *-ite*.] A kind of mica, analogous to muscovite in composition, but containing sodium in place of potassium: it is characteristic of the paragonite-schist of the Alps.

paragonite-schist (par'a-gōn-it-ahist'), *n.* Mica-schist in which a hydrous soda variety of mica, called paragonite, takes the place of muscovite, the most common micaceous constituent of that rock.

paragonizer (par'a-gōn-iz), *v. t.* [= Sp. *paragonizar*; as *paragon* + *-ize*.] To compare; paragonize.

Faire women whose excellence is discovered by paragone or setting one to another, which moved the jealous foot, speaking of the madrigal Queen, to call her the paragon of Queens.
Pattinson, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 125.

paragram (par'a-gram), *n.* [*< LL. paragramma, < Gr. παράγραμμα, that which one writes beside, < παράγραφα, write beside: see paragraph.*] A play upon words; a pun.

Aristotle, in the eleventh chapter of his book of *rhetoric*, describes two or three kinds of puns, which he calls *paragramma*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 61.

paragrammatist (par'a-gram'tist), *n.* [*< LL. paragrammat(-) (see paragraph) + -ist.*] A punster.

A country school-master of my acquaintance told me once that he had been in company with a gentleman whom he looked upon to be the greatest *paragrammatist* among the moderns.
Addison, Spectator, No. 61.

paragrantine (par-a-gran'din), *n.* [*< ML. parare, guard against, parry (see pare), and cf. parasol, + L. grando (grandin-), hail: see grandinuous.*] An apparatus intended to prevent the occurrence of hail-storms. It consists of an adaptation of the lightning-rod raised in various ways above the field or garden which it is desired to protect, and was supposed to prevent the formation of hailstones by attracting and conducting to earth the free electricity to which they might owe their origin. It is now considered to be ineffective, or of but little effect. Also called *paragra*.

paragraph (par'a-gráf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *paragraffe*. < Mf. *paragraf, paragrafe, also paraf, paraffe* (see *paraph*), also *pargraffe, pyloraffe, pilegraffe* (whence *pilgrimage*, q. v.). < OF. *paragraphe* (also *paraphre*, etc.), F. *paragraphe* = Sp. *paragrafo, parrafo* = Pg. *paragrafo* = It. *paragrafo, parafra*, < ML. *paragrapheus*, < Gr. *παράγραφος*, a line drawn in the margin, also, like *παράγραφω*, a marginal note, a paragraph, a brief summary, an exception, demurrer, < *παράγραφω*, write beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *γράφω*, write.] 1. A distinct part of a discourse or writing relating to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or of many sentences: in this sense the word does not necessarily imply the division defined below.

This large paragraph of Plotinus is not without some small truth in it, if rightly limited and understood.
Dr. H. More, Immortal of Soul, III. 11.

2. A division of written or printed matter, usually formed by beginning on a new line, and by leaving a small blank space before the first letter.

It will be noticed also that Sommarinus divided the chapters of "The Imitation of Christ" into paragraphs, which many translators have followed; and since his time the paragraphs have been further divided into verses, as they now appear in the more modern editions.
The Academy, June 15, 1890, p. 407.

3. A short passage; a brief notice, as in a newspaper.—4. A character having the form ¶, used to mark or (in manuscript for the press or in proof) to give direction for the beginning of a new paragraph, or as a mark of reference. This character is a reversed P, the initial letter of *paragraph*. Abbreviated *par.*—**Hanging paragraph.** See *hanging indentation*, under *indentation*.

paragraph (par'a-gráf), *v. t.* [*< paragraph, n.*] 1. To form into or write in paragraphs.—2. To mention or speak of in a paragraph; specifically, to make the subject of a paragraph or brief notice in a newspaper.

I am sneered at by all my acquaintance, and *paragraphed* in the newspapers.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, l. 2.

3. Same as *paraph*.

The Duke of Orleans, Monsieur the Prince, and superintendents deliver them to the greffier, or clerk, by whom they are to be allowed, that is *paragraphed*, in parchment.
Bayle, State of France.

paragrapher (par'a-gráf-er), *n.* One who writes paragraphs for or as if for newspapers; a paragraphist.

(He) asserts that his poetry will be read when Shakespeare is forgotten. "Possibly, but not before," remarks a *paragrapher*.
The Literary Era, II. 103.

paraphasia (par-a-gráf'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράφασια*, write beside: see *paragraph*.] The aphasic symptom of writing one word for another.

paraphagic (par-a-gráf'ik), *a.* [*< paraphage* + *-ic*.] 1. Characterized by division into paragraphs; exhibiting frequent breaks in writing.—2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a paragraph or brief notice; consisting of paragraphs; also, writing or contributing paragraphs.

No style of newspaper writing is more liable to abuse than the *paraphagic*.
G. S. Merriam & Bowles, U. 30.

paraphagical (par-a-gráf'ik-al), *a.* [*< paraphagic* + *-al*.] Same as *paraphagic*.

I am very *paraphagical*, and, you see, have nothing to say.
Wells, Letters, II. 124.

paraphraphically (par-a-gráf'ik-al-i), *adv.* By or with paragraphs.

paraphraphist (par'a-gráf-ist), *n.* [*< paraphraph* + *-ist*.] One who writes paragraphs; a para-

Dr. Quincy, Herodotus.

parallel elytra, wings, etc.—Parallel bars, bottle,

Paramecium (par-ə-mē-si-um), n. [NL. (O. F. Müller, 1773), *Gr.* *paramphos*, of longish shape, oblong, *Gr.* *para*, beside, + *phos*, length.] 1. The typical genus of *Paramecidae*: the slipper-an-

nucleus, having a soft flexible outline and oblique adoral groove. *P. burmanni* is an ex-



Parametium burmanni, a bodith brook, three infusoria. (A) shows the course of the cilia. (B) shows the course of the cilia. (C) shows the course of the cilia.

A. Longitudinal view, a, cilia, b, cilia, c, cilia, d, cilia, e, cilia, f, cilia, g, cilia, h, cilia, i, cilia, j, cilia, k, cilia, l, cilia, m, cilia, n, cilia, o, cilia, p, cilia, q, cilia, r, cilia, s, cilia, t, cilia, u, cilia, v, cilia, w, cilia, x, cilia, y, cilia, z, cilia. B. Transverse view, a, cilia, b, cilia, c, cilia, d, cilia, e, cilia, f, cilia, g, cilia, h, cilia, i, cilia, j, cilia, k, cilia, l, cilia, m, cilia, n, cilia, o, cilia, p, cilia, q, cilia, r, cilia, s, cilia, t, cilia, u, cilia, v, cilia, w, cilia, x, cilia, y, cilia, z, cilia. C. Longitudinal view, a, cilia, b, cilia, c, cilia, d, cilia, e, cilia, f, cilia, g, cilia, h, cilia, i, cilia, j, cilia, k, cilia, l, cilia, m, cilia, n, cilia, o, cilia, p, cilia, q, cilia, r, cilia, s, cilia, t, cilia, u, cilia, v, cilia, w, cilia, x, cilia, y, cilia, z, cilia.

ample. Commonly, but wrongly, *Parametium* or *Parametium*. — 2. [*Gr.* *parametion* (*β*).] A member of this genus.

parametia (par-a-met'i-ā), *n.* [*Gr.* *παρά*, beside, + *μήν*, month, > *μήνας*, mensis.] Disordered menstruation.

parament (par-a-ment), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *parament*, *paramento* (*Sp.* *Fig.* *It.*); < *ME.* *parament*, *parament* = *OF.* *parament*, *parament*, *parament* = *Sp.* *Fig.* *It.* *paramento*, < *ML.* *paramentum*, preparation, apparatus, adornment, < *L.* *parare*, prepare, adorn; *see* *parel*.] 1. An ornament; an adornment; decoration.

To dancing chambers full of paraments.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1106.

There went more to it; there were cloaks, gowns, cas-socks, And other paraments.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, l. 1.

Specifically — (a) *pl.* Robes of state.

Lords in paraments on horse couriers.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1643.

(b) A cuff sewed upon the outside of a coat-sleeve and usually capable of being turned down over the hands, as was common toward the close of the seventeenth and in the early part of the eighteenth century.

2. The external face of a wall or any other constructed work. *See* *perpend*. Chamber of paraments, the presence chamber of a monarch.

This Caribbyssian

Rose from his lord, that he sat full by;

To form him with the loud minstrel.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 261.

paramentol, *n.* [*Sp.* *see* *parament*.] Same as *parament*.

paramere (par-a-mer), *n.* [*Gr.* *παρά*, beside, + *μέρος*, part.] In *biol.*: (a) A radiated part or organ; one of a set of radiating parts arranged like the spokes of a wheel about a common center; an actinomere: correlated with *antimere*, *metamere*, etc. The arms or rays of a starfish are parameres in this sense.

The former definition of the term *antimere* as denoting at once each separate ray of a radiate, or the right and left halves of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, is corrected by turning each ray a *paramere* and its (the animal's) symmetrical halves the *antimeres*. *Keppel*, *Brit.*, XVI, 842.

(b) Either half, right or left, of a bilaterally symmetrical animal; now oftener called *antimere*.

These two halves of the body divided by the median plane, as opposed to *antimeres*, may be termed *parameres*. *Claus*, *Zoology* (Hanna), p. 27.

(c) Either half, right or left, of one segment or somite of a bilaterally symmetrical animal.

The whole system of the one to four elements of the middle ear . . . is to be looked upon as one organ of one common origin — namely, as a modification of the hyomandibular, the primitive proximal *paramere* of the second visceral arch. *Nature*, XXXIII, 47.

parameric (par-a-mer'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *paramere* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a *paramere*; provided with *parameres*, or disposed in *parameres*: radiate, as a starfish; actinomeric.

paramese (pa-ran'e-sē), *n.* [*Gr.* *παρά*, beside, the chord next after the middle, fem. of *παράμεσος*, next after the middle, < *παρά*, beside, + *μέσος*, middle; *see* *mesol*, *meson*.] In *anc. Gr.* music, the lowest tone of the disjunct tetrachord: so called because it lay next to (above) the tone *mesē*. Its pitch was probably about that of the B next below middle C. *See* *tetrachord*.

parameter (pa-ram'e-ter), *n.* [*F.* *paramètre* = *Sp.* *parametro* = *It.* *parametro*, < *NL.* *parametrum*, parameter (*see* *def.*), < *Gr.* *παρά*, beside, + *μέτρον*, measure: *see* *meter*.] 1.

In *math.*: (a) The third proportional to any diameter of a conic section and its conjugate diameter: specifically this is the parameter of the former of these diameters. The parameter of the transverse axis is called the *principal parameter*, or the *parameter of the curve*. (b) Any constant quantity entering into an equation. (c) A variable quantity of which the co-ordinates of a geometrical locus are direct functions. Thus, the co-ordinates of every universal algebraic curve can be expressed as rational functions of a single parameter. — 2. In *crystal.*, the ratio of the three axes which defines the position of any plane of a crystal; more specifically, the ratio belonging to the unit or fundamental plane for a given species; this axial ratio and the angular inclination of the axes constitute the crystalline elements for a species. — *Method of variation of parameters*, a method of finding a solution of a differential equation by guessing that it is like the solution of a simpler equation, except that quantities constant in the latter are variable in the former. — *Parameters of an orbit*, the elements of the orbit.

parametral (pa-ram'e-tral), *a.* [*Gr.* *parameter* + *-al*.] In *crystal.*, pertaining to the parameter.

The crystals are very rich in form, and belong to the orthorhombic system, their *parametral* ratios are a:b:c = 1.2594:1:0.6018. *Nature*, XXXIX, 326.

parametric (par-a-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr.* *παρά*, beside, + *μέτρον*, the uterus, + *-ic*.] Situated or occurring near the uterus.

parametric (par-a-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr.* *parameter* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a parameter. *Parametric distribution*, in *math.* *See* *distribution*.

parametric (par-a-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr.* *παράμετρος* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with parametritis.

parametritis (par-a-met'ri-tis), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr.* *παρά*, beside, + *μέτρον*, the uterus, + *-itis*. (*Gr.* *μέτρον*.) Pelvic cellulitis. *See* *pelvic*.

paramitom (par-a-mit'om), *n.* [*Gr.* *παρά*, beside, + *μέτρον*, thread.] A name given by Flemming to the more fluid portion of the cell substance which is contained in the meshes of the miton or network of threads; the paramitoma of Kupffer.

paramnesia (par-am-nē'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr.* *παρά*, beside, + *μνήμη*, only in comp., remembering, < *μνησκειν*, remind; *see* *amnesia*.] One's believing that he remembers things when he has never experienced them; false memory.

paramo (par-a-mo), *n.* [*Sp.*] A desert plain, bare of trees, at a high elevation, open to the winds, and uncultivated and uninhabited. The word is used by writers on South American geography. Some Spanish writers employ it for high plateau regions, even when these are forested.

Paramonadidae (par'a-mō-nad'i-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Paramonas* (*-monad*) + *-idae*.] A family of mononasticate custumaloid flagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Paramonas*. It contains free swimming animalcules of peristaltic form, with transparent colorless endoplasm and a single flagellum, near the base of which is the distinct oral aperture. There are several genera, based on the different shapes of the body.

Paramonas (pa-ram'ō-nas), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr.* *παρά*, beside, + *NL.* *monas*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Paramonadidae*, founded by Saville Kent to include forms formerly referred to *Monas* proper, as *P. globosa*, *P. stellata*, and *P. densa*, which have a distinct oral aperture.

paramorph (par'a-mor'f), *n.* [*Gr.* *παρά*, beside, + *μορφή*, shape. (*Gr.* *παράμορφος*, transform.) In *mineral.*, a pseudomorph formed by a change in molecular structure without a change of chemical composition: thus, rutile occurs as a *paramorph* after brookite, and aragonite after calcite. *See* *pseudomorph* and *paramorphism*.

paramorphia (par-a-mor'f-i-ā), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr.* *παρά*, beside, + *μορφή*, shape.] In *pathol.*, morbid structure.

paramorphia (par-a-mor'f-i-ā), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr.* *παρά*, beside, + *NL.* *morphia*, q. v.] Same as *thibasis*.

paramorphic (par-a-mor'fik), *a.* [*Gr.* *παράμορφος* + *-ic*.] Of, relating to, or resembling a *paramorph*; characterized by *paramorphism*; formed by a change in molecular structure, but without change of chemical composition: as, the *paramorphic* origin of hornblende.

This type of crystal (brookite) is the one which most frequently shows the *paramorphic* change to rutile. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII, 318.

paramorphine (par-a-mor'fin), *n.* Same as *thibasis*.

paramorphism (par-a-mor'fiz-m), *n.* [*Gr.* *παράμορφος* + *-ism*.] In *mineral.*, a change of the

molecular structure of a mineral without alteration of external form or chemical constitution: a variety of *pseudomorphism*. *See* *paramorph* and *pseudomorphism*.

paramorphosis (par'a-mor'fō-sis), *n.* [*NL.* < (*Gr.* *παρά*, beside, + *μορφή*, a shaping.) Same as *paramorphism*.

paramorphous (par-a-mor'fus), *a.* [*Gr.* *παράμορφος* + *-ous*.] Same as *paramorphic*.

paramoudra (par-a-mou'drā), *n.* Same as *pot-stone*.

paramount (par'a-mount), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *peramont*; < *OF.* (*AF.*) *peramont*, *peramont*, *peramont*, adv. and prep., above (*seigneur peramont*, lord paramount), < *par*, per (*L.* *per*, through), by, + *mont*, amount, above, upward, < *L.* *ad montem*, to a mountain: *see* *amount*. (*Gr.* the opposite *paranath*.)] 1. *a.* 1. Supreme; superior in power or jurisdiction; chief: as, lord paramount, the supreme lord of a fee, or of lands, tenements, and hereditaments. Under the feudal system the sovereign is lord paramount, of whom all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be held mediately or immediately. This is still the theory of the English law, the ultimate property of all lands being regarded as in the crown.

Thus all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be hidden, mediately or immediately, of the king, who is styled the lord paramount, or above all.

Blackstone, Com., II, v.

But while the influence of the House of Commons in the Government was becoming paramount, the influence of the people over the House of Commons was declining.

Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

The administration of justice was rescued from the paramount influence of the crown.

Macaulay, Hist. U. S., I, 261.

2. *adv.* Above; superior to: with a prepositional force.

The kingdom in parliament assembled is above the king, as a general council is paramount to the pope. *Fryne*, Teaching and Disloyalty, l. 7.

3. Eminent; of the highest order; especially, of chief or superior importance; above all others as regards importance; superior: as, the paramount duty of a citizen.

John a Chamber . . . was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square gallow, as a traitor paramount. *Bacon*, Works (ed. Spedding), XI, 134.

Of all the blessings that ever drop down from Heaven upon Man, that of his Redemption may be called the blessing paramount.

Hawell, Letters, III, 4.

If man's convenience, health, Or safety interfere, his rights and claims Are paramount, and must extinguish theirs. *Corper*, Task, VI, 661.

Although the season had not yet arrived for asserting his own paramount claims, he was determined to tolerate those of no other potentate. *Proceeds*, Ford and Lea, II, 1.

Lord paramount. *See* *def.* 1. II. *a.* The chief; the highest in rank or importance; a superior.

Forth

In order came the grand infernal powers:

Midst came their mighty paramount.

Milton, P. L., II, 508.

Best Maid, which dost surmount

All Saints and Seraphims,

And reign'st as Paramount,

And chief of Cherubins.

Hawell, Letters, I, v, 11.

paramountcy (par'a-mount-si), *n.* [*Gr.* *παράμορφος* + *-cy*.] The condition or rank of being paramount.

paramountly (par'a-mount-li), *adv.* In a paramount manner; as a matter of the highest importance.

paramour, *paramour*, *adv.* [*ME.* prop. two words, *par amour*, < *OF.* *par amour*, by love, with love: *par*, < *L.* *per*, through, by; *amour*, < *L.* *amor*, love: *see* *amor*, *amour*.] With love; in love; as a lover.

I lovede never woman here before

As *paramours*, ne never shal no mo.

Chaucer, Troilus, v, 126.

When Merlin com to that, he be-hoved to taile of the dancell that he loved *paramours*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 708.

Princes lust hir *paramour*.

The Budy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII, 145).

For *paramours*, in the way of or for the sake of love or gallantry.

For *paramours* he seyde he wolde awake.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 106.

paramour (par'a-mor), *n.* [*Gr.* *παράμορφος*, a lover: *see* *paramour*, *adv.*] 1. A lover, of either sex; a wooer.

For *paramours* they do bet teyne,

To love truly they dycenne.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1381.

Adae, alas, my Seivour Lord Juno!

Adae, the gentlest that ever I knew!

Adae, my most excellent paramour,

Fairer than rose, sweeter than lily flower.

Lamentation of Henry Napkins, l. 671.

I trust the paraphernalia of the Bookstok Club pertains with the rest for the enemy I hear that society for the dinner they gave me last year

Greenville, Maryland, Feb. 16, 1933

A part of the *paraphernalia* of the school as much as the physical geography maps, or the globe.

D. G. Mitchell. Bound Together, Highways and Parks.

3. Miscellaneous possessions, as the numerous small conveniences of a traveler, small decorative objects, and the like.—4. Ornaments, or ornamental accessories, collectively.

There were apples that rivalled rubies; pears of topaz tint; a whole *paraphernalia* of plums, some purple as the amethyst, others blue and brilliant as the sapphire.

Macaulay, *Idyll*, III. 5.

paraphia (pa-rá'fí-á), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *φύα*, a touch.] Disorder of the sense of touch.

paraphimosis (par'á-fí-mó'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράφωσις*, a disorder of the penis, < *παρά*, beyond, beside, + *φωσις*, a stopping up of an orifice, < *φύω*, muzzle.] In *med.*, strangulation of the glans penis owing to the opening of the prepuce being too narrow to allow the prepuce to be drawn from behind the glans: correlated with *phimosis*.

paraphonia (par'á-fó-ní-á), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράφωνία*, an accompanying sound in unison or harmony, < *παράφωνος*, sounding beside, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] 1. In *music*, a melodic progression by the only consonances recognized in the Greek music—namely, fourths and fifths.—2. An alteration of voice.

paraphragm (par'á-frám), *n.* [< Gr. *παράφραγμα*, a place inclosed with a fence, a fence, fortification, breastwork, < *παράφραγμα*, inclose with a fence, < *παρά*, beside, + *φράσσω*, also *φραγνύω*, fence, inclose; see *phragma*, and cf. *diaphragm*.] In *Crustacea*, a paraphragmal septum or partition; a kind of lateral diaphragm.

paraphragmal (par'á-frám'ul), *a.* [< *paraphragm* + *-ul*.] In *Crustacea*, forming a paraphragm: applied to a small process or apophysis of an endosternite (intersternal apophysis) which unites both with the anterior division of the corresponding endopleurite and with the posterior division of the antecedent endopleurite.

paraphrase (par'á-fráz), *n.* [< F. *paraphrase* = Sp. *parafraze*, *parafraze* = Pg. *parafraze* = It. *parafraze*, < L. *paraphrasis*, < Gr. *παράφρασις*, a paraphrase, < *παράφρασις*, say the same thing in other words, < *παρά*, beside, + *φράζω*, say, tell; see *phrase*.] 1. A restatement of a text or passage, giving the sense of the original in other words, generally in fuller terms and with greater detail, for the sake of clearer and more complete exposition; opposed to *metaphrase*. When the original is in a foreign language, translation and paraphrase may be combined.

All his commands being but a transcript of his own life, and his sermons a living *paraphrase* upon his practice.

South, *Sermons*, IV. 2.

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense. Dryden.

2. Specifically, in Scotland, one of sixty-seven versified renderings of as many selected passages of Scripture, usually bound up with the metrical psalms, and like them sung in church, etc.—3. In *instrumental music*, a transcription; a variation.

Also *paraphrasis*. See *Chaldee*.

paraphrase (par'á-fráz), *v.* [pret. and pp. *paraphrased*, *pp.* *paraphrasing*.] [F. *paraphraser* = Sp. *parafraeur* = Pg. *parafraeur* = It. *parafraeur*; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* To restate or translate with latitude; interpret; construe; unfold and express the sense of (an author) with greater clearness and particularly by substituting other words for his own.

We are put to construe and *paraphrase* our own words, to free ourselves from the ignorance and malice of our adversaries. Willingdon.

II. *intrans.* To interpret or amplify by change of words; make a paraphrase.

Where translation is impracticable, they may *paraphrase* *Febus*, On Reading the Classics.

paraphraser (par'á-fráz-ér), *n.* [< *paraphrase* + *-er*.] One who paraphrases.

Perhaps Lucretius and his English paraphraser were right. The Academy, April 14, 1885, p. 253.

paraphrasian (par'á-fráz-i-án), *n.* [< *paraphrase* + *-ian*.] A paraphraser or paraphrast.

As the logical *paraphrasian* and philosophical interpreter do. Hall, *Men*, V, an. 2.

paraphrasis (pa-ráf'rá-sis), *n.* [L.: see *paraphrase*.] Same as *paraphrase*.

Paraphrasis is to take some eloquent oration, or some notable common place in Latin, and express it with other words. Aeschus, The Scholemaster, p. 22.

paraphrast (par'á-frást), *n.* [F. *paraphraste* = Sp. *parafraсте* = Pg. *parafraсте* = It. *parafraсте*, < L. *paraphrastes*, < Gr. *παράφραστής*, a paraphrast, < *παράφραστης*, paraphrase: see *paraphrase*.] One who paraphrases; a paraphraser.

Where ease, natural, and agreeable supplements will clear the sense (of Scripture), I conceive it is very warrantable to suppose some such supplies, and for a *paraphrast* judiciously to interweave them.

Dr. H. More, *Det. of Moral Cabbala*, III.

To compensate his hearers for these losses, the *paraphrast* has dwelt lovingly on most of the episodes.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 502.

paraphrastie (par'á-frást'ik), *a.* [F. *paraphrastique* = Sp. *parafraстico* = Pg. *parafraстico* = It. *parafraстico*, < L. *parafraстicus*, < Gr. *παράφραстικός*, a paraphrast; see *paraphrast*.] Having the character of a paraphrase; free, clear, and ample in explanation; explaining or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the original.

The translation of the Epistle is much more *paraphrastie* than of the Romance. Sir T. More, *Utopia*, p. 8, note.

The question between the relative merits of free and literal translation, between *paraphrastie* liberty and servile fidelity, has been long discussed. . . . It depends for its answer upon ever varying conditions.

G. P. Marsh, *Lect. on Eng. Lang.*, xxvii.

The present translation, so far as we have compared it with the original, is inadequate for most practical purposes, but is often *paraphrastie* without being particularly elegant.

Athenaeum, No. 262, p. 670.

paraphrastical (par'á-frást'ik-ál), *a.* [< *paraphrastie* + *-al*.] Same as *paraphrastie*.

Unless a *paraphrastical* Version be permitted.

Howell, *Letters*, II. 47.

We have further, for assistance of reading and understanding of difficulties (besides the many modern helps), the *Paraphrastical* version, in the Chaldean tongue, which was written about the time of Jonathan.

Erasmus, *True Religion*, I. 42.

paraphrastically (par'á-frást'ik-ál-i), *adv.* In a *paraphrastie* manner.

Dryden translates it somewhat *paraphrastically*, but not less in the spirit of the prophet than of the poet.

Burke, *A Regicidal Poem*, III.

paraphyllum (par'á-fí-lum), *n.*; pl. *paraphylla* (-á). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *bot.*: (a) Same as *stipule*. (b) A small foliaceous or hair-like organ between the leaves of certain mosses. It is sometimes much cut or branched.

paraphysate (pa-ráf'i-sat), *a.* [< *paraphysis* + *-ate*.] In *bot.*, having or producing paraphyses.

paraphyse (par'á-fíz), *n.* [< L. *paraphysis*.] Same as *paraphysis*.

paraphysis (pa-ráf'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *paraphyses* (-é-sis). [NL., < Gr. *παράφυσις*, an offshoot, < *παράφω*, produce offshoots, in pass. grow beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *φύω*, produce, < *φύω*, grow.] An erect, usually colorless, sterile, unicellular or pluricellular filament or plate accompanying the spore-bearing or sexual organs of cryptogamous plants. In *Fungi* they occur with aecia or basidia in the hymenium, and are also called *cyathidia*; in mosses, with the antheridia and archegonia; in ferns, with the sporangia in a sorus. Their function is doubtful, but in some cases they may assist in the discharge of spores. See also *cute* under *antheridium*, *conceptacle*, and *mon.* Also *perithyma*.

The antheridia are generally surrounded by a cluster of hair-like filaments, composed of cells joined together, which are called *paraphyses*.



The antheridium (a), with the paraphyses (p). See also *perithyma* and *conceptacle*.

The paraphyses are generally surrounded by a cluster of hair-like filaments, composed of cells joined together, which are called *paraphyses*.

W. R. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, §320.

Paraphysis envelop, in the *Fredonia*, same as *peridium*.

paraplasma (par'á-pláz-ma), *n.* Same as *paraplasma*.

paraplasma (par'á-pláz'má), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράπλασμα*, a monster, lit. something formed beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *πλάσσω*, anything formed; see *plasma*.] 1. A neoplasm.—2. A malformation.—3. Parazitom.

paraplastic (par'á-plás'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *παράπλαστικός*, lit. formed beside, counterfeit, < *παρά*, beside, + *πλάσσω*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσω*, form, mold; see *plastic*.] Pertaining to a *paraplasma*.

paraplectic (par'á-plék'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *παράπληκτικός*, paralyzed, < *παράπληκτικός*, verbal adj. of *παράπληκτός*, be stricken on one side, be paralyzed; see *paraplegia*.] Paraplegic.

paraplegia (par'á-plé'jia), *n.* [F. *paraplégie* = Sp. *paraplegia* = Pg. *paraplegia* = It. *paraplegia*, < NL. *paraplegia*, < Gr. *παράπληγία*, loun for *παράπληγία*, paralysis on one side, < *παράπληγος*, be stricken on one side, act. *παράπλησσω*, strike on one side, < *παρά*, beside, + *πλησσω*, strike; see *plague*. Cf. *hemiplegia*.]

Paralysis of both lower limbs with more or less of the trunk.—Axiatic *paraplegia*, weakness and ataxia of the legs, with increase of myoelectric irritability and exhibiting autonomic sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the cord.—Congenital *paraplegia*, a spastic paraplegia revealing itself soon after birth, and due to meningeal hemorrhage during gestation.—Hypertrophic *paraplegia* of infancy. Same as *pseudoparaplegia* (which see under *pseudoparaplegia*).—Hysterical *paraplegia*, *paraplegia* due to hysteria.—Paraplegia dolens, *paraplegia* with great pain, especially that due to neoplasms of the spinal canal.—Paralytic *paraplegia*, a spastic paraplegia without evident cause, and regarded by some as dependent on a sclerosis of the pyramidal tracts; lateral sclerosis.—Spastic *paraplegia*, a spastic condition of the legs, with more or less weakness.

paraplegic (par'á-plé'jik), *a.* [< *paraplegia* + *-ic*.] Affected with *paraplegia*; pertaining to or resembling *paraplegia*.

parapleurum (par'á-plé'rum), *n.*; pl. *parapleura* (-á). [NL., < Gr. *παράπλευρον*, neut. of *παράπλευρος*, on or along the side, < *παρά*, beside, + *πλευρά*, the side; see *pleura*.] In *anatom.*, one of the pleura or pieces forming the side of a thoracic ring, especially of the mesothorax and metathorax, and often limited to the latter. Some authors restrict the term to the episternum of the metathorax; others to the episternum of both the mesothorax and the metathorax; and many modern collectors use it in the place of *parapleurum*. Also *parapleuron*.

parapod (par'á-pód), *n.* A parapodium.

parapodia, *n.* Plural of *parapodium*.

parapodium (par'á-pó'di-um), *n.* [< *parapodium* + *-um*.] Of or pertaining to *parapodia*.

Parapodiata (par'á-pó-di-á'tá), *n.* pl. [NL., < *parapodium* + *-ata*.] A class or other prime division of *Rotifera*, represented by the genus *Pedalion*; contrasted with *Lipodonta*.

parapodium (par'á-pó'di-um), *n.*; pl. *parapodia* (-á). [NL., < Gr. *παράποδιον*, at the feet, < *παρά*, beside, + *πούς* (pois) = F. *foot*.] 1. One of the unjointed lateral locomotor processes or series of foot-stumps, foot-tubercles, or rudimentary limbs of many worms, as annelids. *Parapodia* exhibit the greatest diversity in the extent to which they are developed at the sides of the successive segments of annelids, and also in their own size and shape, and each *parapodium*—that is, the right or left foot-stump of any one segment—may be divisible into a dorsal and a ventral part, the former of which is a *notopodium*, the latter a *neuropodium*. The term is generally used in the plural, referring either to the right and left *parapodia* of any one segment or to the series of successive *parapodia*. The processes are so called because they are lateral in position, projecting from the sides of the worm. Those anterior ones which lie near the mouth are sometimes specially modified in size, shape, or direction, suggesting the foot-jaws of arthropods. See *cute* under *prænotum*, *pygidium*, and *elytrum*.

2. [cap.] In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Tabroniidae*, erected by Taschenberg in 1866 for a single species from Venezuela.

parapolar (par'á-pó-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *πολός*, pole; see *polar*.] In *embryol.*, situated beside a pole; not polar.—*Parapolar cells*, in *Dicymida*, those cells of the cortical layer which are situated behind the polar cells.

parapophysis (par'á-pó-fis'i-ál), *a.* [< NL. *parapophysis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a *parapophysis*, or having the character of such a process; as, a *parapophyseal* process; a *parapophyseal* articulation.

parapophysis (par'á-pó-fis'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *parapophyses* (-é-sis). [NL., < Gr. *παράποφύσις*, an offshoot; see *apophysis*.] The inferior or (in man) anterior one of two transverse processes which may exist on each side of a vertebra, the superior or posterior one being a *diapophysis*. Parapophyses are not well developed in man, and are not usually reckoned among the processes of human vertebrae; but in some animals they acquire great size and special form, and may serve for gugal articulations. See *vertebra*, and *cute* under *axis* and *cervical*.

parapoplexy (pa-ráp'p-plek-si), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy; see *apoplexy*.] A stupor or drowsy state resembling apoplexy; false apoplexy.

paraproctium (par'á-prok'ti-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράπροκτίον*, < *παρά*, beside, + *προκτίον*, anus.] The connective tissue around the rectum.

parapedal (pa-ráp'ái-dál), *a.* [< *parapeda* (-á) + *-al*.] Pertaining to *parapedia*; as, a *parapedal* suture.—*Parapedal* grooves or furrows, two deep longitudinal or somewhat curved furrows on the mesoscutum of many *Hymenoptera*. They extend backward from the anterior margin, dividing the two *parapodia* from the median region.

parapetala (pa-ráp'ái-sis), *n.*; pl. *parapetides* (-é-sis). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *πέταλον*, a leaf, wheel, orbit; see *petal*.] In *entom.*, the lateral part of the mesoscutum of the thorax, when this is separated by suture from the dorsal part. The name was given by MacLay, and has been used by most later writers, particularly in treating of the

parasitism, in which the parasites are important in classification. They are called *phages* depending on their size, and *parasites* on their mode of life.

parapet (pa-rap'et), n. [NL., < Gr. *para*, beside, + *pet*, a touching.] In *pathol.*, a disordered sense of touch; *paraphia*.

parapteron (pa-rap'te-ran), n. [*parapteron* + *-on*.] Of or pertaining to the parapteron, in either the entomological or the ornithological sense of that word.

parapteron (pa-rap'te-ran), n. Same as *parapteron*.

parapteron (pa-rap'te-ran), n.; pl. *paraptera* (-a). [NL., also *parapteron*, < Gr. *para*, beside, + *pteron*, wing.] 1. In *entom.*, the third one of the three sclerites into which each pleuron, right and left, or lateral segment of each thoracic somite, is divisible, the first and second of these sclerites being respectively the episternum and the epimeron. There are a propioplateral and a metapropioplateral parapteron on each side of an insect's thorax. See *propioplateral*.

2. In *ornith.*, the scapular and adjoining feathers of the wing. *Illiger*.

parakeet (par'a-keet), n. Same as *parakeet*.

parakeet, n. Same as *parakeet*. *Hallwell*.

paracalia (par-ark-ta'li-a), n. [NL., < Gr. *para*, beside, + *NL. calalia*, q. v.] In *zoog.*, a prime marine zoological division, the north temperate realm of the waters of the globe, including the various coast-lines between the isotherms of 44° and 68°, the latter being the northern limit of the reef-building corals.

Paracalian (par-ark-ta'li-an), a. [*Paracalia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Paracalia; inhabiting or characteristic of Paracalia.

paracalia (par-ark-ta'li-an), n. [*Paracalia* + *-a*.] Of or pertaining to Paracalia; inhabiting or characteristic of Paracalia.

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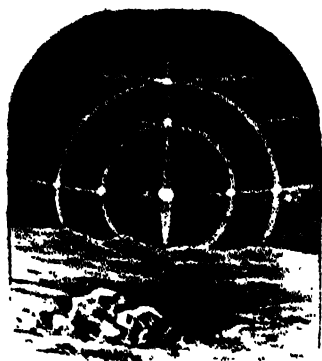
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Parasite.

number of ice-crystals floating perpendicularly or vertically; a mock moon. Two or more parasites are generally seen at the same time, together with additional area or bands variously arranged. Parasitosis are entirely analogous to parasites. See *parasitosis*.

parasitosis (par'a-si-toe'is), n. [*parasitosis* + *-is*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a parasitosis.

parasitoid (par'a-si-toe'id), n. [*parasitoid* + *-id*.] Lying alongside a sinus, as a blood-channel of the brain. - *Parasitoid* spaces, spaces in the dura mater which receive the blood from the cerebral veins before its discharge into the adjacent superior longitudinal sinus. They often contain Echinococcus lobes.

Parasite (par'a-si'ti), n. pl. (NL., neut. pl. < L. *parasitus*, m., a parasite; see *parasite*.) In *zool.*, parasites; parasitic animals; applied to several different groups whose members are characterized by their parasitism. (a) In *Crustacea*, low parasitic forms as the siphonophorous and related crustaceans, often collectively called also *Eupoda*, and made a class or order of that name. Most of them are known as *fish-lice*. (b) In *entom.*, lice. In Latreille's system, a group of apterous insects, the third order of insects corresponding to the *Aptera* of Leach. Also *Parasitica*.

parasitic (par'a-si'tik), a. [*parasite* + *-ic*.] Parasitic.

He saw this parasitic monster fixed upon his entrails, like the vulture on those of the classic sufferer in mythological tales.

Butler, What will he do with it? Will it? (*Dumas*)

parasite (par'a-si'ti), n. [*parasite* + *-i*.] *Sp. parasitica* = *Pg. parasitica* = *L. parasitica* = *G. Sw. Dan. parasit*, < L. *parasitus*, m., parasite, f., < Gr. *parasitos*, one who eats at another's table, a guest, esp., in a bad sense, a parasite, cf. *parasitism*, eat with another, live at another's table, < *para*, beside, + *sis*, food.] 1. Originally, one who frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery; hence, a hanger-on; a fawning flatterer; a sycophant.

I will despair, and be at enmity
With evening hope, he is a flatterer.
A parasite. *Shak*, *Rich. II.*, II. 2. 70.

Outstrip thus by a parasite 'a slave,
Would run on errands, and make legs for crumbs.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, v. 4.

Specifically—2. (a) In *zool.*, an animal that lives in or on and at the expense of another animal called technically the *host*; also, by extension, an animal which lives on or with, but not at the expense of, its host: in the latter sense, more precisely designated *inquiline* or *commensal* (see these words). There is scarcely any animal that may not or does not serve as the host of parasites, and some parasites are themselves the hosts of other parasites. (See *hyperparasitism*.) Parasites form a heterogeneous group of animals, diverse representatives of almost any class or order, from protozoans to vertebrates, may be parasitic. Most of the leading divisions of animals, however, include some members, whether genera, families, orders, or even classes, whose habit is exclusively or exclusively parasitic. Thus, among protozoans, the *Opisthokonta* are parasitic. Among worms, many families, some orders, or even classes, are entirely parasitic, furnishing the most formidable and fre-

quent parasites of man and domestic animals. Very many of the lower crustaceans are parasites, especially upon fishes, mollusks, etc., and upon one another; while some of the higher crustaceans are modified parasites, or commensals, as the little crabs that live in *echinocysts*. Among arachnids, the whole class or order of *acarids* or mites is essentially parasitic, though including many forms which lead an independent life. Insects furnish many of the parasites, especially of terrestrial animals, as vertebrates, and some are parasites of other insects, the order of insects, the *Aspidoptera* or lice, is thoroughly parasitic, and other orders furnish parasitic families or genera. Insects and crustaceans both belong to the phylum *Arthropoda*, and it may be said that as a rule insects furnish the arthropod parasites of land-animals, and crustaceans those of water-animals, or terrestrial and aquatic "lice" respectively. Few mollusks are parasites, but *Amphicercaria*, a gastropod found in holothurians, is an example. Very few vertebrates are parasites, but *Ascaris* bore into fishes, fishes of the genus *Platypharodon* crawl into the intestines of holothurians, and some other fishes exhibit a kind of parasitism. Parasites not constituting any natural division of animals it follows that as such, they are not naturally divisible into zoological groups. They are, however, conveniently called *ectoparasites* or *ectoparasites*, according as they live in or on their hosts, or *endoparasites* and *endoparasites*, upon the same grounds. According to the extent or degree of their parasitism, they are also known as *parasites proper* and *commensals* or *inquilines* (see above). Among the most remarkable parasites are the males of some species which have their own females as hosts, as among *Chironomidae*. Such males are known as *complemental* males, one or more of which are carried about by the female in her vulva, they being of insignificant size and to the contents and purposes more male parts of her. The above mentioned parasites are exclusive of all those many animals which are parasitic upon plants, as gall-insects and the like; and also of those birds which are parasitic to the extent of laying their eggs in other birds' nests, requiring the tendency to be hatched and brought up by foster parents, as cuckoos and cowbirds. See *cutis* under *Cecropia*, *Malacoptera*, *Episoma*, *Platypharodon*, and *Stilpnus*. (b) Particularly, an insect which lives either upon or within another insect during its earlier stages, eating and usually destroying its host. Such parasites belong mainly to the *Hymenoptera* and to the *Diptera*, but there are a few coleopterans and lepidopterans to which the name may be applied. See *cutis* under *Antigona*. (c) In *bot.*, a plant which grows upon another plant or upon an animal, and feeds upon its juices. See *parasitism*, and *cutis* under *Cecropia*.

Fungi have long been divided into two main sections founded on their nutritive adaptation. Those which constitute the first category feed on living organisms, whether plants or animals, and are termed *parasites*.

De Bary, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 266.

3. In *bot.*, See *autotrophic*. Autotrophic parasite, in *bot.*, an organism which goes through the whole course of its development on a single host.

Autotrophic parasite, in *bot.*, same as *autotrophic parasite*. Facultative parasite, see *facultative*. Heterotrophic parasite, in *bot.*, same as *heterotrophic parasite*. Metazoan parasite, in *bot.*, an organism which passes through the different stages of its development on widely different hosts, as some of the *Crustacea*.

Metazoan parasite, in *bot.*, same as *metazoan parasite*. Obligate parasite, in *bot.*, an organism to which a parasitic life is indispensable for the full attainment of its development. - *Syn. 1. Parasite*, *Synonym*. The object of the *synonym* is to ingratiate himself with one who is wealthy or powerful, and his means are especially servility and flattery. The parasite gets a maintenance or a more comfortable maintenance by living upon one who is richer; there is no suggestion as to the means employed, but the word is contemptuous as implying a relation of degradation. The derivational idea of *synonym* is now quite lost. The secondary use of *parasite* in connection with plant and animal life now affects the original sense of the relation of human beings.

parasitic (par'a-si'tik), a. [= *F. parasiticus* = *Sp. parasitica* = *L. parasitica*, < L. *parasitica*, < Gr. *parasitos*, parasite, < *para*, beside, + *sis*, food, equipment.] 1. Of the nature of a parasite; fawning for bread or favors; meanly dependent; acting the sycophant; like a parasite in any way; of things, secondary; subordinated to or arising from another thing of the same kind.

The parasitic habit in the souls of men. *Irving*, *Natural Law in the Spiritual World*, p. 227.

Specifically—2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, living or growing as a parasite; pertaining to or characteristic of parasitism. See *cutis* under *Oronchus*.

This unnatural sickly looking plant third-year orchid has generally been supposed to be parasitic on the roots of the trees under the shade of which it lived.

Parasitism, *Parasitism* of orchids by insects, p. 126.

In certain states of body, indigenous cells will take on new forms of life, and by continuing to reproduce their like, give origin to parasitic growths, such as cancer.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 491.

3. In *phyl.*, attached to a word erroneously or by false analogy; thus, *d* in vulgar *drowned*, *t* in *margent*, etc., are *parasitic*. Parasitic has, in *entom.*, one of several genera of true bugs which are parasites orinquilines in the nests of other bees. Thus, members of the genus *Episoma* of which *E. murex* is an example live in the nests of *Colletes*, of *Colletes*, in the cells of *Meagrellidae*, of *Meagrellidae*, in the cells of *Andrena*, and of *Andrena*, with *Andrena*. - Parasitic birds, those birds which lay their eggs in the nests of other birds, as the Old World cuckoos and the New World cuckoos. - Parasitic currents. Same as *Foucault currents*.

Why rather, being entering into that presence where I shall wake continually and never sleep more, do I not interpret my continual waking here to be a *paracalia* and a preparation to that? *Donne*, *Devotions*, Works, III. 567.

Specifically—2. Friday, the day before the Hebrew sabbath: so named because on that day the Hebrews prepare what is necessary for the next day: also, what is thus prepared. The name is retained in the Roman Catholic missal as a term for Good Friday, and is sometimes improperly applied to Thursday of Holy Week, or Maundy Thursday.

It was the *paracalia*, which is the Sabbath eve. *Mark* xv. 42 (*Rachman* trans.).

The sacred towel and the holy care are ready by, to make the guests all pure; Let go, my Alma; yet, ere we receive, *Ph.* Is it in we have our *Paracalia*.

Who to it we have our *Paracalia* both come, *Butler*, *The Paracalia*, or *Evangelium*.

The sacred towel and the holy care are ready by, to make the guests all pure; Let go, my Alma; yet, ere we receive, *Ph.* Is it in we have our *Paracalia*.

Who to it we have our *Paracalia* both come, *Butler*, *The Paracalia*, or *Evangelium*.

the garden, being, in the strictest sense, part and parcel of
the kingdom. *Prose, Yard, and Pen*, H. 20

Nature answers all he asks;
Hand in hand with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks,
Part and parcel of her joy
Blessings on the barefoot boy!

Whittier, Barefoot Boy.

All things are taken from us, and become
Portions and parcels of the dreadful East.
Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters, Choric Song.

(d) A fragment; piece; bit.

Olyves aim in rootless grafts, and rends
Hem after out with parcels of the roots.
Fuller, Husbondrie (K. E. T. S.), p. 141.

Why, what parcel of man hast thou lighted on for a mas-
ter?
H. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

More beautiful the prospect of that building which is all
visible at one view than what discovers itself to the sight
by parcels and degrees.
Fuller, Worthless, Canterbury, II. 185.

England about to be divided into little parcels, like a
chess board!
Sydney Smith, To Lord Holland.

(e) An item or particular; a detail.

I sent your grace
The parcels and particulars of our grief.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. 2. 36.

2. An indefinite number, quantity, or measure
forming a group, mass, or lot: as, a parcel of
tools; a parcel of rubbish.

They bought also a parcel of goats, which they distrib-
uted at home as they saw needs & occasion.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 290.

Now, don't let us give ourselves a parcel of airs, and
pretend that the oaths we make free with in this land of
liberty of ours are our own.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III. 12.

I think the English a parcel of brutes; and I'll go back
to France as fast as I can.
Mia Burney, Evelina, xiv.

Why are they (painters) to be knighted, like a parcel
of aldermen?
Thackeray, Char. Sketches, The Artists.

3. A number of things wrapped or otherwise
put up together; a package, containing a num-
ber of articles or a single one; a small bundle.

I received that choice Parcel of Tobacco your Servant
brought me.
Hawell, Letters, IV. 46.

If you wanted to send a parcel to anywhere in the coun-
try, you confided it to the guard of the coach.
W. Wood, Fifty Years Ago, p. 6.

4. *pl.* In law, that part of a deed or conveyance
which describes the property conveyed, to-
gether with the boundaries thereof, in order to its
easy identification.—5. Same as *parceling*, 1.
—Bill of parcels. See bill.—Parcel post, that de-
partment of the post office business of the United Kingdom
which deals with parcels up to 11 pounds in weight.

parcel (pär'sel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parceled* or
parcelled, *pp.* *parceling* or *parceling*. [*< F.*
parceller, *parcel*; from the noun.] 1. To di-
vide into parts or portions; generally with out.

These ghostly kings would parcel out my power.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, I. 2.

Our time was parcelled out in a succession of tasks.
Giddings, Proper Enjoyment of Life.

In square divisions parcelled out.
Wordsworth, Prelude, I.

In the divided or social states these functions are par-
celled out to individuals, each of whom aims to do his
stint of the joint work.
Kierkegaard, Misc., p. 72.

Then the great Hall was wholly broken down,
And the broad woodland parcel'd into farms.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To particularize; specify.

What a wounding shame is this,
That mine own servant should
Parcel the sum of my disgraces by
Addition of his envy!
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 168.

3. To cover with strips of canvas; wrap with
parceling.

parcel (pär'sel), *adv.* [*< ME.* *parcel*; an ellip-
tical use of *parcel*, *n.*, for in *parcel*, like *part*,
adv., for in *part*. Cf. *parcellly*.] Partly; in
part; partially; to some extent.

Thou didst swear to me upon a parcel-gilt goblet . . .
to marry me.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1. 94.

He is parcel lawyer, and in my conscience much of their
religion.
Beau, and FL, Woman-Hater, I. 3.

Beat not your brains to understand their parcel-greek
parcel-latin gibberish.
Dobson, Gill's Hornbook, p. 46.

The principal personage in Marcella, parceld witch, wholly
chambrava.
Tchekov, Span. Lit. I. 242.

parcelled, parcelled (pär'sel'd), *n.* [*< parcel*
+ *-ed*.] Partial; not general. Schmidt.

Alas! I am the mother of those moans!
Their woes are parcel'd, mine are general.
Shak., Rich. III., II. 2. 81.

parceling, parceling (pär'sel-ing), *n.* [*Ver-*
bal n. of *parcel*, *v.*] 1. Naut., long narrow
strips of can-

vas, generally
tarred, wound
spirally about
a rope so as to
give a smooth



A Rope Wound and Partly Parcelled.

surface. Also *parceling*.—2. Naut., the process
of wrapping or winding a rope with parceling,
or tarred strips of canvas.

parceling-machine (pär'sel-ing-mä-shén'), *n.*
1. A press in which yarn, cloth, wool, etc., are
bunched compactly for tying.—2. A machine
in which strips of canvas or cloth are coated
with tar to prepare them for wrapping or wind-
ing around ropes. E. H. Knight.

parcelisot (pär'sel-iz), *v. t.* [*< parcel*, *n.*, + *-ize*.]
To divide; distribute; parcel.

Greatness and glory of a well-Rul'd State
Is not extinguish'd nor extenuate
By being parcel'd to a plurality
Of petty Kinglings, of a mean Equality.
Dryden, Tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Capitaine.

parcelation (pär'sel-ä-shén), *n.* [*< parcel* +
-ation.] Division into parts or parcels; dis-
tribution.

Raah as such a parcelation of his troops might seem.
The American, IX. 360.

parceller, *n.* A Middle English form of *parcel*.
parceller, *n.* A Middle English form of *pur-*
vey.

parcel-lift (pär'sel-lift), *n.* An elevator or
dumb-waiter used in shops and warehouses to
convey packages up or down. [Eng.]

parcellly (pär'sel-i), *adv.* [*< ME.* *parcellly*; *<*
parcel + *-ly*.] Part by part; item by item.

Parcellly, as the heres of eyes don,
With tere making sprinckles manyon,
Right so is Raymond tormented full sore,
Kere weeping, tere making enmore.
Rom. of Partray (K. E. T. S.), I. 4015.

parcel-maker (pär'sel-mä-kër), *n.* One of two
officers of the British exchequer who formerly
made the parcels of the exchequer's accounts,
and delivered them to the auditors.

parcel-meal (pär'sel-mel), *adv.* [*ME.* *parcell-*
mele, *parcell-mel*; *< parcel* + *-mele*, as in *drop-*
meal, *piece-meal*, etc.] Piece-meal; separately;
partly; by parts or portions.

Three persons *parcel mele*, departable from other.
Piers Plowman (C), XX. 28.

parcel-office (pär'sel-of-is), *n.* A place where
parcels are received for despatch or delivery.

parcel-paper (pär'sel-pär-për), *n.* Any loose-
textured unsized paper made or used for wrap-
ping parcels; wrapping-paper.

parcel-post, *n.* See the phrase *parcel post*
under *post*, *n.*

parcel-van (pär'sel-van), *n.* A van for the
delivery of parcels. [Eng.]

parcenary (pär'se-nä-ri), *n.* [*Also parcenery*;
< OF. *parcenarie*, *< parcenier*, a parcenier: see
parcenier.] In law, coheirship; the holding or
occupation of lands of inheritance by two or
more persons. It differs from *joint tenancy*, which is
created by deed or devise, whereas *parcenary* or *copar-*
cenary is created by the descent of lands from an ancestor.

parcenel, *n.* A Middle English form of *parcen-*
ier.

parcenier (pär'se-nîr), *n.* [*< ME.* *parcenier*, *par-*
sonier, also *parcenel*; *< OF.* *parcenier*, *parcenier*,
parsonier, *parcenier*, *parcenier*, *parcenier*, etc.,
= Sp. *parceniero* = Pg. *parceniero*, *< ML.* **partitio-*
narius, *partionarius*, having a share, one having a
share, *< L.* *partitio(n-)* (*> OF.* *parcion*, *parcion*,
parcion, etc.), a sharing share; see *partition*. Cf.
partner.] In law, a coheir; one who holds lands
jointly with another or others by descent from
an ancestor, as when land descends to a man's
daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their rep-
resentatives. In this case all the heirs inherit as
parceners or *coheirs*. The term has been sometimes used to
indicate female cotenants only.

We ben *parceners* of ream
[Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 6.

So nevertheless that the youngest make reasonable
amends to his *parceners* for the part which to them be-
longeth, by the award of good men.
Lambard's Perambulation (1586), p. 175. (Halliwell.)

These coheirs are then called *coparceners*; or, for brev-
ity, *parceners* only. [Blackstone, Com., II. xli.

parcory (pär'se-ri), *n.* [Appar. for "*parcely*,"
< parcel + *-ry*, or *parcenery*, *< parcenier* + *-y*.]
Apportionment; allotment.

This part was to Helenus by wylled *parcory* lotted.
[Chaucer, Anecd., III.

parcoryet, *v.* A Middle English form of *per-*
vey.

parch (pärch), *v.* [*< ME.* *parchen*, *parchen*,
parch; origin uncertain: either (a) a var. form
and use of *perchen*, *perchen*, a rarer form of
perchen, *perchen*, *perish* (in trans. 'kill') (see
perish); or (b) a var. form and use of *perchen*,
perche, a rarer form of *perchen*, *perchen*, *perche*:
cf. *perant*, *perant*, *perching*, as used, e. g., of

sunbeams (see *perant*); *perching*, used of *per-*
ching cold (see *perche*).] 1. *trans.* 1. To ex-
pose to the strong action of fire, but without
burning; roast (vegetable produce especially)
partially by rapid expulsion of moisture.

And he reached her *parched* corn, and she did eat.
[Bosch, II. 14.

Marm Porter moved about as brisk as a *parched* pea.
[Halliburton, Sam Slick, Clockmaking, xiv.

2. To dry up; dry to extremity or to the point
of burning; as, the sun's rays *parch* the ground;
parched with thirst.

For content the north
To make his bleak winds kiss my *parched* lips
And comfort me with cold. [Shak., K. John, v. 7. 48.
The brandish'd sword of God . . . with torrid heat,
And vapour as the Libyan air adust,
Began to *parch* that temperate climate.
[Milton, P. L., xii. 608.

Parched with heat and dust, they were soon discomfited
by excessive thirst. [Prescott, Ford and Lea, II. 12.
—Syn. *Scorch*, *Scorch*, etc. See *scorch*.

II. *intrans.* To become very dry; be scorched.

We were better *parch* in Africa
Than in the pride and salt scorch of his eyes.
[Shak., T. and C., I. 2. 370.

A heart high sorrowful and cloy'd,
A burning forehead, and a parching tongue.
[Keats, Ode on a Grecian Urn.

parchedness (pär'ched-nēs), *n.* The state of
being *parched* or dried up.

Neither sheep nor shepherd is to be seen there, but only
a waste, silent solitude, and one uniform *parchedness*
and vacuity. [Dr. H. More, Def. of Moral Cathala, I. 31.

parchees, *n.* See *parchees*.

parchemint, *parchemynt*, *n.* Obsolete forms of
parchemint.

parchemin (pär'she-min), *v. t.* [*< F.* *parche-*
min, *parchemint*; see *parchemint*.] To convert
into parchment or a substance akin to parch-
ment, as paper or cotton, by soaking it in dilute
sulphuric acid. [Rare.]

The more readily a fibre is *parchemined* by the action
of sulphuric acid, the more difficult it will become to ni-
trate the same, and the less sulphuric acid acts, . . . the
more nitric acid comes into play.
[Kessler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 122.

parcheminert, *n.* [*ME.* *< OF.* *parcheminier*,
also *parcheminour*, *< ML.* *pergaminiarius*, a
maker or seller of parchment, *< pergamena*,
parchment; see *parchment*.] A maker or seller
of parchment.

The *Parcheminiers* and Bokebynders.
[York Plays (title), p. 55.

parchingly (pär'ching-li), *adv.* In a *parching*
manner; so as to parch.

parchisi, *n.* See *parchisi*.

parchment (pärch'ment), *n.* [*< ME.* *parche-*
ment, *perchment* (with exocentric *t* as in other
Teut. languages), usually *parchemin*, *parche-*
myn, *perchemin*, *< OF.* *parchemin*, *perchemin*, *par-*
chemin, *F.* *parchemin* = Sp. *pergamino* = Pg. *per-*
gamino = It. *pergamena* = D. *perkamint* = M.G.
perment, *perment*, *perment* = O.H.G. *perment*, *per-*
ment, *perment*, *berment*, *berment*, *berment*, *berment*,
berment = M.H.G. *pergement*, *pergment*, *G.* *pergement* =
Sw. Dan. *pergement*, *< L.* *pergamēna*, *pergamēna*
(also in full *charta Pergamēna*, paper of Perga-
mum), *< Gr.* *Περγαμῆν*, parchment, lit. 'paper of
Pergamum', prop. adj. (sc. *διὰ τὴν*, 'skin of Per-
gamum', or *χαρτί*, 'paper of Pergamum'), fem.
of *Περγαμῆν* (*> L.* *pergamēna*), of Pergamum,
< Πέργανος, *Πέργανος*, Pergamus, Pergamum, a
city of Mysia in Asia Minor, whence parchment
was originally brought.] 1. The skin of sheep
or goats prepared for use as a writing-material
and for other purposes. The skins are first soaked
in lime to remove the hair, and are then shaved, washed,
dried, stretched, and ground or smoothed with fine shell or
lime and pumice-stone. Vellum is a fine parchment made
from the skins of calves, kids, and still-born lambs. Other
skins prepared in the same way are used for other pur-
poses: as those of the goat and wolf for drum-heads,
and the skin of the ass for covering battle-dresses. A kind
of parchment is made by the Eskimos from the outside
of seals, and is used for bags, blankets, clothing, etc. The
skin of the fur seal is sometimes dressed as parchment and
used for making cases for holding valuable papers, etc.

Eight as a lorde shold make letters and hymn balled
parchments.

Though he couthe write newere an wel gif he had no penne.
[Piers Plowman (B), II. 38.

Thilke Stoicyens wonden that the soule hadde ben maked
of itself as a myrrour or a cleve *parchment*.
[Chaucer, Boethius, v. meter 6.

Is not this a lamentable thing, that of the skin of an in-
nocent lamb should be made parchment? that parchment,
being scribbled o'er, should utter a man's
[Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 2. 37.

2. The cartilaginous sheath or hull of the seed-
bean.

When growing, the bottom of the seeds (of coffee) are brownish each other, and have a covering or membrane of parchment-like which, when dry, is known as "the parchment."

A. C. P. *East Indian Industries*, p. 22.

3. A document written on parchment.

But here's a parchment with the seal of Caesar.

Shak., J. C., III. 2. 122.

I have requested your hands as witnesses to a certain parchment.

Congress. Way of the World, v. 12.

Vegetable parchment. See *cellulose*.—Parchment paper. See *paper*.—**Vegetable parchment.** Same as *parchment paper*.—**Virginia parchment.** A fine quality of parchment made from the skins of new-born lambs or kids.

Parchment (pärch'ment), *c. l.* [*parchment*, *n.*]

To convert into parchment; parchmentin.

parchment-beaver (pärch'ment-bé'ver), *n.*

Same as *dry-caster*.

parchmenter (pärch'men-tér), *n.* [*ME. parch-*

menter, also *contr. parmenter*; *< parchment + -er*. Cf. *parchment*.] A maker of parchment.

parchmentine (pärch'men-tin), *c. l.*; [*pret.* and

pp. parchmentized, *ppr. parchmentizing*. [*<*

parchment + -ize.] To convert into parchment;

parchmentin or *parchment*.

Mottling paper parchmentized by a new process.

Grove, Diet. Mod. t., p. 20.

parchment-lace (pärch'ment-läs), *n.* See *lace*.

parchment-skin (pärch'ment-skin), *n.* A dis-

ease of the skin characterized by scattered pig-

mented telangiectatic and atrophic spots, with

contraction of the skin, usually followed by epi-

theliomatous patches and ulceration. It almost

invariably begins in early life, and is apt to affect several

children in the same family. Also called *parchment-skin*

dissecta, *dermatitis*.

parchmenty (pärch'men-ti), *a.* [*< parchment*

+ -y.] Resembling parchment in texture or

appearance; *pergamentaceous*.

The wings of the anterior pair are usually of *parchmenty*

consistence. *W. B. Carpenter, Microsc.*, § 225.

parcial, *a.* An obsolete form of *partial*.

parcendate (pär-sen-dät), *a.* [*< L. parcus*,

sparing, *scanty*, and *dentatus*, toothed; see *den-*

tate.] In *zool.*, having few teeth or dentate

processes; opposed to *pluridentate*.

parcimonious, **parcimony**. Obsolete forms

of *parsimonious*, *parsimony*.

parcity (pär'si-ti), *n.* [*< OF. parcite* = *Sp. par-*

cidad = *It. parcella*, *< L. parcellatus*, *sparing-*

ness, *< parcus*, *sparing*, *scanty*, *frugal*; cf. *par-*

cere, *spare*, *skin* to *Gr. σπαρσις*, *sow*, *rare*, and

to *E. spare*.] 1. Spariness. *Catgrass*.—2.

Spariness; paucity.

parclose, *n.* See *parclose*.

pard (pär), *n.* [= *F. pard*, *parde* = *Sp. Yg.*

It. pardo = *OHG. pardo*, *MHG. pardo*, *part*, *< Gr.*

pardos, *parde* (cf. *pardale*), *< L. pardus*, *< Gr.*

πάρδος, later form of *παρδαίς*, *παρ*, *< παρ*, the pard

(either leopard, panther, or ounce); an Eastern

word; cf. *Pers. pars*, *parsh*, a pard, *pars*, a pan-

ther. Hence, in comp., *camelpard*, *leopard*.]

The leopard or panther.

Lions and bloody pards are Mars's servants.

Fletcher (and Maitland), *Lovers' Progress*, II. 2.

Striped like a zebra, freckled like a pard

Kaula, Latin, I.

pard (pär), *q.* [Short for *pardner*, a corrupt

form of *partner*.] A partner; a mate; an ac-

complice; a boon companion. [*Slang*.] *V. H.*

He was the bulleest man in the mountains, pard!

S. L. Clemens, Roughing It, II.

pardah, *n.* Same as *pardah*.

pardalot, *n.* [= *Sp. pardal*, *< L. pardalis*, *< Gr.*

πάρδαλος, a pard; see *pard*.] Same as *pard*.

The pardale swift and the tyro cruel.

Spenser, *P. Q.*, I. 1. 20.

Bests unto him came flocks of beasts, great numbers

of horses with lions, and pardalots curled in crevices, which

had brought as presents to gentle viceroy Alexander.

J. Brade, tr. Ad Quintus Curtius, v.

pardalote (pär'da-lôt), *n.* A bird of the genus

Pardalotus.

Pardalotus (pär'da-lô-ti-nô), *n.* *pl.* [*NL.* *<*

Pardalotus + *-us*.] A group of birds named

by H. E. Strickland in 1842 from the genus

Pardalotus.

Pardalotus (pär'da-lô-tus), *n.* [*NL.* *< Gr. παρ-*

δαλως, spotted like the pard, *< παρδαίς*, a

pard; see *pard*.] A genus of small short-

tailed birds, allied to the flycatchers. There

are several species, natives of Australia.

Pardanthus (pär-dan-thus), *n.* [*NL.* *< (Ker,*

1805), so called from the spotted perianth; *< Gr. παρ-*

ανθος, leopard, and *ανθος*, flower.] A genus of

monocotyledonous plants of the order *Irdis*, the

tribe *Sigynchieae*, and the subtribe *Eugyn-*

riacheae, now known as *Belamcanda* (Adanson,

1763), and distinguished by a capsule with re-

flexed valves, exposing the black fleshy seeds on an erect persistent axis. The only species, *F. sinensis*, the blackberry-lily, native of India, China, and Japan, is cultivated for its large orange purple-spotted flowers, lasting only a day, and is widely naturalized. It produces a stout leafy stem from a creeping rootstock, with sword-shaped sheathing leaves. See *lily* and *leopard-lily*.

pardao, **pardo** (pär-dä'ô, pär'dô), *n.* [Formerly also *pardao*.] *< Pg. pardao* (see *def.*).] An Indo-Portuguese money of account of Goa, worth about 60 United States cents. *Simmonds*.

They paid in hand one thousand and three hundred pardaos.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 267.

pardaw, *n.* See *pardao*.

pardi (pär-dë'), *interj.* [*F.*; see *pardy*.] Same

as *pardy*.

"Pardi," cried Madame Duval. "I shan't let you leave

me again in a hurry."

Miss Remy, Evellina, xlv.

pardine (pär'din), *a.* [*< pardi + -ine*.] Resem-

bling a pard; spotted like a pard; as, the *par-*

dine genet, *Genetta pardina*, of western Africa.

pardo, *n.* See *pardao*.

pardon (pär'don or -dn), *c. l.* [*< ME. pardoun*, *<*

OF. pardoner, *pardonner*, *pardonier*, *F. pardonner*

= *Sp. perdonar* = *Pg. perdoar* = *It. perdonare*, *<*

ML. perdonare, give, concede, indulge, spare,

pardon, *< L. per*, through, and *donare*, give, *<*

donum, a gift; see *per-* and *donate*.] 1. To re-

mit the penalty or punishment due on account

of (an offense); pass by or leave without pen-

alty, resentment, or blame; forgive; overlook.

I have a power to pardon sins, as oft

As any man has power to wrong me.

Shak., and *Fl.*, *Millister*, v. 6.

His [the king's] power of pardoning was said by our
Saxon ancestors to be derived a long time ago; and
it is declared in parliament by Statute 27 Hen. VIII. c. 24,
that no other person hath power to pardon or remit any
treason or felony whatsoever.

Blackstone, Com., IV. 221.

2. To absolve (an offender) from liability for
an offense or crime committed; release (a per-
son) from the punishment or penalty due on
account of some fault or offense.

I never denied justice to a poor man for his poverty,

nor pardoned a rich man for his great goods and riches.

Golden Book, xlvii.

As you from crimes would pardon'd be,

Let your indulgence set me free.

Shak., *Tempest*, Epil., I. 19.

The shepherd rais'd his mournful head.

"And will you pardon me?" he said.

Prior, *Despairing Shepherd*.

3. To excuse; indulge; especially, to excuse

from doing something.

Thrice-noble lord, let me entreat of you

To pardon me yet for a night or two.

Shak., *T. of the W. Ind.*, II. 121.

Those who know how many volumes have been written

on the poems of Homer and Virgil will easily pardon the

length of my discourse on Milton.

Addison Spectator, No 371.

Pardon me, forgive me; excuse me; a phrase used when
one makes an apology, and often when one means civilly
to deny or contradict what another affirms: as, *pardon me*,
but I think you are mistaken: often abbreviated to *pardon*.

And I

(Pardon me saying it) were much loath to brood

Dispute betwixt myself and mine.

Tennyson, Princess, I.

= *Syn. Pardon, Forgive*. These words are often synony-
mous. Strictly, *pardon* expresses the act of an official or
a superior, remitting all or the remainder of the punish-
ment that belongs to an offense. as, the queen or the gov-
ernor pardons a convict before the expiration of his sen-
tence. *Forgive* refers especially to the feelings; it means
that one not only resolves to overlook the offense and re-
establish amicable relations with the offender, but gives
up all ill feeling against him. See *pardon*, *n.*

pardon (pär'don or -dn), *n.* [*< ME. pardun*, *par-*

doun, *pardun*, *< OF. pardun*, *pardun*, *F. pardon*

= *Sp. perdon* = *Pg. perddo* = *It. perdono*, *< ML.*

perdonum, indulgence, pardon; from the verb.]

1. Forgiveness of an offender or of his offense

or crime; a passing over without punishment;

remission of penalty.

Very frankly he confess'd his treasons

Imp'd and your highness' pardon, and set forth

A deep repentance.

Shak., *Macbeth*, I. 4. 6

Humbly their faults and pardon begg'd

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 1101.

Grant me pardon for my thoughts.

And for my strange petition I will make

Amends hereafter.

Tennyson, Gerald.

2. In law, a free remission of the legal conse-
quences of guilt or of some part of them; an act
of grace proceeding from the power charged
with the execution of the law, which exempts
the individual on whom it is bestowed from the
punishment the law prescribes for a crime he
has committed. *Marshall*. More mitigation of

punishment is not pardon. Pardon is sometimes used
in the more general sense which includes amnesty. In
Great Britain the pardoning of offenses against the crown
or the people rests with the crown, except in certain spe-
cial cases. Pardon is granted under the great seal or by
warrant under the sign manual, counterseigned by one of
the principal secretaries of state, or by act of Parliament.
Offenders against the laws of the United States may be
pardoned by the President, except in cases of impeach-
ment. In nearly all the States, persons convicted of
crimes under the State laws, except in cases of treason
and impeachment, may be pardoned by the governor, the
governor and council, or the governor and board of pardon.

John Hunne had his Pardon, and Southwell died the
Night before he should have been executed.

De Witt, Chronicle, p. 27.

3. The deed or warrant by which such remis-
sion is declared. Delivery is essential to its validity,
and delivery is not complete without acceptance; but in
some cases constructive acceptance has been held suffi-
cient, as where it was delivered to the jailer, the prisoner
being ignorant of it.

4. A papal indulgence, or remission of the
temporal punishment due to sin, usually for a
stated time.

Do le and do penances day and night evers,
And purchase all the pardon of Pampilon and of Rome,
And indulgences ynowe.

Piers Plowman (C), xx. 112.

Thrice he promised he would bring them all pardons

from Rome.

Morne, Sentimental Journey, p. 24.

To quicken the faithful in the discharge of such a brotherly
kindness, our old English bishops often granted a
ghostly reward - an indulgence, or, as it was then better
called, a pardon of so many days - unto all those who with
the fitting dispositions should answer this call made to
them from the grave, and pray especially for him or her
who lay buried there.

Quoted in *Book of our Fathers*, III. 1. 72.

5. Allowance; excuse.

I begg'd

His pardon for return.

Shak., *A. and C.*, III. 6. 60.

No youth can be comely but by pardon, and considering
the youth as to make up the comeliness. *Bacon*, *Beauty*.

To beg, crave, or ask one's pardon, to ask one's for-
giveness: a phrase corresponding in use to *pardon* *me*
(which see, under *pardon*, *c.*) = *Syn. Pardon, Absolution,*
Remission, Amnesty. All these words represent a com-
plete work with reference to the offense, so that it becomes
as though it had not been committed. Pardon is the gen-
eral word (see comparison under *pardon*, *c. l.*). *Absolu-*
tion is now strictly an ecclesiastical word, as defined,
Remission is, by derivation, a letting go, a sending away;
remission of sins is a frequent Biblical expression; out-
side of Biblical language, we speak chiefly of the *remission*
of penalty, as, the *remission* of a fine or of part of a term
of imprisonment. *Amnesty* is strictly a political word, as
defined, covering a general pardon of persons, named or
unnamed, who have become exposed to penalty by offenses
against the state or the sovereign. We speak of *pardon* of
the offense or the person; *absolution* of the person from
the offense; *remission* of sin or of penalty for the person;
amnesty to all concerned in the insurrection.

Such persons would be within the general pardoning
power, and also the special provision for *pardon* and *am-*
nesty contained in this act. *Lincoln*, in *Raymond*, p. 202.

The blackest sin is clear'd with *absolution*.

Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 254.

Almighty God . . . hath given power and command-
ment to his ministers to declare and pronounce to his
people, being penitent, the *absolution* and *remission* of
their sins.

Book of Common Prayer, Absolution.

All peace implies *amnesty*, or oblivion of past subjects
of dispute, whether the same is expressly mentioned in
the terms of the treaty or not.

Woddy, Intrud., to *Inter. Law*, § 122.

pardonable (pär'don-ä-bil), *a.* [*< F. pardonnable*

= *Sp. perdonable* = *Pg. perdonar* = *It. perdo-*

nabile, *< ML. perdonabilis*, *< pardunare*, *pardon*;

see *pardon*, *c.*] Capable of being pardoned or

forgiven; not requiring the execution of pen-
alty or the infliction of censure; venial; applied

to either offense or offender.

We confess we derive all that is *pardonable* in us from

who absolves an offender from punishment or blame.

England speaks louder, who are we, to play
The generous pardoner at her expense?
Brooming, Stratford.

2. One who is licensed to sell papal indulgences or pardons.

Thou predest a pardoner as he a priest were,
And brought forth a bulle with bishops seals,
And sold that hym which mighte asswile hem alle
Of falsenes of fastings, of vows to broke.

Piers Plowman (C), l. 10.

By this gauds have I wonne, year by year
An hundred markes with I was pardoner
Chaucer, Prolog. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 104.

Heywood . . . saw no reason to spare pilgryms, pardoners
or pilgrims the lash of his byrons wit.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Drama, l. 1, l. 14.

pardonless (pär-don-less), *a.* [*pardon* + *-less*.] Unpardonable.

He that complex a work,
And warded doth offense
In one thinge ofte, is pardonless
If that he doth not misde.

Drum of Horace's Art of Poetry.

pardon-screen (pär-don-skreen), *n.* A screen surrounding or placed before a confessional, to hide the penitent from public view during the act of confession.

pardon-stall (pär-don-stall), *n.* A stall from which pardons and indulgences are read, or in which confessions are heard.

pardy, perdy (pär-de', pör-dé'), *interj.* [Early mod. E. (in occasional present use as an archaism); also *pardie*, *pardue*, etc., < OF. *pardie*, *pardé*, F. *pardi*, *pardien*, < par (< L. *per*), by, + *deu* (< L. *deus*), God; see *deity*.] Indeed (literally, 'by God'); a familiar minced oath formerly much in use.

Mary, unto them that had rather sleep all dail then wake
one hour, . . . unto such *pardie* it shall seeme painefull
to addis any labour. Sir T. Wilson, *Art of Rhetoric*, p. 31.

Ah, haime! *perdy* ye have not don me right,
Thus to unlend mee, whilom I you should:
Me little needd from my right way to have straid.

Spenser, F. Q., II, vi, 22.

Pardie, your doors were lock'd and you shut out.

Shak., C. of E., IV, 4, 74.

It is my duty and function, *perdy*, to be fervent in my
vocation. Dekker and Webster, *Westward Ho*, II, l. 1.

"*Pardy*," returned the king, "but still
My joints are somewhat stiff or so."

Tennyson, *My Dream*, The Revival

pare (pär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pared*, *ppr. par-*
ing. [*<* ME. *paren*, *payren*, < OF. *parer*, F. *parer*,
deck, dress, trim, etc., particular uses of the
orig. general sense 'prepare'; 'pare' = Sp. *parar*,
prepare = Pg. *parar*, guard, *aparar*, pare = It.
parare, deck, trim, guard, ward off, oppose, <
L. *parare*, prepare, get ready, ML. also guard,
guard against, party, etc. (cf. *parachute*, *para-*
parade, *parade*, etc., and *party*). Hence ult. *com-*
pare, *prepare*, *repair*, *separate*, *sever*, *several*,
etc., *empire*, *imperial*, etc., *parade*, *party*, etc.]

1. To trim by cutting or shaving off thin slices
or flakes from the surface or the extremities;
as, to *pare* an apple; to *pare* a horse's hoof, or
one's nails; to *pare* old or worn-out grass-land.

At Jyns a foor for the shewing thus that make
That *pare* it first, and lightly after gete
Hill doven anal, and chat thereto they take.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (F. E. T. S.), p. 138.

Your nayles *pare* . . .

Babes Book (F. E. T. S.), p. 10.

He plants, he profits, he *pare*, he trimmeth round
Th' over green bottom of a fruitful ground.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, Eden.

2. To reduce by cutting away superficial parts;
diminish by little and little; cut down.

I lerned among lumberdes an lewes a lesson,
To wey penes with a payn (weight), and *pare* the heaviest.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 24.

I have . . . *pared* my present havings, to bestow
My boundies upon you. Shak., Hen VIII, iii, 2, 130.
Yes, they would *pare* the mountain to the plain
To leave an equal business.

Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*

3. To remove by or as by cutting, clipping, or
shaving; with off or away; as, to *pare* off
the rind of fruit; to *pare away* redundancies.

Now is to *pare*

Rosaries olde, and drynesse of to *pare*.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (F. E. T. S.), p. 138.

I was diligent to remark such doctrines, and to *pare* off
the mistakes so far that they hinder not piety.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1833), I, 30.

-Syn. 1. *Pare*, *Peel*, *Shave off*. To *pare* is to remove the
surface only with a knife or similar instrument; to *peel* is
to pull off the skin or rind. "That is *pared* which is de-
prived of a natural layer or integument spread over it."
(C. J. Smith, *Synonyms* (disseminated), p. 602.) The figure-
ative use of these two words are limited. *Shave* or *shave*
of still seems figurative when not implying the use of a
razor, and is controlled in its meaning by that original

sense; hence it is always limited to dressing off the sur-
face.

pare (pär), *n.* An obsolete form of *pair*.

pareccrisis (pa-rék'ri-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *para*,
beside, + *ekcrisis*, separation, secretion: see
eccrisis.] Disordered secretion.

paregall, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *perregal*;
< ME. *paregal*, *perregall*, *parengal*, *peringall*,
peringull, < OF. *paregal*, *parigall*, *paringal*, *per-*
ingul, entirely equal, < par, equal, + *egal*, equal:
see *par* and *egal*, *equal*.] I. *a.* Entirely equal;
equal.

As soon as that were metto that helde hem *peringall*,
but the prowess of kyngs that was passyng alle other,
for he helde marvelles. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 161.

His herte ay with the firste and with the beste
sted *paregal*, to dure that hym beste
Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 840.

Whilom thou wast *pergall* to the best
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, August.

II. *n.* An equal.

Everyche other through greut violence
By very force bare other unto grounde,
An full ofte it happeth and is founde
When stonys doth mete with his *paregall*.

Thus was youre crone crasid till he was cut newe,
Thoru partinge of youre power to youre *paregall*.

Richard the Redde, l. 71.

But how lik it that my suite?

Cat. All, beyond all, no *paregal*.

Marston, *Antonio and Melinda*, I, III, 2.

paregmenon (pa-reg'me-non), *n.* [NL., < Gr.
paragmenon, neut. of *paragmenon*, perf. pass. part.
of *paragmenai*, lead by, derive, < *para*, beside, +
agmen, lead; see *agmen*.] In *rhet.*, the employ-
ment of several words having a common origin
in the same sentence.

paregoric (par-e-gor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pari-*
gorique = Sp. *paregorico* = Pg. It. *paregorico*,
< L. *paregoricus*, < Gr. *paragorikos*, soothing, <
paragorai, consoling, < *para*, beside, + *agorai*,
speak in an assembly, < *agora*, assembly; see
agora.] I. *a.* In *med.*, mitigating; assuaging
pain.

It [har water] is of admirable use in fevers, being at the
same time the surest, safest, and most effectual both *pare-*
goric and cordial. Sp. Berkeley, *Sirius*, § 75.

Paregoric elixir. Same as II, 2.

II. *n.* 1. A medicine that mitigates pain; an
anodyne. Specifically—2. A camphorated
tincture of opium, flavored with aromatics.

pareil, *n.* [*<* ME. *pareil*, < OF. *pareil*, F. *pareil*
= Fr. *pareil* = Pg. *pareil* = It. *parecchio*,
equal, < ML. *pariculus*, equal, < par, equal: see
par.] Cf. *appareil*, *parail*, from the same source.]
An equal; a match.

Sir Gawen armed Elizer, and Gaherles dide hym helpe,
and dide on his backlok that was of grete bounde that in
all the herte was not the *pareil*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III, 584.

We shall quickly find out more than a *pareil* for St. James
and St. John, the floweres of my text.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1833), II, 94.

pareira (pa-ru'ri), *n.* [Brz.] A drug derived
from several plants. The true *pareira* (fully writ-
ten *pareira* *brava*) is the root of *Chondrodendron tomentosum*,
formerly supposed to be afforded by *Chondrodendron* *pareira*,
which is hence called *spurious pareira brava*. The latter
has a local medicinal use. There are several substitutes
for *pareira brava*, some of them worthless. The genuine
is regarded as a mild tonic, aperient and diuretic but its
chief use at present is to relieve chronic diseases of the
urinary passages. *Pareira-root* is the official drug, but
pareira-bark has probably something of its virtue. See
abutilum.

pareil, *v. t.* [ME. *pariden*; by aphoresis from
appareil.] To apparel. *Lutgite*.

If I be *pareil* mount of price.

MS. Cantab. VI, v. 48, l. 117. (Halliwell.)

pareil, *n.* [Also *parrel*, *parrel* (still used in
technical senses; see *parrel*); < ME. *pareil*,
parail, *parayle*; by aphoresis from *appareil*.]
1. Apparel.—2. Arms.

pareil, *n.* A Middle English form of *peril*.

parelcon (pa-rel'kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *paralikon*,
ppr. of *παράγω*, draw aside, lead alongside, be
redundant, < *para*, beside, + *laken*, draw.] In
gram., the addition of a syllable or particle to
the end of a pronoun, verb, or adverb. *Coles*,
1717.

pareliet, *n.* [*<* F. *parelie*, a mock sun: see *par-*
helion.] A parhelion. Dr. H. More, *Psycho-*
thanasia, I, III, 25.

parella (pa-rel'la), *n.* [NL., < F. *parelle*, *per-*
elle, a kind of lichen.] A crustaceous lichen,
Lecanora parella, used to produce archil, cud-
bear, and litmus, or some other similar lichen
which serves the same purposes.

parellet, *n.* A Middle English form of *peril*.

parelle (pa-rel'), *n.* Same as *parella*.

parembol (pa-rem'bô-lô), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *para-*
embole, insertion, < *paraemballan*, put in beside,
< *para*, beside, + *em*, in, + *ballan*, throw.] In
rhet., the insertion of something
relating to the subject in the
middle of a period, or that which
is inserted; an explanatory
phrase having a closer connection
with the context than a pa-
renthesis. Also called *paremp-*
bolis.

parement, *n.* [MF.: see *para-*
ment.] 1. Same as *parment*.
Chaucer.—2. [OF.] A long and
flowing form of the military sur-
coat. This variety of the surcoat, worn
toward the close of the fourteenth cen-
tury, reached the ground (or near it)
behind; it was usually cut shorter in
front; it sometimes had long and flow-
ing sleeves, and these and the edges of the
robe were commonly ornamented with
dags, scallops, or the like. The whole
was usually made of some silk fabric, to
some extent impermeable to rain.

paremptosis (par-emp-tô'sis),
n. [NL., < Gr. *paraptyosis*, a
coming in besides, < *parapty-*
sis, come in besides, < *para*, besides, + *em-*
ptis, creep in, be inserted in, < *em*, in, + *ptis*,
fall.] Same as *parembol*.

parencephalitis (par-en-sef'a-lit'is), *n.* [NL.,
< *parencephalon* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the
parencephalon or cerebellum.

parencephalocoele (par-en-sef'a-lô-sêl), *n.* [*<*
NL. *parencephalon* + (Gr. *kystis*, tumor.) Hernia
of the cerebellum.

parencephalon (par-en-sef'a-lon), *n.* [NL. (cf.
Gr. *παρεγκεφαλίς*, the cerebellum), < Gr. *para*, be-
side, + *encephalos*, the brain.] The cerebellum.

parencephalus (par-en-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., <
(Gr. *para*, beside (amiss), + *encephalos*, the brain:
see *parencephalon*.] One with prevented devel-
opment of the encephalon.

parenchyma (pa-reng'ki-mä), *n.* [= F. *paren-*
chyme = Sp. *parenquima* = Pg. *parenchyma* =
It. *parenchima*, < NL. *parenchyma* (two def.). <
Gr. *παρυσία*, *parusa*, the peculiar tissues of the lungs,
liver, kidney, and spleen (so called by Era-
stratus as if formed separately by the blood
of veins that run into those parts), < *para*,
pour in beside, < *para*, beside, + *eris*, pour
in: see *enchyma*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*:
(a) The proper tissue or substance of any part
or organ, as distinguished from the connective
or other sustentacular tissue which it contains.
(b) The undifferentiated body-substance or
chyme-mass of the unicellular animal, as an
infusorian, indistinguishable cell-substance;
endoplasm. (c) The general substance of the
interior of the parenchymatous worms.—2. In
bot., the fundamental cellular tissue of plants;
contradistinguished from *prosenchyma*, or fibro-
vascular tissue. It is the soft thin walled tissue, with
approximately isodiametric cells, which composes the soft
pulp of leaves: between the network of veins, the pulp of
fruits, etc. In a dicotyledonous stem it forms the outer
bark, the pith, and the medullary rays, in monocotyledons
it is the common mass of loose texture, through which the
definite fibrovascular bundles are distributed. While the
ordinary or typical shape of the cells is polyhedral or spher-
oidal there are numerous modifications, all of which for-
mally received special designations, but only a few prin-
cipal types are now distinguished by names. Spongy paren-
chyma is tissue in which the cells are loosely aggregated
and have large intercellular spaces. Elongated paren-
chyma cells are more compactly combined than spongy ones,
and in the upper side of leaves have received the signifi-
cant name of *palisade-cells*. Flattened parenchyma-cells
are seen in the medullary rays of dicotyledons. Collo-
chyma, sclerotic and suberous parenchyma, trichomes,
etc., are further modifications. See *collenchyma*, *palisade-*
cell, *sclerotic*, *suberous*, *trichome*, and *cutis* under *cellular*,
epithelial, and *tissue*.

Also *parenchymic*.

parenchymal (pa-reng'ki-mäl), *a.* [*<* *parenchy-*
ma + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of
parenchyma.

Parenchymata (par-eng-kim'a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL.,
pl. of *parenchymatus*, < *parenchyma*, *paren-*
chyma: see *parenchyma*.] Parenchymatous
or acclimatous worms; in Cuvier's classifica-
tion, the second order of *Entozoa*, or intestinal
worms, being those which have no intestines,
but are solid or parenchymatous. They were di-
vided into four families—*Aranthophoridae*, *Trematodae*,
[read *Trematodae*], *Tenacodae*, and *Cestodae*; but neither
the composition of the order nor its subdivision cor-
responds with natural groups.

parenchymatic (pa-reng'ki-mät'ik), *a.* [*<* *pa-*
renchyma + *-ic*.] Same as *parenchymatous*.

parenchymatitis (par-eng-kim-g'tit'is), *n.*
[NL., < *parenchyma* + *-itis*.] Inflammation
of the parenchyma.



Parment, or long
surcoat, of the 14th
or 15th century.

parenchymatous (par-eng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [= *F. parenchymatous* = *Sp. parenchymatous* = *It. parenchymatoso*, as *parenchyma* (-) + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to, containing, consisting of, or resembling parenchyma, in any sense of that word.—2. Of or pertaining to the *parenchyma*; parenchymatous, as a cestoid worm.—**parenchymatous degeneration or inflammation.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**parenchymatous neuritis**, neuritis consisting in or beginning with degeneration of the nerve fibers.—**parenchymatous worms**, the *parenchymata*.

parenchymatously (par-eng-kim'a-tus-ly), *adv.* As parenchyma; in or into the parenchyma.

The injection of tincture of iodine parenchymatously is dangerous in cases where the growth is very vascular. *Therapeutic Gazette*, VIII, 155.

parenchyme (pa-reng'kim), *n.* [*F. parenchyme*, *NL. parenchyma*; see *parenchyma*.] Same as *parenchyma*.

parenchymous (pa-reng'ki-mus), *a.* [*F. parenchymous* + *-ous*.] Parenchymatous.

parenchymula (par-eng-kim'ul-a), *n.*; pl. *parenchymulae* (-læ). [*NL*, dim. of *parenchyma*, *q. v.*] An embryonic stage, immediately succeeding that of the eluded blastula, in which the ectodermic cells previously differentiated have wandered from the exterior, where they originated, into the interior, where they presumably give rise to the endoblastic cells subsequently found there. *A. Hyatt*, *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXI, 241.

parenesis, paronesis (pa-ren'e-sis), *n.* [= *F. parènesis* = *Sp. parènesis* = *It. parènesis*, *Gr. παρηνesis*, *Gr. παρηναις*, exhortation, *Gr. παρηναις*, exhort, advise, *Gr. παρηναις*, beside, + *αἰνέω*, praise.] Persuasion; exhortation.

parenetic, parenetic (par-é-net'ik), *a.* [= *F. parenétique* = *Sp. parenético* = *It. parenetico*, *Gr. παρηναις*, hortatory, *Gr. παρηναις*, hortation; see *parènesis*.] Of the nature of parènesis; hortatory; persuasive.

parenetical, parenetical (par-é-net'ik-əl), *a.* [*F. parenétique* + *-al*.] Same as *parenetic*.

To what end are such parenetical discourses? *Barton*, *Anat. of Mel*, p. 341.

A Parenetical or Adversive Verse to his friend. *Herick* (title).

parent (pär'ent), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. parent*, a kinsman, cousin, ally, = *Sp. pariente* = *It. parente*, a parent, *Gr. παρὴν*, a progenitor, parent, father or mother; by extension, a grandparent, ancestor, also kinsman, relation; for *parent* (-) + *Gr. παρὴν*, bring forth, beget, produce, bear.] 1. A father or mother; one who has generated or produced: correlated to *child*, *offspring*, *descendant*.

Those, for their parents were exceeding poor. I bought and brought up to attend my boys. *Shak.*, *C. of E.*, I, 1, 57.

2. By extension, any animal in relation to its offspring, or a plant in relation to other plants produced from it; any organism in relation to the individual organisms which it produces by any process of reproduction.

Out of the above 211 seedlings, 173 belonged to the same two forms as their parents and only 38 belonged to the third form distinct from either parent. *Darwin*, *Inherent Forms of Flowers*, p. 132.

3. One who or that which produces; an author; a cause; a source.

And this same progeny of evils comes From our debate, from our discussion. We are their parents and original. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, II, 1, 117.

These are thy glorious works, Parent, good! *Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, v, 153.

The South was parent of his path. The South is mistress of his grave. *M. Arnold*, *Plains from Carnae*.

4. A kinsman; relative.

Saturday to Alexandria, and there Sunday all day, where master Jeron and Augustyn Fawcett, with the great number of their worshippers, were and coexist. *Sir R. Quilley*, *Lyngby*, p. 5.

II. a. Serving as or pertaining to a parent or source.

It contains things sordid in their birth To be washed into their parent earth. *Cooper*, *Harley*, 522.

parentage (pär'ent-aj), *n.* [= *F. parentage*, relationship, kinship, = *It. parentaggio* (ML, *parentaggio*), *parentage*; see *parent* + *-age*.] 1. Derivation from parents: as the *parentage* of a child; in general, birth; origin: as, the *parentage* of an animal or a plant; by extension, derivation from an author or source: as, the *parentage* of a book, or of a legislative bill.—2. Specifically, condition with respect to the rank or char-

acter of parents or ancestors: as, a person of mean *parentage*; a man of noble *parentage*.

I met the duke yesterday, and had much question with him; he asked me of what *parentage* I was. I told him of as good as he. *Shak.*, *As You Like It*, III, 4, 30.

Mr. Christopher Mings and I together by water to the Tower; and I find him a very witty, well-spoken fellow, and mighty free to tell his *parentage*, being a shoemaker's son. *Pepys*, *Diary*, II, 317.

3. Parents collectively.

He said his daughters, and with speeches sage Inquired which of them most did love her *parentage*. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II, x, 27.

4. The parental relationship as exhibited in the recognition and care of children.

To prevent these disturbances of good order (social fondness in families), Plato ordains community of wives, and interdicts *parentage*. *G. H. Lewis*, *Hist. Philos.*, I, 230.

parental (pär'ent'äl), *a.* [= *Sp. parental* = *It. parentale*, *Gr. parentalis*, parental, *Gr. parent* (-) + *Gr. παρὴν*, parent; see *parent*.] Of or pertaining to parents; proper to or characteristic of a parent: as, *parental* love; *parental* government; *parental* duties.

Farewell, my Rose! thou' thou'rt heretofore Of my *parental* care. *Darwin*, *Farewell*.

Parentalia (pär'ent-ä'li-ä), *n.* pl. [*L.*, noun, pl. of *parentalis*, parental; see *parental*.] Among the ancient Romans, a periodical observance in honor of deceased ancestors, including the visiting of their tombs and the offering to their shades of oblations of food, flowers, and other gifts. Sometimes the tombs were illuminated with lamps. Compare *Feralia*.

parentality (pär'ent-ä'li-ti), *n.* [*F. parentalité* + *-ity*.] The condition of being a parent; the parental relation.

In *parentality* there must be two persons concerned, the father and the mother. *Headham*, *Intro. to Morals and Legislation*, xvi, 49.

parentally (pär'ent-ä'li-ti), *adv.* In a parental manner; as a parent.

parentation (pär'ent-ä'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. parentación*, *Gr. parentatio* (-), funeral obsequies for parents or near relatives, *Gr. parentis*, parent, *Gr. παρὴν*, offer sacrifice in honor of deceased parents, *Gr. παρὴν* (-) + *Gr. παρὴν*, see *parent*.] Something done or said in honor of the dead; funeral rites; obsequies.

Some other ceremonies were practiced, which differed not much from those used in *parentations*. *Abb. Potter*, *Antiquities of Greece*, II, 18.

Let Fortune this new *parentation* make for hated Carthage's dire afflictions' sake. *Map*, *tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia*, IV.

parent-cell (pär'ent-sel), *n.* A cytula.

parentele, *n.* [*ME. parentele*, *Gr. parentele*, *F. parentele* = *Sp. parentela* = *It. parentella* = *It. parentela*, *Gr. parentela*, relation-ship, *Gr. parent* (-) + *Gr. παρὴν*, relation; see *parent*.] 1. Kinship; relationship.

Certain *parentele* is in two manners: either greatly or feebly. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

2. Parentage.

There were not so many noble families strive for him as there were cities strive for the *parentele* of Homer. *Dyer North*, *Examen*, p. 23.

parent-form (pär'ent-för-m), *n.* In *bot.*, a parent of any kind; a stock; with reference to morphological considerations.

parenthesis (pär'ent-thi-sis), *n.*; pl. *parentheses* (-séz). [= *F. parenthèse* = *Sp. parentesis* = *It. parentesi*, *Gr. παραθεσις*, a putting in beside, *Gr. παρὰ*, beside, *Gr. θέσις*, put in, *Gr. παρὰ*, beside, + *Gr. θέσις*, put in, *Gr. παρὰ*, beside, put; see *thesis*.] 1. An explanatory or qualifying clause, sentence, or paragraph inserted in another sentence or in the course of a longer passage, without being grammatically connected with it. It is regularly indicated by two upright curves facing each other (called *parentheses*), or the variant form of them called *brackets*, but frequently by dashes, and even by commas. The quotation from Dryden given to *low* contains a parenthesis.

Your first figure of tolerable disorder is *parenthesis* or by an English name the *parenthesis*; and in which you will see, for larger information or some other purpose, to pass or graze in the midst of your tale, an unnecessary parenthesis. *Pattenham*, *Art of Eng. Prose*, p. 346.

Though with some short parenthesis (between) High on the throne of wit. *Dryden*, *To Congress*, l. 52.

One has to dismount from an idea, and get into saddle again, at every parenthesis. *G. W. Holmes*, *Autocrat*, viii.

2. The upright curves () collectively, or either of them separately, used by printers and writers to mark off an interjected explanatory clause or qualifying remark: as, to place a word or clause in parenthesis or within parentheses.

The parentheses () including the square form [] also called *crochets* and more usually *brackets*, were formerly (as in the first quotation under def. 1) used to separate a word or words typographically, where quotation-marks are now used. In phonetic discussions (Hills, Sweet, etc.) the curves are often used for a similar purpose, to indicate that the letters of the words so enclosed have a fixed phonetic value, according to a system previously explained. The curves are also used to include small marks and letters, and figures of reference, in order to make them more distinct to the eye.

3. An interval; a break; an episode.

The created world is but a small parenthesis in eternity. *Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, III, 35.

sleep, Nature's nurse, and, as our aptly terms it, the parenthesis of all our career. *Sir T. Herbert*, *Travels* (1804), p. 244.

Abbreviated *par.*

parenthesis (pär'ent-thi-sis), *n.*; pl. *parentheses*, *pp. parenthesis*, *pp. parentheses*. [*Gr. παραθεσις* + *-is*.] 1. To express or insert as a parenthesis; place within parentheses.

speaking of Italian quarrels, I am tempted to parenthesis here another which I saw at Civita Vecchia. *Lowell*, *Florida Travels*, p. 254.

2. To interlard with parentheses.

A complicated and much parenthesized speech. *Laurel*, No. 5484, p. 1877.

3. To curve; to make into the shape of the mark called a parenthesis. [Humorous.]

He (the cow-boy or herder) is tall and muscular, usually, with legs much but parenthesized by usage to the saddle. *The Century*, XL, 771.

parenthetic (pär'ent-thi-tik), *a.* [*Gr. παραθετικός*, parenthetic, put in beside, *Gr. παρὰ*, beside, put in beside; see *parenthesis*.] Same as *parenthetical*.

parenthetical (pär'ent-thi-käl), *a.* [*Gr. παραθετικός* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a parenthesis; expressed as or in a parenthesis: as, a *parenthetical* clause.—2. Using or containing parentheses: as, a *parenthetical* style.—3. Occurring like a parenthesis or episode; incidental.

He had disposed of Mrs. Paul at her door, and had hastened back, pausing for a *parenthetical* glass at the bar. *The Century*, XXXVIII, 183.

4. Curved; bowed; resembling in shape the marks called parentheses. [Humorous.]

There an Indian woman, with her semi-Tartar features, nakedly hideous, and her thin *parenthetical* legs, encased in wrinkled tight, hurried round the lane. *R. F. Burton*, *El-Mednah*, p. 307.

parenthetically (pär'ent-thi-käl-ly), *adv.* In a parenthesis; in the manner or form of a parenthesis; by way of parenthesis; as a parenthesis.

parenthood (pär'ent-hud), *n.* [*Gr. parent* + *-hood*.] The state of being a parent; the condition of a parent; the parental relation.

The self sacrifice and the sagacity which inferior creatures display in the care of their young are often commented upon; and every one may see that *parenthood* produces a mental exaltation not otherwise producible. *H. Spencer*, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 371.

parenticide (pär'ent-i-sid), *n.* [= *It. parenticida*, *Gr. parenticida*, a parricide, *Gr. παρὴν* (-) + *Gr. κτείνω*, kill.] One who kills a parent; a parricide. *Bailey*.

parent-kernel (pär'ent-kér-nel), *n.* The nucleus of a parent-cell; a cytosome.

pareos (pär'ó-s), *n.* [*Gr. παρῶς*, *Gr. παρῶς* (see, *Gr. παρῶς*), a horse hitched beside the regular pair, prop. adj., joined beside, also lying along, *Gr. παρῶς*, hang beside, lift up beside, *Gr. παρῶς*, beside, + *Gr. ὄψω*, lift, raise; see *auto*, *artery*, *metron*.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, an addi-



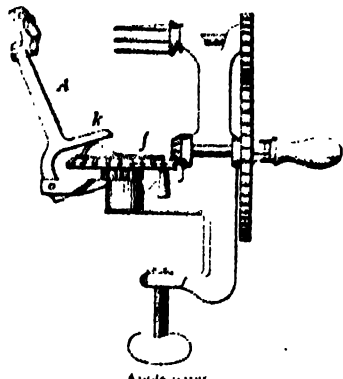
tional horse hitched beside a regular pair; the third horse in a team of three.

parepididymal (pa-rep-i-did'-i-mal), *a.* [*< NL. parepididymus + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the parepididymus.

parepididymia (pa-rep-i-did'-i-mia), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. epididymia, q. v.*] The organ of Giraldus. See under *organ*. Also called *corpus inominatum, paradidymia*.

parepithymia (par-ep-i-thim'-i-a), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. παρά, beside, + epithymia, desire.*] In *pathol.*, perverted desire.

parer (pär'-er), *n.* [*< parer + -er.*] 1. One who or that which pares; specifically, an in-



The cutter is varied on an upright *A*, pivoted at bottom, having a projecting arm *B* which is one during each revolution struck by an in-
lined cam on the upper side of the lower wheel *C*, causing it to make a partial revolution and throwing the knife back so that the apple may be readily removed from the fork.

strument for paring; as, an apple-parer, or a peach-parer.—2. In *agri.*, an instrument for scraping off weeds or grass or loosening their roots; specifically, a horse-hoe having a single broad flat blade.

A horse and a parer, like sole of a boot,
To pare away grass, and to raise up the root.
Tanner, *March's Husbandry*.

The women with short peckers, or *parers*, because they use them sitting of a foot long, and about five inches in breadth, do only break the upper part of the ground to raise up the weeds, grass, and old stubble of corn stalks with their roots.
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, III. 271.

parerethesis (par-er-eth'-e-sis), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. παρά, beside, + ῥέσις, excite; see erethism.*] Morbid excitement.

parergon (pa-rér'-gon), *n.* [*< OF. parergue = Sp. parergon = Pg. It. parergo, < L. parergon, an extra ornament, < Gr. παράργον, a by-work, a subordinate object, an appendix, accessory, part, of παράργον, beside the main work, subordinate, incidental, < παρά, beside, + ἔργον, work.*] A work executed incidentally; a work subordinate or subsidiary to another; as, Aristotle's *Parergon*.

It was intended to be merely a *parergon*—a "second subject," upon which daylight thoughts might be spent, while the hours of night were reserved for cataloguing those stars that "are heretofore of the bath of ocean."
A. M. Clarke, *Astron.* in 19th Cent., p. 187.

parergy (par'-ér-jí), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. parergon; see parergon.*] Same as *parergon*.

The Scriptures being serious, and commonly omitting such *parergies*, it will be unreasonable from hence to condemn all laughter.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vii. 16.

pareisis (par'-e-sis), *n.* [= *F. parésie*, < *NL. parésis*, < *Gr. πάρεσις*, a letting go, paralysis, < *παύω*, relax, < *πάω*, from, + *ἵνα*, let go.] An incomplete degree of paralysis.—General *pareisis*. Same as *dementia paralytica* (which see, under *dementia*).

pareso-analgésia (par'-e-sō-an-al-jé-si-ā), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. πάρεσις, paralysis, + ἀναισθησία, painlessness; see analgesia.*] Same as *Morvan's disease*.

paressenset, *n.* [*F., prop. fem. of pareseux, idio. < parer, idleness.*] In the costume of the seventeenth century, a partial wig; a front of curls, or the like, worn by women when not in full dress.

paresthesia, *n.* See *paresthesia*.

paresthesia, parasthesia (par-es-thō'-sis), *n.* [*NL. parasthesia, < Gr. παρά, beside, + αἰσθησις, sensation; see esthesia.*] Same as *paresthesia*.

paresthetic, parasthetic (par-es-thet'-ik), *a.* Of, characterized by, or affected with *paresthesia*.

In addition to a number of *paresthetic* symptoms there was a paralysis of the leg on the same side as the head-injury.
Allen and *Neural*, I. 642.

paretic (pa-ret'-ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< parésie (paret-) + -ic.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or

affected with *pareisis*; as, a *paretic* affection; a *paretic* patient.—*Paretic dementia*. Same as *dementia paralytica* (which see, under *dementia*).

II. *n.* One who suffers from *pareisis*.

He had had some of the mental symptoms of the general *paretic*, from some of which he recovered.
Allen and *Neural*, VII. 627.

pareunia (pa-rū'-ni-ā), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. πάρευνος, lying beside, < παρά, beside, + εἶναι, a bed.*] Coitus.

par excellence (pär ek-sel-lan'), [*F.: par, by; excellence, excellence.*] By virtue of manifest superiority; by the highest right, claim, or qualification; preeminently.

parfay, *interj.* [*ME., also parfei; < OF. par foy, par foy, by faith; par < L. per, by; foy, faith; see faith.*] By (my) faith; in faith; verily.

How manner comfort shal I have, *parfay*.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, I. 496.

parlage (pär'-flāj), *n.* [*F., < parfler, undo the threads, < par, by, + fler, thread, rope; see file.*] A pastime consisting in unraveling pieces of textile material, especially those which have gold or silver thread in their composition. The practice seems to have originated in an attempt to save the valuable material in the case of soiled or defaced stuffs, but it has sometimes become a sort of craze, especially in the eighteenth century, when women would beg from their friends new and valuable garments, galleons, and the like, that they might prosecute this amusement.

parât (pär'-ât), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *perfect*.

parâtly (pär'-ât-li), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *perfectly*.

parâtness (pär'-ât-nis), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *perfectness*.

parfèche (par-fesh'), *n.* [*Appar. a Canadian P. form of an Amer. Ind. word.*] The hide of an animal (preferably of a bull-buffalo) from which the hair has been removed by soaking in water mixed with wood-ashes, and which is then stretched on a frame so as to take the desired shape, and allowed to dry.

Amongst all the Plains tribes, the common name for a skin so prepared is *parfèche*, and almost everything made of it is also *parfèche*.
Dodge, *Our Wild Indians*, p. 24.

parformet, parfornet, parfournet, *r. c.* Middle English forms of *perform*.

pargana, parganna, *n.* See *pergunnah*.

pargate (pär'-gāt), *n.* [*< Pargua, a place on the coast of Finland, + -gate.*] A dark-green crystallized variety of amphibole or hornblende. See *hornblende*.

pargo-board (pärj'-bord), *n.* Same as *burge-board*.

parget (pär'-jet), *v.* *prot.* and *pp.* *pargeted* or *pargetted*, *pp.* *pargeting* or *pargetting*. [*< ME. pargetyn, pargetin, pargete, also spargetyn, spargyn, perhaps < ML. spargitare, sprinkle frequently, < L. spargere, sprinkle; see spark, sprinkle.* Otherwise < *ML. parietare*, plaster a wall, < *L. paries (pariet-)*, wall; see *paries*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cover with parget or plaster; ornament with pargeting.

A plaster . . . with which they not only *pariet* the outside of their houses, . . . but also spread the floors and arches of their room.
Sir T. Herbert, *Travels in Africa*, p. 120.

A room otherwise so handsome, with its family portraits, and the *parieted* ceiling with pendants, and the carved chimney, in one corner of which my old lord sat reading in his library.
R. L. Stevenson, *Master of Ballantrae*, I. 21.

To paint; cover or daub with paint.

From *pargeting* painting, slicking, glazing, and renewing old rivelled faces, good Mercury defend us!
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 4.

Hence—3). To gloss over; disguise.

Call it what you will, blanch it with apologies, candy it with nature's delights, *parget* it with concealments, uncleanness is uncleanness still, and like the devil.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, II. 40.

Forbid him rather, Sacred Parliament, to violate the sense of Scripture, and turn that which is spoken of the afflictions of the Church under her pagan enemies to a *pargeted* concealment of those prelatial crying sins.
Milton, *On the Def. of Hum. Reason*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cover something with parget or plaster.—2). To lay on paint.

She's above fifty too, and *pargeted*?
B. Jonson, *Epicure*, v. 1.

parget (pär'-jet), *n.* [Formerly also *pargit*; < *ME. parget, parget, pargete, pargitte, pariette, parget.*] 1. Gypsum or plaster-stone.—2. Plaster; specifically, a kind of mortar formed of lime, hair, and cow-dung.

The *parget* of the wench be strange and bright.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

3. Plaster-work; especially, a more or less ornamental facing for exterior walls, decorated

with figures in relief or sunk in the surface; pargeting.

It hath a strong Fort, two Saraglio's, the walls whereof glister with red Marble and Parget of divers colours.
Purchas, *Purchas*, p. 288.

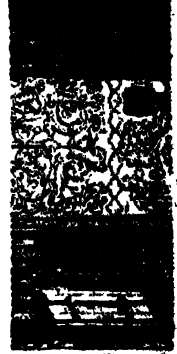
Gold was the parget; and the scaling bright
Did shine all scaly with great plates of gold.
Spenser, *Visions of Politics*, I. 26.

4). Paint, especially paint for the face.

Beauty's self, by herself beautify'd,
Scorn'd paintings, parget, and the borrow'd hair.
Dryden, *Eclogues*, iv.

pargeter (pär'-jet-ér), *n.* [*< parget + -er.*] One who pargets; a plasterer.

pargeting, pargetting (pär'-jet-ing), *n.* [Formerly also *pergetting*, < *ME. parget-lyng, spargetlyng*; verbal *n.* of *parget, r.*] Plaster-work of various kinds; especially, a sort of ornamental work in plastering, with raised or indented patterns and ornaments, much used in the interior and often on the exterior of houses of the Tudor period. Numbers of wooden houses with outer walls so ornamented, belonging to the time of Queen Elizabeth, still exist in England.



Pargeting at Wycombe, Bucks, England.

The whiteness and smoothness of the excellent *pargeting* was a thing I much observed, being almost as even and polished as if it had been of marble.
Evelyn, *Diary*, Nov. 10, 1664.

pargo-work, *n.* [An error for *parget-work*.] Same as *pargeting*.

A border of fret or *pargo works* . . . the scaling is of the same fret or *pargo works*.
Survey of Manor of Wimbledon, Surrey, 1649 (Archæologia, IX. 403). (Davies.)

parhelia, *n.* Plural of *parhelion*, *parhelium*.

parheliacal (pär-hē-lī'-a-kal), *a.* [*< parhelion + -ac + -al.*] Of or pertaining to or constituting a parhelion or parhelia. *Parheliacal ring*, a name given by Bravais to a white horizontal band passing through the sun, either incomplete or extending round the horizon, produced by the reflection of the sun's rays from the vertical faces of ice-prisms in the atmosphere.

parhelic (pär-hē-lī'-ik), *a.* [*< parhelion + -ic.*] Same as *parheliacal*. *Parhelic circle*. Same as *parheliacal ring* (which see, above).

parhelion (pär-hē-lī'-on), *n.*; pl. *parhelia* (-ā). [Also *parhillum* (formerly also *parelle*, < *F.*); = *F. parhelic*, *parêlic* = *Sp. parhelia*, *parhelia* = *Pg. parhelia*, *parhelia* = *It. parhelia*, *parhelia*, < *L. parhelion*, *parhelion*, < *Gr. παρῆλιον, παρῆλιος*, a mock sun, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἥλιος*, sun. Cf. *parasolene*.] An intensification of a circular space in a solar halo, generally in prismatic colors, sometimes dazzlingly bright. The phenomenon, on account of its rough resemblance to the sun itself, is popularly called a *mock sun*. Two or more *par-*



Halos and Parhelia.

helia are seen at the same time; and variously arranged white circles, arcs, and bands intersect the halo, or lie tangent to it at the same points. Halos are produced by the refraction of rays through suspended ice-crystals which tend to fall in one or more special positions, and parhelia are due to the excess of crystals so situated. When the sun is near the horizon and the ice-prisms in a vertical position largely preponderate, parhelia are formed on the halo both to the right and left of the sun, and at the same level. As the sun rises, the parhelia gradually separate outward from the halo. If there is an excess of hexagonal prisms with their axes horizontal, and if the axes of the prisms are perpendicular to the line joining the sun and the observer, parhelia will be produced which will be situated on the halo above and below the sun.

parhillum, *n.* Same as *parhelion*. (Rare.)

parhidrosis, paridrosis (pär-hi-drō'-sis, pär-drō'-sis), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. παρά, beside, + ἵδρως, perspiration; see hidrosis.*] In *pathol.*, the abnormal secretion of sweat.

parhouson (pär-hō-us'-on), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. παρῆυσον, neut. of παρῆυσος, nearly akin, <*

parthosomen (pär-thō-sō-mēn, like.) In one rhet., same as *homoeophora*.

parthomologous (pär-bō-mol'ō-gus), *n.* [*Gr.* *parthomologos* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or characterized by parthomology.

parthomology (pär-bō-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr.* *parthomologia* + *-y*.] An apparent homology which does not constitute true homology, as of parts occupying successive segments of the body; imitative homology.

parhypate (pär-hip'a-tē), *n.* [*Gr.* *παρὰ, beside*, + *ὑψος* (sc. *ὑψος*), the highest note as regards length of string, but the lowest note as regards pitch: see *hypate*.] In *anc. Gr. music*, the next to the lowest tone of either the lowest or the middle tetrachord: so called because it lay next (above) the tone *hypate*. Its pitch was probably about that of either middle C or the F next above it. See *tetrachord*.

Pariah (pär'ri-ä), *n.* [Formerly also *Paria* (= *F. paria*); < Tamil *pariah*, *pariar*, common but corrupt forms of *parayan*, Malayalam *parayan*, a man of a low caste performing the lowest menial services, lit. 'a drummer' (the Pariahs being the hereditary drum-beaters); < *parai*, a large drum beat at certain festivals.] 1. A member of a low caste of Hindus in southern India, lower than the regular castes of the Brahminical system, by whom they are shunned as unclean, yet superior to some other castes in the Tamil country, where they constitute a considerable part of the population. The Pariahs are commonly employed as laborers by the agricultural class, or as servants to Europeans. — 2. [i. e.] A member of any similarly degraded class; one generally despised; an outcast from society; a vagabond.

The Hebrew child has entered adolescence only to learn that he was the pariah of that ungrateful Europe that owes to him the best part of its laws, a fine portion of its literature, all its religion. *Thurston*.

Mrs. Morrison was that pariah who, in a village like Equity, cuts herself off from hope by taking in washing. *Hopkins*, *Modern Instance*, vi.

Pariah dog, in India a mongrel and vagabond sort of wolfish habits, infesting villages and the outskirts of towns.

parial (pär'ri-äl), *n.* [*Gr.* *παριος* + *-äl*.] Relating to a pair; occurring in pairs: as, *parial bones* contrasted with unpaired ones. *Green*.

parial (pär'ri-äl), *n.* Same as *pair ryal* (which see, under *pair*).

Parian (pär'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. parien* (cf. *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *parian*); < *L.* *Paros*, *Parian*; < *Paros*, *Paros*; < *Gr.* *Πάρος*, *Paros*, one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Paros, an island in the Aegean Sea. — **Parian chronicle**, an important Greek historical inscription found in the island of Paros, and preserved among the Arundelian marbles at Oxford. It extended originally from the mythical reign of Cecrops, king of Athens, taken as a c. 1500, to the archbishop of Thessalonica, a c. 300; but the end is now lost, and the surviving part extends only to a c. 350. The chronicle embraces an outline of Greek history, with especial attention to festivals, poetry, and music. Political and military events are less carefully recorded, many of importance being omitted entirely. — **Parian marble**, a white marble of mellow tone and somewhat large grain, highly valued by the ancients, and chosen for some of their choicest works in sculpture. The principal supply was obtained from Mount Marone in the island of Paros. — **Parian porcelain**, same as *II*.

II, *a.* A fine variety of porcelain, or porcelain clay, of which statuettes, etc., are made: so named from the resemblance of work in it to white marble.

Pariasauria (pär-i-a-sä'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; see *Pariasaurus*.] A suborder of the rhynchorous reptiles, proposed for the family *Pariasauridae*, distinguished by the ant-headed ribs and rounded temporal fossae. Also called *Cotylosauria*.

Pariasauridae (pär-i-a-sä'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; < *Pariasaurus* + *-idae*.] A family of the rhynchorous reptiles, typified by the genus *Pariasaurus*, distinguished by the conical teeth. Their bones have been found in the Permian beds of Cape Colony.

Pariasaurus (pär-i-a-sä'ri-ä), *n.* [NL.; < *Gr.* *παριος*, *parios*, cheek + *σαυρος*, lizard.] A genus of the rhynchorous reptiles, typical of the family *Pariasauridae*.

Paridae (pär'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; < *Parus* + *-idae*.] A family of ovine passerine birds, named from the genus *Parus*, of uncertain definition and systematic position, authors not agreeing in their use of the name. It contains most of the birds commonly called tits, titmice, chickadees, etc.

paridigitate (pär-i-dij'i-tät), *a.* [*L.* *par*, equal, + *digitatus*, having fingers or toes: see *digitate*.] In *zool.*, having an even number of digits, as two or four fingers or toes: *vs.* *opposite*

of *imparidigitate*. Among hoofed quadrupeds the paridigitate condition is called *artiodactyl* (which see for cuts).

paridrosis, *n.* See *parhidrosis*.

paries (pä'ri-ēs), *n.*; *pl.* *parietes* (pä'ri-ēs-tēs), [NL.; < *L.* *paries* (*pariet-*), a wall.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) A wall or inclosure; an envelop or investment; a body-wall; any part which incloses or bounds a cavity; generally in the plural: as, the thoracic or abdominal *parietes* (that is, the walls of the chest or belly). (b) In *Crepidula*, the free middle part of the shell, as distinguished from the lateral wings. (c) One of the perpendicular partitions separating the cells of a honeycomb or a wasp's nest. — 2. In *bot.*, the side or wall of an ovary or capsule.

parietal (pä'ri-ēs-täl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. parietal* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *parietal* = *It.* *parietale*; < *L.* *parietalis*, belonging to walls; < *L.* *paries* (*pariet-*), wall.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a wall. — 2. Pertaining to buildings or the care of them; resident within the walls or buildings of a university or college, or having charge over the buildings and the conduct of the students, etc., of a university or college. — 3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, specifically, pertaining to the walls of a cavity of the body, in distinction from its contents: opposed to *cerebral*: as, *parietal* and *visceral* reflections of the peritoneum. — 4. In *bot.*, pertaining to or arising from a wall: usually applied to ova when they proceed from or are borne on the walls or sides of the ovary. — **Parietal angle**. See *craniometry*. — **Parietal angle of Quadrages**, in *craniom.*, the angle included between the lines drawn through the extremities of the bregmatic and transverse frontal diameters. — **Parietal bone**. See *II*. — **Parietal bone**. Same as *parietal eminence*. — **Parietal Committee or Board**, a committee having charge of the buildings of a university or college, of the conduct of the students resident in them, and of the police and other regulations within its confines. *College Words*, p. 343.

I do not remember a single instance of his being called before the Faculty for any impropriety, and only one instance in which the *Parietal Board* took him in hand. *Sumner*, S. A. Review, CXXVI, 11.

Parietal convolution. (a) *Inferior*, the inferior parietal lobule. (b) *Superior*, the superior parietal lobule. (c) *Ascending*, the posterior central convolution; the convolution lying immediately back of the fissure of Rolando. See cut under *cerebral*. — **Parietal crest**. See *crest*.

Parietal eminence, the central elevation on the external surface of the parietal bone. Also called *tuber parietale*. — **Parietal emissary vein**, a vein passing through the parietal foramen, connecting the longitudinal sinus with the veins of the scalp. — **Parietal foramen**. (a) A small foramen for the passage of a vein. (b) In *keyes*, an unsmoothed space in the roof of the skull of some reptiles, especially in *Lacertidia*, along the sagittal or coronal suture. — **Parietal fossa**, the deepest part, opposite the parietal eminence, of the inner surface of the parietal bone. — **Parietal gemination**. See *lateral gemination*, under *gemination*. — **Parietal goniometer**, an instrument for measuring the parietal angle. — **Parietal gyri**. See *gyrus*, and cut under *cerebral*.

Parietal lobe, the middle lobe of the cerebrum, separated from the frontal by the fissure of Rolando, from the occipital by the external occipitoparietal fissure, and from the temporal by the horizontal line of the fissure of Sylvius and the continuation of the line of the fissure. See cut under *cerebral*.

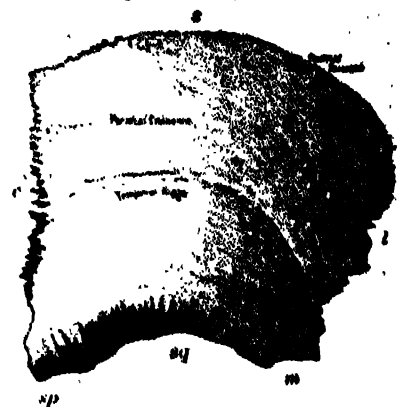
Parietal lobule. (a) *Inferior*, the convolution of the cerebrum lying behind the posterior central convolution and below the horizontal part of the intraparietal sulcus. It is composed of the angular and supramarginal convolutions. (b) *Superior*, that convolution of the parietal lobe which lies above the intraparietal sulcus and behind the upper part of the posterior central convolution. — **Parietal partition**. See *peritoneum*. — **Parietal placenta**, in *bot.*, a placenta borne on the wall of the ovary, as in the violet, sunflower, poppy, gentian, etc. — **Parietal pleura**. See *pleura*. — **Parietal protuberance**. Same as *parietal eminence*. — **Parietal segment of the skull**, the second cranial segment, between the occipital and the frontal.

II, *n.* In *anat.*, one of a pair of bones of the cranium, right and left, developed in men-brane, forming a part of the top and sides of the brain-box, between the occipital and the frontal bone. They are greatly expanded in man and a few other animals. These bones together constitute, along with the sphenoid and basphenoid, the second cranial segment. See cut in next column, and cut under *Crepidula*, *Felidia*, and *Wall*.

parietale (pä'ri-ēs-tä'le), *n.*; *pl.* *parietalia* (-ä-ä). [NL.; neut. of *L.* *parietalis*, belonging to walls: see *parietal*.] One of the parietal bones: more fully called *os parietale*.

Parietales (pä'ri-ēs-tä'les), *n. pl.* [NL. (Benthams and Hooker, 1862), so called as having the placenta parietal; *pl.* of *L.* *parietalis*, parietal: see *parietal*.] A cohort of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants with parietal placentae, embracing nine orders, including the *Croceferae*.

Parietaria (pä'ri-ēs-tä'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1760), < *L.* *parietaria* (sc. *herba*), the herb parietary: see *parietary*.] A genus of plants of



1, left Parietal bone. 2, sagittal border; 3, lambdoid border, or mastoid border; 4, squamosal border; 5, squamosal border.

the apetalous order *Urticaceae* and the tribe *Cristaceae*, type of the subtribe *Parietarieae*, known by its spreading herbaceous stems, and axillary clusters of three to eight flowers. There are about a species, widely scattered through temperate regions. They are low plants, often supporting themselves by hooks which terminate long hairs and bearing small alternate three-nerved leaves and little branched flowers. They are known as *parietary* or *parietary*; also *hemispherical*, and formerly *holone*. *P. officinalis*, the most common species, is the wall parietary or hemispherical. See *parietary*.

Parietarium (pä'ri-ēs-tä'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Weddell, 1860), < *Parietaria* + *-arium*.] A subtribe of the tribe *Urticeae* in the order *Urticaceae*, the nettle family, distinguished by entire leaves, an involucre of two to six bracts, and hairs which lack the stinging property. It includes a genus, of which *Parietaria* is the type, with small, inconspicuous flowers and generally diffuse habit. One species, of the Canary Islands, is a small tree.

parietary (pä'ri-ēs-tä'ri-ä), *n.* [In older use (ME.) *parietum*, *parietary*, etc. (see *pellitory*); = *F. parietale* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *parietale*; < *L.* *parietaria*, the herb parietary, prop. fem. (sc. *herba*) of *parietaria*, belonging to walls; < *paries* (*pariet-*), a wall. Cf. *pellitory*, from the same source.] The wall-*pellitory*, *Parietaria officinalis*.

parietes, *n.* Plural of *paries*.

parietinet (pä'ri-ēs-tin), *n.* [*L.* *parietinus*, rubble, < *parietum*, belonging to walls; < *paries* (*pariet-*), wall.] A ruin; a piece of a ruined wall.

We have many ruins of . . . bathes found in this island, amongst these *parietines* and rubbish of old Roman towns. *Burton*, *Anat. of Med.*, p. 238.

parietofrontal (pä'ri-ēs-tō-frōn'täl), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *paries* (*pariet-*), a wall (see *parietal*), + *frons* (*front-*), front: see *frontal*.] Same as *frontoparietal*.

parietomastoid (pä'ri-ēs-tō-mas'toid), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone; mastoparietal. — **Parietomastoid suture**, the suture uniting the posterior inferior angle of the parietal with the upper border of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. See cut above.

parieto-occipital (pä'ri-ēs-tō-ok-sip'i-täl), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal and occipital bones or lobes. — **Parieto-occipital fissure**, one of the principal sulci of the cerebrum, separating the parietal and occipital lobes. It is best marked on the medial surface of the hemisphere, extending downward and a little forward from the margin to near the posterior extremity of the callosum to join the calcarine fissure. On the convex surface it is continued transversely outward for a variable distance, generally less than an inch, and is here called the *external parieto-occipital fissure*. See cut under *cerebral*. — **Parieto-occipital suture**, the suture between the parietal and occipital bones; the lambdoid suture.

parietoquadrate (pä'ri-ēs-tō-kwäd'rät), *a.* Connecting the parietal and quadrate bones. — **Parietoquadrate arch**, an arch characteristic of the skull of reptiles, in which the connection is made by the interposition of the opisthotic or squamosal, or of both these bones.

parietosplanchnic (pä'ri-ēs-splangk'nik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the walls of the alimentary canal; parieto-visceral. The word *visceral* specifically denotes ganglia of the nervous system of the higher mollusks, which are situated at the sides or on the neural aspect of the alimentary canal, and are connected by commissures with the ganglia called *cerebral*. See cut under *Lamellibranchia*.

parietosquamosal (pä'ri-ēs-tō-skwa-mō'säl), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal and squamosal bones; as, the *parietosquamosal suture*.

parietotemporal (pä'ri-ēs-tō-tem-pō-räl), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal and temporal bones; as, the *parietotemporal suture*.

parietovaginal (pä'ri-ēs-tō-vaj'i-näl), *a.* Pertaining to the superficial and to the invaginated part of the body of a polyzoon: as, *parietovaginal muscles*.

Yet I ha'e seen him on a day,
The pride of a' the parish.

Burns, I Cof't a Stane o' Habbie Woe'.

parish (par'ish-ing), *n.* A hamlet or small village adjoining and belonging to a parish. **Hallswell.** [Prov. Eng.]

parishion (pā-rish-'on-ē), *a.* [*< parishion* (cf. *parishion*) + *-ē*.] Of or pertaining to parishioners or a parish.

If there be in the City many Mosques, the Cathedral (mosque or church) beginneth, and then all other Parishionall (churches) follow. *Parishes, Pilgrimage*, p. 300.

Bishop Hall uses *parishionall*, in the expression "parishionall meetings." Strictly, *parishionall* ought to mean "pertaining to parishioners," rather than "pertaining to a parish." It is such a word as our congressional is, and such a word as processional would be, if used to mean "pertaining to a process." *F. Hall, False Philol.*, p. 34.

parishioner (pā-rish-'on-er), *n.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.) *parishoner*; prop. **parishener*, *< parishion* + *-er*, the suffix being unnecessarily added, as in *musicianer*.] An inhabitant or member of a parish; especially, one who attends or is a member of a parish church; a member of a parish, in any sense. See *parish*.

Ye hall magistratiss gentlemen and remanent parishioners put faithfullis priuist to conserue for furtherance of ye work.

Quoted in *A. Hume's Orthographie* (E. E. T. S.), Prof., p. vii. What tedious homily of love have you wearied your parishioners withal, and never cried "Have patience, good people!" *Shak.*, As you Like It, III, 2, 104.

The church . . . was not large enough to hold all the parishioners of a parish which stretched over distant villages and hamlets. *George Eliot, Felix Holt*, III.

Parisian (pa-riz'ian), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. Parisien* = *It. Parigiense*, *< ML. *Parisianus* (also *Parisiensis*), *< LL. Parisi* (*> F. Paris*, *It. Parigi*), Paris, the capital of France, in *L. Lutetia Parisiorum*, Lutetia of the Parisii, a people of Celtic Gaul, bordering on the Senones.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Paris, the chief city of France, or its inhabitants, etc.

II. n. A native of or resident in Paris.

Parisienne (pa-riz'ien-ē), *n.* [*F.*, fem. of *Parisien*, see *Parisian*, *a.*] A female native of or resident in Paris.

parisite (par'is-it), *n.* [Named after J. J. Paris.] A rare fluorocarbonate of the metals of the cerium group, occurring in hexagonal crystals of a yellowish color in the emerald-mines of the United States of Colombia.

parisology (par-i-sol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. παράσιος*, almost equal (*< παρα*, by, near, + *σός*, equal), + *-λογία*, *< λόγος*, say; see *-ology*.] The use of equivocal or ambiguous words. *Campbell*. [Rare.]

parison (par'i-son), *n.* [*< Gr. παράσιον*, neut. of *παράσιος*, nearly equal; see *parisology*.] In a recently invented glass-blowing machine for bottle-making, the receptacle which first receives the molten glass in quantity just sufficient to form a single bottle, and feeds the metal to the mold. The sizes of the parisons are varied to correspond with different sizes of bottles.

Paris red, white, yellow, etc. See *red*, etc.

Paris violet. Same as *methylo-violet*.

parisyllabic (par'i-sil-lab'ik), *a.* [= *F. parisyllabique*, *< L. par, paris*, equal, + *syllaba*, syllable; see *syllable*.] Having the same number of syllables; specifically, in *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, of nouns, having the same number of syllables in the oblique cases as in the nominative.

parisyllabical (par'i-sil-lab'ik-al), *a.* [*< parisyllabic* + *-al*.] Same as *parisyllabic*.

Paritium (pa-rish'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Sant-Hilaire, 1825).] A former small genus of malvaceous trees, now included in *Hibiscus*.

paritor (par'i-tor), *n.* [*< LL. paritor*, a servant, attendant, *< L. parere*, obey; see *appear*. Cf. *apparitor*.] A beadle; a summoner; an apparitor.

Hole imperator and great general
Of trotting paritors.

Shak., I. L. L., III, 1, 194.

Thou art not wise enough to be a paritor.

Park, Love's sacrifice, III, 1.

paritory, *n.* [ME., *< OF. paritour*, *F. paritour*; see *parietary*, *pellitory*.] Same as *parietary*, *pellitory*.

His forehead dropped as a stillatire,
Where fof of plantain and of paritour's.

Chaucer, Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 28.

parity (par'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. parité* = *Sp. paridad* = *It. parità* = *LL. paritas* (*< L. par, equal*; see *par*).] 1. Equality; similarity or close correspondence or equivalence as regards state, position, condition, quality, degree, etc.

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Your Isabel, and you my Mortimer,
Which are the marks of parity, not power,
And these are the titles best become our love.

B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, l. 1.

Equality in birth, parity in years,
And in affection no way different.

Webster, Cure for a Cuckold, l. 1.

2. In logic, analogy; similarity; similar or like course, as of reasoning or argument.

Will not the parity of reason so far hold as to aggravate those sins which are immediate offences against the Divine Majesty, and which tend to overthrow his Government of the World? *Stillingfleet, Sermons*, II, 12.

Where there is no parity of principle, there is no basis for comparison. *De Quincey, Style*, III.

3. Specifically, in eccles. hist., the equality of religious bodies in their relations to the state, their standing in universities, etc.; the principle of such equality; in Presbyterian churches, the equality of all the members of the clerical order.

parity (par'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. parere*, bring forth, beget.] The condition of being able to bear offspring.

parjetory, *n.* A word of dubious form and meaning in the following passage. It may perhaps be meant for *parjetory*, a wall painting (see *pariet*), or for *parjetory*, pelitory of the wall.

No marvel if he brought no home nothing but a meer tawdry drollery, a venerous parjetory for a stewards.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus

park (pārk), *n.* [*< ME. park*, *< OF. parc*, *F. parc* = *Fr. parc* = *Sp. Pg. parque* = *It. parco* (ML. *parcus*, *parvius*); cf. *W. park*, *parc* = *Ir. Gael. pairc* = *Bret. park*; also *Tout.*, *F. parrok*, also *padlock* (see *padlock*), *< ME. parrok*, *< AS. þearroc* = *D. park*, a park, = *MLG. park* = *OHG. pfarrich*, *pferrich*, MHG. *pferrich*, *pferrich*, an inclosure, sheep-fold (cf. *Sw. Dan. park*, a pond, a park, *< F. par*).] It is uncertain whether the word is orig. Celtic or Teut.; it is prob. Teut., connected with *par*, a bar, perhaps with orig. initial *p*, and so all connected with *par*, a bar, beam, etc.] 1. In *Eng. law*, a tract of land inclosed and privileged for wild beasts of chase, by the monarch's grant or by proscriptio. A chase was distinguished from a park by not being inclosed, and both differed from a forest in having no peculiar courts or judicial officers, nor any particular laws.

"The only way," then said the host, . . .

"Is to seek him among the parks

Killing of the kings deer."

Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballads, V, 283).

A park is an enclosed chase extending only over a man's own grounds. The word park, but not properly signifies an enclosure, but yet it is not every common field or common which a gentleman plowes, to surround with a wall or paling, or to stock with a herd of deer that is thereby constituted a legal park; for the king's grant, or at least immemorial prescription, is necessary to make it so.

Blackstone, Com., II, 11.

2. A considerable extent of pasture and wood land surrounding or adjoining a country-house and devoted primarily to purposes of recreation or enjoyment, and often serving to support a herd of cattle or a flock of sheep, or, in Europe, stocked with deer.

A prin place was under the palace, a park as it were

That whiton with which ladies were well restored.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I, 740.

My park, my walks, my manors that I had,
Even now forsake me, and of all my land
Is nothing left me but my body's strength.

Shak., I. Hen. VI., v, 2, 24.

Park with oak and chestnut shady,

Parks and order'd gardens great.

Temple, Lord of Burleigh

3. A piece of ground, usually of considerable extent, set apart and maintained for public use, and laid out in such a way as to afford pleasure to the eye as well as opportunity for open air recreation; as, Central Park in New York, or Hyde Park in London.

Frequent in park with lady at his side,

Ambling and prattling scandal as he goes;

But rare at home. *Cooper, Task*, II, 201.

4. An inclosed piece of ground suitable for tillage or pasture; an inclosed field. [*Scotch*.]

—5. A high plateau-like valley, resembling the "holes" and "prairies" of the more northern parts of the Rocky Mountain ranges. [*Colorado and Wyoming*.]

When the parks of the Rocky Mountains are spoken of it is usually the more conspicuous ones: the North, Middle, and South Parks, which are intended to be designated. Of these, the North Park is in Wyoming, the others in Colorado. *J. D. Whitney, Names and Places*, p. 121.

6. *Milit.*: (a) The space or inclosure occupied by the guns, wagons, animals, pontoons, powder, provisions, stores, etc., when brought together, or the objects themselves; as, a park of artillery, of provisions, of wagons, etc.

Soon, however, two big guns came trundling along from our park, and were placed on the banks of the river, between the garden and the bridge.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I, 173.

(b) A complete set or equipment, as of guns, tools, etc.; as, a park of slugs-guns.

There's a villain! he'll burn the park of artillery, will he?

Sheridan (7), *The Camp*, II, 2.

In equipping a siege park, preference will be given to comparatively heavy pieces.

Michaelis, tr. of Moutchey's *Krupp and De Bange*, p. 24.

7. A large net placed at the margin of the sea, with only one entrance, which is next the shore, and is left dry by the ebb of the tide. *Hallyland*. —8. In oyster-culture, a sunken bed on which oysters are placed for reproduction and growth, and which is filled with water by each high tide. [*U. S.*] —9. A prison. *Hallswell*. [*Slang*, prov. Eng.]

Engineer park, the whole equipment of stores, intrenching tools, etc., belonging to a military department of engineers in the field; also the place where this equipment is stored, and the camp of the officers and men of this service. —**Hungerford park**, a kind of cup (see *cup*, 13) used in England in summer. It is made of ale and sherry in which apples and lemon peel are steeped. —**Park rack**, a horse hired for use in a public park. —**Syn.** 1. Chase, woods, etc. See *forced*.

park (pārk), *v.* [*< park*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To inclose or shut up in as in a park.

Among wyves and widdows Ich am yworned [accustomed to] sitte

Ypparred in pawns [pawns]. *Piers Plowman* (O), VII, 144.

How are we park'd and bounded in a pale,

A little herd of England's sinuous deer!

Shak., I. Hen. VI., IV, 2, 45.

The nomadic races (in European Russia) have been partly driven out and partly pacified and parked in "reserves," and the territory which they are long and an stubbornly defended is now studded with peaceful villages, and filled by laborious agriculturists.

D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 306.

2. To bring together in a park or compact body; as, to park artillery. *De Quincey*.

The wagon train of Sykes's division of Porter's corps, which was parked near and a little to the south-east of Savage's Station.

The Century, XXXVIII, 124.

II. intrans. To frequent a public park. [*Rare*.]

Then all for parking and parading.

Coquetting, dancing, masquerading.

Brooke, Love and Vanity.

parka (pār'kă), *n.* [*Alcutian*.] A coat, sack, or other outer garment made of bird-skins sewed together with the feathers on the inside, worn by the Aluts.

parka (pār'kă), *n.* A curious fossil from the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland and England. It is an egg packet, probably of some species of the crustacean genus *Peripatus* which is found in the same beds.

Parken, *n.* See *parking*.

parkery (pār'kē), *n.* [*< ME. parkere*; *< park* + *-ery*.] The word is now best known as a surname, *Parker*. The keeper of a park.

Sex pous thou fare to fays he takes,

And pays fays to parkers als I wayn.

Ballads (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

The office of parker of the forests of Crutche and Tuttle.

Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XII, 7.

Parkes process. See *process*.

Parkia (pār'ki-ă), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1826), after Mungo Park (1771-c. 1806), an African traveler.] A genus of ornamental leguminous trees of the suborder *Mimosae*, type of the tribe *Parkieae*, distinguished from related genera by having ten perfect stamens. There are about 25 species native of tropical America, Asia, and Africa. They bear bipinnate leaves of many small leaflets held to each other in one leaf, and large roundish or club-shaped heads of small flowers solitary and pendulous from the axils or in copious terminal panicles. The flowers often exceed 2,000 in a head, the lower ones being sterile and white or red, the upper perfect and yellowish, brownish, or red, followed by long pods with edible seeds or pulp. *P. grandifolia* is the olive or nut-tree of western Africa, or African horn tree, the *doum* of Sudan. See *ultra-tree*.

Parkies (pār'ki-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wight and Arnott, 1834), *< Parkia* + *-es*.] A tribe of the suborder *Mimosae* in the order *Leguminosae*, distinguished by the imbricated calyx-teeth, five-lobed corolla, and gland-bearing anthers. It consists of *Parkia* (the type) and *Pentactelera*, both tropical genera of unarmed trees with twice-plumate leaves and conspicuous flowers.

parkin, parken (pār'kin, -ken), *n.* A kind of oatmeal gingerbread. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*.]

parking (pār'king), *n.* [*Verbal n. of park*, *v.*] Parks collectively, or a park-like place; also, a strip of turf, with or without trees, in the middle of a street.

In some cases, similar parking has been left in the middle of the streets.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV, 382.

Spaces were left for a market-place, court-house green, and park up to the palace.

Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, 4th ser., p. 120.

Parkinsonia (pär-kin-ä-s'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Pin-mier, 1703), after John Parkinson, an English herbalist (born 1567, died about 1650).] A genus of leguminous trees of the suborder *Caesalpinales* and the tribe *Eucalyptaceae*, having a slightly imbricate or valvate calyx, and linear pod. They are handsome spiny evergreens, with pinnate leaves of numerous minute leaflets, spines in place of stipules, and loose racemes of yellow flowers. There are 3 species, of which *P. africana*, with wingless leafstalks, is the "wild baobab" of the Cape of Good Hope, and *P. torreyana* is the green barked acacia or palo verde of Mexico and Arizona. *P. aculeata*, the Jerusalem-thorn of Jamaica, is a native of America, but is now widely scattered throughout the tropics; it is a shrub about 15 feet high, with winged leafstalks and fragrant flowers, used for hedges, and by the Indians in Mexico as a remedy for epilepsy and as a febrifuge.

Parkinson's disease. A form of paralysis, paralysis agitans (which see, under *paralysis*), described by Parkinson in 1817.

parkish (pär'kish), *a.* [*park* + *-ish*.] Relating to or resembling a park.

Would give it a very elegant, tasteful, parkish appearance. *J. Hallie.*

park-keeper (pärk'kô'pér), *n.* One who has the custody of a park, or who is employed to preserve order in or otherwise to take care of a park.

parkleaves (pärk'lévz), *n.* [Appar. < **park* (= Norw. *pärkum*, hypericum, a reduction of NL. *hypericum*, *l. hypericum*: see *Hypericum*) + *leaves*.] A plant, *Hypericum Androsaemum*.

Vitice, a kind of willow or willow, called in English *parkleaves*, *chastelotte*, *hemp-tree*, or *Abraham's balm*. *Florida.*

parkway (pärk'wä), *n.* A broad thoroughfare planted with trees and intended for recreation as well as for common street traffic.

Opposite the grand stand and across the course is a parkway for the carriages. *T. C. Crawford, English Life*, p. 21.

parl (pärl), *v.* [*ME. parlen*, < *OF. parler*, *F. parler* = *Sp. parlar* = *Pg. parlar* = *It. parlare*, < *ML. parabolare* (also contr. *parlare*, after Rom.), speak, talk, discourse, < *l. parabola*, a comparison, parable, speech, talk: see *parabole*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To speak.

Parlarks and prophetes han parled hem of longe, That such a lorde and a lyte shuld lede hem alle hennes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii 208.

2. To talk; confer with a view to come to an understanding; discuss orally.

Their purpose is to *parle*, to court, and dance. *Shak., I. L. L. v. 2. 122.*

I wrong myself In *parling* with you. *Macnager, Maid of Honour*, II. 5.

Knute, finding himself too weak, began to *parle*. *Milton, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

II. trans. To utter; express; speak.

parle (pärl), *n.* [*parl*, *v.*] 1. Speech; language.

A teacher's use word in a true lover's *parle*, But gie me my love, and a fix for the war! *Burns, Meg o' the Mill* (second version).

2. Talk; conference; conversation; treaty or discussion; a *parley*.

So frownd he once when in an angry *parle* He smote the sluedd Polacks on the lee. *Shak., Hamlet*, I. 1. 62.

After the trumpet has summoned a *parle*. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*, II. 1.

By *parl* or composition, truce or league, To win him or win from him what I can. *Milton, P. R.*, IV. 629.

Those of heaven commune . . . With the noise of fountains wondrous, And the *parle* of voices thund'rous. *Keats, Ode, Hards of Passion.*

[Obsolete, provincial, or archaic in both uses.] To break the *parl*. See *break*.

parl. An abbreviation of *parliament* and *parliamentary*.

parliament, *n.* A former spelling of *parliament*. **parlance** (pär'lans), *n.* [Formerly also *parlence*: < *OF. parlance*, *parlance*, speech, < *parlant*, ppr. of *parler*, speak: see *parl*.] Speech; conversation; discourse; talk; language; manner of expression; conference.

The interpreter did as he was commanded, word was brought to Cæsar, and he accepted *parlance*. *North, tr. of Plutarch*, p. 480.

A hate of gossip *parlance*, and of away, 'Crowd Isabel, thro' all her placid life. *Tennyson, Isabel.*

In common *parlance*, in the usual mode of speech: in ordinary language.

The answer of Killian Van Rensselaer was, in his own hardly style, "By wapen recht!" that is to say, by the right of arms, or, in common *parlance*, by club-law. *Irving, Knickerbocker*, p. 181.

parlando (pär-län'dô), *a.* [*It. ppr. of parlare*, speak: see *parl*.] In music, noting a passage or a style of singing in which there is some approach to declamation or recitative, involving especially careful enunciation. The word is also sometimes used to indicate emphasis upon a particular voice-part or melody as distinguished from accompanying parts.

parlant (pär'lant), *n.* [*F. parlant*, ppr. of *parler*, speak: see *parl*, *v.*] One who speaks, confers, or *parleys*.

The place appointed, *parlantes* him In simple meaning meet Farre from their armie all vnarm'd. *Warner, Albion's England*, III. 19.

parlante (pär-län'te), *a.* [*It. < parlare*, speak: see *parl*.] In music, same as *parlando*.

parlatory (pär'lä-tô-ri), *n.*; pl. *parlatories* (-riz). [*ML. parlatorium*, a reception-room, *parlor*: see *parlor*.] The parlor or strangers' room of a convent or monastery.

parlecue, parleycue (pär'le-kü), *v. t.* [See also *parlecue*; < *F. parler à queue*, speak at the end: *parler* (see *parl*); *a. < l. ad, to, at; queue*, tail: see *cue*, *queue*.] To recapitulate or sum up.

At the close it was the custom of our minister to *parlecue* the addresses of the clergymen who had assisted him - that is, he repeated the substance of them and enforced their lessons. *Reminiscences of a Quinquagenarian.*

parlecue, parleycue (pär'le-kü), *n.* [See, < *parlecue*, *parleycue*, *v.*] A summing up or capitulation of discourses previously delivered.

parlement, *n.* A Middle English form of *parliament*.

parley, *n.* A Middle English form of *parley*.

parley (pärl'i), *n.* [Formerly also *parly*; prob. < *OF. parler*, a turn of speech, but in sense equiv. to *parl*, of which it is practically an extension: see *parl*, *n.*] Discourse or conversation; discussion; a conference; specifically, a brief conference with an enemy as under a flag of truce; an informal treating between two hostile parties before or in the course of a contest. *Cf. barley?*

Should sende away an herald at armes, To make a *parley* faire and free King Arthur's Death (Child's Ballads, I. 42).

What's the business, That such a hideous trumpet calls to *parley* The sleepers of the house? *Shak., Macbeth*, II. 2. 87.

Tell me but where, Sweet queen of *parley* [Kobol, daughter of the sphere] *Milton, Comus*, I. 241.

Left single, in bold *parley*, ye, of yore, Did from the Norman win a gallant wreath. *Wordsworth, To the Men of Kent*, Oct., 1803.

To beat or sound a *parley* (*midw.*). See *beat*.

parley (pärl'i), *v.* [*parley*, *n.* *Cf. parl*, *v.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To speak; discourse; confer on some point of mutual concern; especially, to confer with an enemy, as on an exchange of prisoners, or on the cessation of hostilities.

Now stay, daughter, your hour within, While I gae *parley* wi' my son. *Cowpatrick (Child's Ballads, I. 156).*

They are at hand To *parley* or to fight. *Shak., K. John*, II. 1. 78.

As bashful Suters, seeing Strangers by, *Parley* in silence with their hand or eye. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 2.

The housemaids *parley* at the gate, The scullions on the stair. *O. W. Holmes, Agnes.*

2. To argue. [*Prov. Eng.*] *II. trans.* To utter; speak.

"That beauty in court which could not *parley* euphuism," a courtier of Charles the First's time tells us, "was as little regarded as she that now there speaks not French." *J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng.*, p. 408.

parley (pärl'i), *n.* [Short for *parliament*.] Same as *parliament*, 7.

parleycue, v. and n. See *parlecue*.

parleying (pärl'i-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *parley*, *v.*] Conference; a conference.

Verbalist's Fancies, and *Parleyings* with Certain People of Importance in Their Day. *Browning (title).*

We warmed good citizens to give them no credence, yield them no aid or comfort, nor hold any *parleyings* with them. *E. L. Byrner, Begum's Daughter*, 121.

parleyvoo (pär-li-vô'), *v. t.* [A corruption of *F. parlez-vous* in such questions as *parlez-vous français?* "do you speak French?": *parlez*, 2d pers. pl. of *parler*, speak: see *parl*, *v.*; *vous*, *l. you*, pl. of *tu*, thou.] To speak French. [*Slang.*]

He kept six French masters to teach him to *parleyvoo*. *Macaulay, St. Dennis and St. George in the Water.*

parleyvoo (pär-li-vô'), *n.* [*parleyvoo*, *v.*] The conventional school study and use of the French language. [*Humorous.*]

No words to spell, no sums to do, No *Parlance* and no *parley*.

Lowell, Ode of the Golden Age.

parliament (pär'li-mənt), *n.* [Now spelled to suit *ML. parlamentum* for *parlamentum*; prop., as in early mod. *E.*, *parlament*; < *ME. parlament* = *D. parlament* = *G. parlament*, *parlament* = *Sw. Dan. parlament* = *Icel. parlament*, < *OF. parlement*, *F. parlement*, a speaking, discoursing, conferring, conference, a legislature, court (= *Sp. Pg. It. parlamento*, *parliament*, etc.; *ML. parlamentum*, erroneously *parliamentum*), < *parler*, speak, talk: see *parl*.] 1. A conference or consultation.

Thus ended the *parliament* between the fader and the sone. *Martin (R. E. T. S.)*, III. 161.

The Master gunner, who was a madde brayned fellow, and the owners servant had a *parliament* between themselves. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 161.

The interview between the King (William the Conqueror) and the magistrates of Le Mans is described (by a local writer) by a word often used to express conference - in a word *Parliamentum* - whether between prince and prince or between prince and the estates of their dominions. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest*, IV. 388.

2. A meeting or assembly for conference or deliberation; especially, an assembly of the people or their representatives to deliberate or legislate on national affairs. The word is nearly confined to the legislative bodies of Great Britain and its colonies. Sometimes it is used with reference to other countries, as the German *Parlament* of 1848, the Italian *Parlamento*; usually the word *diet* or the native name is preferred, as the Hungarian *Diet*, the German *Reichstag*, the Norwegian *Storting*, etc.

Prosecutions of Warren between a King and his *Parliament* are the direfull dilacerations of the world. *N. Ward, Simple Coder*, p. 67.

Thy *parliaments* ador'd on bended knees The sov'reignty they were conven'd to please. *Cowper, Expatriation*, I. 588.

Till the war-drum throb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were fur'd In the *Parliament* of man, the Federation of the world. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

Specifically - 3. [*cap.*] The supreme legislative body of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the three estates of the realm, namely the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation, constituting the legislature, summoned by the sovereign's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation and to enact and repeal laws. Primarily, the sovereign may be considered as a constituent element of Parliament; but the word as generally used has exclusive reference to the three estates above named, ranged in two distinct branches, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords includes the lords spiritual and lords temporal. (See *House of Lords*, under *lord*.) The House of Commons consists of 670 members: viz., for England and Wales, 358 representatives of county constituencies (counties or divisions of counties), 27 of boroughs, and 6 of universities; for Scotland, 36 representatives of counties, 31 of burghs, and 2 of universities; for Ireland, 35 representatives of counties, 16 of boroughs, and 2 of a university. The authority of Parliament extends over the United Kingdom and all its colonies and foreign possessions. The duration of a Parliament was fixed by the Septennial Act of 1716 at seven years, but it seldom even approaches its limit. Sessions are held annually, usually from about the middle of February to the end of August, and are closed by prorogation. Government is administered by the ministry (see *ministry* and *cabinet*), which is sustained by a majority in the House of Commons. Should the ministry be outvoted in the house on a question of vital importance, it either resigns office or dissolves Parliament and appeals to the country. The precursors of the Parliament were the Witenagemot in the Anglo-Saxon period and the National Council in the Norman and Angevin periods. The composition and powers of Parliament were developed in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; the right of representation from shires and towns dates from 1265, and the separation of the two houses dates from the middle of the fourteenth century. Parliamentary government was in large measure suspended from 1461 to the middle of the reign of Henry VIII. Prolonged struggles between the Parliament and the crown took place under James I. and Charles I., which led to the Civil War and the Commonwealth. The Triennial Act of 1694 (modified by the Septennial Act of 1719) fixed the life of Parliament at three years, and government by party dates from the same period. The right of election to Parliament has been greatly modified by the Reform Acts of 1832, 1867, and 1884, and the Redistribution Act of 1885.

I find that you have made choice of me to be one of your Burgeesses for this now approaching *Parliament*. *Howell, Letters*, I. v. 4.

When the Duke of Suffolk opened *parliament*, all the members, every time the king's name occurred, bowed until their heads all but touched the ground. *Stable, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 328.

4. [*cap.*] One of similar legislative bodies constituting the legislatures of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and other self-governing colonies of the British empire. The Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, established by royal proclamation in 1867, consists of two houses - a Senate, or upper house, whose members, 44 in number, are nominated for life by the governor-general, and a House of Commons, whose members are elected for

five years by the people of the different provinces, there being one representative for every 22,000 of the population. In the other colonies the two houses are usually styled the *Législative Council* and the *Législative Assembly*. The members of the latter body are elected; the members of the former body may be elected, as in Tasmania, or nominated by the crown, as in New South Wales.

6. In France, before the revolution of 1789, one of several courts, including various provincial parliaments, and especially the Parliament of Paris (see below).—7. In law, an assembly of the members of the two Temples (Inner and Middle) to consult upon the affairs of the society. *Imp. Dict.*—7. [Short for *parliament-cake*.] Same as *parliament-cake*.

Bully gorging the boy with apples and parliament.
Theatrical, Vanity Fair, xiviii.

Roll, roll thy hoops, and twirl thy tops,
And buy, to glad thy smiling chops,
Crisp parliament with lollypops,
And fingers of the lady.

J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 66. (Dedee.)

Act of Parliament, a statute, law, or edict made by the sovereign, with the advice and consent of the lords temporal and spiritual and the commons in Parliament assembled. Such an act cannot be altered, amended, dispensed with, suspended, or repealed but by the same authority of Parliament which has created it.—**Added Parliament**, the Parliament in session from April to June, 1614. See the quotation.

All attempts of a compromise on the subject [impositions on merchandise] having failed, James in February, 1611, dissolved the parliament, and a second parliament which he summoned in 1614 proving equally recalcitrant was also dissolved, the fact that it was not allowed the opportunity of transacting business earning for it from the courtiers the name of the added parliament.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 680.

Barbours's Parliament, the Parliament convened by Cromwell, July 4th, 1653: so called from a certain Praise-God Barbours, of Barbours, or Barbours, one of its members. From its small representation it is also known as the *Little Parliament*. It constituted Cromwell Lord Protector. Compare *Long Parliament*.—**Clark of the Parliaments**. See *Clark*.—**Convention Parliament**. See *Convention*, 3(c).—**Drunk Parliament**, in *Scottish Hist.*, the Parliament which assembled after the restoration of Charles II. It met in 1661, and was strongly royalist. **Free Parliament**. Same as *Convention Parliament*.—**Good Parliament**, the Parliament which assembled under Edward III., in 1356, so called because of its endeavors to reform corruption in the court and the government.—**High Court of Parliament**, the general designation of the English Parliament, which originally acted as the council of the king, but which after it was established at Westminster sitting in separate bodies as the Lords and the Commons was together technically designated by this name, and either house was spoken of as the Lord, or the Commons, "in the High Court of Parliament assembled." In later times, the phrase is more commonly used of either house, or both houses, acting in the exercise of judicial or quasi-judicial functions, such as the inquest by the Commons and the trial by the Lords of an impeachment, or the action of either house, or both successively, on a bill of attainder, a question of contempt, the removal and punishment of public officers, etc., as distinguished from functions of legislation and functions of a council of the king.

In their most humble wise beseech your most royal Majesty the lords spiritual and temporal, and all other your most loving and obedient subjects the commons of this your moste High court of Parliament assembled.

Bill of Abolition of Katherine Howard, late Queen of England, etc. (32 Hen. VIII., c. 21).

Imperial Parliament. See *Imperial*. **Lack-learning Parliament**. Same as *Parliament of Dunces*.—**Little Parliament**. Same as *Barbours's Parliament*.—**Long Parliament**, the Parliament which assembled on November 3d, 1640, and carried on the civil war. It was "purged" by the republicans in 1648, abolished the House of Lords, and compassed the death of Charles I. It was violently dispersed by Cromwell on April 24th, 1653, but was twice reelected in 1654, and was dissolved in March, 1659, after providing for the summoning of a Free Parliament. In its later history it was known as the *Rump Parliament*.—**Mad Parliament**. See *mad*.—**Member of Parliament**, the title of members of the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the lower house in some of the colonies. Usually abbreviated *M. P.*—**Marvellous Parliament**, the Parliament of 1590, which exhibited articles of high treason against the ministers of Richard II. Also called *Unmerciful Parliament*, *Wonderful Parliament*, *Wonder making Parliament*.—**Ordinance of Parliament**. See *ordinance*.—**Parliament boat** (now), the situation of a ship when careened by shift of ballast, etc., or when caused to heel over on her beam in order to clean or paint the side raised out of water. **Parlous**.—**Parliament man**, a member of Parliament.

He had told several of the jury that they needed not appear, for he would insist upon his privilege, which the court held a great misdemeanor. It was an abuse of his privilege of Parliament man.

Mr. K. Temple (reported by J. Keble, King's Bench Reports, 1862).

Parliament of Dunces, a Parliament convened at Coventry by Henry IV. in 1404: so called because all lawyers were excluded from it. Also called the *Unlearned Parliament* and the *Lack-learning Parliament*.—**Parliament of Paris**, the chief of the French parliaments, the principal tribunal of justice of the French monarchy, from its origin in the king's council at a very early date to the revolution. From about 1590 the parliament was constituted in three divisions—the *grand conseil*, the *chambre des requêtes*, and the *chambre des enquêtes*. It played a prominent political part at different times in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.—**Rump Parliament**,

a name given to the Long Parliament after its reduction of members in consequence of Pride's Purge, in 1648.

The old Parliament, the *Rump Parliament* (so called as retaining some few rotten members of it other being dissolved).

Reynolds, Diary, Feb. 11, 1800.

Short Parliament, the first Parliament of 1640, which lasted only a few weeks.

parliament (pär'li-men't), *v. t.* To busy one's self with parliamentary matters; attend to one's duties as member of Parliament. [Rare.]

Some gentle master,
Who ablines through a parliament;
For Britain's gold his soul indentin.
Burns, Two Dags.

parliamentary (pär'li-men'tä-ri), *a.* [*= Sp. parliamentary*; as *parliament* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to a parliament; parliamentary. *Fare, Martyn, p. 471.*

parliamentarian (pär'li-men-tä-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*(= parliamentary* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to a parliament; specifically [*cap.*], in *Eng. hist.*, serving or adhering to the Long Parliament, in opposition to Kings Charles I. and Charles II.

II. *n.* 1. A partizan of parliament; specifically [*cap.*], in *Eng. hist.*, a partizan of the Long Parliament, as distinguished from a Royalist or Cavalier.

There follow the heads of what they were to contain in defence of Charles and the chastity of his queen against the parliamentarians.

Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. 11.

2. A parliamentary debater or manager.

parliamentarily (pär'li-men-tä-ri-ly), *adv.* In a parliamentary manner.

parliamentarism (pär'li-men-tä-rizm), *n.* [*(= F. parlementarisme*; as *parliamentary* + *-ism*.] 1. Parliamentary or representative government.

It (the new Constitution) made no fresh concessions to parliamentarism.

Love, Bismarck, II. 378.

parliamentary (pär'li-men-tä-ri), *a.* [*(= F. parlementaire* = *Sp. H. parlamentario* = *Eng. parliamentary*; as *parliament* + *-ary*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Parliament, or, in general, to legislative bodies.

There are among the expedients of French finance some that might with parliamentary authority be adopted in England.

Stubb's Const. Hist., § 365.

2. Enacted or done by Parliament, or, in general, by the authority of a legislature; as, a *parliamentary act*; *parliamentary government*.

A revolution, which for the moment left England absolutely at Henry's feet, was wrought out by a series of Parliamentary Statutes.

J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 64.

3. In accordance with the rules and usages of Parliament, or, in general, with the rules and customs of legislatures; approved or allowed in legislative or deliberative bodies; as, *parliamentary language*.

The nomination day was a great epoch of successful trickery, or, to speak in a more Parliamentary manner, of war stratagem, on the part of skillful agents.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxx.

Parliamentary agent, a person, usually a solicitor, professionally employed in drafting bills, petitions, etc., and in promoting or opposing private bills, or in connection with other private business in Parliament.—**Parliamentary borough or burgh**. See *borough*, 2 (b), and *burgh*.—**Parliamentary committee**, a committee of the members of the House of Lords or of the House of Commons appointed by either house for the purpose of making inquiries, by the examination of witnesses or otherwise, into matters which could not be conveniently inquired into by the whole house.

Any bill or any subject brought before the house may, if the house thinks proper, be referred to a committee, and all private bills, such as bills for railways, canals, roads, or other undertakings in which the public are concerned, are referred to committees of each house before they are considered. Such committees are generally called *select committees*.

—**Parliamentary law**, the body of settled and untrailing usages of procedure in deliberative assemblies, generally founded on the common experience of such assemblies, particularly that of the British Parliament. In American deliberative bodies some modifications have been introduced, and in particular bodies a special written code.

In England this law is usually designated as the *law and usage of Parliament*—a phrase which includes matters of constitutional right and power as affecting either branch of the legislature in relation to the other, and the rights and privileges of each as against the other or third persons. The phrase has also been occasionally used of statutory as contrasted with common law.

—**Parliamentary train**, a train which, by arrangement of Parliament, must be run by railway companies at least once a day up and down (journies) for the convenience of the public (passenger cars), at a rate of fare not exceeding a penny (21 miles) (cents) a mile. [Eng.]

parliament-cake (pär'li-men-tä-kä), *n.* Gingerbread made in thin crisp cakes.

parliamenteer (pär'li-men-tä-er), *n.* [*(= parliamentary* + *-eer*.] Same as *parliamentarian*.

All (one excepted) grand seigniors parliamenteers in the beginning of the Restoration, 1662.

A. W. God, Athenaeum, 1.

parliament-roll (pär'li-men-tä-rol), *n.* A record of the proceedings of Parliament. [Eng.]

The third great class of records belonging to the Court of Chancery consists of the *parliament-rolls*; these, however, are far from being a perfect collection, as many of the documents containing the proceedings of various parliaments are hopelessly lost.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 211.

parliances, *n.* [A var. of *parliance*, as if (*parley* + *-ance*).] An obsolete variant of *parliance*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 220.

parlish (pär'lish), *a.* A dialectal form of *parlous*. *Halliwel*.

parlor, *parlour* (pär'lor), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *parler*; *(= MF. parloir, parler, parloir, F. parloir* = *Sp. Pg. H. parlatorio*).] 1. *a.* A place to talk in, a reception-room in a monastery, a hall of audience, a council-chamber, etc.; *(= F. parlor, etc.)*, talk; see *parl*. 1. Originally, a room set apart from the great hall for private conference and conversation; a withdrawing-room. It finally became the public room of a private house. See def. 2.

He . . . fond two other ladye sets and she,
Withins a paved parlour, and they three
Horden a mayden reden hem the geete
Of the Scogge of Thebes, will hem teche.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 62.

Now hath vhe riche a reule to eton hi hym-selve
In a pryue parloure.

More's Newmen (B), 2. 97.

To knowe the sundry maners and condition of people,
and the variety of theyr natures, and that in a warme studye
or parlor, without perill of the see, or danger of longe and
paynfull journeyes.

Mr. T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 11.

Into a pleasant parlour by
With hand in hand she brings the woman all alone.

The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 300).

All mens houses and goods were open to them, even to the parlours of their wives.

Purcell, Flamingo, p. 66.

2. An apartment in a convent, asylum, inn, hospital, hotel, boarding-school, or the like, in which the inmates are permitted to meet and converse with visitors.

Walk but into the parlour, you will find one book or other, in the window, to entertain you the while.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 205.

3. A room in a private house set apart for the conversational entertainment of guests; a reception-room; a drawing-room; also, in Great Britain, the common sitting-room or keeping-room of a family, as distinguished from a drawing-room intended for the reception of company. In the United States, where the word *drawing-room* is little used, *parlor* is the general term for the room used for the reception of guests.

Good Margaret, run thee to the parlour;
There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice
Proposing with the prince and Claudio.

Shak., Much Ado, III. 1. 1.

"A great mistake, Chetam," interrupted Mr. Brooke, "going into electing your land and that kind of thing, and making a parlor of your own house. It won't do."

George Eliot, Middlemarch, II.

The house stands for comfort and for conversation, and parlors were misnamed if not peopled with ideas.

Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 51.

4. Vulgarly, any room more or less "elegantly" or showily furnished or fitted up, and devoted to some specific purpose; as, *tonorial parlors*, a photographer's parlors; *cynter parlors*; *mush parlors*. [Trade cant, U. S.]

parlor-boarder (pär'lor-bör-dér), *n.* A pupil in a boarding-school who has many privileges not granted to the ordinary pupils.

I saw them this afternoon in the garden where only the parlor-boarders walk.

Theatrical, Doctor Birch.

parlor-car (pär'lor-kär), *n.* A railway passenger-car or carriage for day travel, furnished more luxuriously than the ordinary cars; a drawing-room car. [U. S.]

parlor-organ (pär'lor-ör-gän), *n.* A harmonium or reed-organ.

parlor-skate (pär'lor-skät'), *n.* Same as *roller-skate*.

parlous (pär'lus), *a.* [Formerly also *perilous* (also dial. *perlish*); an obs., dial., or archaic form of *perilous*.] 1. Perilous; dangerous; alarming; mischievous.

Thus art in a parlous state, shepherd

Shak., As you like it, II. 2. 45.

I cannot, in my present life and motion, clearly conceive myself in so parlous a state that no hope of better things should make me shrink from the end of all.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 220.

2. Notable; knowing; shrewd.

A parlous boy, go in, you are too shrewd.

Shak., Rich., III. II. 4. 26.

I knew I could be overruled by none;
A parlous head.

Middleton, Hunk, Master-Constable, IV. 1.

One must be treated, and he thought her so,
As passing prudent, and a parlous wit.

Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 107.

[Obsolete; or archaic in all uses.]

pariously (pär'loo-lee), *adv.* [An obs. form of *perilously*.] Perilously; dangerously; desperately; amazingly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

You are so *pariously* in love with learning
That I'd be glad to know what you understood, brother.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, II. 1.

Thou art *pariously* encompassed
Barham, *Ingoldby Legends*, I. 140.

pariousness (pär'loo-ness), *n.* The quality of being parious or perilous; rashness; impetuosity; quickness; shrewdness.

Parma blue. See *blue*.

Parma (pär-mä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of slug-like pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Parmaellidae*. They have a limaciform body with a long neck, and a large umbilical buckle with a nearly free border. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the countries bordering the Mediterranean and the Canary Islands.

Parmaellidae (pär-mä-sel'i-dee), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parmaella* + *-idae*.] A family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Parmaella*, usually merged in the family *Lamellidae*.

parmacety, *n.* [Also *parmacety*, *parmacetyl*, *parmaceti*; a corruption of *spermaceti*, *q. v.*] *Spermaceti*.

Telling me the sovereign of things on earth
Was *parmacety* for no lowward brute
Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, I. 3. 59.

A kind of Whale, or rather a Tubaria was driven on shore in Southampton tides, from the west, over an infinite number of rocks so situated that the water in the bay where she lay was all oily, and the rocks about it all beset with *Parma*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 200.

parmasanti, *parmasenti*, *n.* Obsolete forms of *parmasan*.

parmayn, *n.* A Middle-English form of *pear-main*.

Parmelia (pär-mö'lee-ä), *n.* [NL., < *La. parma*, < *Gr. pappä*, a small shield.] A genus of lichens, giving name to the family *Parmeliaceae* and the tribe *Parmeliaceae*. The thallus is lobulate-folioseous, appressed or rarely ascending, membranaceous, sparsely fibrillose beneath. The apothecia are scutelliform, subpetiolate, with mostly thin disk and colorless hypothecium. About 50 species are known. See *crustacean lichens*.

Parmeliaceae (pär-mö-lee-ä-see), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parmelia* + *-aceae*.] According to the classification of Tuckerman, a tribe of gymnocarpous lichens. It includes the families *Candel*, *Parmeliell*, *Umbilicari*, *Peltigera*, *Pannaria*, *Collema*, and *Lecanora*. The apothecia are rounded, open, scutelliform, and contained in a thalline exciple.

parmeliaceous (pär-mö-lee-ä-see), *a.* [< *Parmelia* + *-aceous*.] In bot., belonging to or having the characters of the genus *Parmelia* or the tribe *Parmeliaceae*.

Parmeliell (pär-mö-lee-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parmelia* + *-ell*.] A family of folioseous lichens of the tribe *Parmeliaceae*.

parmelioid (pär-mö-lee-ä-oid), *a.* [< *Parmelia* + *-oid*.] In bot., resembling or belonging to the genus *Parmelia*.

Parменидеан (pär-mö-ni-de-än), *a.* [< *Parменидес* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or relating to Parmenides of Elea (fifth century B. C.), a noted Greek philosopher, or his system of metaphysics. The fundamental idea of Parmenides's philosophy was to distinguish those facts and qualities which are undeviantly true or real from those which are accidental and not undeviantly true, or are transient.

Parmeniera (pär-mö-ni-ä-ä), *n.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1845), after A. A. Parmenier (1737-1813), who did much for economic botany.] A genus of trees of the gamopetalous order *Bignoniaceae* and the tribe *Jacarantheae*, characterized by the sheath-like calyx and few flowered axillary clusters. There are about 6 species, natives of Mexico and Central America. Their leaves are commonly alternate and of three leaflets with incurved apices between them. The large greenish flowers are followed by an elongated-fusiform or oblong fruit, which is fleshy and edible. See *candle tree*.

Parmesan (pär-mö-zän'), *a. and n.* [Formerly, as a noun, also *parmasan*, *parmasati*; < *F. Parmesan* = *Sp. Parmesano* = *Pg. Parmesano* = *It. Parmigiano*, < *La. Parma*, a town in Italy; hence, as a noun, *F. Parmesan*, etc., a cheese made in Parma.] *I. a.* Of or relating to Parma, a city in northern Italy, or its inhabitants, or the province or former duchy of Parma. *Parmesan cheese.* See *cheese*.

II. n. 1. [< *F.*] Parmesan cheese.
There's no hope of recovery of that Welsh madman,
was undone by a mouse that spoiled him a *parmesan*,
lost his wit for it.
Middleton, *Changeling*, I. 2.

Forsooth my master said that he loved *hag* almost as well as he loved *parmesan*.
Ford, *The Pilgr.*, I. 4.

2. An Italian form of drinking.
The Swiss restaurant, the Italian's *Parmesan*,
the Englishman's health.
DeVoe, *Gull's Hornet*, Proem, p. 27.

They were drunk according to all the rules of learned drunkenness, as *Fay-frees*, *crumbo*, *Parmesan*.
Dexter, *Seven Deadly Sins*, p. 2.

Parmese (pär-mēs' or -mēs'), *a.* [< *It. Parmese*, < *La. Parmensis*, of Parma, < *Parma* (*Gr. Παρμα*), a town in Italy.] Of or pertaining to Parma in Italy; Parmesan.

Examples of *Parmese*, Cremonese, and Milanese art.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 824.

Parnassia (pär-nas'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournesfort, 1700), < *Gr. Παρνακία*, *Parnakia*, *Parnassus*; see *Parnassus*.] A genus of elegant plants of the polypetalous order *Saxifragaceae* and the tribe *Saxifragae*, characterized by the five stamens and one-celled ovary with parietal placentae opposite the stigma. The 11 species are natives of cold and wet regions, from the mountains of India to the arctic circle. They are smooth annuals, with broad leaves mostly clustered at the base of the slender stem, which bears a single white or yellowish flower, the five petals marked with greenish or yellowish lines. The common name of these plants is *grass of Parnassus*. The ordinary European species is *P. palustris*, found also in North America from the Great Lakes to Labrador. *P. Cardiniana* is common both north and south in the United States, two other species are local.

Parnassian (pär-nas'i-än), *a. and n.* [< *La. Parnassius*, *Parnassus*, *Parnesius*, < *Gr. Παρνακίος*, *Parnassian*, < *Παρνακία*, *Parnakia*, *Parnassus*, a mountain in central Greece.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to Mount Parnassus, or to poetry and the Muses, to whom, with Apollo, this region was sacred.
Twined with the wreath *Parnassian* laurels yield
Pope, *Essay on Man*, IV. 11.
Let laurels, dress'd in pure *Parnassian* dews,
Reward his merit, dear to every Muse.
Coryer, *Table-Talk*, I. 13.

2. [< *Gr.*] Resembling or related to the genus *Parnassius*; belonging to the *Parnassinae*.

II. n. [< *Gr.*] A member of the genus *Parnassius* or the subfamily *Parnassinae*; an Apollo butterfly.

Parnassii (pär-nas'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *Parnassia*.] Same as *Parnassinae*.

Parnassinae (pär-nas'i-i-ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parnassius* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Papilionidae*, typified by the genus *Parnassius*. They have very short antennae, stout hairy abdomen parchment-like wings sometimes scarious and in the females usually a peculiar abdominal pouch, the larvae are stout, cylindrical, with small tubercles, slightly hairy, and have a furcate appendage of the first segment; the chrysalis is enclosed in a light silken tissue powdered with a glaucous bloom and supported by transverse threads. The *Parnassinae* belong to the northern hemisphere and are all lovers of mountains, whence the name. Also *Parnassian*, *Parnassii*. See *cut under vernice*.

Parnassius (pär-nas'i-us), *n.* [NL., < *La. Parnassius* (< *Gr. Παρνακίος*), belonging to the mountain Parnassus, < *Παρνακία*, *Parnakia*, *Parnassus*; see *Parnassus*.] A genus of butterflies, founded by Latreille in 1805, type of the subfamily *Parnassinae*. The best known species is the Apollo butterfly, *P. apollo*, inhabiting alpine parts of Europe. *P. phobos* is another found in the Alps. *P. mnethos* is found in the Rocky Mountains. These butterflies are usually white, sometimes tinted with yellow, or purely yellow, and ornamented with crimson and black ocelli.

Parnassus (pär-nas'us), *n.* [= *F. Parnassus* = *Sp. Parnaso* = *Pg. It. Parnaso*, *Parnasso* = *D. Dan. Parnas* = *G. Sw. Parnass*, < *La. Parnassus*; also *Parnakia*, < *Gr. Παρνακία*, *Parnakia*, *Parnassus*; see def.] 1. A mountain in central Greece, in mythology sacred to the Muses. The Delphian sanctuary of Apollo was on its slope, and from between its two summit peaks flows the fountain *Castalia*, the waters of which were reputed to impart the virtue of poetic inspiration.
Hence, figuratively 2. The abiding-place of poetry and home of poets; sometimes used as a name for a collection of poems or of elegant literature.

Not with less glory nightly butness crown'd
Shall take through Girth street her triumphant round,
And, *huc Parnassus* glancing o'er at once,
Behold an hundred sons, and each a dancer.
Pope, *Dunciad*, III. 187.

There is Lowell, who's striving *Parnassus* to climb
With a whole body of lines that together with rhyme . . .
The top of the hill he will not come, and his roiling
Till he learns the distinction 'twixt singing and preaching.
Lowell, *Fable for Critics*.

Grass of Parnassus. See *grass*, 2. - *Grass of Parnassus*. See *Parnassia*.

parnell (pär-nel), *n.* [< ME. *pernell*, *pernelle*, a common woman, a slut; a familiar use, like *girl*, *girl*, *girl*, of a frequent fem. name *Permel*, < OF. *Pernelle*, < ML. *Petrionilla*, a woman's name, a saint so named, < *La. Petronia*, a man's name, LL. *Petrus*, a man's name, Peter, < *Gr. Πέτρος*, Peter, lit. 'rock'; see *peter*, *pie*, etc.] A young woman; often in a bad sense, a slut.

But these tender *pernelles* must have one gown for the day,
Another for the night.
Pillington, *Works*, p. 26. (Hollis.)

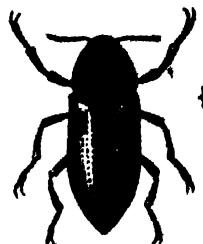
Paroia (read *parole*); march by two and three, saying, sweetheart, come with me.
Old *Lincolnshire Ballad*. (Hollis.)

Parnellism (pär-nel-izm), *n.* [< *Parnell* (see def.) + *-ism*.] A movement led by Charles Stewart Parnell, in favor of home rule for Ireland.

Parnellite (pär-nel-ite), *n. and a.* [< *Parnell* (see def.) + *-ite*.] *I. n.* A member of a political group, followers of Charles S. Parnell in his policy of home rule for Ireland; specifically, one of his supporters or adherents in the British House of Commons. They were almost exclusively members for Irish constituencies. A fraction of the party still retains the name.

II. a. Pertaining to or supporting Parnellism; advocating or favoring the movement for home rule in Ireland led by Charles S. Parnell.

Parnide (pär-ni-de), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1810), < *Parnus* + *-idae*.] A family of aquatic



clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Parnus*, having the dorsal abdominal segments partly membranous, the first to third segments connate, the last tarsal joint long, and the claws large. The body is finely pubescent, and a film of air adheres when the beetles are under water. The larvae are of flattened oval form, and usually adhere to stones under water. The family is wide spread, with about 20 genera; most of the species are European and North American.

Parnus (pär-nus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792); etym. doubtful.] The typical genus of *Parnidae*. The species are European and North American.

Paroaria (par-ö-ä-ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1822), < *F. paroaria* (Buffon and Vieillot); perhaps of S. Amer. origin.] A genus of South American tanager-like finches, having gray and white coloration with a scarlet crest. *P. cucullata* is an example. They are sometimes called *cardinal tanagers*.

paroarium, **paroarion** (par-ö-ä-ri-um, -on), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. παρὰ*, beside, + *χωρῶν*, dim. of *χωρῶν*, egg.] Same as *parovarium*.

paroccipital (par-ok-sip'i-tal), *a. and n.* [< *Gr. παρὰ*, beside, + *ὀκκίπτιον*, the back of the head; see *occipital*.] *I. a.* Situated on the side of the hindhead, or in a lateral occipital position. Specifically noting a lateral bone or process of bone of the occipital or occipito-mastoid region of the skull, especially the long lateral occipital processes of some mammals. See *1 p. 2*.

II. n. 1. A bone of the lateral occipital region of the skull, distinct from other bones, in a fish, for example; by Owen considered as the diapophysis of the occipital vertebra, and identified with the external, lateral, or superior occipital bone of some anatomists, and the mastoid of others. Also called *opisthotic*. — 2. A certain lateral projection of the occipital bone proper; the paroccipital process of the occipital bone, especially when elongated or otherwise conspicuous; in some animals also called *mastoid process*. [Now little used.]

The relation which the base of the paroccipital bears to the semicircular canals shows that it must be chiefly formed by the opisthotic element - not by the exoccipital.
Nature, XXVII. 500.

parochet, *n.* An obsolete form of *parish*.

Parochetus (pa-rok'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton, 1825), < *Gr. παρὰ*, beside, + *ὄρεος*, a channel.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Trifoliceae*, characterized by the somewhat acute keel, two-valved pod, and digitately trifoliate leaves. The only species, *P. roseus*, found throughout tropical mountain regions of Asia and in tropical eastern Africa, is a prostrate herb, rooting at the joints, with clover-like leaves, rather large purple flowers, and linear pods. It has been named *blue flowered channel* and *channel pea*.

parochial (pär-rok'i-äl), *a.* [ME. *parochial*, < OF. *parochial* (< *F. parochial*) = *Fr. Sp. parroquial* = *Pg. parochial* = *It. parrocchiale*, < ML. *parochialis*, of a parish, < *La. parochia*, for *parochia*, parish; see *parish*.] The mod. pron. follows that of the *L.* 1. Of or pertaining to a parish; as, a *parochial* custom.

And, God wot, I have of thee
A thousand times more pitye
Than hath the priest *parochial*.
Rome, of the *Rose*, I. 766.

Notwithstanding their general and exemplary devotion to *parochial* duty.
Gleditsie, *Chronicles of Past Years*, II. 117.

2. Local; provincial; narrow.

paronomastic (par'-ō-nō-mas'tik), *a.* [*< paronomasia + -ast-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of paronomasia; consisting in a play upon words; punning.

paronomastical (par'-ō-nō-mas'ti-kal), *a.* [*< paronomastic + -al.*] Same as *paronomastic*. Dr. H. More, To the Seven Churches, Pref.

paronomasy (par'-ō-nō-mā'si), *n.* [= *F. paronomasie* = *Sp. Pg. It. paronomasia*, *< L. paronomasia*, *a. pun:* see *paronomasia*.] Same as *paronomasia*.

Marry, we must not play or riot too much with them, as in *paronomasia*. B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

paronychia¹ (par'-ō-nik'i-ſ), *n.* [= *F. paronychie*, whitlow, = *Sp. paroniquia*, whitlow-grass, = *Pg. panaricio* = *It. paronichia*, *< L. paronychia*, *MI. also, after It., etc., panaricio*, *< Gr. παρὰ, beside, + ὄνυξ (ōnyx)*, nail; see *onyx*. Cf. *onychial*.] 1. In *pathol.*, inflammation about the nail; whitlow.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1815).*] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Illecebraceae*, type of the tribe *Paronychieae*, known by the involucre of five hooded segments, each with a horn, point, or awn on the back. There are about 40 species, of warm and temperate climates. Arabia, the Mediterranean region, and America. They are small erect or spreading herbs, usually dichotomously branched, with



Flowering Plant of Whitlowwort (*Paronychia duhoulaii*). a, a flower, showing the calyx. b, a flower, longitudinal section, showing a part of the calyx, the bristle-like petals, the stamens, and the pistil.

narrow opposite leaves, and conspicuous shining silvery stipules. Their minute flowers are usually hidden between the stipules in dense axillary clusters. The genus has the general names of *whitlowwort* and *whitlowgrass*. The flowers of *P. arvensis* and *P. capitata* furnish an article known as *Arabian or Algerian tea* (which see, under *tea*). *P. arvensis*, the silver chickweed, or, as recently named, silverhead, is a scarce rock-loving species found in the mountains of the eastern United States, rendered beautiful by numerous small silvery heads covering its bushy top.

paronychia², *n.* Plural of *paronychium*.

Paronychiaceae (par'-ō-nik-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Lindley, 1845), < L. paronychia* (see *paronychia*) + *-aceae*.] Same as *Paronychieae*.

paronychial (par'-ō-nik'i-āl), *a.* [*< paronychia + -al.*] Having the character of paronychia.

Paronychieae (pār'-ō-ni-ki-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Paronychia + -eae.*] A tribe of plants of the order *Illecebraceae*, distinguished by the annular embryo, scarious stipules, and involucre bracts, and including 9 genera, of which *Paronychia* and *Anychia* are the best-known. Also *Paronychiaceae*.

paronychium (par'-ō-nik'i-nūm), *n.*; *pl. paronychia* (-ſ). [*NL., < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + NL. ὄνυξ (ōnyx)*, nail. Cf. *paronychia*.] In *entom.*, a bristle-like organ on the onychium, between the ungues or terminal claws of the foot: there may be one or more to each tarsus.

paronym (par'-ō-nim), *n.* [Also *paronyme*; *< F. paronyme*, *< Gr. παρωνυμιος*, derivative: see *paronymy*.] 1. A word which is a derivative from another.

Plato was determined to preserve the disguised associations of Being and its *paronyms* for the abstract studies he delighted to honor. Amer. Jour. Philol., IX, 290.

2. A word of one language which translates a word of another with only a difference of termination or other slight change, as English *caval* for the Latin *canalis*: opposed to *heteronym*.

paronymic (par'-ō-nim'ik), *a.* [*< paronym + -ic.*] Of, or of the nature of, a paronym; paronymous.

paronymization (pa-rōn'i-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [*< paronymize + -ation.*] The formation of paronyms. Also spelled *paronymisation*.

The names . . . be given an English aspect by *paronymization*. Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., July, 1886, p. 529.

The application of the principle of paronymy in a given case is *paronymization*, and the word is said to be *paronymized*. Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII, 519.

paronymize (pa-rōn'i-mīz), *v. t.*; *pret. and pp. paronymized*, *ppr. paronymizing*. [*< paronym + -ize.*] To transform or convert into a paronym, as a word; render paronymous. Also spelled *paronymise*.

The Latin words are commonly *paronymized* rather than translated into inelegant or misleading heteronyms, e. g. *pedunculus* is Anglicized as *peduncle*, not *footlet*. Nation, July 18, 1889.

paronymous (pa-rōn'i-mūm), *a.* [*< Gr. παρόνυμος*, derivative: see *paronym*.] 1. Having the same derivation; allied in origin; radically allied; conjugate: as, *wise, wisely, wisdom*; *man, manhood, mankind*.

To pairs of words derived from the same root, and differentiated in meaning only by grammatical class, we apply the epithet conjugate, or, more rarely, that of *paronymous*. Marsh, *Lat. ex. on the Eng. Lang.*, xxvi.

2. Having the same or a like sound, but differing in orthography and signification: as, *all, awl*; *ball, bail*; *hair, hare*.—3. Derived from a word in another language with some slight modification of form. See *paronym*, 2.

paronymic (pa-rōn'i-mī), *n.* [*< F. paronymie*, *< Gr. παρωνυμία*, derivation, inflection, *< παρόνυμος*, derivative: see *paronym*, *paronymous*.]

1. The quality of being paronymous.—2. The formation of a word from a word of another language by change of termination or other slight modification; the principle involved in such transference of words from one language to another; homonymy; isonymy.

The relation between the Latin pons and the French pont is one of *paronymy*; but between pons and the English bridge it is one of *heteronymy*. Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII, 519.

parophoritis (par'-ō-fō-rī'tis), *n.* [*< parophoron + -itis.*] Inflammation in the neighborhood of the ovary.

parophoron (par'-ō-fō-rōn), *n.*; *pl. parophorons* (-rōn). [*NL., < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + NL. οφθρον, q. v.*] A vestige of the urinary part of the Wolffian body in the female, corresponding to the organ of Giralda in the male. It consists of scattered tubular remnants, situated in the broad ligament, nearer the uterus than is the parovarium.

paropsis (pa-rōp'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + ὄψις, vision.*] Disorder of sight-perception.

paroptosis (par'-ōp-tō'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + ὄπτω, a half-roasting, < ὥπτω, beside, near, + ὥπτω, a roasting, < ὥρω, roast.*] See *metamorphosis*.

paroquet (par'-ō-kot), *n.* Same as *parakeet*.

paroquet-bur (par'-ō-kot-bōr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Triumfetta*, the name alluding to the echinate capsule. Also *burweed*. [Jamaica.]

paroral (pa-rō'ral), *a.* [*< Gr. παρὰ, beside, + L. os (or-), mouth, + -al.*] Situated at the side of the mouth or oral aperture; specifically applied to the fringe of cilia at the side of the adoral series in some infusorians, as the *Oxytrichula*.

parorchid (pa-rōr'kid), *n.* Same as *parorchia*.

parorchia (pa-rōr'kis), *n.*; *pl. parorchides* (-kidēs). [*NL., < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + ὄρχη, a testicle.*] The epididymis.

The vast efferentia pass to a *parorchia*. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 617.

parosmia (pa-rōs'mi-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + ὁσμή, smell.*] In *pathol.*, a perversion of the sense of smell; olfactory illusion.

parosmia (pa-rōs'mis), *n.* [*NL.: see parosmia.*] Same as *parosmia*.

parosphresia (par'-ōs-frē'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + ὁσφύς, smell.*] Same as *parosmia*.

parosteosis (pa-rōs-tē-sis), *n.*; *pl. parosteoses* (-sēs). [*NL., < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + ὀστέον, bone, + -osis.*] The development of bone in integument; dermal ossification, or a dermal bone.

parotia (pa-rō'ti-ſ), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παρὰ, beside, + ὀστέον, bone.*] Defective or disordered ossification.

parostosis (par'-ōs-tō'sis), *n.* Same as *parosteosis*.

Parotis (pa-rō'ti-ſ), *n.* [*NL., < L. parotis, the parotid gland: see parotis.*] A genus of paradise-birds of the family *Paradisæidae*, founded by Vieillot in 1816. The species is *P. cucullata*, the six-shafted bird of paradise, so called from the three pairs



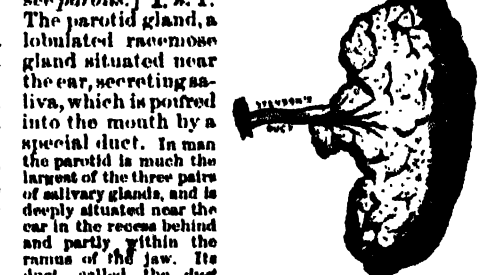
Six-shafted Paradise-bird (*Parotis cucullata*).

of spatulate feathers which spring from the head. The plumage is lustrous black set off with an iridescent breast-plate glancing golden bronze and steel-blue. It inhabits Papua.

parotic (pa-rō'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. παρὰ, beside, + ὤς (ōs) = F. ear.* Cf. *parotis*.] Situated about the outer ear; auricular: as, the *parotic region*; the *parotic cartilage* of some reptiles.—*Parotic process*. See the quotation.

In the great majority of the Lacertilla (as in the *Che-lonia*), the side-walls of the skull, in the region of the ear, are produced into two broad and long *parotic processes*, into the composition of which the opisthotic, occipital, and prootic bones enter. Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 108.

parotid (pa-rō'tid), *n. and a.* [= *F. parotide* = *Sp. parótida* = *Pg. parótida* = *It. parótide*, *< L. parotis* (*parotid-*), *< Gr. παρὼτις* (*parotid-*), the parotid gland: see *parotis*.] 1. *n.* 1. The parotid gland, a lobulated racemose gland situated near the ear, secreting saliva, which is poured into the mouth by a special duct. In man the parotid is much the largest of the three pairs of salivary glands, and is deeply situated near the ear in the recess behind and partly within the ramus of the jaw. Its duct, called the *duct of Stenson*, runs across the cheek horizontally, pierces the buccinator muscle, and discharges saliva into the mouth opposite the second upper molar tooth. See also *ent* under *salivary*.



Parotid, or Parotid Gland.

2. In many types of ancient Greek helmets, an ear-guard or side-guard, a piece on either side



Parotid—Head of Athens Parotid, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

of the helmet arranged to shield the ear and the side of the head by stopping a downward blow. Sometimes it was a rigid piece or wing projecting diagonally upward from the helmet; sometimes it was shaped

so as to turn up out of the way when not required for protection.

II. a. Situated beside the ear; parotid or parotid. — Parotid arteries, small branches of the external carotid to the parotid gland. — Parotid duct, the duct of the parotid gland. Also called *Stensen's duct*, from *Nil Stensen* or *Nicolaus Stensenius*, and frequently *Stensen* or *Stensen's duct*. See cut under parotid. — Parotid gland. See I. 1. — Parotid lymphatic glands, three or four small glands situated beneath the parotid duct, and more or less embedded in the substance of the parotid salivary gland; the largest lies immediately in front of the tragus of the ear. — Parotid nerves, branches of the auriculotemporal nerve, supplying the parotid gland. — Parotid veins, tributaries of the facial and temporal veins.

parotiditis (pa-rot-i-di'tis), *n.* [NL., < *parotis* (parotid-) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the parotid gland. See *mumps*. Also called *parotitis*.

parotidion (pa-rō'ti-on), *n.* [Gr. *παρότιον*: see *parotid*.] In Gr. archaeol., a covering or ornament for the ear; a parotid.

parotis (pa-rō'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *parotis*, < Gr. *παρίς*, a gland beside the ear, the parotid gland, or rather a tumor of the parotid gland, also the lobe of the ear, < *παρά*, beside, + *οὐς* (ōr-) = E. *ear*.] Same as *parotid*.

parotitis (par-ō'ti'tis), *n.* [< *parotitis* + *-is*.] Affected with parotitis; having the mumps.

parotitis (par-ō'ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < *parotis* (see *parotid*) + *-itis*.] Same as *parotiditis*.

parotoid (pa-rō'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *παρίς*, the parotid gland (see *parotid*), + *-oides*, form.] *I. a.* Resembling a parotid; specifically, in *herpetol.*, noting certain cutaneous glands. See *II.*

They (cutaneous glands) may be aggregated in a mass behind the eye and above the tympanum on each side, forming the so-called *parotid glands*, as in the common toad. *Micrart, Klein. Anat.*, p. 403.

II. n. One of the cutaneous glands which form a warty mass or excrescence near the ex-



P. Parotid (and of a Toad) (Pseudoeurycea).

ternal ear or tympanum of some batrachians, as toads. They are often of great size, and their presence, absence, or other variations furnish zoological characters. The parotoids are not like parotids. Often wrongly spelled *parotid*. See also cut under *agouti*.

parotia. See *paruma*.

parovarian (par-ō-vā'ri-an), *n.* [< NL. *parovarium* + *-an*.] Existing or occurring in the neighborhood of the ovary; of the nature of or pertaining to the parovarium.

parovarium (par-ō-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *parovaria* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *ovarium*, of *v.*] A vestige of the Wolffian body in the female, corresponding to the vasa efferentia and coil vasculosa of the male. It consists of a group of scattered, closed tubules, lying transversely between the Fallopian tube and the ovary, and united by a longitudinal tube of larger size, prolonged for some distance downward in the broad ligament. It represents the normal part of the Wolffian body. See also *paraphimosis*. Also called *parovarium*, *epiphoron*, *organ of Rosenmüller*.

paroxysm (par'ok-siz'm), *n.* [< F. *paroxysme* = Sp. Pg. *paroxismo* = It. *paroxismo*, < ML. *paroxysmus*, < Gr. *παράσχω*, irritation, the severe fit of a disease, < *παράσχω*, sharpen, irritate, < *παρά*, beside, + *σείω*, sharpen, < *σείω*, sharp.] 1. In med., a fit of any disease; periodical exacerbation of a disease.

A paroxysm of asthma, when once established, lasts from half an hour to several days. *Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. vi.

Hence—2. Any sudden and violent action; spasmodic affection or action; convulsion; fit. I will not run into a paroxysm of citations again in this point. *Millon, Education in Eng.*, l.

He attempted, by affected fits of pedantic fury, to bring on a real paroxysm; and, like them, he got nothing but his distortions for his pains. *Marsden, Dryden*.

But man begins life helpless. The babe is in paroxysms of fear the moment his nurse leaves it alone. *Rosson, Courage*.

3. Figuratively, a quarrel.

The greatest contention happened here was that paroxysm between Paul and Barnabas. *Pope, Epistle to Swift*, IV. 22. (Devon)

paroxysmal (par-ok-siz'mal), *a.* [Sp. Pg. *paroxismo*; see *paroxysm* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or marked by paroxysm; caused by paroxysms or convulsions of nature. — Paroxysmal fever. See *fever*.

paroxysmally (par-ok-siz'mal-ly), *adv.* In a paroxysmal manner; by paroxysms.

paroxysmic (par-ok-siz'mik), *a.* [< *paroxysm* + *-ic*.] Characterized or accompanied by paroxysm; resembling a paroxysm; coming by violent fits and starts; spasmodic.

They (modern poets) fancy that they honour inspiration by supposing it to be only extraordinary and paroxysmic. *Kingsey, Alton Locke*, xv.

paroxysm (par-ok-siz'm), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *παράσχω*, with the acute accent on the penultima, < *παρά*, beside, + *σείω*, having the accent on the last syllable: see *paroxysm*.] *I. n.* In Gr. gram., having, or characterized by, an acute accent on the penultimate syllable. The epithet *paroxysmic* is sometimes applied to words in English and other languages which do not have the distinction of acute and circumflex accent as in Greek, in the sense of accented on the penultimate syllable.

II. n. In Gr. gram., a word which has an acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

Not a few paroxysms with short ultima, which likewise end with a middle tone. *J. Hadley, Essays*, p. 123.

paroxysm (par-ok-siz'm), *n.*; pret. and pp. *paroxysmed*, *ppr. paroxysming*. [< Gr. *παράσχω*, put the acute accent on the penultima: see *paroxysm*.] *a.* To write or pronounce with an acute accent on the penultima; as, to paroxysm a word.

paroxysmic (par-ok-siz'mik), *a.* [< *paroxysm*, *a.*, + *-ic*.] Composed of paroxysmic words.

As regards the tonic accent and the treatment of the vowels which come after it, (castilian may be said to be essentially a paroxysmic language. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 240.

parquet (pär-ket'), *n.* and *a.* [Also *parquette*; < F. *parquet*, an inclosure, inclosed space, as in a theater, court (bar), etc., a locker, back of a mirror, inlaid floor, etc., dim. of *par*, an inclosure, park; see *park*.] *I. n.* 1. Properly, that part of the auditorium of a theater which extends from the usual station of the musicians, in front of the stage, to the parterre, which is the part of the floor beneath the galleries; the former part of an English theater (pit now being often used in a new sense, equivalent to *parterre*), or the orchestra of a French theater. In the United States the word is somewhat loosely used, being sometimes applied to the entire floor, sometimes to a section differently bounded from that above described.

2. In French law: (a) The magistrates who are charged with the conduct of proceedings in criminal cases and misdemeanors. (b) The space in a court-room between the judge's bench and the seats of the counsel. [French usage.]—3. That part of the floor of a house which is reserved for the titular stockholders. [French usage.]—4. Same as *parquetry*.

The term *parquet* was originally applied to floors which were framed in compartments of about three feet square, each divided into small square or lozenge panels with the panels grooved in so as to be flush on the upper surface. Now the term covers four methods of laying them, and may include any desired pattern or number of colored woods. *Art. Age*, IV. 40.

II. a. Composed of parquetry: as, a parquet floor.

parquet (pär-ket'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parquetted*, *ppr. parquetting*. [< F. *parquetter*, floor, < *parquet*, an inlaid floor; see *parquet*.] To form or work in parquetry; inlay in wood arranged in a pattern.

(One room parquetted with yew, which I liked well. *Keble, Day*, April 16, 1860.

parquetage (pär-ket-aj), *n.* [< F. *parquetage*, flooring, < *parquet*, floor, < *parquet*, an inlaid floor; see *parquet*.] Same as *parquetry*. *Fairholt*.

parqueterie (pär-ket-er-ē), *n.* [F.: see *parquetry*.] Same as *parquetry*.

Parqueterie and Parquetry Library and Drawing Room Tables. Athenaeum, No. 2240 p. (172).

parquetry (pär-ket-ri), *n.* [< F. *parqueterie*, the making of inlaid flooring, inlaid floor; see *parquet*.] A mosaic of woodwork used for floors, wainscoting, and the like. The



Parquetry

pieces are nearly always bounded by straight lines, and the patterns are simple; there are many different ways of uniting the different pieces and of securing the whole together. See quotation under *parquet*, &

parquette, *n.* and *a.* See *parquet*.

par, *par* (pär), *n.* [Irob. so called from the cross-bars (par-marks) on its sides; see *par*.] 1. A young salmon having dark cross-bars and



Par (Salmo salar).

spots on the sides, not yet ready to go down to the sea; a brandling. A parr becomes, in the next stage of growth, a smolt.

The ruthless pike intent on war,
The silver eel, and mottled par.
Ode to Lewin Water (H. Clunker), ll. 22. (Devon)

"Eachin resembles 'conular,'" said the Glover, "no more than a salmon resembles a par, though men say they are the same fish in a different state."
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xix.

2. By extension, the young of some other fishes, as the codfish, of corresponding age.

Parra (par'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *parra*, a barn-owl.] The typical genus of *Pardalidae*, having the wing spurred, and naked skin-flaps about the base of the bill; the jacanas; synonymously with *Jarana*. See cut under *Jarana*.

parakeet (par'ä-ket'), *n.* [Also *parakeet*, and *parakeeto*, *parakeito*, *parakeita*; also, after F., *parakeet*, *parakeito*, *parakeita*, *parakeito*, < F. *parakeet*, OF. also *parakeet* = It. *parakeetto*, *parakeetto*, *parakeetto*; < Sp. Pg. *periquito*, dim. of Sp. (not Pg.) *perico*, a parrot; appar. lit. 'little Peter,' < *Pedro*, < L. *Petrus*, Peter, < Gr. *Πέτρος*, Peter, *πέτρος*, a rock; see *petr*, and cf. *petr*.] Cf. also *parrot*.] 1. A parrot; especially, a small parrot; one of many different birds of the family *Pittidae* distinguished from macaws, cockatoos, lorikees, and certain parrots proper. The parrots most frequently called parakeets are underlined, with comparatively slender body and long cuneate tail, as those of the genera *Palaemon*, *Platygonus*, *Pezoparus*, *Melospiza*, *Amphispiza*, etc., of the Old World, and *Conurus* of the New. They are thus distinguished from the larger, heavy-bodied parrots with short tails as species of *Pittidae*.



Conurus (Conurus) The parakeet.

teno proper. The common parakeet of the United States is *Conurus carolinensis* green varied with red and yellow. The commonest parakeet in India is the rose ringed, *Palaemon leucostictus*. The smallest of our parakeets is *Platygonus eximius*, a very beautiful bird, chiefly red and blue. *Nymphisus nova hollandia* is the crested parakeet, or parakeet cockatoo. Ground parakeets are Australian species of *Pezoparus*, as *P. formosa*. Grass parakeets belong to the genus *Euphonia*. The warbling or robin grass parakeet is *Melospiza undulata*. Hanging parakeets are certainly false. (See *key*.) Various birds are often called parakeets, see the technical names. See also cuts under *Amphispiza*, *Conurus*, *carolinensis*, *Euphonia*, and *Melospiza*.

I would not give my Parakeet
For all the doves that ever flew.
Prov. The Dove, st. 22.

2. A fish of the genus *Crenilabrus*; a parrot-fish-like.

Some Crenilabrus are so brilliant that they are called in Rome Papagalli or Parakeets.
Richardson, Museum Nat. Hist., p. 112.

parra (par'ä), *n.* Same as *parra*, 2.
parraqua (par'ä-kwä), *n.* [H. Amer. name of the bird called *Phainopepla nitens* by Gmelin, and *P. parraqua* by Latham.] A guan of the genus *Ortala*. The Texan parraqua is the chachalaca. See cut under *guan*.

Fulcrum, Shiprock, N.

On brothers' and on fathers' empty beds
The killers lay their *paricidal* heads.

May, tr. of LACON, vii.

I told him the revenging gods
Against parricides did all their thunders bend.

Shank., Jour., II. 1. 48.

Witch' pericula!
For thou, in taking leave of modesty,
Hast kill'd thy father, and his honour lost.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 4.

And thus was Solyman murderer and parricide of his own
sonnes: which was in the yeare of our Lord 1632.

We hear, our bloody cousins are bestow'd
In England and in Ireland, not confessing
Their cruel *parricide*. *Shak., Macbeth*, (ii. 1. 32).

By the Roman law *parricide*, or the murder of one's parents or children, was punished in a much severer manner than any other kind of homicide.

Παρακείμενος, Γεν., IV 24v.

parritch, parridge, n. Dialectal (Scotch) forms of *perridge*.

J'urrocke, a lytell parks, parquett

Paul prius heremita hilde parroted hym-naloe.

That no man myghte so hym for tounche moe and leene,
Piers Plou man (C), xviii. 18.

parrot (par'it), *n.* [formerly also **parroture**, **parret**, **parrotet**, **parat**: supposed to be, like **F. pierrot**, a sparrow, < **F. Perrot**, **Pierrot**, dim. of **Pierre**, **Peter**, < **L. Petrus**, < **Gr. Πέτρος**, **Peter**, < **πέτρος**, a rock: see **pie**. Cf. **Sp. perico**, a parrot, > **ult. F. parrakeet**: see **parrakeet**. Cf. **pet-rell**, **mugli**, **muggie**, **jack**, 10, **jackdaw**, **robin**, etc., names of birds from names of persons.]
1. Any bird of the family **Psittacidae** or order **Psittaci**; a zygodactyl scansorial bird with a cere and hooked bill. **Parrot** is the general name of all such birds, various kinds of them being called **cockatoos**, **macaws**, **parrakeets**, **lories**, and by many other



more specific names. When used in a stricter sense, it usually refers to Old World birds of moderate or rather large size, of stout build, with strong beak, fleshy tongue, and short square tail, as in the restricted genus *Psittacus*, of which the African *P. erythreus*, of a gray color with a bright-red tail, is a characteristic example and one of the commonest of cage-birds. The natural cries of parrots are, as a rule, extremely loud and harsh; but many of the fleshy-tongued species can be taught to articulate words and even sentences in a perfectly intelligible manner. Most parrots are expert climbers, and in scrambling about use the bill as well as the feet, the upper mandible being peculiarly movable. The tongue in some species is also used as an organ of touch, almost of prehension, objects being often held and handled between the tip of the tongue and the hook of the beak. These birds are mostly vegetarian, feeding upon seeds and especially soft fruits, but some are carnivorous. Their temper is ungainly, though several kinds exhibit the most affectionate and gentle disposition, at least toward one another. In size and shape parrots differ greatly, more than is usual among the representatives of any one family of birds: some of the smallest species are no larger than sparrows, as those of the genus *Nannurus*, while the great macaws attain a length of about three feet. Their coloration is equally diversified: some are black or gray; some are snowy-white; green is the most characteristic color; yellow, red, and blue, often of the most brilliant tone, are very common; and many parrots are variegated with all these colors. The sexes are usually colored alike. Qualities of coloration reach their extreme in the macaws, while the most beautiful and dainty tinting is common among the lories, and plain or rather shades are exceptional throughout the order. Of parrots of all kinds there are about 350 species, classed in from 35 to 100 genera according to the views of different ornithologists. They abound in all tropical countries, but seldom extend into temperate countries, except Australia and New Zealand. In island numbers the geographical distribution of parrots is as follows: America is richest in species, having 154, only one of which occurs in the United States, though two or three others come nearly or quite to the Mexican border; the Moluccas and Papuan islands have 80 species, Australia 65, and Polynesia 3. 2 are African; and 31 are peculiar to Asia. See also rats under *Canidae*, *Columba*, *Cordia*, *Euphonia*, *macaw*, *Micropodidae*, and *Myristicivora*.

I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn into silence, and discourse grow commendable in none only but servants.

Habland's Voyages, III. 472.

The verb experience is, to Mr. White, parrotting Dean Alford, altogether objectionable.

Π. *intrans.* 1. To chatter as a parrot.

Put you in mind in whose presence you stand; if you
parrot to me long—go to. Chapman, *Widow's Tears*, v. 3.

2. To repent, parrot-like, what one has heard
or been taught.

Passages of great musical effect, metrical bravuras, are absolutely vulgarized by too perpetual a parroting.

parrotbeak (par'ot-bāk), n. A plant of the genus *Clinanthus*, especially *C. panicus*.

parrot-bill (par'ot-bil), *n.* A form of the martel-de-fer, similar to the falcon-bill.

parrot-bullfinch (par'ot-bul'finch), *n.* Any Asiatic bird of the genus *Paradoxornis*: so called from the character of the bill.

parrot-coal (par'ot-kol), *n.* A variety of coal which crenitates while burning, as cannon-coal.

parrot-crossbill (par'ot-kros'bil), *n.* A kind of parrot-bird. *Loxia vituornitacus*.

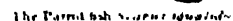
parroter (par'-ol-er), *n.* (One who merely repeats what has been learned by rote; one who servilely adopts the language or opinions of others.

The sons of eminent fathers, who have spared no pains in their education, so often grow up mere parrots of what they have learnt, incapable of using their minds except in the furrows traced for them.

J. S. Mill, Autobiography, p. 31.

parrot-finch (par'ot-finch), *n.* A fringilline bird of the genus *Loxia*; one of the crossbills called *fir-tree parrots*. There is something suggestive of a parrot in the manners of these birds and the way they handle seeds with their peculiar bills, one of them, *Loxia pityopsittacus*, is the parrot-crossbill.

parrot-fish (par'ot-fish), *n.* A name given to various fishes, principally of the families *Labridæ* and *Scaridæ*, on account of their colors or the shape of their jaws. (a) The species generally of the



family *Scorpaenidae*, common in tropical seas. (b) Various species of the labrid genus *Labridochlamys*, especially *L. pulchricauda* (New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia). (c) Species of the labrid genus *Platygenomus*, especially *P. radiatus*, the blue parrot fish (Florida), also called *bluefish* and *doncella*. See *bluefish*, 5. (d) A blennioid fish, the shanny, *Uranoscopus phidippus* (Ireland). (e) One of certain gymnodonts. See *Gymnodontes* and *rainbow fish*.

parrot-flower (par'ot-flou'ér), *n.* See *herb-bily*.
parrot-green (par'ot-grèn), *n.* A rather yellowish green of high chroma but somewhat reduced luminosity, having a rich effect.

parrot-greenfinch (par'qt-grèn'fínch), *n.* A book-name of *Poittirostru poittaceu*, a kind of sunbird inhabiting the Sandwich Islands. See *Poittirostru*.

parrotize (par'ot-iz), v. i.; pret. and pp. *parrotized*, ppr. *parrotizing*. [*parrot* + *-ize*.] To speak as a parrot; become like a parrot. [Rare.]

He that to Parrots speaks must parrotize.
N. Ward, Simple Cobbler, p. 20.

parrot-lawyer (par'ot-lá'yér), *n.* A lawyer who servilely echoes his clients' opinions. [Rare.]

They have their band-ages, corrupt solicitors, paravocals, that are their properties and more trunks, whereby they inform and plead before justice against justice.

Rev. J. Adams, Works, 1. 14.

parrotry (par'ot-ri), *n.* [*parrot* + *-ry*.] The habit^o or act of parroting; imitation, as by a parrot, of words; especially, servile imitation.

Confessions of sin so rollicking and glib as to denote a wholly unaided natural force within, and avouch themselves a mere unprincipled parody of sacred utterances.

Men . . . agreed in forewearing . . . the smiling parrot-
ry which had formed an important an ingredient of their
education.



Barren Island, Hawaiian Is., 1000 m. elevation

12. Region; quarter; place; spot.

Now the same shall go for and these three holdys,
And all prynces and parties the pay shall dayre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 217.

Like a great queen, and sends him forth to fetch in
Her tribute from all parts.
Boon and Pi, Knight of Malta, III. 2.

13. State; condition; plight.

And yf ye like to have knowledche of my part,
I am in hel (health), god thanked more he be,
As of body. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.

"If then," quod he, "had done after my rede,
Thou shouldest not now have ben in this parte."
Geoffrey Hamlyn (E. E. T. S.), I. 3512.

14. Act; action; conduct.

Find him, my Lord of Warwick, chide him blither,
This part of his conjoints with my disease.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. 5. 64.

Among other the mad parts of Xerxes, it is reported
That he fell in love with a Plane Tree in Lydia.
Purshas, Pilgrimage, p. 335.

15. [*part*, *v.*] The parting of the hair. [*U. S.*]
— *Art and part*. See *art*. — *Salmon's part* of gear. Same
as *salmon*. — *Charging part*. See *charge*. — *Concertante*
part. See *concertante*. — *Conductor's part*. See *conductor*.
— *Capulation of parts*. See *capulation*. — *Dead*
man's part. Same as *dead's part*. — *Essential part*.
Factor or form as a part of the entelechy. — *Extreme*
parts. See *extreme*. — *Formal part*. See *formal*. — *For*
my (his, her, etc.) part, so far as concerns me (him, etc.).
See *defa*, b and II.

For my part, I confess, madam wit loses its respect with
me when I see it in company with malice.
Sherridan, *School for Scandal*, I. 1.

For the most part. See *most*. — *Free, given, inner*
part. See the adjectives. — *Heterogeneous part*, a part
different in kind from another joined with it to make up
a whole. — *Homogeneous part*, like parts which go to
make up a whole. — *In good part*, in a friendly manner;
favorably; graciously.

Prof. The winter managers were a little sore, I believe.
Dangle. No; I believe they took it all in good part.
Sherridan, *The Critic*, I. 2.

In ill part, with displeasure; unfavorably. In part, in
some degree; to some extent; partly.

Moved by choice; or, if constrained in part,
Yet still with Nature's freedom at the heart.
Wordsworth, *Departure from Grassmoor*.

Integral or mathematical part, a part lying outside
of another part in space. — *Inversion of parts*. See *in-*
version. — *Logical part*, meridional parts, middle
part. See the adjectives. — *Napier's circular parts*.
See *circular*. — *Part and parcel*, an essential part.

Every man, woman, and child was constantly taught,
By every freeman, to feel that he or she was part and parcel
of a great new movement in human progress.
H. B. Stone, *Oldtown*, p. 320.

Part and pertinent, in *Santa Fe*, a phrase used in char-
ters and dispositions to cover appurtenances and appen-
dages. Thus, lands are disposed with *parts and perti-*
nents; and that expression may carry various rights and
certitudes connected with the lands, such as a seat in a
parish church. See *pertinent*. — *Part of speech*, in gram-
mar, a word viewed as a constituent part or member of a sen-
tence, having a certain part to contribute to its comple-
teness: a word as member of a class having one limited and
definable office in speech or in the practical use of lan-
guage, as a noun, a verb, an adverb, and so on. See *par-*
cel. — *Perfection of parts*. See *perfection*. — *Potential part*
(of a virtue), a secondary virtue adjunct to the other. —
Principal part. (a) A part which, being removed, not
merely mutilates, but destroys the whole. (b) In gram-
mar, one of certain leading parts of a verb-system, from which,
when given, the rest can be inferred. — *Subjective part*.
Same as *logical part*. See *extension*, 5. — *To take part*
in, to participate in; have a share or assist in; as, to take
part in a celebration. — *To take part with*, to side with,
join forces with.

The Mahometans, when they enterprized the conquest
of Egypt, took part with the Copts, who were glad to see
the Greeks destroy'd.
Purshas, *Description of the East*, I. 244.

Total part, a part in which the whole is implied. *v. Syn.*
Part, *piece*, *section*, *portion*, *share*, *division*. *Part* is the
general word for that which is less than the whole: as,
the whole is equal to the sum of all its parts. *Part* is
a part taken from a whole: as, a piece of meat, a section of
land, of the party. *Part* is often used in a stiller way
where *part* would be simpler and better. *Part* has always
some suggestion of allotment or assignment: as, this is my
portion; a portion of Scripture. "Father, give me the por-
tion of goods that falleth to me" (Luke xv. 12). *Share* is still
more suggestive of the person connected with the matter,
as, his share in the work, his portion of his father's estate
was \$100,000, and he inherited upon receiving his share of
it. A division is one of two or more parts made by di-
vision, the parts still remaining connected: as, a division
of an army or a fleet of a subject, of a country. See *partic-*
le. — *10. Adjective*. *Gifts Talents*, etc. See *primes*.

part (part), *v.* [*ME. parten*, *parten*, *< OF.*
partir, *F. partir* = *Sp. Pg. partir* = *It. partire*,
< L. partiri, *partire*, *divide*, *part*, *< pars* (part-),
part: see *part*, *n.* (*cf. depart*, *inpart*.) I. *trans.*
1. To divide; separate or break into parts or
pieces; sever.

Thou shalt part it in pieces, and pour off thereon
Lev. II. 6.

Come, make him stand upon this hill here,
That might at mountain with outstretch'd arms,
Yet parted but the shadow with his hand.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 4. 60.

2. To divide into shares; distribute in parts.

And thanked God that he myght have hire al,
That no wrighte his blisse parton shal.
Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, I. 200.

So saye as your selfe has sene,
Therfore array you all on rawe,
My selfe shall parte itt you betweene.
Fort Mays, p. 233.

Nor could I weary, heart or limb,
When mighty Love would cleave in twain
The lading of a single pain.
And part it, giving half to him.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xiv.

3. To cause to separate; cause to go different ways; separate; sunder.

The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death
part thee and me.
Ruth I. 17.

Hence good and evil mixed, but man has skill
And power to part them, when he feels the will.
Crabbe, *Works*, I. 30.

That morn that parted me and him
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 112.

4. Specifically, to comb (the hair) away from a dividing line or parting; arrange (the hair) by dividing it more or less symmetrically.

Smoothly kembe his haires,
And part it both waies, to appeare more faire.
Hepwood, *Dialogues* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 236).

Round from his parted forehead manly hung
Clustering.
Milton, *P. L.*, IV. 302.

5. To draw or hold apart; separate by inter-vening: as, to part combatants.

The kyng of kynages parted them twayn,
Be cause they shuld not debate longynge corteyn.
Geoffrey Hamlyn (E. E. T. S.), I. 3204.

Part them; they are incensed. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 2. 314.

Our three houses stood pretty near one another; his
was parted from mine by a river.
Shak., *Henry VIII.*, II. 1. 100.

6. Naut., to break or rend; suffer the breaking of: as, the ship parted her cable. — 7. To leave; quit; depart from.

Since presently your souls must part your bodies
Shak., *Rich. III.*, III. 1. 2.

It's time the dead should part the quick;
Marjorie, I must be gone.
William and Marjorie (Child's Ballads, II. 100).

8. To mix; mingle.

With the queene when that he hadde seide,
And apices parted, and the wyne agayne,
Unto his chambere was he lad anon.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, I. 1110.

To part a line or a warp. See *line*. — To part com-
pany, to separate. go different ways. *v. Syn.* 1. To sever,
dissever, sunder, dismember, tear asunder, disjoin, discon-
nect, disunite.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become separated or de-
tached; stand, fall, or move apart; separate;
divide: as, her lips parted; our routes parted.

Make . . . thy knotted and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end.
Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 6. 18.

No parted they; the angel up to heaven
Pro - the thick shade, and Adam to his bowel.
Milton, *P. L.*, VIII. 652.

The sun's . . . rays of rapid light
Parted around the chariot's swift course.
Shelley, *Queen Mab*, I.

2. To break; give way; become rent, severed,
or detached: as, the cable parted. — 3. To let
go; relinquish; give up: with *with or from*: as,
the miser will not part with his money.

We never forc'd him to part with his conscience, but it
was he that could have forc'd us to part with ours.
Milton, *Eden*, I. 1.

For I, that . . . shielded all her life from harm,
At last must part with her to thee.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, Conclusion.

4. To go away; depart; set out; leave; retire;
with *from or with*, to take leave of; bid fare-
well to.

Now in peace my soul shall part to heaven,
Since I have set my friends at peace on earth.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, B. 1. 1.

The storm, begun in ye southwest and parted toward
ye south & east, and veer'd sundry waies
Bradford, *Wynouth Plantation*, p. 320.

A little after you had parted with him,
He suddenly dropt dead of heart-disease.
Tennyson, *Sea Drums*.

5. To take part or have a share; share; partake.

A trewe man, withouth drede,
Hath nat to parten with a thieve's drede.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, I. 665.

Part with thy fellow, for that is courteous.
Dante, *Div. Com.* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

My lord, d'ye think your nephew here, your Troilus,
Parts in your spirit as freely as your blood?
Ford, *Punch*, v. 1.

To part from an anchor (naut.) to break loose from an
anchor by parting the cable: said of a vessel.

part (part), *adv.* [*Able. of in part. Cf. parcel*,
adv.] Partly; partially; in some measure.

But part be right, and part be wrong.

From the beggar man the cloak he wan.
Dyned Horn (Child's Ballads, IV. 30).

For the fair kindness you have show'd me here,
And, part, being prompted by your present trouble,
Out of my lean and low ability
I'll lend you something. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, III. 4. 277.

Pythagoras was part philosopher, part magician.
Hutton, *Ant. of Mel.*, to the Reader, p. 31.

He spoke in words part heard, in whispers part.
Tennyson, *Morlin and Vivion*.

partable (par'ta-bl), *a.* [*ME. partable*; *< part*
+ *-able*. (*cf. partible*.)] 1. Capable of being
parted or divided; divisible. See *partible*.

His hate lone nevertheless was partable among three
other of his mistresses. *Camden*, *Remains*, *Wise Speeches*.

2. Having a share.

Thoghe hyt were outhen menyng synne,
gyt art thou partable therynne.
M. Hart, 1701, f. 24 (*Hollwell*).

partage (par'taj), *n.* [*F. partage* = *OE.*
partagium (*ML. partagium*), division, *< L. pars*
(part-), part: see *part*, *n.*] 1. Division; parti-
tion; the act of dividing or sharing.

This partage of things in an inequality of private pos-
sessions men have made practicable out of the bounds of
society, and without compact, only by putting a value on
gold and silver, and tacitly agreeing in the use of money.
Locke, *Civil Government*, v. 3 20.

2. Part; portion; share.

I urg'd him gently,
Friendly, and privately, to grant a partage
Of this estate to her who owns it all,
This his supposed sister.
Fletcher (and another), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, III. 2.

I know my brother, in the love he beares me,
Will not deny me partage in his address.
Ford, *The City*, I. 2.

partake (par'tak), *v.*; pret. *partook*, pp. *par-*
taken, *ppr. partaking*. [*< ME. *part-taken*, in
part-lukynge, *part-taker*; *< part* + *take*. The
formation is not according to *E.* analogy, but
is in imitation of *L. participare*, *< pars* (part-),
part, + *capere*, take. *cf. out-take*, similarly imi-
tated from the *L.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To take or
have a part, portion, or share in common with
others; participate; share: used absolutely, or
followed by *of or in* (also, rarely, by *with*) before
the object shared: as, to partake of the boun-
ties of Providence; to partake of refreshments.

We should them love, and with their needs partake.
Spenser, *Hymn of Heavenly Love*, I. 204.

Being apprehended, his false cunning,
Not seeming to partake with me in danger,
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance.
Shak., *T. N.*, v. 1. 20.

He felt that wrong with wrong partakes,
That nothing stands alone
But rather, The Quaker of the Olden Time.

2. To share in some degree the nature, char-
acter, functions, or peculiarities (of some other
person or thing): followed by *of*.

The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster partakes partly
of a judge and partly of an attorney general.
 Bacon.

Master of all sorts of wood-craft he seemed a part
of the forest and the lake, and the secret of his amazing skill
seemed to be that he partook of the nature and force in-
trinsic to the beasts he slew.
Emerson, *Hist. Discourse at Concord*.

3. To take sides; espouse the cause of another;
make common cause.

Canst thou O cruel! say I love thee not,
When I against myself with thee partake?
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1.

Mr. Bellingham and he stood divided from the rest, which
occasioned much opposition even in open court, and much
partaking in the country.
Windsor, *Hist. New England*, II. 120.

— *syn. Partake*, *Participate*, *Share*. There is not always
a distinction among these words. *Share* is the most fa-
miliar, *participate* the least so. *Partake* is the most natu-
ral to apply to that which pleases or concerns chiefly the
actor: as, to partake of food, to partake of the qualities
of one's ancestors. *Participate* and *share* especially in-
clude other persons: as, to share another's pleasure, or
participate in his grief or joy. *Participate* may imply
the most intimate community of possession or feeling, as
is suggested by its being followed by *in*, not *of*. *Share*
may have a direct object, or be followed by *in*.

I come in for my share in all the good that happens to
a man of merit and virtue, and partake of many gifts of
fortune and power that I was never born to.
 Addison, *Tales*, No. 117.

Either in joy or sorrow my friend should participate in
my feelings
All who joy would win
Must share it - Happiness was born a twin.
Thorn, *Don Juan*, II. 172.

II. *trans.* 1. To have a part in; share.

By and by thy bosom shall partake
The secrets of my heart. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, II. 1. 206.

Thou shalt partake my near and dearest counsels,
And further them with thine.
Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, I. 1.

participle

24. To give a share of; communicate; dis-
pense.
He [Bradford] was no niggard of his purse, but would
liberally participate that he had to his fellow-prisoners.
Auer, quoted in Biog. Notice of J. Bradford (Parker Soc.,
1928), II, xxv.

II. intrans. 1. To take part; partake; have a share in common with others; followed by *in*, formerly by *of*, before the object.

There appear to be no simple natures; but all *participate* or consist of two.

His delivery and thy joy thereon, . . .
In both which we as next *participate*.

Nelson, S. A., 1. 1597.

2. To have features or characteristics in common with another or others.

The clay in many places under the cliffs by the high water marks did grow up in red and white knots as gum out of trees; and in some places to participate together as though they were all of one nature.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I, 17d.

Participating tone. *See tone*. — *Syn.* 1. *Share, Participate in*, etc. *See participate*.

participation (pär-tis-i-pä'shən), *n.* [*cf.* ME. *participacium*, *cf.* OF. (and F.) *participation* = Sp. *participacion* = Pg. *participação* = It. *partecipazione*, *cf.* L.L. *participatio* (*n.*), a partaking, *cf.* L. *participare*, pp. *participatus*, *participato*; *see participate*.] 1. The act or fact of participating or sharing in common with another or with others; the act or state of receiving or having part of something.

But all things that is good, quod she, graunted thou

that it be good by the *participation* of good or not
(Shawyer, Boethius, III. prose 11.
Poetry . . . was ever thought to have some *participation*
of divineness. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 148.
Those delicias are so by *participation*, and subordinate to
the Supreme *participations*.
I beg and *participation* lie
My troubles, and beyond relief.
Wordsworth, Affliction of Margaret. . . , st. 11.
24. Distribution; division into shares. . .
It suffices not that the country hath wherewith to sus-

participative (*pär-tis'i-pä-tiv*) *a.* [*= F. participatif; un participatif*] Capable of participating.

participator (pär-tis'p-ä-tör), *n.* [*F.* *participator* *=* *lit. participator*, *<* *L.* *participare*, *pp. participatus*, *participato* *=* *see participate*.] One who participates; one who partakes, participates, or shares with another *us, participator* in our misfortune.

participial (pär-tis'ip'i-äl), *a.* and *n.* [*F.* *par-*

2. Formed from or consisting of a participle as, a *participial noun*; a *participial adjective*.
 II. n. A word formed from a verb, and sharing the verbal with the noun or adjective construction. [Rare.]

The new philology embraces the participle, the infinitive, the gerund, and the supine, all under the generic name of *participials*.
participialize (par-ti-sip'i-al-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *participialized*, ppr. *participializing*. [*participial* + -ize.] 'To form into a participle' [*Rare*.]
 But the question is not between a naked finite verb of the one hand and the *participialized* finite verb on the other, but between two finite verbs.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 164

participially (pär'ti-ship'i-ä-l-i), *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle; as a participially participle (pär'ti-ship'i), *n.* [With unorig. -*ly* not also in *principal*, *syllable*, etc.; < *P. participle* *g.* Sp. Pg. It. *participio* = G. *particip*, *particium* = Dan. *particip* = Sw. *participium*, < L. *participium*, a participle; in L.L. in lit. senses a partaking, sharing, < L. *particeps*, partaking, sharing: see *participle*.] 14. Whatever partakes of the nature of two or more other things; something that is part one thing and part another; a mongrel.

The *participles* or *confines* between plants and living creatures are such chiefly as are fixed, . . . though they have a motion in their parts; such as are *cysters*, *cockles*, and such like. *Beacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 609.

And in the mountains dwell the Curd, that were *Participles* or *Mungrels* in Religion. *Purchase, Pilgrimage*, p. 78.

2. In *gram.*, a verbal adjective that participates or shares in the construction of the verb to which it belongs, and so has in a certain manner and degree a place in the verbal system; a word having the value of an adjective as part of speech, but so regularly made from a verb, and associated with it in meaning and construction, as to seem to belong to the verb. Thus, *'giving him a book'*, like *'I give him a book'*, the book given him; or *'lent him'*, or *'handed him'*; and so on. There are but two simple participles in English, usually called the *present* and the *past* or *perfect*: as, *loving, loved; singing, sang*; in some languages there are more, as for example in Greek. The division-line between participle and ordinary adjective is indistinct, and the one often passes over into the other. Thus, a *charming girl*, a *learned man*. Participles are much used in many languages, especially in English, in forming verb-phrases by combination with auxiliaries; thus, *I am giving, I have given, it is given*, etc.

particle (pär-ti-k'l), *n.* [*F. particule* = *Sp. partícula* = *Pg. partícula* = *It. particola*, *particella*, *particula*, *particula*, double dim. of *para* (*part-*), a part: see *part*. Cf. *parcel*, ult. from the same source.] 1. A small part or piece, especially a small part or portion of some material substance: as, a *particle* of dust.

God created every part and *particle* of man exactly perfect: that is to say, in all points sufficient unto that use for which he appointed it. *Hooker, Keble, Polity*, II. 8.

Which seems to be some featherly *particle* of snow.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 1. I am part or *particle* of God. *Emerson, Misc.*, p. 17.

2. Specifically, any very small piece or part of anything; absolutely, a minute quantity; anything very small; an atom; a bit: as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue; are you fatigued? Not a *particle*.

If the maker have failed in any *particle* of this, they may worthily tax him.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, III. 1.

What could be done more for the healing and reclaiming that divine *particle* of Gods breathing, the soul? *Atton, Church Government*, II. 3.

3. In *gram.*, a part of speech that is considered of minor consequence, or that plays a subordinate part in the structure of the sentence, as connective, sign of relation, or the like: such as especially conjunctions, prepositions, and the primitive adverbs. The term is loose and unscientific.

The words whereby it [the mind] signifies what connexion it gives to the several affirmations and negations that it unites in one continued reasoning . . . are . . . called *particles*. *Locke, Human Understanding*, III. vii. 2.

They make use of an emphasis, but so improperly that it is often placed on some very insignificant *particle*, as upon *'if'* or *'and'*. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 147.

Consecutive, exceptive, etc., particle. See the adjectives. — **Elementary particles of Zimmermann.** See *Hand-plate*. — **Byn.** 1 and 2. *Particle, Atom, Molecule, Corpuscle, lota, jot, mite, titlle, whit, grain, scrap, shred, scintilla.* *Atom and molecule* are exact scientific terms; the other two of the Italianized words are not. A *particle* is primarily a minute part or piece of a material substance, or, as in the case of dust, pollen, etc., a substance that exists in exceedingly minute form. *Corpuscle* is a somewhat old word for *particle*, to which it has almost entirely yielded place, taking up instead a special meaning in physiology. See definitions: see also *part, n.*

parti-coated, a. See *party-coated*.

parti-color, n. See *party-color*.

parti-colored, a. See *party-colored*.

particular (pär-tik'ü-lär), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. particular*, *particular*, *particular*, *particular*, *particular* = *Sp. Pg. particular* = *It. particolare*, *particolare*, *particolare*, of or concerning a part, particular, *particula*, a part. *particula*: see *particle*.] 1. Of or concerning a part; pertaining to some and not to all; special; not general.

The three years' drought, in the time of Elias, was but *particular*, and left people alive. *Baron, Vicissitudes of Things* (ed. 1867).

Our ancestors . . . took their stand, not on a general theory, but on the *particular* constitution of the realm. *Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh*.

The Revolution assails not the theology itself but only a *particular* theology embodied in a *particular* institution. *J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion*, p. 26.

2. Individual; single; special; apart from others; considered separately.

Make . . . each *particular* hair to stand an end

Shak., Hamlet, I. 8. 19.

You know in what *particular* way your powers of mind best capacitate you for excelling. *Goldsmith, To a Pup.*

It is the universal nature which gives worth to *particular* men and things. *Emerson, History*.

3. Properly belonging to a single person, place, or thing; peculiar; specially characteristic: as, the *particular* properties of a plant.

As for the Lebanon, he hath but once changed his name; now called the *Red of the Nile*. A *particular* to Egypt. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 79.

It was the *particular* property of this looking-glass to banish all false appearances, and show people what they were. *Addison, Vision of Justice*.

Hence — 4. Personal; private; individual.

These domestic and *particular* broils Are not the question here. *Shak., Lear*, v. 1. 30.

Thine own *particular* wrongs, and stop those mains Of shame seen through thy country. *Shak., Cor.*, iv. 5. 92.

Augustus began his career by joining with Antony and Lepidus in a plot for dividing the supreme power, by allowing to be murdered each his own *particular* friends, in order to destroy his enemies, the friends of his vile confederates. *Brougham*.

5. Having something that eminently distinguishes; worthy of attention and regard; specially noteworthy; not ordinary; unusual; notable; striking.

Particular pains *particular* thanks do ask. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

At the east end [of the cathedral] are the remains of the bishop's throne, and in the portion there is a very *particular* vase, which probably served for a font. *Poebe, Description of the East*, II. 1. 247.

I think I never heard a more *particular* instance of parts and villainy. *Walpole, Letters*, II. 17.

He was a sturly old fellow in a broad-skirted blue coat, made pretty large, to fit easily, and with no *particular* waist. *Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, xxv.

6. Attentive to or noting details; minute in examination; careful.

I have been *particular* in examining the reason of children's inheriting the property of their fathers, . . . because it will give us farther light in the inheritance of rule and power. *Locke, Government*, I. § 91.

7. Containing or emphasizing details; minute; circumstantial; detailed: as, a full and *particular* account of an accident.

This [Punta di Rialto] is both forty foute longer . . . and a hundred foute broader, as I will anon declare in the more *particular* description thereof. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 20.

8. Peculiar; singular; standing out from what is general or ordinary, especially in the way of showing pointed personal attention.

As for Mutarch, his style is so *particular* that there is none of the ancients to whom we can properly resemble him. *Dryden, Mutarch*.

I saw in the church-yard of Bologna an antique funeral monument (of that kind which they called a sarcophagus), very entire, and, what is *particular*, engraven on all sides with a curious representation of a beehive. *Addison, Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), I. 408.

She'll be highly taken with him — for she loves a gentleman whose manner is *particular*. *Steele, Tender Husband*, I. 1.

Lady Ruella . . . had been something *particular*, as I fancied, in her behaviour to me. *R. Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, viii. 14.

9. Nice in taste; precise; fastidious: as, a man very *particular* in his diet or dress.

A very worthy person, a little formal and *particular*, but exceedingly devout. *Keely, Diary*, Oct. 24, 1688.

Timoleon . . . is very *particular* in his opinion, but is thought *particular* for no other cause but that he acts against depraved custom by the rules of nature and reason. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 171.

10. In *logic*, not general; not referring to the whole extent of a class, but only to some individual or individuals in it. — **Common particular meter, long particular meter.** See *metre*, 3. — **London particular**, of a quality or character supposed to be approved by Londoners or peculiar to London, by importation or otherwise: noting especially a quality of Madeira wine as imported for the London market. — **Particular average**, in marine insurance, a contribution which must be made by the underwriters in case of partial loss (which see, under *partial*) by perils of the sea. The loss is estimated by deducting from the market-value of the damaged property, when sound, its sale-value as injured. See *average*, 1. — **Particular baptists.** See *Baptist*. — **Particular cause**, a cause which of its own efficiency produces but one effect. — **Particular cognition**, a cognition of an actual fact or existence, not of a rule or non-existence.

Particular custom, a custom which prevails only in a particular locality or district: a local usage. Sometimes used also of a custom which prevails only in a particular class or vocation. — **Particular equation.** See *equation*.

Particular estate, in law, the estate that provides a remainder: the earlier of two successive estates where the future or ultimate ownership is given to one, the gift to whom is not to take effect until after a precedent estate given to another has terminated: thus, where a man devises lands to his wife for her life, and after her death to his children, her estate is called the *particular estate*, in contradistinction to the general ultimate ownership of the children. — **Particular integral**, in the integral calculus, that value which arises in the integration of any differential equation by the giving of a particular value to the arbitrary quantity or quantities that enter into the general integral. — **Particular jurisprudence** *logia*, etc. See the *notae*. — **Particularism**. See *notae*, 1. — **Particular**

method. See *universal method*, under *method*. — **Particular proposition**, a proposition in which the subject is qualified by the word *some* or its equivalent. The *particularity* of the *particular proposition* is that it asserts the existence of a certain kind of thing, while a *universal proposition* asserts the non-existence of a certain kind of thing. Thus, the proposition "Some men are courteous to all women" is *particular*, being intended to state the existence of a certain kind of man; while the proposition "There is some man who is courteous to each woman" is *universal*, because it only states the non-existence of a woman to whom no man is courteous. It is true, the latter proposition may be understood as also asserting the existence of men courteous to women, and in that case it implies a *particular proposition* along with its main import. — **Particular utility**, of a science or art, the utility of such science or art as a means of support to its professors. — **Short particular meter.** See *metre*, 3. — **Byn.** 1-3. *Separate, distinct*. — 3 and 4. *Particular, etc.* See *special*. — 7. *Circumstantial, etc.* See *adjective*. — 9. *Exact, scrupulous*.

II. *n.* 1. A single instance or matter; a single point or circumstance; a distinct, separate, or minute part or detail.

Some few *particulars* I have set down, Only for this meridian, fit to be known Of your crude traveller. *B. Jonson, Volpone*, iv. 1.

20th. Called up with news from Sir W. Batten that Henry hath brought in two prizes more; and so I think, and hear the *particulars*, which are good; one of them, if prize, being worth 4000*l.*, for which God be thanked! *Pepys, Diary*, III. 22.

A letter from my agent in town soon came with a confirmation of every *particular*. *Goldsmith, Vicar*, III.

24. A specialist; one who devotes himself to doing things on his own account and not in partnership.

For your spectators, you behold them what they are: the most choice *particulars* to court: this tells tales well; this provides coaches; this repeats jests; this presents gifts; this holds up the arras; this takes down from horse; this protests by this light, this swears by that candle; this delighteth; this adareth; yet all but three men. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

They utterly sought ye ruins of ye *particulars* (private traders): as appeareth by this, that they would not suffer any of ye generally either to buy or sell with them. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation*, p. 178.

31. Private account or interest; personal interest or concern; part; portion; account.

For my *particular*, I can, and from a most clear conscience, affirm that I have ever trembled to think toward the least profaneness. *B. Jonson, Volpone*, Ind.

Some of those that still remained hear on their *particular* began privately to nourish a faction. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation*, p. 187.

As to my own *particular*, I stand to this hour amazed that God should give so great perfection to so young a person. *Keely, Diary*, March 4, 1688.

41. Individual state or character; special peculiarity.

The *particulars* of future beings must needs be dark unto ancient theories. *Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial*, iv.

Venice has several *particulars* which are not to be found in other cities, and is therefore very entertaining to a traveller. It looks, at a distance, like a great town half floated by a deluge. *Addison, Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), I. 287.

5. A minute and detailed account; a minute: as, a *particular* of premises; a *particular* of a plaintiff's demand, etc. [Obsolete, or used only in legal phrases.]

A *particular* of wages due to the Deputy, Army, and other State Officers and Affairs relating to Ireland, 1687-1688. *Keely, To Sam. Pepys*, III.

The reader has a *particular* of the books wherein this law was written. *Attyg, Paragon*.

6. Something specially made for, belonging to, or the choice of a person: as, he drank a glass of his own *particular*. [Colloq.] — **Particulars.** See *notae*. — **In particular**, specially; particularly; to particularize.

particular (pär-tik'ü-lär), *v. t.* [*particular*, *a.*] To particularize.

particularisation, particularise. See *particularisation, particularize*.

particularism (pär-tik'ü-lär-izm), *n.* [= *F. particularisme* = *Pg. particularismo* = *G. particularismus*; as *particular* + *-ism*.] 1. Attention or adherence to or exclusive interest in one's own special interests, party, or state; individual, partizan, or national exclusiveness. Specifically — (a) In a federation, the doctrine or practice of leaving each state free to promote its peculiar interests (and to retain its own laws), as distinguished from those of the federation as a whole; especially, in recent German history, the policy of the states annexed to Prussia after the war of 1866 which wished to preserve their own laws, etc., or of the states under Russian influence. (b) The view that the Hebrews are the chosen people of God, held by them in ancient and modern times.

The abolition of Jewish *particularism*, and the imperial freedom of the heavenly and glorified life that belongs to Jesus. *G. F. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity*, p. 513.

2. Attention to particulars or details.

The marked *particularism* which has characterized the study of Liebmans for the last thirty years. *E. Tschirch, German Liebmans*, p. 1.

8. In short, the doctrine that divine grace is provided only for the particular individuals chosen by God to be its recipients, as opposed to the doctrine that his grace is freely and equally offered to all upon condition of its acceptance in and by faith.

particularist (pär-tik'ü-lär-ist), *n.* [*F. particulariste* = *G. particularist*; as *particular* + *-ist*.] One whose opinions and conduct are characterized by particularism, in any of its senses; specifically, one who seeks to promote the interests of individual members of a political confederation as against those of the whole; in recent German history, one who desired to preserve the individuality in laws, etc., of the states annexed to Prussia in 1866, or of those states under Prussian influence.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and (in a less degree) the Prince of Wales are looked upon as friends of the Hanoverian particularists, and are said to be not too popular in certain circles at Berlin.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XII, 17.
The most rigid particularist could discern no violation either of the spirit or the letter of the Constitution.
N. A. Rev., CXIII, 300.

particularistic (pär-tik'ü-lär-istik), *a.* [*particularist* + *-ic*.] Characterized by or partaking of particularism, in any of its senses; concerning or restricted to a particular race, community, body of persons, etc., as distinguished from general or universal; specifically, seeking to promote or favor the interests of a particular member of a political confederation, as opposed to the interest of the whole; relating to the recent German particularists.

In calling nomadic religions, like Judaism and Mandaeism, *particularistic* or *national*, we do not mean to say that they are exclusive in character, and that they have not tried to spread beyond the boundaries of the race and the nation to which they belonged originally.

Encyc. Brit., XX, 300.
Prussia has . . . become an object of hatred to the particularists, . . . or what might be called the "state's rights," element in Bavaria. *The Atlantic*, LVIII, 464.

particularity (pär-tik'ü-lär-iti), *n.*; *pl. particularities* (-tiz). [*F. particularité* = *Sp. particularidad* = *It. particolarità* = *ML. particularitas* (t-s), *< LL. particularis*, *particular*: see *particular*.] 1. The state or character of being particular. (a) Minuteness of detail.

The particularity of the miracle will give occasion to him to suspect the truth of what it discloses.

Alp. Sharp, Works, I, vi.
The last of the royal chronicles that it is necessary to notice with much particularity is that of John the Second. *Nichols*, Spanish Lit., I, 160.

(b) Singleness; individuality.
The doctrine concerning all variety and particularity of things. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II, 161.

(c) Minute attention to detail; fastidiousness. (d) The essential character or quantity of a particular proposition. 2. That which is particular. (e) A detail, a minute circumstance; a particular.

With all the thousand Particularities which attend those whom low Fortunes and high Spirit shake Maledicentia. *Shakspeare*, Othello, Act I, sc. 1.

A long letter, . . . full of the Diet fabulosa, and such particularities as do not usually find place in newspapers. *Reich*, Letter, March 22, 1708-9.

(f) Individual or private matter, affair, concern, or interest. Let the general trumpet blow his blast, Particularities and petty sounds To come! *Shakspeare*, 2 Hen. VI., v, 2, 44.

They have requested further time to confer with them that are to be interested in this action about y^e several particularities which in y^e prosecution thereof will fall out considerable. *Mr. E. Sandys*, in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 21.

(g) Peculiarity; singularity; singular or peculiar feature or characteristic. She admires not herself for any one particularity, but for all. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, II, 1.

Several other of the old knight's particularities break out upon these occasions. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Church.

No man ought to be tolerated in an habitual humour, whim, or particularity of behaviour by any who do not wait upon him for bread. *Shakspeare*, As You Like It, Act IV, sc. 1.

Fallacy of illimitable particularity. See fallacy, s. Syn. 1. Enthusiasm, prolixity.

particularization (pär-tik'ü-lär-i-zä'shon), *n.* [*F. particularisation* = *It. particolarizzazione*, *particularizzazione*; as *particularize* + *-ation*.] The act of particularizing. Also spelled *particularisation*.

This power of particularization (for it is as truly a power as generalization) is what gives such vigor and gravitation to single lines and sentiments of Wordsworth. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 240.

particularize (pär-tik'ü-lär-iz), *v.*; *pret. and pp. particularized*, *pp. particularizing*. [*F. particulariser* = *Sp. particularizar* = *It. particularizzare*, *particularizzare*.] To particularize; to particularize; to particularize.

care; as *particular* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To specify or mention with details; give the particulars of; enumerate or specify in detail; also, to render particular or detailed.

The numbers I particularized are about thirty-six millions. *Swift*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

You can not particularize a definition so as to exhaust any sensible object, since that object stands in relation to every other thing in the world.

F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 120.
There are also several important reviews of books, which we cannot particularize.

The Academy, Dec. 31, 1893, p. 432.
2. To single out for mention; make particular mention of.

When the clergyman in the Thanksgiving particularized those who desired now to "offer up their praises and thanksgiving for late mercies vouchsafed to them," once more Philip Firmus said "Amen," on his knees, and with all his heart. *Thackeray*, Adventures of Philip, XII.

II. *intrans.* To mention or give particulars or details; be particular as opposed to general; specifically, to mention or be attentive to single things or to small matters.

Now if the Spirit conclude collectively, and kept the same Tenor all the way — for we see not a here he particularizes — then certainly hee must begin collectively; also the construction can be neither grammatical nor logical. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonstr.

He continued in that particularizing manner which distinguished him. "We are now close upon the Norwegian coast — in the sixty-eighth degree of latitude."

For, Prime Tales, I, 162.
But why particularize, defend the deed? Say that I hated her for no one cause Beyond my pleasure so to do — what then? *Browning*, King and Book, II, 276.

Also spelled *particulariser*. **particularly** (pär-tik'ü-lär-ly), *adv.* 1. In a particular manner; with specific or special reference or distinctness; especially.

To confer with the Emperor about Matters of great Importance, and particularly about War to be made in France. *Baker*, Chronicon, p. 273.

2. In an especial manner; in a high or great degree; as, to be particularly unfortunate.

His virtues as well as imperfections are, as it were, tinged by a certain extravagance which makes them particularly his, and distinguishes them from those of other men. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Home.

Besides this tale, there is another of his (Chaucer's) own invention, after the manner of the Provencals, called "The Flower and the Leaf," with which I was . . . particularly pleased. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

particularment (pär-tik'ü-lär-men't), *n.* [*particular* + *-ment*.] A detail; a particular.

Upon this universal agliss Is founded every particularment. *Dr. H. More*, King of the Soul, II, 15.

particularness (pär-tik'ü-lär-ness), *n.* 1. The character of being particular; particularity; individuality. — 2. Nice attention to detail; fastidiousness; fastidiousness.

You're going to be your aunt's own niece, I see, for particularness. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, I.

particulate (pär-tik'ü-lät), *v.* [*ML. particulatus*, *pp. of particulare*; *particularize*, *< LL. particula*, a part, particle: see *particle*.] I. *trans.* To make mention singly.

I may not particulate of Alexander of Hales, the irretractable doctor. *Camden*, Reginald, Inhabitants of Britania.

II. *trans.* To particularize; mention. *Fenton*.

They pretended out of their commissions to referre them to the Council in England to receive a check, rather than by particularizing his designs make him so odious to the world as to touch his life. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works*, I, 162.

particulate (pär-tik'ü-lät), *a.* [*ML. particulatus*, *pp. of particulare*: see *particulate*, *v.*] 1. Having the form of a small particle; taking the form of particles.

On heating the solution gradually a little opalescence appeared but it did not become particulate even at the boiling point. *Green*, Proc. Roy. Soc., XI, 32.

The virus of the cholera germ is particulate, and as indicated by its self-multiplication within the affected person, is a living organism. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV, 60.

Chauvin was the first to prove experimentally that in vacuola and in vacuola the active principle is a particulate non-diffusible substance. *Klein*, Micro-organisms and Disease, p. 40.

2. Of or pertaining to particles; produced by particles, as minute germs.

A characteristic of contagium, due to its particulate nature, is that diffusion lessens the chance of infection, but has little effect upon the case if the disease be taken. *Quain*, Med. Diet., p. 307.

To express this aspect of inheritance, where particles proceed from particle, we may conveniently describe it as particulate. *F. Galton*, Science, VI, 273.

partiel, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *party*.

partile (pär'til), *a.* [*LL. partilis*, divisible, single, *< LL. pars* (part), part: see *part*.] Exact to a degree; said of a celestial aspect: opposed to *plastic*. — *Partile conjunction*. See *conjunction*. **partim** (pär'tim), *adv.* [*L.*] In part, partly; in part: noting names of species, genera, and other groups which are inexact synonymy. Abbreviated *p.* and *pt.*

partimen (pär'ti-men), *n.* [*Pr.*, *< ML. partimentum*, division, partition, *< LL. partire*, divide: see *part*, *v.*] A form of poetic debate or contest among the medieval minstrels of Provence in France. See the quotation.

The partimen . . . is also a poetic debate, but it differs from the tenon in so far that the range of debate is limited. In the first stanza one of the partners proposes two alternatives; the other partner chooses one of them and defends it, and the opposite side remains to be defended by the original proposer. Often in a final couplet a judge or arbiter is appointed to decide between the parties. *Anglo. Arch.*, XII, 373.

partimento (pär-ti-men'to), *n.* [*It.*, *< ML. partimentum*, division, partition: see *partimen*.] In music, a figured bass used for exercises in counterpoint, or in playing accompaniments at night.

parting (pär'ting), *n.* [*ME. parting*, *partage*; verbal *n.* of *part*, *v.*] 1. The act of separating or dividing; separation. (a) Departure; leave-taking; separation from friends.

And there were sudden partings, such as press The life from out young hearts. *Byron*, Child Harold, III, 24.

(b) A going hence; death; sometimes hence-parting. I've seen with a pale-water the paleys of houses, And passed purgatorial penitencies at her hence-parting. *In the blime of parody*, *More Flowman* (B), 2, 408.

Would I were she! For such a way to die, and such a blessing, Can never crown my parting. *Shakspeare*, Henry VIII, II, 1.

(c) In paper-making, the operation of separating the damp sheets. (d) In metal, the separation of gold and silver from each other by means of an acid. Both nitric and sulphuric acids are used for this purpose, the latter more generally, but parting by nitric acid is a process which has been in use for many centuries. (e) In mineral, a separation of a mineral into layers due not to cleavage, but to some other cause, as the presence of thin lamellae, formed by twinning, as, for example, in pyroxene, titanite, etc. (f) In comb-making, a method by which, in order to save material, two combs are cut from a single piece of shell but little wider than a single comb. The cutter used has a vertical motion upon the blank, which has an intermittent feed beneath it, and receives a succession of cuts, the teeth of one comb being cut from the interdental spaces of the other. *E. H. Knight*.

2. A point or place of separation or division.

The king of Babylon stood at the parting of the way, at the house of the two ways, to use divination. *Isaiah*, xli, 21.

(a) In geol., a thin seam of clay or shale separating the thicker beds of rock. (b) In foundry: (1) The meeting surfaces of the sand rammed up in the cope and in the drag. (2) Parting sand.

3. The division of the hair on the head in dressing it.

His hair was cut short on the top, and lay on the head without parting. *Shakspeare*, Henry VI., VI, 400.

4. That which parts or divides. — *Syn.* Share; fellowship; participation.

For what parting of rightwytynesse with wickednesse? *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. vi, 14.

parting-cup (pär'ting-kup), *n.* 1. A drinking-cup having two handles on opposite sides, as distinguished from *lorning-cup*, which usually has more. — 2. A kind of cup, made with new ale and cherry, sweetened, to which soda-water is added immediately before drinking.

parting-fellow (pär'ting-fel'lo), *n.* [*ME. parting-felaw*; *< parting* + *fellow*.] A partner.

These were some of the parting-fellows with the devil. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

parting-glass (pär'ting-glas), *n.* A glass flask used in assaying for dissolving silver from its mixture with gold.

parting-line (pär'ting-lin), *n.* In foundry, a line upon a pattern as it lies embedded in the sand, below which the draw of the pattern is upward, and above which the draw is downward. In most cases this line is undulatory; the surface



Parting cup. Old English pottery.

of the same parting extends, however, on all sides from it to the edges of the flask-part. *E. H. Knight.*

parting-rail (pär'ting-räil), *n.* In carp., a rail intermediate between the top and the bottom rail of a door or partition; a lock-rail. *E. H. Knight.*

parting-sand (pär'ting-sand), *n.* In molding, dry non-adhesive sand or brick-dust sprinkled upon the meeting faces of the two members of a mold to insure their ready separation.

parting-shard (pär'ting-shärd), *n.* In ceram., a thin piece of baked clay used in the pottery-kiln to prevent different pieces of the unbaked ware from sticking together.

parting-strip (pär'ting-strip), *n.* A narrow strip used to keep two parts separated, as the long strip between the upper and the lower sash in a window-frame, or that between a window-sash and a window-blind in a carriage or railway-car.

parting-tool (pär'ting-töl), *n.* A tool used in many different kinds of work for dividing parts, trimming, marking outlines, etc. (a) A turning tool with narrow cutting edge for dividing a piece in the lathe, or for separating a turned piece from the stub end or unworked part of the block out of which it has been formed. (b) An angular gouge for finishing outlines, carving stems, etc. (c) A joiner's bent edged chisel, with its cutting edge variously shaped. (d) A marble workers' rasp flat, with curved ends, used for smoothing recesses difficult to reach. **Inside parting-tool**, a tool used to undercut or hollow out from a solid piece rings and other openings of curved outline.

partisan, *n.* and *a.* See *partisan*¹, *partisan*². **partita** (pär'tä), *f.* [It., a part; see *part*, *n.*] In music, a suite, or a set of variations.

partite (pär'tit), *a.* [= *F. partite*, *partit* = *Sp. pte. partido* = *It. partito*, *partito*, *partito*, divided, pp. of *partire*, divide; see *part*, *v.*] 1. Parted or divided into parts; usually in composition with qualifying or specifying prefix, as *bipartite*, *tripartite*, *quadrupartite*. See the compounds. — 2. In bot., same as *parted*. — 3. In entom., divided by a slit from the apex to the base, as the wings of certain small moths.

partition (pär'tish'on), *n.* [*F. partition* = *Sp. partición*, *partida* = *It. partizione*, *partizione*, *partizione*, *partizione*, a division, *C. partiri*, pp. *partitus*, divide; see *part*, *v.* Cf. *partener*.] 1. The act of parting or dividing; the act of separating into portions and distributing; as, the *partition* of a kingdom among several other states.

O learned (Nature taught) Arithmetician!

Clockless, so just to measure Time's partition.

Schiller, tr. of Du Bartas's Works, l. 3.

The *partition* of Naples, the most scandalous transaction of the period, he shared equally with Louis.

Frederick, Ferri and Isa., II. 21.

2. The state of being divided; division; separation; distinction.

I take to a double cherry, seeming parted,

But yet an union in partition.

Shak., M. N. D., III. i. 216.

34. Separate part; apartment; compartment. An edifice too large for him [man] to fill, lodged in a small partition.

Milton, P. L., VIII. 108.

4. That by which different parts are separated. Great wits are sure to madness near allied, And thin partitions do their bounds divide.

Druid, Abs and Achit., l. 164.

(a) In arch., a dividing wall, a wall or barrier which serves to separate one apartment from another in a building.

Condemning the test of God's inheritance to an infirm and alienated condition of body, they separated from them by local partitions in churches.

Milton, Church Government, II. 1.

(b) In bot., the division of a parted leaf, also the wall of a cell in an ovary or fruit, a dissepiment. (c) In zool., specifically, a party-wall, septum, or dissepiment.

5. In law, a division of property among co-owners by their agreement or by judicial proceeding. At common law it is a division of lands and tenements between coparceners, joint tenants, or tenants in common, by agreement, so as to terminate their co-tenancy and vest in each a sole estate in a portion of the land, or an allotment, as it was called, and this was not deemed a conveyance, but a mere severance of interests. *Partitions* have also long been made by courts of equity for they have power to award compensation for inequality, or to decree a sale and division of proceeds when an actual allotment is impracticable or disadvantageous. The same power has of late been sometimes extended to personal property, but not usually under the name of partition, nor is the name used for the ordinary distribution or division of an estate by executors, &c.

6. In music. Same as *score*. — 7. In logic and rhetoric, the separation of an integrals whole into its integral parts; the separation of any whole into its parts, except that the separation of a genus into its species, or of a species into genus and difference, is not so called.

Division divideth universal things into their particulars, and *partition* divideth particulars into their parts, and

most commonly followeth division. . . . as, for example, when division hath divided a sensible body into a man and beast, then followeth *partition* and divideth man into soul and body, and the body into his integral parts, as head, heart, belly, legges, and such like.

Blunderbelle, Arts of Logicks, II. 2.

8. In math., a mode of separating a positive whole number into a sum of positive whole numbers. Thus, the *partitions* of 4 are 1 + 1 + 1, 1 + 1 + 2, 2 + 2, and 1 + 3. — *Ideal*, metaphysical, etc., *partition*. See the adjective *Owely* of *partition*. See *owely*. **Partition line**, in her., one of the lines by which a shield is divided, especially a line dividing an ordinary from the field or another ordinary. See *line*, 12. — **Partition of numbers**, the separation of particular whole numbers into sums of whole numbers; also, the name of the mathematical theory of problems relating to the numbers of ways in which numbers can be separated into whole numbers under given conditions. — **Partition wall**, a dividing wall; a partition.

A great partition wall to keep others out.

Denay of Christian Piety.

Physical partition. See *physical*.

partition (pär'tish'on), *v. t.* [*C. partition*, *n.*] 1. To divide by walls or partitions.

I understand both these sides . . . to be uniform without, though severally partitioned within. *Bacon*, Building.

2. To divide into shares; as, to *partition* an estate.

Thus the Roman world was partitioned among six masters. *Mahan*, Church Hist., III. ii.

partitional (pär'tish'on-äl), *a.* [*C. partition* + *-äl*.] Formed by partitions.

The pods are flattish, two or three inches long, and contain from three to five seeds in *partitional* cells.

Drummond, Sugar Cane, IV. note.

partitioned (pär'tish'ond), *a.* [*C. partition* + *-ed*.] In bot., provided with a partition or wall; separated by partitions.

partitionment (pär'tish'on-ment), *n.* [*C. partition* + *-ment*.] The act of dividing; partition.

As he is to record the story of a definite *partitionment* from Virginia of land that once belonged to it, he begins with a sparkling sketch of the history of Virginia up to that time.

Tyler, Amer. Lit., II. 272.

partitive (pär'ti-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*F. partitif* = *Sp. pte. It. partitivo*, *partitivo*, *partitivo*, *partitivo*, a division, *C. partiri*, pp. *partitus*, divide; see *part*, *v.* Cf. *partener*.] 1. *a.* In gram., denoting a part; defining a part by expression of the whole to which it belongs; indicating a part as related to a whole; as, the head of a man; a half of it, or, in French, *du pain*, 'some bread,' or 'of the bread.' 2. *n.* In gram., a word expressing partition; a distributive.

partitively (pär'ti-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a partitive manner.

partizan¹, *partisan*¹ (pär'ti-zän), *n.* and *a.* [*F. partizan*, *OF. partizan* = *It. partigiano*, formerly *partigiano*, *partigiano*, *partigiano*, *partigiano*, usually, after Rom., *partisanus*, *partisanus*, a member of a party or faction, a partner, a farmer of taxes, *C. partia* (*F. partie*, etc.), a part, party; see *part*, *v.*] 1. *n.* 1. An adherent of a party or faction; one who is passionately or very earnestly devoted to a party or interest; specifically, one whose judgment or perception is clouded by a prejudiced adherence to his party.

All the citizens were so decided *partisans*, either of the grandfather or of the Saltyb, that they would not intermarry, or even give a vote for any man . . . who was not of their side.

Adams, Works, V. 118.

The appeal therefore, is to the people, not to party, nor to *partisans*.

W. Webster, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

No one can be a right good *partisan* who is not a thorough-going hater.

Tracy, Kickerbocker, p. 248.

2. *Milit.*, a member of a party or detachment of troops sent on a special enterprise; also, the leader of such a party.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a party or faction; strongly biased in favor of a party or interest.

A *partisan* warfare . . . had long existed between the grandfather and the Saltyb, that they would not intermarry, or even give a vote for any man . . . who was not of their side.

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Adams, Works, V. 118.

Sp. partecana, a partisan or leading-staff, *C. partecana* (= *It. partecana*), make full of holes, bore. *C. partecana* = *It. partecana*, *partecana*, a hole, *C. ML. partecana*, a hole, *C. L. partecana*, pp. *partecana*, bore through; see *partecana*.] 1. A long-handled cutting weapon used in England and Scotland from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century: a name including also the halberd, fauchard, roncane, etc.

The hills were wooded with their *partecana*.

And all the valleys overgrown with darts.

As moors are with rank rushes.

Petecher, Bonduca, l. 2.

The labourers do goe into the fields with swords and *partecana*, as if in an enemies country.

Savage, Traveller, p. 6.

2. A man, as a soldier or a guardian of the peace, armed with a *partecana*.

They . . . were fighting hard, when the provost, with his guard of *partecana*, came in thirdman and stayed them asunder with their halberds, as men part dog and bear.

Scott, Abbot, xviii.

Morning-star partisan. Same as *morning-star halberd* (which see, under *morning-star*).

partizanship (pär'ti-zän-ship), *n.* [*C. partecan* + *-ship*.] Earnest or passionate adherence to a party or faction; feelings or actions characteristic of a partisan.

partless (pär'tles), *a.* [*C. ME. partles*; *C. part* + *-less*.] 1. Without a part; not sharing.

Who is he that holds none that he that is right mythy of good were *partles* of the meede?

Chaucer, Boethius, IV. prose 2.

2. Without good parts.

For man of worth (say they) with parts indow'd The tynes doe not respect, nor will relive, But wholly unto *partles* spirits give.

Darwin, Microcosmos, p. 72. (*Darwin*.)

partlet (pär'tlet), *n.* [Early mod. E., *C. ME. partlette*; appar. a particular application of *Partelote*, *Partelotte*, a woman's name, also applied to a hen, *C. OF. Partelote*, a woman's name.]

1. A garment for the neck and shoulders, especially for women. It was at one time of the nature of a neckerchief of linen or similar fabric, but a *partlet* of crimson velvet occurs in an inventory of Henry VIII's time. The ruffled or platted edge of some forms of *partlet* seems to have given rise to the popular term for a hen.

vii. *partlettes* of *sypera*, ij. of them garnished with golde and the rest with Spanyale worke.

Inventory of Anne Agnes Hungerford, Archaeologia, (XXXVIII. 370.)

Unfledge 'em of their ties, Their wits, their *partlets*, pins, and perruigs.

Beau, and *Fl.*, Knight of Malta, l. 1.

Somewhat later, the sleeves of dresses had puffs at the shoulders, and, when the dresses were made upon above the girdle, a *partlet*, or kind of habit shirt, was worn beneath them and carried up to the throat.

Kings, Brit., VI. 472.

2. A hen.

The faireste hewed on hire throate Was cleped fayre damoysele *Partelote*.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 50.

Thou dotard! thou art woman-dread, unreasoned By thy dame *Partlet* here.

Shak., W. T., II. 2. 72.

I forgot to take your orders about your poultry; the *partlets* have not laid since I went.

Walpole, Letters, II. 21.

partly¹ (pär'tli), *adv.* [*C. part* + *-ly*.] In part; in some part, measure, or degree; not wholly; very often repeated in stating particulars that make up a whole.

I do now *partly* aim at the cause of your repulse.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 1.

They betook them *partly* to this Weapons, *partly* to improve divine aid.

Milton, Hist. Eng., IV.

partly², *adv.* An obsolete form of *partly*¹.

part-music (pär't-mu'zik), *n.* Music intended for performance by two or more independent performers; concerted or harmonized music; almost exclusively applied to vocal music. See *part-singing* and *part-song*.

partner (pär'tner), *n.* [Early mod. E. *partener*; *C. ME. partener*, *partiner*, *partener*, *partener*, *partener*, a variant (appar. due to association with the primitive word *part*, and to the confusion of *e* and *i*, which were written alike in many manuscripts) of *partener*; see *partener*.]

1. One who shares or takes part in anything; a sharer or partaker; as, to be a *partner* in one's joys and sorrows.

The *foesche* es *partener* of the payne, that afterwarde the make be comforted in his mischance.

Hampden, Prose Treatises (E. R. T. S.), p. 13.

Sith I have here been *partener* With you of joy and blisse.

The New Brown Maid.

2. One who is associated with another or others; an associate.

Now I'll join with you in any thing.

See, *Infant*.

I'll take mine own ways, and will have no *partners*.

Petecher, Spanish Castle, IV. 1.



Forms of Partisans.

Under hevyn en grote thet leveth non.
(Genesys (P. E. T. H. I. 1700)

That horn ranged by hundreds and by thousands, and stood hymn in on alle parties, and unto upon hym with there spurs at once, and out-threw hym and his horse.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 186.
For my party, at that I shall achieve
While that the wale shalthe in his place.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Farnivall), p. 72.

8. A company or number of persons ranged on one side, or united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community; those who favor or are united to promote certain views or opinions; as, the Liberal party; the Democratic party; the party of moral ideas.

Thicker preed bothe parties to the rowwe, and ther was grete loase on bothe parties. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 156.

You will angry be with none
That are of my party.

Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 319).
There were cliques and parties at Henry's court during the whole of his reign; there was a strong party against Wolsey, there was a Protestant and a Catholic party, and a Norfolk and a Suffolk party.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 246.

Hence—4. Side; cause.

Maintain the party of the truth.

Shak., I. Hen. VI., II. 4. 32.

Agile came in to make their party good.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Eclogues*, VI. 22.

I will throw her into his way as often as possible, and leave him to make his party good as fast as he can.

Colman, *Jealous Wife*, II.

5. A company or band of persons collected or gathered together for some particular purpose; especially, a select company invited to be present and participate in some form of amusement or entertainment; as, a pleasure-party; a dinner-party; a theater-party.

If my brother Charles had been of the party, madam, perhaps you would not have been so much alarmed.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, I. 1.

He enjoyed a party of pleasure in a gold boat on the water, to one of the alts or islets in the Thames.

Miss Edgeworth, *Patronage*, xix.

One day there was a donation party at our house. The ladies of the town brought their wheels and spun quantities of flax, which they gave to my mother; and the young men made an ox-die that they presented to me.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, II. 6.

6. A detached part of a larger body or company; specifically (*milit.*), a detachment or small number of troops sent on a special service, as to intercept an enemy's convoy, to reconnoiter, to seek forage.—7. In law: (a) One of the litigants in a legal proceeding; a plaintiff or defendant in a suit; sometimes used collectively to include all the persons named on one side.

The cause of both parties shall come before the judges.

Ex. xlii. 9

(b) One expressly concerned or interested in an affair; as, a party to a contract or an agreement; the party of the first part.

When he made himself a party, it was not convenient for him to sit in the judicial place. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Armadilla*, v.

8. One who is privy to a transaction or affair, or connected with it in any way; one who is more or less of an accomplice or accessory.

An injury sharpened by an insult, be it to whom it will, makes every man of sentiment a party.

Sterne, *Northanger Journal*, p. 61.

London. You have formed this plan for my escape—but have you secured my maid in our interest?

Duenna. She is a party in the whole.

Sheridan, *The Duenna*, I. 3.

9. A person; a particular person, as distinct from and opposed to any other; a person under special consideration; a person in general; an individual; as, an old party of my acquaintance. [Now only vulgar.]

Not only it is wee that have pierced the Parie thus found alone, but this Party whom we have thus pierced is . . . even the Only begotten Son of the most High God.

Sp. Andrews, *Sermons* (ed. 1694), p. 341.

We use also to say so, when speaking of any body in society, and the party comes in.

Florio (under *seroci*, *seroci*).

1. Wom. My master's yonder.

Lady P. Where?

2. Wom. With a young gentleman.

Lady P. That same's the party.

R. Johnson, *Volpone*, IV. 1.

He's a genteel-looking party. I wonder if he belongs to Rotor, King, & Co., of New York?

C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 6.

10. Compact; treaty.

All those countries more feared him than Powhatan, and hee had such parties with all his bordering neighbors.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 221.

American, Anti-Federal, Antimasonic, Antirent party. See the qualifying words.—A party, a little; somewhat.

Er wynter come and were a party strong.

Psalms, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

Constitutional Union, Democratic, Federal party. See the qualifying words.—Equal Rights party. See

League, 2.—Examination of party. See examination.—Firing party (*milit.*). See firing-party.—Firing party (*milit.*), a detachment of men employed to hover about and harass an enemy.—Foraging party. See forage.—Free Democratic party. See free.—Greenback or Independent party. See greenback.—In party, in part.

"Sir," quod Kay, "and therfore am I come to you, for I supposed to party what you ment."

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 252.

Labor-Reform party. See greenback.—Liberal, Liberty, Monarchical, National party. See the qualifying words.—Native American party. See American.—New Court party. See court.—Nominal party. See nominal.—Old Court party. See court.

Party in interest. See interest.—People's party, a name assumed by various political parties in the United States, most frequently workingmen's parties; specifically, the Populists (see Populist).—Prohibition, Republican, Tory, Whig party. See the qualifying words. 3. Syn. 3. Combination, Faction, etc. (see cabal), league, set, clique, alliance, coalition.

II. a. 1. Partial; manifesting partiality.
I wol be trewe juge and nought partye.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 1799.

2. Of or pertaining to a faction or party; partizan: as, party lines; party issues.

O sower of the party cry

That wanders from the public good.

Tennyson, *Freedom*.

party² (pär'ti), a. [*ME. party*, *OF. (and F.) parti* = *Sp. Pg. partido* = *It. partito*, divided, *L. partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, divide; see *part*, *r. (L. part)*.] 1. Divided; in part.

Who gulereth flouris, party whyte and reede.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 186.

Specifically—2. In *her.*, divided into parts, usually equal; said of the field, especially when the division is in the direction of one of the ordinaries. Thus, *party per fesse* is divided by a horizontal line passing through the fesse point; *party per bend* is divided by a line in the direction of the bend and into equal parts, etc. In actual blazoning, however, the word *party* is usually omitted, and instead of writing *party per pale* or *party per bend* is written *per pale*, etc. Also *parted*.

party-coated (pär'ti-kō'ted), a. [Also, less prop., *parti-coated*; *< party² + coat + -ed²*.] Having a party-colored or motley coat.

party-color (pär'ti-kul'or), a. [Also, less prop., *parti-color*; *< party² + color*.] Variegated colors.

party-colored (pär'ti-kul'ord), a. [Also, less prop., *parti-colored*; *< party² + color + -ed²*.] Colored differently in different parts; of divers colors; variegated; presenting a somewhat striking diversity of colors.

The fulsome ewes . . . did . . .

Fall parti colour d lambis. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, I. 2. 89.

To see him run after a bubble which himself hath made, and the sun hath partedoured, and to debase a treasure.

Jar. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1836), I. 250.

My mind was at that time

A party-colored show of grave and gay,
Solid and light, short sighted and profound.

Wordsworth, *Prelude*, IV.

party-gold (pär'ti-göld), a. [*< party² + gold*.] Composed in part of gold, or partly gilt; said usually of a vessel otherwise made of silver.

partyism (pär'ti-izm), n. [*< party¹ + -ism*.] Division into parties; also, devotion to party. [Recent.]

"Broad" is an epithet not descriptive of a partisan, but rather of one who abhors all partyism.

American Literary Churchman, Dec. 16, 1883.

party-jury (pär'ti-jü'ri), n. [*< party² + jury*.] A jury consisting half of natives and half of foreigners; a half-tongue jury.

party-list (pär'ti-list), n. A list of the candidates for public positions proposed by a party to be voted for. Such a list may be printed or otherwise inscribed on a ballot, or it may be merely published or posted up for the information of the public, etc. [Eng.]

This voting, however, carried on by party-lists on differently coloured cards, is practically open.

Encyc. Brit., III. 291.

party-man (pär'ti-man), n. One of a party; one who is thoroughly or earnestly attached to the principles of his party; a partisan.

party-spirited (pär'ti-spir'it-ed), a. Having the spirit of party or of partisans.

party-verdict (pär'ti-ver'dikt), n. A joint verdict.

Thy son is banish'd upon good advice.

Whereto thy tongue a party-verdict gave.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, I. 2. 234.

party-wall (pär'ti-wäl), n. [*< party¹*, division, + *wall*.] A wall upon the line between the premises of adjoining owners, which each has the right to use as a support for his structure, and usually also to some extent for chimneys, water-pipes, etc. It may belong to one owner or party

to each, but what character it has as a party-wall is the element which both owners have in what belongs not out to neither.

Parula (par'ū-lā), n. [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), dim. of *Parus*, q. v.] A genus of diminutive American creeping warblers of highly variegated coloration, belonging to the family *Sylviidae* or *Mniotiltidae*; the blue yellow-backed warblers. *P. americana* is a beautiful little bird of eastern North America, migratory and insectivorous, inhabiting woodland, above blue with golden-brown interspersed, below yellow and white with a golden-brown spot on the breast, the lores dusky, the eyelids touched with white, the wings crossed with two white bars, the tail-feathers crimson blotched with white; the length is 4½ inches, the extent of wings 7½. A related species of Texas and southward is *P. nigricans*, and there are others, as *P. palmarum*. Also called *Compsochloia*.

parulla (pa-rū'li), n. [= *F. parulle* = *Sp. parulla* = *Pg. parulla*, *parulida*, *< NL. parulle*, *< Gr. παρῦλις*, a gum-boll, *< παρῦ*, near, + *ἄλις*, ὄλιον, gum.] A gum-boll.

parumbilical (par-um-bil'i-kal), a. [*< Gr. παρῦ*, beside, + *L. umbilicus*, the navel, see *umbilical*.] In the neighborhood of the umbilicus.—Parumbilical veins, branches from the portal vein along the round ligament of the liver, anastomosing with the epigastric veins.

parura (pa-rū'ri), n.; pl. paruras (-rē). [ML., see *parure*.] An apparel attached to the dalmatic: it is broader than is usual on the alb.

parure (pa-rūr'), *F. parure*, *pa-rūr'*, n. [*< ME. parure*, *parour*, *< OF. (and F.) parure*, *< ML. paratura*, attire, dress, finery, ornament, *< L. parare*, prepare; see *par*.] (*< parure*, *< parure*.) 1. A set of corresponding articles of decorative character; also, the total amount of decoration produced in any one case by similar means, as a set of embroideries or lace trimmings for a dress; hence, a set of ornaments intended to be worn together, or matching with one another; as, a parure of jewels.—2. Ornament; adornment.

I bequeithe to the said churchis one hule suite of vestmyntes of russet velvet. One coupe, cheublis discones, for dronnes; with the awbes and parures.

Test. Vetus, p. 367. (*Hallstead*.)

paruria (pa-rū'ri-ā), n. [NL., *< Gr. παρῦ*, beside, + *οὐρῦ*, urine.] Disordered micturition.

Parus (pā'rus), n. [NL., *< L. parus*, a titmouse.] The typical genus of *Paridae* and *Parinae*. The name was formerly applied with little discrimination to all the birds of this family and some others, but is now



(Greater Titmouse) *Parus major*.

restricted to titmice congeners with the marsh-tit of Europe, *P. palustris*, and the black-capped chickadee of North America, *P. atricapillus*. The species are numerous, among them is the European *P. major*. See also *ent* under *chickadee*.

parusia (pa-rū'si-ā), n. [NL., *< Gr. παρῦ*, presence, *< παρῦ*, pp. of *παρῦ*, be present, *< παρῦ*, near, + *ἄνῦ*, be.] 1. In *rhet.*, the use of the present tense instead of the past or future, as in a vivid narration of a past or prediction of a future event.—2. (a) The nativity. (b) The second advent.

parva logicalia (pär'vā loj-i-kā'li-ā), [ML., *L. parva*, neut. pl. of *parvus*, small, little; *ML. logicalia*, pertaining to logic; see *logical*.] The name given in the middle ages to the branches of logic which were treated in the various supplements added from time to time to the Summulae of Petrus Hispanus. These subjects were the doctrines of supposition, ampliation, restriction, distribution, appellation, exportation, syncategoremata, obligation, insolubilia, consequence, etc.

parvularity (pär'vā-lū'ri-ti), n.; pl. parvularities (-ti). [*< L. parvus*, small, + *anulus*, mind, Cf. *magnanimitas*.] 1. The state of having a little or ignoble mind; littleness of mind; meanness: the opposite of *magnanimitas*.

When once it is noted that the apprehension of being deceived for retracting is the sole obstacle that stands between your reason and so important a change as your conversion, they will justly esteem your parvularity as great that you deserve darkness for so poorly feeling it.

Spinoza, *Works*, V. 28.

2. A person with a little or ignoble mind.

I trust that very few persons indeed, not of the class of
superstitious persons, of the true inner class, would
be otherwise than heartily ashamed of so facile.

P. S. M. Modern English, p. 22.

Parvati (pär'vā-tē), n. [Skt., 'of the moun-
tain,' or 'daughter of the mountain (Hima-
laya)'; < parvata, mountain.] A Hindu divinity:
see *Durga*.

parvatek, n. A Middle English form of peri-
vatek.

parvatus (pär've-ū), n. and a. [< F. parvatus,
a parvatus, < parvus, successful, pp. of parve-
re = It. pervenire, arrive, succeed, thrive, < L.
parvenire, arrive, < per, through, + venire, come:
see *venire*.] I. n. One newly risen into notice,
especially by an accident of fortune and beyond
his birth or apparent deserts, whether as a claimant
for a place in society or as occupying a position
of authority; an upstart.

This Pontif (Pius IV.) a genial, politic man of the
world, hot-tempered but placable, a parvatus as compared
with the noble birth of his predecessors, had the qualities
which belong to the position of a parvatus.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 223.

I... have always observed through life... that it
is your parvatus who sticks most for what he calls the
greatest, and has the most squeamish abhorrence for what
is frank and natural.

Theobald, Fitz-Bodley's Confessions.

II. a. Like or characteristic of a parvatus or
upstart.

Making the sanctities of Christianity look parvatus and
upstart.

Keats.

parvipaous (pär-vip'ō-ās), n. [NL., < L. par-
vus, small, + Nl. paous.] The small psoatic
muscle; the psoas parvus. See *psoas*.

parvipaotic (pär-vip'ō-at'ik), a. Of or per-
taining to the parvipaous.

parvirostrate (pär-vi-rō-strāt'), a. [< L. par-
vus, small, + rostratus, having a bill, < rostrum,
a beak, bill.] In ornith., having a small bill.

Parvirostres (pär-vi-rō-strēs), n. pl. [NL.:
see *parvirostris*.] In Blyth's system (1849),
a superfamily of his *Cypseloides*, consisting of
the two families *Podargidae* and *Caprimulgidae*,
in which the bill is very small. [Not used.]

parvis, parvis (pär'vis), n. [< ME. parvis,
parvus, parvis, parvis, < OF. parvis, parvis,
parvis, parvis, F. parvis, < L. parvis, parvis,
parvis, a corruption (after Rom.) of *paradisus*,
a church close, < L. paradisus: see *paradisus*.
In representations of the mystery plays in the
open place before a church, the porch represented
paradisus.] 1. A vacant inclosed space of
greater or less extent before a church (often
slightly raised), and under the jurisdiction of
the church authorities; also, the outer court of
a palace or great house.

It (Villa Mondragone) stands perched on a terrace as
vast as the parvis of St. Peter's, looking straight away
over black cypress-tops into the shining vastness of the
Campagna.

H. James, Jr., *Travels Sketches*, p. 179.

2. A room over a church porch employed as a
school-room or a storage-room, or as a lodging
for some ecclesiastic.

Over each porch in the nave is a parvis, or priest's
chamber.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 261.

3. A church porch, where lawyers were in the
habit of meeting for consultation; especially,
the portico of St. Paul's Cathedral in London.

A segment of the lawn, war and wye,
That often hadde been at the parvis,
Ther was also

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., I. 510.

Parvis and portal bloom like trilled towers,
And the vast minister seems a crown of flowers.

Longfellow, *Divina Commedia*, Sonnets, II.

parvitate (pär'vī-tūd), n. [< L. as if 'parvi-
tudo, < parvus, small.] Littlehood; minute-
ness. *Glancie*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.
parvity (pär'vī-tē), n. [= < F. parvite = Sp.
parvidad, parvidad = Pg. parvidade = It. par-
vità, < L. parvitas, smallness, < parvus,
small.] Smallness; parvitude. Ray, *Works*
of Creation, I.

parvulus (pär'vūl), n. [< L. parvulus, dim. of
parvus, small: see *parvity*.] A minute pill.

parvulodrome (pär'vūl'ō-drōm), a. [< Gr. rapí,
beard, + E. hypodrome.] See *parvulus*.

pas (pā), n. An obsolete form of *pass* and *pace*.

pas (pā), n. [F., a step, pace: see *pace*.] 1.
A step, as in dancing or marching.—2. A
dance: as, *pas seul*, a dance performed by one
person; *pas de deux*, a dance by two persons.
—*pas redoublé*, a quickstep, or quick-march. — To take
or have the pas of one (tr. F. *avoir le pas sur quelqu'un*),
to take precedence; precede; hence, to go beyond any one
in anything else.

But my aunt and her parvatus took the pas, and formed
a small circle of people as, I believe, all England
could not parallel. *Shelley, Humphrey Clifton*, II. 202.

Pasagians (pa-sā'jān), n. [< ML. *Pasagi* or
Pasagium; according to Neander, perhaps < ML.
pasagium, passage.] A member of a religious
body of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries
which arose in Lombardy and existed chiefly in
Italy. They denied the doctrine of the Trinity,
and restored the rites of the Old Testament,
excepting the sacrifices.

pasan (pā'san), n. [A native African name.]
An antelope, the oryx.

pasch (pask), n. [Also *pask*, and *pasque* (< OF. *pasc*;
early mod. E. and dial. also *pasce*, *pasce*, *pasce*;
ME. *pask*, *pask*, *pasche*, *pasce*, < AS. *pasca* =
OS. *OFries*, *pascha* = D. *pasch*, *pasce* = M. *pasche*,
pasche, *pasche*, *paschen*, *paschen* = Icel. *paske*,
paske, *paske*, *paske* = Dan. *paske* = OF. *paske*,
pasche, *pasque*, F. *pasque* = Sp. *pasqua* = Pg.
paschoa = It. *pasqua* = L. *pascha*, < Gr. *pascha*,
paschoa, < Heb. *pasach*, a passing over, the
Passover, < *pasach*, pass over.] The Jewish
feast of the Passover; hence, the Christian
feast of Easter. [Obsolete or archaic, except
in composition.]

That he be there the thirde day after *Pasche* withoute
any faille. *Merlin* (L. E. T. N.), II. 178.

O heal this deed on me, Mergy.

The alkis that war shapen for me gen *Pasche*.

They call be sewed for thee.

Young Robin (Child's ballads, III. 141).

I will compare circumcision with baptism, and the *pasce*
lamb with Christ's supper.

Tyndale, *Ans. to Mr. T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1820),
p. 246.

paschal (pas'kal), a. [< OF. *paschal*, *paschal*,
F. *paschal* = Sp. *paschal* = Pg. *paschal*, *paschal* =
It. *pascale*, *pascale*, < L. *paschalis*, < *pascha*,
passover: see *pasch*.] Pertaining to the Pass-
over or to Easter.

The whole nation of the Jews, who were then assembled
to celebrate the *paschal* solemnity.

Sp. Albury, *Sermons*, II. v.

Paschal candle, or **paschal taper**, in the Rom. Cath.
Ch., a candle blessed by the priest in the service of Holy
Saturday and placed on the gospel side of the altar, there
to remain from Easter eve until Ascension day.

To provide lights for the burial of the poor, in some
churches the *Paschal candle* was broken, after Trinity
Sunday, and made up again into small tapers exclusively
for the funeral service of the poor people. In old
wills bequests were made for the same purpose under
the name of "the poor light."

Rock Church of our Fathers, II. 42, note.

Paschal controversy, a controversy in the early church
regarding the proper time for the celebration of Easter.
Such controversies occurred especially in Asia Minor in the
latter half of the second and in the third and fourth cen-
turies.

Paschal cycle, see *cycle*.

Paschal lamb, (a) Among the Jews, the lamb slain and eaten at the Pass-
over (Ex. xii 1). (b) In her., a white lamb passant, carrying
a banner argent with a cross gules (the banner of St.
George) or simply an emblem of the crucifixion. This
was an emblem of the Knights Templars, and occurs
sometimes in heraldry as a bearing of persons not of the
order.

Paschal letters, in the early church, letters
written by the Patriarch of Alexandria to the Bishop of
Rome, and probably to other patriarchs, and by patriarchs
and archbishops to the bishop under their authority, an-
nouncing the date of the next Easter festival. **Paschal**
rents, a yearly tribute paid by the clergy to the bishop
or archbishop at their Easter visitation. **Paschal**
solemnity, the week preceding and the week following Eas-
ter. **Paschal supper**, the Passover supper. See *Pass*
over. **Paschal taper**, see *Paschal candle*.

paschallist (pas'kal-ist), n. [< *paschal* + -ist.]
A disputant or controversialist respecting the
proper day on which Easter should fall.

Tradition hath had very seldom or never the gift of per-
manence, as that which church historians report of those east
and western *paschalists*, formerly spoken of, will declare.

Milton, *Præfation* Episcopacy.

pasch-egg (pas'k'eg), n. [Also dial. *pasce-egg*,
q. v.; = D. *paschei* = Sw. *paskegg* = Dan.
paskeegg; an *pasch* + *egg*.] An Easter egg.
(a) An egg prepared for Easter by being dyed or decorated.
(b) An imitation egg, or a box or other vessel of the figure
of an egg, though sometimes much larger. A common
Easter adornment or gift.

pasch-flower, n. See *pasque flower*.

paschite (pas'kit), n. See *quardecimani*.

pascuage (pas'ky-āj), n. [< ML. *pascuagium*, <
L. *pascuum*, a pasture, < *pasuus*, grazing: see
pascuus.] In law, the grazing or pasturing of
cattle. *Wharton*.

paschal (pas'kū-al), a. [< L. *pascuus*, of a pas-
ture, + -al.] Same as *pascuus*.

No hard and fast line can be drawn between *paschal* and
paschal.

Alfred Pryor, *Jour. of Bot. British and Foreign* (1863), p. 375.

pasquant (pas'ky-ant), a. [< ML. *pasquant* (i. e.,
pp. of *pasquare*, feed, pasture, < L. *pascuum*,
pasture: see *pascuus*.] In her., feeding: and
of a ruminant creature used as a bearing.

pasuous (pas'ky-ūs), a. [< L. *pasuus*, of or
for pasture, neut. *pascuus*, a pasture, < *pascere*,
feed: see *pasture*.] In bot., growing in pas-
tures.

pas d'âne (pā dān), [F. *pas*, pace; < *de*,
of; *âne*, ass: see *âne*.] One of the side rings
of the guard of the rapier of the sixteenth cen-
tury. See *hilt*, *guard*, and *sword*.

pas d'armes (pā dārm), [F. *pas*, pace; < *de*,
of; *armes*, pl. of *arme*, arm: see *arme*.] A
just, tilt, or tourney. See *passage of arms*, under
passage.

passé, n. An obsolete form of *passé* and of
passé.

passards, n. See *passergarde*.

passit (passh), v. t. [< ME. *passen*, *passen*,
strike, < Sw. dial. *passa*, paddle in water, or
Norw. *passa*, dabble in water, tumble, work
hard. (Y. *pass*.)] To strike violently; dash;
smash.

So Kynde though corporeous could ful mynys.
Beth cam dryngyn after and al to dymys *passite*
Kynges and knyghtes, caryers and popes.

Piers Plowman (C), xliii. 100.

If I go to him, with my armed fist
I'll *pass* him o'er the face.

Shaks., T. and C., II. 2. 212.

The violent thunder is adored by those
Are *pass* in places by it.

Webster, *White Devil*, I. 1.

passit (passh), n. [< *passh*, v.] A violent smash-
ing blow.

passit (passh), n. [Origin unknown.] The
head; the face; the brains.

Thou want'st a rough *pass* and the shoots that I have
To be full like me.

Shaks., W. T., I. 2. 122.

pascha (pas'hā), n. [Formerly also *pascha*,
pascha, also *pascha*, *pascha*; = F. *pascha*, etc., <
Turk. *pascha*, < Pers. *paschā*, *paschā*, also cor-
ruptly *paschā*, *paschā*, a sovereign prince,
great lord: see *paschā*.] A title of rank in
Turkey, placed after the name. (a) Formerly, an
honorary title of a prince of the blood. (b) A title of the
highest civil and military officials. The military *paschas*
were long distinguished by the horse-tails displayed as a
symbol in war (abolished under Mahmoud II.); a *pascha*
of three tails corresponds to a commanding general,
a *pascha* of two tails to a general of division, a *pascha* of
one tail to a general of brigade. The title *pascha* in
Egypt, and has been conferred on various foreigners in
the service, as Gordon *Pascha*, Emin *Pascha*.

paschalle (pas'hā-lik), n. [< Turk. *paschallik*, <
pascha, a *pascha*: see *pascha*.] The territory gov-
erned by a *pascha*. Also *paschallik*.

It (Napoli) is a considerable town, having been former-
ly the place of residence of the *pascha* of this country, on
which account it was called the *paschalle* of Napoli.

Pascher, *Description of the East*, II. 1. 78.

paschaw, n. See *pascha*.

paschim (pas'him), n. [Pers. *paschim*.] A kind of
wool produced in Tibet.

The *paschim*, or shawl wool, is a downy substance, grow-
ing next to the skin and under the thick hair of those
goats found in Tibet and in the elevated lands north of
the Himalayas.

A. J. F. *Kind James*, *Indian Industries*, p. 204.

pasmina (pas'hīnā), n. Same as *pushmina*.

Pashto, n. Same as *Pashto*.

pasigraphic (pas'ig'raf'ik), a. [= F. *pasigraphie*,
pasigraphie; an *pasigraphy* + -ic.] Same as *pas-*
igraphical.

pasigraphical (pas'ig'raf'ik-al), a. [< *pas-*
igraphie + -al.] Of or pertaining to *pasigraph-*
y; as, a *pasigraphical* dictionary.

pasigraphy (pas'ig'ra-fī), n. [= F. *pasigraphie*,
pasigraphie; an *pasigraph* + -y, < (Gr. *pas*,
all (dat. pl. *pas*, for all), + *graphein*, < *graphein*,
write.)] A system of language signs adapted
to universal use; a kind of writing that may be
understood and used by all nations.

pasilaly (pas'ī-lā-lī), n. [< (Gr. *pas*, all (dat. pl.
pas, for all), + *lalia*, < *lalia*, talk.)] A lan-
guage adapted for universal use; universal
speech. See *Pasigraph*. [Rare.]

Pastimachus (pa-sim'ā-kus), n. [NL. (Bonel-
li, 1813). < (Gr. *pas*, all, + *stichos*, fight.)] A
genus of ground-beetles or carabids, hav-
ing the mandibles
rounded at the end
and the paraclypeus
adherent to the lat-
eral lobes of the men-
tium. They are large and
handsome, bluish black or
violet, and occur only in
North America. They are
voracious, both as larvae
and as imago, and the
former either dig tunnels
like tiger-beetles or live
under the bark of trees.

Among nearly 30 species in
F. *elongatus*, which preys
on the Colorado potato beetle, the Rocky Mountain locust,
and the army-worm, and is hence most beneficial.



Elongatus Ground-beetle (Pastimachus elongatus).

Pasitelean (pas-i-tē'le-an), *a.* [*Pasiteles* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterizing an important school of Greek sculpture which was founded by Pasiteles in Rome toward the close of the republic, and continued to flourish under the early empire. The school was archaistic, seeking inspiration in the works of the powerful Hellenic artists who preceded the bloom of art in the fifth century;



Orestes and Elektra, Museo Nazionale, Naples. Specimen of the Pasitelean School of Sculpture.

but with its studied archaism in proportions, attitudes, and types it combined careful work from the living model. Surviving works of the followers of Pasiteles exhibit real merit and charm, and rise above the feeble imitations of the later Hellenistic sculpture.

passi, *n.* See *pasch*.

passa (pas'ni), *n.* [*Gr.* *πάσα*, a sprinkling, < *πάσχω*, sprinkle.] A powder for sprinkling; a powder made into a paste-like mass with glycerin or similar substances.

passaget, *n.* Same as *passage*.

passaloid (pas'pa-lōid), *a.* In bot., belonging to or resembling the genus *Passalum*.

Passalum (pas'pa-lum), *n.* [*Lin.* (Linnaeus, 1767), < *Gr.* *πάσσαλος*, a kind of millet, said to be *Holcus Sorghum*, < *πάσ*, all, + *πάλη*, meal.] A large genus of grasses of the tribe *Panicæ*, having commonly three glumes, and spikelets jointed singly upon undivided branches of the inflorescence, forming narrow one-sided spikes. The species are variously estimated as from 100 to 300 in number, and are mainly natives of tropical America; a few are in Africa and Asia, with some naturalized in southern Europe. They are usually low grasses with roundish coriaceous seed-like spikelets. Many species, especially those in the southern United States, are hardy and valuable pasture-grasses, as *P. distichum*, known as *joint-grass*, and in Australia as *all-grass*, and *P. dilatatum*, also used as a fodder-grass in South America and Australia. *P. exile* is called *fundi* (which see) and *hungry rice*. *P. filiforme* is the wire grass of Jamaica, and *P. conjugatum* the West Indian sour-grass or hillo-grass. See *hurrek*, and *millet* (under *millet*).

passy (pas'pi), *n.* [= *Sp.* *passi* = *Pg.* *passapé*, < *F.* *passépié*, < *passer*, pass, + *pié*, < *L.* *pes* (ped-), foot: see *pass* and *foot*.] Same as *passerpié*.

pasque, *n.* See *pasch*.

pasque-flower (pas'k'flou'ér), *n.* A plant. *Anemone Pulsatilla*, wild throughout Europe and

in Siberia, also a garden-flower. It is a low herb with a woody rootstock, three deeply cut scum leaves, with six dull violet-purple sepals very silky on the outside. Also called *compansa*, *dane-flower*, and *dawnsblood*.—**American pasque-flower**, *Anemone patens*, var. *Nuttalliana*, found from Illinois northward. The species is also found in the Old World.—**Japanese pasque-flower**, *A. japonica*, a garden-flower in and from Japan, with rose-colored or white blossoms.

pasquil (pas'kwil), *n.* and *a.* [*It.* *pasquillo*, dim. of *pasquino*, a lampoon: see *pasquin*.]—*I.* *n.* A lampoon or pasquinade; a squib.

Those things which that railing Germane hath heaped up in his leud pasquill. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 566.

Witty pasquils are thrown about, and the mountebanks have their stages at every corner. *Eschyn, Diary*, Jan., 1646.

II. *a.* Relating to or of the nature of a lampoon or pasquinade: as, *pasquil literature*.

pasquil (pas'kwil), *v. t.* [*pasquil*, *n.*] Same as *pasquinade*.

pasquant, **pasquant** (pas'kwil-ant), *n.* [*pasquil* + *-ant*.] A writer of pasquils or pasquinades; a satirist; a lampooner; a libeler. *Cotteridge*.

pasquiler, **pasquiller** (pas'kwil-ér), *n.* [*pasquil* + *-er*.] Same as *pasquant*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 140.

pasquin (pas'kwil), *n.* [*F.* *pasquin*, a lampoon, also the statue so called (Colgrave). < *It.* *pasquino*, a lampoon, orig. a statue so called, "an old statue in Rome on whom all satires, pasquins, rayling rimes, or libels are fastened and fathered" (Florio); so named from *Pasquino*, a tailor (others say a cobbler, and others again a barber), who lived about the end of the fifteenth century in Rome, and was noted for his caustic wit, and whose name, soon after his death, was transferred to a mutilated statue which had been dug up opposite his shop, on which were posted anonymous lampoons.] A lampoon; a satire. At the opposite end of the city from the statue mentioned above, there was an ancient statue of Mars, called by the people *Marforio*; and gibes and jeers posted upon Pasquin were answered by similar effusions on the part of Marforio. By this system of thrust and parry the most serious matters were disclosed, and the most distinguished persons attacked and defended. (*J. D'Israeli*.) Also *pasquinade*.

Julianus the emperor, in his book entitled "Causes," being as a *pasquin* or satire to decide all his predecessors, feigned that they were all invited to a banquet of the gods. *Beacon, Advancement of Learning*, I. 70.

pasquin (pas'kwil), *v. t.* [*pasquin*, *n.*] To pasquinade; lampoon.

It is not, my lord, that any man delights to see himself pasquined and affronted by his inveterate scribblers. *Dryden, Ded. of Duke of Guise*.

pasquinade (pas'kwil-nād'), *n.* [*F.* *pasquinade*, < *It.* *pasquinade*, a pasquinade. < *Pasquino*, the statue so called: see *pasquin*.] Same as *pasquin*.—*Syn.* *Invective*, *Satire*, etc. See *lampoon*.

pasquinade (pas'kwil-nād'), *v. t.* & *pret.* and *pp.* *pasquinaded*, *pp.* *pasquinading*. [*pasquinade*, *n.*] To satirize; lampoon; libel in pasquinades. Also *pasquil*. *Smart*.

pasquinader (pas'kwil-nā'dér), *n.* A writer of lampoons or pasquinades; the author of a pasquil.

Now the roses on Leo XI.'s tomb really occupy a very subordinate position at its base; but *pasquinades* often maintained the more hidden allusion the more terrible the import. *N and Q*, 7th ser., V. 511.

pass (pas), *v.* & *pret.* and *pp.* *passed* or *past*, *pp.* *passing*. [*ME.* *passen*, *passen*, < *OF.* *passer*, *F.* *passer* = *Sp.* *pasar* = *Pg.* *passar* = *It.* *passare*, < *ML.* *passare*, step, walk, pass, < *L.* *passus*, step: see *pace*.] In earlier use *pace* and *pass* are merged. *I.* *intrans.* 1. To come or go; move onward; proceed (from one place to another); make one's way; generally followed by an adverb or a preposition indicating the manner or direction of motion or way by which one moves: as, to *pass on* (without stopping); to *pass away*, from, into, over, under, etc. When used without a qualifying expression, *pass* often signifies to go past a certain person or place. as, I saw him to-day when he *passed* (that is, passed me, or the place where I was).

Whoso took a mirror polished bright
And sette it in a comely market-place,
Than shoulde he see ful many a figure pass
By his mirror. *Chaucer, Merchant's Tale*, I. 346.
And many passed to Venice. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 161.

Sir Griffith Markham, after some time, was set at liberty, and passed beyond Sea, where he liv'd long after in mean account. *Baker, Chronicle*, p. 404.

Now master Gascolgne, shooting very often, could never hitte any deare, yea and often times he let the heard pass by as though he had not seen them.

Chron. of Gascolgne's Life (ed. Arber).
From Assouan I rid to Philæ, passing near the quarries. *Pococke, Description of the East*, I. 118.

Claudine passed in his general's dress of purple with ivory sceptre and oak-leaf crown.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 303.

Pass on, weak heart, and leave me.
Tennyson, Come not when I am dead.

2. To undergo transition; alter or change, either at once or by degrees, from one state or condition to another: with *into* or *to* before the word denoting the new state: as, during the operation the blue *passes into* green.

A thing of beauty is a joy forever:
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness. *Keats, Endymion*, l.

The still affection of the heart
Became an outward breathing type,
That into stillness *passed* again,
And left a want unknown before.

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

When Alfred gave laws to Wessex . . . the conquerors had assimilated the conquered: the British inhabitants of Wessex had *passed into* Englishmen.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 146.

3. To move beyond the reach of observation, purpose, or action; vanish; disappear; hence, to depart from life; die: usually followed by *away*.

Why! that I have a loyser and a space,
Myn harm I wol confesse, or I *pass*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 483.

No *passeth*, in the passing of a day,
Of mortal life the leaf, the bud, the flower.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xli. 78.

Vex not himself: O let him *pass*! he hates him much
That would upon the rack of this tough world
Stretch him out longer. *Shak., Lear*, v. 2. 314.

He *pass*; a soul of nobler tone:
My spirit loved and loves him yet.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lx.

Reverence for the house of worship is *passing away*.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 262.

All *passes*, naught that has been in
Things good and evil have one end.

A. C. Swinburne, Felice.

4. To elapse; be spent.

No Age, ever since Gregory the Great, hath *passed*, where in some or other hath not repined and murmured at the Pontifical Pomp of that Court.

Howell, Letters, II. 6.

I have any discourse of rivers, and fish, and fishing; the time spent in such discourse *passes away* very pleasantly.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 194.

The time when the thing existed is the idea of that space of duration which *passed* between some known and fixed period of duration and the being of that thing.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xv. § 2.

5. To receive approval or sanction; undergo investigation or discussion successfully; be accepted or approved. (a) To be enacted, as by a legislative or other similar body; become law: as, the bill *passed*.

But I have heard it was this bill that *pass*,
And fear of change at home, that drove him hence.

Tennyson, Walking to the Mall.

The bill (for the repeal of the Corn Laws) *passed*, but the resentment of his own party soon drove him (Mr Robert Peel) from office.

J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 300.

(b) To gain or have acceptance; be generally received or current: as, bank-notes *pass* as money.

This false beauty will not *pass* upon men of honest minds and true taste.

Steele, Spectator, No. 4.

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood.

Fulton.

Were the premises good, the deduction might *pass*; but the premises are more than questionable.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 102.

(c) To go successfully through an examination or inspection: specifically, in universities, to go successfully through an ordinary examination for a degree: as, he *passed* in mathematics, but failed in chemistry. (d) To be regarded or considered; be received in estimation or opinion (as): usually with *for*: as, he *passed for* a man of means.

Let thy apparell not exceede, to *pass* for sumptuous coat,
Nor altogether be too base, for thy credit's look.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 364.

God made him, and therefore let him *pass* for a man.

Shak., M. of V., I. 2. 61.

And would have his Noise and Laughter *pass* for Wit,
As tother his Huffing and Blustering for Courage.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

Let me tell you, a woman labours under many disadvantages who tries to *pass* for a girl at six and thirty.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 1.

6. To go on; take place; occur; happen: as, to bring a thing to *pass*; to come to *pass*.

In my next you shall hear how Matters *pass* here.

Howell, Letters, I. III. 22.

Heaven is for thee too high
To know what *passes* there; he lowly wins.

Elton, P. L., viii. 178.

They are so far from regarding what *passes* that the imaginations are wholly turned upon what they have reserve.

Shak., On Conjurat.

7. To express or pronounce an opinion, judgment, verdict, or sentence: as, to *pass upon* the merits of a picture or a book.



A flowering plant of American Pasque flower (*Anemone patens*, var. *Nuttalliana*), A. B. C. of the fruit; A. one of the petals with the long pistil style.

Though well we might not pass upon his life
Without the form of justice. *Shak., Lear, III. 7. 24.*
Let your justice and speedy sentence pass against this
great malefactor Preesty.

Adison, Church-Government, II. Con.

8. To thrust or lunge, as in fencing.

I pray you, pass with your best violence.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 200.

9. To go unheeded or neglected; go by without notice or challenge.

I hope you will be more vigilante hereafter, that nothing may pass in such a manner.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 180.

True, we have lost an empire—let it pass.

Cowper, Task, II. 230.

10. To go through a duct or opening; be voided.

Such (substances) whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion will neither pass nor be converted into aliment.

Arbuthnot, Aliments, I. 6.

11. To be interchanged; be reciprocally communicated or conveyed; as, no one knows what passed between them.

After salutations and diverse embraces which passed in the first interview, they parted late.

Howell, Letters, I. III. 15.

Many endearments and private whispers passed between them.

Addison, The Tory Foxhunter.

She wondered if he remembered the kiss that had passed between them on New Year's Eve.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xvi.

12. To be transferred as from one to another; as, the land passed to other owners.—13†. To go beyond bounds; exceed toleration or belief.

Why, this passes! Master Ford, you are not to go loose any longer.

Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 2. 127.

Yes, and it passes to see what sports and pastimes the gods themselves have at such jollies of these silly mortal men.

Chaloner, tr. of Moris Encomium, K. 2. (Nares.)

14. To circulate; keep moving.

Fill up your glass, let the jug pass.

How d'ye know but your neighbour's dry?

Lever, Song.

Let the toast pass;

Drink to the lass;

I'll warrant she'll prove an excuse for the glass.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 3 (song).

15†. To care; have regard: usually with a negative.

We need not much pass if the degree do differ sum what from their opinion, for as much as the difference can not be great.

R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 110].)

The poet Juvenal reproached the cautious Merchant, who for lucra sake passed on no peril either by land or sea.

Pultenham, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 176.

As for these sicken-coupled slaves, I pass not;

It is to you, good people, that I speak.

Shak., 2 Hen. V., IV. 2. 130.

If, when I should chide,

Beauty and virtue were the for proposed,

I should not pass for parentage.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, I. 1.

16†. To win in the old game of passage. See *passage*, 14.—17. In card-playing: (a) To decline to avail one's self of an opportunity—as, in euchre, by refusing to order up, assist, or make the trump. (b) In poker and certain other games, to throw up one's hand; retire from the game.

Full piteous seems young Alma's case;

As in a luckless gambler's Place.

She would not play, yet must not pass.

Prior, Alma, I.

18. To throw a ball from one to another; play "catch." [New Eng.]

In New England the ordinary term used to express the throwing and catching of a ball by two or more persons is *pass*. "Let's go out and pass." In New Jersey and Pennsylvania the verb is *catch*.

Jour. of Amer. Folk-Lore, II. 155.

19. To toll the passing-bell for a death. [Prov. Eng.]—To bring to pass. See *bring*.—To come to pass. See *come*.—To pass current. See *current*.—To pass off, to be carried through or conducted, in the sense of a succession of incidents and impressions taken collectively, or of a general impression—as, the anniversary celebration passed off brilliantly.—To pass off for or as, to be generally received or regarded as; be taken for.—To pass over, to overlook, disregard.

If I counsel of women's words blame,

Pass over, for I maye in my game.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, I. 442.

To pass upon, to pass judgment or adjudicate upon (a question); as, the court passed the case without passing upon the merits.—Well to pass, well off; well to do; in comfortable circumstances.

His mother's husband, who reputed was

His father, being rich and well to pass,

A wealthy merchant and an alderman,

On forraigne shores did travel now and then.

Scott's Philonthus (1845). (Halliwell.)

trans. 1. To go by; go past without stopping.

Some we voyaged and some we passed by (by reason of) lacke of tyme, whiche I set not in order as they lye and stonde.

St. R. Gualtero, Pygrymage, p. 60.

There are so many things which make that (St. Augustine) a difficult Cape to pass that hardly any Man would try to do it, but at a distance.

Dampier, Voyages, II. III. 2.

Time, as he passes us, has a dove's wing.

I would, and swift, and of a stiken sound.

Cowper, Task, IV. 211.

2. To go over; cross: as, to pass a stream; to pass the threshold.

But in seeking to pass the River Euphrates was drowned.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 281.

To pass the seas was their intent.

Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 300).

The Northern Men said, It was their bargain to have all the Spoil in every Place, after they had passed Trent.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 108.

3. To issue or proceed from or through, as in utterance.

How'er harsh language,

Call'd on by your rough usage, pass'd my lips,

In my heart I ever lov'd you.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 3.

I will describe him to you, if I can, but don't let it pass your lips.

Howell, Letters, II. 444.

But nevermore did either pass the gate

Save under pall with bearers.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

4. To undergo; go through; experience, as perils or hardships.

She loved me for the dangers I had pass'd.

Shak., Othello, I. 3. 107.

5. To undergo successfully, as an examination, inspection, or the like: as, to pass muster.

All things among men of sense and condition should pass the censure, and have the protection, of the eye of reason.

Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

The analysis is necessary for the due estimate of his value as a historian; the writer who can pass such an ordeal where it is possible to apply it may be trusted where it is not possible to apply it.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 81.

6. To live or exist through; spend: used of time: as, to pass one's time in idleness.

O, I have pass'd a miserable night,

So full of ugly sights, of ghastly dreams.

Shak., Rich. III., I. 4. 2.

I had a message from Malin Soliman, that I must come to his house and pass the whole day with him.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 80.

The hours we pass with happy prospects in view are more pleasing than those crowned with fruit.

Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

In the midst of the service, a lady, who had passed the winter at London with her husband, entered the congregation.

Addison, Spectator.

7. To let go by without action or notice; take no notice of: as, to pass an affront.

His tears, his oaths, his perjuries, I pass o'er.

To think of them is a disease.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, III. 3.

I wonder how the curiosity of what heads could pass that great and indisputable miracle, the education of oracles.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 20.

I pass their warlike pomp, their proud array.

Dryden.

8. To omit; leave out; skip; fail to pay: as, to pass a dividend. [U. S.]—9†. To regard; consider; heed; care: usually with a negative: as, I pass not what they say.

Nor the Utopians pass not how many of them they bring to destruction.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 10.

Who'er it be, I do not pass a plea.

Alphonsus means his soldier for to be.

Greene, Alphonsus, I.

If a writer will assume to observe no decorum at all, nor pass how he fashions his tale to his matter, who doubteth but he may in the lightest cause speak like a Pope, & in the gravest matters practise like a jester.

Pultenham, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 120.

10. To do or finish doing; make an end of; accomplish; finish.

This night

We'll pass the business privately and well.

Shak., T. of the B., IV. 4. 57.

This ceremony being pass'd, my Lord fell to Business.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 6.

11. To surpass; exceed; transcend; excel: as, it passes belief or comprehension.

He singeth, daunteth, surpasseth any man

That is or was, with that the world began.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, I. 201.

Hee dooth not onely farre passe the Historian, but for instructing is well nigh comparable to the Philosopher.

Sir F. Sidney Apul, for Poetie.

A quiet life doth pass an empty.

Greene, Alphonsus, I.

The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Jesus Christ.

Phil. IV. 7.

War passes the power of all chemical solvents, breaking up the old adhesions and allowing the atoms of society to take a new order.

Emerson, Harvard Commemoration.

12. To gain the acceptance or approval of; obtain the official or authoritative sanction of:

as, the bill has passed the Senate.—13. To sanction; approve; enact; ratify; give legal effect to; allow or cause to become law: as, the Senate has passed the bill; a resolution has been passed; they passed a dividend of seven per cent. (that is, authorized the payment of such a dividend).

The greatest matter passed was a proclamation against the spoils of Calhoun.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 160.

It was in Requital that his Majesty passed the Petition of Right.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 6.

My lord, and shall we pass the bill

I mention'd half an hour ago?

Tennyson, Day-Dream, Revival.

14. To give expression to; utter; pronounce: as, to pass judgment on a person or an opinion.

Firm and irrevocable is my doom

Which I have pass'd upon her.

Shak., As you like it, I. 2. 86.

To pass a judgment upon Cures, and the good and evil practices of Physick, without doubt is one of the nicest things, even to Men of the Faculty.

Liter, Journey to Paris, p. 240.

The Archbishop of York not only votes for Lord Grenville, but has passed upon him and his ecclesiastical propensities a warm panegyric.

Sydney Smith, To Countess Grey.

15. To transfer or transmit from one person, place, or condition to another; deliver; communicate; circulate; hand over: as, to pass title to property; to pass the bottle.

What mean you by this, to call him King who hath passed his Kingdom over to his Son?

Baker, Chronicles, p. 64.

He brought an accounts which to them all amounted not to above 400*l.* for which he had passed bonds.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 222.

Over blowing seas,

Over seas at rest,

Pass the happy news,

Mush it thro' the West.

Tennyson, Maud, xvii.

16. To put into circulation; use as current money by paying or otherwise transferring to another: as, to pass a light coin; to pass counterfeit notes.—17. To discharge from the intestinal canal; void, as bile, blood, etc.: as, to pass a tapeworm.—18. To cause to percolate or filter through: as, to pass a liquid through muslin or charcoal; to pass gas through water.—19†. To pierce; penetrate.

From strong Petreolus' hand the Javlin fled,

And pass'd the groin of valiant Thrasymed.

Pope, Iliad, xvi. 607.

20†. In fencing, to perform; execute.

To see thee pass thy punts, thy stock, thy reverses, thy distance, thy montand.

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2. 25.

21. Naut., to fasten or secure or to use in fastening by taking a few turns, as of rope or small line around something: as, to pass a gasket, seizing, earing, etc.—22. To go beyond; exceed; transgress.

Trewely to take and trowelliche to fyghte,

In the profession and the pure ordre that spendeth to knyghtes.

Who-so passeth that point ys apostate of knyghthod.

Piers Plowman (C), II. 99.

It marks the bounds which Winter may not pass, And blunts his pointed fury.

Cowper, Task, vi. 102.

To be passed on, to be considered, regarded, or heeded.

It is made a matter of sport, a matter of nothing, a laughing matter, and a trifle not to be passed on, nor to be referred.

Lattimer, 2d Sermon bet. Edw. VI., 1550.

To pass away. (a) To spend; while away; waste.

Let she pass away the flower of her age.

Terlus, xiii. 9.

The design was to pass away the heat of the summer among the fresh breezes that rise from the river, and the agreeable mixture of shades and fountains in which the whole country naturally abounds.

Addison, Ancient Medals, I.

(b) To transfer, hand over into the possession of another; allocate.

When she [the cow] came to be pass'd away in parts of payments, after y^e agreements, she would be accepted but at 4*l.* 15*s.*

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 874.

To pass by. (a) To go past without visiting or making a halt.

Corfu, the first Island of note that we pass'd by, lyeth in the Ionian sea.

Smolys, Traveller, p. 2.

About six miles from Jerusalem we pass'd by the tents of the Arabs who were our conductors. hys we ascended a hill to the north, from which we had a prospect of Hinn.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. I. 24.

(b) To overlook; take no notice of; excuse.

However God may pass by single sinners in this world, yet, when a nation combines against him, the wicked shall not go unpunished.

Tillotson.

Don't view me with a critic's eye,

But pass my imperfections by.

D. Herd, Lines written for a School Declamation.

(c) To neglect, disregard.

Certain passages of Scripture we cannot, without injury to truth, pass by here in silence.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

To pass in. (a) To permit to enter: as, the doorkeeper *passed in* the. (b) To hand in or hand over: as, the committee *passed in* their report. — **To pass in one's checks or chips,** to hand over one's checks to the dealer for settlement at the end of the game, as in gambling; hence, to come to one's last account. *dis.* See *chip*, n., 6. (Slang, l. 8.) — **To pass muster.** See *muster*. — **To pass off,** to palm off; put into circulation: as, to *pass off* a bad dollar. — **To pass (anything or any one) off as or for,** to pretend that anything, etc., is what it is given out for; reflexively, to pretend to be; assume the character or role of: as, he *passed himself off* as a bachelor.

Whether in the 17th century an impostor . . . might not have *passed himself off* as a bishop. *Macaulay.*

To pass on or upon, to impose fraudulently; put upon, as a trick.

The indulgent mother did her care employ,
And *passed it* on her husband for a boy.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l. 57.

To pass one's word, to make a formal promise or engagement.

Father, thy word is *passed*; man shall find grace.

Milton, P. L., III. 227.

To pass over. (a) To spend; exhaust.

We will, with going up & down, and wrangling & expostulating, *pass over* ye summer before we will goe.

Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 57.

(b) To disregard; omit to notice.

There are two exceptional churches in Normandy which should not be *passed over* in silence.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 512.

To pass publication. See *publication*. — **To pass round the hat.** See *hat*. — **To pass the hall.** See *hall*. — **To pass the seals,** to receive authentication by the affixing of the seal of state, as in the case of a patent for lands. — **To pass the time of day,** to salute or greet by some remark suitable to the time of day, the weather, etc., exchange greetings. [*Colloq.*]

The police never try to turn me away; they're very friendly; they'll *pass the time of day* with me, or that, from knowing me so long in Oxford-street.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 490.

pass (pās), n. [*ME. pass, pass, pace* (see *pace*); = *F. passer*, condition; = *Sp. paso*, pace, passage, etc.; = *It. passo* (= *MD. D. pas* = *MLd. pas* = *l. pas* = *Sw. pass* = *Dan. pas*), a passage; partly from the verb *pass*, and partly identical with the orig. noun *pace*, *CL. passus*, a step, pace, footstep, track, in *ML. and Rom.* also a passage, pass (narrow entrance or passage), toll for passage, place, etc.; see *pace*, n., and *pass*, v.] 1. A passage or way through which one may pass; especially, a narrow way; a defile in a mountain. Specifically (a) In *phys. geog.*, a depression in a mountain range through which communication may be had from one slope of the range to the other, or through which a road may be made or a path opened. The height of the passes in any chain of mountains usually bears a certain relation to the great height of that chain. The pass height of a range is, as compared with the great height, rarely as low as one to two, and is more often as three, four, or as five to six. *Not the war of the weather, that waited his harm, [Ætius (Quintus)]*

Fast furth thurgh the *pass* with his proude knyghtes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13013.

The syxte, hit is a path of peas; go, throw the *pas* of Al-tun

Ponarte myghte *pass* with out perill of robberye.

Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 130.

I perceived that the whole *pass* was guarded, and, wherever the road was a little wider or turned a corner round a rock or a clump of trees, there were other long guns peeping out from among the bushes.

R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 234.

(b) A channel connecting a body of water with the sea, also, one of the channels in the delta of a river: as, the *passes* of the Mississippi. [*Southern U. S.*]

Chef Monteur, one of the watery threads of a tangled skein of *passes* between the lakes and the open Gulf.

G. W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 356.

(c) In *mining*, an opening from the slopes through the attic down to the level below, through which the ore is allowed to descend into the cars or wheelbarrows for transportation to the shaft, to be raised to the surface. Also called *mill*.

2. State or condition; especially, a critical or embarrassing state or condition; conjuncture of affairs; crisis.

We are glad to hear the *Business* is brought to so good a *pass*, and that the *Capitulations* are so honourable.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 33.

Nothing were the Clergy, but at the same *pass*, or rather worse, then when the Saxons came first in.

Milton Hist. Eng., III.

But now the World is come to another *Pass*, and we all love to live at Ease, and shun *Calamities*.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus, I. 194.

Still the darkness increased, till it reach'd such a *pass* That the nextness hasten'd to turn on the gas.

Barnum, Ingoldby Legends, II. 43.

3. In a rolling-mill: (a) The aperture formed by corresponding grooves in the rolls. This aperture has the form which is to be given to the bar in section, whether it be that of a rail, a tire, an angle-iron, a T- or I-beam, a half round, etc. (b) A single passage of a plate or bar between the rolls. *E. H. Knight.*

—4. Permission or license to pass; a permit or written authority to come or go; a ticket or writing giving one free admission or transit: as, a *pass* to the theater; a railway *pass*; also often, by abbreviation, a passport.

Who would not send each year blank *passes* o'er,
Rather than keep such strangers from our shore?

Hughes, Lotts and Margareta.

The next step was to get a free *pass* to Washington, for I'd no desire to waste my substance on railroad companies.

L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 7.

5. In fencing, a thrust; a lunge.

In a dozen *passes* between yourself and him, he shall not exceed you three hits.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 173.

6. A rally of wit; a jest.

"Steal by line and level" is an excellent *pass* of pate.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 244.

7. A passing of the hand over or along anything; a manipulation of a mesmerist.

A *pass* or personal contact may very probably have no effect whatever.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 252.

8. Successful or satisfactory issue from an examination, inspection, or other test; particularly, in a university, a degree or certificate obtained without honors.

The good news of the *pass* will be a set-off against the few small debts.

Collegian's Guide, p. 254 (College Words and Customs).

9. Stretch; extent.

All the *pass* of Lancashire

He went both ferre and nere.

Lytell, Guide of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 106).

10. A kind of raisin wine.

Nowe *pass* is made, that Affrike useth make,

Afore synaghe.

Palladius, Hushondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

11. Branch; division.

The species of this *pass* shullen be moore largely in his chapter folowynge declared.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

12. A simple sort of fishway, consisting of a sloping trough, chiefly used on low lands. — 13. A frame on which the stones or voussoirs rest in the construction of an arch; a centering. [*Prov. Eng.*] **Pass examination.** See *examination*. **Pass of arms,** a passage of arms. *Syn. I. Passage, etc. See pass.*

pass. An abbreviation of *passive* and *passus*. **passable** (pās'ə-bl), a. [*F. passable* = *Sp. pasable* = *It. passabile* = *ML. passabilis*, that may be passed (found in sense 'that must be passed or accepted'). *CL. passare*, pass; see *pass*, v.] 1. Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, traversed, penetrated, or the like: as, the roads are not *passable*; the stream is *passable* in boats.

What, all wide open? 'Tis the way to sin,
Doubtless, but I must on, the gates of hell
Are not more *passable* than these.

Beau and Fl., Captain, iv. 5.

I went to view how St. Martin's Lane might be made more *passable* into ye Strand.

Keelyn, Diary, May 14, 1662.

2. That may be passed from hand to hand as a thing of value; current; receivable: as, bills *passable* in lieu of coin.

Go back, the victue of your name

Is not here *passable*.

Shak., Cor., v. 2. 13.

I've seen folks that had to rub the silver off a thrip to tell whether it was *passable* or not.

The Century, XXXVIII. 912.

3. Such as may be allowed to pass; allowable; admissible; tolerable; reaching of just rising above mediocrity.

Many a man of *passable* information, at the present day, reads scarcely anything but reviews, and before long a man of erudition will be little better than a mere walking catalogue.

Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 169.

There are many pages of *passable* rhyme, with here and there a quintessence, a fragment, and here and there a thought.

The Academy, June 29, 1889, p. 145.

passableness (pās'ə-bl-nēs), n. The state or quality of being passable, in any of the senses of that word.

passably (pās'ə-bl), adv. Tolerably; moderately.

Other *towns* are *passably* rich, and stored with shipping; but not one *very* poor.

Howell, Letters, I. II. 15.

passacaglia (pas'ə-kal'ya), n. 1. An old dance of Italian or Spanish origin, resembling the chaconne. — 2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and slow. A *passacaglia* is regularly constructed upon a perpetually recurring theme, usually in the form of a ground-bass. It is a frequent component of the old suite, and a favorite form of organ music. Compare *chaconne*. Also *passacaglio*. **passade** (pa'sād'), n. [Formerly also *passado* (after *Sp.*), *pasada* (after *It.*); *CL. passade* = *Sp. pasada* = *Pg. pasada* = *It. passata*, a pass or thrust in fencing; *CL. passata*, a pass, passage; *CL. passare*, pass; see *pass*, v.] 1. In *fenc-*

ing, a lunge forward with a sword, one foot being advanced at the same time.

Come, sir, your *passado*.

Shak., R. and J., III. 1. 82.

The best practised gallants of the time name it the *passado*; a most desperate thrust, believe it.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 4.

2. In the *manège*, a turn or course of the horse backward or forward on the same ground.

passadot (pa'sā'dōt), n. [A var. of *passade*, as if *Sp.*; see *passade*.] Same as *passade*.

passage (pās'aj), n. [*CL. passage*, *CL. OF. passage*, *F. passage* = *Sp. pasaje* = *Pg. passagem* = *It. passaggio*, *CL. ML. passaticum*, right of passage, also, after *Rom.*, *passagium*, passage, right of passage, toll for passage, a pass, way, road, causal, etc.; *CL. passare*, pass; see *pass*, v.] 1. A passing or moving from one place or state to another; movement, transit, or transference from point to point, place to place, state to state, hand to hand, etc.; a moving or going by, over, along, or through: as, the *passage* of a ship or of a bird; the *passage* of something through a tube or a sieve; the *passage* of the sunlight through the clouds.

He mourns that day so soon has glided by:

Even like the *passage* of an angel's tear

That falls through the clear ether silently.

Keats, Sonnets, xiv.

2. A journey in some conveyance, especially a ship; a voyage.

God send you a good *Passage* to Holland.

Howell, Letters, II. 14.

We had a very good *Passage* also about the Cape of Good Hope, where we had fair clear Weather.

Dampier, Voyages, II. III. 4.

3. A way or course through or by which a person or thing may pass; a path or way by which transit may be effected; means of entrance, exit, or transit; an avenue, channel, or path leading from one place to another, such as a narrow street or lane, an alley, a pass over a mountain or a ford over a river, a channel, a strait connecting two bodies of water, a ferry, etc.: as, the *passages* of Jordan (Judges xii. 6); the *Gilolo passage* in the Malay archipelago; the air *passages* of the body.

The first Ottee that these kynges stuffed with Nantees in bretyne, that was towards Cornewalls, for it was a *passage* ther the Saxons repelled moote.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 176.

The kyng had so stopped the *passages* that neither ryt-ayll nor succour could by any way be conueighed to them.

Hall, Hen. IV., quoted in Wright's Bible Word-book, (p. 462).

There are in Venice thirteen ferries or *passages*.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 210.

From hence a *passage* broad,

Smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to hell.

Milton, P. L., x. 204.

Specifically — 4. (a) An avenue or alley leading to the various divisions or apartments in a building; a gallery or corridor; a hall.

At the West end of this glorious Council hall . . . there is a *passage* into another most stately room.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 267.

Rich windows that exclude the light,

And *passages* that lead to nothing.

Gray, A Long Story.

The servant led me through a *passage* into a room with a fire, where she left me alone.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

(b) In some European cities, a section of a public street, or a short independent street, roofed in with glass, having shops on both sides, and usually or always closed to vehicles: as, the *Passagedu Havre* in Paris. — 5. Passage-money; fare; ferriage; toll; price paid for passing or for being carried between two points or places.

This seven yere and more he hath used this waye,

Yet was he never so curtyous a pottier

As one penny *passage* to paye.

Playe of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

The citizens of Hereford fined, in the second year of Henry III., in a hundred marks and two palfreys, to have the king's charter . . . that they might be quit throughout England of toll and lastage, of *passage*, postage, and stallage, and of leve, and dangeleid, and gaywite, and all other customs and exactions.

S. Dorell, Taxes in England, I. 32.

6. Liberty or power of passing; access; entry or exit. — 7. Currency; reception.

Geo, little booke, god sende the good *passage*;

These were the way, be symple of maners.

Political Forms, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 60.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man; however little versed in scholastic learning, among whom I expect it will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles.

St. E. Dig.

8. That which passes or takes place; or that which is passed or taken place; incident; occurrence; happening; episode; event; doing; matter; affair; transaction.

Ourself and our own soul, that have beheld
Your vice and most lascivious passages.

L. Mordaunt, Dumb Knight, v. (Nares.)

Then dost in thy passage of life
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
For the hot vengeance and the rod of heaven
To punish my misdeeds.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 2. 2.

[Powell] set sail for the Summer Isles; where safely
arriving, he declared the whole passage to the Governor,
and some other in telling might make it worse.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 120.

One pleasant passage happened, which was acted by the
Kudlins.

Wuthrop, Hist. New England, I. 105.

There must be now no passage of love
Betwixt us twain henceforward evermore.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Truth is our only armor in all passages of life and death.

Emerson, Conduct of Life.

9. A part of a writing or speech concerning a
particular occurrence, matter, or point; a para-
graph or clause. (a) A verse, chapter, section, or other
division or part of a book or text: as, a *passage* of Scrip-
ture; select *passages* from the poets.

Every particular Master in this Art has his favorite *Pass-
ages* in an Author.

Addison, Spectator, No. 202.

Hard at it, with concordance and examination of paral-
lel *passages*, he goes early next morning.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 340.

(b) A part of a conversation; a speech; a remark; a state-
ment; an expression.

I would not be partial to either, but deliver ye truth in
all, and as here as I can, in their own words and *passages*.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 307.

One of the assistants using some pathetic *passages* of
the loss of such a governor in a time of such danger as
did hang over us from the Indians and French, the gov-
ernor broke forth into tears.

Wuthrop, Hist. New England, I. 247.

(c) In music: (1) A phrase or other definite division of a
piece. (2) A figure. (3) A scale-like or arpeggiated group
or series of tones introduced as an embellishment; a run,
roulade, or flourish intended for display. (4) A modula-
tion.

A little helpless innocent bird,
That has but one plain *passage* of few notes.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

10. A pass or encounter: as, a *passage* at arms.

Never fortune
Did play a subtler game; the conquer'd triumphs,
The victor has the loss; yet in the *passage*
The gods have been most equal.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

11. The act of passing, enacting, or rendering
valid; approval, sanction, or enactment; au-
thoritative adoption and enactment, as of
a parliamentary motion, measure, or bill: as, the
passage of the bill through the House was ac-
complished with difficulty.—12t. A passing
away; departure; death.

So shalt thou lead
Happiest thy life, and best prepared endure
Thy mortal *passage* when it com.

Milton, P. L., xi. 300.

13. In *falconry*, the line taken by herons in the
breeding season over any region on their way to
and from the herony. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.
—14t. An old game played by two persons with
three dice. "The caster throws continually till he has
thrown doublets under ten, and then he is out and loses,
or doublets above ten and then he passes and wins." *Com-
plete Gamester*, p. 67. (*Halliwel*.)

Learn to play at primero and *passage*.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, I. 1.

Alveolar passages. See *alveolar*. — **Beds of passage,**
in *geol.*, beds which lie between other groups of strata, and
exhibit conditions, either of lithological structure or of
fossil contents, indicating a gradual transition from the
character of the underlying to that of the overlying group.
— **Bird of passage.** See *bird* and *migration*. — **In pas-
sage,** in passing; cursorily; transitorily.

These fundamental knowledge have been studied but
in *passage*.

Baron.

**Intercellular, middle, neurentic, northeast,
northwest passage.** See the adjectives. — **Passage**
hawk, in *falconry*. See *hawk*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

Passage of arms. (a) Originally, a feat of arms at the
passage of a ford, gorge, or bridge; especially the defend-
ing of the passage by a champion or the forcing of it by
an assailant. Hence — (b) Any feat of arms, especially one
deliberately brought about as a feat of prowess. (c) Any
quarrel, especially one of words, as, there was a grand
passage of arms between them. (*Colling.*) — **Pedal pas-
sage.** See *pedal*. — **To make a passage.** (a) To vi-
sualize, as whales, from one feeding-ground to another.
(b) To make an outward or a home trip, as a vessel, as dis-
tinguished from cruising about. — *SYN.* 3. *Path, Pass, etc.*
See *way*.

passage (pas'j), v. i.: pret. and pp. *passaged*,
ppr. *passaging*. [*F. passerger*; from the noun.]

1. To pass or cross.

Benardet . . . *passaged* to Lady Davenant.

Wm. Edgeworth, Helen, xvii.

2. To walk sideways: said of a saddle-horse.

See the quotation.

Instruction in *passaging*, & c., walking sideways on a
saddle by the rider's leg on the side opposite to that to
be made which the horse is required to move.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 191.

passage-board (pas'j-bôrd), n. In *organ-
building*, a board placed between the parts of an
organ so as to make them accessible for tuning,
repairs, etc.

passage-money (pas'j-mun'î), s. The charge
made for the conveyance of a passenger in a
ship or other vessel; fare.

passager¹, n. An obsolete form of *passenger*.

passager² (pas'j-jér), n. Same as *passagerre*.

passageret (pa-sa-zhâr'), n. [*F. passageret*,
fem. of *passager*, passenger: see *passenger*.]

A cluster of curls or loose locks of hair on the
temple: a style of dressing women's hair in the
early part of the eighteenth century.

passageway (pas'j-wâ), n. 1. A passage; a
road, avenue, path, or way affording means of
communication; avenue of entrance or exit;
street, alley, gallery, or corridor.

The line of guards and constables kept the *passageways*
open, so that carriages were free to move out at a rapid
pace than when they actually reached some of the regular
thoroughfares of the city.

T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 44.

2. A hall. [*U. S.*]

Meanwhile, there was a step in the *passageway*, above
stairs.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

passaging (pas'j-ing), n. [*F. passage*, n., +
-ing¹.] 1. A pass; an encounter; a passage.

They answer and provoke each other's song
With skittish and capricious *passagings*,
And murmurs musical.

Coleridge, The Nightingale

2. In the *manège*, a sidewise forward movement.

Passalidæ (pa-sal'id-ê), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Passalus*
+ *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera* named from
the genus *Passalus* by MacLeay in 1819. By most
modern entomologists they are consolidated with the *Lu-
canidæ*. Also *Passalidæ* (Leach, 1815).

Passalorhynchite (pas'a-lo-rîng'kîl), n. [*Gr.*
passaloz, a peg, a gag, + *rhynchos*, snout, muzzle.]

A member of a sect in the early church, said to
have been Montanists, who observed a perpet-
ual silence, in literal obedience to Ps. cxli. 3.
Also *Passalorhynchian*.

Passalus (pas'a-lus), n. [*NL.* (Fabricius,
1793), < *Gr. passalos*, a peg, gag.] 1. A genus
of lamellicorn beetles of the family *Lucanidæ*,
with a large cornuous ligula contained in an
emargination of the mentum. About 100 species
are known, mainly tropical. The only one in the United
States is *P. cornutus*, a large shining flat beetle, having
the elytra striate and the head armed with a short hook.
It is commonly found about the roots of decayed stumps,
and is known as the *horned passalus*.

2. [*L. E.*] A member of this genus. See cut
under *horn-hug*.

passa-messuret, n. [Also accoun. *passing-mea-
sure*; accoun. forms of *passamezzo*, q. v.] Same
as *passamezzo*.

I can dance nothing but ill favourably,
Adapted or two of *passa measure* galliard:
Kiddleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, v. 1.

passamenti, n. and v. An obsolete form of
passament.

passamezzo (pas-sâ-med'zô), n. [*It.*, < *passant*,
pass, + *mezzo*, middle. According to Romann,
the term refers to the alla breve stroke through
the musical time-signature, & called *passa* a
mezzo, and hence denoting simply a dance in
quick time.] An old Italian dance, or the music
for such a dance: probably the same as *parva*,
but often confused with *passapied*. It is known
in English as *passa-measure*, *parry-measure*,
passing-measure, etc. Also spelled *passamezzo*.

passancet, n. [*OF.* *passancet*, < *passant*, *pass-
ing*: see *passant*.] A journey.

Thus passed they their *passance*, and wore out the
weird way with these pleasant discourses and prettle
poies.

Safer, Narbonne (1590), I. 131. (*Halliwel*.)

passant (pas'ant), a. and n. [*MF.* *passant*, <
OF. *passant*, *F.* *passant* = *Sp.* *pasante* = *Pg.* *It.*
passante, < *ML.* *passant* (t)-s, ppr. of *passare*,
pass: see *pass*, v.] 1. a. 1. Walking; walk-
ing leisurely: in heraldry, said of a beast used
as a bearing. The beast is always understood
to hold the head straight and to look forward.
See cut under *counterchanged*.

He them espying gan him selfe prepare,
And on his arme address his goodly shield,
That bore a lion passant in a golden field.

Spenser, F. Q., III. l. 4.

Put the case she should be *passant* when you enter, as
thus; you are to frame your gait thereafter.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 3.

2t. Current. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., I. 8.

—3t. Passing; transitory.

The memory of these should quickly fade
(For pleasure's stream
Is like a dream,
Passant and fleet, as is a shade)
Webster, Ideas (Works, ed. Hazlitt, III. 207).

4t. Cursory; careless; without deliberation or
reflection.

What a severe judgment all our actions (even our *pas-
sant* words and our secret thoughts) must heretofore un-
dergo!

Harvey, Nerves, II. xvi.

5t. Surpassing; excelling.

A *passant* name. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1888.

Passant gardant, in *her.*, walking, but with the head
turned and looking out from the scutcheon: said of a
beast used as a bearing. See cut under *gardant*. — **Pas-
sant rampant**, in *her.*, walking, with the dexter paw
raised into a horizontal or nearly horizontal position. — **Passant
regardant**, in *her.*, walking, but with the head
turned and looking behind him: said of a beast used as a
bearing. See cut under *regardant*. — **Passant repassant**,
in *her.*, same as *counter-passant*.

II. n. 1. One who *passes* or *passes* through
or over. [*Rare.*]

A constant stream of [Huguenot] refugees passed through
the town [Dover, England]. Amongst the *passants* ap-
pears the name of "Severin Dury," probably a relative of
the celebrated wit and song-writer Tom D'Urfey.

Athenæum, No. 3247, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 60.

2. An open hem furnishing a sort of tube,
through which a cord or ribbon can be *passed*.

passaree (pas-a-rê'), n. [*Origin not ascertain-
ed.*] Naut., a tackle to spread the eluce of a
foremast when sailing large or before the wind.
Admiral Smyth.

passaree (pas-a-rê'), v. t. [*F. passerée*, n.] To
extend (the foot of the foremast of a square-
rigged vessel) by hauling its eluce out to an eye
on the lower studding-sail-boom.

With stunsails both sides, *passaree* the foremast, by
means of a rope on each side, secured to the clew of the
foremast, and rove through a bull's-eye on the lower boom.
Lucas, Seamanship, p. 426.

passata (pa-sâ'tâ), n. [*It.*: see *passade*.] Same
as *passade*, 1.

You may with much sodainess make a *passata* with
your left foot. Practice of the Duell (1606), & 2. (*Nares*.)

pass-bank (pas'bank'), n. The bank or fund
in the old game of *passage*. *Halliwel*.

pass-book (pas'bûk'), n. 1. A book in which a
merchant or trader makes an entry of goods
sold on credit to a customer, for the informa-
tion of the customer. — 2. A bank-book.

pass-box (pas'box'), n. A wooden box used to
convey cartridges from the ammunition-chest
or magazine to a gun, when they are too heavy
to be carried in the gunner's haversack.

pass-by (pas'bi'), n. 1. The act of passing by.

[*Rare.*]

Thus we see the face of truth, but as we do one another's,
when we walk the streets, in a careless *pass-by*.

Hawthorne, Vanity of Dogmatizing, vii.

2. In *coal-mining*, a siding on which the tubs
pass each other underground. [*Eng.*]

pass-check (pas'chek'), n. A ticket of admis-
sion to a place of entertainment; specifically,
a ticket given to a person leaving during an
entertainment, entitling to readmission.

passet, n. A variant of *parce*.

passé (pa-sâ'), n. [*F.*, *passé*, name., *passado*, fem.
pp. of *passer*, *pass*: see *pass*, v.] In *embroidery*,
same as *tambour-work*.

passé, passée (pa-sâ'), a. [*F.*, pp., n. and f.
respectively, of *passer*: see *pass*, v.] Past; out
of use; faded; specifically, as said of persons,
past the heyday of life.

She might have arrived at that age at which one in-
tends to skip for the next ten years, but even a French-
man would not have called her *passée* that is, for a
widow. For a splinter, it would have been different.

Butcher, My Novel, v. 2.

passed (past, pas'ed), p. a. 1t. Past.

Give ear unto me, & I will relate
A true and story of my *passed* life.

Times Whistle (E. E. T. 8.), p. 128.

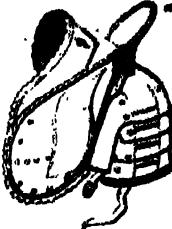
2. Having *passed* an examination for promo-
tion, and awaiting a vacancy in the senior grade:
as, a *passed* assistant surgeon in the United
States navy; a *passed* assis-
tant engineer. *Passed mas-
ter*. See *master*.

passée, a. See *passé*.

passergarde (pas'gârd), n. [*F.*, < *passer*, *pass*, + *garde*,
guard.] In *military armor*,
a ridge or projecting piece
on the pauldrons or shoul-
derpieces, to ward off the
blow of the lance. They
first appear in the time of
Henry VI. Also *passgarde*,
pass guard.

passel (pas'el), n. An obsolete or dialectal form
of *parcel*.

As soon as that may plea you to send me *passels* of coffee
and experience ye here and pay for the said *passels*, I will
truly content you hit of the same. *Paston Letters*, II. 322.

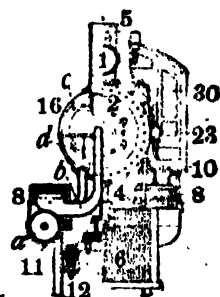
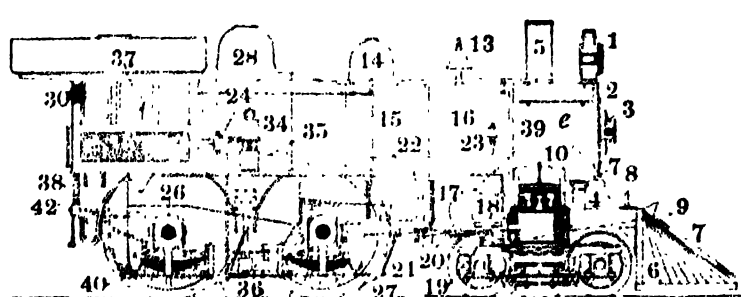
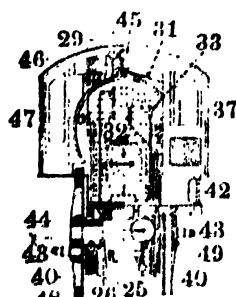


Pauldron, with *Pass-
garde*

passemment (pas'ment), *n.* [Formerly *passemment* and *passemment*; < *SE. passemment* = *D. passemment* = *MLai. passemment* = *G. passemment*, < *OE. (and F.) passemment*, lace, a lacing; appar. for *passemman* = *Fr. passemman* = *It. passamano*, < *Sp. passamano*, now *passamano* (= *It. passamano*), a railing, balustrade, gangway, edging for clothes, dim. *passamano*, narrow lace, small twist; appar. < *passar*, now *passar*, pass, + *mano*, hand (see *pass*, *v.*, and *main*) ("por que passamos por el la mano," because we pass the hand along the railing). In another view the *F. passemment*, lace, is identical with *passemment*, a passing, <

Cabin passenger. See *cabin*.—**Passenger cases**, two decisions of the United States Supreme Court in 1840, holding State laws imposing taxes upon immigration to be void. —**Passenger falcon**, the peregrine. —**Steerage passenger.** See *steerage*.
passenger-car (pas'en-jér-kár), *n.* A car for carrying passengers on a railroad; specifically, an ordinary car for day travel, as distinguished from a *sleeping-car* or *drawing-room car*, etc. [*U. S.*]
passenger-elevator (pas'en-jér-el'vá-tor), *n.* An elevator or lift for persons. [*U. S.*]
passenger-engine (pas'en-jér-en'jin), *n.* A locomotive engine constructed specially for pas-

the same source.] 1. A dance said to have originated in Brittany, resembling the minuet, but much quicker. It was introduced into Paris by street dancers in 1567, and into the ballet during the reign of Louis XIV., and was often brought into the suite by the great composers of that time, both French and German. It was a favorite dance at the court of Queen Elizabeth, and remained in vogue until the early part of the eighteenth century.
2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which was triple and quick.
Also *passy*.
passer¹ (pas'ér), *n.* [*< pass + -er*]. 1. One who passes, in any sense of that word.—2. A



1, headlight; 2, front end; 3, signal lamp; 4, smoke-pipe; 5, smoke-stack; 6, pilot; 7, pilot draw bar; 8, steam chest; 9, cylinder; 10, oil pipe; 11, cylinder; 12, engine tank; 13, bell; 14, sand box; 15, sand pipe; 16, jacket; 17, valve stem; 18, guide; 19, cross head; 20, guide; 21, link; 22, rocker arm; 23, injector; 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 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passer, *pass*: see *pass*, *v.* 1. Lace.—2. A decorative edging or trimming, especially a gimp or braid.

Passments of gold upon the stuff of a princely garment. Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poets*, p. 115.

passemment (pas'ment), *n.* [*< passemment*]. To deck with passemment or lace; hence, to ornament the exterior of.

Ashamed to be seen among those who are *passemmented* with gold. Lloyd, *Last Battle*, p. 620.

passemmenterie (pas-men-te-ri'), *n.* [*F.*, < *passemment*, lace; see *passemment*]. Edgings and trimmings in general, especially those made of gimp, braid, or the like; often made with jet or metal beads; as, jet *passemmenterie*; plain *passemmenterie* (that is, without beading). See *passemment*.

passamezzo, *n.* See *passamezzo*.

passenger (pas'en-jér), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *passenger*, earlier *passager* (the *n* being inserted as in *messenger*, *porringer*, etc.); < *OE. passagier*, *F. passager* (Sp. *pasajero* = *It. passaggero* = *Fr. passager*), < *passage*, *passage*: see *passage*.] 1. One who passes or is on his way; a passer-by; a wayfarer; a traveler.

A noble but unfortunate gentleman, Cropt by her hand, as some rude passenger Doth pluck the tender roses in the bud! Marston, *Insatiate Countess*, v.

It is a River apt to swell much upon sudden rains, in which case, precipitating it self from the Mountains with great rapidity, it has been fatal to many a *passenger*. Maundrell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 43.

Shopkeepers may sit and ask, "What do you lack?" when the *passenger* may very well reply, "What do you lack yourselves?" *The Great Fraud* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I, 50).

2. One who travels in a public conveyance; especially, one who travels in such a conveyance by virtue of a contract express or implied with the carrier, as the payment of fare, or something accepted as an equivalent therefor.

There are . . . ferries or passages . . . where *passengers* may be transported in a Gondola. *Corral*, *Cruelities* I, 210.

In this year, 1637, in the month of November Mr. Garret set sail on a voyage for England, from Boston. In whose ship, amongst many considerable *passengers*, there went Mr. Thomas Mayhew.

N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 274.

All the *passengers*, except a very fat lady on the back seat, had alighted. Hawthorne, *Sketches from Memory*.

3. A bird of passage; a casual visitor.

Sometimes are also some Falcons and Jar falcons, Ospreys, a bird like a Hobby, but because they come seldom, they are held but as *passengers*. Capt. John Smith, *Works*, II, 115.

4. A passage-bond.

In Pochhorras, he is assigned to loose fifty men with the lightest ship which may be a *passenger* between them; that, like as we use poste horses by land, so may they, by this current shippes, in short space, certify the lieutenant and the inhabitants of Barrenia of such things as shall chance.

R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 163]).

He . . . took the sea in a *passenger*, and arrived at Calais. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II, 66.

songer traffic. While capable of higher speed, its tractive power is less than that of a freight-engine. See *locomotive*.

passenger-locomotive (pas'en-jér-lô-kô-mô-tiv), *n.* Same as *passenger-engine*.

passenger-pigeon (pas'en-jér-pi'on), *n.* The common wild pigeon of the United States,



Ectopistes migratorius: so called from its very extensive wanderings in search of food. See *Ectopistes*.

passenger-ship (pas'en-jér-ship), *n.* A ship which carries passengers.

passenger-train (pas'en-jér-tran), *n.* A railway-train for the conveyance of passengers, as distinguished from a freight- or goods-train, oil-train, coal-train, etc.

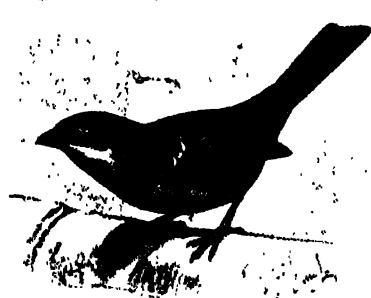
pass-partout (pas-pär'tout), *n.* [*F.*, a master-key, also a *pass-partout* in engraving, etc., formerly also a resolute fellow; < *passer*, pass, go (see *pass*, *v.*), + *partout*, everywhere, < *par* (< *L. per*, through) + *tout*, < *L. totus*, all: see *total*.] 1. That by means of which one can pass anywhere; a master-key; a latch-key.—2. In engraving, an engraved plate or block forming an ornamental border around an aperture into which the engraved portrait or picture may be inserted also, a typographical frame or ornamental border about a page, etc.; a French use.—3. A picture-frame consisting usually of a pasteboard back and a piece of glass, between which a drawing or engraving is placed, often with a plain or ornamented mat between it and the glass, the whole being held in position by means of strips of paper pasted over the edges.

There were engravings and photographs in *pass-partout* frames, that journeyed with her safely in the bottoms of her trunk. Mrs. Whistler, *Leah Goldsmith*, vi.

passer (pas'ér), *n.* [*F.*, < *passer*, pass, + *piet*, < *L. pes* (piet) = *E. foot*: Cf. *passy*, from

drill used in cutlery to make holes to receive little ornamental studs of gold or silver. It has a stop to prevent the point of the drill from penetrating the handle beyond the required depth.—3. A gimlet. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Passer² (pas'ér), *n.* [*L.*, a sparrow.] A genus of fringilliform or corvirostral oscine passerine birds, founded by Brisson in 1760, typically representing the family *Fringillidae*, and a repre-



sentative example of the *Oscines* or normal *Passeres*. The name *Passer*, or was used with little discrimination, for a century, but is now in nearly universal use for that genus of finches which contains the common European or so-called English sparrow (*P. domesticus*), the European tree sparrow (*P. montanus*), and several other closely related species. The two species named are both naturalized in the United States. See *sparrow* and *house-sparrow*.

passer-by (pas'ér-bi'), *n.* One who passes by or near. Also *by-passer*.

In an undertone, as if he were afraid a *passer-by* might hear him. *Diarrach*, *Sybil*, iv, 1.

Passerculus (pas-ér'kú-lus), *n.* [*NL.* (Bonaparte, 1838), < *L. passerulus*, a little sparrow, dim. of *passer*, a sparrow: see *Passer*.] A genus of American fringilline birds, embracing many of the commonest sparrows of the United States, of fully streaked coloration, with yellow on the bend of the wings, slender bill, short and narrow unmarked tail, and pointed wings with elongated inner secondaries. The common savanna-sparrow is *P. savanna*, and there are several others. They are ground sparrows, and especially abundant in low moist localities.

Passerella (pas-ér-el'á), *n.* [*NL.* (Swainson, 1837), dim. of *L. passer*, a sparrow: see *Passer*.] A genus of large handsome fox-colored fringilline birds of North America, having enlarged feet; the fox-sparrows. *P. iliaca* abounds in shrubbery in most parts of eastern North America, and several other species of varieties are found in the west. See *sparrow*.

Passerellinae (pas-ér-el'í-né), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (S. F. Baird, 1858), < *Passerella* + *-inae*.] A sub-family of *Fringillidae*, named from the genus *Passerella*, having no definable characters.

Passeres (pas'ér-éz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L. passer*, sparrow: see *Passer*.] An order of

class *Aves*, typified by the genus *Passer*, comprehending more than half of all birds. It has about the same amount of classificatory value of groups called families in departments of botany other than ornithology. It corresponds exactly to *Insectes* in some of the uses of this word, and exactly to the Cuvierian *Passerina* as extended by Blyth; also to the *Alphapasserina* of Harley. It consists of the *Ocineas* (Müller) and *Columbarina* of Cabanis. With some exceptions, these birds (numbering upward of 4,000 species) have the following characters. They are monogamous, having no auxiliary muscles nor accessory femorotarsal. The femorotarsal and semitendinous muscles are present, as is usually also the accessory semitendinous. The flexor longus hallucis, the muscle which bends the hind toe, is separated from the flexor longus digitorum, which bends the other toes collectively; and the hind toe is inserted low down, or is perfectly insubstantial. The result of this is that the feet are perfectly fitted for grasping slender supports, and the birds are then typically insectivorous. Furthermore, the toes are always 4, 3 in front and 1 behind (except in *Chalcophaps*); none are vestigial to their normal position, and the ratio of their phalanges is always 2, 3, 4, 5, counting from the first to the fourth digit. As to the means of flight, of which no *Passeres* are deprived, the sternum has with few exceptions a particular conformation, being notched on each side behind, manubriated, and provided with prominent costal processes; the tenor palatilis brevis has a special mode of insertion; the primaries are either 10 or 9 in number, the secondaries are more than 6, and the greater coverts are not more than half as long as the secondaries. The tail has 12 rectrices (with few exceptions). The palato is elongated; the covering of the bill is hard, with a core or other soft membrane, and the nostrils do not openly communicate; the oil-gland is nude; the ova are 2 in number; and the carotid is single and unilateral. *Passeres* are altricial and peltopedic, the young being born helpless and naked. In most birds of this order the lower larynx, or syrinx, is highly developed as a musical organ, and according to this character *Passeres* are divisible into 2 primary groups (*Ocineas* or *Acromyodictes*, and *Columbarina* or *Meomymodictes*). The division of *Passeres*, however, has severely exercised alike the erudition and the ingenuity of the systematists, and no proposed method is fully accepted. The prime division by Gmelin and Forster, into *Emberizodactylus* and *Donniodactylus*, is superficial, since those alleged *Passeres* which are demonstrably not *Passeres*. Elimination of these obstructive terms leaves the prime division as before, into *Acromyodictes* and *Meomymodictes*. In 1874 Wallace divided *Passeres* upon external characters into 4 series: (1) *turdoid*, with 21 families; (2) *tanagroid*, with 10 families; (3) *sturnoid*, with 4 families; (4) *formicarioid*, with 10 families; 45 in all—an arrangement requiring some modification upon anatomical grounds. The monomyodictan *Passeres* are either (1) heteromeric, as the families *Columbarina* and *Pipridae*, or they are (2) homomeric. The latter are either (1) haplophomous, as the *Tyrannidae*, *Pittidae*, *Phalacroptidae*, and *Corvidae*, or they are (2) trichophomous, as the *Paridae*, *Pteropodidae*, *Dendroica*, *Corvidae*, and *Formicariidae*. With few exceptions, monomyodictan *Passeres* are American, and nearly all of these (all but a few *Tyrannidae*) are Central and South American. As to the acromyodictan *Passeres*, they are either abnormal or normal. The abnormal *Passeres* are only two Australian families, *Menuridae* and *Archaeidae*, together called *Psittaculidae*. The rest are *Ocineas* proper, some 4,700 species in all, so closely related that they scarcely represent a group of higher rank than the average "family" recognized by ornithologists. They are three of Wallace's four series (*turdoid*, *tanagroid*, and *sturnoid*), and are separated by Sundevall into *Columbarina*, *Columbarina*, *Columbarina*, *Columbarina*, *Columbarina*, and *Columbarina*. Schaler has six similar divisions, though in different order and under other names: *Dendroica*, *Lathyrus*, *Curtius*, *Tenax*, *Contra*, and *Ultrix*. These groups may be thus explained or illustrated: (1) *Columbarina* or *Dendroica*, thrushes, warblers, flycatchers, shrikes, etc.; (2) *Columbarina* or *Curtius*, crows, jays, tits, etc.; (3) *Columbarina*, finches, buntings, sparrows, tanagers, etc.; (4) *Columbarina* or *Tenax*, honey-suckers; (5) *Columbarina* or *Ultrix*, creepers; (6) *Columbarina* or *Lathyrus*, swallows. All these birds agree in being lamniphilous; and among them or near them must be found or made a place for the larks, *Alaudidae*, which are acanthiphilous, and which, when not placed with *Contra*, form a seventh superfamily known as *Corydomorphae*.

passeriform (pas'e-ri-fôr'm), *a.* [*C. N. L. passeriformis*, *C. L. passer*, sparrow, + *forma*, form.] Sparrow-like in form or structure; pertaining to ocine *Passeres* or *Passeriformes*, or having their characters; passerine in a s. sense.

Passeriformes (pas'e-ri-fôr'méz), *n. pl.* [*N. L. see passeriform.*] In Forster's classification, an order of anomalogonatus birds composed of *Turdiformes*, *Fringilliformes*, and *Sturniformes*, or the *turdoid*, *tanagroid*, and *sturnoid* *Passeres* of Wallace, and thus equivalent to ocine *Passeres*, or *Ocineas*.

Passerina (pas'e-ri-nâ), *n.* [*N. L. form. of L. passerinus*, of or for a sparrow: see *passerine*.] 1. A beautiful genus of American *Fringillidae*; the painted finches. The plumage is of bright or variegated colors, or both, as in the indigo-bird, *P. cyanea*, which is rich blue, the barn-sparrow, *P. americana*, which is blue, white, and brown, and the painted finch, or nonpareil, *P. ciris*, which is blue, red, and yellow. *Passerina* is also *Cyanospiza*. See cat in next column, and cat under indigo-bird.

2. A genus of beech-like shrubs, of the spectral order *Thymelaeaceae* and the tribe *Euthymelaeae*, known by its four-lobed unappendaged urn-shaped calyx, eight exerted stamens, and its obscure stigma. There are 4 species, all South African, sometimes cultivated for their flowers. They bear little



Painted Finch (*Passerina ciris*).

decussate opposite leaves, and flowers in spikes with broad bracts. *Linnaeus*, 1757.

Passerinae (pas'e-ri-nâ), *n. pl.* [*N. L. pl. of Passerina*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of birds, approximately equivalent to the *Insectores* or *perchers*; primarily divided into two groups, the ordinary *Passerinae* and the *Syndactyl*, and, secondarily, the former into four groups, *Dendroica*, *Fringillidae*, *Contra*, and *Tenax*. As thus constituted, it was a thoroughly unnatural group, subdivided in an equally artificial manner. But removing from it certain heterogeneous elements, as *Cypselus*, *Cypselus*, *Podiceps*, *Colinus*, *Corvus*, *Cypselus*, *Podiceps*, *Colinus*, *Corvus*, *Cypselus*, *Podiceps*, etc. (as was done by Blyth, Cuvier's editor in 1846), it represents the *Passeres* of modern naturalists.

2. In Nitzsch's classification, the expurgated *Passerinae* of Cuvier, or *Passeres* proper.

passerine (pas'e-rin), *a. and n.* [*C. L. passerinus*, of a sparrow. *C. passer*, sparrow: see *Passer*.] 1. *a.* 1. Reminding or related to a sparrow; of or pertaining to the *Passerinae*, in any sense, or the *Passeres*: passeriform.—2. About as large as a sparrow; as, the *passerine* parrot, *Psittacula passerina*; the *passerine* ground-dove, *Chamaepelia passerina*; the *passerine* owl, *Glaucidium passerinum*.

Also *passeroid*.

II. n. A member of the *Passerinae*, *Passeres*, or *Passeriformes*.

Passerita (pas'e-ri-tâ), *n.* [*N. L. (J. E. Gray).*] A genus of whipsnakes of the family *Colubridae* and subfamily *Dryophiliinae*, having an



Passerita nigriceps.

elongated nasal appendage and the pupil of the eye horizontal. *P. nigriceps* is an example.

passeroid (pas'e-roid), *a.* [*C. Passer* + *-oid*.] Same as *passerine*.

pass-guard, *n.* See *passengarde*.

pass-holder (pas'hôl'der), *n.* One who holds a free pass or a season ticket, as to a theater, on a railway, etc.

passibility (pas-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*C. F. passibilis* = *Sp. passibilis* = *Fr. passibilité* = *It. passibilità*, *C. L. L. passibilis* (f), *C. passibilis*, capable of feeling: see *passible*.] The quality of being passible; the capacity of receiving impressions from external agents; aptness to feel or suffer.

passible (pas'i-bl), *a.* [*C. F. passibilis* = *Sp. passibilis* = *Fr. passible* = *It. passibile*, *C. L. L. passibilis*, capable of feeling, *C. L. pati*, pp. *passus*, suffer, feel: see *passion*, *patient*.] Capable of feeling or suffering; susceptible of impressions from external agents.

And as he (God) is the Head of that body, he is passible, as he may suffer; and, as he is the first-born of the dead, he did suffer; so that he was defective in nothing; not in power, as God, not in passibility, as man.

Donne, Sermons, i.

passibleness (pas'i-bl-nēs), *n.* *Passibility*.

This heresy of Eutyches and Dioscorus . . . drew after it the heresy of the *passibleness* of the Deity, because the Deity of Christ was becoming, in their conceits, the same nature with the humanity that was passible.

K. Brewood, Diversity of Languages and Religions (1680), xiv.

Passiflora (pas-i-flô'rah), *n.* [*N. L. (Linnaeus, 1737)*, irreg. *C. L. passio*, passion, + *flor* (flor-), flower. Early missionaries to South America, and Spanish writers from 1503, regarded the flower as an emblem of the crucifixion, finding in the five anthers the five wounds, in the three button-like stigmas the three nails, in the coronate crown of thorns, in the five petals and five sepals the ten apostles then present, in the digitate leaves the persecutors' hands, and in the tendrils their scourges.] A genus of climbing herbs or shrubs, type of the order *Passifloraceae* and the tribe *Passiflorae*, characterized by the short calyx-tube, three styles, and the calyx-lobes, petals, and stamens each four or five; the passion-flowers. There are about 175 species, mainly American; a few are Asiatic and Australian. They bear lateral unbranched tendrils, and alternate leaves undivided or lobed, often with a gland bearing petiole. Their large and showy flowers are solitary or racemose in the axilla, followed by dry or pulpy many-seeded berries, which in some species are edible. (See *granadilla*, *curuba*, *may pop*, *indigo berry*, *2*, *water-lemon*, and *arret calabash* (under *calabash*), also cut under *citrus*.) Some species are narcotic or expectorant, as *P. foetida*, the West Indian love-in-a-mist, and the bitter leaves of *P. laurifolia*, the Jamaican honeysuckle, are used as an astringent. *P. macrocarpa*, the pumpkin passion-flower of Brazil and Peru, produces a fruit sometimes weighing 4 pounds. Many species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, as *P. corallita*, *P. hermaphrodita*, etc. See also *hullibout* and *Dutchman's linden*.

Passifloraceae (pas'i-flô-ra'se-â), *n. pl.* [*N. L. (Endlicher, 1830)*, *C. Passiflora* + *-aceae*.] An order of plants of the cohort *Passiflorales*; the passion-flower family. It is characterized by the undivided or three- to five-parted style, four to many stamens, similar petals and sepals, and especially by the corona, of one, two, or many rows of filamentous bodies, or a tubular membrane, seated on the calyx-tube or between the petals. It includes about 235 species, mainly tropical, especially of South America, classed in 6 tribes and 27 genera, of which *Passiflora* (the type), *Carex*, *Jacaranda*, and *Tecoma* are the chief. They are shrubs, trees, or herbs, with a watery juice, round or angled branches, and erect climbing or twining stems. They often bear axillary tendrils and showy three-bracted flowers.

Passiflorales (pas'i-flô-râ-léz), *n. pl.* [*N. L. (C. Passiflora* + *-ales*.] A cohort of polypetalous plants of the dicotyledonous series *Calyciflorae*, characterized by the compound one-celled ovary, with styles distinct or slightly united. It includes the passion-flower, gourd, and bean families, mainly vines, the begonia family, and the samyda, turner, and datura families, mainly tropical trees and shrubs.

Passiflorae (pas-i-flô're-â), *n. pl.* [*N. L. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1805)*, *C. Passiflora* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Passifloraceae*, distinguished by the perfect flowers, conspicuous single or double corona, and flatish seeds. It includes 13 genera, chiefly of the African and American tropics, of which about 14 species are shrubs or small trees, and 100 are tendril-climbers.

passim (pas'im), *adv.* [*L. hither and thither, everywhere*, *C. passus*, pp. of *pandere*, extend: see *pass*.] Here and there; in many different places; everywhere.

passimeter (pas-sim'e-tér), *n.* [*C. L. passus*, step, pace, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] A form of pocket-odometer resembling a watch in external appearance. A vibrating lever operates a registering device, which indicates the number of steps taken, the lever moving synchronously with the upward and downward movement of the body in walking or running.

passing (pas'ing), *n.* [*C. ME. passung*; verbal *n.* of *pass*, *v.*] 1. The act of moving on or by; also, the act of departing; dying.

Yet in those ears, till hearing dies,
One set show bell will seem to toll
The passing of the sweetest soul
That ever look'd with human eyes.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, livi.

2. *Passage*; ratification; enactment.

If a Lay Lord was attained, the Bishops assented to his condemning, and were always present at the passing of the Bill of Attainder. Helden, Table-Talk, p. 25.

3. A gold or silver thread or fine cord produced by twisting a flat and very small ribbon of the metal spirally around a silk thread. *Passing* is used in embroidery, in couched work, and the like, laid on the foundation and sewed to it with fine silk thread.

passing (pas'ing), *a.* [*ME. passung*, *passung*, pp. of *pass*, *v.*] 1. That is or are now happen-

ing; current; as, *passing* events; the *passing* hour.

Again the feast, the speech, the glaze,
The shade of *passing* thought, the wealth
Of words and wit.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, Conclusion.

2. *Cursory*; such as is done, given, etc., while one *passes*: as, a *passing* glance.

Some frail memorial still erected high,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture decked,
Implores the *passing* tribute of a sigh. Gray, *Elvyr*.

3. *Floeting*; fading away.

Trust not in man with *passing* breath.

Whittier, *Chapel of the Hermit*.

4. *Exceeding*; surpassing; transcendent; egre-
gious; eminent; extraordinary.

He is a man of hey disacretoun,
I warne you wel, he is a *passing* man.

Chaucer, *Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 61.

For the *passing* love that he hadde to hire, when he
saughe hire ded, he felle in a rage, and oute of his wytt,
a gret while.

Manderly, *Travels*, p. 80.

O *passing* traitor, perjured and unjust!

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 106.

passing (pās'ing), *adv.* [*< passing, a.*] Sur-
passingly; wonderfully; exceedingly; very.

This Ewel was a *passing* faire childe, and bolde and
hardy; but after that he hadde herde speke of kyng Ar-
thur he wolde not suffer that noon made hym knyght.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 289.

Oberon is *passing* fell and wrath.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 20.

For she was *passing* wroth of his love.

M. Arnold, *Tristram and Isolde*.

passing (pās'ing), *prep.* [*< passing, a.*] Ex-
ceeding; beyond; over. [Rare.]

Why, I han't been at it *passing* a couple of months. Foote.

passing-bell (pās'ing-bel), *n.* A church bell
tollled at the time of a person's death or imme-
diately after. It was a means of summoning Christians
to pray for the soul of the one just departed; and it is
still common as a mark of respect to the dead and an an-
nouncement to the public that a death has just occurred.
The age of the person is commonly indicated by the
number of strokes. This custom is supposed to have
originated from the ancient belief that the sound of the
church bell drove away any demon that might seek to take
possession of the departing soul. In the Church of Eng-
land it is enjoined by canon that the *passing-bell* be
tollled during the dying and at the burial of any parish-
ioner. Formerly called *farth fare*.

All my spirits,

As if they heard my *passing-bell* go to be my,

Pull in their powers, and give me up to destiny.

Fletcher (and another), *Sea Voyage*, III. 1.

When the *passing* bell doth toll,

And the furies in a shole

Come to fight a parting soule,

Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

Herrick, *Litanie to the Holy Spirit*.

passing-braid (pās'ing-brād), *n.* A kind of
braid made of *passing*, twisted or braided, as
in *golfing* galloon.

passing-by (pās'ing-bī'), *n.* The *passover*.

Christ's disciples said to the man, Where is this guest
chamber, where I might eat the *passing-by* with my dis-
ciples?

Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1830), p. 301.

passing-discord (pās'ing-dis'kōrd), *n.* Same
as *passing-note*.

passingly (pās'ing-ly), *adv.* [*< ME. passyngly*;
< passing + -ly.] In a surpassing degree; spe-
cially; exceedingly.

He schal dyspase deeth, he schal drede no perelle, and
passingly he schal be maad hardy.

Book of Quene Elizabeth (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

(Via. Do you love singing, lady?

Chloe. O, *passingly*. R. Jonson, *Poetaster*, II. 1.

passing-measure (pās'ing-mezh'ūr), *n.* [*See*
passa-measure.] A corruption of *passamezzo*.

Frytbee sit still; you must dance nothing but the *pas-
sing-measures*.

A. Breezer (C. Lingua), III. 7.

passing-note (pās'ing-nōt), *n.* In *music*, an un-
essential or discordant tone melodically com-
bined with harmonically essential tones, either
between them or next above or below them.
Such accessory tones are usually unaccented.

passing-place (pās'ing-plas), *n.* A railway sid-
ing where trains may pass one another.

passing-tone (pās'ing-tōn), *n.* In *music*, same
as *passing-note*.

passion (pash'on), *n.* [*< ME. passion, passion,
passioun, < OF. passion, F. passion = Sp. pa-
sion, passio = Pg. paixão = It. passione, < L. passio(n)-
passio(n)-, suffering, enduring (L. specifi-
cally, a suffering, a disease), also an event, oc-
currence, < L. pati, pp. passus, suffer, endure,
undergo; see patient.*] 1. The state of being
affected or acted on by something external; a
passive as opposed to an active state.

When the ball obeys the stroke of a billiard-stick, it is
not any action of the ball, but bare *passion*.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xxi. 4.

2. *Susceptibility of impression from external
agents*; receptivity to impressions.

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, . . .
and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions.

Bacon

3. *Suffering*; especially, the sufferings of Christ
on the cross; more specifically, his sufferings
subsequent to the Last Supper, sometimes dis-
tinguished from those of the crucifixion: as,
"by thy Cross and *Passion*," *Book of Common
Prayer*.

Our sauyour Ihesu cryste was put vnto deeth by *passion*
of the crosse. Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

All the *passion* of all the martyrs that ever were.

Lutimer, *Sermons*, p. 232.

To whom also he shewed himself alive after his *passion*,
by many infallible proofs.

Acts 1. 3.

Wherefore suffered he so great and bitter *passions*? did
he it not to take away your sins?

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 128.

The term *Passion* belongs more properly to that which
He underwent during the fifteen or more hours that elapsed
between the night of the Last Supper and three o'clock on
the following afternoon, beginning with His agony in the
garden of Gethsemane and ending with His death upon
the Cross. Hunt, *Diet. Doct. and Hist. Theology*, p. 547.

4. *Physical disorder, or suffering resulting
from it*; disease.

He then said that he was called the sonne of Jupiter;
but yet he felt in himselfe the *passions* of a diseased body.

J. Birende, *tr. of Quintus Curtius*, viii.

If much you note him,

You shall offend him and extend his *passion*.

Feed, and regard him not. Shak., *Macbeth*, III. 4. 57.

5. *Emotion*; specifically, intense or vehement
emotion, occupying the mind in great part for
a considerable period, and commanding the
most serious action of the intelligence; an
abounding or controlling emotion, such as am-
bition, avarice, revenge, desire, fear, hope, joy,
grief, love, hatred, etc.; a strong deep feeling.

How all the other *passions* fleet to air,

As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embred despair,

And shuddering fear, and green-eyed jealousy!

Shak., *Med. of V.*, III. 2. 108.

Held in holy *passion* still,

Forget thyself to marble.

Milton, *II Penseroso*, l. 41.

As if the civil wars had blotted out the expression of
character and *passion* from the human lip and brow.

Macaulay, *Horace Walpole*.

She ended with such *passion* that the tear

She sang of shook and fell an erring pearl.

Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

(a) *Zeal*; ardor; vehement or ruling desire.

Pass . . . has no *passion*, unless it be for discourses.

Bacon, *Essays*, p. 100.

In those good days of simplicity and sunshine, a *passion*
for cleanliness was the leading principle in domestic econ-
omy.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 167.

(b) *Love*; ardent affection; amorous desire.

I should have been more strange, I must confess,

But that thou overheard'st, ere I was ware,

My true love's *passion*. Shak., *R. and J.*, II. 2. 104.

For health and idleness to *passion's* flame

Are oil and gunpowder. Byron, *Don Juan*, II. 160.

(c) *Grief*; sorrow.

Victorious Titus, rue the tears I shed,

A mother's tears in *passion* for her son.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, I. 1. 106.

(d) *That I could as gently shake off *passion**
For the loss of that great brave man as I can shake off
Remembrance of what once I was reputed!

Fletcher (and another), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, III.

(e) *Vehement anger*; rage; sometimes used absolutely:
as, in a *passion*.

Monsieur le Nostre spoke much of the good Humour of
his Master; he affirmed to me he was never seen in *pas-
sion*.

Lider, *Journey to Paris*, p. 87.

I must be in a *passion*, Sir Inachus — I must be in a
rage.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, III. 4.

6. An object of great admiration or desire;
something indulged in, pursued, or cultivated
with extreme and serious ardor; as, poetry be-
came a *passion* with him.

He (General Hawley) is called Lord Chief Justice, fre-
quent and sudden executions are his *passion*.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 1.

They know not, cannot guess
How much their welfare is a *passion* to us.

Tennyson, *Princess*, III.

7. A *passionate display*; an exhibition of deep
feeling.

Sometimes he maketh invocations with broken sen-
tences by starts and strange *passions*.

Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 129.

She was in such a *passion* of tears that they were obliged
to send for Dr. Flood.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, I.

8. Same as *passion-music*.—*Cardiac passion*. See
cardiac.—*Heed or than passion*. Same as *Heed*.—*Pas-
sion Sunday*, the second Sunday before Easter Sunday;
the fifth Sunday in Lent: so called because the special
commemoration of Christ's *passion* then begins.—*Pas-*

son Week, the fifth week in Lent, from *Passion Sunday*
to *Palm Sunday*, and immediately preceding *Holy Week*.
The name *Passion Week* was given to it from very early
times because with it begins the special commemoration of
Christ's *passion*. In non-Catholic circles *Passion Week* is
often incorrectly identified with *Holy Week*.—*Sp. a. Pas-
sion, Affection*; wrath, fury; fervor; rapture, transport.
As compared with *affection*, the distinctive mark of *pas-
sion* is that it masters the mind, so that the person be-
comes seemingly its subject or its passive instrument,
while an *affection*, though moving, affecting, or influencing
one, still leaves him his self-control. The secondary mean-
ings of the two words keep this difference.

passion (pash'on), *v.* [*< OF. passionner, passion-
ner = It. passionare, < ML. passionare, be af-
fected with passion, < L. passio(n)-, passion*;
see *passion, n.*] 1. *Intrans.* To be affected with
passion; be extremely agitated, especially with
grief; sorrow. [Obsolete or archaic.]

'Twas Ariadne *passioning*
For Theseus' perjury and unjust flight.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, IV. 4. 172.

How now, Queen! what art thou doing? *passioning* over
the picture of Cleopatra, I am sure; for I know thou lovest
him.

Chapman, *Blind Beggar of Alexandria*.

A sloping green of mossy tread,
By a clear pool, wherein she *passioned*
To see herself escaped from so sore ills.

Keats, *Lamia*, I.

II. *trans.* To give a *passionate* character to;
imbue with *passion*; impassionate. [Rare.]

By lively actions he gan bewray
Some argument of matter *passioned*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. xii. 4.

O thou, for whose soul-softening quiet turtles
Passion their voices coolly 'mong myrtles.

Keats, *Endymion*, I.

passional (pash'on-əl), *a. and n.* [*< OF. pas-
sional, passionnel = It. passionale = Pg. pas-
sional, n., < ML. passionalis, passionale, n., book
containing sufferings of the martyrs, < L. pas-
sionalis, susceptible of passion or suffering, <
L. passio(n)-, suffering, passion*; see *passion*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to *passion* or the *pas-
sions*; influenced by *passion*; *passionate*.

It (phenology) divides, for example, all our powers into
mental, moral, and *passional*. Intellect, morals, and af-
fections.

J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 101.

Nowhere in literature is the process of culture by means
of study and *passional* experience so graphically depicted.

Sedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 142.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *passionary*.

The Legends contained the lessons read at matins and
at other times, and may be taken as a generic term to in-
clude the Homiliarium, Martyrology, *Passional*, and other
volumes.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 710.

2. A manuscript of the four Gospels, upon which
the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward
VI., took the coronation oath. O. Shipley.

passionary (pash'on-ē-ri), *n.*; pl. *passionaries*
(-riz). [*= F. passionnaire = Sp. passionario =
Pg. It. passionario, < ML. passionarius, passio-
narium, a passionale, < L. passio(n)-, suffering,
passion*; see *passion*.] A book containing de-
scriptions of the sufferings of the saints and
martyrs, read in the ancient Christian Church
on their respective festivals.

Higden's "Polychronicon," and the *passionaries* of the
female saint Werburgh, Etheldred, and Sexburgh, which
were kept for public edification in the choir.

Warton, *Eng. Poetry*, III. 142.

passionate (pash'on-āt), *v. t.* [*< ML. passio-
natus, pp. of passionare, be affected with pas-
sion*; see *passion, v.*, and cf. *passionate, a.*] 1.
To affect with *passion*; move to anger, hate,
love, etc.

Neither did I think any so malicious as now I see a
great many; yet it shal not so *passionate* me but I will see
my best for my most maligner.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 229.

2. To portray with natural emotion or *pas-
sion*; personate.

There have they their play-house, where the parts of
women are acted by women, and too naturally *passion-
ated*.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 182.

Great pleasure, mixt with pittifull regard,
That godly King and Queene did *passionate*,
Whyles they his pittifull adventures heard.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. xii. 18.

Thy niece and I, poor creatures, want our hands,
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, III. 2. 6.

passionate (pash'on-āt), *a.* [*= F. passionné
= It. passionato, < ML. passionatus, passionate*,
impassioned; see the verb.] Characterized by
passion; exhibiting or expressing *passion*. (a)
Rapidly moved to vehement emotion, especially to anger;
easily excited or agitated; also, exhibiting or feeling ve-
hement emotion.

Their scornful surge made the Captains of *passion*,
to appease his anger and choler their intent made many
faire excuses for satisfaction.

Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 229.

Through passions and often wrongheaded, he [Jerome] was a singularly clear-eyed controversialist.

Macaulay, *Leigh Hunt*.

We are passionate advocates of our wrong opinion because it is ours. W. R. Gray, *Miss. Essays*, 1st ser., p. 211.

Showing or exciting strong emotion; highly excited; vehement; warm.

Nephew, what means this passionate discourse, This peroration with such circumstance?

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 1. 104.

One in whom persuasion and belief Had ripened into faith, and faith become

A passionate intuition. Wordsworth, *Excursion*, iv.

Strangers have wept to hear his passionate notes.

Shelley, *Alastor*.

Swayed by love; consumed with passion.

Judge, madam, what the condition of a passionate man must be, that can approach the hand only of her he dies for, when her heart is inaccessible.

Shak., *Lying Lover*, l. 1.

Emotional; susceptible.

Thou art Passionate;

Hast thou been brought up with girls?

Fletcher, *Wit without Money*, II. 4.

Changeable; capricious; of many moods.

You, sweet, have the power To make me passionate as an April day.

Ford, *Witch of Edmonton*, II. 2.

Compassionate.

This passionate humour of mine.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, l. 4. 121 (ed. Knight).

Borrowful; pitiful.

Amphialus, . . . In his noble heart melting with compassion at so passionate a sight, desired him to withhold his hands.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, III.

The [Lady Constance] is sad and passionate at your highness' tent.

Shak., *K. John*, II. 1. 544.

Syn. (a) Irritable, etc. (see irascible), hot-headed, hot, very violent, choleric. (b) Impassioned, ardent, fervent, glowing, burning, impetuous.

passionately (pash'on-ät-li), *adv.* In a passionate manner, in any sense of that word.

passionateness (pash'on-ät-ne-s), *n.* The state or character of being passionate or subject to passion.

passionate (pas-i-ö-nä'tö), *a.* [It.: see *passionate*.] Passionate; in music, noting a passage to be rendered with emotional intensity.

passioned (pash'ond), *p. a.* [*< passion + -ed*.] *X. impassioned.* 1. Moved by passion; violently affected.

Diversely *passioned* is the lover's heart,

Now pleasant hope, now dread and grievous fere.

Sir T. More, *Int. to Utopia*, p. lxiii.

As they read, . . . (Mary's) colour changed, she seemed deeply *passioned*. R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xviii.

2. Expressing passion.

Nor sigh of his, nor plaint, nor *passion'd* moan.

Keats, *Endymion*, II.

passion-flower (pash'on-flou'är), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Passiflora*. The common blue *passion-*

flower is *P. acutula*, from Brazil. *P. incarnata* is the passion-flower of the southern United States, the fruits of which are known as *may pops*. Also called *passion-vine*.

passioning (pash'on-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *passion*, *v.*] The state of being affected with passion; the act of giving vent to passion; a passionate utterance or expression.

And Burns, with pungent *passionings*

Set in his eyes. Mrs. Browning, *Visions of Poets*.

passionist (pash'on-ist), *n.* [= *F. passionniste* = *Sp. pasionista*; as *passion + -ist*.] A member of a Roman Catholic order, called in full "Congregation of the Discalced Clerks of the most holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ."

The order was founded by Paolo della Croce in 1730 in Italy, and has since spread to the Continent and into Great Britain, the United States, etc. In addition to the three ordinary vows, they pledge the utmost zeal in keeping fresh the memory of the passion of Christ.



Flowering Branch of Passion-flower (*Passiflora incarnata*).
a, the fruit (may pop).

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passionless (pash'on-less), *a.* [*< passion + -less*.] Void of passion; not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper.

The Queen . . . glanced at him, thought him cold,

High, self-contained, and *passionless*.

Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

passion-music (pash'on-mü'zik), *n.* The music of a passion-play; a form of cantata or oratorio treating of the sufferings and death of Christ.

The idea of such works appeared in very early Christian times, having a strictly liturgical origin. Its later development has tended somewhat toward concert-music.

The personages usually introduced are the Evangelist or Narrator, the Saviour, the Disciples, the People, etc.; allegorical or idealized characters also occur.

Brevitatives, solos, duets, choruses, and even instrumental numbers, are employed as in other oratorios, but, at least in the German passion, the liturgical style controls every element; hence chorals are often introduced for the use of the congregation or audience. The most noted example is the "Passion according to St. Matthew" of J. S. Bach. Also called *passion-oratorio*, or simply *passion*.

passion-oratorio (pash'on-or-ä-tö'ri-ö), *n.* Same as *passion-music*.

passion-play (pash'on-plä), *n.* A mystery or miracle-play representing the different scenes in the passion of Christ. The passion-play is still extant in the periodic representations at Oberammergau, in the Bavarian highlands, perhaps the only example to be found at the present day.

passion-tide (pash'on-tid), *n.* In the Rom. Cath. calendar, the last two weeks of Lent, comprising Passion Week and Holy Week.

passion-vine (pash'on-vin), *n.* Same as *passion-flower*.

passive (päs'iv), *a.* [*< F. passif* = *Sp. pasivo* = *Pg. It. passivo* (= *D. passiv* = *G. Sw. Dan. passiv*, in gram.), *< L. passivus*, serving to express the suffering of an action (*passivum verbum*, a passive verb); in *L.L.* lit. capable of suffering or feeling; *< pati*, pp. *passus*, suffer; see *passum*, *patient*.] 1. Suffering; not acting; inactive; receiving or capable of receiving impressions from external objects.

In the reception of simple ideas, the understanding is for the most part *passive*.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. l. 4 26.

I hid my head within a convent, there

Lay *passive* as a dormouse in midwinter.

Wordsworth, *The Borderers*, iv.

2. Receptive; unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance; as, *passive* obedience; *passive* submission to the laws.

Half the duty of a Christian in this life consists in the exercise of *passive* graces.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (c. 1636), I. 762.

The sweet degrees that this brief world affords

To such as may the *passive* drugs of it

Freely command. Shak., *T. of A.*, iv. 8. 264.

Passive to his holy will,

Trust I in my Master still,

Even though he slay me.

Whittier, *Barclay of Ury*.

3. In *gram.*, expressive of the suffering or enduring of some action, or the being affected by some action; applied to a derivative mode of conjugation, by which that which is the object of the other or "active" form is made the subject of the enduring of the verbal action; thus, *Lydia a me amatur*, 'Lydia is loved by me,' is corresponding *passive* to *ego Lydiam amo*, 'I love Lydia.'

A nearly complete *passive* conjugation is formed especially in Latin; and the name *passive* is given also to the equivalent verb phrases in other languages, as English, French, and German. Abbreviated *pass* - *Passive* bonds. See *active bonds*, under *active*.

Passive commerce. See *active commerce*, under *active* - *Passive* congestion. Same as *passive hyperemia* (which see, under *hyperemia*).

Passive debt, a debt upon which, by agreement between the debtor and creditor, no interest is payable, as distinguished from *active debt*, that is, a debt upon which interest is payable. *Wharton*.

Passive fund. See *fund*, 2. - *Passive* hyperemia. See *hyperemia*.

Passive insufficiency of a muscle, insufficient length of a muscle when it is entirely relaxed to allow, in certain postures of the joints concerned, complete contraction of the antagonists. Thus, the extensors of the fingers are too short to allow complete flexion of the fingers when there is much flexion at the wrist. - *Passive* intellect. See *intellect*, 1. - *Passive* motion. See *motion*.

Passive obedience. See *obedience*. - *Passive* operations (midl.), operations undertaken solely to repel an enemy's attack. - *Passive* power (*potentia passiva*, in Aquinas, perhaps in early trans. from Aristotle's "Metaphysics," cap. 12.) a faculty of receiving some impression from without, or of undergoing some change. - *Passive* prayer, among mystic divines, a suspension of the activity of the intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet and yielding only to the impulses of grace. - *Passive* righteousness. See *righteousness*. - *Passive* title, in *Scott* law, a title incurred by an heir in heritance who does not enter as heir in the regular way, and therefore incurs liability for the whole debts of deceased, irrespective of the *asseta*.

Passion. - *Passive* trust. See *trust*. - *Syn.* 1. Inert, quiescent, inactive. - 2. Submissive, patient, long-suffering, stoical.

passively (päs'iv-li), *adv.* *1. In a passive manner; without action; unresistingly. - 2. As a

passive verb; in the passive voice; opposed to *actively*.

passiveness (päs'iv-ness), *n.* 1. The state or property of being passive, or of receiving impressions from external agents or causes; as, the *passiveness* of matter. - 2. Passibility; capacity of suffering.

You know a spirit cannot wounded be,

Nor wear such marks of human *passiveness*.

J. Beaumont, *Pycho*, xiv. 187.

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being.

Jenny of Christian Pity.

3. Patience; calmness; unresisting submission; lack of power to act, or omission to act.

That we can feed this mind of ours

In a wise *passiveness*.

Wordsworth, *Expostulation and Reply*.

passivity (pa-siv'i-ti), *v.* [= *F. passivité*, *passivité* = *It. passività*, *< L.L.* as if **passivitas* (*< L. passivus*, passive; see *passive*).] Same as *passiveness*.

pass-key (päs'kē), *n.* 1. A key for opening several locks; a master-key; a skeleton key. - 2. A latch-key.

pass-lamb (päs'lam), *n.* The paschal or Pass-over lamb.

There's not a House but hath some body slain,

None th' Israelites, whose doors were mark'd before

With sacred *Pass-Lamb's* sacramental gore.

Spectator, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II., The Law.

passless (päs'less), *a.* [*< pass + -less*.] Having no pass or passage.

Cowley, *Plagues of Egypt*.

passman (päs'man), *n.*; pl. *passmen* (-men). [*< pass + man*.] In the British universities, a student who passes for his degree without honors.

passmaster (päs'mäs'tär), *n.* The officer of a parish or poor-law district who passes or transfers paupers from the parish in which they are found to their own parish or union. [Eng.]

The *Pass-Master* for the City of London.

Kilton-Turner, *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 261.

Passover (päs'ö-vör), *n.* and *a.* [*< pass + over*; tr. Heb. *pesach* (*L. pascha*, etc.), a *passing over*; see *pasch*.] 1. An annual feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the escape of the Hebrews in Egypt, when (God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, "passed over" the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb. It was celebrated on the evening of the 14th day of Abib or Nisan, the first month of the sacred year. The name is also used by extension to include the seven days that followed (from the 15th to the 21st of Nisan), during which the Israelites were permitted to eat only unleavened bread; and hence the Passover is also known as the "feast of unleavened bread." Every household with his family ate on the first evening a lamb killed by the priest (Ex. xii.), which was served up without breaking the bones.

And ye shall observe this thing for an ordinance to thee and to thy sons for ever. . . . And it shall come to pass, when your children shall say unto you, What mean ye by this service? That ye shall say, It is the sacrifice of the Lord's *passover*, who passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote the Egyptians, and delivered our houses. Ex. xii. 24, 26, 27.

How could the Jewish congregations of old be put in mind . . . by their yearly *Passover* what farwell they took of the land of Egypt? Hooker, *Koules*, Polity, v. 71.

2. [*< c.*] The sacrifice offered at the feast of the *Passover*; also, the paschal lamb.

Then they killed the *passover* on the fourteenth day of the second month. 2 Chron. xxx. 16.

The Kingdom of God . . . was remarkably taken from them (the Jews) within so many years after Christ the true *Passover* was slain by them as had passed from their first *Passover* after their going out of Egypt to their entrance into Canaan. Millington, *Harmonia*, I. viii.

3. [*< c.*] That which is passed over. [Rare.]

I am, it may be, a little of a precisian, and I wish to Heaven I was made worthy of the name. But let that be a *passover*, I have stretched the duties of a serving-man as far as my northern conscience will permit. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel*, xiv.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the *Passover*: as, *Passover* cake or bread (the cake of unleavened bread eaten at the *Passover*).

pass-parole (päs'pä-röl'), *n.* *Milit.*, a command given at the head of an army and communicated by word of mouth to the rear.

passport (päs'pört), *n.* [Formerly also *pasport*, *pasport*; = *Sp. pasaporte* = *It. pasaporto* = *G. paßport*, *< F. passeport*, a passport, a safe-conduct, non-letter, etc., *< passer*, pass, + *port*, port, harbor; see *port*.] 1. A document issued by competent civil authority, granting permission to the person specified in it to travel, or authenticating his right to protection. In some states no person is allowed to leave the country without a passport from his government, but the regulations of different jurisdictions regarding the use of passports have varied much, and of late years have exhibited a tendency toward a relaxation

of stringency, extending in many countries to their total abolition. Passports must give a description of the person. Those of the United States (1907) "request all whom it may concern to permit . . . safely and freely to pass, and in case of need to give (him) all lawful aid and protection," and are given under the seal of the Secretary of State. Passports may be given for goods as well as for persons; and in time of war a ship's passport is a voucher of her neutral character.

Let him depart: his passport shall be made,
And crowns for convoy put into his purse.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 30.

2. A safe-conduct granted in time of war for persons and effects in a hostile country. *Hur-rill.*

Many desired leave to departe to the towne of Concep-tion, where they had granages and exercised tyllage. He gave them their *passports* with allowance of vytayles, so that only thyrtye remayned with hym.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 92].)

3. A license for importing or exporting goods subject to duty without paying the usual duties. — 4. Anything which enables one to pass with safety or certainty; a certificate; a voucher.

Neither Philosopher nor Historiographer could at the first have entered into the gates of popular judgements if they had not taken a great *passport* of Poetry.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

His passport is his innocence and grace.
Dryden, Death of Amintas, l. 76.

This Ring shall be the passport of Intelligence.
Steele, Great A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

For ten long years I roved about, living first in one capital, then another. . . . Provided with plenty of money, and the passport of an old name, I could choose my own society.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

5. That which enables one to attain any object or reach any end.

The favour of the monarch . . . is the only passport to employment.
Thorougham.

passport (pás'pórt), *v. t.* [*< passport, n.*] To supply or provide with a passport.

Their ships must be *passported*.
W. W. Cable, Trevels of Louisiana, p. 81.

pass-shooting (pás'shó'ting), *n.* The shooting of birds, as wild ducks, as they fly over a station where the hunter lies in wait for them. It is practised on a windy day in the late fall, when the birds, on their way to and from the feeding grounds, often fly low. [*U. S.*]

Pass-shooting is practised in the East in the pursuit of the black duck.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 202.

pass-ticket (pás'tík'et), *n.* A ticket of admission, as to some performance or spectacle; especially, a free ticket or pass.

passus (pás'us), *n.*; pl. *passus*. [*< L. passus (pl. passus), a step, pace; see pace and pass, n.*] A section or division of a story, poem, etc.; a canto. Abbreviated *pass*.

Passus signifies a portion or "fytte" of a poem. In an endowment given to Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth, a minstrel, after singing a portion of a song, was instructed to make "a *pass* and a cantory, for primus *passus*," i. e. to signify that the first part was over.
Shak., Notes to Piers Plowman, p. 1.

password (pás'wórd), *n.* A secret parole or counter-sign by which a friend may be distinguished from a stranger, and allowed to pass.

passwort (pás'wört), *n.* A contraction of *palsywort*.

passy-measure (pás'i-mezh'ür), *n.* Same as *passamezzo*.

Then he's a rogue, and a *passy-measure* panyon; I hate a drunken rogue.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 208.

past (pást), *p. a.* and *n.* [*< ME. past, passed; pp. of pass, v.*] 1. *p. a.* 1. Gone by; belonging to a time previous to this; not present nor future: as, *past* time; one's *past* life.

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things *past*,
I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought.
Shak., Sonnets, xix.

The thought of our *past* years in me doth breed
Perpetual benediction. *Wordsworth, Immortality, ix.*

Hence—2. In the predicate, ago.

And he so couereth to know hym such a kynde hym fol-loweth.

As ich tolde the with tounge a tytel tyme *past*.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 388.

Never . . . fault! . . . reveal'd myself unto him
(until some half-hour *past*).
Shak., Lear, v. 2. 193.

3. Spent; ended; accomplished; existing no more; over and done with.

The harvest is *past*, the summer is ended. *Jer. viii. 30.*

Past indiscretion is a venial crime.
Cowper, Truth, l. 491.

4. That has completed a full term and is now retired: as, a *past* (or *passed*) master in free-masonry. See *master*. — 5. That indicates or notes past time: as, a *past* participle; the *past* tense. — *Last past*, that has just passed; immediately preceding the present.

Hit was presented that, by the space of foure or fyve yerres or more *last past*, or thereabouts . . .
English Gilds (R. E. T. S.), p. 306.

II. n. The time that has preceded the present; a former or bygone time, or the events of that time; that part of the history, life, or experience of a person or thing that is passed: as, to forget the *past*; an unfortunate *past*.

No, Time, thou shalt not boast that I do change; . . .
Thy registers and those I both defy,
Not wondring at the present nor the *past*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxviii.

Clear from marge to marge shall bloom
The eternal landscape of the *past*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlv.

If George could have taken a look into Kate's *past*, he would perhaps have been less surprised at the absence of the bread-and-butter element in her.

R. Broughton, Not Wicly but too Well, xix.

past (pást), *prep.* and *adv.* [Formerly *passed*; orig. pp., used elliptically, and extended to purely prepositional and adverbial uses: see *past*, *p. a.*] 1. *prep.* Beyond. (a) *beyond* in time; after: as, *past* noon; *past* dinner-time.

And it was *passed* xij, or the sayde processyon myght come comen aboute, passyng by as taste as they myght goo but one tyme. *Sir R. Gylford, Pilgrimage, p. 9.*

Kara . . . was delivered of a child when she was *past* age. *Heb. xi. 11.*

(b) *beyond* in position; further than; also, by and beyond: as, the house stands a little *past* the junction.

My lord, the enemy is *past* the marsh.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 345.

Lights creep in
Past the gauze curtains half drawn-to.
D. G. Rossetti, Jenny.

(c) *beyond* the reach of; at a point that precludes or makes (something) impossible or improbable; out of the reach, scope, or influence of: as, *past* redemption; *past* all sense of shame; *past* comprehension.

A wreck *past* hope he was. *Shak., T. N., v. 1. 82.*

He's *past* all cure;
That only touch is death.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways *past* finding out!
Rom. xi. 33.

Do but winnow their chaffe from their wheat, ye shall see their great heape shrink and wax thin *past* belief.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

(d) *beyond* in number or amount; above; more than; exceeding.

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Boats hauling not *past* three yron nails in them
Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 10.

He has not *past* three or four hairs on his chin.
Shak., T. and C., l. 2. 121.

He set store on her *past* every thing; for all, nobody but him thought her so very handsome.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvi.

(e) *beyond* the enjoyment of; over and done with.

As to those of the highest state in the monastic life, called by them the monks of the Megalokomni, I believe there are very few of them, though I was told some old men in their infirmaries, who were *past* the world, had taken this vow on them.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 147.

II. adv. By; so as to pass and go beyond.

And at times, from the fortress across the bay,
The alarm of drums swept *past*.
Lowell, The Cumberland.

pastanacet, *n.* [*ME. also pastanure, pastans; < (OF. pastellus, pastellus, pastetemps, P. pastetemps = Sp. pastatempo = Pg. It. pastatempo, a pastime, < L. passari, pass, + tempus, time; see pass, v., and temporal. Cf. pastime.*] A pastime.

Sir Peter Shyrborne, and all other knyghtes that had lasted those four dayes with the knyghtes, thanked them greatly of their *pastanure*.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxviii.

Though I sumtyme be in England for my *pastanure*,
Yet was I nyether borne here, in Spayne, nor in Fraunce.
Sp. Bala, Kyngs Johan, p. 8. (Halliwell.)

paste¹ (pást), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *paast*; *< ME. paste, < (OF. paste, F. pâte = Sp. Pg. It. pasta, < LL. pasta, paste, < Gr. pástos, l. also pástos, neut. pl., a barley porridge, appar. orig. a salted mess, mess of food, < pástos (fem. pástos, neut. pl. pástos), besprinkled, salted, < pástos, Attic pástros, strew, sprinkle. Cf. pasma, from the same source.] 1. *n.* 1. A composition in which there is just sufficient moisture to soften the mass without liquefying it: as, flour *paste*, polishing-*paste*, etc. Specifically—(a) Dough; more particularly, flour and water with addition of butter or lard, used in cookery for making pies, pastry, etc.*

Also, thath the Warlenes of the said craffe haue fülle powere to make serche, with one of the officers of the cite, as well vpon thou that byath meir contrary to the custome of the cite, as vpon gode paste to be made accordyng to the cite, as vpon all oider defacture.
English Gilds (R. E. T. S.), p. 336.

(For) raising of *paste* few could her excel.
Catula's Garland (Child's Ballads VIII. 175).

Miss Liddy can dance a jig, raise *paste*, write a good hand, keep an account, give a reasonable answer, and do as she is bid.
Beale, Spectator, No. 200.

(b) A mixture of flour and water boiled and sometimes strengthened by the addition of starch, and often preserved from moulding by some added substance, used as a cement in various trades, as in bookbinding, leather-manufacture, shoemaking, etc. (c) In *enamel-painting*, a composition of flour, water, starch, and other ingredients, used as a vehicle for mordant, color, etc. (d) In *enamel*, clay kneaded up with water, and with the addition, in some cases, of other ingredients, of which mixture the body of a vessel or other object of earthenware is made. The paste of common pottery is either hard or soft. The hard is that which, after firing, cannot be scratched by knife or file. In porcelain the difference is more radical, the paste of soft-paste porcelain not being strictly a ceramic production. (See *soft-paste porcelain*, under *porcelain*.) The epithets *hard* and *soft* have reference to the power of resisting heat, hard-paste porcelain supporting and requiring a much higher temperature than the other. The paste of stoneware is mingled with a vitrifiable substance, so that after being fired it is no longer porous, whereas the paste of common pottery absorbs water freely. (e) In *plastering*, a mixture of gypsum and water. (f) In *scrap-manuf.*, a preliminary or crude combination of fat and lye.

For the *paste* operation, no leys should be used containing foreign salts.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 377.

2†. Figuratively, material.

The inhabitants of that Town (Geneva), methinks, are made of another *Paste*, differing from the affable Nature of those People I had convers'd withal formerly.
Howell, Letters, I. l. 44.

3. Heavy glass made by fusing silica (quartz, flint, or pure sand), potash, borax, and white oxide of lead, etc., to imitate gems; hence, a facitious gem of this material. To this glass addition may be made of antimony glass, or of oxides of manganese, cobalt, copper, or chromium, the lead often being largely in excess of a normal silicate. Also called *drase*.

A Louis XVI. clock, the pendulum formed as a circle of fine old *paste*.
Hamilton Collection Catalogue.

4. In *mineral*, the mineral substance in which other minerals are embedded.—5. The inspissated juice of fruit to which gum and powdered sugar have been added.—*Anchovy paste*. See *anchovy*.—*Artificial soft paste*, some variety of soft-paste porcelain. *Canquoin's paste*, a mixture of chlorid of zinc, flour, and water. *Chlorid-of-zinc paste*, a mixture of zinc chlorid, zinc oxide, flour, and water.—*Cochineal paste*. See *cochineal*.—*Cooter's paste*, a solution of iodine in oil of tar.—*Dupuytren's paste*, arsenious acid and calomel, made into a paste with a solution of gum.—*Felix's caustic paste*, starch, wheat-flour, mercuric bichlorid, zinc chlorid, iodid, croton chloral, bromide of camphor, and carbolic acid, made into a paste with water.—*German paste*. See *German*.—*Guarana paste*, a dried paste prepared from the crushed or ground seeds of *Paulinia urbilis*.—*Hard paste*, the material prepared for making hard or vitreous porcelain. Hard paste is composed, strictly, of purified kaolin, unglazed, and is characteristic of hydraulic porcelain.—*Italian paste*. See *macaroni*. 1. *Jajube paste*. See *jajube*, 2.—*London paste*, a caustic composed of sodium hydrate and unslaked lime in equal parts.—*Lucas paste*, in *dyeing*, a paste or vehicle containing acetate of copper and hydrochlorate of aniline, but no sal ammoniac. When used, it is mixed with several times its volume of starch paste.—*Marshmallow paste*, a paste made of gum arabic, sugar, and white of eggs, flavored with orange-flower water. Also called *gum paste*. *Michel's paste*, a caustic made of strong sulphuric acid three parts, and finely powdered asbestos one part.—*Mild paste*, in *dyeing*, a paste which is not acid.—*Orange paste*, in *dyeing*, a paste for producing an orange color. The chief ingredient is lead sulphate.—*Paraf's paste*, in *dyeing*, a paste for producing a fine black dye. It is composed essentially of hydrochlorate of aniline, potassium chlorate, and hydrofluosilicic acid, and must be applied with copper or brass rollers which supply the element of copper necessary to develop the color.—*Phosphorus paste*. See *phosphorus*.—*Service paste*, in *porcelain-manuf.*, a paste prepared to serve for all ordinary work.—*Soft paste*. See *porcelain*.—*Vienna paste*. Same as *Vienne caustic* (which see, under *caustic*).

II. a. Made of paste, as an artificial jewel (see I. 3); hence, artificial; sham; counterfeit; not genuine: as, *paste* diamonds.

Dame Life, tho' action oft may trick her,
And in *paste* gems and frippery deck her;
Oh! flickering, feeble, and unlicker
I've found her still.
Burns, On Life.

Paste blue. See *Mus*.

paste¹ (pást), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pasted*, ppr. *pasting*. [*< paste¹, n.*] 1. To unite or cement with paste; fasten with paste.—2. To apply paste to, in any of its technical compositions or uses; incorporate with a paste, as a color in dyeing.

Readst compositions intended for this latter purpose are usually called *paste*, and color so preserved is said to be *paste*.
O'Reilly, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 204.

paste² (pást), *n.* [Also *past*; a corrupt form of OF. *passer*, *pass*, border, edging, a particularly use of *pass*, a pass, etc., with ref. to *passement*, lace, etc.: see *passement*.] 1. A ruff.—2. A circlet or wreath of jewels or flowers, formerly worn as a bridal-wreath.

Items for making and mending these *paste* and diadems are found in old churchwardens' accounts:—*paste*—

sold to Alice Lewis, a goldsmith's wife of London, for a secret to marry madmen in, *ibid.* A. D. 1540.

Book, Church of our Fathers, III. II. 174.

3. Pasteboard or gimp.

pasteboard (pást' bôrd), *n.* and *a.* [*< paste¹ + board¹*.] 1. *n.* 1. A kind of thick paper formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in molds, etc.—2. Playing-cards. [*Slang.*]

Did you play with him? He's fond of pasteboard and bones.

3. A visiting-card. [*Slang.*]

In the plate for the cards which she has established in the drawing-room, you know, Lady Kew's pasteboard always will come up to the top, though I poke it down whenever I go into the room.

Thackeray, Virginians, xvi.

4. A board on which dough is rolled out for pastry. *Simmonds.* [*Properly paste-board.*]

II. a. Made of pasteboard; as, a pasteboard box; hence, flimsy; unsubstantial.

A past-board House built of Court-Cards.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

King, looking at it more broadly, found this pasteboard city by the sea one of the most interesting developments of American life. *C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 132.*

paste-down (pást' doun), *n.* One of the outer blank leaves of a book that are pasted down on the cover.

paste-eel (pást' éil), *n.* A minute nematoid worm, *Anguillula glutinosa*, of the family *Anguillulidae*, related to the common vinegar-eel, and found in sour paste.

pastel (pas'tel), *n.* [*< F. pastel = Sp. P. g. pastel*, a colored crayon. *pastel*, also the plant woad, = *It. pastello*, a pastel, *< L. pastillus*, a little loaf or roll, a lozenge, *dim. of panis*, a loaf, bread: see *panis*.] 1. The plant woad, *Isatis tinctoria*; also, the blue dye obtained from it.

The pastel vat is not with a variety of woad.

O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 282.

2. In art: (a) A colored crayon made of pigments ground with chalk, and compounded with gum-water into a sort of paste. (b) A drawing made with colored chalks or crayons; also, the art of drawing with colored crayons.

The principle of pastel is that the colours, when on the paper, are in a state of dry powder, most of which is slightly adherent. . . . The plain truth is that it is simply dry painting.

Hamerton, Graphic Arts, xviii.

pastelert, *n.* See *pastler*.

pastelist, pastellist (pas'tel-ist), *n.* [*< pastel + -ist.*] An artist who uses pastels or colored crayons. *The Academy, Nov. 3, 1888, p. 204.*

paste-maker (pást' má'kér), *n.* A machine for mixing the ingredients of paste. It consists of a vertical geared shaft with stirring-dashers revolving in a vat. The lower end of the shaft is tubular and is coupled to a steam-pipe by means of a screw-threaded stop-block. The contents of the vat are warmed by admission of steam to the tubular shaft.

paste-point (pást' point), *n.* In printing, one of the short and sharp spur-points pasted on the tympan of a hand-press, to perforate the white sheet as it is printed on the first side, and to aid the pressman in getting exact register when printing on the back or in two colors.

paste-pot (pást' pot), *n.* A pot or vessel for holding paste.

pastor (pás'tér), *n.* 1. One who pastes.—2. A narrow slip of paper bearing the printed name of a candidate (or the names of several candidates), and gummed on the back, so that it may readily be affixed to an election-ticket to cover and replace the name of a candidate not acceptable to the voter. [*U. S.*]

pastorery (pás'tér-ér), *n.* [*A var. of pastor.*] A pastry-cook.

Alexander . . . refused those cooks and pastories that Ada, queen of Caria, sent him. *Greene, Farwell to Folly.*

pastern (pas'térn), *n.* [*Early mod. E. pasteron; < OF. pasturon, F. páturon, pastern, < pasture, a shackle for a horse at pasture, < pasture, feeding, pasture: see pasture. Cf. prester.*] 1. The part of a horse's foot which corresponds to the extent of the pastern-bones, more particularly of the great pastern-bone, which occupies most of the extent between the fetlock-joint and the coronet of the hoof. This corresponds anatomically to the first phalanx of the middle finger or toe of a man's hand or foot. See *pastern bone*, and cuts under *hoof*, *fetlock-joint*, *Perissodactyla*, and *Artiodactyla*.

I will not change my horse with any that trends but on four pasterns. Ch. ha. he bounds from the earth as if his entrails were hairs.

Shak., Hen V., III. 7. 18.

So straight she walked, and on her pasterns high.

Dryden, Life of Rich. Tale, I. 52.

In moose mixt with violet.

Her cream-white mule his pastern set.

Tennyson, Laureate and Laureate.

2. A shackle placed on a horse's pastern while pasturing; a hobble or hobbles; a clog; a tether.

She had better have worn pasterns.

Fletcher, The Chances, I. 2.

pastern-bone (pas'térn-bón), *n.* Either one of the two proximal phalanges of a horse's foot, the first phalanx being the *great pastern*, articulated above with the cannon-bone at the pastern-joint, and the second phalanx the *small pastern*, articulated below with the third phalanx, or coffin-bone, inclosed in the hoof. These bones, great and small, correspond respectively to the first and second phalanges of the middle finger or toe of a man's hand or foot. See cuts under *hoof*, *Artiodactyla*, and *Perissodactyla*.

pastern-joint (pas'térn-joint), *n.* The joint or articulation of a horse's foot between the great pastern-bone and the cannon-bone. Anatomically it is the metacarpal or metatarsal phalangeal articulation, and corresponds to the joint or knuckle at the base of the middle finger or toe of a man's hand or foot. See cut under *hoof*.

paste-rock (pást'rok), *n.* See *Turronean shale*, under *shale*.

pastethy, *n.* [*ME. var. of *pastie, pasty: see pasty².*] Same as *pasty²*.

Pasteurian (pas-tér'i-an), *a.* [*< Pasteur (see Pasteurism) + -ian.*] Of or pertaining to Pasteur and his methods; discovered by Pasteur. *Laurel, No. 3468, p. 360.* See *Pasteurism*.

Pasteuring (pas-tér'ing), *n.* [*< Pasteur (see Pasteurism) + -ing.*] The process of aging wines artificially according to Pasteur's method.

Pasteurism (pas-tér'izm), *n.* [*< Pasteur (see def.) + -ism.*] 1. The protective or prophylactic inoculation of the attenuated virus of certain diseases, especially of hydrophobia, as devised by the French scientist Louis Pasteur (1822-1895). Pasteur's method in hydrophobia consists, essentially, in progressive inoculation with less and less attenuated virus until the use of that of a high degree of intensity is attained. The virus, in its different degrees of virulence, is obtained from the spinal cord of rabid rabbits which have acquired the maximum intensity of the disease after a repeated transference of the virus from one animal to another. Sections of the cord free from foreign germs are allowed to remain, for different periods of time, in a sterilized and dry atmosphere, whereby the virulence of the virus becomes progressively diminished, until it is finally completely lost.

2. Same as *Pasteurization*.

Pasteurization (pas-tér-i-zá'shon), *n.* [*< Pasteur (see def. of Pasteurism) + -ize + -ation.*] The preserving of wines or other fermented liquids from deterioration, by destroying the fungi and their spores that would be productive of further and deleterious changes. This is effected by heating the liquid to at least 140° F. Also spelled *Pasteurisation*.

Pasteurize (pas-tér'iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Pasteurized*, pp. *Pasteurizing*. [*< Pasteur (see def. of Pasteurism) + -ize.*] 1. *trans.* To perform Pasteurization; sterilize fermented liquors, as beer or wine, by heat.

2. *trans.* 1. To subject to the process of Pasteurism.—2. To subject to the process of Pasteurization.

Also spelled *Pasteurise*.

Pasteur's septicemia. See *septicemia*.

paste-wash (pást'wash), *n.* In bookbinding, paste much diluted with water.

pasticcio (pas-tich'io), *n.* [= *F. pastiche*, *< It. pasticcio*, an imitation, a medley, *< pasta*, paste: see *paste*.] 1. A medley; a hotchpotch; a farago; specifically, in music, an opera, cantata, or similar work made up of detached numbers from various works, even by different authors, but arranged as if intended to form a continuous dramatic work, a special libretto being usually written for the music; a medley, olio, ballad-opera, etc.

An Italian opera entitled *Lucio Papirio* Dittatore was represented four several times. Whether this was a *pasticcio*, or by whom the music was composed, does not appear.

Burney, Hist. Music, IV. 302.

He shall see what trippery a woman is made up with, what a *pasticcio* of gauzes, pins, and ribbons go to compound that multifarious thing, a well-dressed woman.

Cumberland, Natural Hon, I. 1.

2. In painting, a picture painted in direct imitation of the style and manner of some other than the artist; also, such an imitation of style.

His style is a *pasticcio* of the steel grey and sombre green colouring of M. Pointelin.

The Academy, No. 304, p. 426.

3. In decorative art, a copy of any design modified by the material or the purpose of the copy.

The surface of this (dish) is covered with a *pasticcio*, or partial copy, after Raffaele.

Souloges Catalogue, No. 21, 1866.

pastiche (pas-tésh'), *n.* [*F.*] Same as *pasticcio*.

pastil, pastille (pas'til, pas-tél'), *n.* [*< F. pastille, < L. pastillus*, a small loaf or roll: see *pastel*.] 1. A small roll of aromatic paste, composed of gum-benzoin, sandalwood, spices, charcoal-powder, etc., designed to be burned as a fumigator, disinfectant, etc.

A Turkish officer . . . was seen coughing on a divan, and making believe to puff at a narghile, in which, however, for the sake of the ladies, only a fragrant *pastilla* was allowed to smoke.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, II.

2. A kind of sugared confection, usually of strong flavor, of a round flat shape, like peppermint-drops.

Rows of glass jars, containing *pastilles* and *sofubes* of every colour, shape, and flavour in the world.

F. Austen, A Sugar Prince.

3. In art: (a) A thin round cake of water-color, of French origin, in consistency between the old hard cake and the tube-color. (b) The method of painting with colors prepared as *pastils*, or a drawing produced by means of them.

—4. In pyrotechny, a paper case filled with a burning composition, intended to cause the rotation of a wheel or similar object to the periphery of which it is attached, on the principle of the pin-wheel or catharine-wheel.

pastil, pastille (pas'til, pas-tél'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pastilled* or *pastilled*, pp. *pastiling* or *pastilling*. [*< pastil, pastille, n.*] To burn *pastils*; fumigate. *Quarterly Rev.*

pastillage (pas'til-áj), *n.* [*< F. pastillage*, imitation in sugar-work, etc., *< pastille*, a *pastil*: see *pastil*.] In *ceram.*, ornamentation by means of a surface-application of scrolls, flowers, and the like, modeled separately in clay.

pastille, n. and v. See *pastil*.

pastil-paper (pas'til-pá'pér), *n.* Paper coated with an odoriferous composition for burning, used in the same way as *pastils*.

pastime (pás'tim), *n.* [*< pass, v., + obj. time*, in imitation of *F. passe-temps*, a pastime: see *pastance*.] Sport; amusement; diversion; that which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably.

I'll . . . make a *pastime* of each weary step.

Till the last step have brought me to my love.

Shak., T. G. of V., II. 7. 26.

They all three would be walking on,

The *pastime* for to see.

Rubin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballad, V. 213).

Brave *pastime*, readers, to consume that day

Which, without *pastime*, flies too swift away!

Quarles, Emblems, I. 10.

The General caused his dancing Women to enter the Room, and divert the company with their *pastime*.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 342.

-Syn. *Pastime*, Amusement, Recreation, Diversion, Entertainment, play. The balladized words keep near to their meaning by derivation. The central idea of a *pastime* is that it is a positively agreeable that it lets time slip by unnoticed; as, to turn work into *pastime*. Amusement has the double meaning of being kept from amuse and of finding occasion of mirth (see *amuse*). Recreation is that sort of play or agreeable occupation which refreshes the tired person, making him as good as new. Diversion is a stronger word than recreation, representing that which turns one aside from ordinary serious work or thought, and amuses him greatly. Entertainment has come to have great breadth, ranging from amusement in its narrower sense to diversion and to the idea of a set exercise, as a concert, or to the articles of food furnished to guests; generally, however, *entertainment* stands for that which is social and refined.

pastimet (pás'tim), *v. t.* [*< pastime, n.*] To pass the time agreeably; sport; use diversion. [*Rare.*]

They hawk, they hunt, they card, they dice, they *pastime* in their preludes with gallant gentlemen.

Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Pastinaca (pas-ti-ná'ká), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. pastinaca*, a parsnip or carrot, *< pastinare*, dig or trench the ground: see *pastina*. Hence *ult. parsnip*, *q. v.*] A former genus of umbelliferous plants, including the parsnip, of the tribe *Peuucedaneae*, now classed as a section of the genus *Peuucedanum*, distinguished by the absence of calyx-teeth, involucre, and involucre. See *Peuucedanum* and *parsnip*.

pastinate, a. [*ME. pastynat; < L. pastinatus*, pp. of *pastinare*, dig or prepare the ground: see *pastine*.] Dig over; prepared, as ground, for planting.

Nowe melon seeds two foote stene in *pastine*

In place well yrought or *pastynat*.

Palladius, Husbandrie (L. E. T. 8.), p. 110.

pastinated, a. [*ME. pastinated; < pastinate + -ed.*] Same as *pastinate*. *Palladius, Husbandrie (L. E. T. 8.), p. 45.*

pastinet, v. t. [*ME. pastinen; < L. pastinare*, dig and trench the ground (for the planting of vines). *< pastinum*, a two-pronged dibble for digging, loosening, and preparing the ground

and for setting plants with, the act of so preparing ground, the ground so prepared.] To dig; plow; prepare (ground).

Yt (th) lande he leys clone of woodes.

With diche in fowre to pasture it too drede la.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 46.

pasting (päs'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *paste*, *v.*]

1. The operation of treating with paste, or of applying paste.—2. The operation or process of reducing to the form of a paste.

Well-prepared soft soda ought to be free from common salt: It is employed to produce the *pasting* in the first operation.

Walt, Soap-Making, p. 42.

pastitbit, *n.* Same as *pasty*.

pastlor (päs'tör), *n.* [ME. *pasteler*, < OF. *pasteleur*, *F. pasteur*, < LL. *pastillarius*, a maker of small loaves, < L. *pastillus*, a small loaf; see *paste*.] A pastry-cook; a baker.

He daily sent him sundry delicate dishes of meats, tarts, and macarons, and, besides the meat itself, the *pastors* and cooks to make them, which were excellent workmen.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 306.

past-master (päs't mäs'ter), *n.* See *passed master*, under *master*.

pastophor (päs'tō-fōr), *n.* [(< Gr. *παροφωρος* (see *def.*), < *παρος*, a shrine, + *φωρ* = *F. bear*.] In *archaeol.*, one of the bearers or minor priests, who carried the image of a god in a shrine in processions, etc. Frequent representations of the practice appear in Egyptian art.

pastophorion (päs'tō-fō-rion), *n.*; pl. *pastophoria* (-ia). [(< Gr. *παροφωριον* (see *def.*), < *παρος*, a shrine-bearer.] In the early church, one of the two apartments at the sides of the bema or sanctuary in the arrangement as still retained in the Greek Church. See *parabema*.

pastor (päs'tör), *n.* [ME. *pastour*, < OF. *pastor*, *pastour*, *pastre*, *F. pâtre*, a herdsman, shepherd, also *F. pasteur*, a pastor, = Sp. *Pg. pastor* = It. *pastore*, a shepherd, = D. *pastoor* = G. *Sw. Dan. pastor*, a minister of a church, < L. *pastor*, a herdsman or shepherd, a keeper, in ML. the pastor or minister of a church (the shepherd of the flock), < *pasce*, pp. *pastus*, food, pasture; see *pasture*.] 1. One who has the care of a flock or herd; a herdsman; especially, a shepherd.

Gaffray is become a monk for all his lore,
New-trowed man for to be that hour
A wofe to become an herdy *pastor*!

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. 8.), l. 5117.

The hopeless shepherd Strophon . . . called his friendly rival the *pastor* Chalus unto him.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.

2. A minister or clergyman installed according to the usages of some Christian denomination in charge of a specific church or body of churches. The word is often used to denote a clergyman considered with reference to his care of his people, as in visiting the sick, etc., rather than with reference to his office as preacher. The term *shepherd* (Latin *pastor*) is applied in the New Testament to Christ (John x. 11; 1 Pet. ii. 25); thence it was transferred to the bishops and other clergy generally of the Christian church. In later usage it is ordinarily confined to a minister ordained over a local church.

The sentence was denounced by the *pastor*, matter of manners belonging properly to his place.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 310.

The fact is that the man who loomed to such gigantic spiritual stature in the pulpit was not a great *pastor*.

Joshua Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 300.

The minister is a *pastor* as well as a preacher. . . . As a preacher he speaks to the people collectively; but as a *pastor* he watches over them individually.

Hp. Simpson, Lectures on Preaching, vii.

3. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of sturnoid passerine birds having the head crested and the plumage in part rose-colored, as *P. roseus* of Europe; the rose-starlings; so named from association with cattle, like cow-bird, etc. Also called *Thermophilus*, *Gracula*, and by other names.—4. A bird of this genus.

The *pastors* revel,
drinking, fighting, and
chattering from early
dawn to blazing noon.

P. Robinson, Under the

Sun, p. 67.

—Syn. 2. *Clergyman*, *Divine*, etc. See *minister*.

pastorale, *n.* An erroneous form of *pasturable*. *Lithgow*.

pastorage (päs'tör-aj), *n.* [(< *pastor* + *age*.] 1. Same as *pastorate*. [Inelegant.]—2. Pasturage. [Rare.]

Those [animals] fed by *pastorage*.

Arbuthnot, Alimenta, vi. 8. § 22.

pastoral (päs'tor-al), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *pastoral*, *n.*, a shepherd; < OF. *pastoral*, *F. pastoral* = Sp. *Pg. pastoral* = It. *pastorale*, < L. *pastoralis*, pertaining to a herdsman or shepherd, in ML. also pertaining to the pastor of a church, or to a bishop (as a noun, *pastoralis*, *m.*, *pastorale*, neut., a pasture), < *pastor*, a herdsman, shepherd; see *pastor*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a herdsman or shepherd, or to flocks or herds; rustic; rural: as, a *pastoral* life; *pastoral* manners.

In those *pastoral* pastimes a great many days were sent to follow their flying predecessors.

Sir P. Sidney.

The grace of forest charms decayed,
And *pastoral* melancholy.

Wordsworth, Yarrow Visited.

2. Descriptive of the life of shepherds; treating of rustic life: as, a *pastoral* poem.—3. Of or pertaining to a pastor or his office, dignity, duties, etc.; relating to the cure of souls: as, the *pastoral* care of a church; a *pastoral* visit; *pastoral* work.—*Pastoral* charge. (*a*) The church and congregation committed to the charge of a pastor. (*b*) In churches of the Presbyterian and Congregational orders, the address of counsel made by a clergyman to a pastor on his ordination or installation. *Pastoral* epistles. See *epistle*.—*Pastoral* flute, a shepherd's pipe.—*Pastoral* letter, a letter addressed, in a pastoral capacity, by a bishop to the clergy or to the laity, or to both, or by an ecclesiastical body, as a synod or a House of Bishops.—*Pastoral* staff. See *staff*.—*Pastoral* theology, that branch of theology which treats of the personal and official duties of pastors, in distinction from *systematic theology*, which treats of religious doctrines.—*Pastoral* work, the work of a pastor in personal intercourse with his parishioners. = Syn. 1 and 2. *Rural*, *Idyllic*, etc. See *rural*.

II. *n.* 1. A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, or a poem in which the characters are shepherds or shepherdesses; in general, any poem the subject of which is the country or a country life; a bucolic.

A *pastoral* is a poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects on a country life.

Johnson.

2. Any work of art of which the subject is rural.

Thou silent form! dost tease us out of thought
As doth eternity: cold *Pastoral*!

Keats, Ode on a Grecian Urn, v.

3. In music, same as *pastorale*.

The pretty little personages of the *pastoral* . . . dance their loves to a minute-time played on a bird-organ.

Thackeray, English Humourists, Prior, Gay and Pope.

4. A pastoral letter or address.—5. A shepherd; also, a swineherd.

Poverello and *pastorale* passed one after
With porks to pasture at the price gates.

Morte d'Arthur (E. E. T. 8.), l. 3121.

pastorale (päs'tō-rē-ä), *n.* [It. = *F. pastoral*; see *pastoral*.] In music: (*a*) A variety of opera or cantata in which idyllic or rustic scenes predominate, the dramatic interest usually being slight. The name is sometimes extended to an instrumental work of similar character. (*b*) A vocal or instrumental piece in triple rhythm, often with a drone-bass, in which a studied simplicity or an actual imitation of rustic sounds suggests pastoral life and its emotions. (*c*) Same as *pastorale*.

pastoralism (päs'tor-al-izm), *n.* [(< *pastoral* + *-ism*.] Pastoral character; that which possesses, suggests, or confers a pastoral or rural character.

Still it is close-set wooden paling; to suggestive of pleasant parks, and well-kept field walks, and herds of deer, and other such aristocratic *pastoralisms*.

Ruskin.

pastoralize (päs'tor-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pastoralized*, ppr. *pastoralizing*. [(< *pastoral* + *-ize*.] To make the subject or theme of a pastoral; celebrate in a pastoral poem. *Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh*, iii.

pastorally (päs'tor-al-i), *adv.* [(< *pastoral* + *-ly*.] 1. In a pastoral or rural manner.—2. In the manner of a pastor.

pastorate (päs'tor-at), *n.* [(< *pastor* + *-ate*.] 1. The status or office of a pastor, or the people under his spiritual care. Hence—2. The time during which a pastor remains in charge of a parish: as, a *pastorate* of twenty years.—3. The body of pastors in a given community.

pastorist (päs'tor-ist), *n.* [(< *pastor* + *-ist*.] A pastoral poet or actor.

(Comedians, tragedians, tragi-comedians, comi-tragedians, *pastorists*, humourists.

Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

pastorite (päs'tō-rē-tä), *n.* [(< It. *pastore*, a shepherd; see *pastor*.] A shepherd's pipe, or an organ-stop imitating such an instrument.

pastorless (päs'tor-less), *a.* [(< *pastor* + *-less*.] Without a pastor.

pastorling (päs'tör-ling), *n.* [(< *pastor* + *-ling*.] An insignificant or inferior pastor. *Sp. Hall*. [Rare.]

pastorly (päs'tör-li), *a.* [(< *pastor* + *-ly*.] Of or pertaining to a pastor; befitting a pastor; pastor-like.

Let him advise how he can reject the *Pastorly* Rod, and Sheep-hooks of Christ. *Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

pastorship (päs'tör-ship), *n.* [(< *pastor* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of pastor. *Foxe*.

pastourelle (pas-tō-rē-l'), *n.* [(< *F. pastourelle*, a dance (see *def.*), a shepherd girl, fem. of *pastoureau*, OF. *pastorel*, *pastoreau* = It. *pastorello*, a shepherd boy, dim. of L. *pastor*, a shepherd; see *pastor*.] One of the figures of a quadrille.

past-perfect (päs'ter'fekt), *a.* and *n.* Pluperfect.

The *past-perfect* is to describe an action completed at a past moment.

The Academy, Nov. 23, 1889, p. 244.

pastroni, *n.* An obsolete form of *pastern*. *Pala-grave*.

pastry (päs'tri), *n.* [(< *paste* + *-ry*.] 1. A place where pies, tarts, etc., are made.

Go, run, search, pry in every nook and angle of the kitchen, larders, and *pastries*.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, l. 2.

2. Viands made of paste, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient; particularly, the crust or cover of a pie, tart, or the like.

Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
In *pastry* built.

Milton, P. R., ll. 243.

The raspberry jam coyly withdrew itself . . . behind a lattice-work of *pastry*.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlii.

Vorniceff, . . . and other kinds of *pastry*, denoted the influence of Persian art on the kitchen.

Polygar, Central and Eastern Arabia, xlii.

pastry-cook (päs'tri-kök), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the making of pastry.—2. In England, one who keeps a restaurant.

pastry-man (päs'tri-man), *n.* A pastry-cook. *Addison*.

pastry-school (päs'tri-sköl), *n.* A school of cookery.

To all Young Ladies at Edw. Kidder's *Pastry School* in little Lincoln's Inn Fields are taught all Sorts of Pastry and Cookery, Dutch hollow works, and Butter Works, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays in the Afternoon.

Quoted in *Ashmole's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, (l. 24.

pasturability (päs'tür-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [(< *pasturable* + *-ity* (see *def.*).] Capability of affording pasture; productiveness or power of production of such vegetation as supplies food to grazing cattle and flocks.

A *pasturability* hide, which one of our latest archaeologists with good reason maintains is variable according to the arability or *pasturability* of the land.

Nation, Aug. 7, 1870, p. 98.

pasturable (päs'tür-a-bl), *a.* [(< *pasture* + *-able*.] Fit for pasture. *Bres.*

pasturage (päs'tür-aj), *n.* [(< OF. *pasturage*, *F. paturage*, *pasturage*, < *pasture*, pasture; see *pasture*, *v.*] 1. The business of feeding or grazing cattle; pastoral occupation.—2. Grazing-ground; land appropriated to grazing.

Above all things, good policy is to be used, that the treasures and moneys in a State be not gathered into few hands . . . This is done chiefly by suppressing, or, at the least, keeping a strait hand upon, the devouring trades of usury, engrossing great *pasturages*, and the like.

Bacon, Seditions and Troubles.

3. Grass on which cattle or flocks feed.

The soil apt for vines, and not destitute of corn, affording *pasturage* for goats, whereof they have plenty.

Sandys, Travels, p. 22.

4. In *Scots law*, the right of pasturing cattle on certain ground.—*Common pasturage*. See *common*.

pasture (päs'tür), *n.* [ME. *pasture*, < OF. *pasture*, *F. pature* = Sp. *Pg. It. pastura*, < L. *pastura*, a feeding, pasture. (< *pasce*, pp. *pastus*, cause to feed or graze, feed, nourish, maintain, support, in middle use feed, graze, browse; akin to *pabulum*, food, < *√ pa*, feed. From the same source are: *pastor*, *pastern*, *pastil*, *pastille*, *pastel*, *repast*, *imposter*, *pester*, etc.) 1. Food; nourishment; fare.

He preach'd
How sweet the air of a contented conscience
Smelt in his nose now; ask'd 'em all forgiveness
For their hard pastures since they liv'd with him.

Plancher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v.

The first *pastures* of our infant age.

Dryden.

2. Grass for the food of cattle or other mals; the food of cattle taken by grazing.

Full of the *pasture*, jumps along by him,
And never stays to graze him.

Spenser, As you Like It, iii.



Rose-starling, (*Pastor roseus*)

They will fall again
Unto their pasture, growing fresh and fat.
Bacon and Ft. Pallister, III. 1.

8. Ground covered with grass appropriated for the grazing of cattle or other animals.

But, certes, for night there abide should he,
Full well myght he lere his here to pasture;
For never his maister again should see.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. T. S.), I. 5840.

To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 103.

4. In the fisheries, one of the compartments of a deep-water weir, which corresponds to what is termed the *big pond* in the shoal-water weir; that part of the weir which the fish first enter, being directed by the leader. See *deep-water weir*, under *weir*.—Common of pasture, in England, the right of feeding cattle, etc., on another's ground.

pasture (pās'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pastured*, ppr. *pasturing*. [*< OF. pasturer, F. pâtre = L. pasturare, < ML. pasturare, feed, pasture, < L. pastura, pasture: see pasture. > I. trans. To feed by grazing; supply or afford pasture or nourishment to: as, the land will pasture fifty oxen; the cattle were pastured on the hillside or in the meadow.*

As who unhooks an almond to the white
And pastures curiously the purer taste.
Shakespeare, At Elousia.

II. *intrans.* To graze; take food by eating growing herbage from the ground.

For the Pismomyrae woe sufferer Boates to gon and pasture amongs hem; but no man in no wyse.
Manderly, Travels, p. 302.

The calm pleasures of the pasturing herd.
Wordsworth, Excursion, II.

pasture-land (pās'tūr-land), *n.* Land appropriated to pasture. [*< Congree.*

pastureless (pās'tūr-less), *a.* [*< pasture + -less.*] Destitute of pasture.

pasturer (pās'tūr-er), *n.* A feeder or keeper of flocks and herds.

The people have no use of money, and are all men of warre, and pasturers of cattle. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 627.

pasty (pās'ti), *a.* [*< paste + -y.*] Like paste; of the consistence of paste; of the appearance or color of paste.

But the Seville women have usually sallow, pasty, dead complexions.
The Century, XXVII. 3.

pasty (pās'ti), *n.*; pl. *pasties* (-tiz). [*< ME. pastye, pasty, < OF. paste (F. pâte, > E. paty), a pasty, pie, < paste, paste: see paste.*] A pie covered with a paste or pie-crust; said to be properly a preparation of venison, veal, lamb, or other meat, highly seasoned, and inclosed in a crust or paste.

Thys knight swolowed, in thurst night per'g
More then doth a pasty in oven truly.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. T. S.), I. 5845.

With bottles of wyne trussed at their saddle, and pasties of samonde, troutes, and eyle wrapped in towels.
Hervier, in of Froissart's Chron., II. cxiii.

Come, we have a hot venison pasty to dinner.
Shak., M. W. of W., I. 1. 302.

Cornish pasty, a common dish among the miners of Cornwall, consisting of an envelop of paste containing principally potatoes, turnips, and onions, with a little fat pork or mutton.

pat (pat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *patted*, ppr. *patting*. [*< ME. *patien (not found), prob. with loss of medial i, from early ME. platten, platten, < AS. plattan, strike, slap, = MD. platten, strike, bruise, crush, rub, = Sw. dial. plätta, tap, var. plätta, tap: see pat. Cf. MHG. and G. dial. (Bav.) patzen, pat. Hence freq. paterl, paterl, and paddel. A similar loss of i appears in patch for platch, and pate for plate.*] To strike gently with the fingers or hand: tap.

Gay pat my shoulder, and you vanish quite.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Mount.

And why does she pat the shaggy bloodhound,
As he rouses him up from his lair?
Scott, L. of L. M., II. 20.

To pat juba, to pat the knee or thigh as an accompaniment of the juba-dance. See *juba*.

pat (pat), *n.* [*< pat, v.*] 1. A light quick blow or stroke with the hand or the fingers.—*S. Patter.*

The pat of those footsteps which scarcely touched the ground.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xvi.

pat (pat), *adv.* [*An elliptical use, with adverbial effect, of pat, v. Cf. bang, slap, in like adverbial use.*] Fitly; conveniently; just in the nick; exactly; readily; fluently.

You shall see, it will fall pat as I told you.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 120.

This falls out pat.
Bacon and Ft. Concomb, III. 2.
Hitting so pat on this subject, he suddenly led him to say further; and therefore, while the Gunner was busy, he conveyed the Book away, do look over it at his leisure.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 372.

They could tell you in the schools, pat off by heart, all that it (the universe) was, and what it had been, and what it would be.
W. E. Chubb, Lectures, I. 203.

pat (pat), *a.* [*< pat, adv.*; appar. first in predicate, where it is prop. the adv.] 1. Apt; fit; convenient; exactly suitable as to either time or place; ready; fluent.

Zulagius dreamed of a text which he found very pat to his doctrine of the eucharist.
Bp. Atterbury.

And Countess Ruth! You are very pat with my grand-daughter's name, young man!
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lvi.

2. Pert; brisk; lively. Halliwell. [*Prov. Eng.*] —*Pat hand.* See *hand*.

pat (pat), *n.* [*< Ir. Gael. pait, a hump, lump, Ir. paitag, Gael. paitag, a small lump of butter.*] A lump, as of butter, molded or pressed into some regular shape.

It looked like a tessellated work of pats of butter.
Dickens.

It was raining, not in drops, but in torrents, with great pats of water coming over, almost like stones.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 770.

pat (pat), *n.* A Scotch form of *pot*.
He got his meikle pat upon the fyre.
W. of Auchtermuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 120).

pat (pat), A Scotch preterit and past participle of *put*.

Pat (pat), *n.* [Abbr. of *Patrick*, Ir. *Padraic*, a common Irish name, < *ML. Patricius*, a person's name, < *L. patricius*, a patrician; see *patrician*. Cf. *Paddy*.] A common name for an Irishman. Compare *Biddy*.

pat (pat), *n.* [*Hind. pat.*] 1. In India, indigo-plants cut off within a foot of the ground and made into bundles for delivery at the factories. —2. An East Indian name for jute-fiber.

Importations of the substance [jute] had been made at earlier times under the name of *pat*, an East Indian native term by which the fibre continued to be spoken of in England till the early years of the 19th century.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 708.

pataca (pa-tā'kū), *n.* [*Port. pataca, patuca, baso coin, > F. pataque, also aug. Sp. patacon (= E. patacon = It. pataccone), a coin so called.*] A Portuguese silver coin formerly struck for currency in Brazil; a dollar, or piece of eight.

Also *patacoon*.

pat-a-cake, *n.* See *patty-cake*.

patache (pa-tash'), *n.* [= *G. D. patan, patasche, < F. patache = Sp. patacha = Pg. patucha = It. patacchia, patazzino, patasca, patachio, patassa, a small vessel.*] A tender or small vessel employed to convey men or orders from one ship or place to another.

This name was given especially in charge not to suffer any ships to come out of the Haven, nor to permit any zabrazes, Patasches, or other small vessels of the Spanish Fleets . . . to enter thereinto.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 600.

patacoon (pa-tā-kōn'), *n.* [*< Sp. patacon, aug. of pataca, a coin so called: see pataca.*] Same as *pataca*.

This makes Spain to purchase Peace of her (England) with his Italian Patacoons.
Hood, Letters, IV. 47.

Patacidae (pa-tā'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Patacus + -idae.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Patacus*. They have an oblong body, naked skin, lateral line high up on the sides, head short and with a square or projecting forehead, a long dorsal fin, pectorals narrow and very low, and no ventrals. The species are inhabitants of the Australian seas.

patacoid (pa-tā'koid), *a.* [*< NL. Patacus + Gr. εἶδος, form.*] Of or relating to *Patacus* or the *Patacidae*.

Patacus (pa-tā'kus), *n.* [*NL. (Richardson), < Gr. Πάρακος, in pl. Πάρακοι, Phœnician deities of strange dwarfish shape, whose images formed the figureheads of Phœnician ships.*] A genus of Australian fishes, typical of the family *Patacidae*, and remarkable for their strange form, resulting from the protrusion of the forehead.

See cut in next column.



Patagus, flying.

patagia, *n.* Plural of *patagium*.
patagial (pā-tā'ji-āl), *a.* [*< patagium + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a patagium, as, the *patagial* expansion of the integument.

The *patagial* muscles of a woodpecker. Science, X. 71.

patagiate (pā-tā'ji-āt), *a.* [*< patagium + -ate.*] 1. Formed into a patagium, as a fold of skin; patagial.—2. Having a patagium, as a flying-squirrel.

patagium (pat-ā'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *patagia* (-jē). [*NL., < L. patagium, < Gr. πατάγιον, a golden stripe, border, or furling on a woman's gown; said to be < πατάγην, clatter, clash, < πατάγος, any sharp, loud noise; but the connection is not obvious.*] In *zool.*: (a) The extensible fold of skin of a flying mammal or reptile; the expansion of the integument of the trunk and limbs or tail, or both of these, by which bats, flying-lizards, flying-squirrels, flying-oxpeckers, and flying-lizards support themselves in the air. Except in the bats, the patagium does not form a wing, and the progress of the animal through the air is not a true flight, but only a greatly protracted leap. In bats the membranous expansion is stretched chiefly between the enormously lengthened digits of the hand; in the case of the other mammals named, the patagium is for the most part a fold of the common integument of the body, stretched from the fore to the hind limb. The patagium of the pterodactyl or extinct flying reptiles were wings, constructed upon lengthened digits, much like those of bats. The case is different with the flying-lizards of the present day, in which the patagium is stretched upon extended ribs. See cut at dragon. Also called *parachute*. (b) The fold of integument which occupies the re-entrant angle between the upper arm and the forearm of a bird, bringing the fore border of the wing to a smooth straightish free edge when the wing is closed. The tensor patagii is a muscle which puts this patagium upon the stretch. (c) In *entom.*, one of a pair of chitinous scales affixed to the sides of the pronotum of lepidopterous insects, just behind the head, usually covered with long scales or hairs; a shoulder-tippet. Compare *tegula*.—*Dermotensor patagii*. See *dermotensor*.—*Extensor patagii*, the proper extensor muscle of the patagium in birds.

Patagonian (pat-ā-gō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Patagonia (see def.) + -an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Patagonia, a region at the southern extremity of South America, divided between Chili and the Argentine Republic.—**Patagonian cavy**, penguin, sea-lion, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* One of a race of Indians dwelling in Patagonia. The race has been said to be the tallest in the world, but statements on this point differ.

patah (pat'h), *n.* [*Marathi.*] The sword of the Mahratta cavalry, which has a gauntlet-guard with two transverse bars by way of grip. Compare *kuttar*.

Patala (pā-tā'lā), *n.* [*Skt. pātāla, a word of obscure derivation.*] In *Hind. myth.*, the subterranean or infernal region, in several subregions or stories, supposed to be inhabited by various classes of supernatural beings, especially *asuras* or serpents.

patamar (pat'ā-mār), *n.* [Also *pattemar*; *E. Ind.*; = *F. patamar*.] A vessel employed in the coasting-trade of Bombay and Ceylon. Its keel

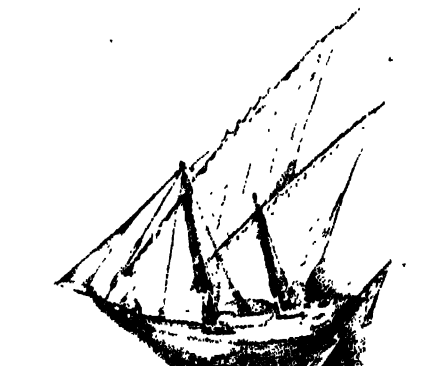


(Reverse.)



(Reverse.)

Pataca of John V., 1700, in British Museum. (Size of the original.)



Patamar, Bombay. (From model in South Kensington Museum.)

has an upward curve amidships, and extends only about half the length of the vessel, the stem and stern, especially the former, have great rake; and the draft of water is much greater at the head than at the stern. These vessels sail remarkably well, and stow a good cargo. *Imp. Dict.*

patandi, *n.* Same as *patten*², 1 (*r*).
Patarielli (pat-ari-elli), *n. pl.* [*MI.*, dim. of *Patari*.] Same as *Patari*.

Patarine (pat-ari-ni), *n.* and *a.* [*MI.* *Patari*.] 1. *n.* One of the Patari.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Patari.
Patari, **Patari** (pat-ari-ri), *n.* [*MI.*, said to be *Patari* or *Patari*, a tagmen's quarter in medieval Milan, and place of assembly of the early Patari. Cf. *It. patari*, a porter or day-laborer.] 1. A sect which arose in Milan in the middle of the eleventh century, and opposed especially the marriage of priests.—2. A name given in the twelfth century and later to the Albigenses, Cathari, and others. Also *Patari* in both senses.

patas, *n.* [*African* (f).] The red monkey of western Africa, *Cercopithecus patas* or *C. ruber*.

patavinity (pat-av-in-ty), *n.* [*L.* *Patavinus* (ascribed to Livy by Pollio), *Patavinus*, *Patavian*, *Patavinus*, the city now called *Padua*, in Italy, the birthplace of Livy.] The manner, style, character, etc., of *Padua*; specifically, the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian, who was born at *Patavinum*, now *Padua*; hence, in general, the use of local or provincial words in writing or speaking.

Patawa palm. See *palm*².

patch (pach), *n.* and *a.* [*ME.* *pacche*, prob., with loss of medial *l* (as also prob. in *pat* and *patel*), for *platch*: see *platch*.] In this view the (*l*, dial. (Swiss) *batachen*, *patachen*, *patach*, *batach*, a patch, is not related. It. *pecca*, a patch, piece, is a diff. word: see *piece*.) I. *n.* 1. Any piece of material used to repair a defective place in some fabric or construction, as a piece of cloth sewed on a garment where it is torn or worn, a bit of masonry, mosaic, tiling, or the like, used to repair a defect in old work, or a sod or sods employed to make good an injured spot in a lawn.

We, that mocke euerie Nation for keeping one fashion, yet stole patches from euerie one of them, to piece out our pride. *Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins*, p. 37

2. A piece of cloth cut into some regular shape, to be sewed with others into patchwork.—3. A small piece of silk or court-plaster used on the face, with the apparent purpose of heightening the complexion by contrast. In the seventeenth century patches were used out not merely in squares, and triangles, but in various extraordinary forms and of considerable size; they were even cut into groups of figures several inches long and elaborate in outline. In the eighteenth century, and especially at the court of France the fashion of wearing patches came again into vogue, and it has been deemed an essential accompaniment to powdered hair, reappearing fitfully whenever the use of powder has been reintroduced. Patches received special names according to the place where they were applied, as the *coquette* when on the lips, the *affronte* or *bald* when on the nose, etc.



Patches as worn on the face about 1740.

'Tis not a face I only am in love with. . . Nor your black patches you wear variously, some out like stars, some in half moons, some lozenges, All which but show you still a younger brother. *Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother*, III, 5.

My wife seemed very pretty to-day, it being the first time I had given her leave to wear a black patch. *Pepys, Diary*, I, 130.

3. A small piece of leather, greased canvas, pasteboard, or the like, used as the wadding for a rifle-ball.—4. A small square of thick leather sometimes used in the grinding of small tools to press the work on the stone, in order to protect the fingers from abrasion.—5. A block fixed on the muzzle of a gun to make the line of sight parallel with the axis of the bore.—6. A small piece of ground, especially one under cultivation; a small detached piece; a plot; a comparatively small piece or expanse of anything, as of snow, grass, etc.

We go to gain a little patch of ground. *Shak., Hamlet*, IV, 4, 18.

A patch of April snow,
Upon a bed of herbage green.
Wardsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, IV.

A broad, beautiful valley, . . . with gardens, orchards, patches of corn and potatoes, green meadows, and soft clumps of pine & alder. *Hewitt, Three Villages, Shirley*.

74. A paltry fellow; a ninny; a fool. The professional fool was formerly so called. *Halliwel*.

Capon, cormorant, idiot, patch? *Shak., C. of E.*, III, 1, 32.
I do deserve it; call me patch and puppy,
And beat me, if you please.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, IV, 2.
8. A harlequin. *Planché*.—9. In *zoil*, a small, well-defined part of a surface characterized by peculiar color or appearance.—10. An overlay put on the impression-surface of a printing-press, to get stronger impression on the type covered by the patch, and make a clearer print.

Not a patch on, not fit to be compared with; far inferior to. *as*, he is not a patch on you in the matter of lying. [*Colloq.*]

Soldier, you are too late. He is not a patch on you for looks, but then he has loved us so long.
C. Reade, Colster and Hereth, XXVII. (*Darwin*.)

Peyer's patches. Same as *agminate glands* or *Peyerian glands* (which see, under *gland*).

II. *a.* Arranged in patches, or separate squares, or the like.

These data [impressed upon *patchwork* pottery] are so arranged as to form simply patch ornaments.

Jewett, Ceramic Art, I, 27.

patch (pach), *v.* [*patch*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To mend by adding a patch: often with *up*.

In the town there are not above two or three hundred inhabitants, who dwell here and there in the patch up tulnes.
Sandys, Travels, p. 160.

With bits of wreck I patch the boat shall bear
Me to that unexhausted shore.
Lowell, to G. W. Curtis (F. 8.)

Especially (a) To sew a piece of cloth upon (a garment) where it is torn or worn out. (b) To repair (masonry) by filling interstices and fractures with new mortar or the like. (c) To substitute new work for, as for defaced or partly destroyed work in mosaic or inlaying.

2. To serve as a patch on.

That that earth which kept the world in awe
Should patch a wall.
Shak., Hamlet, V, 1, 29.

3. To adorn by putting a patch or patches on the face; also, to adorn with patches, as the face.

But that which I did see, and wonder at with reason,
was to find Pegg-Pen in a new coach, with only her husband's pretty sister with her, both patched and very fine.
Pepys, Diary, III, 120.

Muslim, who patch'd you to day? Let me see. It is the hardest thing in dress. I may without vanity. I know a little of it. That so low on the cheek pulps the flesh too much.
Steele, Lying Lover, III, 1.

4. To form of odd pieces or shreds; construct of ill-assorted parts or elements; hence, to make or mend hastily or without regard to forms: usually with *up*: *as*, to patch up a peace; to patch up a quarrel.

If you'll patch a quarrel,
As matter whole you have not to make it with,
It must not be with this. *Shak., A. and C.*, II, 2, 62.

It is many years since I learned it (a song); and, having forgotten a part of it, I was forced to patch it up by the help of mine own invention, who am not excellent at poetry.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 176.

They hate one another, but I will try to patch it up.
Swift, Journal to Stella, 10.

Thus Uncle Venner was a miscellaneous old gentleman, partly himself, but in good measure, somebody else, patched together, too, of different epochs, an epitome of times and fashions.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, IV.

5. To fit or adjust with a patch or wad of leather, etc.: said of a rifle-ball.

If the bullet is the right size and properly patched.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 546.

Patching up plates, in printing, affixing overlays in proper places to remedy the defects of uneven plates.

II. *intrans.* To form patches, as snow on a mountain-side, vegetation on a ruin, etc.

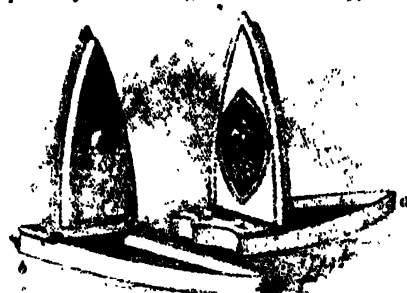
The patching homestead's head of blossom.
Browning, Love among the Ruins.

patchable (pach-able), *a.* [*patch* + *-able*.] Capable of being patched.

Not patched or patchable any longer.

Carlyle, in Froese.

patch-box (pach-boks), *n.* A small box used, especially in the eighteenth century, to con-



Patch-box of ivory (a showing inside of cover and b inside with silver), 18th century.

tain the black patches which were to be applied to the skin. These boxes were made of ivory, tortoise-shell, silver, etc., sometimes very costly, and had usually a mirror inside of the lid.

patched (pacht), *p. a.* 1. Mended or repaired with patches; adorned with patches.—2. Party-colored; habited or dressed in party-colored clothes, as was formerly the custom with domestic fools or jesters.

Nethought I had—but man is but a patched fool, if he will offer to say what methought I had.

Shak., M. N. D., IV, 1, 315.

3. Irregularly variegated in color, as an animal.—4. Made of patches: *as*, a patched quilt.

patchedly (pach-ed-li), *adv.* In a patched manner; with patches. *J. Edall*.

patcher (pach-er), *n.* [*patch* + *-er*.] One who patches or mends.

patchery (pach-er-i), *n.*; *pl.* *patcheries* (-ies). [*patch* + *-ery*.] Bungling work; botchery; gross, bungling hypocrisy.

Here is such patchery, such juggling and such knavery!
Shak., T. and C., II, 8, 77.

Vile human inventions and will worship, and hell-bred superstitions, and patcheries stitched into the service of the Lord, which the English man-book . . . and the ordination of priests . . . are fully fraught withal.

C. Chauncery, quoted in C. Mather's Magnalia, I, 467.

patchhead (pach-head), *n.* The surf-scooter, a duck, *Eidemia perspicillata*: so called for the white patches on the head. Also called *patch-poll* *coot*. [*Maine*.]

patchiness (pach-i-ness), *n.* The condition of being patchy; the appearance of being patched or of being made up of patches.

The movement, therefore, gives the impression of patchiness, despite the beauty of the melodies.
Athenaeum, No. 3198, p. 742.

patching (pach-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *patch*, *v.*] 1. The act of mending by the addition of a patch or patches.—2. A patch, or patches collectively; a patched place.

Let the ill favoured sight of the patching be hidden.
J. Edall, On Luke, v.

3. Wadding for a rifle-ball.

Bob poured a large charge of powder into his gun, and, taking a bullet from his pouch he felt in his pocket for the patching.
K. Appleton, The Graysons, xii.

4. Patchery; hypocrisy.

Blackston, being reproved for his false patching, fell in a quaking and shaking. *Foxe, Martyrs*, p. 1083, an. 1557.

patchingly (pach-ing-li), *adv.* In a patching, or bungling or hypocritical, manner.

Others, though not so willfully admitting them, did yet dissemblingly and patchingly use some part of them.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1184, an. 1548.

patchock (pach-ok), *n.* [*patch* + *-ock*.] A clown; a mean or paltry fellow.

Some in Leinster and Ulster are degenerate, and grown to be as very patchocks as the wild Irish.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

patchouli, patchouly (pu-chö-li), *n.* [*CF.* *patchouli*, *CF. Ind.*] 1. An East Indian odoriferous plant, *Pogostemon Patchouli*, of the mint family. It grows 2 or 3 feet high, bears spikes of densely whorled small flowers, and ovate leaves 2 or 3 inches long. It yields a perfume long favorite in the East, and now common elsewhere. It gives their peculiar odor to India ink and India shawls. The dried leaves are much used in sachets, to scent clothing, etc. The essential oil in which the odor resides is distilled for toilet use. Also called *patcha pot*.

2. The perfume itself.

He smelt as sweet as patchouli could make him.

Proverbs, Dr. Thorne, xxiiv.

patch-panel (pach-panel), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Shabby; worn out.

Why, noble Cerberus, nothing but patch-panel stuff, old gallinawfries, and rotten randle eloquence.
Wily Beguiled, Fred (*Darwin*).

II. *n.* A shabby fellow.

Hang thee, patch-panel! *Dobson, Rattlin' Rime*.

patch-poll (pach-pöld), *a.* Having a patch (of white color) on the poll: specifically used in the phrase *patch-poll coot*, the patchhead.

patchwork (pach-work), *n.* 1. Work composed of pieces of various colors or figures sewed together, especially a combination of many small pieces of stuff, sewed together edge to edge, to form a curtain, bedspread, or the like.

His error lay in supposing that this age, more than any past or future one, is destined to see the tattered garments of Antiquity exchanged for a new suit, instead of gradually renewing themselves by patchwork.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xii.

Patchwork was unknown in those days. . . . A group of costly Indian chimneys and palm-wood were with common black and red cotton in minute
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Love, 22.

2. Work composed of pieces clumsily put together; anything formed of ill-assorted parts.

A manifest incoherent piece of patchwork.

A method of preaching which was a patchwork of all the languages the preacher understood.

Golden Age, Emerson and Discourses of Eng. Lit., II.

patchy (pach'i), *a.* [*patch* + *-y*]. 1. Full of patches; occurring in patches.—2. Cross; peevish. Compare *criss-patch*. *Prologue*.—3. Inharmonious; composed of incongruous parts; lacking unity of design in execution: said especially of a work of art or a piece of decoration.

patel (pat), *n.* [*ME. pate*, the crown of the head, *< OF. pate*, a plate, with loss of *l* (as also in *patel*, *patch*, for *plate*, a plate, *< G. platte*, a plate, also a bald head, hence in vulgar use a head, *MHG. plate*, a plate, a shaven pate, *ML. platta*, a shaven pate, the tonsure of a monk: see *plate*, of which *patel* is thus a var. form.] 1. The crown or top of the head, whether of a person or of an animal; in general, the head; the poll; the noddle: usually employed in a trivial or derogatory sense, like *noddle*, etc.

His venture one more broken pate.

Calais's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII, 188).

She gave my pate a sound knock, that it rings yet.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, III, 4.

The thin grey locks of his falling hair

Have left his little bald pate all bare.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I, 64.

2. The skin of a calf's head. *Imp. Dict.*—3. Wit; cleverness; "brains"; "head."

For quick dispatching (hooray) Post on Post,

To all the Coverts of the Able Post.

For Pate, Prowse, Prowse: commands, prayers, presses them

To come with speed unto Jerusalem.

Snyder, *Isidore's Romance* (trans.), I.

4. In the fur trade, the fur from a black patch on the head of the wild rabbit. *Proc. Diet.*, IV, 381.

pate (pât), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A badger. *Hallucell*, [Prov. Eng.]

pate (pât), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Weak and sickly. *Hallucell*, [Prov. Eng.]

pâte (pât), *n.* [*F. see pâte*.] *Pâte sur pâte*, in *crème*, decoration by means of fine enamel or porcelain paste applied upon a previously prepared surface so as to produce a very low relief. It differs from *sopra bianco* or *albugine* decoration in that it is treated as sculpture, the relief itself being the object aimed at. In the finest work the applied paste is always pure white, and, as it comes upon a darker ground, the different degrees of thickness of the paste give different degrees of translucency and of whiteness. In inferior work the modelling is done without the same care for gradual thickness, and shade is produced by a gray tint. See *Salon porcelaine*, under *porcelaine*. *Pâte tendre*, soft paste in porcelain: the French name, often used in English.

pâte (pât), *n.* [*F. see pâte*.] 1. A small pastry.—2. In fort., a kind of platform, usually of a roundish or oval shape, erected on marshy ground to cover a gate.—*Pâte de foie gras*, or *Strasbourg pâté*, a pastry made of fat geese-livers, impaled principally from Strasbourg in little stone pots. Properly the contents should be taken out and served in a crust of pastry, but the name is usually given to the original preparation.

pated (pâtéd), *a.* [*patel* + *-ed*]. Having a pate or head (of this or that kind): used in composition; as, *long-pated*, long-headed, cunning; *shallow-pated*, ignorant, poorly informed, lacking in sense.

Do you surmise, O shallow-pated men,

That this excuse is all sufficient

To satisfy for such a foolish intent?

Times' Whistle (E. E. 7, 8), p. 14.

pâtée (pa-tâ'), *a.* See *pâté*.

patefaction (pat-fak'shon), *n.* [*L. patefactio*], a laying open, a making known, *< patefactio*, throw open: see *patefy*. The act of opening or manifesting: open declaration.

For our sight of God in heaven: all place our sphere is heaven itself, our medium is the patefaction, the manifestation, the revelation of God himself, and our light is the light of glory.

Donne, *Sermons*, 111.

patefy (pat-fî), *v. t.* [*L. patefacere*, throw open, reveal, *< patere*, lie open, + *facere*, make, do: see *patent*]. To reveal; show; declare.

Thus do I wade in predestination, in such wet as is called bath patefyed and opened it.

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1875), II, 124.

patella (pâ-tel'ä), *n.*; pl. *patellae*, *patellæ* (-äz, -ä). [*F. patelle* = *It. patella*, *< L. patella*, a small pan or dish, a plate, the kneecap, *patella*, dim. of *patina*, *patena*, a broad shallow dish, a pan: see *paten*], *patina*, *pan*.] 1. A small pan, vase, or dish.—2. In anat., a small movable bone situated in front of the knee-joint, which it helps to form. Also called *kneecap*, *knecap*, *rotula*, or *great kneecap*. See cuts under *knee-joint*, *Calcitrina*, and *Leopanthus*.—3. In zool.: (a) A cotyle; a cup-like formation.

(b) A limpet of the genus *Patella*. (c) In entomology, the first joint of the coxa.—4. [*cup*.] [*NL.*] In zool., a Linnean genus of gastropods, type of the family *Patellidae*, to which very different limits have been assigned. (a) As originally constituted and retained by Linnaeus it was a very heterogeneous assemblage of all forms having a patelliform shell, and embraced besides all the *Dissipatus*, *Pranulidae*, *Anoplate*, *Calyptrae*, and related forms. (b) It was subsequently gradually restricted and limited to discoglossate shells. (c) Later writers it has been confined within narrow bounds and to such species as have an oblong cone shell entirely open below like an inverted basin, and with no aperture at the apex, the true limpets, as those named in the English conchology. See also cut under *patelliform*.



Rock limpet, *Patella haughiana*.

5. In bot., an orbicular apothecium with a marginal rim. *Ligamentum patella*. See *Ligamentum*. **Patellaceae** (pat-el'ä'se-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Patella* + *-aceae*]. Same as *Patellidae*.

patellar (pat-el'är), *a.* [*Patella* + *-är*]. Of or pertaining to the patella or kneecap; as, the *patellar tendon* or ligament. **Patellar fossa**, the anterior intercondylar fossa, or trochlear, of the femur. **Patellar nerve**, a branch of the long saphenous nerve, distributed to the skin in front of the knee. **Patellar plexus**, a plexus on the front of the knee, formed by the internal and middle cutaneous and internal saphenous nerves. **Patellar tendon or ligament**. See *Ligamentum patella*, under *ligamentum*. **Patellar tendon reflex**. Same as *knee jerk*.

patellate (pat-el'ät), *a.* [*NL.*, **patellatus*, *< L. patella*, *patella*: see *patella*]. 1. In entom., made patelliform; provided with a patella-like formation. Also *patellulatus*.—2. In bot., same as *patelliform*. 1. **Patellate tarsus**, a tarsus in which the joints are expanded and closely pressed together, forming a patella.

Patellidae (pâ-tel'i-dä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Patella* + *-idae*]. A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Patella*; the limpets. (a) Including such limpets as are otherwise separated as *Acmacras* (false limpets) and *Lepetidae*. (b) Restricted to the true limpets. The animal has gills forming a row of leaflets around the foot and the lingual ribbon has one or two lateral teeth and three marginal on each side. The shell is a flattened cone, open below, and has a horseshoe-shaped impression on the inside, open in front. These limpets are numerous in species and widely distributed. They live in general on rocky coasts, or as a place for themselves on some rock where for the most part they rest, but where they make excursions for food, chiefly at night. See cuts under *patella* and *patelliform*. Also *Patellacea*.

patelliform (pâ-tel'i-form), *a.* [*L. patella*, a pan, dish, *patella*, + *-form*]. 1. Having the shape of a patella or kneecap. Also *patellate*.—2. Having the form of a depressed and generally oblong cone or disk, hollow or unpartitioned within. **Patelliman** (pat-el'män), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *patellimanus*: see *patellimanus*]. In Latreille's classification, a group of carabid beetles, distinguished from the *Scapheremus* and *Quadrimum* by the difference in the dilatation of the tarsi, the two anterior tarsi being patellate in the males.

patellimanous (pat-el'mä-nous), *a.* [*NL.*, *patellimanus*, *< L. patella*, a pan, dish, *patella*, + *manus*, hand]. In entom., having the tarsi patellate; having patelliform tarsi; of or pertaining to the *Patelliman*.

patelline (pat-el'im), *a.* [*Patella* + *-ine*]. Of, or having the characters of, the *Patellidae*; resembling or related to a limpet; patelliform.

patellite (pat-el'it), *n.* [*NL.*, *Patellites*, *< Patella* + *-ites*]. A member of a genus *Patellites*; a fossil limpet, as a species of *Patella* or some similar shell.

patelloid (pat-el'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*Patella* + *-oid*]. 1. *a.* Related to or resembling a patella or limpet; of or pertaining to the *Patellidae*. 2. *n.* A patelliform shell.

Patelloidea (pat-el'oid-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L. patella*, a pan, dish, *patella*, + *-oides*, form]. 1. In De Meijere's classification (1825), one of the four families of his monopleurobranchiata.



Patellidae, *Patella haughiana*.

Paracephalophora monica, containing the genera *Modiola*, *Siphonaria*, and *Tylostoma*, having a shell as in *Patella*, but not including the *Patellidae*.—2. In Huxley's classification, a family typified by the genus *Patella*.

patellula (pâ-tel'ü-lä), *n.*; pl. *patellulae* (-lä). [*NL.*, dim. of *L. patella*, a pan, dish, *patella*: see *patella*]. In entom., one of the sucking-disks or cups on the lower surface of the tarsus of a male beetle of the genus *Hydrotus*, or other water-beetle.

patellulate (pâ-tel'ü-lät), *a.* Same as *patellate*. **paten** (pat'en), *n.* [Formerly also *putten*, *putin*, *putine*; *< ME. paten*, *puten*, *puten*, a *paten* (ceel), *< L. patina*, *putina* (Sicilian *tr. parano*), a broad shallow dish, a pan, a kind of cake, *< patere*, lie open: see *patent*.] [*cf. pan*, ult. *< L. patina*, and dim. *patella*]. 1. A broad shallow dish; a bowl.

They (the articles found in mounds, etc.) consist of jugs, pipkins, *patens* or bowls, watering pots—all articles made for the poor.

Stow, *Old Eng. Pottery*, p. 17.

2. *Eccl.*, a plate or flat dish; in the communion service of certain liturgical churches, the plate on which the consecrated bread is placed. In the primitive church the paten was an ordinary plate; but when wafers expressly prepared took the place of bread, the paten became an ecclesiastical vessel. It is wide and shallow, and is generally made of silver, but sometimes of glass, gold, alabaster, agate, or other hard material. In the Roman Catholic Church the paten must be of the same material as the accompanying chalice, of some hard metal, the inside of which is heavily gilded, and, like the chalice, it must be consecrated by the bishop.

3. A plate, as of metal.

Look how the floor of heaven

Is thick laid with patens of bright gold.

Shaks., *M. of V.*, v. 1, 28.

paten (pat'en), *n.* An obsolete form of *paten*. **patency** (pat'en-si or pat'en-si), *n.* [*ML.*, **patencia*, *< L. patens* (tense, open: see *patent*)]. 1. The state of being patent or evident.—2. The state of being spread open or enlarged. *Daughter*.

patener (pat'en-er), *n.* [*paten* + *-er*]. *Eccl.*, in the Western Church, in medieval times, the acolyte who held the empty paten raised as high as his face, with hands muffled in the offertory veil, from the lesser oblation till the water-noster. This is now done by the subdeacon. See *offertory*, *n.*, 2 (a, 3).

patent (pat'ent or pat'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. patente*, a patent; *< OF. (and F.) patente*, *a.*, *patente*, *n.*, *< Sp. Pg. It. patente*, *a.* and *n.*, *< D. G. Dan. Sw. patente*, *n.*, *< L. patens* + *-e*, lying open, open, public (litera *patens*, an open letter, a letter to whom it may concern, a patent), *ppr. of patere*, lie open; *cf. Gk. πατερος*, spread out. From the *L. pat* are also ult. *E. pace*, *pass*, *passage*, etc., and prob. *expand*, *expansive*, etc.] 1. *a.* 1. Lying open; open; expanded.

They may at times supply the room which, being empty, would be patent to pernicious influences.

Quoted in *Stoll's Reports and Padlines*, p. 17.

If contraction of the external passage of the ear is readily relieved by the patient wearing a piece of silver tube, to keep the passage patent.

Quinn, *Med. Dict.*, p. 417.

2. Specifically.—(a) In bot., spreading; open; either widely spreading or diverging widely from an axis. (b) In zool., patulous; open, as by the size of an aperture, the shallowness of a cavity, etc.—3. Manifest to all; unconcealed; evident; obvious; conspicuous.

In this country, the contract of the king with the people is not to be implied, and vague. It is explicit, patent, and positive.

By Howley, *Works*, III, xlv.

My object here is to anatomy as little as possible as regards facts, and to dwell only on what is patent and notorious.

J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 416.

4. Open to the perusal of all; as, letters patent.

See *letter*.

In witness of which things their own letters we have done be made patentes.

Charter of London, in *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. 24.

5. Appropriated by letters patent; secured by law of patent as an exclusive privilege; restrained from general use; patented.

Master In King Charles the First's time was made a patent commodity.

Mortimer's History.

(f) of battery, the best patent satisfaction known, subdues all irregularities whatsoever.

Cutler, *Diamond Necklace*, viti.

Patent alum. Same as *concentrated alum* (which see, under *alum*). **Patent ambiguity**, in law, an ambiguity that is apparent on the face of a document, as distinguished from a doubt cast on the meaning of a document apparently clear by evidence of some extrinsic fact. See *latent*. **Patent barley**. See *barley*. **Patent drier**, a paste composed of sugar of lead, borax, and linseed-oil, which is added in small quantities to house paints to hasten their drying. **Patent hammer**. See *hammer*. **Patent inside**, a newspaper printed on the inside only, and thus sold to publishers, who fill the unprinted side with notices.

of their own selection. [Colloq.]—**Patent leather**, metal, etc. See the nouns.—**Patent medicine**, a drug which is patented, or the name of which is patented; but usually, and less properly, any drug the manufacture and sale of which are restricted in any way, whether by patent of substance, name, label, or the like, or by secrecy as to the nature and method of preparation.—**Patent outside**, a newspaper printed on the outside only, sold to publishers and filled up by them like a patent inside. [Colloq.]—**Patent yellow**. See *yellow*—*Syn.* 3. Plain, obvious, palpable, unmistakable, glaring, notorious.

II. n. 1. An official document, sometimes called *letters patent* (which see, under *letter*), conferring or granting a privilege; also, the privilege so granted: as, a *patent* of nobility; a *patent* conferring the right to engage in a particular trade or pursuit, maintain a place of amusement, or the like, usually to the exclusion of others.

The cause of this fair gift in me is wanting,
And so my *patent* back again is swerving.
Shak. Sonnets, lxxxvii.

Thou hast a *patent* to abuse thy friends.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, l. 2.

Though their *patents* are not made out, and the new peers are no more peers than I am, he [William IV.] desired them to appear as such in Westminster Abbey and do homage.
(Greville, Memoirs, Sept. 5, 1831.)

2. Specifically—(a) A letter of indulgence; an indulgence; a pardon.

Thames plucked her forth a *patent*, a peccot of an hardie roche,
Where on were written two wordes on this wyse y-glowed,
Dilige deum et proximum tuum.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii, 10.

Our lige lordes seel on my *patente*
That shewen I first, my body to warente.
Chaucer, Troil. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 51.

(b) The grant by a government to the author of a new and useful invention, or to his assigns, of the exclusive right of exploiting that invention for a specified term of years; also, the instrument of letters by which a grant of land is made by a government to a person or corporation. By the United States Revised Statutes, sec. 4882, etc., any person, whether a citizen or an alien, may obtain patent protection for the term of seventeen years "who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, and not in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned." The fact that the invention has been first patented in a foreign country will not deprive the inventor from obtaining a valid patent in the United States, unless the same has been here "introduced into public use for more than two years prior to the application." But the patent will expire with that foreign patent having the shortest term. In the application of the several clauses of this statute, distinctions arise of difficult and delicate character, which are the constant subject of controversy. For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man, patents are granted (under 46 and 47 Vict., c. 57, 1883) to any person, whether British subject or not, on general principles as to what constitutes an invention or improvement are substantially the same as above stated. For each of the principal British colonies there is a separate statute.

If the affairs committed to such officers and commissioners be of general concernment, we convoke the freemen, according to *patent*, are to choose them.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II, 255.

3. An invention; a thing invented: as, the machine is a new *patent*. [Colloq.]—**4.** A region or tract of land granted by letters patent; a concession. [Instances of this use are still retained, as in *Holland Patent*, a village in Oneida county, New York, situated in a tract acquired about 1780, under a grant from the State of New York, by a company of Hollanders.]

He was, at a court, 3 October, 1632, "required to forbear exercising his gifts as a pastor or teacher publicly in our *patent*, unless it be to those he brought with him."
Quoted in Winthrop's Hist. New England, I, 93.

The woman dwelt now in *Plimouth patent*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II, 191.

Infringement of patent. See *infringement*. **Patent office**, an office for the granting of patents for inventions; the bureau or department of government charged with the granting of patents for inventions. In the United States the Patent Office, created in its present form in 1820, is now a branch of the Department of the Interior; its head is called the Commissioner of Patents.

patent (pat'ent or pat'ent), *v. t.* [*patent*, *n.*] **1.** To grant by patent; make the subject of a patent; grant an exclusive right to by letters patent.—**2.** To obtain a patent upon; obtain an exclusive right in by securing letters patent. [A colloquial inversion of the preceding sense, now established.]

patent, *n.* A Middle English form of *patent*.
patentability (pat'ent- or pat'ent-abil'i-ti), *n.* [*patentable* + *-ity* (see *-ibility*)] Capability of being patented: as, the *patentability* of an invention, or of a tract of public land.

patentable (pat'ent- or pat'ent-abil'), *a.* [*patent* + *-able*]. Capable of being patented; suitable to be patented.

patentee (pat'ent-ee' or pat'ent-ee'), *n.* [*patent* + *-ee*]. One who holds a patent; one to whom a patent is granted.

Notwithstanding the fishing ships made such good returns, at last it was ingrossed by twenty *Patentees*.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II, 293.

Michell, one of the grasping *patentees* who had purchased of the favourite the power of robbing the nation, was fined and imprisoned for life.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

patenter (pat'ent-er or pat'ent-er), *n.* [*patent* + *-er*]. Same as *patente*.

patently (pat'ent-li or pat'ent-li), *adv.* In a patent manner; openly; plainly; unmistakably: as, *patently* fallacious.

patentor (pat'ent-tor or pat'ent-tor), *n.* [*patent* + *-or*]. **1.** One who grants a patent.—**2.** One who secures a patent; a patentee.

patent-right (pat'ent-rit), *n.* The exclusive right secured by letters patent; specifically, the exclusive privilege granted to an inventor of practising or exploiting his invention.

patent-rolls (pat'ent-rolz), *n. pl.* The record or register of letters patent issued in Great Britain; letters patent collected together on parchment rolls. Every roll represents or contains the patents of a year, but is sometimes divided into two or more parts. Every sheet is numbered and is called a *membrane*. Usually abbreviated *pat* when cited: thus, *Pat. 10 Hen. III. m. 8*, means eighth membrane or sheet of the patent-roll of the tenth year of Henry III. When the document is on the back of the roll, the letter *d* (*verso*) is added to the citation. *Brever*.

The *patent rolls* of the ninth year of the reign contain several commissions issued by the king's authority for the suppression of heresy.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 404.

patera (pat'e-ri), *n.*; *pl.* *pateræ* (-rô). [*L.*, a broad flat dish or saucer, < *pater*, lie open: see *patent*. Cf. *paten*, *patina*.] **1.** A shallow, circular, saucer-like vessel used by the Romans for pouring libations in sacrificial rites. It corresponds to the Greek *phiale*.—**2.** In *arch.*, the representation of a flat round dish in bas-relief, used as an ornament in friezes, etc. Rosettes and other flat ornaments of various shapes, which bear no resemblance to dishes, are now often called by this name. The name is also inappropriately given to the flat ornaments of diverse forms frequently occurring in the Perpendicular medieval style.

The capital (of the shaft) consists of four plain circles something like *pateræ*, with leaves on each side of them, the work above this somewhat resembling a Tuscan capital.
Pococke, Description of the East, II, li. 82.

Druidical patera. See *druidic*.

Patera process. See *process*.

pater-covei (pat'ér-kôv), *n.* Same as *patrio*. [Cant.]

patereror (pat'e-rû-rô), *n.*; *pl.* *patererors* (-rôz). A corruption of *pederero*.

His habitation is defended by a ditch, over which he has laid a draw bridge, and planted his courtyard with *patererors* continually loaded with shot.
Smollett, Fanny Hill, II, (Darius.)

I can see the brass *patererors* glittering on her poop.
Kingley, Westward Ho, lxx. (Darius.)

pateressa (pat'e-res-sâ), *n.*; *pl.* *pateressæ* (-â). [*ML.*: *Ntr.* *pater*; *pater*, a bishop's staff. The pastoral staff of a Greek bishop. It has a crescent-shaped head, variously curved and ornamented, and is in fact a form of the tau.

paterfamilias (pâ'tér-fa-mil'i-as), *n.* [*L.*, prop. two words, *pater familias*: *pater*, father; *familias*, archaic gen. of *familia*, a family, household: see *family*]. The father of a family; the head of a household; hence, sometimes, the head man of a community; the chief of a tribe.

In the early days of ancient Rome the archaic family, ruled over by the *paterfamilias*, and called a corporation by Sir H. S. Maine, must have formed a strong and efficient form of local government at a time when central government was comparatively feeble.

pateriform (pat'e-ri-fôrm), *a.* [*L.* *patera*, a flat dish, + *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a *patera* or saucer.—**Pateriform joints** of the antennæ or palpi, in *entom.* joints which are round, very short, and dilated as to form a nearly flat or concave apical surface, but a rounded basal one partly hidden in the preceding joint.

Paterini, *n. pl.* See *Paterini*.

paternal (pâ'tér-nâl), *a.* [*F.* *paternal* = *Sp.* *paternal* = *It.* *paternale*, < *ML.* *paternale*, < *L.* *paternus*, pertaining to a father, < *pater* =

E. father: see *father*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a father; proper to or characteristic of a father; fatherly: as, *paternal* care or affection; *paternal* favor or admonition.

Here I disclaim all my *paternal* care,
Propinquity and property of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee, from this, for ever.
Shak., Lear, I, i, 115.

Mr. Gladstone conceives that the duties of governments are *paternal*; a doctrine which we shall not believe till he can show us some government which loves its subjects as a father loves a child.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

2. Derived from the father; hereditary: as, a *paternal* estate.

The omphic Word, . . . on the wings of cherubim
Uplifted, in *paternal* glory rode
Far into Chaos and the world unborn.
Milton, P. L., vii, 219.

Happy the man whose wish and care
A few *paternal* acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air
In his own ground.
Pope, Eclogues.

Paternal government. Same as *paternalism*.—*Syn.* 1. *Paternal*, etc. See *fatherly*.

paternalism (pâ'tér-nâl-izm), *n.* [*paternal* + *-ism*]. *Paternal* care or government; specifically, excessive governmental regulation of the private affairs and business methods and interests of the people; undue solicitude on the part of the central government for the protection of the people and their interests; and interference therewith.

The fallacy that social co-operation in the form of State activity is an emasculating *paternalism*.
Contemporary Rev., LI, 711.

paternalistic (pâ'tér-nâl-ist'ik), *a.* [*paternal* + *-ist* + *-ic*]. Of or pertaining to paternalism. **paternally** (pâ'tér-nâl-i), *adv.* In a paternal manner; in the manner of a father.

paternet, *n.* An obsolete form of *pattern*.

Paternalian (pâ'tér-ni-an), *n.* [*ML.* *Paternalian*]. A member of a sect referred to by Augustine, who are said to have held that God made the upper parts of the human body and Satan the lower. They led impure lives. Also called *Penustian*.

paternity (pâ'tér-ni-ti), *n.* [*F.* *paternitas* = *Sp.* *paternidad* = *Port.* *paternidade* = *It.* *paternità*, < *L.L.* *paternitas* (-s), fatherly feeling or care, fatherhood, < *L.* *paternus*, pertaining to a father: see *paternal*.] **1.** Fathership; fatherhood; the relation of a father to his offspring.

Where a spiritual *paternity* is evident, we need look no farther for spiritual government, because in the paternal rule all power is founded.
Jer. Taylor, Works, III, iv.

2. Derivation from a father: as, the child's *paternity* is unknown. Hence—**3.** Origin; authorship.

The *paternity* of these novels was from time to time warmly disputed.
Scott.

paternoster (pâ'tér-nos'tér), *n.* [*ME.* *paternoster* = *F.* *patenôtre* (also *pater*) = *Pr.* *paternoster*, *patrenoster* = *Sp.* *padrenuestro* = *Pg.* *padre nosso* = *It.* *padre nostro*, < *ML.* *paternoster*, < *L.* *pater noster*, the first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin: *pater*, father (see *father*); *noster*, our: see *nostrum*.] **1.** The Lord's Prayer: so called from the first two words of the Latin version.

And lewede leele laborers and land-tyllynge people
Persen with a *pater-noster* parady other homene.
Passinge purgatorie penances for here parit by leyne.
Piers Plowman (C), xli, 255.

So Luther thought the *Pater-noster* long,
When doomed to say his beads and even-song.
Pope, Satires of Donne, II, 165.

2. One of the large beads in the rosary used by Roman Catholics in their devotions, at which, in telling their beads, they repeat the Lord's Prayer. Every eleventh bead is a *paternoster*.—**3.** Hence, the rosary itself.

Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, bequeathed, A.D. 1361, to his nephew, "a pair of gold *paternosters* of fifty pieces, with ornaments, together with a cross of gold, in which is a piece of the true cross." (Test. Vol. I, 67.)
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III, l, 282, note.

4. An object composed of beads or of bead-like objects strung together like a rosary; specifically, a fishing-line to which hooks are attached at regular intervals, and also leaden beads or shot to sink it; also, in *arch.*, a kind of ornament in the shape of beads, used in *baguets*, *astragals*, etc.

This fish (herring) may be caught with a *Pater-noster* line: that is, six or eight very small hooks tied close the line, one half a foot above the other.
L. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 172.

He ... saw through the colors the hoary old profligate with his paternoster pulling the perch out as fast as he could put his line in. *H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, iv.*

54. Profane expletives; profanity. [Humorous.]—Devil's paternoster. See the quotation.

For as much as they dar not openly withaxe the commandments of his sovereignty, yet wol they seyn harm, and grabe and murmur privily, for veray despit, whiche wordes men oopen the deviles paternoster, though so be that the devyl so hadde never paternoster, but that lewed folk given it with a name. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

Rummy or paternoster. See rummy.—To say an ape's paternoster. See ape.

paternoster-pump (pā'tēr-nos'tēr-pump), *n.* A chain-pump: so called from the resemblance of the buttons on the chain to rosary-beads.

paternoster-wheel (pā'tēr-nos'tēr-hwēl), *n.* A chain-bucket apparatus for raising water; a chain-pump.

Paternonia (pat-ēr-sō'nī-ā), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), after Col. W. Paterson, an English traveler.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Iridac.*, characterized by twin terminal spathes, slender perianth-tube, the three outer lobes being broad and spreading, and the three inner small and erect. There are 19 species, all Australian. They produce two-ranked grass-like leaves from a short rosette, and several or many flowers, two, or sometimes many, in every spathe, blue or purple and of much beauty, but very quickly perishing. They are known in Australia as the *red flag* or *purple lily*, and many are now cultivated in gardens.

patetico (pā-tā'ti-kō), *a.* [It. = E. *pathetic*.] Pathetic in music, noting a passage to be rendered in a pathetic manner.

path (path), *n.* [ME. *path*, *peþ*, < AS. *path* (pl. *pathan*), OH. **path* (not recorded) = OFries. *pad*, *path* = D. *pad* = MLG. *pat*, *lā*, *pad* = OHG. *pad*, *phad*, *phath*, *fad*, *pfad*, MHG. *phat*, *pfat*, *pfad*, a path, way; not in Scand. or Goth.; cf. L. *pōns* (pont-), a bridge (of any kind), prob. orig. a 'path,' footway; (Gr. *παῖς*, a path, way (rare, walk); = Skt. *pathan* (stem in some cases *pathi*, path) = Zend *path*, *pathan*, a path, way. Cf. Russ. *puti*, way, road. The Teut. word cannot be cognate with the Gr. *Sk.*, etc. (Gr. *παῖς* would require a Teut. **path*); if connected at all, it must have been borrowed at a very early period, immediately from the Gr. or immediately from a "Semitic" source. Cf. *hemp*, supposed to have been borrowed in early times under similar conditions.] 1. A way beaten or trodden by the feet of men or beasts; a track formed incidentally by passage or traffic between places rather than expressly made to accommodate traffic; a narrow or unimportant road; a footway; hence, in a more general sense, any road, way, or route.

The sexte is a path of peas, so, throw these of Altonn Fouerte myge passe with oute perill of robbery. *Piers Plowman* (B), xlv, 300.

Every one lets forth his spirit,
In the church way *paths* to glide. *Shak., M. N. D.*, v. 1, 189.

He left the barren-beaten thoroughfare,
Chose the green *path* that show'd the rarer foot. *Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.*

2. The way, course, or track which an animal or any other thing follows in the air, in water, or in space; as, the *path* of a fish in the sea or of a bird in the air; the *path* of a planet or comet; the *path* of a meteor.

There is a path which no fowl knoweth, and whith the vulture's eye hath not seen. *Job xxviii, 7.*

The stream adown its hazel *path*
Was rushing by the rain d w a k. *Burns, A Vision.*

3. Figuratively, course in life; course of action, conduct, or procedure.

All the *paths* of the Lord are mercy and truth unto such as keep his covenant. *Ps. xlv, 10.*

I'll trust my God, and him alone pursue:
His law shall be my *path*, his heavenly light, my clue. *Quarles, Emblems*, iv, 2.

The *paths* of glory lead but to the grave. *Gray, Elegy.*

In the latter years of Queen Anne the shadow of Cromwell fell darkly across the *path* of Marlborough.

Lucky. *Lug*, in 18th Cent., 1.

Aggregate path, in *mech.* See *aggregate*.—**Beaten path**, a path frequently traveled over; hence, a well-known, plain, or customary path or course.

The learned Dr. Pococke, as far as I know, is the first European traveller that ventured to go out of the beaten path, and look for Memphis at Metrahenny and Mohanassa. *Bryce, Sources of the Nile*, i, 55.

Free path, the distance which a molecule of a gas travels without encountering other molecules. The mean free path of the molecules of hydrogen under normal conditions of pressure and temperature has been estimated as 0.00000011 millimeter (Nasch). See *gas*.—**Irreconcilable paths**. See *irreconcilable*.—**Path of integration**. See *integration*.—To break a path, cross one's path, etc. See the verbs.—*Syn.* 2 and 3. *Track*, *road*, etc. See *map*.

path (path), *v.* [< *path*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To tread; walk or go in; follow.

And that the world might read them as I ment,
I left this vaine, to *path* the virtuous wales.
Of *Walsingham*, Remembrance of *Ungolme* (ed. Arber).
Where, from the neighbouring hills, her passage way doth *path*. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, ii, 55.

2. To mark out a path for; guide.—3. To pave. And alle the Streets also ben *pathed* of the same Stones. *Manderley, Travels*, p. 207.

II. *intrans.* To go as in a path; walk abroad. For if thou *path*, thy native semblance on,
Not Erubus itselfe were dinne enough
To hide thee from prevention. *Shak., J. C.* (folio 1623), ii, l. 83.

[Some commentators, instead of *path*, suggest *haild* march, *path*, *pass*, or *pace*.]

Pathan (pa-thān'), *n.* A person of Afghan race settled in Hindustan, or one of kindred race in eastern Afghanistan.

During the next three reigns the valley rendered an unwilling allegiance to the central authority, and in the reign of Aurangzeb the Pathans succeeded in freeing themselves from Mogul supremacy. *Encyc. Brit.*, xviii, 684.

pathematic (path-i-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παθηματις*, liable to suffering or misfortune, < *παθημα*, suffering, any passive experience, < *παθη*, 2d aor. of *πάσχω*, suffer, endure: see *pathos*.] Pertaining to or designating emotion or that which is suffered. *Chalmers*, [Rare.]

pathetic (pa-thet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *patheticus*, *P. pathetique* = Sp. *patetico* = Pg. *patetico* = It. *patetico*, < L. *patheticus*, < Gr. *παθητικός*, subject to feeling or passion, sensitive, also sensitive, impassioned, < *παθη*, subject to suffering, < *παθη*, 2d aor. of *πάσχω*, suffer, endure: see *pathos*.] I. *a.* 1. Expressing or showing passion; passionate.

Yet by the way renew at every station
Her cordial Thanks and her pathetic vows. *J. Beaumont, Psyche*, ii, 100.

2. Full of pathos; affecting or moving the feelings; exciting pity, sorrow, grief, or other tender emotion; affecting; as, a *pathetic* song or discourse; *pathetic* expostulation.

His pitiful . . .
To break a jest, when pity would inspire
Pathetic exhortation. *Comper, Turk*, ii, 460.

The effect of his discourses was heightened by a middle figure and by *pathetic* action. *Macaulay*

3. In anat., trochlear; in designation of or reference to the fourth cranial nerve.

II. *n.* A trochlear or pathetic nerve; a patheticus. Pathetic nerves, in anat. the trochlear nerves. See *trochlear* and *nerve*, *trochlear*.

pathetical (pa-thet'ik-āl), *a.* [< *pathetic* + *-al*.] Same as *pathetic*.

Sweet invocation of a child, most pretty and pathetical. *Shak., L. L. L.*, i, 2, 105.

This very word "good" implies a description in itself more pithy, more *pathetical*, than by any familiar exemplification can be made manifest. *Ford, Life of Life*

patheti ally (pa-thet'ik-āl), *adv.* 1. Passionately.—2. In a pathetic manner; in such a manner as to excite the tender emotions or feelings; affectingly.

patheticalness (pa-thet'ik-āl-ness), *n.* The quality of being pathetic; pathos.

patheticus (pa-thet'ik-us), *n.*; pl. *pathetici*, *pl.* [NL.; see *pathetic*.] In anat., one of the fourth pair of cranial nerves; a trochlear or pathetic nerve. See *trochlear*.

pathetism (path'e-tizm), *n.* [< *pathetic* + *-ism*.] Animal magnetism, or the practice of magnetizing; mesmism.

The term *pathetism* has also of late been proposed. *De Leuze, Ann. Mag. Trans.*, 1843, p. 379.

pathetist (path'e-tist), *n.* [< *pathetic* + *-ist*.] One who practices pathetism; a mesmerizer.

pathfinder (path'fin'dēr), *n.* One who discovers a path or way; an explorer; a pioneer.

By the Frenchers, and the red skins on the other side of the Big Lakes, I am called a *Longue Carrière*. By the Mohicans, a just minded and upright tribe, what I call of them, Hawk-eye; while the troops and rangers along this side of the water call me *Pathfinder*. Inasmuch as I have never been known to lose one end of the trail, when there was a Mingo, or a forest who stood in need of me, at the other. *Comper, Pathfinder*, i.

pathic (path'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παθικός*, taken in sense of 'pertaining to disease,' < *παθω*, disease: see *pathos*.] Of or pertaining to disease.

pathic (path'ik), *n.* [< L. *pathicus*, < Gr. *παθικός* (see def.), lit. remaining passive, < *παθη*, 2d aor. of *πάσχω*, suffer, endure: see *pathos*.] A male that submits to the crime against nature; a catamite. *R. Jomann*.

pathless (path'less), *a.* [< *path* + *-less*.] Having no beaten way; untrdden; as, a *pathless* forest; a *pathless* wilderness.

There is a pleasure in the *pathless* woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore.
Symonds, Childe Harold, iv, 174.

There is a Power whose care
Teaches thy way along that *pathless* coast,
The desert and illimitable air.
Dryden, To a Waterfowl

pathoanatomical (path-ō-an-a-tom'ī-kāl), *a.* [< Gr. *παθος*, disease, + *ανατομή*, anatomy: see *anatomy*, *anatomical*.] Pertaining to morbid anatomy.

pathobiological (path-ō-bi-ō-loj'ī-kāl), *a.* Same as *pathological*. *Amer. Nat.*, xxii, 113.

pathobiologist (path-ō-bi-ō-loj'ī-ist), *n.* Same as *pathologist*. *Amer. Nat.*, xxii, 117.

pathogen (path-ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *παθος*, disease, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A disease-producing micrococcus. See *Micrococcus*.

pathogenesis (path-ō-jen'ō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παθος*, disease, + *γενεσις*, generation.] The mode of production or development of a disease.

pathogenetic (path-ō-jen-et'ik), *a.* [< *pathogenesis*, after *γενεσις*.] Same as *pathogenic*.

pathogenic (path-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *pathogen* + *-ous*.] Producing disease.

pathogenous (pā-thōj'ē-nūs), *a.* [< Gr. *παθος*, disease, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Same as *pathogenic*.

The distinction of the bacteria into *pathogenous* and non-pathogenous. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV, 204.

pathogeny (pa-thōj'ē-nī), *n.* [Also *pathogeny*; < Gr. *παθος*, disease, any passive state, + *-γενεσις*, producing: see *-geny*.] Same as *pathogenesis*.

pathognomonic (pa-thog-nō-mon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παθωγνωμονικός*, skilled in judging of diseases, < *παθος*, suffering, disease, + *γνωμον*, a judge, one who knows or discerns, an examiner: see *gnomon*.] In med., indicating that by which a disease may be certainly known; hence, belonging to or inseparable from a disease, being found in it and in no other; characteristic; as, *pathognomonic* symptoms.

He has the true *pathognomonic* sign of love, jealousy. *Arbutnot*

I very one is asleep, snoring, gritting his teeth, or talking in his dreams. This is *pathognomonic*; it tells of Aristotle's winter and the companion winter. *Kane, Sec. Union*, Exp., i, 481.

pathognomy (pa-thog'no-mī), *n.* [< Gr. *παθος*, suffering, feeling, + *γνωμη*, a means of knowing, a token or sign: see *gnomel*.] The science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

pathogony (pa-thog'ō-nī), *n.* [< Gr. *παθος*, disease, + *-γενεσις*, < *γενε*, produce: see *-gony*.] Same as *pathogeny*.

pathographical (path-ō-graf'ī-kāl), *a.* [< *pathography* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to pathography.

pathography (pa-thog'ra-fī), *n.* [< Gr. *παθος*, disease, + *-γραφία*, < *γραφω*, write.] A description of disease.

pathol. An abbreviation of *pathology*.

pathologic (path-ō-loj'ik), *a.* (= F. *pathologique*; Sp. *patológico* = Pg. *patológico* = It. *patologico*, < Gr. *παθολογικός*, that treats of suffering or disease, < *παθος*, treat of suffering or disease: see *pathology*.) Of or pertaining to pathology or disease.

pathological (path-ō-loj'ī-kāl), *a.* [< *pathologic* + *-al*.] Same as *pathologic*. **Pathological anatomy.** See *anatomy*.

pathologically (path-ō-loj'ī-kāl-ē), *adv.* In a pathologic manner; as regards pathology.

pathologist (pā-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *pathology* + *-ist*.] One who treats of pathology; one who is versed in the nature and diagnosis of diseases.

pathology (pa-thol'ō-jī), *n.* [= F. *pathologie*; Sp. *patologia*; Pg. *patologia*; It. *patologia*, < Gr. *πάθος*, < *παθη*, < *πάσχω*, treat of disease, for which was used *παθολογία* (see *ρίζα*, art.), < *παθος*, disease, + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of diseases; the sum of scientific knowledge concerning disease, its origin, its various physiological and anatomical features, and its curative relations. *General pathology* concerns the nature of certain morbid conditions and processes that present themselves in various diseases, as pyrexia, edema, and inflammation. *Special pathology* deals with morbid processes as united in individual diseases: as the *special pathology* of typhoid fever or epilepsy.

The great value of mental pathology to the psychologist is that it presents to him the phenomena of mind (e. g. feeling, imagination) in unusual intensity. *J. Bally, Principles of Psychol.*, p. 282.

2. The totality of the morbid conditions and processes in a disease.

The quantity and quality of the blood play a weighty part in the pathology of insanity.

Maudsley, in Reynolds's System of Med., II. 60.

3. A discourse on disease.—**Humoral pathology.** See humoral.—**Vegetable pathology.** that part of botany which relates to the diseases of plants.

pathomania (path-ō-mā-nī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *pathos*, disease, + *mania*, madness.] Moral insanity.

pathometry (pa-thom'et-ri), *n.* [*Gr. pathos*, disease, + *metron*, measure.] Literally, the measure of suffering; the distinction of suffering into different kinds; the perception, recognition, or diagnosis of different kinds of suffering.

Some of you will remember the poor little thing . . . who, only seven years old and having tubercle in the brain, said it wasn't headache she suffered from. It was pain in the head. Pathology accurate pathometry for such a time of life! Dr. Mason, in Lancet.

pathophobia (path-ō-fō-bi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *pathos*, disease, + *phobos*, fear.] 1. Morbid dread of disease; hypochondria.—2. Morbid dread of any kind, including agoraphobia, mysophobia, pyrophobia, etc.

pathophorous (pa-thōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*Gr. pathos*, disease, + *phoros*, bearing.] Pathogenic; applied to bacteria.

pathopoeia (path-ō-pō-ē-ā), *n.* [*Gr. pathos*, disease, + *poiein*, to make, to do.] 1. Morbid dread of disease; hypochondria.—2. Morbid dread of any kind, including agoraphobia, mysophobia, pyrophobia, etc.

pathos (pā'thos), *n.* [= *F. pathos* = *Sp. patos* = *It. pathos*, pathos, < NL. *pathos*, pathos, < Gr. *pathos*, suffering, disease, misery; of the soul, any passive emotion, violent feeling, a passive condition, etc., also sensibility, feeling; < *pathos*, 2d aor. of *πάσχω* (perf. *πάσχα*), suffer, endure, undergo, receive or feel an impression, feel, be liable, yearn; < *pathos*, also in *πάθος*, longing, yearning, desire, etc.; related to *pathos*, suffer; see *patient*, *passion*. Hence *pathetic*, etc., and the second element in *apathy*, *antipathy*, *sympathy*, etc., *homeopathy*, etc.] 1. That quality or character, as of a speech, an expression of the countenance, a work of art, etc., which awakens the emotion of pity, compassion, or sympathy; a power or influence that moves or touches the feelings; feeling.

Or where did we ever find sorrow flowing forth in such a natural prevailing pathos as in the lamentations of Jeremy?

Our hearts are touched with something of the same vague pathos that dines the eye in some deserted graveyard. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 348.

A richer, deeper tone is breathed into lyric song when it is no longer the light effusion of a sprightly feeling or sonorous desire, but the utterance of a heart whose most fragrant motions are touched with the pathos of an infinite destiny. J. Card.

Specifically—2. In art, the quality of the personal, ephemeral, emotional, or sensual, as opposed to that of the ideal, or *ethos*.—3. Suffering. [Rare.]

Shall sharpest pathos blight us, knowing all
Life needs for life is possible to will!
Tennyson, Love and Duty.

pathway (path'wā), *n.* A path; usually, a narrow way to be passed on foot; also, a way or a course of life.

In the way of righteousness is life; and in the pathway thereof there is no death. Prov. xii. 28.

In suffering thus thy brother to be slaughtered,
Thou showest the naked pathway to thy life.
Teaching stern murder how to butcher thee.
Shak., Rich. II. i. 2. 31.

And a deer came down the pathway,
Flecked with leafy light and shadow.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, III.

patibet (pat'i-bl), *a.* [*L. patibilis*, endurable, < *pati*, support, endure; see *patience*.] Sufferable; tolerable; that may be endured. Bailey.

patibular (pā-tib'ū-lā-r), *a.* [= *F. patibulaire* = *It. patibulare* = *It. patibulari*, < *L. patibulum*, a fork-shaped yoke, a gibbet, < *patere*, lie open; see *patent*.] Of or pertaining to a fork-shaped gibbet; resembling a gullows.

Another was captivated with the patibular aspect of Turin.

patibulated (pa-tib'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*L. patibulatus*, yoked, gibbeted, < *patibulum*, a yoke, a gibbet; see *patibular*.] Hunged on a gallows. Colles, 1717.

patience (pā'shens), *n.* [*ME. patience*, *patience*, < *OF. patience*, *patience*, *F. patience* = *Sp. P. paciencia* = *It. pazienza*, < *L. patientia*, the quality of suffering or enduring; patience, forbearance, indulgence, submissiveness, < *pati*, support, endure; see *patience*.] 1. The quality of being patient. (a) The power or capacity of physical endurance; ability to bear up against what affects the physical powers: as, patience of heat or of toil.

ness, < *patient* (f-), suffering, enduring, patient: see *patient*.] 1. The quality of being patient. (a) The power or capacity of physical endurance; ability to bear up against what affects the physical powers: as, patience of heat or of toil.

If M. More look so much on the pleasure that is in marriage, why setteth he not his eyes on the thanksgiving for that pleasure and on the patience of other displeasures? Tynedale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1830), p. 165.

(b) The character or habit of mind that enables one to suffer afflictions, calamity, provocation or other evil, with a calm unruffled temper, endurance without murmuring or fretfulness; calmness; composure.

Whanne our herte schal aslake,
God send us pacience in our olde age.
Hymns to Virgo, etc. (E. L. T. H.), p. 80.

She pined in thought,
And with a green and yellow melancholy
"He sat like patience on a tomb-stone,"
Smiling at grief. Shak., T. N., II. 4. 117.

Many are the sayings of the wise,
Extolling patience as the truest fortitude.
Milton, S. A., I. 654.

(c) Quietness or calmness in waiting for something to happen, the ease or habit of mind that enables one to wait without discontent.

He had not the patience to expect a present, but demanded one.
Sandy, Traveller, p. 110.

Had patience, too near neighbour to despair.
M. Arnold, The Scholar Gipsy.

(d) Forbearance; leniency; indulgence; long-suffering. Have patience with me, and I will pay thee all. Mat. xviii. 26.

Hark'ee, Jack, I have heard you for some time with patience—I have been cool—quite cool; but take care! Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.

(e) Constancy in labor or exertion; perseverance. The same night, with great difficulty and moche patience, we war belayed a barge into over Shippe. Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 55.

He learnt with patience and with meekness taught.
F. Harte, Eulogium; or, the Charitable Maxon.

2. Sufferance; permission. By your patience, I needs must rest me. Shak., Tempest, III. 2. 3.

3. A plant, the patience dock. See dock, 1.—4. A card-game: same as *soloitaire*.—**Patience muscle**, the levator scapulae. To take in patience, to receive with resignation.

Take in patience
Ours prison, for it may non other be.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 220.

patience (pā'shens), *n.* [*ME. patient*, < *OF. patient*, < *F. patient* = *Sp. P. paciencia* = *It. pazienza*, < *L. patientia*, suffering, endurance; see *patient*.] 1. The quality of being patient. (a) The power or capacity of physical endurance; ability to bear up against what affects the physical powers: as, patience of heat or of toil.

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They [the Brazilians] are patient of hunger and thirst. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 247.

2. Having or manifesting that temper or cast of mind which endures pain, trial, provocation, or the like without murmuring or fretfulness; sustaining afflictions or evils with fortitude, calmness, or submission; full of composure or equanimity; submissive; unrepining; as, a patient person, or a person of patient temper; patient under afflictions.

Be patient toward all men. 1 Thes. v. 14.

Signor Antonio, many a time and oft
In the Rialto you have rated me
About my money and my usance;
Still have I borne it with a patient shrug.
Shak., M. of V., I. 2. 110.

They [the cattle] wait
Their wonted fodder: yet like hanging man,
Pretend if unsupplied: but silent, meek,
And patient: the slow pace of swain's delay.
Conger, Task, v. 22.

I am impatient to be taught; yet I am patient to be ignorant till I am found worthy to learn. K. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 100.

3. Waiting or expecting with calmness or without discontent; not hasty; not over-eager or impetuous.

With patient heart
To sit alone, and hope and wait,
Nor strive in any wise with fate.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 63.

4. Persevering; constant in pursuit or exertion; calmly diligent.

Whatever I have done is due to patient thought. Newton.

5. Capable of bearing; susceptible.

Perhaps the name "Britisher" does not sound very elegant, perhaps it does not exactly belong to the high-polite style, but never mind that. If it is at least patient of the better sense which I wish to put upon it.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 63.

patient intellect. See intellect, 1.—**Syn.** 1. Uncomplaining, unrepining, long-suffering, brave.—4. Assiduous, indefatigable.

II. *n.* 1. A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; one who or that which is passively affected; opposed to agent.

Mr. Dudley spoke to this effect: that for his part he came thither a mere patient, not with any intent to charge his brother Winthrop with any thing. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 212.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate that it often involves the agent and the patient. Government of the Tongue.

When we transfer the term "cause" then, from a relation between one thing and another within the determined world to the relation between that world and the agent implied in its existence, we must understand that there is no separate particularity in the agent, on the one side, and the determined world as a whole, on the other, such as characterizes any agent and patient, any cause and effect, within the determined world.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 70.

2. A sufferer.

So that poura patient is partitent lif of alle,
And alle partite preceites to pouerte sholde drawe.
Piers Plouman (C), xiv. 60.

Specifically—3. A sufferer under bodily indisposition undergoing medical treatment: commonly used as a correlative to physician or nurse.

Some old Doctor or other said quietly that patients were very apt to be fools and cowards. O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iv.

Agent and patient. See agent. **patient** (pā'shent), *v. t.* [*patient*, *a.*] Reflexively, to compose (one's self); be patient.

Patience yourself, madame, and pardon me. Shak., Tit. And., I. 1. 121.

patiently (pā'shent-ly), *adv.* [*ME. patientliche*; < *patient* + *-ly*.] In a patient manner.

(a) With calmness or composure. (b) Without discontent, murmuring, or repining; meekly, submissively. (c) Without agitation, undue haste, or eagerness. (d) With calm and constant diligence: as, to examine a subject patiently.

patin, *n.* An obsolete form of *paten*.

patina (pā'tin-ā), *n.* [*L. patina*, *patena*, a broad shallow dish, a pan; see *paten*, *pan*.] 1. A bowl; a patella.—2. (a) An incrustation which forms on bronze after a certain amount of exposure to the weather, or after burial beneath the ground. It is, when perfectly developed, of a dark-green color, and has nearly the composition of the mineral malachite (hydrated carbonate of copper). Such an incrustation, although very thin, is considered to add greatly to the beauty of an antique object, especially of a bust or statue, and is of importance as protecting it from further oxidation. Artificial and evanescent patinas are produced by forgers of antiquities by the application of heat or of acids, and in various other ways. Some modern bronzes acquire a dark colored patina, which is a disfigurement rather than an ornament. Elaborate investigation on the part of various chemists has failed to explain this ill-colored patina very satisfactorily. It is believed, however, that coal-smoke in large cities may be the cause of its formation, as under such circumstances it contains particles of carbonaceous matter; and, also, that the present almost universal practice of putting consider-able zinc into the bronze, to facilitate its casting, is one of the causes of this defect. The dark color of the patina of Japanese bronze has been shown, in a considerable number of cases at least, to be in all probability due to the presence of lead in the alloy. Also *patina*. (b) By extension, the surface-texture or -color which other works of decorative art, as a wooden cabinet or the like, gain through the action of time. (c) The surface, produced partly by accretion, partly by discoloration and the effects of acid in the soil, given to marble by long inhumation.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In conch., a genus of gastropods. J. E. Gray, 1840.

patinated (pā'tin-ā-ted), *a.* [*patina* + *-ate* + *-ed*.] Covered with patina: as, a finely patinated coin.

patination (pā'tin-ā-shon), *n.* [*patina* + *-ation*.] The process of becoming or the state of being covered with patina.

A virtuous, valuing a coin at ten times its intrinsic worth for time-blackened patination, and adoring its rust. H. and G. 7th ser., v. 262.

Time had lent the superadded beauties of patination. Southey, Catalogue, Pref. to Brongniol, p. 108.

patina (pat'ín), *n.* [*F. patina*, *L. patina*, a dish: see *patina*, *paten*.] 1. An obsolete form of *paten*.—2. Same as *patina*, 2 (*a*).
patio (pat'í-ó), *n.* [*Sp.* = *Cat. pati* = *Pg. patio*, *patio*, a court, plaza; variously referred to *L. patere*, lie open, *patulus*, lying open, spreading (see *patent*), *patulous*; to *L. spatium*, a walk, public square, etc., also distance, space (*> Sp. espacio*, space) (see *space*); and to other sources.] In Spain and Spanish-American



Patio, or Court, with Stairway, of a Mexican House.

countries, a court or inclosure connected with a house, and open to the sky.

A trim Andalusian hand maid . . . led the way across a little patio or court, in the centre of the edifice.

Irring, Voyages of Companions of Columbus, p. 335.

We lay down on our ridge in the patio, and endeavored to sleep, as we knew we should require all our strength for the expedition before us.

Lady Browne, Voyage of Sanbeam, I, II.

Patio process. See *process*.
patist, **patisset**, *v.* [*OF. patiser*, make a stipulation; *patis*, *patiz*, agreement, stipulation, pact, *L. pactum*, a pact; see *pact*.] *I. intrans.* To make a stipulation or agreement; stipulate.
Palgrave.

II. trans. To stipulate for; agree upon.

The money which the pirates *patished* for his ransom.

Edall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, II.

patitur (pat'í-tér), *n.* [*L.*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *pati*, suffer, endure; *pat. patient*.] *Eccl.*, the mark by which the absence of a prebendary from choir, either by sickness or leave, was denoted. In either case he did not forfeit any of his revenue. *Imp. Dict.*

patletti (pat'let), *n.* Same as *arming-doublet*.
Fairholt.

patly (pat'li), *adv.* In a *pat* manner; fitly; conveniently. *Barrow, Works*, II, xxvi.

patness (pat'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *pat*; fitness; suitableness; convenience.

The description with equal *patness* may suit both.

Barrow, Works, I, xvii.

patois (pa-two'), *n.* [*F.*, a dialect, *OF. patois*, *patioys*, *patrois*, a native or local speech, also a village, *< ML.* as if **patreus* for *patriensis*, native, a native, *L. patria*, native country; see *patrial*.] A dialect peculiar to a district or locality, in use especially among the peasantry or uneducated classes; hence, a rustic, provincial, or barbarous form of speech.

An Italian Jew rails at the boatmen ahead, in the Neapolitan *patois*.

R. Taylor, Lands of the Saracens, p. 19.

A *patois*, which is not properly a dialect, but rather certain archaisms, proverbial phrases, and modes of pronunciation which maintain themselves among the uneducated side by side with the finished and universally accepted language.

Lowell, Hallow Papers, 2d ser., I, 10.

patrelli, **patrelletti**, *n.* Middle English forms of *patrell*.

patres conscripti (pá'trés kón-áskrip'ti), [*L.*: *patres*, pl. of *pater*, father; *conscripti*, pl. of *conscriptus*, pp. of *conscribere*, enroll, enlist; see *conscript*.] Conscript fathers; fathers [and] elect; a usual title of address of the senate of ancient Rome. See *conscript*, *a*.

patria (pá'trí-á), *n.* [*NL.*, *L. patria*, one's native land or country; *lit.* fatherland, prop. adj. (see *terra*, land), fem. of *patrius*, pertaining to a father, *< pater*, father; see *patrial*, *father*.] In *zool.*, habitat; the place or region inhabited by any animal, and to which it is indigenous.

patrial (pá'trí-ál), *n.* and *a.* [*= OF. patrial*, *patrel* = *It. patriale*, adj. *< NL. *patrialis*, of or pertaining to one's native country, *< L. patria*, one's native country; see *patria*.] *I. n.* In *gram.*, a noun derived from the name of a country, and denoting an inhabitant of that country; as, Latin *Troas*, a Trojan woman; Latin *Macedo*, a Macedonian.

II. a. In *gram.*, of or relating to a family, race, or line of descent; designating a race or nation: applied to a certain class of words.

Lists of names, personal, *patrial*, ethnic.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII, 300.

patria potestas (pá'trí-ál pót-es'tas), [*L.*: *patria*, fem. of *patrius*, belonging to a father (see *patria*); *potestas*, power, *< posse*, have power, care.] In *Rom. antiqu.*, a father's control and dominion over his children born in the complete Roman marriage, grandchildren, and other descendants, extending in early times to the power of life and death, and including the rights of sale into servitude, and of emancipation or discharge of the child from the privileges and charges of the family. The child had no standing before the law under the head of private rights. If he entered into a contract, the benefits were acquired not for himself, but for his father. The public rights of the child, however, remained intact, as that of voting and that of holding a magistracy.

The *patria potestas*, so long as it lasts, gives to the father the complete control of the son's actions.

Engic. Brit., XIII, 1.

patriarch (pá'trí-árk), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *patriark*; *< ME. patriark*, *patriarke* = *OF. patriarce*, *F. patriarce* = *Sp. patriarca* = *Pg. patriarca*, *patriarcha* = *It. patriarca* = *G. patriarch* = *Sw. Dan. patriark*, *< LL. patriarcha*, *patriarches*, *< Gr. πατριάρχης*, the chief of a tribe or race, *< πατρίς*, lineage, a race (*< πατήρ*, father), + *ἀρχή*, rule.] 1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs by paternal right; specifically, one of the progenitors of the Israelites—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the sons of Jacob; also, one of those Biblical personages who were heads of families before the deluge; the latter are termed *antediluvian patriarchs*.

In that town dwelled Abraham the Patriarch, a long time.

Mand. ill. Travels, p. 65.

And the patriarchs, moved with envy, . . . led Joseph into Egypt . . . but God was with him.

Acts, vii, 10.

And thousand pairs of living things besides, . . . and clean, for th' holy Patriarch . . . Had of all kinds enclosed in the Ark.

Sylvester, tr. of Dr. Bartlett's Weeks, II, The Ark.

Hence—2. In subsequent Jewish history, one of the heads of the Sanhedrin after the destruction of Jerusalem and the dispersion, the patriarch of the Western Jews residing in Palestine, that of the Eastern in Babylon.—3. In the early church, and in the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, a bishop of the highest rank; in the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop of the highest rank next after the Pope. In the early church the highest dignity, which came in time to be designated as that of *patriarch*, belonged from time immemorial, and was believed from apostolic days, to the bishops of Rome, Alexandria, and Antioch. These three sees ranking in dignity, precedence, and privileges in the order named. The Council of Constantinople (A. D. 381) gave the bishop of that see prerogatives of rank next after Rome, and the Council of Chalcedon (451) confirmed this, decreeing that this canon conferred an equality of prerogatives with Rome, still leaving the latter see, however, a higher rank. Since that time Constantinople has always stood at the head of the Orthodox Oriental sees, and since the sixth century its bishop has borne the title of *ecumenical patriarch*. The patriarchal dignity of Jerusalem was not recognized till the Council of Chalcedon. Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem still remain the four great patriarchates of the Orthodox Eastern Church. In 1582 Moscow was made a patriarchate, ranking next after these, but since 1721 the place of patriarch of Moscow has been represented by the Holy Governing Synod. Besides the Orthodox Oriental patriarchs, there are others, representing the Armenian, Jacobite, Coptic, and other Oriental churches and also Latin or Roman Catholic titular patriarchs of the same name. In the Roman Catholic Church the Pope is regarded as having in his papal capacity a rank superior to his rank as patriarch, and the cardinals also take precedence of patriarchs. There are also three minor patriarchs in the Roman Catholic Church—of the Indies, of Lisbon and of Venice. The title of *patriarch* seems to have first come into use in the Christian church in imitation of a similar title given to the head of a Jewish *patria*, or group of communities. In general usage it was apparently first given, without definite limitation, to senior bishops or bishops of special eminence. The bishops of the great patriarchal sees were at first called *archbishops* (in the older sense of that title). From the fourth century the title of *patriarch* came to be

commonly applied to the bishops of the patriarchal sees, and is so used in Imperial laws of the sixth century. It was not, however, till the ninth century that it became strictly limited to these. *Emarcha*, metropolitane, and archbishops rank next after patriarchs. See *ecclesiast.*

The Primate of all England was also *Patriarch* of all the British Islands. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest*, V, 133.

In correctness of speech, we are assured by Theodore Balsamon, the *Patriarch* of Antioch in the only Prelate who has a claim to that title—the proper appellation of the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria being *Pope*; of Constantinople and Jerusalem, *Archbishop*.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I, 133.

4. One of the highest dignitaries in the Mormon Church, who pronounces the blessing of the church. Also called *evangelist*.—5. A venerable old man; hence, figuratively, any object of patriarchal or venerable aspect.

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,

Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., III, 1033.

He took his place once more on the bench at the inn door, and was revered as one of the patriarchs of the village.

Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 64.

Limbo of the patriarchs. See *limbo*.

patriarchal (pá'trí-árk-ál), *a.* [*= F. patriarchal* = *Sp. patriarchal* = *Pg. patriarchal* = *It. patriarchale*, *< NL. *patriarchalis*, *< LL. patriarcha*, *patriarch*; see *patriarch*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a patriarch; as, *patriarchal* power or jurisdiction.

As Rome was the mother city of the world, so, by humane institution, we suffered ourselves to be reared under patriarchal authority, as being the most famous in the West.

Sp. Hall, Apol. against the Brownists, xliii.

2. Subject to a patriarch; as, a *patriarchal* church.

Mosul is in name for Cloth of Gold, and Silk, for fertility, and for the Patriarchal See of the Nestorian Christians.

Parcher, Pilgrimage, p. 77.

3. Pertaining to or of the nature of a patriarchy.

The Patriarchal theory of society is, as I have said, the theory of its origin in separate families, held together by the authority and protection of the eldest valid male ascendant.

Mumie, Early Law and Custom, p. 100.

4. Resembling or characteristic of a patriarch; venerable.

The old turns o'er w' patriarchal grace

The big ha' bible, since his father's pride.

Burns, Collier's Saturday Night.

Also *patriarchic*.
Patriarchal cross. See *cross*. **Patriarchal dispensation**, the period preceding the Moslem dispensation, during which each patriarchal head of a family was the priest of his own household.

patriarchalism (pá'trí-árk-ál-izm), *n.* [*< patriarchal* + *-ism*.] That political condition or organization in which the chief authority of each tribe or family resides in a patriarch; patriarchy.

There are unquestionably many assemblages of savage men so devoid of some of the characteristic features of *Patriarchalism* that it seems a gratuitous hypothesis to assume that they had passed through it.

Mumie, Early Law and Custom, p. 204.

patriarchally (pá'trí-árk-ál-í), *adv.* In the manner of a patriarch; in accordance with patriarchalism.

patriarchate (pá'trí-árk-át), *n.* [*= F. patriarchat* = *Sp. patriarcado* = *Pg. patriarchado* = *It. patriarcato*, *< ML. patriarchatus*, the condition of a patriarch, *< LL. patriarcha*, *patriarch*; see *patriarch*.] 1. The office, dignity, or status of a patriarch; also, the period of office of a patriarch.

Is not the Chief of them accused out of his own Books and his late actions to affect a certain unquestionable Patriarchat, independent and unobedient to the Crown?

Mumie, Reformation in Eng., II.

Proclus, bishop of Cyzicus, perhaps an unsuccessful rival of Nestorius for the patriarchate.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III, § 137.

2. The residence of a patriarch.—3. The community or province under the jurisdiction of a patriarch.

In its earliest times, the Eastern Communion contained but two Patriarchates, Alexandria and Antioch.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I, 21.

4. A patriarchy or patriarchal community.

They thought of nothing but to have great families that their own relations might swell up to a patriarchate.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I, 705.

patriarchdom (pá'trí-árk-dóm), *n.* [*< patriarch* + *-dom*.] The jurisdiction or dominion of a patriarch.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

patriarchic (pá'trí-árk-ík), *a.* [*< LL. patriarchicus*, *< Gr. πατριάρχικος*, pertaining to a patriarch, *< πατρίρχης*, a patriarch; see *patriarch*.] Same as *patriarchal*.

patriarchical (pá'trí-árk-ík-ál), *a.* [*< patriarchic* + *-al*.] Same as *patriarchal*.

patriarchism (pá'tri-ár-kizm), *n.* [*< patriarch + -ism.*] Government by a patriarch or the head of a family, who is both ruler and priest.

patriarchship (pá'tri-árk-shíp), *n.* [*< patriarch + -ship.*] The office of a patriarch.

patriarchy (pá'tri-ár-ki), *n.* [= *F. patriarchie* = *It. patriarchia*, *< Gr. πατριάρχης*, a patriarchate, *< πατρίης*, a patriarch; see *patriarch*.] 1. A community or aggregation of related families under the authority and rule of a patriarch or the eldest valid male ascendant.—2. A system of government by patriarchs.—3. The community or ecclesiastical province under the jurisdiction of a patriarch.

patriarch, *n.* A Middle English form of *partridge*.
patriarchian (pá'tri-ár-ki-án), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *patriarch*; *< F. patriarchal*, *< M.L. as if "patriarchus"*, *< L. patriarchus* (*> It. Sp. Pg. patrício*), rarely also *patrius*, of the rank or dignity of the *pater*, *< pater*, father, pl. *pateres*, the senators or nobles, 'the fathers'; see *pater* *conscript* and *father*.] 1. *a.* Belonging to or composed of the *pateres* or fathers (the title of the senators of ancient Rome); hence, of noble birth; noble; senatorial; not plebeian; as, *patriarchian families*; *patriarchian influence*.
II. *n.* 1. In ancient Rome, a descendant or reputed descendant of one of the original citizen families; hence, in general, a person of noble birth.

There hath been in Rome strange insurrections; the people against the senators, *patriarchians*, and nobles.
Shak., Cor., iv. 3. 15.

The plebs, like the English commons, contained families differing widely in rank and social position, among them those families which, as soon as an artificial barrier broke down, joined with the *patriarchians* to form the new nobility.
Kings, Hist., XVII. 620.

2. Under the later Roman empire, a title or dignity conferred by the emperor, often upon persons of plebeian blood, or even upon foreigners. It was frequently given to propitiate the good will of a powerful chief. The title was conferred by Pope Stephen on Pepin the short, and was assumed by certain rulers, as Charlemagne.

Some worthy Duke of *Patriarchian* of Venice . . . had become benefactor to the Towne. *Coryat, Crudities, l. 1. 2.*
No kings of Angles or Saxons ruled by an Imperial commission, none bore the title of Consul or *Patriarchian* of the ancient Commonwealth.
R. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., v. 251.

3. A member of an influential class in certain German and Swiss cities in the middle ages.—4. One who is familiar with the works of the early fathers of the Christian church. *Coleridge, [Rare.]*

Patriarchian (pá'tri-ár-ki-án), *n.* [*< Patriarch (see def.) + -ian.*] A member of a Christian body, probably of the fifth century, followers of one Patriarchus, who held dualistic doctrines.

patriarchianhood (pá'tri-ár-ki-án-húd), *n.* [*< patriarchian + -hood.*] 1. The quality or character of a patriarchian; nobility of birth.

In Virginia, with its headquarters at Richmond, there was a good deal of ancestral patriarchianhood.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 142.

2. Patriarchians collectively; the nobility; the body of those claiming honor from their descent. [Rare in both uses.]

patriarchism (pá'tri-ár-ki-izm), *n.* [*< patriarchian + -ism.*] Claim to honor and preference on the score of noble descent; the doctrine of inequality of birth.

Simple manhood is to have a chance to play his stake against Fortune with honest dice, uncowed by those three honny sharpers, *Patriarchism*, and *Prisecraft*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 230.

patriarch (pá'tri-ár-ki), *n.* [*< L. patriarchus*, the rank or dignity of a patriarch, *< pater*, a patriarch; see *patriarchian*.] 1. The dignity or position of a patriarch, in any sense of that word.

The nobility of office and what I may perhaps call the nobility of elder settlement such as that of the Roman *patriarch*, are only two ways out of many in which certain families have risen to hereditary preeminence over their fellows.
R. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 300.

2. Patriarchs collectively; the patriarchal order; the aristocracy.

While the privileges of the old *patriarchate* rested on law, or perhaps rather on immemorial custom, the privileges of the new nobility rested wholly on a sentiment of which men could remember the beginning.
Anglo. Bril., XVII. 526.

3. The period during which the holder enjoyed the dignity of patriarch.

We hold that this was the villa near Salona where the deposed Emperor Nepos was slain, during the *patriarchate* of Odoacer.
R. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 145.

patriarchal (pá'tri-ár-ki-ál), *a.* [*< patriarch + -al.*] Relating to patriarch; patriarchal. *Imp. Dict.*

patriarch (pá'tri-ár-ki), *n.* [= *Sp. It. patriarcha*, *< L. as if "patriarcha"* (the supposed orig. form of *patriarcha*, a patriarch; see *patriarch*), *< pater* (father), father, + *-archa*, *< cedere*, kill.] A murderer of his father. *Imp. Dict.*

patriarch (pá'tri-ár-ki), *n.* [= *Sp. It. patriarcha*, *< L. as if "patriarcha"* (the supposed orig. form of *patriarchum*, patriarch; see *patriarch*), *< pater* (father), father, + *-archa*, *< cedere*, kill.] The murder of a father. *Imp. Dict.*

patrick (pá'trik), *n.* A dialectal variant of *partridge*.

patriotic (pá'tri-ó-tik), *n.* [Thieves' slang.] A hedge-priest or orator among gypsies and beggars. Also *patericore*.

Alm. A supercilious rogue! he looks as if He wore the patriotic— Mad. Or wretched of Cantera.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

A *Patriotic* amongst beggars in their priest, every hedge being his parish, every wandering harlot and rogue his parishioners. *Decker, Belman of London (ed. 1608), sig. C. 6.*

patriotic (pá'tri-ó-tik), *a.* [= *F. patriotique*, *< L. patrioticus*, pertaining to a patrimony, *< patrimonium*, patrimony; see *patrimony*.] Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from an ancestor or ancestors; as, a *patriotic estate*.

He that saw His *patriotic* timber cast its leaf Sells the last sapling, and transfers the price To some shrewd sharper, ere it buds again.
Couper, Task, III. 752.

Patrimonial or hereditary jurisdiction, that jurisdiction which a person exercises over others by right of inheritance, or as owner of an estate.

patrimonially (pá'tri-ó-tik-ál-i), *adv.* By way of patrimony; by inheritance.

patrimony (pá'tri-mo-ni), *n.* [= *F. patrimoine* = *Sp. Pg. It. patrimonio*, *< L. patrimonium*, a paternal estate or inheritance, *< pater* (father) = *F. father*; see *father*.] 1. A right or an estate inherited from one's ancestors; property falling to a person on the death of his father; heritage.

I pray you stand, good father, to me now; Give me *Blas'ns* for my *patrimony*.
Shak., I of the 8, iv. 4. 22.

A gem but worth a private *patrimony* Is nothing, we will eat such at a meal.
B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 6.

A *patrimony* which neither kings nor potentates can bequeath to their offspring.
D. Webster, Speech at Concord, Sept. 30, 1834.

2. A church estate or revenue; the endowment of a church or religious house.

patriot (pá'tri-ót or pá'tri-ót), *n. and a.* [*< F. patriote* = *Sp. Pg. patriota* = *It. patriotta* = *D. G. Sw. Dan. patriot*, one who loves his country, *< M.L. patriota*, *< Gr. πατριώτης*, a fellow-countryman, *< πατρις*, a race (cf. *πατρις*, from the forefathers, hereditary), *< πατρις* = *L. pater* = *F. father*; see *father*.] 1. *a.* A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.

There are times and seasons when the best *patriots* are willing to withdraw their hands from the commonwealth, as Phocion in his latter days was observed to decline the management of affairs.
Byden, King Arthur, Decl.

Such is the *patriot's* heart, wherever we roam, His first, best country ever is at home.
Gladstone, Traveller, l. 73.

II. *a.* Patriotic; devoted to the welfare of one's country; as, *patriot zeal*.

Ah, let not Britons doubt their social aim, Whose ardent bosoms catch this ancient fire! Cold interest melts before the vivid flame, And *patriot* ardours but with life expire!
Shakespeare, Elegies, II.

To shake thy senate, and from heights sublime Of *patriot* eloquence to flash down fire Upon thy foes, was never meant my task.
Couper, Task, II. 217.

patriotic (pá'tri-ót or pá'tri-ót-ik), *a.* [= *F. patriotique* = *Sp. patriotico* = *Pg. patriótico* = *It. patriottico*, patriotic, *< M.L. patrioticus*, *< Gr. πατριώτης*, pertaining to descent or race, or to a fellow-countryman, *< πατρις*, a fellow-countryman; see *patriot*.] 1. Full of patriotism; actuated by the love of country.—2. Inspired by the love of one's country; directed to the public safety and welfare.

O Thou! who pour'd the *ungrateful* tide That stream'd through Wallace's undaunted heart, Who dared to nobly stem tyrannic pride, Or nobly die, the second glorious part.
Burns, Cotter's Saturday Night.

patriotical (pá'tri-ót or pá'tri-ót-ik-ál), *a.* [*< patriotic + -al.*] Same as *patriotic*. [Rare.]

patriotically (pá'tri-ót or pá'tri-ót-ik-ál-i), *adv.* In a patriotic manner.

patriotism (pá'tri-ót-izm), *n.* [*< F. patriotisme* = *Sp. Pg. patriotismo* = *It. patriottismo* = *D. G. patriotismus* = *Sw. patriotism* = *Dan. patriotisme*; as *patriot* + *-ism*.] 1. Love of one's country; the passion which moves a person to serve his country, either in defending it from invasion or in protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions.

Being loud and vehement, either against a court or for a court, is no proof of patriotism. . . . Where the heart is right, there is true patriotism.

Sp. Berkeley, Maxims, Nos. 2 and 32.

All civic virtues, all the heroism and self-sacrifice of patriotism, spring ultimately from the habit men acquire of regarding their nation as a great organic whole, identifying themselves with its fortunes in the past as in the present, and looking forward anxiously to its future destinies.
Locke, Ess. in 16th Cent., II.

2. Love of country embodied or personified; patriots collectively.

Aristocratism rolls in its carriage, while Patriotism cannot trail its cannon.
Coryat.

Patripassian (pá'tri-pas-i-án), *n.* [*< L. patripassianus* (see *def.*), *< L. pater* (father), + *pati*, *passus*, suffer, endure; see *patient*, *passion*.] A Monarchian who denied the distinction of three persons in one God, and held that there is only one divine Person, who in his eternal nature was termed the Father, but in his incarnation the Son, and who suffered in the passion as the Son. The term is said to occur first in literature in a treatise of Tertullian, about A. D. 200. Compare *Sabellian*.

Patripassianism (pá'tri-pas-i-án-izm), *n.* [*< Patripassian + -ism.*] The doctrines peculiar to the Patripassians.

patriot (pá'tri-ót), *n.* [*< L. pater* (father), + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the lives or works of the fathers of the Christian church.

patriotic (pá'tri-ót-ik), *a.* [*< F. patriotique*; as *patriot* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the fathers of the Christian church; as, *patriotic theology*; *patriotic writings*.

patriotical (pá'tri-ót-ik-ál), *a.* [*< patriotic + -al.*] Same as *patriotic*.

patriotically (pá'tri-ót-ik-ál-i), *adv.* In a patriotic manner; after the manner of the Christian fathers.

patrioticism (pá'tri-ót-ik-izm), *n.* [*< patriotic + -ism.*] The doctrine or mode of thought of the fathers of the church; patriotic thought or literature.

Patrioticism, or the science of the fathers, was thus essentially founded on the principle that the Scriptures contain all knowledge permitted to man.

J. W. Draper, Hist. Intellectual Development of Europe, 2.

patriotics (pá'tri-ót-iks), *n.* [Pl. of *patriotic*; see *-ics*.] That department of study which is occupied with the doctrines and writings of the fathers of the Christian church. Also called *patriology*.

patriotize, *v. t.* [*< L. patriotatus*, pp. of *patriotare*, *patriotize*, imitate one's father, *< L. pater*, father; see *father*.] To imitate one's father.

In testimony of his true affection to the dead father in his living son, this gentleman (Waterhouse) is thought to have penned that most judicious and elegant *Epistle*, and presented it to the young Earl (Essex), conjuring him by the cogent arguments of example and rule to *patriotize*.
Fuller, Worthies, Hertfordshire, II. 46.

patrocinate (pá'tros-i-nāt), *v. t.* [*< L. patrocinator*, pp. of *patrocinar* (*> It. patrocinare* = *Pg. Sp. Fr. patrocinare* = *F. patroniser*), protect, defend, support, *< patrocinium*, protection, defense, patronage; see *patrocin*.] To patronize; countenance.

Unless faith be kept within its own latitude, and not called out to *patrocinate* every less necessary opinion, . . . there is no way in the world to satisfy unlearned persons in the choice of their religion.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), II. 309.

patrocination (pá'tros-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if "patrocinator"*, *< patrocinari*, protect; see *patrocinate*.] Countenance; support; patronage.

Those shameless libels, those *patrocinations* of treason.
Sp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat, l.

patrocin (pá'tros-i-ni), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. patrocinio*, *< L. patrocinium*, protection, patronage, *< patronus*, a protector, a patron; see *patron*.] *Patrocination*.

'Tis a vain religion which gives *patrociny* to wickedness.
Waterhouse, Apology (1616), p. 242.

patrol (pá'tr-ól), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *patrolled*, ppr. *patrolling*. [= *D. patrouilleren* = *G. patroullieren* = *Sw. patrullera* = *Dan. patrullere*, *< F. patrouiller* = *Sp. patrullar* = *Pg. patrulhar* = *It. pattugliare*, patrol; the same word

from dies used for the production of coins actually current. See *proof*.

9. A decorative design intended to be carried out in any manufacture; hence, such a design when executed: as, a sprig *pattern*; a heraldic *pattern*; silk or damask of a beautiful *pattern*.

Many manufacturers of ornamental goods have inventors in their employment, who receive wages or salaries for designing *patterns*, exactly as others do for copying them.

J. S. Mill.

Every individual stone in the tower has a *pattern* carved upon it, not so as to break its outline, but sufficient to relieve any idea of monotony.

J. Ferguson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 421.

10. In *gun-making*, the distribution of shot in a target at which a shot-gun is fired. In a circle called the "killing-circle" by sportsmen and gun-makers (which at a range of 40 yards is from 30 to 30 inches in diameter), the shot should be evenly distributed, so that there can be no possibility of escape for game within the periphery of this circle. The more uniform the distribution of the shot the better is the pattern. The number of shot in the pattern varies widely, according to the size of the shot, which is selected in accordance with the kind of game sought. To secure the desired pattern it is sometimes necessary to re-bore the barrel of a gun several times. — *Dambrod, frill, hawthorn, onion, pomegranate, etc., pattern*. See the qualifying words. — *Declared pattern*, the number of pellets of a given size, which, with a given weight of the shot and a given weight of a specified kind of powder, a shot-gun is stated by the maker to be able to deliver and distribute in a "killing-circle" of a stated diameter at a prescribed range, and with a good degree of uniformity in the distribution. See def. 10. — *Syn.* 1. *Model, ideal, etc.* See *example*.

pattern (pat'érn), *v. t.* [*< pattern, n.*] 1. To make in imitation of some pattern or model; copy.

Let any reasonable man judge whether that Kings Reigns be a fit time from whence to *pattern* out the Constitution of a Church Discipline.

Midon, *Reformation in Eng.*, l.

2. To serve as a pattern, example, or precedent for.

For men, by their exan. *p.* pattern out

Their imitations.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

His example will live in the memory of those who knew him as one to be *patterned* after. See *Amor*, N. K. L. X. 49.

3. To cover with a design or pattern. — 4. To match; parallel.

The likeness of our mishaps makes me presume to *pattern* myself unto him.

See P. Sidney, *Archduke*, ii.

My past life

Hath been as continent, as chaste, as true,

As I am now unhappy, which is more.

Than history can *pattern*. See *Shak*, W. T. III. 2. 37.

pattern-book (pat'érn-bûk), *n.* 1. A book containing designs of industrial work, especially of embroidery, lace, or the like, whether in manuscript or printed. — 2. A kind of album or blank-book in which patterns, as of cloth, are pasted. Compare *pattern-card*, *etc.*

pattern-box (pat'érn-bôks), *n.* In *weaving*: (a) A box at each side of a loom in which are placed a number of shuttles any of which may be thrown along the shed by an automatic device, according to the pattern of the fabric. See *pattern-chain* and *pattern-cylinder*. Also called *shuttle-box*. (b) The box perforated to accord with the harness-carbs of a Jacquard loom. Also called *pram* or *cylinder*.

pattern-card (pat'érn-kârd), *n.* 1. (a) A piece of cardboard to which a sample or specimen of cloth, velvet, or the like is attached. Hence — (b) A number of such pieces of cardboard, forming a sort of book, or folder, alternatingly so as to open out in a long strip and exhibit, at one time, a number of patterns of stuff. — 2. In *weaving*, one of the perforated pieces of cardboard used in the Jacquard attachment to a loom. The cards are joined together in a flexible endless chain, and pass over the pattern-box each in turn controlling the harness system. Whenever a hole in a card and one in the box coincide, the corresponding rod connected with a warp-thread enters the hole and its warp-thread is raised. See *loom*.

Each of the Pattern-cards has a series of holes, each of which, when raised, causes a warp-thread to enter the hole and its warp-thread is raised.

Each of the Pattern-cards has a series of holes, each of which, when raised, causes a warp-thread to enter the hole and its warp-thread is raised.

pattern-chain (pat'érn-chân), *n.* In *weaving*, a device for automatically bringing the shuttles to the picker, according to the sequence required by the pattern. In one form, in the shuttle-boxes at the ends of the race, the links of the chain

vary in height, so as to raise the rod connected with the shuttle-boxes more or less, thus bringing one shuttle or another into position to be struck by the picker.

pattern-cylinder (pat'érn-sil'ín-dér), *n.* In *weaving*, a cylinder, or in some forms of loom a wheel, with projections so arranged on its periphery that its movement shall control the harness-system and the pattern-boxes, and thus fix the pattern of the woven fabric. Also called *pattern-wheel*.

pattern-drawer (pat'érn-drá'ér), *n.* One who designs or prepares patterns for any kind of ornamental manufacture.

pattern-maker (pat'érn-má'kér), *n.* In *weaving*, a workman who makes the patterns used by molders in foundry-work. These patterns are usually made, in the first instance, of pine or mahogany, the pattern-maker working from drawings. If the patterns are to be much used, they are frequently duplicated in metal, the pattern after casting being filed and smoothed, then warmed, and coated with wax. Metal patterns have the advantage of not warping like wood patterns. Patterns are also sometimes made of plaster of Paris swept by templates while in a plastic state. This method has been successfully applied in architectural ironwork in the production of cornices and analogous forms. Pattern-making is a distinct trade, requiring great skill in wood-working, combining as it does the finest joinery-work with the art of wood-carving and the ability to read and interpret the most complicated mechanical drawings.

pattern-molder (pat'érn-môl'dér), *n.* One who makes molds for iron castings. See *Simmonds*.

pattern-reader (pat'érn-ré'dér), *n.* One who arranges textile patterns. See *Simmonds*.

pattern-shop (pat'érn-shôp), *n.* In a foundry, factory, etc., the room, building, or department in which patterns are prepared.

pattern-wheel (pat'érn-hwél), *n.* 1. In a clock-movement, the count-wheel, or locking-plate of the striking part. Its notches determine the number of blows to be struck in regular order. — 2. In *weaving*, same as *pattern-cylinder*.

pattern-song (pat'ér-sông), *n.* In *music*, especially in comic operas, a song whose principal characteristic is a multitude of words rapidly sung or spoken to a simple melody.

I call the man a pedant who performs a symphony to a *pattern song* or a good breakdown.

Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 20.

pattinsonize (pat'in-sôn-íz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *pattinsonized*, *pr.* *pattinsoning*. (So called from H. L. Pattinson, a metallurgist of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.) In *metal*, to treat by the Pattinson process. See *process*.

pattle (pat'l), *v. t.* and *n.* [*Fr.* *pat*]; now usually *paddle*: see *paddle*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

pattle (pat'l), *n.* Same as *paddle*. [*Scotch.*]

Thou need not start awa' see lunt,

W'f beeking battle!

I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,

W'f mording pattle!

Burns, To a Mouse.

patty (pat'i), *n.*; *pl.* *pattees* (iz). [*Fr.* *patte*, *n.* *pie*, *n.*; *sty.* *see patte*]. A little pie; a *pastie*: *see* *pastie*; *see* *patte*; *see* *patte*.

patty (pat'i), *n.* Same as *patte*.

patty-cake, pat-a-cake (pat'i-kâk, pat'a-kâk), *n.* [*< pat* + *a* + *cake*]. A children's game played by putting the hands together to a nursery tune.

He played *patty cake* steadily with Percy, looking at the others out of the corner of his eye.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 119.

pattyni, *n.* An obsolete form of *patent*.

patty-pan (pat'i-pân), *n.* 1. A small pan used for baking patties. — 2. Any small pan in which to bake a cake. — 3. A patty. *Lamb's Cookery*, 1710. [*Rare.*]

Patulipalla (pat'û-li-pál'a), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L.* *patulus*, lying open, + *palla*, a mantle; *see* *patulous* and *palla*]. An order of *Conchifera* having an open mantle deficient in siphons; equivalent to the *Enteroeca* of Cuvier. *Latreille*, 1825.

patulous (pat'û-lus), *a.* [*L.* *patulus*, lying open, *< pat*, lie open; *see* *patent*]. [*Fr.* *patul*].

1. Spreading.

The *patulous* teak with its great leathery leaves.

P. Michaux, Under the Sun, p. 19.

Specifically: (a) In bot., spreading slightly; expanded; as, a *patulous* calyx, bearing the flowers loose or dispersed; as, a *patulous* peduncle. (b) In anatomy, relating to the body when at rest are longitudinal or nearly so, but near the body and partly overlapping each other, as in certain arthropods.

2. Gaping; patent; having a spreading aperture.

pat (pâ), *n.* Same as *pat*?

paucity, *a.* See *paughty*.

pauci-articulate (pâ'si-ârtik'û-lât), *a.* [*< L.* *paucus*, few, little, + *articulatus*, articulate.]

1. In bot., slightly or loosely articulate; few-jointed. — 2. In zool., having few joints: opposed to *multarticulate*.

paucidentate (pâ-si-dên'tât), *a.* [*< L.* *paucus*, few, little, + *dentatus*, toothed, *< dens* = *teeth*]. Slightly dentated; having few teeth, as a leaf.

pauciflorous (pâ-si-flô'rus), *a.* [*< L.* *paucus*, few, little, + *flor* (flor-), flower]. In bot., few-flowered.

paucifolious (pâ-si-fô'li-us), *a.* [*< L.* *paucus*, few, little, + *folium*, leaf]. In bot., few-leaved.

paucify (pâ-si-fi), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *paucified*, *ppr.* *paucifying*. [*< L.* *paucus*, few, little, + *facere*, make (see *fac*).] To make few.

We thought your exclusion of bishops out of the upper house . . . had been . . . to *paucify* the number of those you conceived would converse with you.

British Reformers, 1648 (Hist. Misc., VII. 288). (Davies.)

pauciloquent (pâ-sil'ô-kwent), *a.* [*< L.* *paucus*, few, little, + *loquens* (lo-), *ppr.* of *loqui*, speak, talk]. Uttering few words; saying little. [*Rare.*]

pauciloquy (pâ-sil'ô-kwi), *n.* [*< L.* *pauciloquium*, a speaking but little, *< paucus*, few, little, + *loqui*, speak. Cf. *pauciloquent*]. The utterance of few words. [*Rare.*]

paucinervate (pâ-si-nér-vât), *a.* [*< L.* *paucus*, few, little, + *nervus*, nerve]. Having but few nerves, or slightly veined. Thomas, Med. Diet.

pauciradiata (pâ-si-râ-di-ât), *a.* [*< L.* *paucus*, few, little, + *radius*, ray; *see* *radiata*]. Having few rays, as a fish's fin.

paucispiral (pâ-si-spi'râl), *a.* [*< L.* *paucus*, few, little, + *spira*, a fold, coil; *see* *spiral*]. Having few whorls or turns; as, the *paucispiral* operculum of a gastropod; a *paucispiral* shell. See *ent* under *operculum*.

paucity (pâ-si-ti), *n.* [*< F.* *paucité* = *It.* *paucità*, *< L.* *paucitas*], a small number, fewness, scarcity. *< paucus*, few, little, *see* *few*; *see* *few*.]

1. Smallness of number; fewness.

That God judgeth according to the multitude or paucity . . . of merits or demerits. *Purshes*, *Marriage*, p. 140.

There is no evidence that the Holy Office . . . was fully organized before the reign of Isabella. This is perhaps imputable to the paucity of heretics in that kingdom.

Proceed, Ford, and Isa., l. 7.

2. Smallness of quantity; scantiness.

This defect, or rather paucity of blood . . . is unagreeable . . . to many other animals, as may be observed in birds, in frogs, and divers fishes.

See T. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 21.

It is the abundance, not paucity of the materials . . . (tradition) supplies . . . that makes the difficulty.

Barham, *Engelshay Legends*, I. 125.

pauglie (pâ'pû), *n.* Same as *paughy*.

paughty, pauchty (pâch'ti), *a.* [*< D.* *pauchen*, *pauchen*, boast, make a show.]. Proud; haughty; petulant; saucy; mischievous. [*Scotch.*]

Ask not that *paughty* Scottish lord,
For him you ne'er shall see.

The Gay Game Hawk (a bird's ballad), III. 201.

pauk, *n.* See *pauck*.

paukie, paunky, *a.* See *paunky*.

paul, *n.* See *pauc*.

paul (pâ), *v. t.* [*Perhaps same as* *pull*]. To puzzle. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

pauldron (pâld'ron), *n.* [*Also pauldron, pauldron, pauldron, pauldron, pauldron*; *< ME.* **paldron*, *polynge*, *poltron*, *< OF.* *capalleron*, a shoulder-plate, *capalleron*, shoulder-bone (see *capalleron*, a shoulder-plate); *capall*, *F.* *capalle*, the shoulder; *see* *spaul*, and *cf.* *capall*]. The armor of the shoulder when it is a piece separate from that of the body and of the arm.

Specifically, the elaborate defense introduced about 1400, consisting of a single piece of armor and secured by rivets that, as the arm was raised, it moved toward the neck, falling again by its own weight as the arm was lowered. The pauldron of the right shoulder was usually smaller than that of the left, to allow of free movement of the sword arm, and especially for passing the lance under the arm when couched. The pauldron of the close of the fifteenth century forms an inseparable part of the articulated and elaborated suit of plate armor. See *armor*.

Paulian (pâ-li-an), *n.* [*< L.* *Paulianus*, of or belonging to one named Paulus, *< L.* *Paulus*, *Paulus*, a proper name (see *def.*).]. A member of a Unitarian body founded in the third century by Paul of Samosata in Syria. He denied that the Holy Spirit and the Logos were persons.

Paulianist (pâ-li-an-ist), *n.* [*< Paulian* + *ist*].

Same as *Paulian*.

Paulician (pâ-lih'an), *n.* [*< ML.* *Paulicianus*, *< Paulus* (see *def.*).]. A member of a sect, proba-



A. Pauldron.

bly founded by Constantine of Syria during the latter half of the seventh century, which held the dualistic doctrine that all matter was evil, believed that Christ, having a purely ethereal body, suffered only in appearance, and rejected the authority of the Old Testament and religious ordinances and ceremonies. The sect is said to have become extinct in the thirteenth century. The name is probably derived from their high regard for the apostle Paul.

paulin (pá'lin), *n.* [Abbr. from *tarpaulin*.] The plain, unsurfaced canvas used in the army for covering stores, etc. [U. S.]

Pauline (pá'lin), *a.* [*L. Paulinus, Paulinus*, of or belonging to one named Paulus, *< Paulus, Paulus, Paul*.] Of or pertaining to the apostle Paul, his doctrines, or his writings: as, *Pauline* theology; the *Pauline* epistles.

Paulinism (pá'lin-izm), *n.* [*< Pauline + -ism*.] The doctrine or teaching of St. Paul; the *Pauline* theology. According to the Tubingen school of theology, founded by Ferdinand C. Baur (1792-1860), a sharp conflict took place in the apostolic church between the followers of Paul and those of Peter. The former regarded Christianity as a universal religion, the latter as a phase or development of Judaism. The doctrines of these supposed apostolic schools are known respectively as *Paulinism* and *Petrinism*. *Paulinism* is also used to signify more specifically the teachings of the *Pauline* epistles, especially with reference to divine sovereignty, election, etc.

Paulinism cannot be identified with Gentile Christianity in the ordinary sense as it is known to us from the post-apostolic age. *Andrew Rev.*, VII. 218.

Paulinist (pá'lin-ist), *n.* [*< Pauline + -ist*.] One who favors or holds to the *Pauline* theology, especially with reference to the doctrine of election.

Two antagonistic parties of *Paulinists* and *Anti Paulinists*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXVI. 482.

Paulist (pá'list), *n.* [*< L. Paulus, Paul*, + *-ist*.] One of a body of Roman Catholic monks who profess to follow the example of the apostle Paul, also called *Paulites* or *Hermits of St. Paul*. Specifically, in the United States, a member of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, a Roman Catholic organization founded in New York city in the year 1868 for parochial, missionary, and educational work.

Paulinia (pá'lin-i-á), *n.* [NL. (Lamour, 1737), named after C. F. Paulini (1643-1712), a German botanical writer.] A genus of shrubby twining plants of the order *Sapindaceae*, type of the tribe *Paulinieae*, characterized by irregular flowers and pyriform capsule. The 135 species are chiefly natives of eastern tropical America, with one in western Africa. They bear alternate compound leaves, often with winged petioles, and pallid flowers in axillary racemes, from which two tendrils are generally produced. The pear-shaped and rigid stalked capsule is three angled or three-winged, hairy within, and divided into from one to three cells, each containing one or rarely two arillate seeds, which, in *P. sorbifolia* of Brazil, are the source of a beverage and medicinal paste (See *Guarana*.) The seeds of *P. cupana* added to cassava meal and water, form a drink of the Orinoco Indians. *P. polyphylla* of Brazil is called, from its use, the *fish poison tree*. *P. curatavaca* of South America and several West Indian species are known as *suyupia-jack*; their stems furnish walking sticks.

Paulinieae (pá'lin-i-á), *n. pl.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1815), *< Paulinia + -ae*.] A tribe of plants of the polypetalous order *Sapindaceae* and the suborder *Sapindales*, typified by the genus *Paulinia*.

paulo-post-future (pá'lo-póst-fú'tūr), *a. and n.* [NL. *paulo-post-futurum* (see *tempus, tense*).] *L. paulo, paula*, a little (abl. of *paulus, paulus*, little); *post*, after; *futurus*, future.] Noting a tense of Greek verbs, the future perfect.

Paulownia (pá'lo-ni-á), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1835), named after Anna Paulowna, daughter of the czar Paul I.] A genus of ornamental trees of the order *Scrophularineae* and the tribe *Cheloneae*, characterized by the absence of a sterile stamen and by a deeply cleft scurfy calyx with five broad and fleshy obtuse valvate lobes.

There is but one species, *P. imperialis*, native of Japan, a large tree resembling the catalpa in appearance, bearing broadly heart-shaped opposite soft hairy leaves, and large terminal panicles of showy pale-violet or blue and brown-spotted flowers in early spring. The many large and conspicuous pointed seed capsules are persistent one or two winters, containing loose in each of their two ends an almond-like thick.



Branch of *Paulownia imperialis*, with the inflorescence and young leaves. *a.*, the fruit; *b.*, the seed.

ened pinnate, and numerous seeds each with a white delicate lace-like wing. The tree is a favorite in cultivation, especially in Washington, in Paris, and in more southern regions, but is injured by more northern winters.

paul-post (pá'póst), *n.* Same as *pauli-biti*.

Paul's betony. See *betony*.

Paul's mant. See *mant*.

paulteri, *v.* An obsolete form of *palter*.

paulteriy, *a.* An obsolete form of *palteriy*.

paultingt, *a.* A variant of *jetting*. *G. Harv.*

paunt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *palm*.

paumet, *n.* A Middle English form of *palm*.

paume (póm), *n.* [*F.*, prop. *jeu de paume*, *palm-play*; see *palm*, *n.*, 7.] A French game, the same as *palm-play*. It was in the hall of the Jeu de Paume at Versailles that the famous revolutionary meeting of the Tiers Etat was held in 1789.

paunce (pá'ns), *n.* [ME. *see paunch, pauncher*.] 1. An obsolete variant of *paunch*.—2. In armor: (a) Same as *cuirass*. (b) Body-armor of linked mail; also, the brigandine, in the sense of any coat of fence for the lower part of the body. Also *paunch*.

paunce (pá'ns), *n.* Same as *paunce, paunch*.

paunch (pá'ns), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* *pauch, pauche* (dialect) or *maut*, still also *pauch*; *< ME. paunche, pauncher, pauche, paunce, paunch, belly*, = *D. puen, pens* = *MLG. pauce* = *MHG. panze*, *< L. panzen, pansen, pantech*; *< OF. panche, paunce, paunch, belly*, a great-bellied doublet, *F. paunce* = *Wallon pauche* = *Fr. pausa, pauga* = *Sp. paucha, paucha* = *It. paucia, paucha* = *Wal-lachian pence*, *< L. panter (pantie-)*, *paunch, belly, bowels*.] 1. The belly; the abdomen.

He shal have a penaunce in his *paunche* and puffe at ech a worde. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 87.

The merit of his wit was founded upon the shaking of a fat paunch. *Steele, Guardian*, No. 42.

2. Specifically, in *zool.*, the rumen. See *cut* under *ruminant*.—3. *Naut.* See *pauch*, 2.—4. Same as *paunce*, 2.

paunch (pá'ns), *v. t.* [Formerly also *pauche*; *< paunch, n.*] 1. To pierce or rip the belly of; stick or stab in the belly; eviscerate.

Butter his skull, or paunch him with a stake. *Shak., Tempest*, III. 2. 98.

But I, remorseless, paunch'd him, cut his throat. *Chapman, Widow's Tears*, v. 3.

2. To fill the paunch of; stuff with food.

If you did but see him after I have once turned my back, how negligent he is in my profit, and in what sort he useth to glut and paunch himselfe. *Benevento, Passengers' Dialogues*. (Nares)

pauncher (pá'ns), *n.* [ME. *paunchere, pauncher, pauncher, pauncher*, *< OF. pauchiere, pauchiere* (i. e. also *pauchier, m.*) = *It. pauchiera*; cf. *D. pauncher, pauncher* = *MLG. pauncher, pauncher, pauncher, pauncher* = *MHG. pauncher, pauncher*, *< L. pauncher* = *Sw. pauncher* = *Dan. pauncher*, *< OF. or It.* (*ML. pauncher*), a piece of armor covering the belly, a cuirass, *< pauche, paunce* = *It. paucha*, *belly, paunch*; see *paunch, n.*] A girdle or belt. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 38; *Caxton*.

paunchiness (pá'ns- or pá'ns-ness), *n.* A paunchy or big-bellied condition.

paunch-mat (pá'ns-mat), *n.* Same as *paunch*, 2.

paunchy (pá'ns- or pá'ns-ness), *a.* [*< paunch + -y*.] Having a prominent paunch; big-bellied.

The gay old boys are paunchy old men, in the disguise of young ones. *Dickens, Sketches & Characters*, vii.

paune (pá'n), *n.* See *paunt*.

paunedi, *a.* An obsolete form of *paunch*.

paunsway, *n.* Same as *paunchway*.

pauper (pá'pér), *n. and a.* [*< L. pauper, poor*; see *poor*.] 1. *n.* A very poor person; a person entirely destitute of property or means of support; particularly, one who, on account of poverty, becomes chargeable to the public; also, in *law*, a person who, on account of poverty, is admitted to sue or defend in forma pauperis. See *in forma pauperis*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to paupers: as, *pauper* labor.

paupers (pá'pér-s), *n.* [*< pauper + -s*.] A female pauper. [*Rare*.]

Everybody else in the room, had his except the wardswoman, an elderly, able-bodied pauper. *Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, III. (Davies.)

pauperization, pauperise. See *pauperization, pauperize*.

pauperism (pá'pér-izm), *n.* [*< pauper + -ism*.] 1. A pauper condition: the condition of those who are destitute of the means of support and are a charge upon the community; dependence on the poor-rates or some similar fund for sup-

port, or the poverty which makes such dependence necessary.

This is the form of relief to which I most object. It engenders pauperism. *Wheatley, Pol. Econ.*

Blind sympathy turns poverty into pauperism by indiscriminate gifts. It weakens instead of strengthening those it tries to help. *J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture*, p. 168.

2. Paupers collectively.

In the autumn of the year 1828 the western counties were annoyed by an influx of Irish pauperism. *Hobson-Turner, Vagrants and Vagancy*, p. 168.

—*Syn.* 1. *Indigence, Destitution*, etc. (see *poverty*), mendicancy, beggary.

pauperization (pá'pér-i-zá'shon), *n.* [*< pauperize + -ation*.] The act or process of making paupers of or reducing to pauperism. Also spelled *pauperisation*.

The chaos which threatens to engulf our social system is still further widened by the destruction of small capitalists in the battle of competition, and the growth of great monopolies, advancing pari passu with the pauperization of the laboring class. *N. A. Rev.*, CXIII. 168.

pauperise (pá'pér-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pauperized*, ppr. *pauperizing*. [*< pauper + -ize*.] To reduce to pauperism; make a pauper of. Also spelled *pauperise*.

All gifts have an inevitable tendency to pauperize the recipient. *Dickens, Hard Times*, xviii.

pauperous (pá'pér-us), *a.* [*< pauper + -ous*.] Poor. *N. Ward, Sermons*, p. 173.

Paupopida (pá'rop-i-dá), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pauropoda*.

Pauropidae (pá'rop-i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pauropodidae*.

Pauropoda (pá'rop-6-dá), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Pauropus*.] An order of *Myriapoda*, represented by the family *Pauropodidae*, intermediate to some extent between *Chilognatha* and *Chilopoda*, and in some respects unlike either of these. The genera are *Pauropus* and *Karyopauropus*, the former of cylindrical form, the latter expanded and depressed. There are no tracheae; the antennae are brachio-; there are six or eight segments behind the head; the young hatch with three pairs of legs, a number subsequently increased. These myriapods are of minute size, about one twentieth of an inch long, and are found in damp places. Also *Pauropida*.

Pauropodidae (pá'rop-6-dá), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Pauropus + -idae*.] A family of myriapods, typified by the genus *Pauropus*, and representing an order *Pauropoda*. Also *Pauropidae*.

Pauropus (pá'ró-pus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. pauper, little, small* (= *L. paulus, little*), + *podé* (*pod-*) = *F. foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Pauropodidae* and the group *Pauropoda*, framed for the reception of *Pauropus huxleyi*, a minute centipede discovered in Kent, England, by Sir John Lubbock in 1866. It has also been referred to the family *Polycentridae*. Another species of *Pauropus* occurs in North America.

pausal (pá'zál), *a.* [*< pause + -al*.] Relating to a pause or to pauses. *Smith's Dict. of the Bible*.

pausation (pá'zä'shon), *n.* [*< ME. pausacion, < OF. pausacion* = *It. pausazione, < L. pausatio(n)*, a halting, *< L. pausare, halt, cease, < pausa, pause, cessation*; see *pause*.] Stop; stay; rest; pause.

To faint and to freshen the pausation. *Ballade in Commemoration of our Lady*, l. 61.

pause (páz), *n.* [*< ME. pause, pause* = *D. pous* = *MLG. pous* = *MHG. puse, G. pause* = *Sw. pous* = *Dan. pauser, < OF. pause, pous, a pause, stop, moment, F. pause* = *Sp. Pg. It. pausa, < L. pausa, a pause, halt* (used before and after, but not during, the classical period), *< Gr. pausis, a halt, stop, cessation, < pausai, cause to cease or stop, pausai, cease. Cf. pause, v.*] 1. A temporary stop or rest; a cessation or intermission of action or motion, as of speaking, singing, or playing.

Give me some breath, some little pause, my lord, Before I positively speak herein. *Shak., Rich. III.*, iv. 2. 24.

In the pause of the wind, Sometimes I heard you sing within. *Tranquon, Miller's Daughter*.

The Highlander made a pause, saying, "This place is much changed since I was here twenty years ago."

Shaksp. Poetic Interpretation of Nature, p. 112.

2. A cessation proceeding from doubt or uncertainty; hesitation; suspense.

I stand in pause where I shall first begin. *Shak., Hamlet*, III. 2. 62.

3. A break or rest in writing or speaking.

He writes with warmth, which usually neglects method, and those partitions and pauses which men educated in the schools observe. *Locke*.

Some o' you shoud ha' the laws,
To round the period an' pause,
An' w' rhetoric chance on clause
To mak' harangues.

Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

4. In musical notation: (a) A rest, or sign for silence. See rest. (b) A fermata or hold, or *tr*, indicating that a note is to be prolonged at the pleasure of the performer.—5. Stopping-place; conclusion; ultimate point.

If any one book of Scripture did give testimony to all yet still that Scripture which giveth credit to the rest would require another Scripture to give credit unto it, neither could we ever come unto any pause whereon to rest our assurance in this way. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, II. 4.

6. In pros., an interval in a succession of metrical feet, corresponding to a time or times in the rhythm, but not represented by any syllable or syllables in the text. In ancient prosody a pause was called an *empty time*, and was measured like a time, as a monosyllable, disyllable, trisyllable, etc., pause. A monosyllable pause was called a *hemisyllable*, a disyllable pause a *hemisyllable*. Pauses occur especially at the end of some rhetorical sections, but are not admissible in the interior of a word.—Disyllable pause. See disyllable.—8. In termination, *Rest*, etc. See stop.

pause (páz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *paused*, ppr. *pausing*. [Early mod. E. also *pauser* (= M.A.). *pauser*, also *pauseren* = G. *pausieren* = Sw. *pausera* = Dan. *pausere*, < OF. *pauser*, stop, fol. *pauser*, F. *pauser* = Fr. Sp. *pausar* = It. *pausare*, *pausare*, < L. *pausare*, halt, cease, rest, pause, in M.L. bring to rest, hence set in place, put, place (taking the senses of L. *ponere*, pp. *positus*, put, place, and appearing as OF. *pauser*, put, whence E. *paused*, *pauses*, and in comp. *pause*, *apause*, *compause*, *expose*, etc., as well as in *repose*, where the sense 'rest' is still obvious.)] 1. To make a temporary stop or intermission; cease to speak or act for a time.

Pausing awhile, thus to herself she mused.

Milton, P. L., l. 744.

For this dear child hath often heard me praise
Your feats of arms, and often when I *paused*
Hath said again, and ever loved to hear.

Templeton, Geraint.

Through the dark pillared precinct silently
She went now, pausing every now and then
To listen. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 310.

2. To wait; tarry; forbear for a time.

Tarry, pause a day or two.

Before you hazard. Shak., M. of V., III. 2. 1.

If business, constant as the wheels of time,
Can pause an hour to read a serious rhyme.

Cowper, Epitaphium, l. 606.

3. To stop for consideration or reflection; deliberate: sometimes with *upon* before the object of consideration or deliberation.

Other offenders we will pause upon.

Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 5. 15.

The Arrows of Moses at the first made them pause
Upon the matter, thinking, by his brail: "skipping, there
were many Salvages.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 196.

4. To hesitate; hold back; be shy or reluctant.
Were I hard-favour'd, foul, or wrinkled-old,
Then mightst thou pause, for then I were not for thee.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 137.

5. Reflexively, to repose one's self; hence, to stop; cease from action.

And pause us, till these rebels, now afoot,
Come underneath the yoke of government.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 9.

6. To dwell; linger: with *upon*.

One (syllable) must be more suddenly and quickly for-
saken or longer paused upon than another.

Puffenham, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 64.

—Syn. 1 and 2. To stay, delay, tarry.
pauserfully (páz'fú-lí), adv. [*pauserful* (< *pauser* + *-ful*) + *-ly*.] No as to cause one to stop or pause. M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

pauserless (páz'les), a. [*pauser* + *-less*.] Without pause; continuous; unceasing; ceaseless: as, the *pauserless* activity of life.

pauserlessly (páz'les-lí), adv. In a *pauserless* manner; continuously; uninterruptedly.

A broad, cool wind streamed *pauserlessly* down the valley, laden with perfume.

A. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 23.

pauser (páz'ér), n. One who pauses; one who deliberates or reflects.

The expedition of my violent love
Outrins the pauser reason.

Shak., Macbeth, II. 2. 117.

pausing (páz'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *pause*, v.] A pause; a temporary stoppage.

When we build now a piece and then another by fits,
The work dries and stinks unequally whereby the walls
grow full of cracks and crevices, therefore the pausing
are well repared by Palladio.

St. H. F. Jones, Reliquie, p. 14.

pausingly (páz'ing-lí), adv. After a pause; deliberately; by breaks.

With demure confidence
This pausingly caused: Neither the king nor's heirs,
Tell you the duke, shall prosper.

Shak., Hen. VIII., I. 2. 105.

Paussidae (pá'si-dé), n. pl. [NL., < *Paussus* + *-idae*.] A small family of beetles named from the genus *Paussus* by Westwood in 1839, composed entirely of exotic forms, occurring mainly in Africa, East India, and Australia. They are number in color, and are found in the ground or under stones and logs. Fourteen genera and about 100 species are known. They are related to the *Psolophidae*, and sometimes named or described as *nocturnal wood beetles*, from their habits and rears.

Paussus (pá'sus), n. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1775).] The typical genus of *Paussidae*, having no ocelli, and the antennae two-jointed. It is the largest genus of the family, comprising about 70 species.

paut, *pawt* (pát), v. [A Sc. form of *pait*.] I. *trans.* To beat; kick.

II. *intrans.* 1. To kick.—2. To beat, paw, or claw the ground with the foot, as a restless horse.

"O where was ye, my gude gray steed, . . .

That ye didna waken your master?" . . .

"I *paut* w' my foot, master,

Garr'd a' my bridles ring."

Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 135).

3. To do anything in a listless, aimless, or shiftless way; dawdle; potter: as, what are ye *pauting* at there? [Scotch and North. Eng. in all uses.]

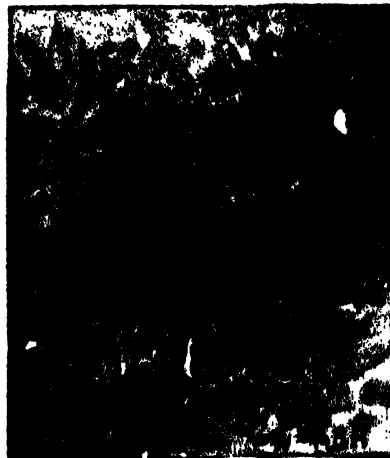
paut (pát), n. [E. Ind. *pát*.] Same as *pait*.
pautener (pát'ner), n. [ME., also *pautener*, *pautoner*; < OF. *pautonier*, *pautenier*, *pautonier*, a servant, valet, rogue, knave, vagabond.] A vagabond; a rascal.

"Sir," said his men, "a full felt *pautener* is he that
twice this day thus hath yow mynien to ground."

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 308.

pautener (pát'ner), n. [Early mod. E., also *pautner*, *pautenere*; < ME. *pautenere*, *pautenere*, *pautener*, *pautner*, *pautner*, a purse, shepherd's scrip.] A purse; scrip. Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 30.

Pauxi (pák'sí), n. [NL., from S. Amer. name.] A genus of *Cracidae* established by Temminck in



Galated Curasowas Culver and (Pavement)

1815, having a large galea or casque; the galated curasowas. There are 3 species, *P. pabata*, *P. pabata*, and *P. pabata*, the last being often separated under the genus name *Mia*. Also called *Craz*, *Oraz*, *Uraz*, *Urag*, *Mia*, and *Lophoceros*, and sometimes "emended" as *Paux*.

pavacher, n. Same as *pavise*.

pavader, n. An erroneous reading for *panader*. Chauver (ed. Tyrwhitt).

pavage (pá'váj), n. [Also *pavage*, < OF. (also F.) *pavage* (> M.L. *paragium*), pavement, paving, < *parere*, pave; see *pare*.] 1. A toll or duty payable for the liberty of passing over the soil or territory of another. Halliwell.

"All these three year, and more, *pavager*, he sayde,

"Thow hadst hardyly then wey.

Yet we low never as *parage* a man

One penny of *pavage* to pay."

Rubin Hood and the Miller (Child's Ballads, V. 30).

2. Money paid toward paving streets or highways.

Also we have granted . . . to our citizens if they and their successors citizens of the same city buy for ever of *pavage*, postage, and murrage by al our realm and all our port.

Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 22.

pavain, n. Same as *pavise*.

pavan, *paven* (pá'vén, -én), n. [Also *pavin*, *pavien*, *pavane*; < F. *pavane* = Sp. *pavana*, < It.

pavane, supposed to be a local form of *Pavane* or *Pavonina*, form of *Pavane*, *Pavonina*, *Pavuan*, < *Pudera*, *Padua*; see *Padua*.] 1. A slow, stately dance, probably of Italian origin, but much practiced in Spain.

Turning up his mustaches, and marching as if he would begin a *pavane*, he went toward Belmonte.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

The Spanish *pavane* . . . I will dance after thy pipe.

Middleton, Murr, Master-Constable, IV. 2.

The Scottish jig . . . required a more violent and rapid motion, and more rustic agility, than the stately *pavane*, *lavolta*, and *courante*.

Scott, Abbot, xviii.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is properly duplo and very slow.

Let's to the tavern!

I have some few crowns left yet; my whistle wet once,

I'll pipe him such a *pavane*! Fletcher, Mad Lover, II. 2.

pavast, n. Same as *pavise*.

pave (páv), v. t.; pret. and pp. *paved*, ppr. *paving*. [*ME. paven*, < OF. *paver*, F. *paver*, < M.L. *pavare*, *pavare*, L. *pavare*, beat, strike, ram down, pave, = Gr. *pavai*, strike; cf. Skt. *pavi*, a thunderbolt.] To cover or lay with blocks of stone or wood, or with bricks, tiles, etc., regularly disposed, and set firmly in their places so as to make a hard level surface; in general, to cover with any kind of pavement: as, to *pave* a street; to *pave* the courtyard.

There are three or four goodly courts, fairly paved with stone, belonging to it.

Carpenter, Tradition, I. 26, sig. B.

The streets [of Venice] are generally paved with brick or free stone, and always kept very neat.

Adams, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 307.

To *pave* the way, to prepare a way for something coming after; facilitate proceedings by preliminary preparation.

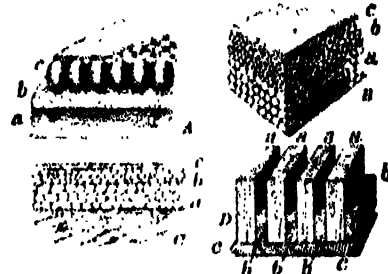
paved (pá'véd), n. [*pare* + *-ed*.] 1. Having a pavement.

He . . . fond two other lady sets and also

Within a paved parlour. Chaucer, Troilus, II. 22.

2. Resembling pavement; formed into a structure or combination like pavement: as, the *paved* teeth of some fishes.

pavement (pá'vément), n. [*ME. *pavement*, *paviment*, also contr. *pavement*, *pavement*, *pavement*, < OF. *pavement*, *paviment*, F. *pavement* = Sp. *Pg. It. pavimento*, < L. *pavimentum*, a floor rammed or beaten down, a pavement, < *pavire*, beat, strike, ram down; see *pare*.] 1. A floor or surface-covering of flags, stones, tiles, or bricks



Concrete Pavement.

a, the ground; *b*, a bed of concrete; *c*, a layer of cobblestones, upon the top of which is laid a surface of asphalt or concrete in which are set the stones; *d*, a layer of flagstones; *e*, a layer of flagstones; *f*, a layer of flagstones; *g*, a layer of flagstones; *h*, a layer of flagstones; *i*, a layer of flagstones; *j*, a layer of flagstones; *k*, a layer of flagstones; *l*, a layer of flagstones; *m*, a layer of flagstones; *n*, a layer of flagstones; *o*, a layer of flagstones; *p*, a layer of flagstones; *q*, a layer of flagstones; *r*, a layer of flagstones; *s*, a layer of flagstones; *t*, a layer of flagstones; *u*, a layer of flagstones; *v*, a layer of flagstones; *w*, a layer of flagstones; *x*, a layer of flagstones; *y*, a layer of flagstones; *z*, a layer of flagstones; *aa*, a layer of flagstones; *bb*, a layer of flagstones; *cc*, a layer of flagstones; *dd*, a layer of flagstones; *ee*, a layer of flagstones; *ff*, a layer of flagstones; *gg*, a layer of flagstones; 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*bbb*, a layer of flagstones; *ccc*, a layer of flagstones; *ddd*, a layer of flagstones; *eee*, a layer of flagstones; *fff*, a layer of flagstones; *ggg*, a layer of flagstones; *hhh*, a layer of flagstones; *iii*, a layer of flagstones; *jjj*, a layer of flagstones; *kkk*, a layer of flagstones; *lll*, a layer of flagstones; *mmm*, a layer of flagstones;

fighting sandpipers of the family Scolopacidae



Division of Edward the Black
Prince, British Museum. (Str. of the
original)



more frequently called *Philomachus* and *Machetes*. *P. pectoratus* is the common species, the male of which is called a *ruff*, and the female *corvere*. See out under *ruff*.

pavonet (pə-vōn'), n. [OF. *pavon*, < L. *pavus* (n.), a peacock; see *Pavo*, *paw*, < *pavus*.] A peacock.

More sandy colours than the proud *Pavon*.

Spenser, F. Q., III, xi, 47.

Pavonia (pā-vō-ni-ā), n. [NL. (Cavanilles, 1780), named after Don José *Paron*, a Spanish traveler (1779-88), author, with Ruiz, of a flora of Peru and Chili.] 1. A genus of herbs and shrubs of the order *Malvaceae* and tribe *Urena*, having from five to eight leaf-like or bristle-like bractlets, and the carpels generally with from one to three awns. There are over 60 species, mainly in South America, with a few in Africa, Asia, Australia, and the Pacific Islands. They are usually woolly or bristly hairy, the leaves often angled or lobed, and the flowers of various colors, scattered, or seldom in dense heads. *P. coccinea* and several other West Indian species are known as *scarlet wallows*. *P. azulata*, the spear-leaved pavonia of Australia, and some others are cultivated for ornament. Several are in medicinal use in Brazil and India. 2. [L. c.] A plant of this genus.

pavonian (pā-vō-ni-an), a. [< L. *pavon* (n.), a peacock (see *Pavo*), + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a peacock; resembling the peacock, as in its gaudiness and vanity; pavonine.

They who are versed in the doctrine of sympathies and the aroma of correspondences as revealed to the Swedish Esmannell will doubtless admire the instinct or inspiration which directed my choice to the pavonian Pen.

Suthey, The Doctor, Pref.

Pavonidae (pā-vō-ni-de), n. pl. [NL., < *Pavon* (n.) + *-idae*.] A family of gallinaceous birds; synonymous with *Phasianidae*. Swainson, 1837.

Pavonine (pav-o-ni-ne), n. pl. [NL., < *Pavon* (n.) + *-ine*.] The peafowl as a subfamily of *Phasianidae*, typified by the genus *Pavo*, of uncertain definition. The name was first used by G. R. Gray, in 1840, to include the genera *Pavo*, *Polyplectron*, and *Argus*. It is also called *Polyplectraninae*.

pavonine (pav'o-nin), a. and n. [< L. *pavoninus*, pertaining to a peacock, < *pavon* (n.), a peacock; see *Pavo*.] 1. a. Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a peacock; pavonian. b. The bas-reliefs on this low screen are groups of peacocks and lions, . . . rich and fantastic beyond description, though not expressive of very accurate knowledge of lineage or pavonine forms. Ruskin.

Scarcely one of us domestic birds but imitates the lanky pavonine strut and shrill genteel scream of the peacock. Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xi.

2. Resembling a peacock's tail in iridescence. [Rare.]

Through all things streamed this soft color . . . light, and everything became a sort of pavonine iridescence, and the good folks' faces glowed with magical lustre. S. Judd, Margaret, I, 16.

II. n. Peacock's-tail tarnish; the iridescent luster found on some ores and metallic products.

pavonious (pā-vō-ni-ūs), a. [< L. *pavon* (n.), a peacock (see *Pavo*), + *-ious*.] Decorated, like a peacock's tail.

pavonize (pav'o-niz), v. t. [< L. *pavon* (n.), a peacock, + *-ize*.] To comport one's self as a peacock; strut. Florio.

pavvy (pav'i), n.; pl. *pavvies* (-iz). [< OF. *pavv*.] The hard peach.

Of peaches, or hard peaches, I know none good here but the Newington, nor will that easily hand till it is full ripe. Sir W. Temple, Gardening, III, 231. (Kara)

Pavy's disease. Cyclic or paroxysmal albuminuria.

paw (pā), n. [< ME. *pawc*, *pawc*, a paw, < OF. *poc*, *pone*, *pawc*, *pawc*, also *pate* = Fr. *pawte* = Cat. *pota*, a paw, < MIA. *pat* = D. *poot* = G. *pfole* = Dan. *pote*, a paw. Cf. W. *pawen*, a paw, claw, foot, = Corn. *par*, foot, < E.; Bret. *pao*, *par*, paw, < OF. Whether OF. *pate*, F. *pate*, a paw, is connected is not certain; see *patience*, *patrol*.] 1. The hand or foot of an animal which has nails or claws; distinguished from hoof: as, a monkey's *paw*; the *paws* of a cat, dog, rat, etc. In many animals the fore feet, and in some the hind feet, are prehensile, and serviceable as hands.

Whatever goeth upon his *paws* among all manner of beasts that go on all four, those are unclean unto you. Lev. xi, 27.

2. The human hand, especially when large or coarse, or when awkwardly used. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

Be civil to the wretch imploring
And lay your *pawpaw* him with at rest. Dryden.

paw (pā), v. [< *paw*, n.] 1. *trans.* To draw the fore foot along the ground; scrape with the fore foot.

He *pawed* in the valley, and rejoined in his strength. Job xxxix, 21.

Now half appeared
The tawny lion, waiting to get free
His hinder parts. Milton, P. L., vii, 464.

II. *trans.* 1. To scrape with the fore foot; strike with a drawing or scraping action of the fore foot.

The courser *pawed* the ground with restless feet. Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii, 457.

The restless courser *pawed* the ungentle soil. Shelley, Queen Mab, ix.

2. To handle roughly or clumsily, as with paws. Johnson.

Our great court-Galen *pawed* his gift head cane,
And *paw'd* his beard, and muttered *cataplay*. Tennyson, Princess, l.

3. To fawn upon, as a spaniel upon his master. **paw** (pā), n. [Perhaps a reduced form of *pawki*, or else of *paw*, *pawt*, < *pawt*, v.] A trick.

They thought the devil had been there,
That play'd them a *paw* then. Battle of Killcraunk (Child's Ballads, VII, 154).

pawa (pā-wā), n. [Native name.] A kind of ormer or sea-ear, *Halimniscus*, of New Zealand.

pawed (pād), a. [< *paw* + *-ed*.] 1. Having paws. Johnson.—2. Broad-footed. Sherwood.

pawki (pāk), n. [Also *pauki*; origin obscure. Cf. *Puck*.] Art; a wile. [Scotch.]

Prattis are reputed policy and perrellous *paukis* (Garin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 238, b).

pawki (pāk), n. [Origin obscure.] A small lobster.

pawki (pā-ki-l), adv. In a pawky or arch manner; slyly. [Scotch.]

pawkins (pā-ki-nis), n. Archness; good-humored shrewdness. [Scotch.]

There is also a refreshing tone of good Scottish *pawkins* about the book. Westminster Rev., CXXV, 559.

pawky (pā-ki), a. [Also *pauky*, *pauky*, *pauky*; < *pawki* + *-y*.] Arch; humorously sly. [Scotch.]

A thief me *pauky* is my Jean,
To steal a blink, by a' means.
Burns, Oh this is no my ain lauld.

pawl (pāl), n. [Also *pall*, *paul*; < W. *pawl*, a pole, stake, bar, = L. *pulus*, a pole; see *pale*, *pale*.] 1. A short iron bar acting as a catch or brake to prevent a windlass or capstan from turning back. See cuts under *capstan* and *pultern-chain*.

By the force of twenty strong arms, the windlass came slowly round, *pawl* after *pawl*. H. H. Dana Jr., Before the Mast, p. 235.

2. A bar pivoted to a movable or fixed support at one end, and having its opposite end adapted to fit the teeth of a ratchet-wheel or ratchet-bar, used either for holding the ratchet-wheel or bar in a position to which it has been



moved by other mechanism (as in the case where the pawl is pivoted to a fixed support), or for moving it (as when the pawl is pivoted to a movable support). A pawl may be constructed and arranged to fall into engagement with ratchet teeth by its own weight, or, as is very common, it may be made to act quickly and positively by the force of a spring.

A second crank, carrying also a *pawl*, by means of which a feed or self-acting motion is given to the table for the machine. F. Compas, Mach. Engineering, p. 16.

Cross pawl, in ship building. See *cross-pawl*.—**Gravity pawl**, a pawl which engages ratchet teeth when actuated only by the force of gravity. **Pawl and half pawl**, two paws of different lengths acting on the same wheel.

Spring-pawl, a pawl actuated by a spring.

pawl (pāl), v. t. [< *pawl*, n.] To secure or stop the motion of (a capstan, windlass, or ratchet-wheel) with a pawl.

He did not hesitate to give his advice . . . ordering us when to heave and when to *pawl*. H. H. Dana Jr., Before the Mast, p. 226.

pawl-bitt (pāl-bit), n. Naut., a strong piece of timber placed vertically at the back of the

windlass for its security, and serving to support the paws which are pinned into it.

pawl-post (pāl-pōst), n. Same as *pawl-bitt*. **pawl-press** (pāl-pris), n. In bookbinding, a form of screw-press in which the lever is operated with pawl and ratchet.

pawment, n. A Middle English form of *pavement*. Prompt, Par., p. 387.

pawmpilyon, n. See *pamphilon*.

pawn (pān), n. [< ME. *pawne*, < OF. *pawn*, a pawn, pledge; cf. OFries. *pand* = D. *pand* = MIA. *pant* = OHG. MHG. *phant*, *phant*, G. *pfand* = Lecl. *pant* = Sw. Dan. *pant*, a pledge, pawn. The OF. term is usually identified with OF. *pan*, F. *pan*, a piece of a garment, a lappet, panel, pane (< L. *pannus*, a cloth; see *panel*, *panel*), on the supposition that it referred orig. to an article of clothing left as a pawn; but this connection seems to be forced, and is rendered still more doubtful by the relation of *penny*, AS. *penning*, etc., to the Teut. words above cited; see *penny*.] 1. Something given or deposited as security, as for money borrowed; security; pledge.

Ar. Is your *pawn* good and sound, sir? See F. I'll pawn my life for that, sir.

Mademoiselle, Your Five tallants, l. 1. They will let them take their money upon *pawnes*, but not deliver it themselves. Puerch, Harlequin, p. 206.

We have no store of money at this time, but you shall have good *pawne*; look you, sir, this vel, and that gentleman's silk stockings. B. Jones, Every Man in his Humour, iv, 7.

2. A pledge or promise.

I violate no *pawne* of faith, intrude not on private loves. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, II, 2.

3. A game; a challenge.

If gallies dread have left thee so much strength As to take up mine honour's *pawne*, then stoop. Shak., Rich. II., i, l. 74.

4. The condition of being pledged or held as security, as for the payment of a debt or the fulfillment of a promise, etc.; as, to be in *pawne* or at *pawne*. 5. A pawnshop; a pawnbroker's establishment. [Colloq.]

Perhaps they comes to sell to me what the *pawne* won't take in, and what they wouldn't like to be seen selling to any of the men that goes about buying things in the street. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II, 121.

At *pawne*, in *pawne*, pledged, hence, laid away; not available.

Alas, sweet wife, my honour is at *pawne*, And, but my going, nothing can redeem it. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II, 2, 7.

Oh! I should lay my gloves in *pawne*, I will dance with the bride. Sweet Willie (Child's Ballads, II, 97).

pawn (pān), v. t. [< ME. *pawnen*, < OF. *pawne*, *pawne*, take a pledge, seize, take, pawn; from the noun.] 1. To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed; pledge.

I'll *pawn* this jewel in my ear, and you may *pawn* your silk stockings. B. Jones, Every Man in his Humour, iv, 7.

2. To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise.

I'll *pawn* the little blood which I have left To save the honour. Shak., W. T., II, 2, 166.

He swears, And *pawn'd* his truth, to marry each of us. Ford, Love's Sacrifice, III, 4.

Prodigious feats of men who *pawn* their souls to be accounted witty. Stillington Sermons, I, iv.

pawn (pān), n. [< ME. *pawne*, *pawne*, *pawne*, *pawne*, *pawne*, < OF. *pawn*, *pawn*, *pawn*, *pawn*, *pawn*, a pawn, = Sp. *pawn*, a foot-soldier, a pawn (< E. *pawn*, = Pg. *pido* = It. *pedone*, a foot-soldier, *pedone*, a pawn, < MIA. *pedon*), a foot-soldier, an athlete (cf. *peduncus*, a pawn), in Ital. one who has broad feet (in Ital. only as a surname), < L. *pes* (paw) = E. foot; see *foot*. Cf. *pawn*, *pawner*.] A piece of the lowest rank and value at chess. See *chess*.

A shame hath he that at the checker playeth, when that a *pawn* is still to the king's chequene.

Epitaph, Epitaphs of the Bowles, p. 27.

Little Ireland has always suffered the fate of those who have small offerings to make. A *pawn* on the chess-board, she is sacrificed at any moment in order to win a larger piece. The Century, XXXVII, 499.

Marked pawn. See *marked*.

pawn (pān), n. [< OF. *pawn*, *pawn*, F. *pawn*, < L. *pavon* (n.), a peacock; see *Pavo* and *paw*.] A peacock; in Ital., a peacock used as a bearing.

And he as *paw* and garish as the *pawn*. Brantome, Montcalm. (Kara.)

pawn (pān), n. Mast, or similar food for animals. Also spelled *pawne*.

Which is that food that the swine feed on in the woods, as Mast of Beach, Acorn, etc., which some have called *Pawne*. Cowd, Hist. and Inter.

pawn¹, *n.* [Prob. a var. of *panel*.] A gallery.

This house is five and fifty paces in length, and hath three *panes* or walks in it, and forty great pillars gilded, which stand between the walks.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 261.

Jerman's Exchange (London, 1887) was a quadrangular building, with a clock tower of timber on the Cornhill side. It had an inner cloister, and a *pawn*, or gallery, above for the sale of fancy goods.

W. Becket, Fifty Years Ago, p. 35.

pawn² (*pān*), *n.* Same as *pand*.

pawnable (*pān-ā-bl*), *a.* [*pawn* + *-able*.] Capable of being pawned.

pawnbroker (*pān'brō'kér*), *n.* [*pawn* + *broker*.] One who is licensed to lend money on pledge or the deposit of goods at a legally fixed rate of interest. — **Pawnbroker's balls**, the three gold-colored balls which usually form the sign of a pawnshop. The characteristic feature of the coat of arms of the Medici family in Lombardy was a group of balls, or disks, variously characterized in different accounts (perhaps representing different branches of the family) as six red balls, three gold balls or blue balls, and three coins, and variously explained as representing pills, by way of play upon the family name, or as representing the money of bankers, the coins being indicated by spheres so as to present a circle in whichever direction looked at. It seems to have been from this armorial bearing that three golden balls hung in a cluster and three blue balls painted on a white ground were early adopted as the sign of money-lenders, corresponding to the existing emblem of pawnbrokers.

It is not generally known that the three Blue Balls at the *Pawn brokers* shops are the ancient arms of Lombardy. The Lombards were the first money-brokers in Europe.

Lamb, Ellis, Newspapers Fifty Years Ago.

pawnbroking (*pān'brō'king*), *n.* [*pawn* + *broking*, *ppr.* of *broke* in *broker*.] The business of a pawnbroker.

pawcock (*pān'kōk*), *n.* A scarcecrow. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

pawnet, *n.* See *pawnt*.

pawnee¹ (*pā-ne'*), *n.* [*pawn* + *-ee*.] The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security; one who takes anything in pawn.

Pawnee² (*pā-ne'*), *n.* and *a.* [*Amér. Ind. Pani*, native name, said to have been given to them by the Illinois Indians.] *I. n.* One of an Indian tribe which formerly dwelt principally in Nebraska and also in Kansas and Texas. Harassed by their hereditary enemies the Sioux, they were removed to a reservation in the Indian Territory in 1876.

II. a. Of or relating to the Pawnee.

pawner (*pā'nér*), *n.* [*pawn* + *-er*.] One who pawns or pledges anything as security for the payment of borrowed money.

The Pawnbroker's all in a blaze,
And the pledges are trying and stinging,
Oh! how the poor *pawners* will cringe!
Hood, Don't you Smell First?

pawner (*pā'nér*), *n.* [*pawn* + *-er*.] Same as *pawner*.

pawnshop (*pān'shōp*), *n.* A pawnbroker's establishment; a place in which pawnbroking is carried on.

pawn-ticket (*pān'tik'et*), *n.* A ticket given by a pawnbroker to the pledger, bearing the name of the article pledged, the amount of money lent, the name of the pledger, the name and address of the pawnbroker, the conditions of the loan, etc.

pawpaw, *n.* See *papaw*.

paw-paw (*pā'pā*), *a.* Naughty. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

pawt, *v.* See *paut*.

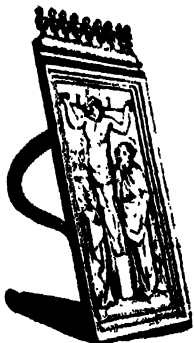
pawtenent, *n.* See *pautenent*.

paw-waw (*pā'wā*), *n.* Same as *poa-icow*. *Carlyle*.

For reasons which we cannot well understand, the red gives place to the white man. With their wigwags and canoes, their gods and their *pawwas*, . . . they have vanished forever.

S. Judd, Margaret, II. 4.

pax (*paks*), *n.* [*L. pax*, peace; see *peace*.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a small tablet ornamented with a representation of some Christian scene or symbol. In former times, in the celebration of the mass, it was blessed by the celebrating priest, and was then presented by the acolyte to be kissed by all the officiating ecclesiastics, and by the members of the congregation, but it is now used, except in a few communities, only during certain masses celebrated on special occasions or by high dignitaries. Its use was introduced into church worship during the thirteenth century, taking the place of the then customary form of the kiss of peace, which was abrogated on account of the confusion and inconvenience involved. Also called *consolatory*.



Pax.—Bless of 15th century.

The kissing of the *pax* was set up to signify that the peace of Christ should be ever among us.

Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1880), p. 71.

Innocentius ordained the *pax* to be given to the people.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1888), II. 511.

Who make the *pax* of their mistresses hands.

Speeches of Hoot, Progr. of Eliz. II. (Nares.)

2. The kiss of peace. See *kiss*. — *Pax vobiscum*, peace be to you: a salutation common among the early Christians. Its use is now confined to officiating clergymen in liturgical churches.

pax-board (*paks'bōrd*), *n.* [*ME. paxborde*; *< pax + board*.] Same as *pax*, 1.

paxbordet, *n.* Same as *pax*, 1.

paxboret, *n.* [*ME. < pax + brede, board*; see *board*.] Same as *pax*, 1.

The *pax-brede* used to stand on the altar all through mass.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. II. 162.

paxilla¹ (*pak-sil'ā*), *n.*; pl. *paxillæ* (-ē). [*NL. < L. paxillus*, a small stake, a peg, *< pangere* (*< pag*), fix, fasten; see *part*.] A bundle of movable knotted or apical processes attached to a common stalk in the integument of echinoderms. See cut under *Asteridae*.

A handsome new form, of a peculiar leaden grey colour, and with *paxille* arranged on the dorsal surface of the disk in the form of a rosette.

Sir G. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 121.

paxilla², *n.* Plural of *paxillum*.

paxillar (*paks'sil-ār*), *a.* [*< paxilla* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to *paxille*.

paxillate (*paks'sil-lat*), *a.* [*< paxilla* + *-ate*.] Having *paxille*.

paxillöse (*paks'sil-lös*), *a.* [*< L. paxillus = Gr. páxillōs*, a small stake, a peg.] In *geol.*, resembling a little stake.

paxillum (*paks'sil-um*), *n.*; pl. *paxilla* (-ā). [*ML. < L. paxillus*.] A diminutive of *pax*.

paxwax (*paks'waks*), *n.* [*< ME. paxwax*, prop. *furaxar*, *furax*; see *furax*.] A butchers' name of the ligamentum nuchæ or nuchal ligament of the back of the neck of cattle, etc. It is a stout strong cord composed of yellow elastic fibrous tissue, assisting in the support of the head without muscular effort. A similar structure, in various degrees of development, exists in most mammals, including man. Also called *parguay*, *packwax*, *farax*, *axfax*, and *whit-kather*. See cut under *ligamentum*.

pay¹ (*pā*), *v.* *ppr.* and *pp. paid*, *ppr. paying*. [*< ME. pagen, pæien*, *< OF. payer, paier, paier*, *f. payer = Sp. P. g. pagar = It. pagare*, *< L. pacare*, quiet, pacify, subdue, soothe, *ML. satisfy* or settle in debt, *pay*, *< pax* (*pax*), peace; see *peace*, and cf. *pacale*.] *I. trans.* 1. To appear; satisfy; content; please.

Ther he harped so wel, that he *payde* al the route

Robt of Gloucester, p. 72.

Loke thou græcehe not on god, thanq he geue luytel,
Doo *payed* with til porcion potore or richere.

Wera Plouman (A), x. 113.

He trow penunce, & y am *payed*,
From condeceþeþe y wole make thee free.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 201.

For hir to *paye* he was full glade.

Thomas of Bradstowe (Child's Ballads, I. 104).

2. To make satisfaction or amends for.

And operis satisfactio that for synnes *payet*.

Piers Plouman (C), xvii. 31.

3. To satisfy the claims of; compensate, as for goods, etc., supplied, or for services rendered; recompense; requite; remunerate; reward; as, to *pay* workmen or servants; to *pay* one's creditors.

For all my dangers and my wounds thou hast *paid* me
In my own metal. *Beau and Fl.*, Mait's Tragedy, iv. 1.

For the carriage of such things as I send you by John
Hutton you must remember to *pay* him.

Widderup, Hist. New England, I. 406.

He [Pitt] attacked with great violence . . . the practice
of *paying* Hanoverian troops with English money.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

So *paye* the devil his liegeman, brass for gold.

Brennan, King and Book, III. 1463.

4. To discharge, as a debt or an obligation, by giving or doing that which is due: as, to *pay* taxes; to *pay* vows.

Some, unto the god *pay* welle thi tythe,
And pore men of thi gode thou del.

Booke of Proverbes (R. E. T. S., extra ser.) I. 54.

Tables with fair service set;
Cups that had *paid* the Cæsar's debt
Could he have laid his hands on them.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 265.

5. To bear; defray: as, who will *pay* the cost? hence, to defray the expense of; as, to *pay* one's way in the world.

Take ye that, ye belted knight,
Twil *pay* your way till ye come down.

Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 201).

6. To give; deliver; hand over as in discharge of a debt: as, to *pay* money; to *pay* the price.

So many cannot he should *pay*
Of his own loath, instead of gold.
Northern Lord and Orsel Jew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 276).

I have *paid* death one of my children for my ransom.

Donne, Letters, xiii.

Why, 'tis his own, and dear, for he did *pay*
Ten crowns for it, as I heard Roccus say.

Murphy, Letters, II. 22.

Come, my hostess says there is seven shillings to *pay*.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 121.

You must not *pay* this great price for my happiness.

E. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xiv.

7. To give or render, without any sense of obligation: as, to *pay* attention; to *pay* court to a woman; to *pay* a compliment.

"They're my attendants," brave Robin did say;
"They'll *pay* a visit to thee."

Robin Hood Rescuing the Widows Three Sons (Child's Ballads, V. 305).

The next day brought us to Padua. St. Anthony, who lived about five hundred years ago, is the great saint to whom they here *pay* their devotions.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 272.

He need to *pay* his duty to me, and ask blessing the moment he came in, if admissible.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 64.

I'll take another opportunity of *paying* my respects to Mrs. Malaprop.

Sherridan, The Rivals, I. 2.

8. Figuratively, to requite with what is deserved; hence, to punish; chastise; castigate: still in colloquial use.

Turk Gregory never did such deeds in arms as I have done this day. I have *paid* Percy, I have made him sure.

Shak., I. Hen. IV., v. 3. 48.

They patiently enduring and receiving all, defending the children with their naked bodies from the unmerciful blows, that *pay* them soundly.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 160.

Yet I think we fought bravely.

Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 2.

Pay (whip) Midgee as much as you like, and I'll not say one word; but touch, lay, and I'll roar like a bull!

Dr. John Brown, Marjorie Fleming.

9. To be remunerative to; be advantageous or profitable to; repay.

A lecture of an Egyptian priest upon divinity, morality, or natural history would not *pay* the trouble, at this day, of engraving it upon stone.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 415.

God *paye*; God to *pay*. See *God*. — To *pay* a balance. See *balance*. To *pay* down, to pay on the spot; pay in ready money.

We cheerfully *paid* down as the price of its (slavery's) abolition twenty millions in cash.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 17.

To *pay* home. See *home*, *adv.* — To *pay* off. (a) To recompense and discharge: as, to *pay* of servants or laborers.

When I arrived at this place (Hercules) I *paid* off my janizary, and the next day he came and said he was not satisfied.

Puck's, Description of the East, II. II. 143.

(b) *Nauf*, to suffer to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship.

In a few minutes there was sail enough to *pay* the brig's head off.

W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xiv.

To *pay* (off) old scores, to pay old debts; hence, figuratively, to "get even" with one's enemies.

I have been in the country, and have brought wherewith to *pay* old scores, and will deal hereafter with ready money.

Sedley, Bellarmine (1687). (Nares.)

To *pay* one in his own coin. See *coin*. — To *pay* one out, to punish one thoroughly or adequately. — To *pay* one's footing. See *footing*. — To *pay* out, to slacken, extend, or cause to run out: especially nautical: as, to *pay* out more line.

His men . . . sprang into a yawl and began *paying* out a heavy line, Captain Joe following with the shore end of it.

The Century, XXXIX. 206.

To *pay* the debt of nature, to pay one's last debt, to die. See *nature*.

The *Sire* of these two Babes (poor Creature)
Paid his last Debt to human Nature.

Prior, The Mice.

To *pay* the piper or the fiddler, to bear the expense or responsibility.

They introduce a new tax, and we shall have to *pay* the piper.

Brougham.

Which of you two comes down, as you say, with the dust? Who *paye* the piper for this dance of yours, gentlemen?

J. S. Le Fews, Tenants of Malory, xxi.

To *pay* the shot, to pay the cost; bear the expense.

In this at last we have the Advantage got.
We give the Treat, but they shall *pay* the shot.

Mrs. Cresside, Gotham Election.

II. intrans. 1. To make payment or requital; meet one's debts or obligations: as, he *pays* well or promptly. — 2. To yield a suitable return or reward, as for outlay, expense, or trouble; be remunerative, profitable, or advantageous: as, litigation does not *pay*.

And all speculations as to what it will and what it will not *pay* to learn.

Phil., Lectures on Teaching, p. 101.

To *pay* for. (a) To make goods for; above *for*: as, *pay* for their mistakes with suffering. (b) To give equal value for; bear the charge or cost of; give in exchange for.

Of all that we receive from God, what do we pay for, more than prayers and prayers?

Albion, Elkonchistep, viii.

To not in France alone where people are made to pay for their summer.

Later, Journey to Paris, p. 102.

To pay for a dead horse. See *Asses*.—To pay off, to fall away to leeward, as the head of a ship.

The little vessel paid off from the wind, and ran on for some time directly before it, tearing through the water with everything flying.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 25.

To pay on, to beat with vigor; redouble blows. [Colloq.]

—To pay up, to pay fully or promptly.

pay (pā), *v.* [*ME. pay, paye*, *< OF. payer, F. payer = Pr. paga, payua = Sp. Pg. It. paga, pay*; from the verb.] 1. Satisfaction; content; liking; pleasure.

A man may serve bet and more to pay
In half a year, althow it were no more,
Than sum man doth that hath served full year.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 474.

My life to lede in word & dede
As is moost pleasant to this pay,
And to dede weel whanne it is my day.

Hymns to Virgins, etc. (E. R. T. S.) p. 14.

It was more for King Cornwall's pleasure
Than it was for King Arthur's pay
Bailed of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, l. 237).

2. Compensation given for services performed; salary or wages; stipend; recompense; hire; as, a soldier's pay and allowances; the men demanded higher pay.

Every common soldier discharged received more in money, victuals, apparel, and furniture than his pay did amount unto.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 151.

This trial is interesting, as it furnishes us with evidence as to the pay of an editor, or rather author (for Tychin wrote the whole paper) of that time.

Ashley, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 78.

3. Pay-day. [Obsolete or colloq.]

They have every pay, which is 45 days . . . 18 shillings sterling.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 108.

Deferred pay. See *deferred*.—Full pay, the official allowance without deduction to officers of the army and navy, as for active service. Good or bad pay, sure (or not to be trusted) to pay debts; said of persons. [Colloq.]—Half pay. See *half pay*.—In the pay of, hired by; employed for pay by; as, he was in the pay of the company for many years.—Pay dirt, pay gravel, in gold mining, gravel or sand containing a sufficient amount of gold to be profitably worked. See *dirt*.

O, why did papa strike pay gravel
In drifting on Poverty Flat?

Bert Harris, Her Letter.

Pay-streak. In gold mining, that part of the gravel in which the gold is chiefly concentrated. [Placer-mining of the Pacific States.] The term is sometimes, but rarely, used to denote the valuable or paying part of a lode or metalliferous deposit believed to be in the solid rock. *Syn.* 2. *Wages*, etc. See *salary*.

pay (pā), *v. t.* [*Prob. < OF. prier, prier, payer* (also in comp. *emprier, empoyer* = *Sp. empregar*), *pitch*, *< L. picare, pitch*, *coffer with pitch*, *< Gr. pic-, pitch*; see *pitch*, *u.*, and *cf. pitch*, *v.*] *Naut.*, to coat or cover with tar or pitch, or with a composition of tar, resin, turpentine, tallow, and the like: as, to pay a seam or a rope.

In stead of Pitch, we made Lime, mixed with Tortoise oyle, and as the Carpenters called her, I and another paid the seams with this plaster.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 118.

Paying ladie. See *ladie*.—The devil to pay. See *devil*. **payable** (pā'ā-bli), *a.* [*< F. payable* = *Sp. pagable* = *Fr. pagable* = *It. pagabile*, *< ML. parabilis, payable*, *< paccare, pay*; see *pay*.] 1. That can be paid, or is to be paid; capable of being paid.

Thanks are a tribute payable by the parent. *South.*

2. To be paid; due: as, bills payable; homage or allegiance payable to the sovereign. *Law and payable.* See *due*.

payably (pā'ā-bli), *adv.* To the extent of being profitable.

Their lower beds have been found to be payably profitable.

Cra. Lect. IV. 427.

pay-bill (pā'bil), *n.* A bill or statement specifying the amount of money to be paid, as to workmen, soldiers, and the like.

pay-car (pā'kār), *n.* In railroad service, a car in which a paymaster travels from point to point along the line, to pay the employees.

pay-clerk (pā'klérk), *n.* 1. A clerk who pays wages.—2. A clerk to a paymaster in the United States army or navy.

pay-corps (pā'kôr), *n.* In the United States navy, the corps of paymasters.

payd, *p. a.* An old spelling of *paid*.

pay-day (pā'dā), *n.* The day when payment is to be made or debts are to be discharged; the day on which wages or money is stipulated to be paid; in stock-jobbing, the day on which a transfer of stock must be completed and paid for.

Labourers pay away all their wages, and live upon trust till next pay-day. *Locke.*

pay-director (pā'di-rek'tor), *n.* In the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a captain.

payed, *p. a.* An old spelling of *paid*.

payee (pā'ē), *n.* [*< pay* + *-ee*.] A person to whom money is paid or is to be paid; specifically, in law, the party in whose favor the promise or direction to pay negotiable paper is expressed.

A bill of exchange is an order by one person, called the drawer, to another, termed the drawee, living in a different place, directing him to pay a certain sum of money to a third person, denominated the payee.

Harper's Mag., LXXX. 470.

payent, *a. and n.* A Middle English form of *payan*.

Payena (pā-yē'nā), *n.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1844), after A. Payen (1795-1871), a botanical writer.] A genus of gamopetalous trees of the order Sapotaceae, characterized by four sepals, eight petals, and sixteen stamens. There are 6 or 7 species, natives of the Malay peninsula and archipelago. They are trees with milky juice, rigid leaves minutely clothed with reddish surf or with silky hairs, and small clusters of pedicelled flowers in the axils, each cluster usually producing a single ovate-oblong berry. See *putia putia*.

payer (pā'ēr), *n.* [*< pay* + *-er*.] One who pays; specifically, the person named in a bill or note who has to pay the holder. Also *payor*.

paytrellet, *n.* Same as *portrel*.

pay-inspector (pā'in-spek'tor), *n.* In the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a commander.

pay-list (pā'list), *n.* A pay-roll; specifically (*milit.*), the quarterly account rendered to the war-office by a paymaster.

paymaster (pā'mās'tēr), *n.* 1. One who is to pay, or who regularly pays; one from whom wages or remuneration is received.—2. An officer in the army whose duty it is to pay the officers and men their wages, and who is intrusted with money for this purpose.—3. An officer in the United States navy who has charge of money, provisions, clothing, and small stores, and is responsible for their safe-keeping and issue.—Fleet paymaster. See *fleet*. **Paymaster-general**, in the United States army, the chief officer of the pay-department of the United States war office. He has general charge of the payment both of the army of the United States and of volunteers and militia when in its service, and holds the rank of brigadier general. In England there is an officer of the same name, exercising similar functions. **Paymaster-general of the navy**, a principal officer of the United States Navy Department, chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, holding the rank of commodore. See *department*.

paymastership (pā'mās'tēr-ship), *n.* [*< paymaster* + *-ship*.] The office or status of paymaster.

Walpole once again assumed the paymastership of the forces. *Encyc. Brit., XLIV. 328.*

payment (pā'mēt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *payment*; *< OF. (and F.) payment* = *Fr. paiement, paiement* = *Sp. Pg. It. pagamento, payment*, *< ML. pacamentum, payment*, *< paccare, pay*; see *pay*.] 1. The act of paying; the delivery of money as payment, in the course of business.

The king had received various complaints of the Agawa, who had abused his officers, and refused payment of tribute.

Brewer, Source of the Nile, II. 324.

2. More specifically, in law, the discharge of a pecuniary obligation by money or what is accepted as the equivalent of a specific sum of money; "the satisfaction, by or in the name of the debtor, to the creditor, of what is due, with the object to put an end to the obligation" (*Grundriss*). It is in the strictest sense distinguished on the one hand from a discharge by offer or compromise, and on the other from an advance of the money by a third person who divests the creditor's claim by taking to himself the right to enforce it in the place of the former.

3. The thing given in discharge of a debt or fulfillment of a promise; recompense; requital; reward.

Too little payment for so great a debt. *Shak. T. of the B., v. 2. 154.*

The Country is so fertile that, at what time sowing can be put into the ground, the payment is what increases.

Purchas. Pilgrimage, p. 408.

4. Hence, figuratively, chastisement; punishment.

If it fortune that a child, having been chastised by another man, went to complain thereof to his own father, it was a shame for the said father if he gave him not his payment again.

Holland, tr. of Pintarch, p. 302.

North. Yield to our mercy, proud Plantagenet. Chf. Ay, to such mercy as his ruthless arm, With downright payment, shew'd unto my father.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., l. 4. 32.

Application of payments, appropriation of payments, the determining which of several obligations shall be extinguished or reduced, when a payment not sufficient to extinguish all is made. Thus, if a debtor owing to the same creditor an open account, a bond, and a note secured by mortgage on the debtor's property, pays a sum sufficient to satisfy only one, it is for his interest that it be applied to the mortgage, so as to free his property from incumbrance; and it is for his creditor's interest that it be applied to the open account, which is unsecured, and will be outlawed before the bond. The right of application rests with the debtor at the time of paying. If he does not exercise it, it passes to the creditor. If neither debtor nor creditor exercises the right, the court, if controversy arises, makes the application on equitable principles.—**Equation of payments.** See *equation*.—**Payment into court**, the deposit in due form with an officer of the court of a sum sued for, or of as much as is admitted to be due, for the benefit of the plaintiff if he will accept it.

paymistress (pā'mis'tres), *n.* A woman who gives money for goods supplied or services rendered.

paynt, *n.* See *paint*.

payne, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pain*.

payno, *n.* A Middle English form of *pagano*.

paynim, painim (pā'nim), *n. and a.* [*< ME. painim, painym, paginim, paginym, paginim, painim*, *< OF. painisme, painisme, painisme, painim, etc.*, *F. paganism, paganism; see paganism*.] 1. *n.* 1. Paganism; heathenism; heathendom; heathen lands collectively.

This word was more wide in paganism's throat
So that princes in paganism were of great thought.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 408.

Than Ector was one, an antler bodie,
Fit to the parties of paganism present at home.

Deconstruction of Troy (E. R. T. S.), l. 126.

2. A pagan; a heathen.

So that thine state was for let many a day,
That neceitene non in paganism waste where the Rode lay.

Holy Rood red. Morris, p. 36.

Other do accommodate it ("Nomen teipsum") to Apollo, whom the paganism honoured for god of wysdom.

See T. Elph. The Government, III. 8.

The Luperous depute, althow he were a painim, yet did he abhorre the murdering of a man whom he judged to be an innocent and guiltless person. *J. Hall, the Mark iv.*

Thus far even the paganism have approached; thus far they have seen into the deluge of the angels of God.

Hawker, Lectures, Polity, l. 4.

II. *a.* Pagan; heathen.

Cornelius Tacitus, a painim writer, and hostile to the Christians. *Guerres Lettres (tr. by Holloway, 1877), p. 106.*

Paganism was of swarthy Spain

Had wrought his champion's fall

Scott, Rob Roy, II.

A people there among their crags,
One race and blood, a remnant that were left
Paganism and their circles. *Tennyson, Italy Girl.*

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

paynimry, painimry (pā'nim-ri), *n.* [*ME. painimry; < paganism + -ry*.] Paganism; heathendom.

paynize (pā'niz), *v. t.* [*prob. and pp. paynized, pp. paynizing*.] [After one Payne, the inventor of the process.] To harden and preserve, as wood, by a process consisting in placing the material to be treated in a close chamber, depriving it of its air by means of an air-pump, and then injecting a solution of sulphid of calcium or of barium, following this with a solution of sulphate of lime. The latter salt acts chemically on the calcium or barium sulphid, forming all through the wood sulphate of calcium (gypsum) or sulphate of barium (heavy spar). Wood thus treated is very heavy, but very durable and nearly incombustible.

pay-office (pā'of'is), *n.* A place or office where payments are made, particularly an office for the payment of interest on public debts.

payor (pā'or), *n.* [*< pay* + *-or*.] Men *payor*.

payre, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pair*.

pay-roll (pā'rôl), *n.* A roll or list of persons to be paid, with note of sums to which they are entitled.

payre (pā'rē), *n.* See *pair*.

payage (pā'sā); *F. pron. pā-sā-zāzh'*, *n.* [*F. < paga, country*; see *paid*, *passant*.] A land-scape.

But the greatest part of this payage and landscape is sky.

See Taylor, Works (ed. 1866), l. 126.

Life seems too short, space too narrow, to warrant you in giving in an unqualified adhesion to a payage which is two-thirds or more.

II. James, Jr., Portraits of Macra, p. 244.

paysagist (pā'sā-jist), *n.* [*< payage + -ist*.] An artist or draftsman who works in landscape; a landscape-painter.

The lists are now open to many clever paysagists to prove that his art is the supreme flower of all. *Art Apr. IV. 42.*

payset, *c.* An obsolete form of *poise*.

paysettle, *a.* A variant of *peaceable*. *Chaucer.*

Payta bark (pā'tā bārk). A pale cinchona-bark shipped from Payta in Peru.

paytamine (pá'ti-in), *n.* [*Payta* (bark) + *amine*.] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from Payta bark.

paytine (pá'tin), *n.* A crystallizable alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{23}N_2O_2$) of Payta bark.

paytrelle, *n.* See *paytrel*.

pazaroo, *n.* Same as *pas-roo*.

Pb. In chem., the symbol for lead (Latin *plumbum*).

P. B. An abbreviation of *Pharmacopœia Britannica*, British Pharmacopœia.

P. Bor. An abbreviation of *Pharmacopœia Borussica*, Prussian Pharmacopœia.

P. O. An abbreviation (*of*) *Privy Councilor*; (*of*) *public constable*.

Pd., pd. A contraction of *paid*.

Pd. In chem., the symbol for palladium.

P. D. An abbreviation of *Pharmacopœia Dublinensis*, Dublin Pharmacopœia.

P. E. An abbreviation (*of*) *Pharmacopœia Edinensis*, Edinburgh Pharmacopœia; (*of*) *Protestant Episcopal*.

pea (pé), *n.* (A mod. form, assumed as sing. of the supposed plural *peas*—see *peas*.) The plural of *pea* is *peas*, as 'as like as two peas'; 'a bushel of peas,' with ref. to the individual seeds, as in 'a bushel of beans'; but when used collectively the old singular *pease* is properly used, as 'a bushel of *pease*,' like 'a bushel of wheat or corn.' 1. The seed of an annual hardy leguminous vine, *Pisum sativum*; also, the vine itself. The pea is marked by its climbing habit and glaucous surface. Its plant has ending in a branching tendril, its large stipules, and its large, commonly white, papilionaceous flowers, followed by podulose pods containing sweet nutritious seeds. The original form, *P. sativum*, var. *arvense* (*P. arvense*), the common gray pea or field pea, is thought by some to be native in Greece and the Levant, by others to have come from further north. Peas were known to the ancient Greeks and Romans, and their cultivation is now general. Usually only the seeds are edible, but the pods of the sugar pea, skilions pea, or string pea are eaten, as in the case of "string beans." The seeds are now mostly consumed when green, but are also split when ripe, and used in soups or ground into meal. (See *peas-meal*.) Before the spread of the potato, peas formed in England a principal food of the working classes. The varieties are very numerous, those of the marrow class being distinguished by seeds which are wrinkled and greenish even when ripe.

Yes, yes, Madam, I am as like the Duc de Richelieu as two peas; but then they are two old withered gray peas. *Walpole, Letters*, vol. 1, 1766.

The best Master I wot of is the Swabian who gave his scholars 600,000 candles, with standing on *peas*, and wearing the fool's cap in proportion. *S. Judd, Margaret*, ll. 1.

2. *Pea-spawn* of a fish. See *spawn*. **Angola pea**. See *Cajanus*. **Beach-pea**. See *Lathyrus*. **Butterfly-pea**. See *Cleome*. **Congo pea**. Same as *Angola pea*.

—**Cow-pea**, a twining pulse plant, *Vigna (Dolichos) Katanga* (*V. sinensis*), of tropical Asia and Africa, in cultivation extending into warm-temperate climates. The pods are sometimes a foot long and are edible while green, as are the seeds when dry. This is an important crop in the Southern United States. — **Earthnut-pea**, a plant, *Lathyrus tuberosus*, of Europe and Asiatic Russia, yielding edible tubers used like potatoes. — **Earth-pea**, a Syrian species, *Lathyrus amphicarpos*, bearing underground pods.

— **Egyptian pea**, the chick pea. — **Everlasting pea**. See *Lathyrus*. — **Flat pea**, one of three slender shrubs with very flat pods, of the Australian leguminous genus *Platylobium*. — **French pea**. (a) The common pea or garden pea. (b) *Canard* peas prepared in France, reputed to be superior to those canned in other countries. — **Glory-pea**. See *Clinanthus*. — **Heart-pea**. Same as *heartwort*. — **Hoary pea**. See *Tephrosia*, and *cutpur*. (b) **Milk-pea**. See *Galactia*. 3. — **Partridge-pea**. (a) *Cassia Chinensis*, a plant a foot high with showy yellow flowers, four of the ten long anthers yellow, the rest purple. It is common especially northward in the eastern half of the United States. (b) *Hedysarum coccineum* (*H. p. pendulæ*). See *Hedysarum*.

Pea iron ore, a form of brown iron ore found in England in the "Creswell beds" of the Middle Chalk, and especially at Westbury in Wiltshire. — **Pea of an anchor**, the bill of an anchor. — **Pigeon-pea**. Same as *Andira*. — **Poleon-pea**. See *Stemmatococcus*. — **Rosary pea**, seeds of *Abies procumbens*. — **Sea-pea**, *penalide* pea, the beach pea. — **Sensitive pea**, (*Mimosa pudica*), a small species in the eastern United States, whose pinnate leaves fold when touched. Also called *sensitive plant*. — *C. Chamaecrista* (see *partridge-pea*, above) has been called *lance flowered sensitive pea*. — **Boy-pea**. Same as *ay-bee*. See *ay*, and *Salsola verna* (under *bean*). — **Spurred butterfly-pea**, *Chorizanthe virginiana*, of the southern United States. The genus resembles *Cleome*, but is distinguished by a spur projecting from near the base of the standard.

Stink's desert-pea, the Australian *Chorizanthe*. — **Swallow-pea**. See *Stemmatococcus*. — **Sweet pea**, a favorite climbing annual, *Lathyrus odoratus*, with rather large sweet-scented flowers, a native of Sicily and southern Italy. There are numerous varieties, differing chiefly in the color, which runs from pure white to deep purple. See *prinked lady*. 4. — **Tanger pea**, *Lathyrus Tenuifolius*, a pretty garden species from Flanders, producing abundant small dark red purple flowers. — **Tuberous pea**. Same as *heart pea*. See *Lathyrus* and *Lupinus*. — **Wood-pea**. Same as *tuberous pea* or sometimes (by translation) *Lathyrus silvestris*. See *Lathyrus*. (See also *chick pea*, *death pea*, *vine pea*, *madison pea*, *morse pea*.)

pea (pé), *n.* (See *pea*, *pea*, *pea* in *paytrel*); < ME. *pe*—*pe* comp., *pa*, *po*, *peo*, < AS. *pean*, also *pea* (once, in dat. *pean*), *m.*, *poew*, *f.*, = *D.*

paauw = *MLG.* *paue*, *pauew* = *OHG.* *phawo*, *faue*, *pháho*, *fáho*, *pháu*, *MHG.* *pháue*, *pfáue*, *phá*, *pfá*, *h.* *pfáue*, *pfáur*, *pfáur*, *pfáur*, *pfáur*, etc., now *pfáur*, *pfáur*, dial. *pfáur*, *pfáur*, etc., = *level*, *pe*, *pea* (as a nickname); in mod. use only in comp. *pe-fugl* = *Sw.* *pefugl* = *Dan.* *pefugl* = *E.* *pefugl*, *q. v.* = *F.* *peon* (*obs.* *E. peon*) = *Sp.* *peon* = *Pg.* *peudo* = *It.* *peone*, < *L.* *pacon* = *MLG.* also *parun*, *m.*, *para*, *f.* < *Gr.* *παcon* (in gen. *παcon*, etc.), usually *tau* or *tau*, also written *tau*, where the aspirate represents the earlier digamma, orig. **tau* = *Ar.* *Turk.* *tau* as = *Hind.* *tau* (in *Hind.* also called *mor*). < *Pers.* *taus*, *tau*, a peacock; cf. *Old Tamil* *toer*, *toer*, a peacock. A *peacock*. The simple form *pea* is rare. It occurs chiefly in the compound names *peacock*, *peash*, *peafowl*, *peachick*, *peaphasant*. In the second quotation *pea* is restricted to 'peashen'.

His bird was syde as large span,
And glided as the feather of *pea*.
Ala Y god on ay Monday (Child's Ballads, l. 274).

A cock and a *pea* gender the *hallo*-*payus*, while brother-wise called the Indian hen, being mixed of a cock and a *pea*, though the shape be liker to a *pea* than a cock.
Parkin, Natural Magic (transl. ll. 14. (Surae.)

pea-bean (pé'ben), *n.* See *bean*, 2.

pea-beetle (pé'be'tl), *n.* The pea-weevil, *Bruchus pisi*.

peaberry (pé'ber-ri), *n.*; pl. *peaberries* (-iz). The so-called male coffee-berry. See *coffee*, 1.

Sometimes there is but one seed called from its shape, *peaberry*. *Spina Eryce. Manuf.* l. 601.

pea-bird (pé'berd), *n.* [**pea*, a syllable imitative of its cry, + *bird*.] The wryneck, *Tyrus turquilla*.

pea-bluff (pé'bluf), *n.* A pea-shooter. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Peabody bird (pé'bo-di berd). [*From the Peabody* (Glen, White Mountains).] The white-throated sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*.

pea-bone (pé'bón), *n.* The pisiform bone of the wrist; so called from its size and shape.

pea-bug (pé'bug), *n.* The pea-weevil, *Bruchus pisi*. [*F. S.*]

pea-bush (pé'bus), *n.* An evergreen heath-like shrub, *Burmannia saffordii*, of eastern Australia. It has large purple papilionaceous flowers, single in the upper axils.

peace (pés), *n.* [*< ME.* *pece*, *pees*, *pes*, *peis*, *paus*, < *OF.* *paus*, *pa*, *P.* *paiz* = *Sp.* *Paiz* = *It.* *paiz*, < *L.* *pa* (acc. *pacem*), *peace*, < *√ pac*, *pac*, as in *pacifice*, agree, make a bargain, *pacifier*, *ix*; see *pac*.] *OF.* *pacate*, *payl*, *pacif*, etc., *appare*, etc.] A state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; calm; quietness; repose. Specifically—

(a) Freedom from war or hostile attacks; exemption from or cessation of hostilities; absence of civil, private, or foreign strife, embroilment, or quarrel.

The king has also the sole prerogative of making war and peace. *Blackstone, Com.* l. vii.

(b) Freedom from agitation or disturbance; by the passions, as from fear, terror, anger, or anxiety; quietness of mind; tranquillity; calmness; quiet of conscience.

Great peace have they which love thy law. *Ps. cxix. 165.*

But now a joy too deep for sound,
A peace no other season known.

Brant Summer Ramble.

(c) A state of reconciliation between parties at variance; harmony; concord.

"What tidings now?" quoth he, "I praye you saye."
"Be of good cheer," quoth he, "thought ye no deler."
Your peace is made, and all shall be right yete.

Genealogy (E. E. T. A. l. 1504).

St. Anselm and his *Peace* or composition with Henry the First. *R. W. Linn, Hist. Church of Eng.* l. 1.

(d) Public tranquillity, that quiet order and security which are guaranteed by the laws as to keep the peace; to break the peace, a justice of the peace.

The king has, in fact, become the lord; . . . the public peace, or observance of the customary right by man towards man, has become the king's peace, the observance of which is due to the will of the lord, and the breach of which is a personal offence against him.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng. p. 202.

(e) A compact or agreement made by contending parties to abstain from further hostilities. A treaty of peace; as, the peace of Ryswick.

A peace differs not from a truce essentially in the length of its contemplated duration, for there may be very long truces, and states of peace continuing only a definite number of years. *W. Linn, Introd. to Inter. Law* § 124.

Armed peace. See *armed*. — **Articles of the peace**. See *article*. — **Bill of peace**, in law, a bill or suit in equity brought by a person to establish and perpetuate a right of such a nature and under such circumstances that without the intervention of the court it may be controverted by different persons at different times and by different actions; or where separate attempts have already been unsuccessfully made to overthrow the same right, and where justice requires that the party should be quieted in the right by a decree of the court. — **Bird of peace**, branch of the peace, clerk of the peace, commissioner of the peace. See *bird*, *branch*, etc. — **Comerators of the peace**. See *comerator*. — **Justice of the**

peace. See *justice*. — **King of peace**. See *king*. — **Letters of peace**. Same as *pacified letters* (which see, under *pacified*). — **Peace Congress**. See *congress*. — **Peace Convention or Conference**. Same as *Peace Congress*. — **Peace establishment**, the reduced quantity of military supplies and number of effective soldiers kept under arms in a standing army during time of peace. — **Peace money**, in early *Eng. hist.*, a payment or fine for breach of the public peace. — **Peace of God** and the church, that cessation which the king's subjects formerly had from trouble and suit of law between the terms and on Sundays and holidays. — **Peace Preservation Acts** (Ireland), English statutes of 1870, etc., and especially the act of 1901. The last contained stringent provisions in regard to the carrying, importation, and sale of arms. — **Peace resolves**, in U. S. hist., a series of resolutions reported to the Congress of the United States by the Peace Congress of February, 1861, embodying suggestions for the averting of civil war. — **The king's (or queen's) peace**, originally, the exemption or immunity secured by severe penalties to all within the king's house, in attendance on him, or employed on his business, and gradually accorded to all within the realm who are not outlaws; the public peace, for the maintenance of which the sovereign is responsible. — **The peace**. Same as *king of peace* (which see, under *king*). — **To hold one's peace**. See *hold*.

No hold this peace; thou shalt me with ill speech.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 456.

To keep the peace, to abstain from violation of the public peace. See *breach of the peace*, under *breach*. — **To make (a person's) peace** (with another), to reconcile the other to him.

I will make your peace with him. *Shak., T. N.*, III. 4. 299.

Treaty of peace. See *treaty*. — **Syn.** *Stillness*; *silence*. (a) *Amity*. (b) *Quiet*, *Tranquillity*, etc. See *rest*.

peacet (pé), *v.* [*< ME.* *pacen*, *pacen*, *pacen*, *pacen*, *pacen*, < *OF.* *pacior*, *pacif*, bring to peace, make peace; from the noun; see *peace*, *n.* Cf. *appa*.] *I. intrans.* To hold one's peace; be or become silent; hold one's tongue.

Herupon the people *peaced* and stilled unto the tyme the shite was done. *Faston Letters*, l. 181.

I will not *peace*. *B. Jonson, Alchemist*, III. 2.

Then since, dear life! you fain would have me *peace*,
And I, mad with delight, want wit to cease,
Stop you my mouth.

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, l. 343).

II. trans. To appease; to quiet; to allay.

Which only oblation to be sufficient sacrifice, to *peace* the father's wrath, and to purge all the sins of the world. *Tundale, Ans. to St. T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1860), p. 265.

peaceability (pé-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< ME.* *peasib*; as *peaceable* + *-ity*.] Tranquillity; calm; peace.

He rose and blamde the wynd and the tempest of the watir, and it ceasde, and *peasib* was made. *Wyclif, Luke* viii. 24.

peaceable (pé'sa-bl), *a.* [*< ME.* *peasib*, *peasib*, *peasib*, *peasib*, etc.; < *OF.* *peasib*, *peasib*, *peasib*, etc.; < *paiz*, *peace*; see *peace*.] 1. Accompanied with or characterized by peace, quietness, or tranquillity; free from agitation, war, tumult, or disturbance of any kind; peaceful.

A blisful lyf, a *peasib* and a swete.
Leden the poples in the former age.

Chaucer, Former Age, l. 1.

His *peaceable* reign and good government.
Shak., Pericles, II. 1. 106.

But the treachery, the contempt of law, the thirst for blood, which the king had now shown, left no hope of a *peaceable* adjustment. *Maccusay, Nugent's Hampton*.

2. Disposed to peace; not quarrelsome, rude, or boisterous.

Three of the barons apart [she] drew hastily
Off moste gretteful, saying in wyso *peasib*
As woman full sage and right sensible.

Hom. of Partenay (E. E. T. A. l. 863).

Men of mild, and sweet, and *peaceable* spirits, as indeed most Anglers are. *W. Walton, Complete Angler*, p. 61.

— **Syn.** *Peaceful*, etc. (see *peace*), amicable, mild, friendly.

peaceableness (pé'sa-bl-nés), *n.* The state or character of being peaceable; quietness; disposition to peace.

peaceably (pé'sa-bli), *adv.* In a peaceable manner. (a) Without war, tumult, commotion, or disturbance, without quarrel or feud, as the kings of this dynasty ruled *peaceably* for two hundred years. (b) In or at peace, quietly, without interruption, annoyance, or alarm, as to live and die *peaceably*.

Therefore thei suffer that folk of alle lawes may *peaceably* dwellen amonge hem. *Manderley, Travels*, p. 252.

Disturb him not, let him pass *peaceably*. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI.*, III. 3. 25.

They were also very careful that every one that belonged to them answered their profession in their behavior among men, upon all occasions; that they lived *peaceably*, and were in all things good examples.

Prins, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

(c) Without anger or disposition to quarrel; amicably; as one disposed to peace.

And when his brethren saw that their father loved him more than all his brethren, they hated him, and could not speak *peaceably* unto him.

Gen. xxxvii. 1.

To live *peaceably* is to demean ourselves in affairs of office and stations of life as to promote a friendly understanding and correspondence among those we converse with.

Sp. Artillery. Sermons, II. xiv.

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peachy (pé'chi), *n.* [*< peach + -y.*] Resembling a peach, especially in color or texture; of the nature of the peach.

I don't believe that the color of her *peachy* cheeks was heightened a shadow of a shade.

J. T. Troubridge, *Coupon Bonds*, p. 74

peach-yellow (pé'ch-yel'ow), *n.* A peculiar and very destructive disease affecting the cultivated peach-tree. It is entirely confined at present to the orchards of the eastern United States, where it annually causes the death of many thousands of trees. The leaves become dwarfed, distorted, and "scorched" in appearance, the twigs pale and dwarfed, and the fruit red-spotted and prematurely ripe. In the first year the disease usually causes only a more or less premature ripening of the fruit, in the second year it is more marked, the whole tree having a sickly languishing appearance, with the entire foliage dwarfed and rolled up, and yellowish or brownish red (whence the name) in color. The diseased tree rarely dies in the second year of attack, and rarely lives beyond the fourth or fifth year. Little or no valuable fruit is produced after the second year. The cause of the disease is at present unknown, but from the investigations that are now being carried on it seems very probable that it is a bacterium. See *yellow*.

pea-clam (pé'klam), *n.* A young round clam, *Venus mercenaria*, up to about 1½ inches in diameter, and running from 1,200 to 1,400 to the barrel; distinguished from *coat clams*, running 800 or fewer to the barrel. See *little-neck*. [New Jersey.]

pea-coal (pé'kol), *n.* Coal of a very small size, like *peas*. Also called *peas*.

pea-coat (pé'kot), *n.* [See *pen jacket*.] A short double-breasted coat of heavy wool material, in form resembling a short top-coat.

peacock (pé'kok), *n.* [*< ME. peok, peok, pekok, paker*, usually *peok, pekok* (which remains in the surname *Peacock*, beside *Peacock*); *< pea*, a peacock (see *peas*), + *cock*.] A bird of the genus *Pavo*, specifically the male, of which the female is a *peahen* and the young a *pea-chick*. See *peafowl*.

The *pekok* with his atigels federys bryghte
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 360.

Men bryngon grete Tables of gold, and there on hen
Peacock of Gold, and many other manner of dyverse fowles,
alle of Gold.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 270.

A *peacock in his pride*, a peacock with his tail fully displayed.

And there they placed a *peacock in his pride*,
before the dancel. Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

Peacock-eye marble, an Italian marble of mingled white, blue, and red color, presenting in marking a fanciful resemblance to the eyes of peacocks' feathers. — **Peacock ore**. See *azurite*.

peacock (pé'kok), *v.* [*< peacock, n.*] **I. trans.** To cause to strut or pose and make an exhibition of one's beauty, elegance, or other fine qualifications; hence, to render proud, vain, or haughty; make a display of.

I can never deem that love which in haughtie hearts
Inveigles of a destiny to please, and as it were *peacock*
himself.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, l.

Tut: he was tame and meek enow with me,
Till *peacock*ed up with Lancelot's noticing.
Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

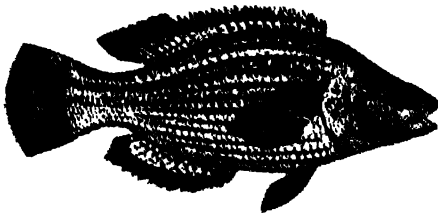
II. intrans. To strut about like a peacock, or in a manner indicating vanity; as, she *peacocked* up and down the terrace.

peacock-bittern (pé'kok-but'érn), *n.* The sun-bittern, *Eurypyga helus*; the pavon. See cut under *Eurypyga*.

peacock-blue (pé'kok-blü), *n.* A blue color of the peculiar hue of a peacock's breast.

peacock-butterfly (pé'kok-but'er-di), *n.* The butterfly, *Panacea*, a common European species; so called from the eye-spots of the wings.

peacock-fish (pé'kok-fish), *n.* A beautiful broid fish, *Crenilabrus pavo*, variegated with



1. Peacock-fish (Crenilabrus pavo).

green, blue, red, and white. It is an inhabitant of the European seas.

peacock-flower (pé'kok-flou'ér), *n.* 1. A tree of Madagascar, *Pavonia regia*, with twice-pluminate leaves, and racemes of showy orange-colored or yellowish flowers having long richly colored stamens. — 2. Same as *flower-fence*.

peacock-hatter (pé'kok-hat'er), *n.* In the middle ages, a plumber or milliner.

peacock-iris (pé'kok-í'ris), *n.* A bulbous plant from South Africa, *Moraea (Vrieseuxia) glaucopis*, also known as *Iris Parvula*. The flowers are pure-white with a blue stain at the base of the three larger divisions of the perianth. The name extends more or less to the other species formerly classed as *Vrieseuxia*.

peacockize, *v. i.* [*< peacock + -ize.*] To net the peacock; strut.

Zazzare, to play the simple self-conceited gull, to go letting or pyrring up and down *peacockizing* and court-ing of himself. Flare.

peacock-pheasant (pé'kok-fez'ant), *n.* A pheasant of the genus *Polyplectron*, the males of which are doubly spurred. See cut under *Polyplectron*.

peacock-tail (pé'kok-tal), *n.* A beautiful seaweed, *Padina pavonia*, with broadly fan-shaped fronds which are marked with concentric lines every one of which is fringed at its upper margin. Also called *turkey-feather laver*.

pea-cod (pé'kod), *n.* Same as *peasercod*.

"You may look at their cases closely," said Wamba, "and see who they say they are, and who they are not. They are as like their own as one green *pea-cod* is to another."
Scott, *Ivanhoe*, xix.

pea-comb (pé'kóm), *n.* A form of comb characteristic of some varieties of the domestic hen, as the Brahmins. In shape it resembles three low bluntly serrated combs pressed together into one, that in the middle being the highest. The name is derived from a fancied resemblance of the shape to that of a pea blossom.

pea-crab (pé'krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Pan-notheres*, inhabiting as a commonest the shells of various bivalve mollusks, as oysters. *P. pan-notheres*, for example. See *Pan-notheres*.

pea-dove (pé'doy), *n.* A name in Jamaica of the zinnia dove, *Zinnia umbrata*. See *Zinnia umbrata*.



Pea-crab (Pannotheres) common.

pea-dropper (pé'drop'er), *n.* In *agri.*, a hand-tool for planting peas. It is the same in principle as the corn-planter.

pea-finch (pé'finch), *n.* The pied finch, or chat-finch, *Fringilla calceas*.

pea-flower (pé'flou'éri), *n.* 1. The blossom of any pea. — 2. One of several West Indian leguminous plants — *Edmonia multiflora*, and species of *Centrosema* and *Cytisum*. See *Cytisum*, *Edmonia*, and *butterfly-pea*, and *spurred butterfly-pea* (under *pea*).

peafowl (pé'fowl), *n.* [*= bel. pafowl = Sw. pafowl = Dan. pafowl*, a peafowl; as *pea* + *fowl*.] A peacock or peahen; a bird of the genus *Pavo*, of which there are two if not three species. The common peafowl, *P. cristatus*, is a native of India, said to have been introduced into Europe by Alexander the Great, and now everywhere domesticated. The male, female, and young are respectively called *peacock*, *peahen*, and *pea-chick*. The peacock is one of the



Peafowl (Pavo cristatus).

largest of the gallinaceous birds, and in full dress is the most magnificent of all birds. The gorgeous train which constitutes its chief ornament is often four feet long, and consists of an extraordinary mass of upper tail-coverts, set tail-feathers, which latter the train overlaps and far out-reaches. These tail-coverts are elegantly formed of spray-like decussated webs enlarged and recomposed at the end, and marked with glittering ocelli or "eyes." This whole mass of plumage is capable of being erected

and spread in a vertical disk completing a semicircle, or more, of the most brilliant iridescent colors, chiefly green and gold. The tail-feathers proper and the primaries are chestnut; the neck and breast are blue of a peculiarly rich tint called *peacock-blue*. The head is crested with a bunch of about twenty four upright plumes. The length proper is about four feet, the train, when fully developed, measuring from two to four feet more. The peahen is much smaller and more plainly feathered, without the train. The peacock was sacred, among the Greeks and Romans, to Hera or Juno, but is now commonly regarded as the symbol of valingory and as a bird of ill omen. The flesh is edible, like that of other gallinaceous birds. The cry is extremely loud and harsh. See *Pavo*, *peahen*; also cut under *ocellate*.

peag, peak (pég, pék), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Among the North American Indians, in colonial days, a sort of money consisting of beads made from the ends of shells, rubbed down and polished and strung into belts or necklaces, which were valued according to their length and the perfection of their workmanship. Black or purple *peag* was worth twice as much as white, length for length.

Peak is of two sorts, or rather of two colors, for both are made of one shell, though of different parts: one is a dark purple cylinder, and the other a white; they are both made in size and figure alike, and commonly much resembling the English bugles, but not so transparent nor so brittle.
Beverly, *Virginia*, iii. § 40.

Finding the swiftest pursuer close upon his back, he threw off, first his blanket, then his silver-laced coat and belt of *peag*, by which his enemies knew him to be Camou-chet, and redoubled the eagerness of pursuit.
Irvine, *Sketch-Book*, p. 371.

peaget, *n.* Same as *pedage*.

Without paying of any manner of imposition or dane money, *peage* tribute, or any other manner of tolle whatsoever it be.
Foote, *Mariners*, p. 164.

Trade was restrained, or the privilege granted on the payment of tolls, passage a *peage*, pontage, and numerous other vexatious imposts.
Burke, *History of Eng. Hist.*, iii. an. 1670.

peagle (pé'gl), *n.* Same as *pegh*.

pea-gooser, *n.* Same as *peak-goose*.
What art thou, or what canst thou be, thou *pea goose*,
That darst give me the lie thus? thou mak'st me wonder.
Bacon, and Pl., *Little French Lawyer*, ll. 3.

pea-green (pé'grén), *n.* A shade of green such as that of green or fresh peas. It is luminous but not very chromatic, not markedly yellowish nor bluish.

She had hung it [the room] with some old-fashioned *pea-green* damask that exhibited to advantage several copies of Spanish paintings by herself, for she was a skilful artist.
Dickens, *Henrietta Temple*, l. 2.

pea-grit (pé'grit), *n.* *Proslite*. — **Pea-grit series**, the name in England of a division of the *Infra* (white).

pea-gun (pé'gun), *n.* Same as *pea-shooter*.

peahen (pé'hén), *n.* [*< pea + hen*.] The hen or female peafowl.

pea-jacket (pé'jak'et), *n.* [*< "pea, also "pie (in pea-gout), not used alone (< D. pij, pije = LG. pijs, pijsje, pike = Fries. pry, a coarse woolen coat = Sw. dial. pijs, pijsje, a coat; supposed to be connected with Sw. dial. pijs, pijsje, a goat, which affords a transition to AS. pijs = OS. pijsa = OHG. phat, MHG. phat, pfe = Goth. paida, a coat), + jacket*. The Dan. *pijacket*, a pea-jacket, is from E.] A heavy coat, generally of pilot-cloth, worn by seamen in cold or stormy weather.

peak (pék), *n.* [*< ME. pec, < Ir. peac, any sharp-pointed thing; akin to pike, pike, pike, pike, etc.; see pike*.] 1. A projecting point; the end of anything that terminates in a point.

How he has mow'd your head, has rubb'd the snow off,
And run your beard into a *peak* of twenty.
Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, iii. 2.

Specifically—(a) A projecting part of a head-covering; the leather visor projecting in front of a cap. (b) The high sharp ridge-bone of the head of a cat-dog. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. (c) Same as *peak*.

2. A precipitous mountain; a mountain with steeply inclined sides, or one which is particularly conspicuous on account of its height above the adjacent region, or because more or less isolated. These parts of the crest of a mountain-range which rise higher than other parts near them, especially if somewhat precipitous, are often called *peaks*.

Towards the north-west corner, a promontory of a good height, backed by a comb-like range of *peaks*, rises at once from the water.
E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 372.

3. *Naut.*: (a) The upper corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff; also, the extremity of the gaff. See cut under *gaff*. (b) The contracted part of a ship's hold at the extremities, forward or aft. The *peak* forward is called the *forepeak*; that aft, the *after-peak*. Also spelled *peck*.

The captain shot him down in the *fore peak*, and would not give him anything to eat.
H. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 44.

Peak-downhaul, a rope attached to the *peak* or outer end of a gaff, to haul it down by. — **Peak-halyard**, See

pearl (pə:rl, n. [*C.M.E. perle* (the alleged A.S. *pearl, *perl, a pearl), rents on a dubious gloss

"*enula, pearl*," where *enula* is uncertain); = D. *parel, pearl, perle*; = M.G. *parle, perle, perlin*; = O.H.G. *perula, peralt, perla, herala, berla*, M.H.G. *berle, G. perle*; = Ital. *perla*; = Sw. *perla*; = Dan. *perle*; = OF. *perle, pelle, F. perle*; = Fr. *perle*; = Pg. *perola, perla*; = It. *perla*; < early M.L. *perula, perulus, perla*, a pearl, prob. var. of *perula*, a little pear, dim. of *perum*, a pear; see *pearl*. Cf. Sp. *perilla*, a little pear, a pear-shaped ornament, O.H. *perolo*, a little button or tassel (Florio). Cf. *parl*.] 1. A nacreous concretion, or separate mass of nacre, of hard, smooth, lustrous texture, and a rounded, oval, pear-shaped, or irregular figure, secreted within the shells of various bivalve mollusks as a result of the irritation caused by the presence of some foreign body, as a grain of sand, within the mantle-lobe. The formation of a pearl is an abnormal or morbid process, comparable to that by which any foreign body, as a bullet, may become encysted in animal tissue, and so cause further irritation. In the case of the mollusks which yield pearls, the deposition is of the same substance as the nacre which lines the shell, hence called *mother-of-pearl*, in successive layers upon the offending particle. Fine pearls have frequently been found in working the mother-of-pearl shell. Chemically, pearls consist of calcium carbonate interstratified with animal substance, and are hence easily dissolved by acids or destroyed by heat. The chief sources of the supply of pearls are the pearl-oysters and pearl-mussels, *Aequidula* and *Unio*, and foremost among the former is the pearl oyster of Indian seas, *Margarita margaritifera*. Pearls are generally of a satiny, silvery, or bluish-white color, but also pink, copper-colored, purple, yellow, gray, smoky brown, and black. The finest white pearls are from Ceylon, the Persian Gulf, Thursday Island, and the western coast of Australia. The yellow are from Panama. The finest black and gray pearls are obtained in the Gulf of California, along the entire coast from Lower California to the lower part of Mexico. There are two distinct varieties of pink pearl: those from the common conch shell, *Strombus gigas*, of the West Indies, and those from the union or fresh mussels found in Scotland, Germany, France, and the United States (the finest being obtained principally from Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and Wisconsin), also from the small marine shell *Trigona pectunculata* of Australia. Purple, light-blue, and black pearls are found in the common clam, *Venus mercenaria*. The yellow color of Oriental pearls generally results from the decomposition of the mollusks in which they are found. The value of a pearl depends entirely on its perfection of form (which must be either round, pear-shaped, or a perfect oval), on its luster or "orient," and on the purity of its color, a tint of yellow or gray detracting very much from the value. Pearls are sold by the pearl-grain, four grains equaling one carat. (See *carat*, n., 4.) From 1880 to 1885 the demand for pearls and the rarity of their occurrence resulted in an advance in price of from 250 to 300 percent., the larger pearls having advanced more, proportionally, than the smaller ones. Until about 1885, pearls were generally valued as multiples of a grain. The value of a pearl larger than one grain was estimated by squaring its weight and multiplying this by the value of a one-grain pearl; thus, a two-grain and a five-grain pearl were worth respectively 4 and 25 times the value of a one-grain pearl.

*Perles many,
Precious rich were, of huge medicine,
Item, of Partenay (R. E. T. S.), l. 4506.*

*His steppes were of crystalline clere,
And all with perle our bygone.
Thomas of Bradstons (Child's Ballads, l. 90).*

*Infancy, pellucid as a pearl
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 125.*

2. Anything very valuable; the choicest or best part; a jewel; the finest of its kind.

*I see thee cupped all with thy kingdom's pearl,
That speak my salutation in their mids.*
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8, 56.

*Ah, benedict! how he will mourn over the fall of such
a pearl of knight-hood!*
Scott, Old Mortality, xxv.

3. Something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew; any small granule or globule resembling a pearl; specifically, in *phar.*, a small pill or pellet containing or consisting of some medicinal substance.

*Drinking super nungulum, a device of drinking . . .
which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup,
to drop it on his nail and make a pearl with that is left,
which if it slide and he cannot make stand on, by reason
theres too much, he must drink again for his poynne.*
Nashe, Mercurie Proliferae.

*But the fair blossom hangs the head, . . .
And those pearls of dew she wears
Prove to be preening tears.*
Milton, Epitaph on Marchioness of Winchester, l. 43.

*I have patients who carry pearls of the nitrite of amyli
constantly with them, which they use to ward off impending
attacks.*
Medical News, l. 286.

4. A white speck or film growing on the eye; cataract.

*A pearl in mine eye! I thank you for that; do you wish
me blind?*
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, II. l.

5. Mother-of-pearl; nacre; as, a pearl button.
—6. A size of printing-type, about 15 lines to the inch, intermediate between the larger size agate and the smaller size diamond: it is equal

to 5 points, and is so distinguished in the new system of sizes.

This line is printed to pearl.

7. In *her.*: (a) A small ball argent, not only as a bearing but as part of a coronet. (b) The color white.—8. One of the bony tubercles which form a rough circle round the base of a deer's antler, called collectively the *bar*.

You will carry the horns back to London, . . . and you will discourse to your friends of the span and the pearls of the antlers, and the crockets!
W. Black, Princess of Thule, xiv.

9. In *entom.*, a name of many pyralid moths; any pearl-moth.—10. A fish, the prill or brill; perhaps so called from the light spots, otherwise probably a transposed form of *prill*. [Prov. Eng.]—11. *Eccl.*, a name sometimes given to a particle of the consecrated wafer: still current in the Oriental Church.—12. A name given by gilders and manufacturers of jewelry to granules of metal produced by melting it to extreme fluidity, and then pouring it into cold water. The stream in pouring should be so small, and the crucible held at such a distance from the water, that the metal will break up into fine drops (pearls) before reaching the water, which instantly cools them. The cooled granules are usually pear-shaped. The epithet *granulated* is more commonly applied in the United States to metals prepared in this way, as granulated copper, silver, zinc, etc., used in the preparation of jewelry alloys on account of their convenience in weighing, and for other purposes. Pure granulated zinc being much employed by chemists for generating pure hydrogen gas, as in Marsh's test for arsenic, etc.

13. In *lace- and ribbon-making*, one of the loops which form the outer edge. Also *part*.—14. In *decorative art*. See *part*. **Baroque pearl.** See *baroque*. **Blind pearls.** Irregular, lusterless, and valueless pearls, used for medicinal purposes in the East. **Epithelial pearls.** Small spheroidal masses of flattened epithelial scales, concentrically arranged, occurring in epitheliomas. Also called *bird's-nest bodies* and *epidermic spherules*. **Half pearls.** Pieces cut from pearls that are very irregular and have only one lustrous side or corner, which is slit off. They are extensively used in jewelry, and are much less expensive than whole pearls, but are very liable to become discolored if wet, as the layers of the pearl, being cut at an angle, absorb the water, and any impurities it may contain show through the layers. **Imitation, artificial, or false pearls** are of two kinds, *solid* or *massive pearls* and *blown pearls*. (See *Lemaire pearl* and *Roman pearl*.) The first are known as *Venetian pearls*, and are manufactured chiefly on the island of Murano, near Venice. They are made from small white or colored glass tubes, the desired hues being produced by the use of oxides of tin and other metals. Blown pearls consist of small globules of thin glass, coated on the inside with the so-called oriental pearl essence, or essence of orient. Their manufacture is attributed to Janin or Jaquin, who lived in Paris about 1600, and who was the first to blow hollow glass balls with this mixture, which he prepared with the scales of a small fish, the bleak, common in France and Germany, and mullage. The mixture was first suggested by his observing the pearly luster of the scales that were detached from the fish when they rubbed against one another in a trough. The scales of *lyon* fish are required to make one pound of oriental pearl essence.—**Inner pearl.** In *lace making*, ornamental loops worked around the edge of an opening in lace, as distinguished from *pearl*, which is a loop on the outer edge. **Large pearl.** In *confectionery*, the condition of clarified sugar-syrup when it has been boiled to such a consistency that, when a drop is taken between the finger and thumb, these may be separated to the greatest extent without breaking the connecting thread of syrup. In this condition the sugar forms a large drop, or "pearl," if suspended from a rod. **Lemaire pearl.** an imitation pearl composed of a solid glass ball externally coated with a varnish composed of oriental pearl essence, white wax, alabaster, and pulverized gum. **A Cadellian Gem.** **Little pearl.** In *confectionery*, the condition of clarified sugar-syrup when it has been boiled to such a consistency that, when a drop is taken between the finger and thumb, the finger and thumb may be separated to nearly the full extent without breaking the thread of syrup. Also called *small pearl*.—**Oriental-pearl essence.** See *essence*.—**Pearl millet.** Same as *cuttail millet* (which see, under *millet*). **Pearl onion.** See *onion*.—**Roman pearl.** an imitation pearl made of a ball of alabaster or similar mineral substance, upon which is spread pure white wax, which in its turn is coated with oriental pearl essence. **Seed-pearls.** very small pearls or slightly imperfect pearls which are usually drilled and secured by means of a horse-hair to mother-of-pearl or other light-colored material to be worn as ornaments. Large quantities are used in the East for medicinal purposes, in the composition of electuaries supposed to possess stimulating and restorative qualities.—**Small pearl.** Same as *little pearl*.—**Smoked pearl.** mother-of-pearl having black or very dark veins or cloudings.—**Virgin pearls.** unperfected pearls of fine quality.

pearl (pér'l), *v.* [*< pearl, n.* (*Y. parl*, *v.*) I. *trans.* 1. To adorn, set, or stud with pearls.
*By his girdel hung a pearl of lather,
Tasseled with green and perled with lilies.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 65.
2. To make into a form, or to cause to assume an appearance, resembling that of pearls: as, to *pearl* barley (by rubbing off the pulp and grinding the berries to a rounded shape); to *pearl* comfits (by causing melted sugar to harden around the kernels, thus forming small rounded pellets).

*They (comfits) will be whiter and better if gently ground
of one day and finished the next.*
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 106.

*The (rice-cleaning) machinery is shown at work, and in-
cludes the whole process of cleaning, weighing, and
peaking the rice.*
Sci. Amer., N. Y., LVII, 188.

II. intrans. 1. To resemble pearls. [*trans.*]
*Her long loose yellow locks lyke golden wyre,
Sprinkled with perle, and peering flowers newe.*
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 106.

2. To take a rounded form, as a drop of liquid; as, quicksilver *pearls* when dropped in small quantities.—3. To assume a resemblance to pearls, or the shape of pearls, as barley or comfits.

*Put some of the prepared comfits in the pen, but not too
many at a time, as it is difficult to get them to *pearl* alike.*
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 106.

pearlaceous (pér-lá'shius), *a.* [Also *perlaceous*; *< pearl + -aceous*.] 1. Resembling pearls or mother-of-pearl; pearly; nacreous; margaritaceous.—2. Dotted or flecked with white, as if pearled, as a bird's plumage.

pearlash (pér'lásh), *n.* Commercial carbonate of potash. See *potash*.

pearl-barley (pér'l'bár'li), *n.* [Appar. tr. of *F. orge perlé*, 'pearled barley,' which is appar. an accorn. of *orge perlé*, 'pilled barley' (Cotgrave), i. e. peeled barley: see *perlé*, *pillé*.] See *barley*.

pearl-bearing (pér'l'bár'ing), *a.* Producing pearls, as a pearl-mussel or pearl-oyster; margaritiforous.

pearl-berry (pér'l'ber'i), *n.* See *Margaritacarpus*.

pearl-bird (pér'l'bér'd), *n.* 1. The guinea-fowl, *Numida meleagris*; so called from the pearly-plumage. Also called *pearl-hen*. See *cut* under *Numida*.—2. An African scansorial barbet of the genus *Trachyphonus*, as *T. margaritatus*, so called from the profusion of pearly-white spots.

pearl-blue (pér'l'blü), *n.* Pearly blue; clear pale blue, like the bloom on a plum.

pearl-bush (pér'l'büsh), *n.* A fine flowering shrub, *Eurochorda grandiflora*, making, when grown, a dense bush 10-feet high and equally broad.

pearl-disease (pér'l'di zéz'), *n.* [Tr. G. *perlsucht*.] Tuberculosis in cattle. Also *pearly disease*.

pearl-diver (pér'l'di'vër), *n.* One who dives for pearl-oysters.

pearled (pérld), *a.* [*< ME. perled; < pearl + -ed*.] 1. Set or adorned with pearls, or with anything resembling pearls.

*And many a pearl'd garment
Embroidered was upon the dale.*
Gower, Conf. Amant, l.

*Under the bowers
Where the Ocean Powers
Sit on their pearled thrones.*
Shelley, Arctura, iv.

2. Resembling pearls.

Her weeping eyes in pearled dew she steeped.
P. Fletcher, Viscontary Eclogues, vii. 1.

3. Having a border of or trimmed with pearl-edge.—4. Blotched.

*To whom are all kinds of diseases, infirmities, deformities,
pearled faces, palsies, dropies, headaches, if not to
drunkards?*
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 150. (Dante.)

pearl-edge (pér'l'éj), *n.* A narrow kind of thread edging to be sewed on lace; a narrow border on the side of some qualities of ribbon, formed by projecting loops of the threads of the weft. Compare *picot*.

pearl-eye (pér'l'i), *n.* Opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye; cataract.

pearl-eyed (pér'l'id), *a.* Having a pearl-eye; afflicted with cataract.

pearl-fishery (pér'l'fish'ér-i), *n.* The occupation or industry of fishing for pearls; the place where or the means by which pearls are fished for.

pearl-fishing (pér'l'fish'ing), *n.* Pearl-fishery.

pearl-fruit (pér'l'früt), *n.* See *Margaritacarpus*.

pearl-grain (pér'l'grán), *n.* A unit of measurement for pearls; a diamond-grain. See *pearl*, n., 1, and *carat*, n., 4.

pearl-grass (pér'l'grás), *n.* 1. An Old World grass, *Molice nutans*, affording some pasturage in woody places.—2. *Brija marina*, and perhaps *Arrhachnum tricornutum*. [Prov. Eng.] **pearl-gray** (pér'l'grá), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of a clear cool pale-gray color, resembling that of the pearl.
II. n. A clear pale bluish-gray color.

pearl-hen (pér'l'hén), *n.* A pearl-bird.
pearlin, pearling (pér'lin, -ling), *n.* [*< Ital. pearlin, Ir. perlin, fine linen, cambric; origin uncertain.*] Lace made of silk or other

three. It also seems to have meant 'fine linen or embroidery.' *J. Beech.* [Scottish.]

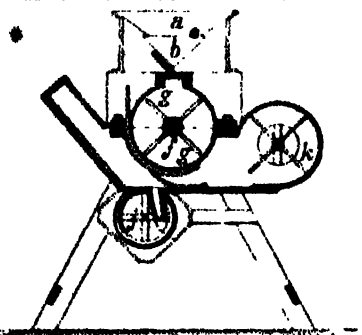
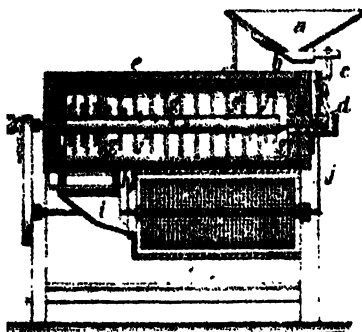
"What will you leave to your mother dear?"
"My velvet gill, and my pearls dear."
The Great Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 201).
He's awa to buy pearls,
On our lady ly in.
Lambert Larkin (Child's Ballads, III. 103).

pearliness (pär'li-ness), *n.* The state of being pearly.

pearling¹ (pär'ling), *n.* [Verbal *v.* of *pearl*, *v.*]
1. The operation of taking off the hull or pericarp of grain; the decortication of grain, as in preparing pearl-barley.—2. The act or industry of fishing for pearls; pearl-fishing.—3. In *intaglio-engraving*, *glass-cutting*, and the like, the producing of incised ornaments resembling half-balls or other rounded forms.

pearling², *n.* See *pearlin*.

pearling-mill (pär'ling-mill), *n.* A machine for pearling barley, preparing hominy, etc. The



The two figures are vertical sections at right angles to each other. *a*, hopper; *b*, shaft; *c*, chute; *d*, screw-driver; *e*, cylinder; *f*, shaft, rotating in *e* and carrying the beater or arm; *g*, opening for discharge of grain from cylinder; *h*, chute; *i*, revolving screw; *j*, fan-blower which forces an air-current through the chute to remove dust.

operation consists essentially in beating and fanning to separate the particles of hulls from the product.

pearl-lashing (pär'l'lash'ing), *n.* Naut., the lashing which holds the jaws of the gaff.

pearl-mica (pär'l'mi'kä), *n.* Same as *margarite*, 2.

pearl-moss (pär'l'môs), *n.* Same as *carrageen*.

pearl-moth (pär'l'môth), *n.* A pyralid moth of pearly appearance, as species of *Butys* or *Margaritis*.

pearl-mussel (pär'l'mus'l), *n.* A pearl-bearing bivalve mollusk of the family *Unionidae*, as *Union* or *Margaritana*. See *cut* under *Union*.

pearl-nautilus (pär'l'nä'ti-lus), *n.* The pearly nautilus (which see, under *nautilus*); distinguished from *pauca-nautilus*.

pearl-opal (pär'l'ô'pal), *n.* Same as *escholung*.

pear-louse (pär'l'lou), *n.* The flea-louse or jumping plant-louse of the pear, *Prylla pyri*, an insect which infests the buds in Europe and America. See *cut* under *Prylla*.

pearl-oyster (pär'l'ôis'tér), *n.* A pearl-bearing bivalve mollusk of the family *Aviculidae*, as *Melagrina margaritifera* of Indian seas, and other species. See *cut* under *Melagrina*.

pearl-plant (pär'l'plant), *n.* The growwell and corn-growwell, *Lithospermum officinale* and *L. arvense*; so called on account of their hard shining nuclei.

pearl-powder (pär'l'pou'dér), *n.* 1. A cosmetic intended to give the appearance of a fair skin.

2. A powder used as a flux in enameling, usually one of the salts of bismuth.

The simple young fellow, surveying the ballet from his stall at the Opera, mistook carnine for blanches, pearl-powder for native snow.

Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, iv.

3. A powder used as a flux in enameling, usually one of the salts of bismuth.

pearl-pearl (pär'l'pär'l), *n.* A cord used in embroidery, usually of gold or gold-covered, resembling a small string of beads. It is used like passing, sewed to the foundation.

pearl-sago (pär'l'sä'gô), *n.* Sago in the state of fine hard grains about the size of small pearls, which they somewhat resemble.

pearl-shell (pär'l'shel), *n.* A shell covered with a nacreous coating, or with mother-of-pearl.

pearl-side, pearl-sides (pär'l'sid, -sids), *n.* A fish, the Sheppey argentine, *Mauritius pennanti*, having pearly spots on the sides.

pearl-sinter (pär'l'sin'tér), *n.* Same as *florite*.

pearl-skipper (pär'l'skip'ér), *n.* A British hesperian butterfly, *Pamphilis comma*.

pearl-spar (pär'l'spär), *n.* A variety of dolomite; so called because of its pearly luster.

pearl-stitch (pär'l'stich), *n.* Same as *pearl*, 13.

pearlstone (pär'l'stôn), *n.* Same as *perlite*.

pearl-tea (pär'l'té), *n.* Same as *gunpowder tea* (which see, under *gunpowder*).

pearl-tie (pär'l'ti), *n.* In *lace-making*, a bride or bar, more especially when decorated with pearls.

pearl-tumor (pär'l'tû'môr), *n.* 1. A soft white spheroidal mass of flat epithelioid cells of silky luster sometimes developing in the pia mater, and more rarely within the brain.—2. A somewhat similar growth found in the middle ear. Also called *cholesteatoma*, *pearly tumor*, and *sebaceous tumor*.—3. A tuberculous nodule in cattle.

pearlweed (pär'l'wêd), *n.* Same as *pearlwort*.

pearl-white (pär'l'hwit), *n.* 1. A substance prepared from the scales of the bleak, *Alburnus lucidus*, and of various cyprinoid and eluroid fishes, used in making artificial pearls and for other purposes. See *imitation pearls*, under *pearl*, and *oriental-pearl essence*, under *essence*.—2. A cosmetic of various composition, usually a basic nitrate of bismuth.

pearl-winning (pär'l'win'ing), *n.* Pearl-fishing.

pearlwort (pär'l'wôrt), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Sagina*, which consists of small matted or tufted herbs of both hemispheres, with thread-like or awl-shaped leaves, and minute flowers. These plants were once regarded as a remedy for the eye-disease called *pearl*. Also *pearlweed*.

pearly (pär'li), *a.* [*<* *pearl* + *y*.] 1. Resembling a pearl in size, shape, texture, or color; pearly.

'Tis sweet the blushing morn to view,
And plains adorn'd with pearly dew. *Dryden*

2. Resembling mother-of-pearl; nacreous; margariticous.—3. Producing, containing, or abounding in pearls; margariticiferous; pearl-bearing.—4. Dotted, flecked, or spangled as if with pearls; pearly.—5. Clear; pure; glittering; translucent or transparent, as a color: as, *p. arly white*.—6. In the technique of the pianoforte, noting a touch that produces a clear, round, sweet tone, or noting a tone thus characterized.—**Pearly ark**, a bivalve of the family *Nuculidae*; a nut-shell.—**Pearly bodice**, same as *epithelioid pearls* (which see, under *pearl*).—**Pearly gaper**, a bivalve of the family *Phacodonta*.—**Pearly nautilus**, see *nautilus*.—**Pearly tubercle**, in *pathol.*, same as *gravidum*.—**Pearly tumor**, same as *pearl tumor*, 2.

pearmain (pär'män), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *pearmane* (imitating *pearl*); earlier *permain*, *<* *ME.* *permain*, *perman*, also in comp. *permain*, *<* *OF.* *permain*, *permain*, *permain*, *permain*, a kind of pear; "poire de permain, the permain pear"; cf. "poire à main, a kind of great pear, which weighs almost a pound" (Cotgrave); *appur*, *<* *L.* *permainus*, very large, neut. *permainus*, a very large thing, *<* *per*, very, + *mainus*, great, large; see *per-* and *main*.] A name of several excellent varieties of apple.

The *pear maine*, which to France long ere to us was known. *Dryden, Polyolbion, xviii. 67.*

pearmonger (pär'mung'gér), *n.* A dealer in pearls.

Port as a pear monger I'd be
If Molly were but kind. *Gay, New Song of New Studios.*

pear-roe (pär'ró), *n.* Same as *pear-spawn*.

pear-seet, *r. t.* An obsolete form of *pyrex*.

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pear-shell (pär'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Pyraea* or family *Pyraeidae*; a *fig-shell*.

pear-slug (pär'slug), *n.* The slimy larva of *Selandria cerasa*, a saw-fly of the family *Tenthredinidae*, which lays its eggs in the leaves of the pear and cherry.

pearst (pär't), *a.* [A dial. form of *perst*.] Lively; smart; chipper; feeling well; in good spirits. [*Obsolete* or *prov.* *Eng.* and *U. S.*]

Godinette, a pretty pearst lass, a loving or lovely girl. *Cotgrave.*

Give your play-gull a stroke, and my lady her tooth,
And her usher potatoes and marrow;
But your poet were he dead, set a pot on his head,
And he rises as pearst as a sparrow. *Brook, B.M., II. 107. (Wallcutt).*

Quick she had always been, and pearst (as we say on the moor), and gifted with a leap of thought too swift for me to follow. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xiv.*

pearstly (pär'tli), *adv.* In a pearst manner.

Then, as a nimble squirrel from the wood,
Hanging the hedges for his filbert food,
Sits pearstly on a lough his browne nuts cracking. *W. Browne, Britannia's Pastoral, p. 185. (Maitland).*

pear-tree (pär'tré), *n.* [*<* *ME.* *peretree* (= *Sw.* *pärträd*) = *Dan.* *peretree*; *<* *per* + *tree*.] The tree that produces the pear.

The *peretree* plant is set in places cold
Atte fleveryere, and there as is a warmer ayre
In November. *Palladius, Husbandrie (R. E. T. S.), p. 86.*

pear-withe (pär'with), *n.* A shrubby climbing plant, *Tanacetum Jarrovi*, natural order *Compositae*, of tropical South America, having a fruit like a calabash, but smaller.

peasant (pez'ant), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. *E.* also *peant*, *<* *ME.* *peant*, *peyain*, *<* *OF.* *peasant*, *peissant*, prop. *peisan*, *F.* *peysan* = *Sp.* *peisano* = *It.* *peisano*; with suffix *-an*, *<* *OF.* *peis*, *pays*, *F.* *pays* = *Pr.* *pais*, *pais*, *pays* = *Sp.* *pais* = *It.* *pais*, country, *<* *ML.* **peisana*, neut. of *peisana*, *<* *pagus*, a district; see *pagon*.] 1. *n.* A person of inferior rank or condition living in the country or in a rural village, and usually engaged in agricultural labor; a rustic; a countryman. A peasant may or may not be the proprietor of the land which he cultivates; in Great Britain he is distinguished from a *farmer* as having less property, education, or culture, or inferior social position, but the word is very vague. The French peasant (*peysan*) and the German peasant (*bauer*) were until recently greatly restricted in their civil and political rights. The word is not used in the United States, where there is no comparatively stable body of agricultural laborers corresponding to the European peasantry.

And the nests in mynys where they went on loads they
herd of the *peysans* and miche as they mette that alle thre
Galeys were replete and reynold lakke by the myde tempest. *Nir R. Gylfing, Fylgymaga, p. 64.*

I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash
By any indirection. *Shak., J. C., iv. 2. 74.*

He (Bernard Tello) caused forty or fifty soldiers to be
attired like peasants, with fardels upon their heads and
shoulders. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 21.*

The peasants flock'd to hear the minstrel play,
And games and carols closed the busy day. *Rogers, Pleasures of Memory, I.*

Peasant jewelry, jewelry of the simple and traditional character worn by the peasantry in some parts of Europe, usually of thin gold and set with inexpensive stones, as garnets, rough pearls, and the like. This jewelry is often spirited and truly decorative in design, and has been much studied and collected of late years.—**Peasant pottery**, pottery of simple make and decoration, produced among the peasantry of any country for their own use. That of central Italy has attracted great attention, and the pottery of South America and also of Mexico is of this character.

Peasant proprietor, a body of peasant proprietors, or that economic or land theory which favors the parceling out of the land among peasant proprietors.—**Peasant proprietor**, a peasant who owns a small farm and works it himself.—**Peasant waist**, a particular kind of waist or body to a dress, made after the fashion of some peasants' costume, especially the Swiss.—**Peasants' war**, in German hist., a rebellion which broke out in 1524, chiefly among the peasants and in southern Germany. It was characterized by great atrocities on both sides, and was suppressed in 1525.

II. a. Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, peasants; rustic; rural; often used as an epithet of reproach.

Their peasant limbs. *Shak., Ham., V., iv. 7. 20.*
O, what a rogue and peasant slave art thou! *Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 376.*

peasantly (pez'ant-li), *a.* [*<* *peasant* + *-ly*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of peasants; of a peasant; peasant-like.

Content in a fagot made of great sticks or charven wood, also, a kind of peasant's weapon, used in old times. *Cotgrave.*

He is not esteem'd to deserve the name of a peasant Architect, an excellent Painter, or the like, that bears not a generous mind, above the peasantly regard of wages and hire. *Milton, On the Def. of Music, Remonstr.*

peasantry (pez'ant-ri), *n.* [*<* *peasant* + *-ry*.] 1. Peasants collectively; a body of peasants.

A bold *peasantry* their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be supplied.
(Goldsmith, *Des. Vill.*, l. 66.)

24. *Hastily*; *conspicuously*.

As a gentle man, you could never have descended to such
peasantry of language.

Butler, Remains (Thyer's ed.), p. 332. (Latham.)

peascod, *n.* See *peasercod*.

pease (*pēz*), *n.*; pl. *peases*, formerly *peasen*, *peasen*,
also *peasen* (and, with loss of the plural suffix,
pease, to which, regarded as a plural, is due the
mod. E. form *peas*). < ME. *pease*, *pyse*, pl. *peasen*, *peasen*,
peasen, to which, regarded as a plural, is due the
mod. E. form *peas*. < AS. *pias*, *piase*, pl. *piasan*,
piasan, *piasan* = OE. *pias*, *pias*, F. *pias* = OIt.
pias, It. dim. *piacello*, < L. *piasum*, a pea, = Gr.
πιον, also *πιον*, a pea.] 1. A pea. See *pea*.

Sum tyme it happeneth that mon fynden summe as
grete as a *pease*, and summe lusse; and thei ben as harde as
the of Yule. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 1-8.

Not unlike unto the unskillful painter, who having
drawn the twines of Hippocrates (who were as like as
one *pease* is to another).

Lilly, Euphros and his England.

Lentils is a poultice (pulvis) called chilles, which . . .
translates *peasen*.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 101, margin.

2. *Peas* collectively. For the distinction be-
tween *peas* and *pease*, see *pea*.

It must be a curst, & crowned wyght

That knoweth that quynys [darkness] from loun & *pease*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 216.

At kyndes of pulse, as beanes, *peasen*, lyches, faves, and
suche other, are type twyne in the yare (in Hispaniola).
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America),
(ed. Arber), p. 73.

3. A small size of coal: same as *pea-coal*. *R.*
William, Steam Boilers, p. 208.

pease? (*pēz*), *v. t.* Same as *pease*.

Send it her, that may her harto *pease*.

Court of Love, l. 307.

For the *peasynge* of the saled quarrellous and debates.

Hall, Henry VI., an. 4.

**peasebolt (*pēz*'bolt), *n.* Pease- or pulse-straw,
Darius.**

With straw-wap and *pease bolt*, with farn and the brake,
For sparing of fuel, some brew and do bake.

Tanner, October's Husbandry, at. 38.

**peasecod, peasercod (*pēz*'kod), *n.* [Formerly also
peasecod; < ME. *peasecodde*, *peasecodde*; < *peasen* +
cod.] The legume or pericarp of the pea; a pea-
pod. Peasecods were much used in rural England
as a means of divination in affairs of the heart. Also *pea-
cod*.**

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a
boy; as a squab is before 'tis a *peasecod*, or a codling when
'tis almost an apple. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, l. 6. 107.

Were women as little as they are good,

A *peasecod* would make them a gown and a hood.

Wilde's Recollections (1054). (Nares.)

The pea that may be extracted from a ripe *peasecod* is a
living body, in which, however, the vital activities are,
for the time, almost quiescent.

Huxley, Physiological, p. 231.

peasecod-bellied (*pēz*'kod-hel'id), *n.* Having

the lower part project-
ing and stiffly quilted
and bombasted: said
of the doublet fashion-
able at the close of the
sixteenth century. The
lower point sometimes
projected as far as to cover
the sword-belt in front. Com-
pare *belly-doublet* and *pease-
cod-doublet*.

peasecod-cuirass (*pēz*'kod-kwō-rās'), *n.*
A cuirass having a
form similar to that of
the peasecod-bellied
doublet, introduced
about the time of
Henry III. of France.
Reinforced plates of this fashion
were worn until the change
of costume caused by the
active prosecution of the religious wars, when these fan-
tastic forms gave way to others, plainer and more practical.

peasecod-doublet (*pēz*'kod-dub'lot), *n.* A
peasecod-bellied doublet. See *peasecod-bellied*.

pease-crow (*pēz*'kro), *n.* The common tern or
sea-swallow. [Local, British.]

pease-hook (*pēz*'huk), *n.* An instrument for
cutting peas. *Darius.*

They are now lost, or converted to other uses, even li-
terally to plough shares and *pease-hooks*.

Before, Four through Great Britain, II. 308.

pease-meal (*pēz*'mel), *n.* A flour made from
pease. In feeding it is sometimes used for facing molds
for brasswork, and also in place of strong sand to give
tenacity to weak sand.

pease-porridge (*pēz*'por'ij), *n.* A porridge
made of pease-meal.

pease-pudding (*pēz*'pud'ing), *n.* Pease-por-
ridge cooked in a bag or mold and made very
stiff.

pease-soup (*pēz*'sōp), *n.* Same as *pea-soup*.

peaseweep (*pēz*'wēp), *n.* [Imitative.] 1. Same
as *peat* (b). [Local, Eng.]

Pease weep, pease weep,
Harry thy nest and gar me greet. Old rime.

2. The green finch, *Ligurinus chloris*.

pea-shell (*pē*'shel), *n.* Same as *peasecod*.

pea-sheller (*pē*'shel'ēr), *n.* A contrivance for
taking peas from their pods.

pea-shooter (*pē*'shū'tēr), *n.* A toy or contri-
vance consisting of a small tube through which
peas or pellets may be blown.

"What do they do with the *pea shooter*?" inquires
Tom. "Do w' 'em! why, pepper every one's face as we
comes near, 'cept the young gals, and break windows w'
them too, some on 'em shoots so hard."

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. iv.

Peaslee's operation. See *operation*.

peason, *n.* An obsolete plural of *pease*.

pea-soup (*pē*'sōp), *n.* A soup made chiefly of
peas.

pea-spawn (*pē*'spān), *n.* See *spawn*.

peastone (*pē*'stōn), *n.* Same as *plastite*.

peasy (*pē*'zi), *n.* [*pease* + *-y*.] Lead ore in
small grains about the size of peas. [North.
Eng.]

peat (*pēt*), *n.* [*ME. "pete" (ML. AL. petra)*,
peat. Cf. *beast*, mod. < *beet*, *v.*, mend (a fire,
etc.). Cf. *purse*, var. of *hurse*.] 1. Partly de-
composed vegetable matter, produced under
various conditions of climate and topography,
and of considerable importance in certain re-
gions as fuel. Peat occurs in many countries and in
different latitudes, but always either in swampy local-
ities or in damp and foggy regions. It is formed of vege-
table matter undergoing decay, and in some respects it is
the modern representative of the coal of Mesozoic geolo-
gical epochs, and its formation illustrates the conditions
under which coal has originated. Peat is abundant in
northern Europe, and particularly so in Ireland, where it
is perhaps of greater importance as fuel than in any other
country. It occurs in India, especially in the Nellore
hills and in Bengal, also in various parts of the United
States, and there are in the latter country regions re-
specially in New England where it is occasionally used as
fuel. The vegetation of which peat is made up in the
various countries where it occurs is quite different, and oc-
casionally the number of species which have taken part in
its formation is large. The genus *Sphagnum* is an im-
portant element in much of the European peat. The peat
of Bengal, on the other hand, is said to be formed almost
exclusively from one plant, the wild rice, *Oryza epetaria*.
The peat of New England is made up of a considerable
variety of aquatic plants. Peat is very spongy, and con-
tains a large amount of water near the surface; the deeper
down it is taken, the more compact it is. A great variety
of processes for compressing and hot-drying it have been
invented and put in use in different parts of the world.

2. A small block of peat-bog or -moss, resem-
bling an ordinary brick in shape, cut and dried
for fuel.

There other with these spades the *peats* are squaring out.

Brayton, Polyolbion, xiv. 143.

Carbonized peat. Same as *peat-charcoal*. *Mendow-*
land peat, peat composed of decayed coarse grass mingled
with soft subsoil.

peat², *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *pet*.

peat-bed (*pēt*'bed), *n.* Same as *peat-bog* and
peat-moss, 2.

The Torbay Submerged Forest comprises *peat-beds* that
have yielded Roman remains, and these beds rest on clay or
oolite and which contains relics of the Bronze period.
Woodward, Geol. of England and Wales (2d ed.), p. 525.

peat-bog (*pēt*'bog), *n.* The common name in
the United States for those accumulations of
peat which are known by this name in Great
Britain, but also, and more generally (except
in Ireland), as *peat-mosses* and *peat-moors*.

peat-charcoal (*pēt*'chār'kōl), *n.* Charcoal made
by carbonizing peat. This is done in various ways,
as in piles, open kilns, pits, and ovens. Peat-charcoal has
been much experimented with, and used in metallurgical
operations to some extent for fully three hundred years.
The carbonization of ordinary air-dried peat produces a
very friable charcoal, and the denser the peat is made, by
compression or in other ways, the better the article pro-
duced.

In France *peat-charcoal*, under the name of *Charbon noir*,
is much used for making gunpowder. *Ibid.*, *ibid.*, III. 527.

peat-coal (*pēt*'kōl), *n.* A soft lignite, of earthy
character.

peat-coke (*pēt*'kōk), *n.* A name sometimes,
but incorrectly, given to *peat-charcoal*.

peat-cutter (*pēt*'kut'ēr), *n.* A form of paring-
plow for cutting peat from the bog.

peat-gas (*pēt*'gas), *n.* Gas made by the distil-
lation of peat.

peat-hagg (*pēt*'hag), *n.* A pit whence peat has
been dug. [Scottish.]

peat-machine (*pēt*'ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine,
similar in principle to the brick-machine, for
preparing peat for fuel, either without addition

or by admixture of other substances, as coal-
dust, tar, etc. These machines are, in general, pri-
mers and pressers, which pulp the material in order to ren-
der it homogeneous, and then compress it into blocks of
convenient form.

peat-moor (*pēt*'mōr), *n.* Same as *peat-moss*.
In the United States such deposits are called
swamps or *bogs*. See *peat* and *peat-moss*.

Peat is very largely dug in the moorlands of Somerset-
shire, near Edington and Shapwick, between Glastonbury
and Highbury. Some of these beds have been worked
for fuel from the time of the Romans, and probably earlier,
while others are of more recent formation. The peat moss
or "turbarry lands" have an irregular distribution; and
the peat, which in places is 14 or 15 feet thick, is due largely
to the growth of the common sedge (*Carex*), whence
Hedgewood derives its name.

Woodward, Geol. of England and Wales (2d ed.), p. 526.

peat-moss (*pēt*'mōs), *n.* 1. Moss entering into
the composition of or producing peat; moss
of the genus *Sphagnum*.—2. A peat-bog or
-swamp; a name frequently given in Great
Britain to those accumulations of peaty matter
which in the United States are commonly
known as *peat-bogs*.

Peat mosses cover many thousand square miles of Europe
and North America. About one seventh of Ireland is cov-
ered with bogs, that of Allen alone comprising 283,500
acres, with an average depth of 25 feet.

A. Geikie, Text Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 444.

pea-tree (*pē*'trē), *n.* 1. Any plant of the legu-
minous genus *Caragana*. The Chinese pea-tree is
C. Chamissoi, a low or spreading shrub occasionally planted
for ornament. The Siberian pea-tree is *C. arbuscula*, a
shrub or low tree. Its seeds are fed to fowls and are of
some culinary use; its leaves yield a blue dye. It is some-
times planted for ornament.

2. A shrub of the genus *Nesbania*. *A. (Agati)*
grandiflora, sometimes specified as *West Indian pea-tree*,
is an East Indian shrub naturalized in Florida and some
of the West Indies, having white or red flowers 2 or 4
inches long. *Swamp pea-tree*, the fuller name of plants
of this genus, is applied somewhat particularly to *N. cor-
dentata*.

peat-reek (*pēt*'rēk), *n.* The smoke of peat.—
Peat-reek flavor, a special flavor communicated to
whisky, which is distilled with peat used as fuel. This
flavor is frequently simulated by adding a little cresote to
the whisky. [Scottish.]

peat-soil (*pēt*'sōil), *n.* A soil mixed with peat;
the soil of a peat-moss or -bog that has been re-
claimed for agricultural purposes.

peat-spade (*pēt*'spād), *n.* A spade having a
wing set at right angles to its blade, for con-
venience in cutting blocks of peat from a bank.

peaty (*pē*'ti), *a.* [*peat* + *-y*.] Resembling
peat; abounding in peat; composed of peat.

Peaucellier cell. See *cell*.

**peau d'orange (*pē*'do-orānzh'), [F., lit. 'orange-
skin'; *peau*, skin; *d'* for *de*, of; *orange*, orange.]**
In *ceram.*, a decoration consisting in a slight
roughening of the surface with bosses resem-
bling those of the skin of an orange.

peavey (*pē*'vi), *n.* [Named from the inventor.]
A lumberman's cant-hook having a strong spike
at the end.

pea-vine (*pē*'vīn), *n.* 1. Any climbing pea-
plant, generally the common pea.—2. Specifi-
cally—(a) A plant of the genus *Amphicarpea*.
See *hog-peanut*. [U. S.] (b) *Vicia Americana*, a
common species throughout the United States,
with from four to eight pairs of leaflets, and
purplish flowers a few in a cluster.

pea-weevil (*pē*'wē'vī), *n.* A kind of curculio,
Bruchus pisi, which infests peas. It is an indige-
nous North American insect, which probably fed on
some other legume before the cultivated
pea was introduced; it has spread to Europe, and is
now found in Great Britain and along
the Mediterranean.

The egg is laid on the outside of the
pod, and the newly
hatched larva bur-
rows into the nearest
pea, in which it
feeds and grows to
full size. Before
transforming to the
pupa it provides for
its exit by cutting a
round hole through
all but the outer
membrane of the
pea. The beetle does
not issue until the
following spring. See *Bruchus*. Also called *pea-beetle*,
pea-bug, and *pea-chaffer*.



Pea-weevil (*Bruchus pisi*).
a, beetle, side view; b, larva; c, pupa.
[Small figures indicate apical views.]

pease, *n.* An obsolete form of *pease*. *Saguer*.
peba (*pē*'bā), *n.* [S. Amer.] A kind of armadillo,
Dasypus peba; also, the seven- or nine-banded
armadillo, *Tatusia septemcincta* or *novecincta*.



Poba, or Texas Armadillo (*Tatusia neotoma*, f. d.)

The true poba is South American, but the name has also been given to the Texas armadillo.

pebble (peb'l), *n.* [Formerly also *pebble*, *pibble*; < ME. **pibble*, **pibbil* (in *pibblestone*, *pibbliston*), *pebble*, < AN. **papol*, **papel*, in *papoll-stan*, *papel-stan*, a pebble-stone. (Origin unknown; hardly borrowed, as Skeat suggests, from L. *papula*, a pustule, *papilla*, a pustule, nipple (see *papula*, *papilla*). An Icel. **pippull*, a ball, is cited, but not found.] 1. A small rounded stone. The term is usually applied to stones worn and rounded by the action of water. Pebbles are in size than cobbles; and ordinary gravels are chiefly made up of sand, the grains of which pass by imperceptible gradations of size into pebbles, with which are frequently intermixed more or less of rounded fragments large enough to be called cobbles.

My fords with pebbles, clear as orient pearls, are strow'd.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiv. 270.

The market-place and streets, some whereof are delicately planted with lime, are simple and strait, so well paved with a kind of pebble that I have not seen a neater town in France.
 Evelyn, *Mary*, April 21, 1644.

I bubble into eddying haze,
I bubble on the pebbles.

Tennyson, *The Brook*.

2. In *jevelry*, an agate. Scotch agates are commonly known as *Scotch pebbles*.—3. A transparent and colorless rock-crystal used as a substitute for glass in spectacles, or a fine kind of glass so used.—4. Pebble-leather.

The waxed or colored split is stained on the flesh side, and it is strictly known as the "cultured pebble."
C. T. Davis, *Leather*, p. 500.

5. A large size of gunpowder; pebble-powder.

Large cannon powder, such as pebble, . . . is enclosed in cases.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 328.

6. One of several different pyralid, tortricid, and bombycid moths: an English collector's name. The garden pebble is *Botys forficaria*; the checkered pebble, *Tortrix canadensis*. The homely pebbles of the genus *Xanthopan* are also called *prominens* and *indistincta*.—Brazilian pebble, Egyptian pebble, etc. (see the adjective). *Mocha pebble*. Name as *Mocha stone* (which see, under *stone*).—*Variagated pebble*. See *pebbleware*.

pebble (peb'l), *v.* pret. and pp. *pebbled*, ppr. *pebbling*. [*< pebble, n.*] 1. *trans.* To assume a prominent grain, or a rough or ribbed appearance, as leather when treated by the process called pebbling.

In carrying it will "set out," *pebble*, "stone out," "glass to black and paste."
C. T. Davis, *Leather*, p. 464.

II. *trans.* To prepare, as leather, so as to cause the grain to become prominent and to present a roughened or ribbed appearance. See *pebbling*.

pebbled (peb'ld), *a.* [*< pebble + -ed*.] Abounding with pebbles; pebbly.

And the blithe brook that strolls along
Its pebbled bed with summer song.

Scott, *Rokeby*, lv. 2.

pebble-dashing (peb'l-dash'ing), *n.* In building, mortar in which pebbles are incorporated.

pebble-leather (peb'l-lew'ér), *n.* Leather prepared so as to show a rough or ribbed grain; pebbled leather.

pebble-paving (peb'l-pá'ving), *n.* A pavement laid with pebbles, or water-worn stones.

pebble-powder (peb'l-pou'dér), *n.* A gunpowder prepared in cubes or prisms, sometimes as large as two inches on a side. It is slow-burning. Also called *cube-powder* and *prismatic powder*.

pebble-stone (peb'l-stón), *n.* [*< ME. pibbliston*, *pibbliston*, < AN. *papoll-ston*; see *pebble*.] A pebble.

With gravel, or with litol pebble stony,
Unto the mywarde sid aye the lough (furrow).

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. 798), p. 150.

The Duke of Gloucester's men,

Forbidden late to carry any weapon,

Have fill'd their pockets full of pebble stones

Shak., I. *Ham.* VI. iii. 1. 90.

pebbleware (peb'l-wär), *n.* A variety of Wedgwood ware in which different colored clays are intermingled in the body of the ware. According to the colors, the ware is known as *agate*, *gypian pebble*,

granite, *green Jasper*, *gray granite*, *leopard brand*, *porphyry*, *red porphyry*, *serpentine*, *variegated pebble*, *white granite*, or *white-marble*. See *Wedgwood*, *Wedgwood Handbooks*.—*Variagated pebbleware*, the name given by Josiah Wedgwood in 1770 to pebbleware presenting "colors and veins": it then seems to have been given to those veined or spotted wares which were not otherwise specially designated.

pebbling (peb'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *pebble, v.*] In *leather-manuf.*, a special kind of grain-ing, in which an artificially roughened or indented surface on the grain side of leather is produced by working upon that side with a roller having a pattern which is the reverse of the pattern to be impressed on the leather. The term is properly restricted to the act of producing an irregular pattern, such as would be produced by pressing irregularly distributed minute pebbles upon the leather; whence the name. A pattern consisting of straight or approximately straight lines is called a *straight grained pattern*, and the leather would be called *straight-grained*. The term *graining* includes pebbling, which is but a special kind of graining, of which glassing or glazing is still another variety.

pebbling-machine (peb'ling-ma-shón'), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a machine resembling a polishing-machine in its construction, used to perform the special work called pebbling. The pebbling is done by a roller having on its surface the pattern, in reverse, which it is desired to impart to the grain of the leather. The roller is pivoted to elastic bearings at the lower end of a swinging arm, and is antagonized by a table curved to correspond to the arc through which the roller acts. The leather is supported by the table while subjected to the action of the roller. The imparting of a pattern in imitation of more costly leather is strictly a variety of graining, though often called *pebbling*. Since the machine used for glassing, glazing or polishing is transformed into a pebbling-machine by a change in the roller only, the machine is variously and indifferently called *polishing*, *glassing*, *graining*, or *pebbling machine*.

pebbly (peb'li), *a.* [*< pebble + -y*.] Full of pebbles; abounding with small roundish stones.

Skew stream, or pebbly spring.

Cotteridge.

Our keel grated the pebbly barrier of a narrow valley, where the land road was resumed.

H. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 346.

pebrine (peb'rin), *n.* [*< F. pebrine* (see *def.*)] An epizootic and zymotic disease of the silkworm of commerce, evidenced outwardly by dwindling and inequality in size, and by black spots like burns. Inside, the body is filled with minute oval corpuscles (*Microsporidies*), upon the presence and multiplication of which the disease depends. Pebrine is both contagious and infectious. The Pasteur system of selection consists in the microscopic examination of the moth after egg laying, and the rejection of eggs laid by those found to be diseased. The microbe which causes pebrine was named by Labret *Pantodophyton*, and classed among the *paraparasitica*.

pebrinous (peb'ri-us), *a.* [*< pebrine + -ous*.] Affected with pebrine.

pecan (pé-kan'-or-kon'), *n.* [Formerly also *pecan*; = *F. pécane* = *Sp. pecana*, *parana*; appar. of native Amer. origin.] 1. A North American tree, *Hicoria pecan* (*Carya olivacea*). It abounds on rich bottom-lands from Illinois southward and southwestward, thriving especially in Ar-



Pecan (Hicoria) olivacea

kansas and the Indian Territory. It is the largest tree of its genus, reaching sometimes a great height, but its wood is of little use except for fuel. Its leaves have thirteen or fifteen slender pointed leaflets.

2. The nut of the pecan-tree, which is olive-shaped, an inch long or over, smooth and thin-shelled, with a very sweet and oily meat. It is gathered in large quantities for the general market.

Pecan or *Illinois nut*. . . It grows on the Illinois, Wash. Ohio, and Mississippi. It is spoken of by Ben. Chas. under the name of *Pecanus*. In his *Notes on Americans*, Entret. 6. *Jefferson*, *Notes on Virginia* (1785), p. 56.

Bitter pecan, a rather small bitter-seeded hickory, *Hicoria* (*Carya*) *aquatica* of the southern United States. Also called *water*, or *swamp-hickory*.

pecan-nut (pé-kan'-nút'), *n.* Same as *pecan*, 2.

pecary, *n.* See *pecury*.

peccability (pek-pé-bil'-i-ti), *n.* [*< peccable + -ity* (see *-ility*).] The state of being peccable, or subject to sin; capacity of sinning.

The common peccability of mankind.

Decay of Christian Piety.

peccable (pek-pé-bil'), *a.* [= *F. peccable* = *Sp. peccable* = *Pg. peccavel* = *It. peccabile*, < *ML. *peccabilis* (?), liable to sin or offend, < *L. peccare*, sin; see *peccant*.] Liable to sin; subject to sin.

In a low noisy smoky world like ours,

Where Adam's sin made peccable his seed!

Worthing, *King and Book*, II. 107.

peccadil (pek-pé-dil'), *n.* Same as *peccadillo*. *Cotton*, *Burlesque upon Burlesque*, p. 163. (*Haries*.) [*Kare*.]

peccadillo (pek-pé-dil'ó), *n.* [*< Sp. peccadillo*, dim. of *peccado*, < *L. peccatum*, a sin, < *peccare*, sin; see *peccant*.] A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault.

'Tis low ebb with his accusers when each peccadillo as these are put in to swell the charge.

Sp. Atterbury.

Who doesn't forgive?—the virtuous Mrs. Grundy. She remembers her neighbour's peccadilloes to the third and fourth generation.

Thackeray, *Philip*, viii.

peccancy (pek-pé-an-si), *n.* [*< peccant* (t) + *-cy*.] 1. The state or quality of being peccant; badness. (a) The state of having sinned or given offense. (b) The state of being an offender or offending thing or part, in some sense not implying moral guilt; the condition of being bad or defective.

2. Offense; criminality; transgression. *W. Mon-tague*, *Devout's Essays*, I. xxi. § 2.

peccant (pek-pé-ant), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. peccant*, *pechant* = *Sp. peccante* = *Pg. It. peccante*, < *L. peccant* (t)-s, ppr. of *peccare*, sin, do amiss, transgress, offend, sin.] I. *a.* 1. Sinning; offending; guilty; causing offense.

In worse condition than a peccant soul.

Milton, *Areopagitica*.

But malice vainly throws the poison'd dart,

Unless our frailty shows the peccant part.

Crooke, *Works*, IV. 184.

Of course a peccant official found it his interest to spend large sums of money on bribing the newswriters.

Quarterly Rev., CLXXIII. 12.

2. Morbid; bad; corrupt; not healthy.

There are some other rather peccant humours than formed diseases. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 28.

France might serve as a drain to carry off the peccant humours in the political constitution at home.

Goddard, *Seven Years' War*, I.

3. Imperfect; erroneous; incorrect; as, a peccant citation. *Ayliffe*.

For Euripides is sometimes peccant, as he is most times perfect.

H. Jenson, *Discoveries*.

II. *n.* An offender.

This comestiveness, and itch of being taken for a coun-seller, maketh more reprovers than peccants in the world.

Whitlock, *Manners of Eng. People*, p. 284.

peccantly (pek-pé-ant-li), *adv.* In a peccant manner; sinfully; corruptly; by transgression.

peccary (pek-pé-ri), *n.*; pl. *peccaries* (-ríz). [Also *pecary*; prob. from a N. Amer. name, cited by Pennant as *paquaras*.] A kind of swine indigenous to America, belonging to the family *Neotylidae* and the genus *Neotyles*. See the technical words.

Pecaries are the only indigenous representatives of the Old World *Suidæ*, or swine, now living in the New World. There are 2 species, the Texas or collared peccary, *D. torquatus*, also called *tajagu*, and the white-lipped peccary of South America, *D. latipes*, sometimes placed in another genus, *Neotylus*. The range of the peccaries is from Arkansas and Texas through Mexico and the greater part of South America. The animals are as large as small pigs, and go in droves, they are extremely vicious and



Collared Peccary (Neotyles torquatus)

pugnacious, and make formidable antagonists. The flesh is edible but liable to become infected with the fatal ha-mor of the gland on the back, unless this is properly re-moved. See also *cut* under *Artiodactyla*.

peccation (pek-pé-shún), *n.* [*< L. peccatio* (n-), a fault, sin, < *L. peccare*, sin; see *peccant*.] The act of sinning; sin. [*Kare*.]

Though he (Philip) roared out peccavi most frankly when charged with his sin, this criminal would fall to penitence very soon after promising amendment.

Thackeray, Philip, vi.

peccavi (pe-ká'vi). [*L.*, I have sinned, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *peccare*, sin: see *peccant*.] I have sinned; I am guilty; it is my fault.

I have a trick in my head shall lodge him in the Arches for one year, and make him sing peccavi ere I leave him. *Dean and Pl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 1.

pecco (pek'ó), *n.* Same as *pecoe*.

pecei, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *piece*.

pech, **pegh** (péch), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To pant; puff; breathe heavily. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Up Parnassus pechin'. *Burns*, Willie Chalmers.

pechan (pé'hán), *n.* The stomach. [Scotch.]

pechblend, **pechblende** (péch'blénd), *n.* [*G.* *pech*, pitch, + *blende*, blende.] Variants of *pitchblende*.

peche¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *pouch*¹.

peche², *v.* A Middle English form of *peach*².

pechurane (péch'ú-rán), *n.* [*F.* *pechurane*, < *G.* *pech*, pitch, + *F.* *urane*, uranium.] Same as *pitchblende*.

pecite (pé'sít), *n.* An insulating material composed of wax and plaster. It is applied to the piece to be insulated while in a plastic condition. It may afterward be worked and polished, and withstands a tolerably high temperature.

peck¹ (pek), *v.* [*ME.* *pecken*, *pekken*, a var. of *peken*, *pikken*, *pick*: see *pick*¹.] *I. trans.* 1. To strike with the beak, as a bird; hence, to strike lightly with some sharp-pointed instrument.

To be furious
Is to be frightened out of fear; and in that mood
The dove will peck the ostridge.
Shak., A. and C., III. 13. 197.

And this we take for a general rule: when we find any fruits that we have not seen before, if we see them peck'd by birds, we may freely eat, but if we see no such sign, we let them alone; for of this fruit no birds will taste.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 89.

2. To pick up or take with the beak.

After what manner the chicken pecked the several grains of corn.
Addison, Spectator, No. 506.

3. To make or effect by striking with the beak or any pointed instrument: as, to peck a hole in a tree.

The best way to dig for insects is to peck up a circular patch about eighteen inches in diameter, throw aside the frozen clods, and then to work carefully downwards.
J. G. Wood, Out of Doors, p. 213.

II. intrans. To make strokes or light blows with the beak or some pointed instrument.

The lively picture of that ramping vine
Which whilom Zenobia lim'd so rarely fine
That shews of birds, beguiled by the shape,
Peck at the table, as at very grapes.
Sylvester, tr. of On Barbas the Weeks, l. 6.

To peck at. (a) To strike with repeated slight blows.

(b) To attack repeatedly with petty criticism, carp at.

Mankind lie pecking at one another. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.
Heaven mend her faults! - I will not pause
To weigh and doubt and peck at flaws.
Whitier, Lines on a Fly-Leaf.

peck¹ (pek), *n.* [*peck*¹, *v.*] 1. A stroke with the beak, or with some sharp-pointed tool. - 2. Meat; victuals; food. [*Slang*, Eng.]

The black one-legged fiddler is strumming away to enliven the party; and the peck and bow is lying about.
Pierce Ryan, Life in London (1821).

peck² (pek), *n.* [*ME.* *pekke*, *peke*, a peck; perhaps orig. 'a quantity picked up,' < *peck*¹, *v.* Cf. *F.* *picotin*, a peck (measure) (*ML.* *piculus*, a liquid measure), < *picoter*, peck (as a bird): see *peck*¹ and *pick*¹.] 1. A quantity; a great deal.

A peck of white peonies, my good lord Judge,
If you'll grant Hughie the threame to me.
Hughie the threame (Child's Ballads, VI. 56).

Contented to remain in such a peck of uncertainties and doubts.
Milton.

'Tis fine but may prove dangerous sport, and may involve us in a peck of trouble.
Steele, Lying Lover, l. 1.

Her finger was so small, the ring
Would not stay on which they did bring;
It was too wide a peck.

Swelling, Ballad upon a Wedding

Specifically - 2. The fourth part of a bushel, a dry measure of 8 quarts for grain, pulses, etc. The standard British or Imperial peck contains 2 gallons or 64.048 cubic inches. Four pecks make a bushel, and eight bushels a quarter. The old Scotch peck, the fourth part of a firkin, or the sixteenth part of a boll, when of wheat, was slightly less than the Imperial peck; but when of barley was equal to about 1.458 Imperial pecks. (See *firkin*, *boll*.) In the United States a peck is the fourth part of a Winchester bushel - that is, equals 35.24 cubic inches.

A peck of coals a-piece will glad the rest.
Pope, Dunciad, II. 252.

3. A peck-measure.

To be compassed, like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a peck, hit to point, heel to hand.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 5. 112.

He had his faults, which we may as well hide under a bushel, or let us say a peck, for it would not take a very large vessel to cover them.
J. Baker, Turkey, p. 94.

pecker (pek'ér), *n.* [*peck*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which pecks, picks, or hacks; especially, a bird that pecks, as in the compounds *nutpecker*, *crpecker*, *woodpecker*, *flower-pecker*.

The titmouse and the pecker's hungry brood.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 13.

2. A picker or pickax.

The women with short peckers or parors . . . do only break the upper part of the ground to raise up the weeds, grass, and old stubs of corn stalks with their roots.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 271.

3. In weaving, the picker of a loom; the shuttle-driver.

When the shaft [of the draw-boy] . . . rocks from side to side of the machine, it will carry the pecker . . . with it, and the groove and notch at the points of the pecker coming into contact with the knots upon the cords draws them down alternately.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 126.

4. In teleg., a relay. Earlier forms of this apparatus pecked like a bird; hence the name. [Eng.] - 5. Courage; spirits; good cheer. [*Slang*, Eng.]

Dispirited became our friend -
Depressed his moral pecker.

W. S. Gilbert, Haughty Actor.

To keep one's pecker up, to be of good heart; not to lose courage. [*Slang*, Eng.]

peckhamite (pek'am-it), *n.* [Named after S. F. Peckham, an American chemist.] A silicate of iron and magnesium found in rounded nodules in the meteorite of Estherville, Emmett county, Iowa. It is intermediate between enstatite and chrysolite in composition.

pecking (pek'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *peck*¹, *v.*] 1. Name as *place-brick*. - 2. *pl.* Pieces pecked or knocked off.

Shavings and peckings of tree stone.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 619.

3. The sport of throwing pebbles at birds to bring them down.

They crossed a road soon afterwards, and there close to them lay a heap of charming pebbles. "Look here," shouted East, "there's luck! I've been longing for some good honest pecking this half-hour. Let's fill the bags, and have no more of this fowling bird's-nesting!"
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 4.

pecking-bag (pek'ing-bag), *n.* A bag in which to carry pebbles for use in the sport of pecking.

He . . . strides away in front with his climbing-irons strapped under one arm, his pecking-bag under the other, and his pockets and hat full of pill-boxes, cotton-wool, and other necessaries. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 4.

peckish (pek'ish), *a.* [*peck*¹, *n.*, + *-ish*.] Inclined to eat; appetized; somewhat hungry.

[Colloq., Eng.]

Nothing like business to give one an appetite. But when shall I feel peckish again, Mrs. Trotman?

Dickens, Sybil, vi. 2.

peckle (pek'l), *n.* [A form of *speckle*, with loss of orig. *s*.] Same as *speckle*.

peckled (pek'ld), *a.* [*peckle* + *-ed*.] Same as *speckled*. [*Cotgrave*.]

Jacob the patriarch, by the force of imagination, made peckled lamb, laying peckled roddes before his sheeps.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., I. 2.

Peckaniffian (pek'anif-i-an), *a.* [*Peckaniff* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Characteristic of or resembling Peckaniff, one of the characters in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," characterized by an ostentatious hypocritical display of benevolence or high principle.

Portentious religious journals of the Peckaniffian creed.
Hugbosc, English Statesmen, p. 271.

Pecopterides (pé-kop'tér-id'és), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pecopteria* (-rid-) + *-es*.] A group of fossil ferns to which belongs the widely disseminated and highly important genus *Pecopteris*.

Schimper has grouped the *Pecopterides*, with regard to their relation to living ferns and with reference to the character of the fructification, in five subdivisions: but "one has only to look at the classification of a few species grouped from the apparent character of the fructifications to see how unreliable are the diagnoses derived from them" (*Leopold*). The grouping of the *Pecopterides* suggested by the fossil botanist of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey is as follows: (1) Including the species referred by Schimper to the genus *Pecopteris*, distinguished by an upward curve of the lateral veins; (2) *Pecopteris* proper, or *cymbella*, to which division belong the species answering exactly to Brongniart's definition of the genus *Pecopteris*; (3) *Pecopteris* with hairy or villous surfaces, a permanent and easily discernible character; (4) *Pecopteris* with pinnae not distinctly divided into obtuse entire lobes or pinnules, but generally cut on the borders in sharp irregular teeth; and (5) a group containing those species referred to *Pecopteris* which "do not find a place in the former divisions." Kidston (1885) divides the *Pecopterides* into two subdivisions, *Pecopteris* and *Desclieuxia*;

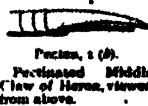
the genus *Pecopteris*, as limited by him including species previously referred by fossil botanists to twenty-four different genera.

Pecopteris (pé-kop'tér-is), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *πέκος*, comb, + *τέρις*, a fern.] A genus of widely disseminated fossil ferns, occurring in large numbers in the coal-measures of Europe and America, and found also in the Middle Devonian of New Brunswick. The name was given by Brongniart in 1822. About 20 species referred to this genus were described by Leopold, in 1885, as occurring in the coal-measures of the United States, chiefly in Pennsylvania and Illinois.

As described by Brongniart, the genus *Pecopteris* has bipinnate or tripinnate fronds; the pinnae are long and pinnatifid; the pinnules adhere to the rachis by the whole base, and are often more or less deeply connate and not decurrent, and the borders are generally contiguous or nearly so; the secondary veins, which are derived from the median nerve of the pinnules, are simple, bifurcate, or trifurcate. See out (a) under *fern*.

Pecora (pé-kó-rá), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl.* of *pecus* (*pecor*), cattle, a herd: see *feel*.] The fifth Linnæan order of *Mammalia*, composed of the genera *Camelus*, *Moschus*, *Cervus*, *Capra*, *Ovis*, and *Bos*; the ruminant or artiodactyl mammals, later called *Ruminantia* and (with a little extension) *Artiodactyla*. The name is still in use.

pecten (pek'ten), *n.*; *pl.* *pectines* (-tí-nēs). [*NL.*, < *L.* *pecten*, a comb, a kind of shell-fish, < *pectus*, comb; cf. *Gr.* *πέκος*, comb, card.] 1. In *soft*, and *anul.*, a comb or comb-like part or process; something pectinated; a pectination. (a) The bursa or marsupium of a bird's eye, a vascular membrane in the vitreous humor, folded or plicated into a pectinated structure. (b) The comb or pectination of a bird's claw, as a heron's or a goat-sucker's. (c) The comb, comb-row, or ctenophore of a ctenophore. (d) One of the pair of comb-like organs behind the posterior legs of some arachnids, as scorpions. (e) In *entom.*, a comb-like organ, formed generally by a row of short stiff hairs, often found on the legs of insects, and especially on the first tarsal joint of many beetles. It is used for cleaning the antennae and other parts of the body.



Pecten, (a). Pectinated Middle Claw of Heron, viewed from above.

2. In *conch.*: (a) [*cap.*] [*NL.*] The typical genus of the family *Pectinidae*, having a regular, suborbicular, auriculate shell, with approximate umbones, and radiating ribs compared to the teeth of a comb; the scallops. These species are very numerous and of world-wide distribution. *P. marinus* is a common edible scallop of Great Britain, also called *clan queen* and *frill*. *P. opercularis* is another British species, also called *guia*. *P. jacobaeus*, known as *St. James shell*, a Mediterranean species, used to be worn as a badge or emblem by pilgrims to the Holy Land. See *pilgrim-shell*. (b) A species of this genus: in this sense there is a plural *pectenes*. - *Pecten pabulum*, the public crust.

Pectenidae (pek'ten-i'dé), *n. pl.* Same as *Pectinidae*.

pectic (pek'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *πηκτικός*, congealing, curdling, < *πηγνύμι*, make fast or solid, fix on, = *L.* *pangere*, fasten: see *part*.] - Congealing; curdling; noting an acid found in many fruits, which in large part makes up fruit-jellies.

pectin, **pectine** (pek'tin), *n.* [*pecc*(ic) + *-in*, -ine².] A substance obtained from *pectose* by the action of heat, ferments, or an acid, and also formed in the ripening of fruits. It is soluble in water, and its solution on evaporating yields a fine jelly.

Pectinaceae (pek-ti-ná'sé-á), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pecten* (*Pectin*) + *-acea*.] 1. The scallop family, or *Pectinidae*. - 2. A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, comprising the families *Pectinidae*, *Lamellidae*, *Spondylidae*, and *Myiidae*. The mantle is completely open and destitute of siphons, the adductor muscle generally subcentral, and the foot byssiferous; the shell has a ligamentary fossa, and similar teeth in front of and behind it.

pectinaceous (pek-ti-ná'shi-us), *a.* [*Peccinacea* + *-ous*.] Cf or pertaining to the *Pectinaceae*; related to or resembling the scallops.

pectineal, *a.* See *pectineal*.

pectineus, **pectineous** (pek-ti-né'us), *n.*; *pl.* *pectines*, *pectines* (-i). [*NL.*, < *L.* *pecten* (*pectin*), a comb: see *pecten*.] A flat and quadrate muscle at the upper inner part of the thigh. It arises from the iliopectineal line of the pubis, and is inserted into the femur below the lesser trochanter. Also called *pectineus*. See *pectineal*, and out under *muscle*.

pectinal (pek'ti-nal), *a.* and *n.* [*NL.*, < *peccinace*, < *L.* *pecten* (*pectin*), a comb: see *pecten*.] 1. *a.* Comb-like; pertaining to a pecten or pectination; pectineal. [*Obsolescent*.]

2. *n.* A sawfish which has teeth projecting from each side of an elongated rostrum, and the eyes directed upward. See *Pristis*.

Yet are there other fish whose eyes regard the heavens, as plane, and cartilaginous fishes: so pectinaceous have their bones made naturally like a comb.

Sir T. Brown, Vulp. Err. Ar. 1.

pectinatus (pek-ti-nā'tūs), *n.*; pl. **pectinatae** (-āe). [*N.L.* (see *musculus*); see *pectinatus*.] Same as *pectinatus*.

pectinate (pek-ti-nāt'), *a.* [*L.* *pectinatus*, comb. *ina*, prop. pp. of *pectinatus*, comb. *card*, < *pectus*, a comb; see *pectus*.] Having teeth like a comb; formed as or into a pectination; comb-like in figure; pectinated: as, the pectinate muscles of the heart; pectinate scales of a fish; pectinate armature of the proepicardium. **pectinately**—(a) Having a pecten, pectination, or comb-like part or organ; pectinated: as, the pectinate claw of a bird. (b) In bot., having resemblance to the teeth of a comb, or arranged like them: specifically applied to a staminal organ, particularly a leaf, with narrow close segments, like the teeth of a comb.—**Doubly pectinate** (or *doubly pectinate*), in *entom.*, having two long processes or teeth originating from each side of all or most of the joints, as bipectinate antennae.—**Pectinate antennae**, in *entom.*, antennae having the joints nearly equal, short, and each joint produced in a linear branch on the inner side, so that the whole has somewhat the appearance of a comb. The name is frequently given to antennae having such branches on both sides, properly bipectinate.—**Pectinate claws** or *ungues*, claws having a number of long processes on the inner or concave side.—**Pectinate ligament of the iris**, teston-like processes of elastic tissue, passing between the ciliary border of the iris and the posterior part of the cornea at the junction with the sclerotic.—**Pectinate muscles**, the muscular pectinati of the heart. See *pectinatus*.—**Pectinate nose**, the upper surface of the basilar membrane, external to the organ of Corti. Also called *pectinate lamina*, *pectinate portion*, *abdominal pectinatae*.

pectinated (pek-ti-nāt'), *a.* [*pectinate* + *-ed*.] 1. Pectinate.—2. Interdigitated; interlaced like the teeth of two combs. [Rare.]

To sit across-leg'd or with our fingers pectinated or shut together is accounted bad.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 21.

Pectinated mineral, a mineral which presents short filaments, crystals, or branches, nearly parallel and equidistant.

pectinately (pek-ti-nāt'), *adv.* In a pectinate manner; so as to be comb-like.

pectinati, *n.* Plural of *pectinatus*.

pectination (pek-ti-nā'shən), *n.* [*pectinate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state or condition of being pectinate.—2. That which is pectinate; a comb-like structure; a pecten. See *cut* under *pecten*.

The inner edge of the middle claw is expanded or dilated in a great many birds; in some it becomes a perfect comb, having a regular series of teeth. This pectination, as it is called, only occurs on the inner edge of the middle claw. It is beautifully shown by all the true herons, by the whip-poor-wills and night-hawks, by the frigate pelican, etc.

Cross, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 132.

8. The state of being shut together like the teeth of two combs.

For the complication of pectination of the fingers was an hieroglyphic of impudency.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 21.

pectinotomifurcate (pek-ti-nā'tōm'fū-rikāt'), *a.* [*pectinate* + *furcate*.] In *entom.*, having the joints and pectinations fringed with fine hairs; said of pectinate antennae.

Pectinator (pek-ti-nā'tor), *n.* [*N.L.* (F. Blyth, 1855), < *L.L.* *pectinator*, a comb, < *L.* *pectinatus*, comb; see *pectinate*.] 1. A notable outlying genus of Ethiopian orodont rodents, composing with *Ctenodactylus* the subfamily *Ctenodactylinae*, having promolars present but very small, ears with a small antitragus, and a bushy tail half as long as the body. *P. spekei* inhabits Somaliland in eastern Africa.—2. [*L.* < *pectinatus*.] An animal of this genus: as, Speke's *pectinator*.

pectinatus (pek-ti-nā'tūs), *n.*; pl. **pectinati** (-tī). [*N.L.* (see *musculus*); see *pectinate*.] One of the muscoli pectinati, or small prominent muscular columns on the walls of the auricular appendages of the heart.

pectine, *n.* See *pectin*.

Pectineus (pek-ti-nē's), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, neut. pl. of *pectineus*, *pectineus*.] In *entom.*, same as *Pectinidae*. *Menck*, 1830.

pectineal (pek-ti-nē's), *a.* [*L.* *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *-eal*.] In *anat.*: (a) Pectinal or pectinate. (b) Having a comb-like crest or ridge; in this sense without implication of tooth-like processes. (c) Pertaining or attached to a pectineal part, as a muscle. See *pectinatus*. Also spelled *perineal*.—**Pectineal fascia**, the fascia covering the pectineus and adductor longus.—**Pectineal line**, ridge, or crest, a linear prominence of the haunch-bone or os ischiacum, chiefly along the iliac bone, thence often extending on to the pubis. It varies greatly in shape and degree of development in different mammals, but represents one of the edges of a primitively primitive iliac bone, representing the iliac or ventral surface of the ilium from the neural or articular surface. In man it is a fairly prominent, long, curved line representing the edge of the greater part of the brim or inlet of the true pelvis, and gives attachment to the pectineus muscle; it is more fully called *pectineal line*, or *linea pectinea*. See *cut* under *pectin*.—**Pectineal process**, in *herpetology*, a pre-articular process of the ilium, which

in birds may represent, wholly or in part, the pubic process, or process.

pectinella (pek-ti-nē'lā), *n.*; pl. **pectinellae** (-āe). [*N.L.*, dim. of *L.* *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb; see *pectus*.] In *Myriapoda*, an arrangement of teeth and spinous processes forming an appendage of the stipes of the protomala. See *protomala*, *stipes*, and *cut* at *epilabrum*. *Packard*.

pectines, *n.* Plural of *pecten*.

pectineus, *n.* See *pectineus*.

Pectinibranch (pek-ti-ni-brang'), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *branchia*, gills.] 1. *a.* Having pectinate branchiae, or comb-like gills; of or pertaining to the *Pectinibranchia*. 2. *n.* A pectinibranch gastropod.

Pectinibranchia (pek-ti-ni-brang'-ki-ā), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*; see *pectinibranch*.] Same as *Pectinibranchiata*.

pectinibranchian (pek-ti-ni-brang'-ki-ān), *a.* and *n.* Same as *pectinibranch*.

Pectinibranchiata (pek-ti-ni-brang'-ki-ā'tā), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, neut. pl. of *pectinibranchiatus*; see *pectinibranchia*.] 1. In Cuvier's classification, the sixth order of gastropods, divided into three families, *Trochoides*, *Capulindae*, and *Huacinoidea*.—2. An order of prosobranchiate gastropods, having comb-like gills formed of one (rarely two) longitudinal series of laminae on the left side of the mantle over the back of the neck. The animal is unisexual and the shell generally spiral. The order includes a majority of the aquatic univalves. *Ctenobranchiata* is a synonym.

Also *Pectinibranchia*, *Pectinibranchiata*.

pectinibranchiate (pek-ti-ni-brang'-ki-ā'tē), *a.* and *n.* [*N.L.* *pectinibranchiatus*, < *L.* *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *branchia*, gills.] Same as *pectinibranch*.

pectinicorn (pek-ti-ni-kōrn), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *cornu*, horn.] 1. *a.* Having pectinate antennae; of or pertaining to the *Pectinicornia*. 2. *n.* A pectinicorn beetle.

Pectinicornia (pek-ti-ni-kōrn'-i-ā), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*; see *pectinicorn*.] A division of lamellicorn beetles, corresponding to the family *Lucanidae*.

Pectinidae (pek-tin'-i-dē), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, < *Pecten* (*pectin-*) + *-idae*.] A family of monomyarian siphonous bivalves, typified by the genus *Pecten*.

By the old conchologists all the genera of the superfamily *Pectinea* were included in it. Hyacinth-conchologists it has been subdivided, and is now generally restricted to *Pecten* and its near relatives. These have the mantle-margin free, double, the inner pendulous, filamentous, and with a row of ocelli at the base of the filaments; the foot small, liguliform, and with a byssal groove; and suborbicular valves having submedian beaks and articulated in front and behind, with a more or less indented ligament, and with a subreticular muscular impression. The species are popularly known as *scallop*, and are numerous and represented in almost all seas. They belong mostly to the genera *Pecten*, *Chlamys* or *Pseudamurex*, *Amurex*, *Hindia*, and *Pectunculus*. Also called *Pectinidae*, *Pectinacea*, *Pectinea*, *Pectinea*, *Pectinea*, and *Pectinidae*.



pectiniform (pek-ti-ni-fōrm), *a.* [*L.* *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *forma*, form.] 1. Comb-like; pectinate; having pectinations or processes like the teeth of a comb.—2. In *conch.*, having the form or appearance of a scallop, or bivalve of the family *Pectinidae*.—**Pectiniform septum**, the median septum between the corpora cavernosa of the penis or clitoris.

pectinilac (pek-ti-ni-lāk), *a.* [*pecten* (*pectin-*) + *ilac*.] Same as *thopetinal*.

pectinite (pek-ti-ni'tē), *n.* [*L.* *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *-ite*.] A fossil pecten, or some similar shell.

Pectinobranchiata (pek-ti-nō-brang'-ki-ā'tā), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*] Same as *Pectinibranchiata*.

Pectis (pek-tis), *n.* [*N.L.* (Linnaeus, 1767), < *L.* *pectis*, a plant also called *consolida* and *symphyton*.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Heliosideae* and the subtribe *Tagetes*, characterized by the elongated style with very short obtuse branches. There are about 12 species all American, found from Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia. They are annual or perennial herbs, diffuse or erect, and dotted with oil glands, especially over the involucres. They bear narrow opposite leaves with a hairy base and small heads of yellow flowers. *P. pectata* is the West Indian marigold, a slender smooth species growing on sandy and having linear dotted leaves. Several others are occasionally planted for their flowers.

pectize (pek-tiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. **pectized**, **pectizing**. [*Gr.* *πτέρις*, fixed, congealed (see *pectic*), + *-ize*.] To congeal; change into a gelatinous mass. *H. Spencer*.

pecto-antibrachialis (pek-tō-an-tē-brā-kī-ā's), *n.* [*N.L.*, prop. *pectori-antibrachialis*, < *L.* *pectus* (*pector-*), breast, + *N.L.* *antibrachium*, the forearm; see *antibrachium*.] A muscle which in some animals extends from the breast-bone to the elbow, or more exactly from the median raphe at the presternum and third mesothoracic to the back of the proximal end of the ulna.

pectocaulus (pek-tō-kā'lūs), *n.*; pl. **pectocauli** (-ī). [*N.L.* (Lankester), *improp.* for *pectinocaulus*, < *L.* *pecten* (*pectin-*), comb, + *caulis*, stem, stalk; see *caulis*.] The mature internal core or stalk common to the several polypides of a polycary. See *gymnocaulus*. *Künye*, *Brit.*, XIX, 436.

pectolite (pek-tō-lit), *n.* [For *pectinolite*, < *L.* *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *Gr.* *λίθος*, a stone.] A hydrous silicate of calcium and sodium occurring in radiated or stellate fibrous masses of a white or grayish color. It is commonly found with the scapolite in trap rocks, as at Bergen Hill in New Jersey. It is closely related in crystalline form and in composition to the calcium silicate wollastonite.

pectora, *n.* Plural of *pectus*.

pectoral (pek-tō-rāl), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *a.* = *F.* *Sp.* *pectoralis* = *Fr.* *pectoralis* = *It.* *pectoralis*, < *L.* *pectoralis*, pertaining to the breast, < *pectus* (*pector-*), the breast, the breast-bone. 2. *n.* < *L.* *pectoralis*, a breastplate, neut. of *pectoralis*, *a.* Hence ult. *portul.*] 1. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the breast or chest; thoracic; as, a pectoral muscle, vessel, nerve, etc.; a pectoral limb.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to the pectus or lower surface of the thorax.—**Internal pectoral muscle**, the triangular muscle.—**Pectoral scutula**, the thoracic scutula. **Pectoral arch**. Same as *pectoral girdle*.—**Pectoral cross**. See *cross*.—**Pectoral cutaneous nerves**, the cutaneous branches of the thoracic intercostals.—**Pectoral fin**, in *fish.*, the thoracic limb of a fish, corresponding to the fore limb of a higher vertebrate, used without reference to pectoral situation or attachment. It is lateral and behind the head, and in many cases the hind limb or ventral fin is in advance of it. Abundant in *fish.* See *cut* under *fin* and *fish*.—**Pectoral fremitus**, vocal fremitus of the chest.—**Pectoral girdle**. See *girdle*, and *cut* under *omosternum* and *ischyosternum*.—**Pectoral glands**, lymphatic glands along the lower border of the pectoralis major.—**Pectoral intercostal nerves**, the six upper thoracic intercostals.—**Pectoral laminae**, the corac, or basal joints of the legs, particularly of the posterior pair.—**Pectoral limb**, the anterior or upper limb of a vertebrate animal.—**Pectoral muscles**, the pectorales. See *pectoralis*.—**Pectoral nerves**, thoracic nerves.—**Pectoral ridge**, the anterior or external olecranon ridge of the humerus.

II. *n.* 1. Armor for the breast, excluding the throat and the lower part of the body. (a) A small breastplate worn with other garments, whether concealed or visible. (b) The plastron in the double breastplate of the fifteenth century. [Rare.]

2. An ornament to be worn on the breast; especially, an ornament of an unfamiliar sort, or of a sort to which no special name is given: as, an enameled pectoral.—3. *Eccles.*: (a) In the *anc. Jewish ritual*, a sacerdotal breastplate of richly colored and embroidered cloth, worn by the high priest.

They all spoke and writ as they were moved and inspired, . . . whether illustrating the component letters engraven on the pectoral, so as to make up the response, or by a verbatim.

Keble, *True Religion*, l. 202.

(b) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a square plate of gold, silver, or embroidery, either jeweled or enameled, formerly worn on the breast over the chasuble by bishops during the celebration of the mass.

The price of all white crowns, pectorales, and caps is inestimable, for they are full set with precious stones of the greatest value that may be.

Sir R. Dapford, *Pylargynus*, p. 7.

(c) A pectoral cross.—4. A food, a drink, or a drug supposed to be good for persons having weak lungs.

Being troubled with a cough, pectorals were prescribed; and he was thereby relieved.

Wormen, *Harvey*.

5. A pectoral part or organ. (a) One of the pectoral muscles; a pectoralis. (b) The pectoral fin of a fish. See 1.

pectoralis (pek-tō-rāl'is), *n.*; pl. **pectoralis** (-lēs). [*N.L.*, < *L.* *pectoralis*, belonging to the breast; see *pectoral*.] 1. One of the pectoral muscles, or muscles of the breast, passing from the thorax to the scapular arch or its appendage. In mammals there are commonly two of these muscles in lower vertebrates commonly at least three; when two, they are the *pectoralis major* and the *pectoralis minor*. (See *phrenes* below.) In birds an intermediate muscle, *pectoralis medius*, passes from the sternum to the humerus.

2. In *ichth.*, a pectoral fin. *Günther*, 1860.—**Pectoralis major** (great pectoral muscle), a large, thick, triangular muscle, immediately beneath the skin of the breast, extending outwardly to the shoulder, and inserted into the upper end of the humerus. It arises chiefly from the clavicle, sternum, and costal cartilages. Also called *antepectoralis*. See *cut* under *mammals*.—**Pectoralis**

minimus, a rare anatomical section of the pectoralis minor, arising from the first rib. — **Pectoralis minor** (small pectoral muscle), a muscle situated immediately beneath the pectoralis major, arising from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. Also called *antpectoralis*.

pectorally (pek'tō-rāl-lī), *adv.* In a pectoral manner or position; as regards the pectoral region, or breast.

pectoriloquial (pek'tō-ril'ō-kwi-āl), *a.* [*pectoriloquy* + *-āl*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of pectoriloquy.

pectoriloquism (pek'tō-ril'ō-kwiz-m), *n.* [*pectoriloquy* + *-ism*.] Pectoriloquy.

pectoriloquous (pek'tō-ril'ō-kwus), *a.* [*pectoriloquy* + *-ous*.] Pectoriloquial.

pectoriloquy (pek'tō-ril'ō-kwi), *n.* [*pectus* (pector-), the breast, + *loqui*, speak. (*cf. ventriloquy*.)] The transmission of the voice so that it is heard distinctly articulated in auscultation of the chest. It may be found over consolidated lungs, over a cavity, and sometimes in health.

pectorimyon (pek'tō-rim'yon), *n.*; pl. *pectorimyons* (-ē). [*NL.*, < *L. pectus* (pector-), breast, + *NL. myon*.] Any myon of the pectoral arch or shoulder-girdle; distinguished from *pectimyon*. *Coues*, *The Auk*, Jan., 1888, p. 104.

pectose (pek'tōs), *n.* [*Gr. πηκτός*, fixed, congealed (see *pectic*), + *-ose*.] In chem., a substance which has not yet been prepared in a pure state, but is believed to be contained in the pulp of fleshy fruit in the unripe state, also in fleshy roots and other vegetable organs. It is insoluble in water, but under the influence of acids and other reagents is transformed into a soluble substance called *pectin*, identical with that which exists in ripe fruits and imparts to their juices the property of gelling when boiled.

pectonic (pek'tō-nik), *a.* [*pectose* + *-ic*.] Derived from or containing pectose; as, *pectonic acid*.

Pectostraca (pek-tōs'trā-kā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < (*Gr. πηκτός*, fixed, congealed, + *στράκα*, a tile, a potsherd, a shell.)] Huxley's name of a division of entomostracous crustaceans, consisting of the *Cirripedia* proper and the *Rhizocephala*; synonymous with the class *Cirripedia* in an ordinary sense.

pectostracan (pek-tōs'trā-kān), *a. and n.* [*cf. Pectostraca* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Fixed, as a crustacean; or of pertaining to the *Pectostraca*.

II. n. A pectostracous crustacean.

pectostracous (pek-tōs'trā-kus), *a.* [*cf. Pectostraca* + *-ous*.] Same as *pectostracan*.

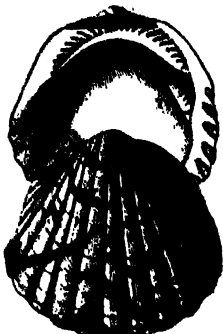
pectous (pek'tus), *a.* [*Gr. πηκτός*, fixed, congealed (see *pectic*), + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or consisting of pectose or pectin.

pectunculate (pek-tung'ku-lāt), *a.* [*cf. NL. pectunculatus*, < *L. pectunculus*, a small scallion, a little comb, < *pecten*, a comb; see *pecten*.] *I. In entom.*, having a row of minute spines or bristles resembling the teeth of a comb. — **Pectunculate maxilla**, maxilla in which the stipes or basal portion is edged with spines.

Pectunculidæ (pek-tung'ku-lī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pectunculus* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, represented by the genus *Pectunculus*. The species are now united with the *Arctidae*.

Pectunculus (pek-tung'ku-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. pectunculus*, a small scallion; see *pectunculate*.]

1. A genus of bivalve mollusks of the family Arctidae, named by Lamarck in 1799. Also called Arctinae. — 2. [I. c.; pl. pectunculi (-lī).] pl. Fine longitudinal striations on the walls of the Sylvian aqueduct.



Pectunculus pectiniformis.

pectus (pek'tus), *n.*; pl. *pectora* (pek'tō-rā). [*L.*] The breast. Specifically (a) *In ornith.*, the pectoral region, properly, the thoracic part of the under surface, but generally restricted to the anterior protuberant part of the inferior thoracic region. See *abdomen*, and *cut under bird*. (b) *In entom.*, the lower surface of the thorax. In describing the *Orthoptera*, *termites*, and *hemiptera*, many of the older entomologists commonly restricted the term to the part lying below the wing-coverts; others used the word *pectus* for the lower surface of the prothorax; that of the mesothorax and metathorax being called *postpectus*. (c) *In anat.*, the chest or the breast.

pecul, *n.* See *peul*.
peculate (pek'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *peculated*, ppr. *peculating*. [*cf. L. peculatus*, pp. of *peculari*, defraud the public, embezzle public

property, < *peculium*, property; see *peculium*.] To appropriate to one's own use money or goods intrusted to one's care; embezzle; pilfer; steal; originally, as in the Roman law, denoting embezzlement of moneys of the state.

The worst punishment that can be inflicted on an idle, drunken, or pecculating slave is to turn him adrift to work for his own living. *Westminster Rec.*, CXLVIII, 455.

peculate (pek'ū-lāt), *n.* [= *F. pécultat* = *Sp. peculado* = *It. peculato*, < *L. peculatus*, embezzlement, peculation, < *peculari*, embezzle, peculate; see *peculate*, *v.*] Peculation.

The popular clamors of corruption and peculate, with which the nation had been so much possessed, were to a great measure dissipated. *Sp. Burnet*, *Hist. Own Times*.

peculation (pek'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*cf. L. as if "peculation"*, < *peculari*, peculate; see *peculate*.] The act of peculating; the crime of appropriating to one's own use money or goods intrusted to one's care; embezzlement; defalcation.

One of these gentlemen was accused of the grossest peculations. *Burke*, *On Fox's East India Bill*.

I wonder you didn't think of that before you accused him of fraud and peculation. *Hawells*, *Modern Instance*, xxiv.

Peculation Act. See *Taken Act*, under *act*.
peculator (pek'ū-lī-tor), *n.* [*cf. L. peculator*, an embezzler of public money, < *peculari*, embezzle, peculate; see *peculate*.] One who peculates; an embezzler; a defaulter.

She [London] is rigid in denouncing death on petty robbers, and indulges life and liberty, and oft-times honor too, To peculators of the public good. *Croquer*, *Task*, l. 735.

peculiar (pē-kū'lyār), *a. and n.* [*cf. OF. peculiar* = *Sp. Pg. peculiar* = *It. peculiare*, < *L. peculiaris*, pertaining to private property, one's own, proper, special, peculiar, < *peculium*, property in cattle, hence property in general; see *peculium*.] *I. a.* 1. One's own; pertaining to one, not to many; of private, personal, or characteristic possession and use; with *to*, belonging specially or particularly.

Adam assigned to every creature a name peculiar to its nature. *Sir F. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, ll. 2.

Heaven is my Judge, not I for love and duty, But seeming so, for my peculiar end. *Shak.*, *Othello*, l. 1, 69.

My wife is to dispose of her part (besides her own jewels and other peculiar things fit for her own use) as herself shall think fit. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, ll. 445.

Adam . . . beheld Beauty, which, whether waking or asleep, Shot forth peculiar graces. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 15.

When I consider the frame of mind peculiar to a gentleman, I suppose it graced with all the dignity and elevation of spirit that human nature is capable of. *Steele*, *Guardian*, No. 34.

When faith is said to be a religious principle, it is . . . the things believed, not the act of believing them, which is peculiar to religion. *J. H. Newman*, *Parochial Sermons*, l. 191.

2. Particular; distinct; individual.

One peculiar nation to select From all the rest, of whom to be invoked. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xii. 111.

Multitudes formed peculiar trains of their own, and followed in the wake of the column. *New Princeton Rev.*, ll. 243.

3. Special; particular; select.

We cannot have a new peculiar court tire but these retailers will have it. *J. Johnson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, ll. 1.

Of Gods and Kings the most peculiar care. *Congress*, *tr. of David's Art of Love*.

The daughters of the year, One after one thro' that still garden pass'd. Each, garlanded with her peculiar flower, Danced into light, and died into the shade. *Tranquill*, *Gardener's Daughter*.

He [John Adams] appears to have been singularly wanting in the peculiar tact and delicacy required in a diplomatist. *Lecky*, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, xiv.

4. Singular; unusual; uncommon; odd; as, the man has something peculiar in his manner.

Where'er we gazed with awe or pain, Some common ailment of the race Though doctors think the matter plain — That ours is "a peculiar case." *O. W. Holmes*, *What we all think*.

Peculiar institutions, a cant phrase for negro slavery, often spoken of by Southerners as "the peculiar domestic institution of the South." — **Peculiar People**. (a) A name given to the Hebrew nation. (b) A religious denomination found in Essex, Sussex, Surrey, and principally in Kent, England, which believes that one may immediately cease from sin and become perfect in moral life and in spiritual perception. They therefore have no priests, crosses, ordinances, or church organization. They also profess to rely wholly upon prayer for the cure of disease. Also called *Pharisean Peculiar*, from the place in which the sect originated. — **Syn. 3. Particular**, etc. See *special*.

II. n. 1. Exclusive property; that which belongs to one to the exclusion of others.

The hope that the virgin mother was ever seen to be envied all the world; and that part of them which was her peculiar she would not consent from parents and to their entertainment. *Jay Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1855), l. 2.

By timidity or reflection they engaged Their small peculiar, though from human sight So far remote, with diminution seen. *Milnes*, *P. L.*, vii. 505.

When the Devil showed our Saviour all the kingdoms of the Earth and their glory, that he would not show him Ireland, but reserved it for himself; it is probable, I fear, for he hath kept it ever since for his own peculiar. *N. Ward*, *Simple Cabbler*, p. 78.

2. A person or thing that is peculiar; as, the Plumstead Peculiar. — **3.** In canon law, a particular parish or church which is exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop in whose diocese it lies, such as a royal peculiar (a sovereign's free chapel, exempt from any jurisdiction but that of the sovereign); a parish or church pertaining to an archbishop, bishop, dean, chapter, or prebendary, etc., which is not under the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese in which it is situated, but under that of some other archbishop, bishop, dean, etc. — **4.** In colonial and provincial Massachusetts, a parish, precinct, or district not yet erected into a town; a portion set off from a town and made independent of it in respect to all or most matters of local administration, but not in respect to choosing a representative to the General Court. — **5.** A mistress. *Grove*. — **Court of Peculiars**, in *Angl. eccles. law*, a branch of the Court of Arches having jurisdiction over the peculiars of the archbishop of Canterbury.

peculiarise, *v. t.* See *peculiarize*.

peculiarity (pē-kū-lī-ār'ē-tī), *n.*; pl. *peculiarities* (-tīz). [*cf. ML. peculiaritas* (-tē), peculiarity, < *L. peculiaris*, peculiar; see *peculiar*.] 1. Private ownership; proprietorship; prerogative.

What need we to chime ministers by lot? what need we to disclaim all peculiarities in goods? *Sp. Hall*, *Epistles*, ll. 6.

2. That which is peculiar to or characteristic of a person or thing; a special characteristic or belonging.

There are persons whose little peculiarities of temper and constitution . . . are so blended with blameless manners and a good heart as should shield them from wanton and cruel aggressions. *W. Conde*, *Memoirs of S. Foote*, l. 2.

That peculiar faculty possessed by inferior organisms of living on in each part after being cut in pieces is a manifest corollary to the other peculiarity just described; namely, that they consist of many repetitions of the same elements. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 405.

3. The quality of being peculiar; individuality.

Any distinguishing marks of style or peculiarity of thinking. *Swift*.

— **Syn. 2.** Characteristic, idiosyncrasy, singularity.

peculiarize (pē-kū'lyār-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *peculiarized*, ppr. *peculiarizing*. [*cf. peculiar* + *-ize*.] To make peculiar; set apart; appropriate. Also spelled *peculiarise*. [*Rare*.]

There was to be no more distinction between the children of Abraham and other people, and no one more peculiarized than another.

Nelson, *Companion to Fasts and Festivals of the Church of England*, The Circumcision. [*Rare*.]

peculiarly (pē-kū'lyār-lī), *adv.* In a peculiar manner; in a manner not common to others; hence, in a remarkable or impressive degree; especially; particularly; strangely; as, he had made this subject peculiarly his own; she was very peculiarly attired.

peculiarness (pē-kū'lyār-nēs), *n.* 1. The state of being peculiar; peculiarity. — 2. The state of being set apart; appropriateness. [*Rare*.]

The work was honoured and dignified by the peculiarness of the place appointed for the same.

J. Mede, *Reverence of God's House* (1655), p. 5.

peculium (pē-kū'li-um), *n.* [*L.*, property, esp. private property, that which belongs to oneself, one's own, orig. property in cattle (cf. *pecus*), < *pecus* (pecor-), *pecus* (pecud-), cattle, herd, = *F. feul*; see *feul*.] Private property; a private purse; specifically, in *Rom. law*, that which was given by a father or master to his son, daughter, or slave, as his or her private property. In civil law it embraces in its general sense all the property of which a slave or a son in his father's power had either the use or, in the case of the latter, the ownership. Originally such persons were under an absolute incapacity of owning anything, and the peculium might in strictness be taken back at any time. It was, however, gradually made competent for a son, though under his father's power, to hold certain kinds of property absolutely, such as the money he had made in war or in a liberal profession. In some cases the money reverted to the father on the son's death intestate.

If we look only to our own petty peculium in the war, we have had some advantages. *Burke*, *A Rights of Man*, l.

pecunial (pē-kū'ni-āl), *a.* [*cf. ML. pecunial*, < *OF. pecunial*, pecunial = *It. pecuniale*, < *lat.*

pecuniary, pertaining to money. (*L. pecunia, wealth, property; see pecunie. Cf. pecuniary.*)
1. Relating to money.

It came into my head that the Englishmen dyd little more upon the observation and keeping of penal lawes or pecuniary statutes.
Hall, *Hum. VII.*, an. 15.

2. Consisting of money; pecuniary; paid in money.

If any persons woulde upon hem pleyne,
That myghte astorie hym no pecuniary pleyne.
Chaucer, *Friar's Tale*, l. 15.

pecuniarily (pē-kū-ni-ri-li), *adv.* In a pecuniary manner; as regards money-matters.

I was in moderate circumstances pecuniarily, though I was perhaps better furnished with less fleeting riches than many others. C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 31.

pecuniary (pē-kū-ni-ri-li), *a.* [*F. pecuniare = Fr. pecunier = Sp. Pg. It. pecuniario, < L. pecuniarius, also pecuniaris, pertaining to money. < pecunia, money; see pecunie.*] 1. Relating to money; as, pecuniary affairs or losses.

Their impostures delude not only unto pecuniary delusions, but the irreparable deceit of death.

See T. Brown.

2. Consisting of money; as, a pecuniary reward or penalty.

If I have a general or pecuniary legacy of 100*l.*, or a specific one of a piece of plate, I cannot in either case take it without the consent of the executor.

Blackstone, *Comm.*, II. 331.

My exertions, whatever they have been, were such as no hopes of pecuniary reward could possibly excite; and no pecuniary compensation can possibly reward them.

Burke, *To a Noble Lord*.

Pecuniary causes, in *eccl. law*, such causes as arise from either the withholding of ecclesiastical dues, or the doing or neglecting of some act relating to the church whereby damage accrues to the plaintiff, toward obtaining a satisfaction for which he is permitted to institute a suit in the spiritual court. *Warton. Pecuniary legacy*, a testamentary gift of money.

pecunie, *n.* [*ME. < OF. pecunie, pecune, F. pécune = Sp. Pg. It. pecunia, money, cash; < L. pecunia, property, riches, wealth, in particular money, orig. property in cattle. < pecus (pecor-), pecora (pecud-), cattle, a herd; = E. fee; see fee.* Cf. *peculium.*] Money.

As retailis indirect receiveth that newere
Of the cours of the case so they cashe sulter,
Be the pecunie; payed thus parties chide.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 303.

pecunious (pē-kū-ni-ush), *a.* [*ME. pecunious, < OF. pecuniosus, F. pécunieux = Pr. pecunios = Sp. Pg. It. pecunioso, < L. pecuniosus, having much money or wealth. < pecunia, wealth, money; see pecunie.*] Full of money; rich; wealthy. [*Obsolete or rare.*]

Praye for the, pol by pol yt thou be pecunious.
Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 11.

But in very truth money is as dirt among those phenomenonally pecunious New Yorkers.

Buck, *Forty Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 152.

ped (ped), *n.* [*ME. pedde, a basket; cf. pad.*] A basket; same as *pad*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

A basket or wicker ped, wherein they carry fish.
Ogilby, *Bliss*, to Spenser's *Shep. Cal.*, November 1. 10.
[*Narrat.*]

ped. In musical notation, an abbreviation for *pedal* or *pedale*.

peda, *n.* Plural of *pedum*.

pedager (ped'aj), *n.* [*ME. pedage, < OF. pedage, pedage, < L. pes (ped-), = F. foot, + -age.*] A toll paid by passengers. Also *page*, *page*. *Spelman*.

Tribute and pedage and gerts routes.

Wyclif, 1 Ed. (Ezra) iv. 13, 20.

pedagogic (ped-a-goj'ik), *a. and n.* [= *F. pédagogique = Sp. pedagógico = Pg. It. pedagogico, < Gr. paideiagōs, of or pertaining to a teacher or to education, < paideia, or, a teacher of youth; see pedagogy.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to a pedagogue or pedagogues; belonging to or resembling a pedagogue or teacher of children; as, *pedagogic peculiarities*.

In the pedagogic character he (Higgins) also published Bullock's Dictionary, newly corrected, &c.
T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III. 250.

But who will not limit to his (St. John's) power and pedagogic wisdom in the matter and form of his teaching?
Schaff, *Hist. Christ. Church*, I. 435.

II. *n.* Same as *pedagogues*.

pedagogical (ped-a-goj'i-kal), *a.* [*< pedagogic + -al.*] Same as *pedagogic*.

* These pedagogical schuul those famous school-drivers.
South, *Remains*, V. 1.

There is a pedagogical value in hearing lectures and in taking notes of them.
The Nation, XLVIII. 47.

pedagogically (ped-a-goj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pedagogic manner; according to the methods of a pedagogue; also, with reference to *peda-*

gogic; by or in accordance with the principles of pedagogics.

pedagogics (ped-a-goj'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of pedagogic; see -ics.*] The science or art of teaching; pedagogy.

pedagogium (ped'a-gog-izm), *n.* [*< pedagogic + -ism.*] The business, ways, or characteristics of a pedagogue.

Ink doubtless, rightly apply'd with some gall in it, may prove good to heal this letter of pedagogism that bespreads him.
Milton, *Apology for Smectymnues*, § 6.

pedagogist (ped'a-goj-ist), *n.* One who is expert in the science of pedagogics.

pedagogue (ped'a-gog), *n.* [*Also sometimes (with ref. to Greek usage) pedagogus; < F. pédagogue = Sp. Pg. It. pedagogo, < L. pedagogus, < Gr. paideiagōs (see def. 1), < paiz (paid-), a child, a boy or girl, < agō, lead, conduct, agōgē, a guide or conductor. In def. 2, < OF. pedagogue, m., a schoolroom; cf. pedagogy.*] 1. A teacher of children; one whose occupation is the instructing of children; a schoolmaster; now used, generally with a sense of contempt, for a dogmatic and narrow-minded teacher. Among the Greeks and Romans the pedagogue was originally a slave who attended the younger children of his master, and conducted them to school, to the theater, etc., combining in many cases instruction with guardian ship.

Time was, when th' artless pedagogus did stand
With his virtuous scepter in his hand,
Raging like Baucis o'er the tugging fry.
Brome, *On the Death of his Schoolmaster*.

The pedagogus with the youngest son and the prostrate
Nicias may be supposed to be on the right.

A. S. Murray, *Greek sculpture*, II. 329.

2. A schoolroom, or an apartment set apart as a schoolroom.

Another part [of the university] is what they call the *pedagogue*, which is for noblemen and gentlemen, there are six youths in each room, with a master over them.

Pucke, *Description of the East*, II. 11. 231.

pedagogue (ped'a-gog), *v. t.*; [*pret. and pp. pedagogued, ppr. pedagoguing. < < pedagogic, n.*] To teach; especially, to teach with the air of a pedagogue.

This may confuse their younger Siles,
Whom Dryden pedagogues at Will's,
But never could be meant to tye
Authentick Wit, like you and I.
Pope, *To the Woodcock Shepherd*, l. 81.

Grave eastern acers instructive lessons add;
While Greece from them receiv'd the happy plan,
And taught the brute to pedagogue the man.
Somerville, *To the Earl of Halifax*.

pedagogy (ped'a-goj-i), *n.* [*Formerly also pedagogy; < F. pédagogie = Sp. pedagogía = Pg. It. pedagogia, < Gr. paideiagōs, the training or guiding of boys, education, < paideiagōs, a pedagogue; see pedagogic.*] 1. The art of the pedagogue; the science of teaching; pedagogics.

The tendency to apply the exact methods of science to problems of education is one of the most hopeful signs of present pedagogy.
Science, VI. 341.

2. Instruction; discipline.

He delivers us up to the pedagogy of the Divine Judgment.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1857), I. 823.

The Jews were a people infinitely delighted with pompous and busy superstition, and had ordinances accordingly whilst they remained under that childish pedagogy.
Erskyn, *True Religion*, II. 151.

There was a sacrifice for the whole congregation prescribed in the *Mosaic Pedagogy*.
C. Mather, *Mss. Christ*, II. 131.

pedal (ped'al) or *pe'dal*, *a. and n.* [= *F. pédale, n. = It. pedale, < L. pedalis, pertaining to the foot, < pes (ped-), = F. foot; see foot*] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or connected with a foot or the feet; as, *pedal extremities*.—2. Technically—*(a)* Of or pertaining to a foot-like part of the body, as of a mollusk; *pedial*; as, a *pedal ganglion*. *(b)* Of or pertaining to the power or hind foot only; opposed to *manual*.—3. Pertaining to the feet of perpendiculars let fall from one point upon tangents to a fixed focus called a *focus*.—4. *(ped'al)*. In *music*, relating to a pedal.

Pedal action, the entire mechanism of pedals in either a *planoforte*, *organ*, or *harp*, including the pedals themselves, the connecting apparatus of rods, levers, levers, etc., and their attachment to dampers, *drawers*, etc. **Pedal adductor**, the posterior adductor muscle of bivalve mollusks, the anterior one being distinguished as *pedal*. It is the only one in the *Musculum* system and scallop. **Pedal artery**, the dorsal artery of the foot. **Pedal base**, *see organ-point*. **Pedal board**, same as *pedal keyboard*. **Pedal check**, in *organ-building*, a device for preventing damage to a pedal keyboard when not in use. It consists of a bar which prevents the pedal keys from being depressed until it is moved. It is usually controlled by a stop-knob. **Pedal coupler**, in *organ-building*, a coupler which connects one of the manual keyboards with the pedal keyboard, so that the latter affects the former.

Usually each of the keyboards may be thus coupled to the pedal. **Pedal curve or surface**, the locus of the foot of the perpendiculars let fall from one point upon the tangents to another locus to which the former is *pedal*. **Pedal ganglia**, intra-cerebral ganglia in the nervous system of mollusks. *See* cut under *Lamellibranchia*. **Pedal harmony**, in *music*, same as *organ-point*. **Pedal harp**, *see harp*. **Pedal key**, in *organ-building*, the key-board or set of levers intended to be played by the feet. It consists of black and white keys like the manual keyboard, only on a larger scale. Its usual compass in modern organs is from the second C below middle C to the D or the F next above it. It is sometimes compassed, the extreme right and left levers being higher than those in the middle, or *radiating*, the front ends of the levers being nearer together than the back ends—both arrangements being intended to help the player to reach all the keys with equal ease. The pedal keyboard properly sounds the stops of the pedal organ; but it may also be coupled with either of the manual keyboards, and thus may simply extend the resources of the latter. Pedal keyboards are sometimes added to reed-organs, and even to pianofortes. *See* *pedalizer*, and *cut under organ*. **Pedal line**, a line through the feet of the three perpendiculars to the three sides of a triangle, let fall from any point on the circumference of the circumscribed circle. **Pedal muscle**, *(a)* In *human anat.*, same as *extensor digitorum pedis* (which *see* under *ped*). *(b)* In *conch.*: (1) Any muscle of the foot or podium of a univalve. (2) The posterior adductor of a bivalve, when there are two. *See* *cut* under *Adiantum* and *Tridacna*. **Pedal note**, either a note or a tone produced by a pedal key, or the same as *organ-point*. **Pedal organ**, in *organ-building*, that one of the partial organs which is played from a pedal keyboard. Its compass is usually about two or two and a half octaves. Its stops are the deepest and most sonorous in the instrument, usually of 16- or 32-foot tone.

Pedal origin, the fixed point from which the perpendiculars are let fall. **Pedal passage**, in *organ-building*, a passage or phrase intended to be performed on the pedal keyboard. **Pedal piano**, a pianoforte with a pedal keyboard or *pedalizer*. **Pedal pipe**, in *organ-building*, one of the pipes belonging to the pedal organ. **Pedal ratio**, *see* *cut*, 11. **Pedal rod**, in *organ-building*, a rod connecting a pedal with the mechanism for shortening the strings. **Pedal soundboard**, in *organ-building*, the soundboard of the pedal organ. **Pedal stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop or stop-knob belonging to the pedal organ. **Pedal vesicle**, one of the many little vesicles of the water-vascular system of an echinoderm which are connected with the water feet or tube-feet, and cause the latter to protrude when full of water. *See* *cut* at *Adiantum*.

II. *n.* (*ped'al*). 1. Any part of a machine or apparatus which is intended to receive and transmit power from the foot of the operator; a treadle; as, the *pedals* of a bicycle.—2. In musical instruments, a foot-lever; a metal or wooden key or projecting bar operated by the foot. *(a)* In the pianoforte two or three pedals are in use: one to lift the dampers from the strings (the *dampening pedal* or *loud pedal*); one to introduce a number between the hammers and the strings, or to lessen the distance from which the hammers strike, or to move them so that they shall strike only one string instead of the usual two or three (the *soft pedal*); and sometimes one to hold up the dampers that happen to be lifted when the pedal is pressed down (the *sustaining pedal*). The use of the damper pedal is indicated by *ped.* at the beginning of the passage where it is needed, and by a ' at its end. The use of the soft pedal is usually indicated by some such expression as *una corda*, 'one string'. The use of the sustaining pedal is usually left to the player's discretion. *(b)* In the pipe-organ several different kinds of pedals are used: those which form the pedal keyboard, and which are like the keys or digitalis for the hands, but much larger (*see* *pedal keyboard*, and *cut* under *organ*); those which control the drawing of one or more of the stops (*combination pedals*, *combination pedals*, *cracenda pedal*, *dissonance pedal*, *forwards pedal*, etc.); that which controls the opening of the blinds or shutters of the swell box (the *swell pedal*), etc. *See* the phrases below. *(c)* In the reed-organ and harmonium, one of the treadles by which the player operates the feeders of the bellows. *See* *reed-organ*. *(d)* In the harp, one of the foot levers whereby all or some of the strings may be temporarily shortened, and their pitch raised. In modern harps seven pedals are used, any one of which may be used in two ways, raising the pitch either one or two half-steps; every pedal affects only the strings of a particular letter-name. By combining the pedals in various ways the instrument may be set in any desired key (tonality). *See* *cut* under *harp*. *(e)* Collectively, same as either *pedal keyboard* or *pedal organ*.

3. Same as *organ-point*.—4. A pedal curve or surface, or one of which another in the pedal curve or surface. **Balanced pedal**. *See* *swell-pedal*. **Combination pedal**, in *organ-building*, a metal pedal which enables the player to control the use of several stops at once by his foot. Such pedals are placed above the pedal keyboard. They are either *angle* or *double-acting*—the former serving either to draw or to retire certain stops, the result depending upon the registration at the moment when the pedal is used, and the latter serving both to draw and to retire certain stops, so that the result is always the same whenever the pedal is used. **Combination pedals** are applied to the stops of all the keyboards, usually beginning with those of the great organ. They include a *forte pedal* (single-acting), which draws all the stops of the keyboard to which it belongs; a *mezzo pedal* (usually double-acting), which draws most of the important stops and a few stops of the keyboard; and a *piano pedal* (single-acting), which retires all but one or two of the lighter stops. **Combination pedals** do not always affect the stop-knobs; if not, they are so made as to be hooked down when in use, and when they are released the combination made by the stop-knobs remains unchanged. **Combination pedals** of all the above varieties often control also certain of the stops of the pedal organ, so that, when a given combination on the manuals is used,

appropriate pedal stops are also drawn.—**Composition pedal.** Same as *combination pedal*.—**Compler-pedal**, in *organ-building*, a pedal which controls one of the stopplers, usually that which unites the great and pedal organs.—**Crescendo pedal.** See *crescendo*.—**Diminishing pedal.** See *crescendo*.—**Double-acting pedal.** See *combination pedal*.—**Extension pedal.** Same as either *diminishing pedal* or *sustaining pedal*.—**See def. 2 (a).**—**First negative pedal**, the locus to which the basis locus is the pedal.—**First pedal**, the pedal curve or surface.—**Forse pedal.** See *combination pedal*.—**Harp pedal.** Same as *soft pedal*.—**Inner pedal.** See *inner*.—**Loud pedal.** See *def. 2 (a)*.—**Messo pedal.** See *combination pedal*.—**Oblique pedal**, a plane curve the locus of intersections under a constant angle of lines through a fixed point with tangents to a fixed curve.—**Open pedal.** Same as *loud pedal*.—**Piano pedal.** See *combination pedal*.—**Ratchet pedal.** See *well pedal*.—**Rat-trap pedal**, a kind of foot-piece used on some bicycles and velocipedes, consisting of a flat iron or steel bar bent into oblong rectangular form, and having its meeting ends welded together. The pedal-pivot passes midwise from end to end of the pedal, through holes made in the ends; and the upper edges of the longer parallel sides are serrated. The whole thus much resembles a small steel trap with open jaws, as when set for catching rats, etc., whence the name.—**Reversible pedal.** See *compler pedal*.—**Second pedal**, the pedal of the pedal.—**Sforzando pedal**, in *organ-building*, a pedal which suddenly and temporarily brings the entire power of the instrument into use, so that a forcible accent can be produced.—**Single-acting pedal.** See *combination pedal*.—**Soft pedal.** See *def. 2 (a)*.—**Sustaining pedal.** See *def. 2 (a)*.—**Well pedal**, in *organ-building*, a pedal which opens the shutters or blinds of the swell box, and so increases the power of the tones produced by the pipes in it.—**Toe-and-heel pedal.** Same as *balanced pedal*.

pedal (ped'ul), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pedaled* or *pedalled*, ppr. *pedaling* or *pedalling*. [*< pedal, n.*] To work a pedal; use the pedals, as of a piano, organ, bicycle, etc.

It possesses the great advantage over most other editions of being carefully fingered, and of having the best method of *pedalling* indicated for all the difficult passages. *Athenaeum*, No. 3135, p. 185.

pedale (pē-dā'le), *n.*; pl. *pedalia* (-li-ē). [*ML.*, neut. of *L. pedalis*, pertaining to a foot, a foot in length or thickness: see *pedal*.] 1. A foot-cloth or carpet spread in front of an altar.—2. A collection of creeds and canons of general councils in the Greek Church.

pedale (pē-dā'le), *n.* [*It.* = *E. pedal*.] Same as *pedal*, 2 (a), or, more often, as *pedal keyboard*.

Pedaliaceae (pē-dā-li-ā-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Lindley, 1830), *< Pedalum + -aceae*.] Same as *Pedaliaceae*.

pedalian (pē-dā'li-an), *a.* [*< L. pedalis*, pertaining to the foot (see *pedal*), + *-an*.] Relating to the foot, or to a metrical foot; *pedal*. [*Rare.*]

Pedaliem (ped-a-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Bentham and Hooker, 1870), *< Pedalum + -em*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Pedaliaceae*, having a two-celled ovary, and distinct anther-cells hanging from a glandular connective. It includes 6 genera and about 11 species, mainly African.

pedalier (ped'ā-lēr), *n.* [*F.* *< pédale*, a pedal: see *pedal*.] In *pianoforte-making*, either a pedal keyboard that can be connected directly with the keys or digitals of the keyboard, or an independent instrument played from a pedal keyboard, and appended to a pianoforte.

Pedaliaceae (ped-a-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (R. Brown, 1810), *< Pedalum + -aceae*.] An order of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the cohort *Personales*, distinguished by the ovary of two carpels becoming one, two-, four-, or eight-celled, and the fruit greatly hardened within, around the exalbuminous seeds. It includes about 10 species, belonging to 12 genera and 4 tribes, natives of warmer regions everywhere, especially of Africa. *Martynia*, *Scamonea*, and *Pedaliem* (the type) are the best known. They are annual or perennial plants, covered with rough glandular hairs, mucilaginous over the whole surface, and usually strongly-accented. They bear opposite leaves, or alternate above, and rather large two-lipped didynamous flowers, which are solitary or clustered in the axils in the Old World species, and form a terminal raceme in the American. See *out* under *Martynia*. Also *Pedaliaceae*.

pedalinnerved (ped'ā-lī-nērvd), *a.* In *bot.* See *nerivation*.

pedalion (pē-dā'li-on), *n.* [*< pedal + -ion*, as in *accretion*.] Same as *pedalier*.

pedalist (ped'ā-līst), *n.* [*< pedal + -ist*.] A musician, considered with reference to his skill in using the pedals of his instrument.

An eminent pianist and remarkable *pedal*. *Grove's Dict. Music*, II. 675.

pedaliter (pē-dā'lī-ter), *adv.* [*NL.*, *< L. pedalis*, pertaining to the foot (see *pedal*), + *adv. term. -ter*.] In *organ-music*, upon the pedal keyboard; opposed to *manualiter*.

pedality (pē-dā'lī-ti), *n.* [*< L. pedalis*, pertaining to the foot (see *pedal*), + *-ity*.] Measurement by paces. [*Rare.*]

Pedaliem (pē-dā'li-em), *n.* [*NL.* (Röyén, 1767), so called in allusion to the dilated angles of the fruit; *< L. pedalion*, *< Gr. πῆδάλιον*, a certain plant, *< πῆδάλιον*, a rudder, *< πῆδός* or *πῆδός*, the blade of an oar, an oar, in pl. πῆδός, a rudder.] A genus of smooth annual herbs, type of the order *Pedaliaceae* and the tribe *Pedaliaceae*, known by the peculiar hard obtuse fruit, which has a cylindrical solid base, and above swells into an ovoid form, becoming pyramidal, with four obtuse angles, on each of which is a spreading conical spine or horn. The only species, *P. Murex*, is a native of India and tropical Africa. It is a smooth annual herb, with musky odor, somewhat branching, with opposite or alternate broad and coarsely toothed leaves, and yellow flowers solitary in the axils. The fresh branches stirred in water or milk render it temporarily mucilaginous without changing the taste, odor, or color. They are used in markets of India in the preparation of adulterated butter-milk, and the mucilaginous seeds are used in native poultices.

pedal-point (ped'ā-l-point), *n.* Same as *organ-point*.—**Double pedal-point**, in *music*, a passage in which two tones, usually the tonic and the dominant, are sustained while the harmony is developed independently. See *organ-point*.

pedaneous (pē-dā-nē-us), *a.* [*< L. pedaneus*, of the size or dimension of a foot, *< pes (ped-) = E. foot*.] Going on foot; walking. [*Rare.*]

pedant (ped'ant), *n.* [*= D. ti. Dan. Sw. pedant*, *< F. pédant = Sp. Pg. pedante*, *< It. pedante*, a teacher, schoolmaster, pedant; contracted *< L. pædagogus* (-t), ppr. of *pædagogus*, teach, *< pædagogus*, a teacher, pedagogogue; see *pædagogus*.] 1. A schoolmaster; a teacher; a pedagogogue.

A domineering pedant over the boy.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, III. 1. 179.

He loves to have a fencer, a pedant, and a musician seen in his lodging a morning.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

2. A person who overrates erudition, or lays an undue stress on exact knowledge of detail or of trifles, as compared with larger matters or with general principles; also, one who makes an undue or inappropriate display of learning.

Such a driveller as Sir Roger, so bereft of all manner of pride, which is the characteristic of a pedant, is what one would not believe would come into the head of the same man who drew the rest of the play.

Steele, Spectator, No. 270.

He (James I.) had, in fact, the temper of a pedant, a pedant's conceit, a pedant's love of theories, and a pedant's inability to bring his theory into any relation with actual facts.

J. R. Green, Hist. Eng. People, VII. 3.

pedantic (pē-dan'tik), *a.* [*< pedant + -ic*. Cf. *D. ti. pedantisch = Sw. Dan. pedantisk*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pedant or pedantry; overrating the importance of mere learning; also, making an undue or inappropriate display of learning; of language, style, etc., exhibiting pedantry; absurdly learned; as, a pedantic air.

We borrow words from the French, Italian, Latin, as every Pedantic Man pleases. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 64.

He was a man of gallantry, and despised all that wore the pedantic appearance of philosophy.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

He (Baron Finch) had enjoyed high fame as an orator, though his diction, formed on models anterior to the civil war, was, toward the close of his life, pronounced stiff and pedantic by the wits of the rising generation.

Marsden, Hist. Eng., VII.

pedantic (pē-dan'ti-kal), *a.* [*< pedantic + -al*.] Same as *pedantic*.

Three, filled by periboles, spruce affection. *Figures pedantic*. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 408.

pedantically (pē-dan'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a pedantic manner; with pedantry.

pedanticism (pē-dan'ti-sizm), *n.* [*< pedantic + -ism*.] Something pedantic; a pedantic notion or expression.

Perhaps, as Cunningham suggests, Inglo's theory was simply an embodiment of some pedanticism of James I.

The Port Folio, No. 236, p. 133.

pedantically (pē-dan'ti-kal-i), *adv.* Same as *pedantically*.

pedantism (ped'an-tizm), *n.* [*< F. pédantisme = Sp. Pg. pedantismo; as pedant + -ism*.] 1. The office or work of a pedagogogue. *Coles*, 1717.

—2. Pedantry.

pedantize (ped'an-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pedantized*, ppr. *pedantizing*. [*< pedant + -ize*.] To play the pedant; domineer over pupils; use pedantic expressions.

pedantocracy (ped'an-tok-rā-si), *n.* [*< F. pédantocratie* (Auguste Comte), *< pédant*, pedant, + *Gr. -cracia*, *< κράτος*, rule.] The government, away, or rule of a pedant or of pedants; the supremacy or power of bookish theorists; a system of government founded on mere book-learning.

pedantry (ped'an-tri), *n.* [*= D. G. pedanterie = Sw. Dan. pedanteri*, *< F. pédanterie = It. pedanteria = Pg. It. pedanteria; as pedant + -ry*.] 1. The manner, acts, or character of a pedant; the overrating of mere knowledge, especially of matters of learning which are really of minor importance; also, ostentatious or inappropriate display of learning.

Pedantry proceeds from much reading and little understanding. A pedant among men of learning and sense is like an ignorant servant giving an account of a polite conversation.

Steele, Tatler, No. 224.

Pedantry consists in the use of words unsuitable to the time, place, and company.

Coleridge, Biographia Literaria, I.

The more pretentious writers, like Peter of Blois, wrote perhaps with fewer solecisms, but with more pedantry, and certainly less freedom by straining after elegance.

Steele, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 124.

2. Undue addiction to the forms of a particular profession, or of some one-sided life.

There is a pedantry in manners, as in all arts and sciences; and sometimes in trades. Pedantry is properly the overrating any kind of knowledge we pretend to. And if that kind of knowledge be a trifle in itself, the pedantry is the greater.

Swift, On Good Manners.

pedant (ped'an-ti), *n.* [*< pedant + -y*. Perhaps an error for *pedantry*.] Pedants collectively.

You cite them to appear for certain Paragogeon con-tompts, before a capricious Pedant of hot-liver'd Gram-marians.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Account.

pedarian (pē-dā'ri-an), *n.* [*< L. peditarius*, pertaining to the foot, *< pes (ped-) = E. foot*.] One of those Roman senators who, as merely ex officio senators (as the pontifex maximus and the flamen dialis), or as not yet having been entered by the censors on the roll, had no vote, but had the right to speak, and to make expression of opinion by walking over to the side they espoused when a vote or division was had.

pedary (ped'a-ri), *n.* [*< ML. "pedarium" (f)*, neut. of *L. peditarius*, pertaining to the foot: see *pedarian*.] A consecrated sandal worn by a pilgrim.

Some brought forth . . . mannaires for handless of re-licks, some *pedaries* for pilgrims, some *ocularies* for lim-bers.

Lattimer, Sermons and Remains, I. 49. (*Darwin*.)

Pedata (pē-dā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. pedatus*; see *pedate*.] The pedate holothurians, a division of *Holothuroidea*, having numerous ambulacral feet; distinguished from *Apoda*.

pedate (ped'at), *a.* [*< L. pedatus*, pp. of *pedare*, furnish with feet, foot, *< pes (ped-) = E. foot*: see *pedal*.] 1. Having divisions like toes; in *bot.*, having the two lateral lobes themselves



Pedate Leaf of Heliborus (*Heliborus pedatus*).



Pedate Leaf of Viola pedata.

divided into smaller segments, the midribe of which do not run directly into the common central point, as a palmate leaf, such as the leaf of *Heliborus scitulus*.—2. In *zool.*: (a) Flattened out like a foot; palmate; serving as or for a foot. (b) Footed; having feet or foot-like parts.

pedatifid (pē-dā'tī-fīd), *a.* [*< L. pedatus*, furnished with feet (see *pedate*), + *findere* (√ *ad*), divide, cleave.] In *bot.*, having the veining pedate, but the divisions of the lobes extending only half-way to the midrib; said of a leaf.

pedatinerved (pē-dā'tī-nērvd), *a.* [*< L. pedatus*, furnished with feet (see *pedate*), + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, having the nerves arranged in a pedate manner; said of a leaf.

pedatipartite (pē-dā'tī-pār'tīt), *a.* [*< L. pedatus*, furnished with feet, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, part: see *part*.] In *bot.*, parted in a pedate manner; having the venation pedate, and the lobes almost free; said of a leaf.

pedatisect (pē-dā'tī-sēkt), *a.* [*< L. pedatus*, furnished with feet, + *secare*, pp. of *accere*, cut, cut off.] In *bot.*, having the venation pedate, and the divisions of the lobes reaching nearly to the midrib; said of a leaf.

peddler (ped'dēr), *n.* [Formerly also (*Sp.*) *peddler*, *peddler*; *< ME. pedder, peddare, pedder, peddare*, *< ped*, a basket (see *ped*), + *-er*.] Same as *peddler*. A peddler; a Hawker. [*Scotch.*]

peddling (ped'ling), *v.* [*From peddle, see below.*] *trans.* To travel about retailing small wares; go from place to place or from house to house selling small commodities; hawk.—2. To be engaged in a small business; occupy one's self with trifles; trifle.

No science peddling with the names of things,
Or sending signs to find ignominious fates,
One lift out life with wings
Far from Death's idle gulf that for the many waits.

Lowell, Commemoration Ode, II.

II. trans. To sell or retail in small quantities, usually by transporting the goods offered about the country, or from house to house; hence, to dispense or deal out in small quantities.

This original unit, this fountain of power, has been so distributed to multitudes, has been so minutely subdivided and peddled out, that it is spilled into drops, and cannot be gathered.

Emerson, Misc., p. 72.

Could doff at ease his scholar's gown
To peddle wares from town to town.

Whittier, Snow-Bound.

peddler (ped'ler), *n.* [Now taken as *peddle* + *-er*; but earlier *pedler*, *pedlar*, < late M.E. *pedlere*, *pedlar*, a var. of *pedder*: see *pedler*. For the irreg. term, *-ler*, cf. *eggler*.] One who travels about selling small wares, which he carries with him; a traveling chapman; a hawker.

I have no moche pite of pore men as pedlere bath of cottes,
That wulde kille hem, yf he carche hem mygte for couthe-
like of here skynnes.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 258.

A certain Pedler having a budget full of small wares
fell asleep as he was travelling on the way.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 73.

Peddler's French, vagabond's cant; jargon.

I'll give a schoolmaster half a crown a week, and teach
me this pedler's French.

Middleton and Decker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

peddlers (ped'ler-es), *n.* [*< peddler* + *-es*.] A female peddler.

The companion of his travels is some fowle sunne-burnt
Quene, that since the terrible statute recanted gypsisme,
and is turned peddlers.

Mr T. Oorbury, Characters, A Tinker.

peddlery (ped'ler-izm), *n.* [*Also pedlarism, pedlerism; < peddler* + *-ism*.] Petty dealing.

But if ever they make anything on't, says he (and if they
are not at last reduc'd to their old antient pedlarism, I'll
forfeit my reputation of a prophet to you).

Tom Brown, Works, I. 188 (Barrow).

peddler's-basket (ped'lerz-bask'et), *n.* The Kenilworth ivy; less frequently, the beech-geranium. See *ivy* and *geranium*. [*Prov. Eng.*] **peddlery** (ped'ler-i), *n.* pl. *peddleries* (-iz). [*Also pedlery, pedlary; < peddler* + *-y*.] 1. Small wares sold or carried about for sale by peddlers.

The present fairs of Carmel are held on the Wednesday
before Easter for cattle, Whit-Monday for pedlery, and
November 5th for cattle. *Daines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 683.*

2. The employment or occupation of a peddler; also, the tricks of a peddler.

Who shewed a miracle to confirm his preaching of car-
confession and pardons, with like pedlery?

Tyndale, Ana. to Mr T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 170.

Justly fearing that the quick-sighted Protestants eye,
clever in great part from the mist of superstition, may at
one time or other look with a good judgement into these
their deceitful Pedlerys.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

peddling (ped'ling), *a.* [*Also puddling; orig. ppr. of peddle, v.*] Petty; trifling; insignificant; as, peddling details.

Away with these peddling perceptions; . . . "lay the
axe at the root of the tree."

Jer. Taylor, Wych (1825), II. 148.

How can any man stop in the midst of the stependous
joy of getting rid of Bonaparte, and prophesy a thousand
little peddling evils that will result from restoring the
Bourbons?

Sydney Smith to John Allen.

pederast (ped'g-rast), *n.* [*< F. pederaste, < Gr. paiderastēs, a lover of boys, < paiz (paiz), a boy, + astō, love.*] One who is guilty of pederasty.

Also *pederist*.

pederastic (ped'g-ras'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. paiderastikós, < paiderastia, pederasty; see pederasty.*] Of or pertaining to pederasty.

pederasty (ped'g-ras-ti), *n.* [*< F. pederastie, < NL. pederastia, < Gr. paiderastia, love of boys, < paiderastēs, a lover of boys; see pederast.*] Unnatural carnal union of males with males, especially boys.

pedereros, *n.* [*Also paterero, pitterero, etc.; < Sp. pederro, a swivel-gun, < M.P. petraria, a stone-throwing engine; see petrify, petrify.*] A piece of ordnance formerly used for dis-

charging cannon, fragments of iron, etc., and also for firing salutes.

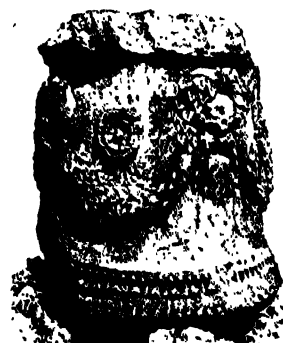
pederist (ped'g-ris't), *n.* [*< pederast + -ist.*] Same as *pederast*.

pedes, *n.* Plural of *ped*.

pedescript (ped'ee-kris't), *n.* [*< L. pes (ped-), = E. foot, + scriptus, pp. of scribere, write, mark; see script.*] A mark made by the foot, as in kicking. *Shirley, Honoria and Mammon, [Humorous].*

pedesis (pé-dé'sis), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. πῆξις, a leaping, throbbing, < πῆξις, leap, spring, throb.*] A name given by Prof. Jevons to the physical phenomenon called the Brownian movement. See *Brownian*. *Journal of Science, 1878, p. 171.*

pedestal (ped'et-sal), *n.* [*= F. pedestal = Sp. pedestal.*]



Pedestal found near the Dionysian Theater.

Athena.

a statue, or a vase. It consists typically of a base or foot, a die or dado and a surbase, cornice, or cap. See also cuts under *acrotorium, antefer, and dado*.

Large swarming Panthimale,
Carved on rich Pedestals of Ivory
Congrove, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, I.

In the centre of the dome is a small square pedestal, on
which, it is said, once stood the urn which contained the
ashes of its founder. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 430.*

(b) In *mach*, the standards of a pillow block, holding the
brass in which the shaft turns. *E. H. Knight*. (c) In a
railroad-car, a casting of inverted U shape bolted to the
truck frame to hold in place the journal box of the axle,
which rises and falls in the pedestal with the roll, and
expansion of the springs. (See cut under *car-truck*. Called
in England an *axle guard* or *horn plate*. See *holder's*
Trat.

pedestal (ped'et-sal), *v. t.* [*pret. and ppr. pedestaled or pedestalled, ppr. pedestaling or pedestalling.*] [*< pedestal, n.*] To place on a pedestal; support as a pedestal.

The Memphis sphinx,
Pedestaled happily in a palace-court.

Kate, Hyperion.

pedestal-box (ped'et-sal-boks), *n.* In *mach*, a journal-box.

pedestal-cover (ped'et-sal-kuv'ér), *n.* In *mach*, the cap of a pillow-block, which is fastened down upon the pedestals and confines the boxes. *E. H. Knight*.

pedestrian (pé-des'tri-an), *a.* [*< L. pedester (pedestr-), being or going on foot, pedestrian (see pedestrious), + -an.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the foot.

We read that these people, instead of holding their bow
in the left hand, as is the usual custom, drew it by the as-
sistance of their feet. The fact is recorded by Strabo
of Asia and Strabo, the latter of whom informs us of a
curious expedient of this pedestrian archers, used by the
Ethiopians in hunting elephants.

Montes, Archery p. 98. (Latham)

2. Going on foot; pedestrian.—3. Fitted for walking; as, pedestrian legs of an insect.

pedestrianly (pé-des'tri-an-lí), *adv.* In a pedestrian manner; as a pedestrian; on foot.

pedestrian (pé-des'tri-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. pedester (pedestr-), being or going on foot (see pedestrious), + -an.*] 1. *a.* 1. Going on foot; walking; as, a pedestrian excursionist; also, performed on foot; as, a pedestrian journey. Hence—2. Low; vulgar; common.

In a pedestrian and semi-barbarian style.

Buonar, Life of Leo, Pref., p. 28.

II. *n.* 1. One who walks or journey on foot. Specifically—2. One who walks or races on foot for a wager; a professional walker; one who has made a notable record for speed or endurance in walking.

pedestrianate (pé-des'tri-an-át), *v. t.* [*pret. and ppr. pedestrianated, ppr. pedestrianating.*] [*< pedestrian + -ate.*] To travel on foot; walk. [Rare.]

THE GREAT CYCLES AND SMALL CYCLES WERE A SORT OF pedestrianism, and that the bicyclers had as much right on the sidewalk as any pedestrian.

Am. Amer., N. A., LX. 408.

pedestrianism (pé-des'tri-an-izm), *n.* [*= F. pedestrianisme; see pedestrian + -ism.*] The act or practice of walking; traveling or racing on foot; the art of a pedestrian or professional walker or runner.

pedestrianize (pé-des'tri-an-íz), *v. t.* [*pret. and ppr. pedestrianized, ppr. pedestrianizing.*] [*< pedestrian + -ize.*] To travel along or through on foot or as a pedestrian; as, to pedestrianize the valley of the Rhine.

pedestrious (pé-des'tri-us), *a.* [*= F. pedestre = Sp. Pg. It. pedestre, < L. pedester (pedestr-), going or being on foot, on land, by land, hence lowly, common, ordinary (for orig. *pedetor, *pediter, with suffix -ter, < pedes (pedit-), one who goes on foot, < pes (ped-), = E. foot, + tro, supine (tum, go), + -ous.*] (Going on foot; not winged.

Men conceive they (elephants) never lie down, and enjoy
not the position of rest obtained (unless) pedestrious ani-
mals.

Sur T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 1.

pedetentous (ped-e'ten-tus), *a.* [*< L. pedetentus, pedetentus, step by step, cautiously, < pes (ped-), = E. foot, + tendere, pp. tentus, stretch out, extend, + -ous.*] Proceeding cautiously, or step by step; advancing tentatively. [Rare.]

That pedetentous pace and pedetentous mind in which it
believed the wise and virtuous improve to walk.

Spenser, Amata.

Pedetes (pé-de'tez), *n.* [*NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. πῆξις, a leaper, a dancer, < πῆξις, leap, spring.*] 1. The sole genus of *Pedetidae*, called



A jumping hare. Pedetes capensis.

Hilamys by F. Cuvier. *P. capensis* or *capensis* is the jumping hare of South Africa.—2. In entom.: (a) A genus of coleopterous insects. Kirby, 1837. (b) A genus of hymenopterous insects.

pedetic (pé-de'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. πῆξις, pertaining to leaping, < πῆξις, leaping; see pedes.*] Of or pertaining to pedesis. **Pedetic movement.** See *Brownian movement*, under *Brownian*.

Pedetids (pé-de'tid), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Pedetes + -ids.*] The *Pedetidae* elevated to the rank of a family.

Pedetinae (pé-de'tí-ne), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Pedetes + -inae.*] An Ethiopian subfamily of *Hymenoptera* or *Ichneumonidae*, represented by the genus *Pedetina*; the jumping hares. The form is fitted for leaping, as in other *Ichneumonidae*, the hind quarters are large and strong, the tail is long and bushy throughout, the hind feet are four-toed, with short broad like nails and separate metatarsals, the molars are rudimentary, and there is a prominent alula above and below on each side; the cervical vertebrae are not ankylosed. See cut under *Pedetidae*.

Pedistres (pé-dí-stréz), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Pedestrium + -es.*] A genus of fresh-water algae of the class *Caulophyceae*, typified by the genus *Pedistrium*.

Pedistrium (pé-dí-strí-um), *n.* [*NL., < (f) L. pes (ped-), = E. foot, + Gr. ἄστρον, a star.*] A genus of fresh-water algae, typical of the order *Pedistriales*. Several of the species are very common in stagnant or running water, being attached in the form of minute disks to other algae, water plants, etc. Each disk is of a regular symmetrical form, and consists of 8, 16, or 32 cells, or, when more numerous, probably always a power of 2. Reproduction is both non-sexual and sexual.

pediatry (pé-di-át-ri), *n.* [*NL.: see pedi-*

atry.] Same as *pediatry*.

pediatric (pé-di-át-ri-kí), *a.* [*< pedi-atry + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the medical or hygienic care of children.

pediatrics (pé-di-át-ri-kí), *n.* [*Pl. of pedi-atry; see -ics.*] Medical or hygienic treatment of children. Also *pediatry, pedi-atry*.

pediatry (pé-di-át-ri), *n.* [*NL. pediatría, < Gr. πῆξις (pēxis), child, + ἰατρία, medical treatment; see iatry.*] Same as *pediatrics*.

pedicel (pé-dí-sel), *n.* [*= F. pedicelle = Sp. pedicela = Pg. pedicella, < NL. pedicellus, dim.*

pedigree (*ped'i-grē*), *n.* (Early mod. E. also *judegru*, *judegrece*, *jedegrew*, *patigres*, *petigre*, *pettigre*, *petygreue*, *pettegreue*, *pettegreys*, < M.E. *pede-gru*, *pedegru*, *pedgyru*, *pedegroue*, *petygru*, in Prompt. Parv. (A. D. 1440). also in documents a few years earlier, *pedegrece*, *petygreue*, *peedi-grec*, and in M.L. *pedicru*, *pe de gre*, *pedigree*—the orig. type indicated by these forms being *pedegru*, or **pedegru*, or as three words **pes de grue*, obviously of OF. origin. The only OF. term answering to this form is *piéd de grue*, crane's foot: *piéd*, *pie*, nom. also *pez*, < L. *pes* (*pid-*), foot; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *grue*, < L. *grus*, crane: see *foot* (and *pedal*, etc.), def. *Grue*, and *crane*. No record of the use of OF. *piéd de grue* in the sense of 'pedigree,' or in any relation thereto, has been found; if so used (and no other explanation of the ME. forms seems possible), it must have been a fanciful application, in restricted AF. use, perhaps in allusion to the branching lines of a pedigree as drawn out on paper (cf. *crane's-foot*, applied to the *limb* of age about the eyes). The crane was at the time in question very common in England and

France, and it figures in many similes, proverbs, and allusions. The term appears to be extant in the surname *Pettigrew*, *Pettigrew* (from the early mod. E. *pettigrew*, ME. *pettigrew*, etc.). For the form, and the use as a surname, cf. the modern surname *Pettifer*, *Pettifer*, < ME. *Pettifer*, *Pettifer*, < OF. *piet de fer*, 'iron foot.' Of the various other explanations of *pedigree*, as OF. *par degrés* (Minsheu), 'by degrees,' 'per degrees,' i. e. *descensus seu parentela maiorum* (Minsheu), lit. 'father-degrees,' 'petit degree' (actually so spelled in one instance in Stanishurst), or other suggestions involving *petty* or *degrees*, none is tenable. The mod. E. *pedigree* is from E.] Line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy; list of ancestors; genealogical tree.

This lamb was Cryste whiche lynally doune came
Be dissent conveyed the *pedigree*
From the patryarke Abraham.

Poetical Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

Whereas hee

From John of Gaunt doth bring his *pedigree*,
Being pat fourth of that Herolek Line.

Shak., 1 Hen. V. l. 5 (folio 1623).

O! tell me, tell me, Tam-a-Lin,
O! tell, an' tell me true;
Tell me this night, an' mak' nae lee,
What *pedigree* are you?

Tam-a-Lin (Child's Ballads I. 361).

Tho' not inspir'd, Oh! may I never be
Forgetful of my *Pedigree*, or thee.

Prior, The Mice.

The documents . . . contained a full *pedigree* of the Spanish dynasty.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 126.

The "Stud Book" . . . contains the names and in most cases the *pedigree*, obscure though they may be, of a very large number of horses and mares of note from the earliest accounts.

Europe, Brit., XII. 183.

= Syn. *Pedigree*, *Genealogy*, *Lineage*. *Pedigree* may be used with reference either to a person or to an animal, as the *pedigree* of a horse; the others only to a person or family. In some cases it extends to genetic time, as, the *pedigree* of Cæsar's horse. *Genealogy* is the series of generations, coming down from the first known ancestor. *Lineage* views the person as coming in a line of descent, generally honorable, which, however, need not be traced, as in a *genealogy* or *pedigree*. *Pedigree* and *lineage* are generally much narrower words than *genealogy*, the last usually covering some personal history and including details of various matters of interest to the persons or families concerned.

pedigreed (ped-i-greed), *a.* [*pedigree* + -ed.] Having a distinguished pedigree. [Rare.]

Most of the other maternal ancestors of the Chancellor had belonged to the poor but *pedigreed* gentry of Brandenburg.

Loose, Hismark, I. 11.

Pedilanthus (ped-i-lan-'thus), *n.* [NL. (Necker, 1790), so called with ref. to the oblique slipper-like involucre; < Gr. *πῆδαν*, sandal (see *Pedilus*), + *άνθος*, flower.] A genus of herbs of the apetalous order *Euphorbiaceæ* and the tribe *Euphorbieæ*, known by the irregular minutely toothed oblique or urn-shaped involucre. There are about 15 species all American, from Mexico and the West Indies to northern Brazil. They bear fleshy branches, with an acrid milky juice, alternate stem-leaves and opposite floral leaves, and flowers surrounded by greenish or colored involucre, arranged in terminal or axillary cymes. Several species are cultivated as evergreen shrubs in greenhouses, and from the shape of the involucre are known as *slipper-plants*. *P. bipinnaloides*, of the West Indies and South America, known as *pe-bush*, is used in medicine as an emetic.

pedilavium (ped-i-lā-'vi-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *pes* (ped-), = E. *foot*, + *lavare*, wash.] The ceremonial washing of feet.

Pedilidae (pē-dīl-'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pedilus* + -idae.] A family of heteromorous Coleoptera, typified by the genus *Pedilus*, now merged in the *Anthicidae*.

Pedilus (ped-i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Fischer, 1793), < Gr. *πῆδον*, a sandal, cf. *πῆδος*, fetter, anklet, < *πῆς* (ped-), *πῆς* (ped-) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Pedilidae*. Also called *Corphura*.

pediluvium (ped-i-lū-'vi-um), *n.*; *pl.* *pediluvium* (-ia). [NL.; see *pediluvium*.] The bathing of the feet; also, a bath for the feet. *Sydney Smith*.

pediluvy (ped-i-lū-'vi), *n.* [= F. *pediluve* = Sp. *Pg. It. pediluvio*, < L. *pes* (ped-), = E. *foot*, + *lavare*, wash, bath.] Same as *pediluvium*.

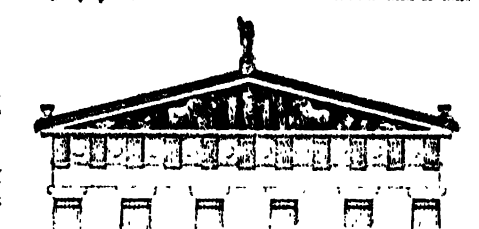
Pedimanus (pē-dim-'a-nus), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of *pedimanus*, foot-handed: see *pedimane*.] 1. Foot-handed mammals—that is, the lemurs: a synonym of *Prosimia*, *Lemuroidea*, and *Strepsirrhina*. Also *Pedimani*, *Vicq.-d'Azur*, 1792.—2. A group of marsupial or didelphian mammals, the American opossums: so called from the hand-like structure and function of both hind and fore feet. It has lately been adopted as one of eight "orders" of marsupial mammals.

pedimane (ped-i-'nān), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pedimane*, < NL. *pedimanus*, < L. *pes* (ped-), = E. *foot*, + *manus*, hand: see *manus*.] 1. *a.* Foot-handed; pedimanous.

2. *n.* A pedimanous quadruped, as an opossum or a lemur.

pedimanous (pē-dim-'a-nus), *a.* [< NL. *pedimanus*, foot-handed: see *pedimane*.] Having all four feet like hands; quadrumanous as well as quadrupedal: an epithet applied specifically to the opossums and lemurs, referring especially to the hand-like character of the hind feet.

pediment (ped-i-'ment), *n.* [Appar. an error for *pedament*, lit. a prop or support (orig. for statuary) (cf. OF. *pedament*, a pedicel), < L. *pedamentum* (also *pedimane*), a prop for a vine, < *pedare*, furnish with feet, prop up (as a vine), < *pes* (ped-) = E. *foot*: see *foot*. Cf. *pedate*.] 1. In arch., a low triangular part resembling a gable, crowning the fronts of buildings in the Greek styles, especially over porticos. It is surrounded by a cornice, and its flat recessed field or tympanum is often ornamented with sculptures in relief or in the round. Among such sculptures are found the finest remains of Greek art, the pediment figures of the Parthenon, by Phidias. In the debased Roman and Renaissance styles the same name is given to gables similarly placed, even though not triangular in form, but semicircular, elliptical, or interrupted, and also to small flanking members of any of these shapes over doors or windows. In the architecture of the middle ages small gables and triangular decorations over openings, niches, etc., are often called *pediments*. These generally have the angle at the apex much more acute than the corresponding gable or gablet in Roman architecture, which, on its part, is markedly higher in proportion, or less obtuse-angled at the summit, than Hellenic pediments. See also cuts under *acrotorium*, *elastyle*, and *pedimented*.



1. Pediment of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia (restoration of the original)

Some of the entablatures are adorned with *pediments* and entablatures cut out of the rock.

Percival, Description of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia.

Pediments on caps over windows . . . suggest a means of protecting an opening from the wet.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 33.

Hence—2. In decorative art, any member of similar outline, forming a triangular or segmental ornament rising above a horizontal band, as in ironwork; or a member above the opening of a screen or the like; it may be entirely open and consist of light scrollwork only.

pedimental (ped-i-men-'tal), *a.* [*pediment* + -al.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of a pediment; found on a pediment; designed to be used in a pediment.

Interfused with these architectural remains were the sculptures of the temple, those very *pedimental* sculptures and medallions of which Pausanias has given us a brief but infinitely precious description.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 27.

On the theory of a *pedimental* composition (for the Noble group), the prostrate son would occupy one angle, and would presuppose a prostrate daughter in the opposite angle.

A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, (II. 53).

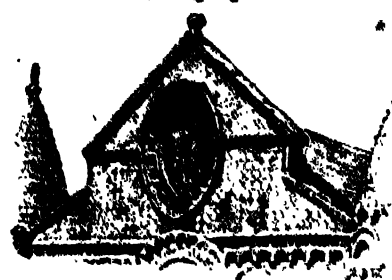
2. Having the form of a pediment. Thus, the head-dress worn by women in the sixteenth century, in which a kerchief or band is folded over the forehead, making an angle projecting upward, is commonly called by writers on costume the *pedimental head-dress*.

pedimented (ped-i-'ment-ed), *a.* [*pediment* + -ed.] Provided with a pediment; constructed in the form of a pediment.—**Pedimented gable**, a gable across the foot of which is carried a molding or cornice, completing the triangle, and presenting more or less analogy in form with a classical pediment. See cut in next column.

pedimeter (pē-dim-'i-tēr), *n.* [*L. pes* (ped-), = E. *foot*, + Gr. *μετρον*, measure.] Same as *pedometer*.

pedimetric (ped-i-met-'rik), *a.* [*pedimetr-y* + -ic.] Pertaining to *pedimetry*.

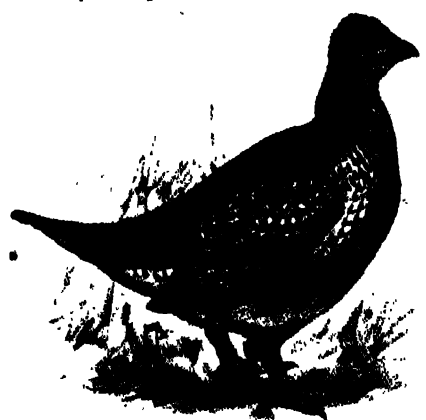
pedimetry (pē-dim-'et-ri), *n.* [*L. pes* (ped-), = E. *foot*, + Gr. *μετρον*, measure.] Measurement by paces.



Pedimented Gable.—Part of west front of Church of Notre Dame in Grande, Poitiers, France.

pedicel (ped-i-'s-kel), *n.* [*L. pes* (ped-), = E. *foot*, + *oculus*, eye.] A stalk-eyed crustacean.

Pediscotes (ped-i-'s-ot-ēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1822), emended from *Pediscotica* (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *πῆδον*, a plain, + *οἰστρον*, a dweller, inmate, < *οἰσιν*, dwell.] A genus of *Tetraonidae*, the pintail or sharp-tailed grouse. *P. phasianellus* is the sharp-tailed grouse of British America. The com-



Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Pediscotes phasianellus*).

mon bird in the north-western United States, as North and South Dakota, Montana, etc., where it is called *prairie hen* or *prairie chicken*, is a variety of the more northern form known as *P. canadensis*.

pedipalp (pē-dī-'palp), *n.* and *a.* [*L. pes* (ped-), = E. *foot*, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler, palp.] 1. *n.* 1. A maxillipalp, or maxillary palp; the palp of an arachnid. A pair of pedipalps is a characteristic feature of most arachnid dms. They are borne on the head, in front of the four pairs of ambulatory legs. In scorpions and their allies, and also in the false scorpions, the pedipalps usually attain great size and may be chelate or end in a pincer like the large claw of a lobster. They are efficient teeth and prehensile organs. See cuts under *Araneida*, *Pedipalpus*, *Phrynidae*, and *Scorpion*.

2. *a.* A pedipalped arachnid. Inflated *pedipalp*. See *inflated*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a pedipalpus; resembling a pedipalp. Also *pedipalpal*. **Huxley pedipalpalate** (ped-i-pal-'pal-tē), *a.* [*pedipalp* + -ate.] Provided with pedipalps, or maxillary palps; of or pertaining to the *Pedipalpi*.

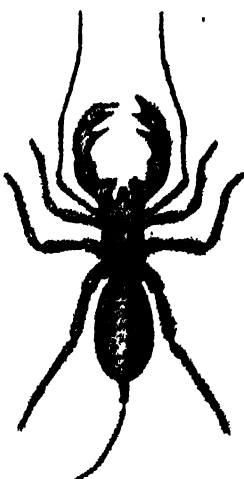
pedipalpi, *n.* Plural of *pedipalpus*.

Pedipalpi (ped-i-'pal-'pi), *n. pl.* [NL. (La Caille, 1800), < L. *pes* (ped-), = E. *foot*, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler, palp.]

A suborder of the arachnid order *Arthrogastra*, containing the families *Phrynidae* and *Thelyphonidae*, commonly known as *whip-scorpions*. They have eight eyes, two median and three on each side. The short chelicerae are two-jointed, while the palps are large and long, ending in more or less perfectly formed pincers. The first pair of legs is longest, and the tarsus is broken into a long series of joints. In a former system when the *Pedipalpi* also included the true scorpions, the term was synonymous with *Polineum*, and related to *Arthrogastra*. The group is now raised as an order of *Arachnida*, divided into 2 suborders, *Amphiphi* and *Uropygi*, respectively exemplified by the above named families. See also cut at *Phrynidae*.



Pedimental Head-dress. (From a house of 1550.)



Whip-scorpion (*Thelyphonus*), a member of the *Pedipalpi*. (About half natural size.)

pedipalpus (ped-i-pal'pus), *n.* [*< pedipalp + -us.*] Having large pedipalps; pertaining to the *Pedipalpi*, or having their characters; polymerosomatous or arthropogastrie, as an arachnidian.

pedipalpus (ped-i-pal'pus), *n.* [*pl. pedipalpi (-pi).*] [*NL.: see pedipalp.*] A pedipalp.

pedireme (ped-i-rem), *n.* [*< L. pes (ped-), = E. foot, + remus, an oar; see oar.*] A crustacean whose feet serve for oars. Compare *copepod*. [*Rare.*]

Pediremi (ped-i-ré'mi), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Amoyot and Serville, 1843), < L. pes (ped-), = E. foot, + remus, an oar. Cf. pedireme.*] A superfamily of water-bugs, or Hydrocoridae, containing those with true swimming-feet, as the *Corinaria* and *Natunetula*.

pedissequant, *n.* [*Prop. *pedissequent, < L. pedisequans, pedisequens, improp. pedisequans, following on foot, < L. pes (ped-), = E. foot, + sequi, ppr. sequens (-ns), follow; see sequent.*] A follower.

Yet still he striveth untill, wearied and breathless, he be forced to offer up his blood and flesh to the rage of all the olivaceous *pedissequant* of the hunting goddess Diana. *Topical, Four Footed Beasts (1601), p. 136. (Hullinell)*

pedlar, pedlarism, etc. See *peddler, etc.*

pedler, pedlerism, etc. See *peddler, etc.*

pedmelon (pel'mel-on), *n.* A variant of *padmelon*.

pedobaptism, padobaptism (pé-dô-bap'tizm), *n.* [*= E. pedobaptismo; < Gr. παις (paid-), a child, + βαπτισμός, baptism; see baptism.*] The baptism of infants.

The Anabaptists laugh at *pedo baptism*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II. 239.

pedobaptist, padobaptist (pé-dô-bap'tist), *n.* [*< Gr. παις (paid-), a child, + βαπτιστής, a baptist; see baptist.*] An advocate of the baptism of infants.

pedogenesis, padogenesis (pé-dô-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. παις (paid-), child, + γένεσις, generation; see genesis.*] Larval generation; reproduction by larvae; a kind of heterogamy which resembles alternate generation, and is regarded as a case of precocious development of the egg in parthenogenesis. It has been shown to occur in the larvae of certain gall-flies, *Cecidomyia*, etc.

The morphologically undeveloped larva has acquired the power of reproducing itself by means of its rudimentary ovary—a phenomenon which . . . has been designated *Pedogenesis*. [*Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 138.*]

pedogenetic, padogenetic (pé-dô-jen-et'ik), *n.* [*< pedogenesis, after genetic.*] Of or pertaining to, or reproduced by, pedogenesis.

pedomanancy (ped'o-man-ai), *n.* [*< L. pes (ped-), = E. foot, + Gr. μαντινός, divination, prophecy.*] Divination by examining the soles of the feet.

pedometer (pé-dô-mê-tôr), *n.* [*< L. pes (ped-), = E. foot, + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance traveled is thus approximately recorded. Such instruments usually register by means of an index on a dial plate and are carried in the pocket like a watch, which they resemble in shape and size.

pedometric (ped-o-met'rik), *a.* [*< pedometer + -ic.*] Pertaining to or measured by a pedometer.

pedometrical (ped-o-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< pedometric + -al.*] Same as *pedometric*.

pedomotive (ped-o-mô'tiv), *a.* [*< L. pes (ped-), = E. foot, + M.L. motus, motive; see motive.*] Moved, driven, or worked by the foot or the feet acting on pedals, treadles, or the like; operated by action of the feet, as a velocipede, etc.

A novel and important improvement in treadles for bicycles and other *pedomotive* carriages. [*See Amer. N. S., I. 108.*]

pedomotor (ped-o-mô'tor), *n.* [*< L. pes (ped-), = E. foot, + motor, a mover; see motor.*] 1. A means for the mechanical application of the foot as a driving-power, as the treadle of a sewing-machine or the pedal of a bicycle.—2. A bicycle, tricycle, or other similar vehicle.—3. A roller-skate.

pedonology, padonology (pé-dô-nô-sô-lô-jî), *n.* [*< Gr. παις (paid-), child, + E. nology.*] The study of the diseases of children.

pedopleural (ped-ô-plô'ral), *a.* [*< L. pes (ped-), = E. foot, + Gr. πleurᾱ, side.*] Same as *pleuropedal*.

Pedota (pé-dô'ta), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. pes (ped-), = E. foot.*] One of the major groups of placental mammals, including those which have feet, as distinguished from *Apoda*.

pedotrophic, padotrophic (pé-dô-trof'ik), *a.* [*< pedotroph + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the rearing of children. [*Rare.*]

He grew more daring, and actually breached the idea of *Pedotrophic Partnership*, the term by which the new Socialism designated a particular and relatively permanent variety of sexual attachment. [*Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 102.*]

pedotrophist, padotrophist (pé-dô-t'ô-fist), *n.* [*< pedotroph + -ist.*] One who practices pedotrophy. [*Rare.*]

They could, with the most generous intentions, pronounce the plaintiff a properly qualified *pedotrophist*. [*Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 108.*]

pedotrophy, padotrophy (pé-dô-t'ô-fî), *n.* [*= E. pedotrophie, < NL. pedotrophia, < Gr. παιδοτροφία, rearing of children, < παις (paid-), child, + τροφή, nourish.*] That branch of hygiene which is concerned with the rearing of infants and children. [*Rare.*]

pedregal (pé-d're-gal), *n.* [*Sp., < piedra, a stone; see pier.*] A rough and rocky district, especially in a volcanic region.

A great chain of bergs stretching from northwest to southeast, moving with the tides had compressed the surface floor, and, rearing them up on their edges produced an area more like the volcanic *pedregal* of the basin of Mexico than anything else I can compare it to. [*Kane, See Grinn. Exp., I. 197.*]

pedro (pé-d'ro), *n.* [*< Sp. Pedro, < L.L. Petrus, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter.*] In the game of *sancocho*, the five of trumps.

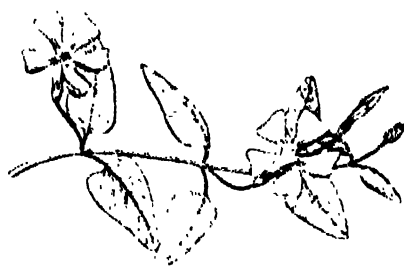
Pedro Ximenes (pé-d'ro zim'e-néz), *n.* Wine made from the grape of the same name in Spain, the most celebrated being that produced in Andalusia. Compare *peter-see-me*.

pedum (pé-dum), *n.* [*pl. pedu (-di).*] [*< L. pedum, a shepherd's crook, < pes (ped-), = E. foot.*] A pastoral crook or hook.

Head of Pan horned, with *pedum* at shoulder.

B. F. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 208.

peduncle (pé-dung'kl), *n.* [*= E. peduncle, < L.L. pedunculæ, also L.L. pedunculus, equiv. to pediculus, a little foot, dim. of pes (ped-), = E. foot.*] 1. In bot., a general flower stalk supporting either a cluster or a solitary flower; in the lat-



Flowering branch of *Verbena officinalis*, showing the one flowered peduncles.

ter case the cluster may be regarded as reduced to a single blossom. *Gray.* See also *ent under pedicel*.—2. In zool., a little foot or foot-like part; a pedicle or pedicel. Specifically (a) The stalk of a barnacle. (b) A fleshy process of some brachio-pods, as one of the crura of the brain. See *pedunculus*. (c) In entom., a narrowed basal joint or part forming a stem on which the rest of the organ is supported, as the *peduncle* of the abdomen. Also called *pedicel*. See *crura* under *Burdoni* and *mod-dauber*. **Anterior peduncle of the thalamus**, a bundle of fibers coming from the frontal lobe through the anterior part of the internal capsule to the thalamus. **Inferior peduncle of the thalamus**, a bundle of fibers coming from the temporal lobe, passing under the lenticular nucleus, possibly reinforced by fibers from the globus pallidus and terminating in the thalamus. **Internal peduncle of the thalamus**, that part of the inferior peduncle which terminates in the stratum zonale of the thalamus. **Olivary, optic, etc., peduncle.** See the adjectives. **Peduncle of the pineal body or gland**, a narrow white band on either side extending forward and outward from the base of the pial body, along the ridge like junction of the upper and lower surfaces of the thalamus. Also called *medullary tract of the pineal body*, or *habenula* (of *habenula*) *peduncle*. **Peduncles of the cerebellum**, three pairs of stout bundles of nerve-fibers which connect the cerebellum with the other chief divisions of the brain. They are distinguished by their position as the *superior, middle, and inferior peduncles* or *crura*. The superior pair emerges from the mesial part of the medullary substance of the hemispheres, and run forward and upward to reach the nuclei segment of the opposite sides, after decussation under the *torus* or *reticularis*. (Also called *crura ad corpus quadrigemum*, *crura ad cerebellum*, *processus cerebelli ad cerebellum*, *processus cerebelli ad lobes cerebelli conjuncti*, and *brachia conjunctiva*.) The middle pair form the ventral transverse fibers of the pons, emerging from the lateral part of the white substance of the hemispheres. (Also called *crura* or *processus ad pons*.) The inferior pair are the restiform bodies of the oblongata, which enter the hemispheres between the middle and superior peduncles.

(Also called *crura* or *processus ad medullam*).—**Peduncles of the corpus callosum**, two bands of white substance given off from the anterior end of the corpus callosum, which, diverging from each other, pass backward across the anterior perforated space to the entrance of the *torus* of Sylvius.—**Peduncles of the septum lucidum**, the peduncles of the corpus callosum.—**Posterior peduncle of the thalamus**, the bundle of fibers passing backward from the pulvinar to the occipital cortex, carrying nervous impulses of retinal origin.—*Syn. S. Pedicle, Pedicel, and Peduncle* are used in zoology with little discrimination. *Pedicel* is the most comprehensive term; *pedicel* more frequently means a very small foot-like part, *peduncle* a large and generally soft or fleshy foot-like part; and each of these has some specific use.

peduncled (pé-dung'klid), *a.* [*< peduncle + -ed.*] Same as *pedunculate*.

peduncular (pé-dung'kl-er), *a.* [*< L. pedunculus, a little foot (see peduncle), + -ar.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle.—2. In entom., pertaining to the peduncle of the abdomen.—**Peduncular arteries**, small branches supplying the crura cerebri.—**Peduncular lobe of the cerebellum**, the *flacculus*.—**Peduncular sulci**, the oculomotor and lateral sulci of the crura cerebri, grooves where the substantia nigra comes to the surface, between the crura and the tegmentum. The inner one is also called *sulcus pedunculi* (or *peduncular sulcus*); the lateral one, *sulcus pedunculi* (or *peduncular sulcus*) *lateralis*.—**Peduncular tract**. Same as *pyramidal tract* (which see, under *pyramidal*).

Pedunculata (pé-dung'kl-á'tá), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of pedunculatus; see pedunculatus.*] 1. In Lamarck's classification (1801-12), one of two orders of *Cirripedia*, distinguished from *Scutella*; the pedunculate as distinguished from the sessile cirripeds. They have six pairs of biramous feet, and are such as the *Lepadidae* and *Pollicipidae*.—2. An order of brachiopoda, comprising all having shells attached by a peduncle (*Lingula*, *Teretralia*, etc.); contrasted with the *Sessilia* (*Orbicula*, *Crania*, etc.). [*Latreille.*]

pedunculate (pé-dung'kl-át), *a.* [*< NL. pedunculatus, < L. pedunculæ, a little foot; see peduncle.*] 1. In bot., having a peduncle; growing on a peduncle; as, a *pedunculate flower*.—2. Provided with a pedicel; pedicellate.—**Pedunculate abdomen**, in entom., an abdomen in which the first joint is slender and stem-like; opposed to *sessile abdomen*. See *crura* under *Ophiom* and *mod-dauber*.—**Pedunculate body**, in entom., a body in which the mesothorax has a constricted ring in front, to which the prothorax is articulated, as in many beetles.

pedunculated (pé-dung'kl-á-téd), *a.* [*< pedunculatus + -ed.*] Same as *pedunculate*.

Pedunculati (pé-dung'kl-á'ti), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of pedunculatus; see pedunculatus.*] The *Pedunculati* as a family of acanthopterygians, defined by Cuvier as fishes with wrists to the pectoral fins.

pedunculation (pé-dung'kl-á'shon), *n.* [*< pedunculate + -ion.*] The development of a peduncle; the state of being pedunculated.

pedunculul (pé-dung'kl-lus), *n.* [*pl. peduncululi (-li).*] [*See peduncle.*] A peduncle or pedicel; a stalk, stem, or other foot-like support or basis of a part.—**Pedunculus cerebelli medialis**, **pedunculus cerebelli inferior**, **pedunculus cerebelli superior**, respectively the middle, lower, and upper cerebellar peduncles.—**Pedunculus cerebri**, a crus cerebri, one of the legs of the brain.—**Pedunculus comarii**, the peduncle of the pineal body; the *habenula*.—**Pedunculus medialis oblongatus**, the restiform body.—**Pedunculus olivæ**, the white fibers which pass out of the hilum of the inferior olivary nucleus.—**Pedunculus pulmonalis**, the root of the lung.—**Pedunculus substantiæ nigrae**, the layer of fine fibers lying next to the substantia nigra on its ventral surface, and believed to originate in the culb of that formation. It passes downward to become lost in the pons.

pee (pé), *n.* [*CF. peel.*] The point of the arm of an anchor, intended to penetrate the ground; the bill.

peebler, *n.* An obsolete form of *pebble*.

peccet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *piece*.

peek (pék), *n.* An obsolete or nautical spelling of *peak*.

peek (pék), *v. i.* [*Early mod. E. also peak, peke; < ME. *peken, piken, peep; appar. ult. a var. of peep.*] To peep; look pryling.

peek (pék), *n.* [*CF. peek, woodpecker.*] A woodpecker. [*Prov. Eng.*]—*Green peek*, the green woodpecker, *Geococcyx viridis*.

peek-a-boo (pék'-a-hô), *n.* Same as *ho-peep*.

peekes, pliki (pék'-e), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] Cakes of Indian meal, very thin, and baked on hot stones, among the Indians of the southwestern United States.

peel (pél), *v.* [*< ME. *peken, < OF. peler, pelier, F. peler = Pr. pelar, pelier = Sp. pelar = Pg. pelar = It. pelare, strip (of skin, bark), pare, < OF. pel. < L. pellis, skin; see pell.*] The word was formerly also written *pell*, by confusion with *pill*, plunder, which was in turn erroneously written *peel*; while the *OF. peler*, strip of skin or bark, is confused with *peler*, strip of hair, < L. *pelere*, strip of hair;

At the snail's *peep* of a window
Bellin's *crap* in
Lambert *Linkin* (Child's Ballads, III, 101).

Specifically — 3. The slit in the leaf of a rifle-sight. — 4. A pip.
He's but one *peep* above a serving-man.

Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, I, 2.

Peep-nicking machine, a gun tool used to nick or cut the *peep* in the leaf of a rifle-sight.

peep-bop (pēp'bo), *n.* Same as *ho-peep*.
peeper (pēp'per), *n.* [*< peep + -er*]. 1. Some little creature which peeps, pipes, or chirps. (a) A newly hatched chick. (b) The cricket frog, *Deris gryllus*, a common species of tree-frog. (c) A young vixen while its back remains soft and unsuited for eating grain. 2. An egg-pie. *Halliwel*, [*Prov. Eng.*]

peeper (pēp'per), *n.* [*< peep + -er*]. 1. One who peeps; a spying or inquisitive person.
Peepers, intelligencers, eavesdroppers. *Webster*.

2. The eye. [*Slang.*]

"I smell a spy," replied the other, looking at Nabel.
"Chalk him across the *peepers* with your clay!"
Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel*, xvii.

peep-eye (pēp'i), *n.* Same as *ho-peep*.

The baby . . . made futile efforts to play *peep-eye* with anybody jovially disposed in the crowd.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 79.

peep-hole (pēp'hōl), *n.* A hole or crevice through which one may *peep* or look.

And by the *Peep-holes* in his crust
It is not virtually content
That there his eyes took distant aim?
Prior, *Alma*, II.

peeping-hole (pēp'ing-hōl), *n.* Same as *peep-hole*. *Sir R. P. Estlin*.

Peep-o'-day Boy (pēp-o-dā' boy), One of a faction in northern Ireland about 1781-85. They were Protestants, and opposed to a Roman Catholic faction called *Defenders*. They were so named from their visiting the houses of their antagonists at break of day in search of *snipe*.

peep-show (pēp'shō), *n.* A small show, consisting of pictures viewed through an orifice or hole fitted with a magnifying lens.

A *peepshow* of Mazeppa and Paul Jones the pirate, describing the pictures to the boys looking in at the little round windows.
Mayer, *London Labour and London Poor*, I, 12.

peep-sight (pēp'sīt), *n.* A plate containing a small hole through which the gunner sights attached to the breech of a cannon or small arm. See *cut* under *gun*.

The sights for match rifles consist usually of wind gauge foresight, and an elevating *peep-sight* attached to the stock of the rifle. *W. B. Green*, *The Gun*, p. 151.

peepul (pēp'ul), *n.* Same as *pipul-tree*.

peepy (pēp'i), *a.* [*< peep + -y*]. Sleepy; drowsy. [*Colloq.*]

peer (pēr), *v. t.* [*< ME. pieren, pieren, < Lat. pieren, look closely, a later form (with loss of p after p, as in E. put, patch, etc.) of pieren, pier, look narrowly. — Sw. pira = Dan. pira, blink; see blurt.* With *peer* in this sense, from ME. *pieren*, is confused *peer*, *pear*, < ME. *pieren*, < OF. *perier* (2), *perier*, *perier*, < L. *perier*, appear (ME. also partly by aphesis from *apieren*, E. *appear*): see *appear*. Hence also, by variation, *pry*]. 1. To look narrowly or sharply; commonly implying searching or an effort to see: as, to *peer* into the darkness.

Adult was in the ture
Abate for to *peer*
Get a-chup him wold belege.

King Horn (L. F. T. S.), I, 1092.

Peering in maps for ports and piers and roads.

Shak., T. G. of V., I, 109.

I went and *peered*, and could descry
No cause for her distressed cry.

Coleridge, *W. M.*, I, 109.

And I *peer* into the shadows,
Till they seem to pass away.

W. M., I, 110.

2. To appear; come in sight.

When daffodils begin to *peer*
Why, then comes in the sweetest of the year.
Shak., *W. M.*, I, 109.

See how his gorged *peers* above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was.
R. Johnson, *Catiline*, II, 2.

3. To appear; seem. [*Rare.*]

Tell me, if this wrinkling brow . . .

Peers like the front of Saturn. *Keats*, *Hyperion*, I.

peer (pēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *peare*; < ME. *peer*, *per*, *per*, < OF. *per*, *peer*, later *peir*, E. *pair*, *peer*; asadly, equal; < L. *par*, equal; see *pair*, *par*]. 1. One of the same rank, qualities, endowments, character, or the like; an equal; a match.

A cock light *Chanteclere*,
In at the bond of crowing was his *peer*.
Chaucer, *Non's Priest's Tale*, I, 30.

I . . . found him, as I expected, not the *peer* of her he loved, except in love.

Margaret Fuller, *Woman in the 19th Cent.*, p. 212.

2. A companion; a fellow; an associate.

He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Spenser*.

So I took a willin
To stray away into those forests drear,
Alone, without a *peer*.

Keats, *Endymion*, IV.

3. A nobleman of an especial dignity. Specifically (a) In Great Britain and Ireland, a holder of the title of one of the five degrees of nobility — duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron, also, one of the two English archbishops, or one of those twenty-four bishops who are entitled to sit in the House of Lords. The former class are distinguished as *lords temporal*; the latter as *lords spiritual*. The House of Peers or House of Lords consists of: (1) all peers of the United Kingdom corresponding to peers of England prior to 1707 and peers of Great Britain from 1707 to January 1st, 1801) who are of full age; (2) the representative Scottish peerage *peer of Scotland*, elected for each parliament; (3) the Irish representative peers (two *peer of Ireland*, elected for life; and (4) the lords spiritual. Many of the peers of Scotland and of Ireland, however, are also peers of England, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom, and sit in the House of Lords under the titles thus held. (b) In France, formerly a chief vassal and later the lord of a certain territory; during the period from 1814 to 1848, a member of the upper house of the legislative assembly. **House of Peers**, the upper house of the British Parliament, usually styled the *House of Lords*. See *lord* and *parliament*, 3. **Peer of Ireland**, a member of the peerage of Ireland. Twenty-eight Irish peers are elected members of the House of Lords, and are called *Irish representative peers*. Irish peers who do not have seats in the House of Lords may be elected members of the House of Commons for English or Scottish constituencies. **Peer of Scotland**, a member of the peerage of Scotland. Sixteen Scottish peers are elected members of the House of Lords, and are called *Scottish representative peers*. No Scottish peer can be elected a member of the House of Commons. **Peer of the blood royal**, in Great Britain, a member of the royal family qualified to sit in the House of Lords. **Peer of the United Kingdom**. See *cut* under *Peers of*. **Peer of fess**, in law, vassals of tenants of the same lord, who are obliged to serve and attend him in his courts, being equal in function. **Spiritual peer**, in Great Britain, one of the prelates qualified to sit in the House of Lords. **Temporal peer**, in Great Britain, one of those peers of the rank of duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron (including representative peers who are qualified to sit in the House of Lords).

peer (pēr), *v. t.* [*< ME. pieren; < peer*, *n.*]. 1. *trans.* To play the peer; be a peer or equal; take or be of equal rank.

He wold have *peer*d with god of bliss.

Now is he in hell, moored in a boothell cage.
Hamlet, I, i, 109.

2. *trans.* To make equal to or of the same rank with.

Being now *peer*d with the lord chancellor and the earl of Essex. *Heiden*, *Hist. Protestants*, p. 347. (*Cathol.*)

peerage (pēr'aj), *n.* [*< peer + -age*]. Cf. *parage*. 1. The rank or dignity of a peer.

The *peerage* differs from nobility strictly so called, in which the hereditary privileges, whatever they may consist in, pass on to all the descendants of the person first created or otherwise acknowledged as noble.

E. A. Freeman, *Eng. Hist.*, XVIII, 458.

2. The body of peers.

The hereditary annuities of a large proportion of great vassals was a middle course between the very limited *peerage* which in France co-existed with an enormous mass of privileged nobility and the unmanageable ever-varying assembly of the whole mass of feudal tenants as prescribed in Magna Carta. It is to this body of select hereditary barons, joined with the prelates, that the term "*peer of the land*" properly belongs, an expression which occurs first in the 12th century, by which the barons were called, but which before the middle of the fourteenth century had obtained general recognition as descriptive of members of the house of lords. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 190.

3. [*cap.*] A book containing a detailed historical and genealogical account of the peers and their connections: as, Burke's "*Peerage*."

I . . . saw the inevitable, abominable, manifold, abiding, disgusting "*Peerage*" open on the table, interlarded with annotations.

Thackeray, *Book of Snobs*, xxi.

peerdom (pēr'dum), *n.* [*< peer + -dom*].

Same as *peerage*, 1.

peeress (pēr'ēs), *n.* [*< peer + -ess*]. The consort of a peer; a woman ennobled by descent, by creation, or by marriage. In Great Britain women may in certain cases be peeresses of the realm in their own right, as by creation, or as inheritors of baronies which descend to heirs general.

There are instances of countesses, baronesses and abbesses being summoned to send proxies to council, or to furnish their military service, but not to attend parliament as *peeresses*. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 428.

peerie, *n.* See *perrie*.

peerless (pēr'les), *a.* [*< peer + -less*]. Unequaled; having no peer or equal; unmatched.

But now it is my glory to have loved
One *peerless*, without stain.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

— *Syn.* Matchless, unsurpassed.

peerlessly (pēr'les-ly), *adv.* Without a peer or equal; rarely, as one who is peerless.

The gentleman is a good, pretty, proud, hard-boured thing, marry not so *peerless* to be dotted upon, I must confess. *B. Jonson*, *Every Man out of his Humour*, IV, 4.

peerlessness (pēr'les-ness), *n.* The state of being peerless, or of having no equal.

peery (pēr'i), *a.* [*< peer + -y*]. 1. Peering; sharp-looking; expressive of curiosity or suspicion; inquisitive; curious; prying.

A queer, shambling, ill-made archer, . . . with a curiously pale in huge disorder, a freckled, sun-burnt visage, with a snub nose, a long chin, and two peery grey eyes which had a droll obliquity of vision.

Scott, *Kentworth*, II.

From her twisted mouth to her eyes so *peery*,

Each queer feature asked a query;

A look that said in a silent way, . . .

"I'd give my ears to know what you say!"
Good, *Tale of a Trampet*.

2. Knowing; sly. [*Old slang.*]

Are you *peery*, as the cant is? In short, do you know what I would be at now?
Cibber, *Refusal*, III.

peery (pēr'i), *n.*; pl. *peeries* (-iz). [*Also peerie; origin obscure.*] A boy's spinning-top, set in motion by the pulling of a string.

Many's the *peery* and tap I worked for him, *Langens*.
Scott, *Antiquary*, II.

peest, *n.* A Middle English form of *peace*.

peesash (pēs'sh), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] The local name of a hot dry land-wind of southern India.

peesahoo (pēs'shō), *n.* [*N. Amer. Ind. (I.)*] The Canada lynx. *Lynx canadensis*.

peesoreh (pēs'sor-eh), *n.* [*Mahratta.*] The East Indian *Tragulus memina*.

peeteri, *n.* A variant of *peteri*.

peeter-mant, *n.* An obsolete form of *peterman*.

peetweet (pēt'wēt), *n.* [*Imitative.* Cf. *peet*.] The common spotted sandpiper of North America, *Tringoides macularius*. See *cut* at *Tringoides*.

peevish (pē'vish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *perish*, *perish*; < ME. *perische*, *perische*, *perysche*, *perysche*, *peris*, *peris*, *peris*, *peris*; prob., with suffix *-ish*, < Sc. *per*, *pē*, *pue*, make a plaintive noise, cry; see *pue*. For the form (nly. in *-ish* from a verb) and its variations, cf. *larish*.] 1. Querulous; petulant; ill-tempered; cross; fitful.

Why, this it is to be a *peevish* girl!

That flies her fortune when it follows her.

Shak., T. G. of V., v, 2, 48.

A *peevish* fellow is one who has some reason in himself for being out of humour.

Spectator, No. 428.

They thought they must have died, they were so bad;
Their *peevish* heifers almost wish they had.

Carpenter, *Conversation*, I, 321.

The sharp and *peevish* tinkle of the shop-bell made itself audible.

Alger, *Seven Gables*, VII.

2. Perverse; self-willed; forward; testy.

She is *peevish*, sullen, forward,

Fronts disobedient, stubborn, backing duty.

Shak., T. G. of V., III, I, 68.

Pertinax hominum genus, a *peevish* generation of men.

Hutton, *Anat. of Mel.*, III, § 4.

Presbyterians, of late more turbulent in England, more *peevish* and singularly right than any of the Calvinists, especially the more sober and learned French, amongst whom have appeared many of excellent judgment and piety.

Eccl. True Religion, II, 230.

3. Characterized by or indicating discontent, petulance, or fretfulness.

In these *peevish* Times, which may be called the Rust of the Iron Age, there is a Race of cross-grained People who are unadventurous to all Antiquity.

Howell, *Letters*, IV, 63.

A firm and somewhat *peevish* mouth.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, VII.

4. Childish; silly; foolish; trifling.

So surely if we customise ourself to put our trust of comfort in the delight of these *peevish* worldly things.

Sir T. More, *Comfort against Tribulation*, fol. 2.

I see and sigh (because it makes me sadder)
That *peevish* pride doth all the world possess.

Guarigue, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 34.

There never was any so *peevish* to imagine the moon either capable of affection or shape of a mistress.

Lyly, *Endymion*, I, I.

And as if he (God) were indeed arraigned as such a bar, every weak and *peevish* exception shall be cried up for evidence.

Stillington, *Sermone*, I, III.

— *Syn.* Fretful, petulant, etc. (see *petulant*), ill-natured, testy, irritable, waspish.

peevishly (pē'vish-ly), *adv.* In a peevish manner; petulantly; fretfully; with discontent.

Thus we may pass our time: the men
Of thousand ways divert their spleen,
Whilst we sit *peevishly* within.

W. King, *Art of Love*, III.

peevishness (pē'vish-ness), *n.* The quality of being peevish; perverseness; forwardness; petulance; fretfulness; waywardness; capriciousness.

peewit, *n.* See *peewit*.

peg (peg), *n.* [*ME.* *pegge*; prob. *< Sw.* *peg* = *Dan.* *pis*, a spike, a secondary form of *Sw.* *pis*, a pike; ult., and in *E.* perhaps directly, of Celtic origin: cf. *W.* *pis*, a peak, point, Corn. *pis*, a pike, *W.* *pegor*, a pivot, *pegora*, a pivot, pin, spindle, pole or axis: see *peak*, *pike*.] 1. A pointed pin of wood, metal, or other material. Specifically—(a) In carp., a pointed piece of wood driven into a bored hole to fasten boards or other woodwork, a treenail. (b) In shoemaking, a small pin of tough wood used in securing the uppers to the sole-leather or in building up the heel. Shoe-pegs are now largely made of metal and in a variety of shapes, some being screws. See also *under* *peg-foot*, *pegger*, and *pegging*. (c) In musical instruments of the stringed group, a pin of wood or metal to which one end of a string is fastened, and which may be turned round in its socket so as to tighten or loosen the string's tension, and thus alter its tone. (Also called *tuning-peg* or *tuning pin*.) In instruments of the viol family the pegs are in the head, while in the dulcimer, harp, pianoforte, and similar instruments they are set along one side of the frame.



Shoemaker's peg, glued to a paper shoe for use in building up the heel.

O, you are well tuned now!
But I'll not down the pegs that make this music,
As honest as I am. *Shak.* *Othello*, II. 1. 288
What did he do with her fingers so small?
He made him pegs to his viol withal.
The Miller and the King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, II. 338).

(d) A pin which serves to transmit power or perform any other function in machinery, etc. (e) A projecting pin on which to hang anything. (f) A small wedge-shaped projecting piece of hard wood fixed to a jeweler's board, upon which the workman performs most of his operations. (g) A pin used in the game of cribbage to mark the points. (h) A pin thrust or driven into a hole, and generally left projecting, as a tent-peg, used in fastening a tent to the ground, or a vent-peg, used to stop the vent of a tank.

2. A foot or leg. Compare *pin* in like sense. [*Colloq.* and humorous.]
The army surgeon made him limbs;
Said he, "They're only pegs;
But there's no wooden members quite
As represent my legs!"
Good, Faithless Nelly Gray.

3. A pin or point fastened to a pole or string, used to spear or harpoon turtles; a turtle-peg.—4. The nag or wooden ball used in the game of shinty. [*Scotland and north of Ireland.*]—5. A stroke; a blow.

Many cross-buttocks did I sustain, and pegs on the stomach without number.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xvii.

6. A drink made of soda water poured upon spirit, usually whisky or brandy. The name originated with British officers in India.

I saw Ghyk's servant enter his tent with bottles and ice, and I suspected the old fellow was going to cool his wrath with a peg, and would be asleep most of the morning.
F. M. Crabbe, ed. Mr. Isaac's, x.

Muzzle the peg! Same as muzzle the peg. To drink to pegs, to drink the draught marked in a peg tankard. To take a peg lower, to take down a peg, to lower, humiliate, degrade, take the conceit out of.

We . . . took your grandsons down a peg.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. II. 322

peg (peg), *v.* [*ME.* *peggen*, *pp.* *pegged*, *pp.* *pegging*. [*< peg*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To thrust or drive pegs into for the purpose of fastening; fasten by means of pegs; furnish with pegs; as, to peg boots or shoes.

If thou more murmur'st, I will rend an oak
And peg thee in his knotty entrails till
Thou hast howl'd away twelve winters.
Shak. *Tempest*, I. 2. 266.

If they [branches] do not comply well in the laying of them down, they must be pegged down with a hook or two.
Miller, Gardener's Dict. (under *layer*).

2. To spear or harpoon (the green turtle) by means of the turtle-peg.—3. To fix (a market price), and prevent fluctuation, by buying all that is offered at that price, thus preventing any lower quotations from being made, or selling all that the market will take at that price, thus preventing higher quotations. [*Stock-exchange slang.*]

II. *intrans.* 1. To work or strive persistently; generally followed by *away* or *along*. [*Colloq.*]
"He's been here ever so long," says Mr. Brice, who of- ficiated as butler, "pegging away at the olives and macarons."
Thackeray, Philip, vii.

President Lincoln, when asked what we should do if the war should last for years, replied, "We keep pegging away."
C. G. Leland, Abraham Lincoln, xi.

The rain keeps pegging away in a steady, unmistakable, business-like fashion.
W. Black, Houseboat, vii.

We have gradually worked and pegged along year by year, and by strict economy and hard work increased our funds.
American Hebrew, XXXIX. 22.

2. To use the turtle-peg; *as.* to peg for a living.—To peg out. (a) In cribbage, to win the game by making the last hole, during the course of the play, before showing the hands. (b) To depart; die. [*Slang.*]

pegador (peg'a-dór), *n.* [*< Sp.* *pegador*, *< pe- gar*, stick, cling: see *peg*.] The sucking-fish, *Echeneis nascentes*, and other echeneididae.

peganite (peg'a-nít), *n.* [*< Gr.* *peganē*, rare (see *Pegannum*), + *-ite*.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium occurring in crystalline crusts of a green color.

Pegantha (pé-gun'thá), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr.* *pegē*, water, a fount, + *anthos*, flower.] The typical genus of the family *Peganthidae*. *Haeckel*, 1879.

Peganthidae (pé-gun'thí-de), *n.* *pl.* [*NL.*, *< Pegantha* + *-idae*.] A family of narcomedusae: synonymous with *Polygremulae*. They are without radial canals, and without gastral pouches in the subumbrella, but have otopores. *Haeckel*.

Pegannum (peg'a-num), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1757), *< L.* *peganon*, *< Gr.* *peganē*, rare, so called from the appearance of the thick fleshy leaves, *< pegyron*, be stiff or solid.] A genus of plants of the order *Rutaceae* and the tribe *Rutae*, distinguished from related genera by the 12 to 15 stamens. There are 4 species, one widely dispersed over the Mediterranean region and warmer parts of Asia, the others natives of central Asia and Mexico. They are branching round-stemmed odorless herbs, with alternate leaves, and large white solitary flowers opposite the leaves, followed by a globose 3- to 4-celled fruit. See *harmaline*, *harmel*, and *harmine*.

Pegasean (pé-gá-sē-an), *n.* [*< L.* *Pegasus*, pertaining to Pegasus, *< Pegasus*, *Pegasus*; see *Pegasus*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Pegasus; swift; speedy. *Felltham*.—2. Relating to poetry; poetic. *Andrews*.

O ye Pegasus! Symphs, that, hating all things,
Delight in lofty hills, and in delicious Springs.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 83.

Pegasus (pé-gas'i-dó), *n.* *pl.* [*NL.*, *< Pegasus* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes of strange forms, typified by the genus *Pegasus*.

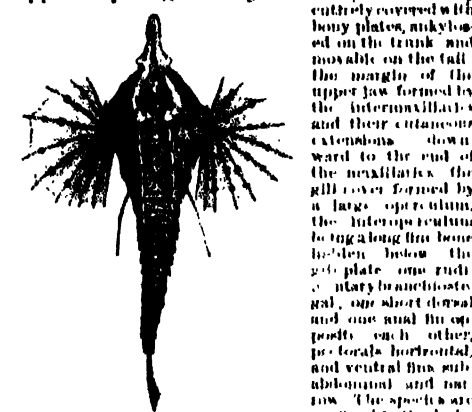


Fig. 1. A form of *Pegasus* *intermedius*.

They have the body entirely covered with bony plates, arched on the trunk and movable on the tail. The mouth of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries and their cutaneous extension, downward to the end of the maxillaries, the gill cover formed by a large operculum, the interoperculum being along the bone hidden below the gill plate. One rudimentary branchiostegal, one short dorsal and one anal fin, on each side, each other, pectorals horizontal, and ventral fins sub-abdominal and narrow. The species are confined to the Indo-Chinese seas. They have been variously appropriated to the lophobranchia, to the anthuropterygians and especially the mail checked fishes, and to the hemibranchia. They have been also regarded as representing a peculiar suborder or even order (*Hippocampidae*). They are known as flying sea horses.

Pegasus (pé-gas'us), *n.* [*< L.* *Pegasus*, *Pegasus*, *< Gr.* *Hippogon*, a tailed horse (see *def.*) whose name was traditionally derived from *pegē*, a spring, having come into existence at the fountains of Ocean.] 1. In *class. myth.*, the winged horse of the Muses, sprung from the blood of Medea when slain by Perseus. With a stroke of his hoof he was fabled to have caused to well forth, on Mount Helicon in Boeotia, the poetical inspiring fountain Hippocrene. He was ultimately changed into a constellation.

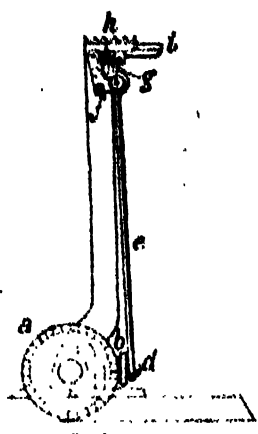
2. One of the ancient northern constellations. The figure represents the forward half of a winged horse.



The constellation Pegasus.

The center of the constellation is about 30 degrees north of the equator, and four bright stars in it form a large square.

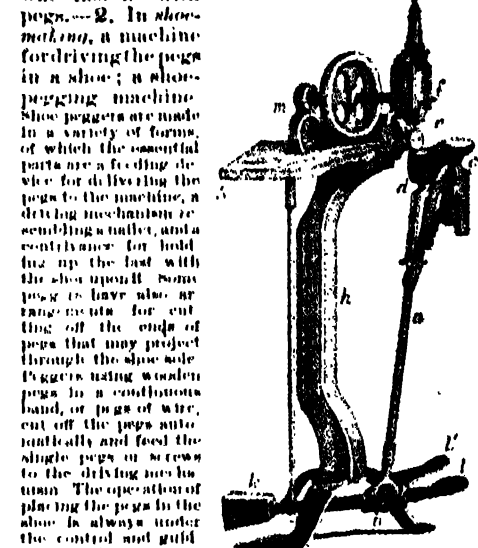
3. [*NL.*] In *fish.*, the typical genus of *Pegaseidae*, containing fishes of strange form, suggestive of the winged horse of classic mythology. **peg-fished** (peg'físh't), *n.* A game played in the west of England, in which the players are furnished with sharp-pointed sticks, one of which is stuck in the ground, and the attempt is made to dislodge it by throwing the other sticks at it crosswise. When a stick falls, the owner has to run to a prescribed distance and back, while the rest, placing the stick upright, endeavor to beat it into the ground up to the very top. *Hallward*.



Peg-foot.

peg-foot (peg'fót), *n.* [*< peg*, *< foot*.] In *shoemaking*, a tool for rasping the projecting ends of pegs from the inside of shoes.

pegger (peg'jer), *n.* [*< peg* + *-er*.] 1. One who fastens with pegs.—2. In *shoemaking*, a machine for driving the pegs in a shoe; a shoe-pegging machine.



Pegger, or shoe-pegging machine.

Shoe peggers are made in a variety of forms, of which the essential parts are a feeding device for delivering the pegs to the machine, a driving mechanism resembling a mallet, and a contrivance for holding the shoe upon the peg. Some pegs are laid also in a continuous band, or pegs of wire, cut off the pegs automatically and feed the single pegs in a row. The operation of placing the pegs in the shoe is always under the control and guidance of the operator. See also *under* *peg strip*.

pegging (peg'ing), *n.* [*Verbal* *n.* of *peg*, *v.*] 1. The act of fastening with a peg or pegs, or of furnishing with pegs.—2. Pegs collectively, or material for pegs.—3. A beating; a drabbing.—4. The process or method of catching turtles with the peg.—5. Dogged or plodding perseverance in work. [*Colloq.*]

peggingawl (peg'ing'áwl), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a short square-bladed awl for making holes into which pegs are to be driven.

pegging-jack (peg'ing-ják), *n.* An apparatus for holding a foot or shoe in various positions while it is being pegged.

pegging-machine (peg'ing-máshín), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a pegger.

pegging-rammer (peg'ing-rám'er), *n.* In *foundry*, a pointed rammer with which the sand is packed in making molds.

peggy (peg'í), *n.* [*< peg* + *-y*.] Like a peg or pegs; of the form of a peg.

The lower two horns are peggy and pointed.
Quinn, Med. Dict., p. 1166.

peggy (peg'í), *n.* [*pl.* *peggies* (-iz).] (Prob. in both senses a familiar use of the fem. name *Peggy*, dim. of *Peg*, a var. of *Meg*, *Mag*, abbr. of *Margaret*. Cf. *mag*, *madge*, etc.) 1. Any

one of several small warblers, as the white-throat, *Sylvia cinerea*, or blackcap, *S. atricapilla*, or garden-warbler, *S. hortensis*.—2. A slender poker having a small part of the end bent at right angles, used for raking a fire. [Hull. coll. [Local], Eng.]

peggy-chaw (peg'-i-chaw), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. [Prov. Eng.]

peggy-cutthroat (peg'-i-kut thrôt), *n.* Same as *peggy-chaw*.

pegh, *v. i.* See *peck*.

peg-joint (peg'-joint), *n.* Gomphosis.

peg-ladder (peg'-lad'-er), *n.* A ladder, usually fixed, having a single standard, into or through which cross-pieces are inserted.

peg-leg (peg'-leg), *n.* 1. A wooden leg of the simplest form.—2. One who walks on a wooden leg; so called in contempt or derision. [Slang.]

pegmat (peg'-mg), *n.* [L.; see *pegma*.] Same as *pegmatite*.

The Verses are even enough for such odds *pegma's*.
N. Ward, Simple Coder, p. 27.

pegmatite (peg'-ma-tit), *n.* [L. *pegmatite*, anything fastened together, congealed, or curdled (see *pegma*), + *-ite*.] Coarsely crystallized granite. Also called *granitel*, *granitelle*.

pegmatitic (peg'-ma-tit'-ik), *a.* [L. *pegmatitic* + *-ic*.] Consisting of, characteristic of, or resembling *pegmatite*.—**Pegmatitic structure**, the type of structure characteristic of *pegmatite*, the component minerals being of considerable size and having a tendency to a similar optical orientation.

pegmatoid (peg'-ma-toid), *a.* [L. *pegmatoid*, anything fastened together: see *pegmatite*.] Same as *pegmatitic*.

pegmet (pém), *n.* [L. *pegma*, < Gr. *πέγμη*, anything fastened together, as a stage or platform, etc., < *πέγναι*, fix in, make fast: see *peg*.] A sort of moving machine or triumphal car used in old pageants; a speech written for these; also, a written bill announcing what was to be expected.

Four other triumphal *pegmet*s are, in their convenient stages, planted to honour his lordship's progress through the city.
Middleton, Triumphs of Integrity.

In the centre or midst of the *pegmet* there was an aback, or square, wherein this clog was written.
H. Jonson, King's Entertainment.

pegmancy (pé-g'm-an-si), *n.* [L. *pegma*, a spring, fountain, + *μανία*, divination.] Divination by the agency of fountains.

peg-striker (peg'-stri-ker), *n.* One who catches turtles, lobsters, etc., by driving through their shells a peg fixed to a string or a pole.

peg-strip (peg'-strip), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a ribbon of wood cut to the width and longitudinal section of a shoe peg. The separate pegs are both automatically split from the ribbon and driven home by the pegging-machine.



Peg strip

peg-tankard (peg'-tang-kard), *n.* A drinking-vessel in which a peg or knob is inserted to mark the level to which one person's draught is allowed to lower the liquor. These tankards are said to have contained two quarts, and to have been divided by pegs into eight equal draughts.

Our modern Bacchantians . . . may discover some ingenuity in that invention among our ancestors of their *peg tankards*, of which a few may yet occasionally be found in Derbyshire.
I. D'Israeli, Curios of Lit., III. 20.

peg-top (peg'-top), *n.* and *a.* 1. A variety of top, commonly of solid wood with a metal peg, which is spun by the rapid uncoiling of a string wound round it.—2. *pl.* A kind of trousers very wide at the top, and gradually narrowing till they become tight at the ankles: so called from their resemblance when on the person to the top of a mallet. [Properly *peg-tops*.]

His . . . tailor . . . produced . . . the cut away coat and mauve-coloured *peg-tops*, in which unwieldy splendour Hazlet was now arrayed.
Farmer, Julian Home, xx.

II. *a.* Shaped like a child's top.

On Sundays the street was reasonably full of young men in the *peg-top* trousers which the Swiss still cling to, making eyes at the girls in the upper windows.
Harper's May, LXVI. 408.

Peg-top form, a usual form of the amphora—that is, a one of slightly convex outline, but especially without handles. **Peg-top vase**, a vessel having the *peg-top* form.

Peguan (pe-gú-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *pegu* (see def.) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Pegu in Burma, or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Pegu. Also called *Peguer*.—2. The Burmese tree-shrew, *Tupaia peguana*.

Pehlevi, *n.* and *a.* See *Pahlavi*.

peh-tsai (pá-tsai'), *n.* [Chin., < *pek*, white, + *tsai*, vegetable.] A variety of cabbage much eaten by the Chinese.

pehtuntse, *n.* Same as *petuntze*.

peignoir (pe-nywör'), *n.* [F., < *peigner*, comb.] A loose dressing-sack worn by women, usually of washable material; by extension, a woman's dressing-gown or morning-gown; a wrapper.

She threw back the ends of her India shawl, which she had put over her purple cashmere morning *peignoir*.
New Princeton Rev., IV. 387.

pein, *n.* See *peen*.

peinct, *v.* An obsolete form of *paint*.

peine, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *pain*.

peine (pán), *n.* [F., punishment, penalty, pain: see *pain*.] A punishment more commonly called *peine forte et dure*. See below.

A case of *peine* occurred as lately as 1730. At times tying the thumbs with whiplard was used instead of the *peine*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 463.

Peine forte et dure [F., < *peine forte et dure*, intense and severe punishment, a barbarous punishment formerly inflicted on those who, being arraigned of felony, refused to put themselves on the ordinary trial, but stood mute. It was inflicted by putting great weights on the prostrate body of the prisoner, until he pleaded or died, and was commonly known as *pressing to death*.]

peint, *v.* An obsolete form of *paint*.

peiramer (pi-rám'-er), *n.* [L. *peira*, attempt, make trial or proof of, + *μετρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of resistance which the surfaces of different kinds of roads offer to wheeled carriages, etc., passing over them. Also *pirameter*.

peirastic (pi-ras'-tik), *a.* [L. *peirasticus*, fitted for trying or proving, < *peira*, attempt, make trial of, < *πειρα*, a trial, an attempt.] Fitted for or pertaining to trying or testing; making trial, tentative: as, the *peirastic* dialogues of Plato.

Peirce's criterion. See *criterion*.

peirer, *v.* Same as *pair*.

peisanti, *a.* [OF. *peisant*, *peisant*, prp. of *peser*, weigh. Cf. *pesant*.] Heavy; weighty. Their still sustains.

poiset, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *poise*.

poishwah, *n.* Same as *poishwa*.

poit, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A whip. [Scotch.] It is my *poit*.
Faint Knight upon the Road (Child's Ballads, VIII. 200).

poitrelt, *n.* Same as *poitrel*.

poizer, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *poise*.

poizless, *a.* Same as *poiseless*.

pejoration (pé-jor'-a-shon), *n.* [L. *pejor*, worse, compar. of *malus*, bad, + *-ation*.] 1. Deterioration; a becoming worse; specifically used in Scots law.—2. Depreciation; a lowering or deterioration of sense in a word.

pejorative (pé-jor'-a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [L. *pejor*, worse, compar. of *malus*, bad, + *-ative*.] 1. *a.* Tending or intended to depreciate or deteriorate, as the sense of a word; giving a low or bad sense to.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word that depreciates or deteriorates the sense: thus, postmaster is a *pejorative* of post, criticaster of critic.

pejoratively (pé-jor'-a-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a low or bad sense.

pejority (pé-jor'-i-ti), *n.* [L. *pejor*, worse, + *-ity*.] A becoming worse; deterioration; pejoration.

"The last state of that man shall be worse than the first" . . . This *pejority* of his state may be simplified in six respects.
Key T. Adams, Works, II. 66.

pekan (pek'-an), *n.* [= F. *pekan*.] The fisher, or Pennant's marten. See cut under *fisher*.

pekea (pé-ké'), *n.* [Native name.] A timber-tree, *Caryocarpus butyraceus*, of the natural order *Ternstroemia*, of Guiana, which produces nuts that resemble souari-nuts, but are more oily.

Pekin duck. [Named from *Peking*, in China.] A favorite variety of the domestic duck, of large size, solid creamy-white plumage, and orange beak and legs.

Peking lacquer. See *lacquer*.

pekker, *v.* A Middle English form of *peck*, *pick*.

pekoo (pé-kó), *n.* [Also *pekoos*, *pecco*: < Chin. (in Cantonese pronunciation) *pek-kao*, < *pek*, white, + *kao*, hair, down.] A superior kind of black tea, so called because the leaves are picked young with the "down" still on them.

pel (pl), *n.* A stake set up for the use of swordsmen and others, to be struck at with their weapons for practice. The beginner is directed to attack it in certain specified ways, keeping himself covered by his shield as if engaged in actual combat.
pel, *n.* An obsolete form of *peal*.

pe-la (pé-lá), *n.* [Chin.] 1. The Chinese wax prepared from the waxy secretions of certain hemipterous insects.—2. A Chinese scale-insect or bark-louse, *Ericerus pela*, a coccid from whose secretions Chinese wax is prepared.

pelade (pe-lád'), *n.* [F., < *peler*, strip of hair: see *pill*.] Same as *alopecia areata* (which see, under *alopecia*).

pelage (pel'-aj), *n.* [F. *pelage* (= Pr. *pelagge* = Sp. *pelaje*), hair (collectively), < OF. *pell*, *pel*, F. *pell*, < L. *pilus*, hair: see *pile*.] The hair, fur, wool, or other soft covering of a mammal: a common technical term in zoölogy, used as *plumage* is with regard to birds.

Pelagia (pé-lá'-ji-á), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πéλαγος*, the sea.] 1. The typical genus of jellyfishes of the family *Pelagiidae*, founded by Péron and Lemaire in 1809.—2. A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods. Quoy and Gaimard, 1833.

Pelagiada (pel'-a-jí'-a-dá), *n.* *pl.* [NL., < *Pelagia* + *-ada*.] A group of hydromedusae represented by such families of jellyfishes as *Pelagiidae*, *Cyaneidae*, and *Aureliidae*.

pelagian (pé-lá'-ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *pelagius* = Gr. *πéλαγος*, pertaining to the sea, < *πéλαγος*, the sea, particularly the open sea.] 1. *a.* Same as *pelagic*.

II. *n.* A pelagic animal.

Pelagian (pé-lá'-ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [LL. *Pelagianus*, a follower of Pelagius, < *Pelagius*, a proper name.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Pelagius or Pelagianism.

II. *n.* A follower of Pelagius; one who believes in Pelagianism.

Pelagianism (pé-lá'-ji-an-izm), *n.* [L. *Pelagianus* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of Pelagius, a British monk (flourished about A. D. 400), and his followers. They held that there was no original sin through Adam, and consequently no hereditary guilt, that every soul is created by God sinless, that the will is absolutely free, and that the grace of God is universal, but is not indispensable; and they rejected infant baptism. Pelagius, however, held to the belief in the Trinity and in the personality of Christ. His views were developed by his pupil Celestius, but were unorthodoxed by Pope Zosimus A. D. 418. Pelagianism was the principal anthropological heresy in the early church, and was strongly combated by Pelagius's contemporary Augustine.

pelagic (pe-lá-jik), *a.* [L. *pelagicus*, pertaining to the open sea, < *πéλαγος*, the sea, the open sea.] Marine; oceanic; of or inhabiting the deep or open sea; said of those aquatic plants and animals which inhabit the high seas. Also *pelagium*.—**Pelagic birds**, the petrel family, *Procellariidae*.—**Pelagic fauna**, as used by modern thalassographic zoölogists, the fauna living at or near the surface of the ocean at some distance from land.

The *pelagic* fish fauna, as defined by the author [John Murray], consists, first, of the truly pelagic fish, those which habitually live on the surface of the ocean. . . . Secondly, there are a number of fishes inhabiting the depths of the ocean, from a hundred fathoms downwards, which seem periodically to ascend to the surface, possibly in connection with their propagation. Thirdly, the *pelagic* fauna receives a very considerable contingent from the littoral fauna.
Nature, XLII. 217.

Pelagic hydrozoans, the *Siphonophora*. Also called *oceanic hydroids*.

Pelagiidae (pel'-á-jí'-i-dé), *n.* *pl.* [NL., < *Pelagia* + *-idae*.] A family of jellyfishes or pelagic scyphozoa, typified by the genus *Pelagia*, belonging to the order *Discosomata*. They have a simple cross-shaped mouth, a folded peristaltic tooth-arms, simple broad radial marginal pouches without branched distal canals or ring canal, a marginal body, and 16, 32, or more marginal flags. Also *Pelagiada*.

pelagite (pel'-á-jit), *n.* [L. *pelagus*, the sea, + *-ite*.] A name given to the manganiferous nodules brought up by dredging in the deep parts of the Pacific ocean. They consist largely of oxides of manganese and iron, but have not a definite mineralogical composition.

Pelagius (pé-lá'-ji-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πéλαγος*, pertaining to the sea, < *πéλαγος*, the sea.] In mammal., same as *Monachus*.

Pelagonemertes (pel'-á-gó-né-mér'-téz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πéλαγος*, the sea, + NL. *Nemertes*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Pelagonemertidae*.
Marsby, 1875.

Pelagonemertidae (pel'-á-gó-né-mér'-tí-dé), *n.* *pl.* [NL., < *Pelagonemertes* + *-idae*.] A family of pelagic nemertean worms, typified by the genus *Pelagonemertes*.

Pelagornis (pel'-á-gór'-nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πéλαγος*, the sea, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of fossil birds from the Miocene of Europe, founded by Lartet in 1857. The remains indicate a bird resembling a pelican.

Pelagosaur (pel'-á-gó-súr), *n.* A member of the genus *Pelagosaurus*.

Pelagosaurus (pel'-á-gó-súr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πéλαγος*, the sea, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus

of crocodiles, of Jurassic age, with amphicoelous vertebrae.

pelagra, *n.* See *pellagra*.

pelamis (pel'a-mis), *n.* [*L. pelamis*, *pl'ams*, < *Gr. pelamis*, a young tunny-fish.] A small tunny-fish.

The *pelamis*.

Which some call summer-whiting.

Middleton, *Game of Chess*, v. 8.

Pelamis (pel'a-mis), *n.* [*NL.*: see *pelamis*.] A genus of scombroid fishes, founded by Cuvier and Valenciennes in 1831; same as *Sarda*.

Pelargi (pel'ar-jī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl.* of *Pelargus*, < *Gr. pelargos*, a stork.] In ornith.: (a) In Merrem's classification, a group of his *Grallae*, consisting of ciconiiform birds, as storks, ibises, spoonbills, and related forms. (b) In Sundevall's system, the second cohort of the order *Grallatores*, composed of the spoonbills, storks, and ibises, together with the genera *Scopus* and *Balimiceps*. (c) A series of ciconiiform birds: the storks and their allies. *Nitzsch*.

pelargic (pel'ar-jik), *a.* [*< Gr. pelargos*, of or pertaining to a stork, < *pelargos*, a stork.] Of or pertaining to the *Pelargi*; stork-like; ciconiiform: as, the *pelargic* series of birds.

pelargomorph (pel'ar-gō-mōrf), *n.* A member of the *Pelargomorphae*.

Pelargomorphae (pel'ar-gō-mōrf'ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. pelargos*, a stork, + *morphē*, form.] In Huxley's classification of birds (1867), a superfamily of desmognathous grallatorial birds, corresponding to the *Herodias*, *Pelargi*, and *Hemipoditides* of Nitzsch, or the *Pelargi* of other authors, and including such altricial wading birds as the herons, storks, ibises, and spoonbills. There are no dasypterygoid processes, the palatines usually unite behind the postnares; the maxillopalatines are large and spongy; the mandibular angle is truncate (except in the *Hemipoditides*); the sternum is broad and has two or four notches; the hallux is neither versatile nor webbed, and

are known specifically as *pelargomorphae* or as *Merula Washingtonensis*; other species are the single and double-flowered geraniums of house culture, of which leading forms are the horsehoes, ivy-leaved, oak-leaved, lemon, rose, silver, gold, and bronze-leaved, and tricolor geraniums. *P. triste* produces tubers which are eaten at Cape Colony. An essential oil is made from the leaves of several species, especially in Algeria, of *P. albanicum*. See *perennium*, 2.

Pelargopsis (pel'ar-gop'sis), *n.* [*NL.* (Gloger, 1842), < *Gr. pelargos*, a stork, + *opsis*, look, appearance.] A genus of *Alcedinæ*; the stork-billed kingfishers, having the tail much longer than the bill, and the gonyes sharply compressed.



Stork-billed kingfisher (*Pelargopsis*)

This remarkable form has usually been placed with *Haliæetus* in the dactylopterygiformes, but it is now *Ceryle* in form, as well as in the piscivorous habits of the genus. About 8 species inhabit the Indian and Australian regions, in one of which (*P. melanorhynchos*) the bill is black, in the rest it is red, as *P. gularis*, *P. leucorhynchos*, etc. Also called *Alphalagopsis* and *Haliæetus*.

Pelagi (pel'as-jī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. Pelagos*, the Pelagi, traditionally derived from *Pelagos*, a son of Zeus and Niobe, the eponymous founder of the Pelagian race.] An ancient race, widely spread over Greece and the coasts and islands of the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean generally, in prehistoric times. The accounts of it are in great part mythical and of doubtful value, and its ethnological position is uncertain.

Pelagian (pel'as-jī-an), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. Pelagos*, *pelagos*, *pelagos*, Pelagius; see *Pelagius*.] *I. a.* Same as *Pelagius*.

II. n. One of the Pelagi.

Pelagic (pel'as-jik), *a.* [*< Gr. Pelagos*, Pelagius, < *Pelagos*, the Pelagi; see *Pelagi*.] Of or pertaining to the Pelagians or Pelagi.

Ocean, Etruscan, Pelagian and Latin, great as are their apparent diversities can be readily explained by taking this *Pelagic* alphabet as the common prototype.

James Taylor, *The Alphabet*, II, 130.

Pelagic architecture, **Pelagic building**, in *Gr. archæol.*, masonry construction, without cement, of unknown stones or of stones rough from the quarry and of irregular size and shape. This is the earliest variety of masonry found in Greek lands. Compare *Cyclopean*.

peldion (pel'di-on), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *cont-manting*, hard and compact siliceous rock. [*Prov. Eng.*]

pellet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pellet*. *pellet*, *n. and v.* A Middle English form of *pellet*. *pellet*, *n.* A Middle English form of *pellet*. *pellet*, *n.* An obsolete form of *pelican*.

Pelecanidae (pel'e-kan-i'dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pelecanus* + *-idae*.] A family of totipalmate natatorial birds, of the order *Steganopodæ*; the pelicans. The name has been used as nearly synonymous with that of the order, and variously restricted. It is now usually confined to the single genus *Pelecanus*, and includes only the pelicans. See *cut* under *pelican*.

Pelecanoides (pel'e-kā-nōi'dēz), *n.* [*NL.* (Lacépède, 1800-1), < *Gr. pelagios*, a pelican, + *-oides*, form.] A singular genus of the petrel family, *Procellariidae*, representing the subfamily *Pelecanoidinae* (or *Halodrominae*); so called from the width of the chin and distensibility of the throat, suggestive of a pelican's pouch. The bill is broad, and the nasal tubes are vertical, the nostrils opening directly upward, unlike those of any other petrel, and the wings are short, contrary also to the rule in this family. The birds live with facility, and resemble little more than petrels. Two or three species inhabit South America, as *P. urinator*. The genus is also called *Halodroma* and *Procellaria*.

Pelecanoidinae (pel'e-kan-oi-di'ni), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Pelecanoides* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Procellariidae*, represented by the genus *Pelecanoides* alone. Also called *Halodrominae*.

Pelecanus (pel'e-kā'nus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Lt. pelicanus*, *pelicanus*, a pelican; see *pelican*.] The

only genus of *Pelecanidae*, having the bill slender and several times as long as the head, with a hook or nail at the end, and the mandibular rami divaricated, supporting an enormous pouch. The wings are extremely long, with very numerous remiges. The tail is short, and consists of 20 or more feathers; the feet are short and stout, and all four toes are webbed. (See *cut* under *halodroma*.) The size is great, and the form is robust. The weight of the body in proportion to its bulk is reduced by its great pneumaticity. There are at least 6 perfectly distinct species, and some authors admit 9. Two inhabit the United States—the white and brown pelicans, *P. trochiliformis* and *P. fuscus*. (See *cut* under *pelican*.) The European species, inhabiting also Asia and Africa, are *P. onocrotalus* and *P. crispus*. The Australian is *P. conspicillatus*; and *P. rufescens* or *phalipensis* is found in various parts of the Old World.

Pelecinidae (pel'e-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Haldane, 1840), < *Pelecinus* + *-idae*.] A notable family of *Hymenoptera*, represented by the genus *Pelecinus* alone. The species are supposed to be parasitic.

Pelecinus (pel'e-sin'us), *n.* [*NL.* (Latreille, 1801), < *Gr. pelecinus*, a pelican; see *pelican*.] A remarkable genus of hymenopterous insects, representing the family *Pelecinidae*. The trochanters are united; the fore wings are without complete submarginal cells; the abdomen is petiolate, very long and slender, in the female at least five times longer than the head and thorax, but shorter in the male, and clavate; the antennae are long, filamentous, not allowed, and the body is petiolate.

pelocoid (pel'e-kōid), *n.* [*< Gr. pelocoides*, like an ax, < *pelos*, an ax, a battle-ax, hatchet, + *-oides*, form.] A mathematical figure in the form of a hatchet, consisting of two acute quadrantal arcs and a semicircle. Also spelled *pelocoid*.



pelocypod (pel'e-sip'od), *n.* [*< Gr. pelocypus*, an ax, hatchet, + *-pod*, foot.] *I. n.* Having a hatchet-shaped foot; of or pertaining to the *Pelocypoda*; lamellibranchiate, as a mollusk.

II. v. A bivalve mollusk; a lamellibranch.

Pelocypoda (pel'e-sip'od-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *pelocypod*.] The bivalve mollusks; the conchatae or accephalous bivalves, usually called *Lamellibranchiata*, *Acapha*, or *Conchifera*; so named as a class from the shape of the foot in some forms. *Goldfuss*. This name, agreeing in termination with the names of other molluscan classes, is now preferred by some conchologists to any of the prior designations.

pelocypodus (pel'e-sip'od-us), *n.* Same as *pelocypod*.

pelemelet, *n.* An old spelling of *pell-mell*.

peloret, *n.* A Middle English form of *pillur*.

pelorine (pel'e-rin), *n.* [*< F. pelorine*, a tippet, < *pelorin*, a pilgrim; see *pilgrim*.] A woman's long narrow cape or tippet, with ends coming down to a point in front, usually of silk or lace, or of the material of the dress.

Silks, muslins, prints, ribbons, *pelorines* are awfully dear. *L. R. Lamborn*, *Blanchard*, I, 111. (*Dumas*.)

Pele's hair. [Hawaiian *Ranaho o Pele*, 'hair of Pele,' the goddess of the volcano Kilauea.] The name given in the Hawaiian Islands to lava which, while fused, has been blown by the wind into long delicate fibers or threads.

pellet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pellet*.

Pelox (pel'eks), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. pelox*, a helmet, ensque.] A genus of bivalves, typical of the order *Pelecanidae*, same as *Trochidae*.

pelf (pelf), *n.* [Early mod. *E. pelf*; < *ME. "pelfe"*, < *OE. "pelfe"*, *pufe*, *puffe*, *F. dial. (Norm.) pufo*, also *OE. pelfre*, *pufo*, *F. dial. pufo*, *spoil*, *trifflery*; of *pelfre*, *pelfre*, *pelfre*, also *pelfre*, *despoil*, *pilgrimage*; appar. connected with *pelfre*, *rob* (< *F. piller*), but the second syllable is not explained. Cf. *pelfre*, *pelfre*.] 1. Frivolity; rubbish; refuse; trash. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Another of our vulgar makers spoke as fittingly in this verse written to the alchemist of a rich man and his son. Then hast a useless mule (thou hast a prince's pelf), which is to be spoken of a prince's treasure, which is no respect not for any cause to be called *pelf*, though it were never so much, for *pelf* is properly the scraps of checks of tapers and shimmers, which are accounted of so little a price as they be commonly cast out of doors or otherwise bestowed upon base persons.

Puffball, *Art of Log*, *Puffball* (Arthur reprint), II, 23.

2. Money; riches; "filthy lucre"; a contemptuous term. It has no plural.

I will the pelfe burne,

With all the pelfe in pelfe.

Shakespeare, *Philomena* (ed. Arber).

Master of himself and his wealth, not a slave to passion or pelfe. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 385.



Episcopus pelicanus, the pelican feeding its young in the nest.

the ratio of the phyllary is normal. The leading families are *Ardeidae*, *Ciconiidae*, *Phalacrocoracidae*, and *Phalacrocoracidae*. The character of the group is best shown by some stork, as, for example, the Indian and African piscivorous storks *Threskiornis pelagicus*, whose generic name, however, indicates a remarkable peculiarity of the tail, which is black and forked, with long white under tail-coverts projecting beyond the true tail feathers, as illustrated in the figure. See *rectrix*, *rectrix*.

pelargomorph (pel'ar-gō-mōrf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the *Pelargomorphae*, or having their characters.

pelargonic (pel'ar-gōn'ik), *a.* [*< Pelargonium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Pelargonium*; resembling the genus *Pelargonium*.—*Pelargonic ether*, an ether of pelargonic acid which is used as an artificial fruit-essence.

Pelargonium (pel'ar-gō-ni'um), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Robert Sweet, 1820), < *Pelargonium* + *-ium*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the polypetalous order *Geraniaceae*, distinguished by the irregular flowers, perigynous petals, and declined stamens. It consists of the genera *Pelargonium* and *Trojanum*, the garden geraniums and nasturtiums, natives of tropical or southern latitudes.

Pelargonium (pel'ar-gō-ni'um), *n.* [*NL.* (L'Héritier, 1787), so called from the resemblance of the beaked capsules to a stork's bill; < *Gr. pelargos*, a stork.] An ornamental genus of plants of the order *Geraniaceae*, type of the tribe *Pelargonieae*, known by the conspicuous stipules. There are about 175 species, or as some estimate over 300, of which about 10 are found in northern Africa, the Orient, and Australia, and all the others in South Africa. They are herbs or shrubs often viscid-pubescent and odorous, sometimes fleshy, bearing opposite undivided or dimidated leaves, and flowers of scarlet, pink, white, or other colors, usually conspicuous and in umbels. Many species are cultivated for their handsome flowers or fragrant leaves, and from their strong tendency to hybridize have produced very numerous varieties; those of *P. grandiflorum*

Must a game be played for the sake of pel? Browning, *The Statue and the Bust*.

pel-fish (pel'fish), *n.* [*< pel + -ish*]. (*Of or pertaining to riches; connected with or arising from the love of pel.*)

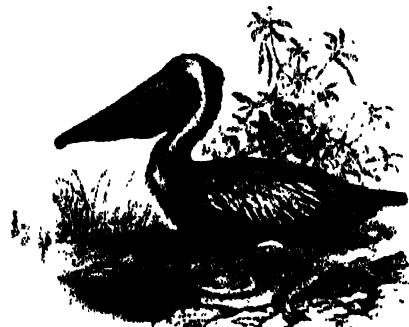
Pel-fish fault. *Stanbury, Chron. of Ireland, Ep. Ded.*

pel-fry (pel'fri), *n.* [*< ME. pel-frey, also pel-fyr (Promp. Parv.), < OF. pel-fre, frippery, cf. pel-frie, pel-fre, frippery: see pel-f.*] Same as *pel-f*, 1.

"Long have we been taking away abuses in England," said he, "we have done much in that. Monks, friars, bonds, pardons, pilgrimages, and such other pel-fry are gone, but what of that, if Antichrist still strike his roots among us?" *Crusoe, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. (Church of Eng., xvii)*

Pelias (pē'li-as), *n.* [*NL. (Merrem, 1829), < L. Pelias, < Gr. Πήλιος, a king of Thessaly, son of Poseidon, guardian of the Argonaut Jason, and a victim to the wiles of Medea.*] 1. A genus of vipers of the family *Viperidae*, having the nostril opening between two plates; synonymous with *Vipera proper*. *Pelias herus* is the common viper or adder of Europe. See *cut* under *adder*.—2. A genus of crustaceans. *Roux, 1831.*

pelican (pel'i-kan), *n.* [*Formerly also pellican, pelican; < ME. pelican, pelican, pelican, pellican, pellicane, < AS. pelican = F. pelican = Pr. pelican, pelican = Sp. Pj. pelican = It. pellicano = D. pelikan = G. Sw. Dan. pelikan, < L. pelicanus, pelicanus, < Gr. πελίκανος, also πελίκανος, πελίκανος, or πελίκανος, a pelican. (Cf. πελίκανος (πελίκανος), a woodpecker, < πελίκανος, how or shape with an ax, < πελίκανος = Skt. paraga, an ax, a battle-ax.)*] 1. A large piscivorous natatorial bird of the family *Pelecanidae* and genus *Pelecanus*, having an enormously distensible gular pouch. Pelicans of some species are found in nearly all temperate and tropical countries. Deriving their whole sustenance from the water, they frequent lakes, rivers, and sea-coasts, and generally secure their prey by wading or swimming and scooping it into their pouches; though some, as the brown pelican, swoop down on the wing, like gulls. They breed usually on the ground near water, laying from one to three eggs, white-colored, oval-ended, and of rough texture. They are gregarious, and gather in immense companies at their



Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus fuscus*).

breeding resorts. The birds are about as large as swans, and their short legs constrain them to an awkward waddling gait, but their flight is easy, firm, and protracted. The sexes are colored alike. The plumage is in most cases white, variously tinted with yellow and rosy hues. The American white pelican, *P. trachyrhynchus*, is five feet long and eight or nine feet in extent of wings; the general plumage is white with black primaries, and yellow lengthened plumes on the back of the head and on the breast. The bill is surmounted in the breeding season by a curious horny crest which is deciduous. (See *cut* at *rough billed*.) The brown pelican, *P. fuscus*, is of dark and varied colors, and rather smaller than the white species. The fable that the pelican wounds its own breast and feeds its young with the blood that flows from it has no foundation in fact so far as this bird is concerned. The young are fed on fish brought to the nest in the pouch, and doubtless often necerated to some extent in the gullet—a habit common to the other birds of the same order, as cormorants, gannets, etc. The myth probably arose in connection with the fabulous phoenix and may have been borne out by some facts which have been observed in the case of the flamingo (*Phoenicopterus*) possibly furthermore acquiring some plausibility, in its application to the pelican, from a red tint that is observable on the beak or plumage of some species. The pelican has from early times been considered as an emblem of charity. See *also cut* under *adipositate*.

The pelican his blood did bleed
Therewith his briddens for to feed;
That he token on the roste
Oure lord us fede with his blood.

Holy Road (E. E. T. A.) p. 172.

On the one hand sit's Charity, with a pelican on her head.
Walter, Monuments of Honour.

What would'st thou have me turn Pelican, and feed
thre out of my own Vitale? *Congrave, Love for Love, II. 7.*

2. A chemical glass vessel or alembic with a tubulated capital, from which two opposite and

crooked beaks pass out and enter again at the belly of the cucurbit. It is designed for continued distillation and cohobation, the volatile parts of the substance distilling, rising into the capital, and returning through the beaks into the cucurbit.

Lembez, bolt's-head, retort, and pelican
Had all been cluders. *B. Jonson, Alchemist, III. 2.*

34. A six-pounder culverin. *Admiral Smyth.—*
44. A kind of shot or shell. *Daries.*

When your relation, General Guise, was marching up to Carthage, and the pelicans whistled round him, he said, "What would Chloë, the Duke of Newcastle's cook give for some of these to make a pelican pie?"

Walpole, To Mann, Oct. 6, 1754.

5. In dental surg., an instrument for extracting teeth, curved at the end like the beak of a pelican. *Dungham.—*6. A book, somewhat in the shape of a pelican's bill, so arranged that it can be easily slipped by taking a ring or shackle from the point of the book.—7. In her., a bird with talons and beak like a bird of prey, but always represented with the wings indorsed and as bending her neck in the attitude of wounding her breast with her beak.—*Dalmatian pelican.* See *Dalmatian*. Pelican in her ptey, in her., a pelican in her nest feeding her young with blood which drops from her breast.—*Pelican State*, the State of Louisiana.

pelican-fish (pel'i-kan-fish), *n.* A lyomerous fish of the family *Eurypharyngidae*; so called from the large gular pouch. The species originally so named is *Eurypharynx pelicanoides*, a deep-sea form dredged at great depths by the naturalists of the Travailleur expedition, near the Canary Islands.

pelican-flower (pel'i-kan-flou'er), *n.* A plant of the birthwort family, *Aristolochia grandiflora* of Jamaica. The name is suggested by the pouch-like calyx.

pelicanry (pel'i-kan-ri), *n.*; pl. *pelicanries* (-ries). [*< pelican + -ry.*] A place where numbers of pelicans breed year after year. *Encyc. Diet.*

One pelicanry in the Carnatic, where the pelicans have (for ages, I was told) built their rude nests.

T. C. Jerdon, Birds of India, II. 800.

pelican's-foot (pel'i-kanz-füt), *n.* An aporrhaid mollusk, *Aporrhais pes-pelcani*, the spout-shell; so called from the digitate outer lip. See *cut* at *Aporrhais*.

pelican's-head (pel'i-kanz-hed), *n.* A wooden battle club the head of which is rounded, with a projecting beak on one side, used in New Caledonia.

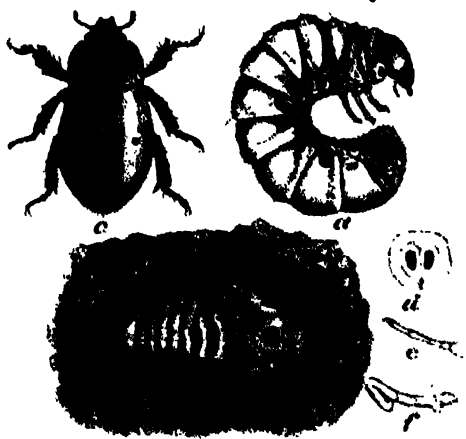
pelick (pel'lik), *n.* [*Amer. Ind. (?)*] The common American coot, *Fulica americana*. [*Con-necticut.*]

pelicoid, *n.* See *pelicoid*.

Pellicoides (pel-i-ko'id-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Menke, 1828), prop. Pelicoides, < Gr. πηλίκος (πηλίκος), a helmet, casque (see Pelic), + -oides, form.*] An order of bivalves constituted for the family *Tridacnidae*.

Pelidna (pē'lid-nā), *n.* [*NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. πηλιδνα, livid.*] A genus of *Sceloporidae*, section *Tragosa*, the type of which is the red-backed sandpiper of Europe, etc., *Pelidna alpina*; the dunlin. The American bird is a different variety, *P. alpina americana*, or *pacific*. See *cut* under *dunlin*.

Pelidnota (pel-id-nō'tā), *n.* [*NL. (Macleay, 1817), < Gr. as if *πηλιδνός, < πηλιδνός, make livid, < πηλιδνός, livid, equiv. to πηλιδνός, livid: see pelion.*] 1. An extensive American genus of scaraboid beetles, having a mesosternal



Grape-vine or Spotted Pelidnota (*Pelidnota punctata*).
a, larva; b, pupa; c, beetle; d, anal joint of larva; e, antennae of larva; f, leg of larva. (a to d natural size; e and f enlarged.)

protuberance, mandibles bidentate at top, and hind legs alike in both sexes. It ranges from

Canada to southern Brazil, and has about 20 species, of medium or large size and variable in coloration. The spotted pelidnota, *P. punctata*, feeds upon the leaves of cultivated and wild grapes in the United States during June, July, and August, and often does much damage. Its elytra are dull brick-red or brownish-yellow with black spots. The adults are day-fliers, and the larvae live in rotten wood, as the stumps and roots of dead trees.

2. [*i. e.*] A member of this genus.

Pelidnotidae (pel-id-nō'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Pelidnota + -idae.*] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Pelidnota* by Burmeister in 1844.

pelike (pel'i-kē), *n.* [*< Gr. πηλική, πηλική, also πηλική, πηλική, and πηλική, πηλική (see def.).*]

In *Gr. archaeol.*, a large vase resembling the hydria, but with the curve between the neck and the body less marked, and having only two handles, attached to the neck at or near the rim and extending to the body.



Black figured Pelike, in the style of Nicosthenes.

pelion (pel'i-on), *n.* [*< Gr. πηλιον, a livid spot from extravasation of blood, < πηλινός, make livid, < πηλινός, livid, black and blue, black; cf. πηλινός, πηλινός, dark-colored, dusky.*] A mineral: same as *idite*.

Pellon (pē'li-on), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. Πήλιον, a mountain in Thessaly.*] In *zoöl.*: (a) A genus of carboniferous stegoccephalous labyrinthodont amphibians, typical of the family *Pellonidae*. *Hymen, 1858.* (b) A genus of butterflies. *Kirby, 1858.*

Pellonetta (pel'i-ō-nēt'ā), *n.* [*NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. πηλιον, dark, dusky, + νηττα, duck.*] A genus of *Anatidae* of the subfamily *Fuligulinae*, containing scoters with gibbous extensively



Soft duck (*Pellonetta perspicillata*).

feathered bill and black plumage, varied with white on the head, as *P. perspicillata*, the sea-scooter or surf-duck, which inhabits both coasts of North America.

Pellonitidae (pel-i-on'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Pellon(t) + -idae.*] A family of stegoccephalous labyrinthodont amphibians, typified by the genus *Pellon*, later associated with the *Hylonomitidae*.

pelisse (pē-lēs'), *n.* [*< F. pelisse, a pelisse, OF. pelisse, pelice, a skin of fur, = Pr. pelissas = It. pelliccia, a pelisse, < L. pellicinus, pellicinus, made of skins, < pellus, skin, hide: see pell.*] 1. Originally, a long garment of fur; hence, a garment lined or trimmed with fur.

He (the sheikh) was dressed in a large fox-skin pelisse over the rest of his cloaths, and had a yellow India shawl wrapt about his head like a turban.

Bruce, Soane of the Nile, I. 115.

His (Prince Esterhazy's) uniform was a pelisse of dark crimson velvet, the sword-belt thickly studded with diamonds.
First Year of a Silesian Reign, p. 221.

2. A long cloak of silk or other material, with sleeves, and with or without fur, worn by women.

She help'd me on with my pelisse and bonnet, and, wrapping herself in a shawl, she and I left the nursery.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

Pelisse-cloth, a twilled woolen fabric, soft and flexible, used for women's outer garments.

pelisson (pē-lē'son), *n.* [*OF. pelisson, pelisson, "a furred petticoat or frock" (Cotgrave), < pelisse, a skin of fur: see pelisse.*] Same as *pelisse*.

pelite (pē'lit), *n.* [*< Gr. πέλις, clay, earth, mud, + -ite.*] In *petrol.*, a rock made up of very fine argillaceous sediment. It would include fire-clay, brick-clay, fullers' earth, and similar deposits. [*Rare.*]

pellicle (pĕ-lĭk'ĭk), *n.* [*< pellicle, a.*] In geol., composed of fine sediment or mud. According to the classification of Naumann, the fragmental or detrital rocks are divided into *pellicle*, *psammite*, and *pellicle*, according to the nature of the sand, fine sand, and mud respectively. The word has been but rarely used by geologists writing in English.

pell (pĕl), *n.* [*< ME. pel, pell, < OF. pel, peau, F. peau = Fr. pel, pell = Sp. piel = Pg. pelle = It. pelle, < L. pellis = Gr. πίλα, a skin, hide, = E. fell, q. v. Cf. pell.*] 1. A skin or hide. — 2. Fur.

Arrayed with pelles after the old gown.

Chaucer's Mysteries, p. 266. (Halliwell.)

S. A roll of parchment. — *Clark of the Pell*, an officer of the exchequer in England who entered every teller's bill in a parchment roll called *pellis receptorum* (roll of receipts), and also made another roll called *pellis adsumum* (roll of disbursements). The office is now abolished.

pell (pĕl), *r. t.* [*< ME. pellem; appar. a var. of pellen, E. pell, knock, etc.; see pell.*] Cf. *L. pellere*, drive, urge, whence ult. *E. compel, expel, impel*, etc., and *pulsat*, *pulsate*, etc., and perhaps *pell*. To drive forth; knock about.

For well I wot I saw them run,
Both south and north, when they begun
To pell and melle, and kill and fell,
With muskets swell, and pistols knell,
And come to hell.

Rattle of Sheriff Mair (Child's Ballads, VII. 220).

pell (pĕl), *n.* An obsolete variant of *pell*.

pell (pĕl), *n.* [*< Prob. a dial. var. of pell.*] A hole or deep place, such as that formed under a cascade or waterfall. [*Prov. Eng.*]

pell (pĕl), *r. t.* [*< pell, a.*] To wash into pells or pools. [*Prov. Eng.*]

pellack, pellock (pĕl'ak, -ok), *n.* [*Formerly also pelick; < Gael. pelag, a porpoise (f.). A porpoise.*]

Pellaea (pĕ-lĕ'ā), *n.* [*NL. (Link, 1841), so called in allusion to the dark-colored stipe; < Gr. πῆλας, dark, dusky.*] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the cliff-brakes, with intravaginal sori, and broad membranous indusia, which are formed of the reflexed margin of the frond. More than 50 widely distributed species are known, of which about a dozen are natives of North America. See *cliff brake* (under *brake*) and *Indian's dream*.

pellage (pĕ-lā'j), *n.* [*< pell + age.* Cf. *pelage*.] Custom or duty paid for skins of leather.

pellagra (pĕ-lā'grā), *n.* [*= It. pellagra, < NL. pellagra, < L. pellis, skin, + Gr. ἄγος, a catching.*] An endemic disease of southern Europe, characterized by erythema, digestive derangement, and nervous affections. It exhibits vernal recurrences or exacerbations, and is frequently fatal after a few years. Also spelled *pelagra*.

In the maize-porridge, which is called "pelenta," and which is the chief food of a certain class of Italian working-men, there is formed, by putrefaction during the hot months, a poison which causes pellagra.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 253.

pellagrin (pĕ-lā'grin), *n.* [*< pellagra + -in.*] One who is afflicted with pellagra.

The extent of the ravages of this affection may be estimated from the fact that, of 500 patients in the Milan Lunatic Asylum in 1857, one-third were pellagrins.

Chamber's Encyc.

pellagrous (pĕ-lā'grus), *a.* [*< NL. pellagrosus, < pellagra, pellagra; see pellagra.*] 1. Of or pertaining to pellagra; resembling pellagra: derived from pellagra; as, *pellagrous insanity*. — 2. Affected with pellagra.

A large number of pellagrous peasants and their days in lunatic asylums in a state of drivelling wretchedness or raving madness.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 477.

Pella-mountaine (pĕ-lā-moun'tān), *n.* [*Also pullall-mountaine; appar. corruptions of the ML. name Pulegium montanum.*] The wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*; perhaps also a species of germander, *Teucrium Polidum*.

pell, *n.* An obsolete form of *pell*.

pellerei, *n.* See *pellure*.

pellet (pĕl'et), *n.* [*< ME. pelet, pelot, a ball, bullet (of stone), < OF. pelote, pelotte, a ball, a tennis-ball, F. pelote = Pr. pelota, pilota = Sp. pelota = Pg. pelota = It. pallotta, a ball, pad, pincushion, < ML. pilota, pilota (after OF.), a little ball, < L. pila, a ball; see pila.*] 1. A little ball, as of wax, dough, paper, lead (a shot), etc.; as, *homeopathic pellets*.

Wilyly recovering right a little at once, as upon little pellet, and press thereby how it won't, thane another time, if at once, if it be so, that the matter be a little disquieted and a little quieted.

Book of Quete Barne (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

S. A stone ball formerly used as a missile, particularly from a sling; also, a cannon-ball; a bullet.

As swift as pellets out of guns.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1044.

Their skins are so thick that a pellet of an harque-bush will scarce pierce them. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 322.*

Then must you have a plummet formed round,
Like to the pellet of a birding bow.

J. Denyse (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 118).

3. In *Ar.*, a round sable; same as *ogress*. — **4.** In *numis.*, a small pellet-shaped coin. *T. Evans.* — **5.** In *decorative art*, a small rounded projection, usually one of many. Compare *purse*.

Border of raised acanthus leaves alternated with pellets.

Southern Catalogue, No. 30 (a), p. 27.

Pellet molding, in *house-painting*, a molding ornamented with small hemispherical projections. **Pellet ornamentation**, ornament by means of small rounded projections or bosses, sometimes arranged in ornamental patterns, especially used in pottery, where the pellets are composed of small balls of clay affixed to the body of the vessel after it is molded.

pellet (pĕl'et), *r. t.* [*< pellet, n.*] To form into pellets or little balls.

Oh did she leave her napkin to her eye,
Lauding the silken fibres in the blue
That season'd we had pelleted in tears.

Shak., Love's Complaint, l. 18.

Pelletan jet. See *jet*.

pelletier, *n.* A Middle English form of *pellet*.

pelletierine (pĕl'et-er'īn), *n.* [*Named after the French chemist Bertrand Pelletier (1761-1871).*] An alkaloid from pomegranate-bark, $C_{11}H_{13}NO$. It is a dextrogyrate liquid, boiling at 185°C. Its phenomena and dynamic properties resemble those of curari. The tannate is used as a tincture.

pellet-powder (pĕl'et-pou'dĕr), *n.* A British cannon-powder molded into pellets of various sizes according to the service it is to perform, now largely superseded by pebble-powder.

Pellian equation. The indeterminate equation $ax^2 = y^2 + 1$; named from the English mathematician and diplomatist John Pell (1609-85).

Pellibranchia (pĕl-i-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. < L. pelvis, skin, + branchia, gills.*] A suborder of nudibranchiate gastropods without distinct gills, respiration being effected by the skin. It was named by J. E. Gray for the families *Lamapontidae* and *Phyllorhidae*.

Pellibranchiata (pĕl-i-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL. neut. pl. of pellibranchiatus; see pellibranchiate.*] A suborder or superfamily of nudibranchiata destitute of branchia, whose functions are assumed by the skin. It comprises the families *Lamapontidae*, *Elymidae*, and *Rhodopidae*. Essentially the same as *Pellibranchiata* and *Rhodopidae*.

pellibranchiate (pĕl-i-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. pellibranchiatus, < L. pelvis, skin, + branchia, gills.*] 1. A. Breathes by means of the skin; of or pertaining to the *Pellibranchiata*. — 2. *n.* A pellibranchiate mollusk.

pellucant, *n.* An obsolete form of *pellucan*.

pellicle (pĕl'ĭ-kĭl), *n.* [*= F. pellicule = Fr. pellicula = Sp. pellicula = Pg. pellicula = It. pellicula, pellicola, < L. pellicula, a small skin, dim. of pelvis, skin, hide; see pell.*] 1. A little or thin skin; a cuticle; a film; a scum; as, the nacreous *pellicle* of some shells; the coaly *pellicle* of many fossil plants; the filmy *pellicle* or scum of infusions in which infusorial animalcules or microscopic fungi develop.

The kernel or woody substance within the date is divided from the fleshy pulp and meat thereof by many white *pellicles* or thin skins between.

Holland tr. of Pliny and A.

We are acquainted with a more *pellicle* of the globe on which we live. Most have not delved six feet beneath the surface.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 155.

2. In *chem.*, a thin crust formed on the surface of saline solutions when evaporated to a certain degree. This *pellicle* consists of crystallized saline particles. — **3.** In *bot.*, same as *cuticular layer* (which see, under *cuticle*).

pellicular (pĕl'ĭ-kŭ-lĕr), *n.* [*NL. < L. pellicular, a small skin; see pellicle.*] In *bot.*, same as *cuticular layer* (which see, under *cuticle*).

pellicular (pĕl'ĭ-kŭ-lĕr), *a.* [*< L. pellicular, a small skin (see pellicle), + -ar.*] Having the character or quality of a *pellicle*; formed by or forming a *pellicle*; cuticular; filmy.

The pollen tube of *Phoradendron* sometimes acquires a length of two or more inches without ever departing from the homogeneous *pellicular* structure.

H. Gray, Elem. Botany, § 59.

Pellicular enteritis, pseudomembranous enteritis.

pellucate (pĕl'ĭ-kŭ-lĕt), *a.* [*< L. pellucata, a small skin, + -ate.*] Covered with a *pellicle*.

pellipert, *n.* An erroneous form of *pelletier*, for *pellet*. *York Plays, Int., p. xiv.*

pellitory (pĕl'ĭ-tĕ-rĭ), *n.* [*< ME. pelleter, peritery, etc.; a corruption of parietary.*] 1. A perennial weed, *Parietaria officinalis*; specifically, the wall-pelletory, a small bushy plant growing on old walls, etc., throughout the cooler parts of Europe and Asia. The name is extended to all the

species of the genus; *P. parietaria* is the American pellitory. Also called *hammerwort* and *bedstraw*.

2. The feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium* (see *feverfew*); also, the other *chrysanthemums* of the group often classed as *Pyrethrum*. The snowwort, *Achillea Millefolium*, has been called *wind* or *bastard pellitory*.

pellitory-of-Spain, *n.* A composite plant, *Ancylolus Pyrethrum*, growing chiefly in Algeria. Its root is a powerful irritant, used as a stagogue and local stimulant. The masterwort, *Pseudanemum (Imperatoria) Ostruthium*, has sometimes received this name.

pell-mell (pĕl'mĕl'), *adv.* [*Formerly also pel-mel, pelly-melly; < ME. "pellemelle, pellegmelly, < OF. pellemelle, pellemelle, also meslepel, also pelle et melle, pelle et mesle, pelle et melle (F. pellemelle), confusedly (> pellemeler, pellemeler, mix, confuse), appar. < OF. pelle, pile, a fire-shovel, + mesler, mix, meddle (see pale, peat, and melle); but perhaps in part, like equiv. mesle-melle (which occurs), a mere redupl. of mesler, mix; cf. E. mishmash, misty-misty, and minglemangle, similar reduplications.*] With confused or indiscriminate violence, energy, or eagerness; indiscriminately; promiscuously; confusedly; in a disorderly mass or manner.

That no people any to though the tother all pelley molly, full despoise, who other to apople and to damage with all her power.

Morris (E. E. T. S.), III. 227.

Continue this alarm, fight pell mell!

Fight, kill, be damned! *Law's Dominion, IV. 2.*

The gates set upon and the portcullis up.

Let a pell mell in, to stop their passage out.

Hogwood, I. Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Furnivall, l. 20).

Put 'em pell mell to the sword.

H. Johnson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 1.

De Vargna kept his men concealed until the fugitives and their pursuers came clattering pell mell into the glen.

Living, Granada, p. 79.

pell-mell, *n.* A variant of *pell-mell*.

pellock (pĕl'ok), *n.* [*A var. of pellet with substituted dim. term. -ock.*] A ball; a bullet. See *pellet*. [*Scotch.*]

pellock, *n.* See *pellack*.

pellucid (pĕl'ŭ-sĭd), *a.* [*= F. pellucide, < L. pellucidus, pellucidus, transparent, < pellucere, perferere, shine through, be transparent, < per, through, + lucere, shine; see lucent, lucid.*] 1. Transparent.

Such a diaphanous pellucid, dainty body as you see a crystal glass is.

Hawell, Letters, l. 1. 22.

2. Admitting the passage of light, but not properly transparent; translucent; limpid; not opaque; in *color*, transparent, but not necessarily colorless; translucent.

More pellucid streams,

An ampler cheer. *Wordsworth, Lads.*

Still the water is green and pellucid as ever.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 106.

3. Figuratively, clear; transparent to mental vision.

A lustrous and pellucid soul.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 25.

Pellucid zone, the zona pellucida; the inclosing membrane of the mammalian ovum. It is of considerable thickness and strength, and under high magnification shows a radiately striated structure, whence it is also called *zona radiata*.

pellucidity (pĕl'ŭ-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*= F. pellucidité, < L. pelluciditas (-t), peruciditas (-t), transparency, < pellucidus, pellucidus, transparent; see pellucid.*] Same as *pellucidness*.

The chymists are never quiet till the heat of their furnace have calmed and vitrified the earth into a crystalline pellucidity.

Dr. H. More, Immortal of Soul, III. 9.

The pellucidity of the air.

Locke, Elem. of Nat. Philos., VI.

pellucidly (pĕl'ŭ-sĭd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* Transparently or translucently.

pellucidness (pĕl'ŭ-sĭd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state or property of being pellucid; as, the *pellucidness* of a gem.

pellure (pĕl'ŭr), *n.* [*ME., also pelure, pellere; < OF. pelure, pelure, pellure (ML. pellura), fur, F. pelure, rind, paring, < pel, skin, fur; see pell.*] Fur; fur-work; furs.

And furred them with armeny.

That was never yet furred half so fure.

MS. Cantab. B. 1. 25, l. 242. (Halliwell.)

Clothed but barely for and kingly zone,
In gold-chains of gold a gilded but rich,
With pelure and pell perfectly to the right.

William of Fabrice (E. E. T. S.), l. 55.

Als women have wille, in there wilde youth,
To fust hem with fure pelure & there face paint,
With pelure and pell & many proude rynges,
Eyn set to the sight and to some fure.

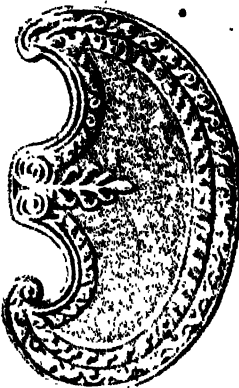
Induction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 424.

pell-melly, *adv.* An obsolete form of *pell-mell*.

pelma (pĕl'mā), *n.*; *pl. pelmata* (-mā-tā). [*NL., < Gr. πῆμα, the sole of the foot.*] The sole;

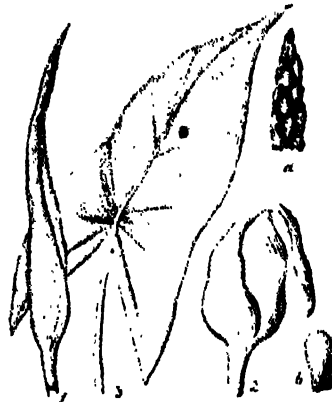
pelta (pel'tā, n.; pl. **peltae** (-tē)). [*L.* < Gr. *pilēnē*, a small, light shield, of leather, without a rim.]
1. In classical antiquity, a small and light buckler.

as that introduced among the Athenian light-armed troops by Iphicrates, about 392 A. C., to take the place of the heavier shield, in order to increase their efficiency in marching and skirmishing.—2. In bot., an apothecium of a lichen forming a flat shield without distinct exciple, as in the genus *Peltigera*; sometimes, also, a scale or bract attached by its middle.—3. [cap.] In conch., a genus of gastropoda, now called *Runcina*. Beck, 1837; *Quatrefages*, 1844.—*Pelta innata*, the small crescent-shaped shield often borne by the Amazon.



Pelta innata, from statue of an Amazon in the Capitoline Museum, Rome.

Peltandra (pel-tan'dră), n. [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), < Gr. *peltā*, a shield, + *andrō* (andrō), male (in mod. bot. stamens).] A genus of plants of the subfamily *Philodendroideae*, type of the tribe *Peltandrea*; distinguished by the orthotropous ovules; the arrow-urum. There are 3 species, natives of American swamps and river-borders from New York to Georgia. They bear large and ornamen-



Arrow-urum, *Peltandra undulata* (L. Virginica).

The inflorescence, as here, is the spathe during anthesis. The fruiting spathe, in which the persistent spathe, is a leaf, showing the venation. a, upper part of the spathe; b, fruit.

tal veiny arrow-shaped leaves on long stinging stalks and flowers forming a tapering spathe, glabrous above, inclosed in a green convolute and ruffled curving spathe, and overlying a globose mass of leathery berry-like utricle, each separating in early spring as a ball of reddish tomentose jelly investing a green and conspicuous spherical fleshy embryo. Its thick fleshy rootstock contains an edible starch.

Peltandrea (pel-tan'drē-ā), n. pl. [NL. (Engler, 1879), < *Peltandra* + *-a*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Araceae* and the subfamily *Philodendroideae*, consisting of the genus *Peltandra*.

peltarion (pel-tā-rion), n. [NL., < Gr. *peltarion*, dim. of *peltēr*, a small, light shield; see *pelta*.] 1. Pl. *peltaria* (a). In conch., a fossil body of oval or subcircular concavo-convex form, found in Jurassic strata, supposed to be the operculum of a shell of the genus *Neritopsis*. Keyes, Dict.—2. [cap.] A genus of crustaceans.

peltast (pel'tast), n. [Gr. *peltastēs*, a light-armed soldier, < *peltā*, a light shield; see *pelta*.] In Gr. antiqu., a light-armed soldier; so called from the light shield he carried. See *pelta*, 1.

peltate (pel'tāt), a. [L. *peltatus*, armed with a light shield. < *pelta*, a light shield; see *pelta*.] Shield-shaped; in bot., fixed to the stalk by the center or by some point distinctly within the margin; having the petiole inserted into the under surface of the lamina, not far from the center; as, a *peltate* leaf.

peltated (pel'tā-ted), a. [(< *peltate* + *-ed*).] Same as *peltate*.

peltately (pel'tāt-ē), adv. In a *peltate* form.

peltatid (pel-tat'id), a. [(< L. *peltatus*, *peltate*, + *-idus*, < *fidus* (y fīd), < *fidus*.] In bot., *peltate* and cut into subdivisions.

peltation (pel-tā-shon), n. [(< *peltate* + *-ion*.] A *peltate* form or deformation.



Peltate leaf of *Hesperis matronalis*.

petter (pel'tēr), n. [(< *peltā* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which *peltā*.—2. A shower of missiles; a storm, as of falling rain, hailstones, etc. [Colloq.]

Presently, another shower came; pebbles came rattling all about Bonnie. She shrugged up her shoulders and shut her eyes during the *petter*. Religious Herald, March 24, 1867.

3. A passion; a fit of anger. [Colloq.] No, I don't mean that. You mustn't be angry with me, I wasn't really in a *petter*. H. Kingsley, *Hillvans and Bartons*, in

petter (pel'tēr), n. [ME. *petter*, *petleter*, *petleter*, < OF. *petter*, *petleter* (F. *petleter*), a skinner, furrier, < *pel*, < L. *pellus*, a skin, hide; see *pell*.] A dealer in skins or hides; a skinner.

petter (pel'tēr), n. [Appar. < 'pell, a verb assumed from *petting*, which is appar. for 'petting, *petting*, *pettry*; see *petting*.] 1. A mean, sordid person; a pinchpenny. Yes, let such *petters* pray, while Needham be their speeds. We need no text to answer them, but this. The Lord hath needs. Guesgnes, *A Glean upon a Text*.

2. A fool. The veriest *petter* plide make some To have experience thus. Kendall's *Flowers of Epigrammas* (1571)

Peltier effect. See *effect*.

Peltier's phenomenon. See *thermo-electricity*.

peltifolious (pel-ti-fō-li-ŭs), a. [L. *pelta*, a shield, + *folium*, leaf.] Having peltate or shield-shaped leaves.

peltiform (pel'ti-fōrm), a. [L. *pelta*, a shield, + *forma*, shape.] Peltate in form; shield-shaped.

Peltigera (pel-tij'ē-rā), n. [NL., < L. *pelta*, a shield, + *gerere*, carry.] A genus of lichens with frondose thallus, which is veiny and villos beneath, where it is deprived of the cortical layer. The apothecia are peltiform, the spores funiform or acicular and many celled. *P. canina* is the dog lichen or ground-ivy work, formerly considered as a cure for hydrophobia (see *cut under lichen*), and *P. aphthosa* is the thrush lichen, which is purgative and antihelminthic.

peltigerine (pel-tij'ē-rin), a. [(< *Peltigera* + *-in*.] In bot., belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of the genus *Peltigera*.

peltinerved (pel'ti-nērvēd), a. [(< L. *pelta*, a shield, + *nerveus*, nerve, + *-ed*.] In bot., having nerves radiating from a point at or near the center; said of a leaf. See *veination*.

petting (pet'ting), n. [Verbal < of *pelt*, v.] A beating or belaboring with missiles, as with stones, snow-balls, etc.

Poor naked wretches, whoso'er you are, That bide the *petting* of this pitiless storm. Shak., *Lea. III. 4. 30.*

A professorship at Hartford is well imagined, and it he can keep clear of confusion at the annual *pettings*, all will be well. Sydney Smith, *To Lady Holland*.

petting (pet'ting), n. a. [1. pr. of *pelt*, v.] 1. Assaulting with or as with missiles; coming down hard; as, a *petting* shower.

Through *petting* rain And howling wind he ran the gate again. William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 248.

2. Angry; passionate. They were all in a *petting* heat. Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, II. III. Difficultly.

Good drink makes good blood, and shall *petting* words spill it? Epik., *Alexander and Campaspe*, v. 3. (Nares.)

In a *petting* chafe she broke all to pieces the wretched imagery works that was so curiously woven and so full of varietie, with her shille. Tiptot, *Serpents*, p. 26. (Halliwell.)

petting (pet'ting), a. [Appar. a var. of 'petting for *petting*; see *petting*, and of, *petter*, *pettry*.] Mean; paltry; contemptible.

From low farms, From *petting* villages, sheep-cotes, and mills, Shak., *Lea. II. 2. 1.*

And so to such spent, in finding out the fetches and packing up *petting* matters. Ashmole, *The Schoolmaster*, p. 15.

Pay the poor *petting* knave that know no goodness; And cheer your heart up handiwork. Fletcher, *Leaguer's Bush*, IV. 1.

pettingly (pet'ting-ē), adv. In a *petting* or contemptible manner.

Mine own modest *petting*, my friend's diligent labour, our High Chancellor's most honorable and extraordinary commendation, were all *pettingly* defeated by a shy practice of the old Fox, whose acts and monuments shall never die. O. Harry, *Four Letters*, III.

pettmonger (pet'tmang'gēr), n. A dealer in *petts*; a furrier.

Peltocephalus (pel'tō-sē-fal'i-dŭ), n. pl. [NL., < *Peltocephalus* + *-idae*.] A family of pleuro-

dirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Peltocephalus*, including a few tropical American forms. They are characterized, in Gray's system, by having the head swollen and covered with hard bony plates, and distinct symmetrical arches covering the temporal nares.

Peltocephalus (pel-tō-sē-fal'i-dŭ), n. [NL. (Duméril and Bibron, 1835), < Gr. *peltēr*, a shield, + *kephalē*, (the head).] The typical and only genus of *Peltocephalidae*.

Peltochelyidae (pel-tō-kē-l'i-dŭ), n. pl. [NL., < *Peltochelys* + *-idae*.] A division of *Chelonia* named from the genus *Peltochelys*, and including such as the modern *Trionyx*.

Peltochelys (pel-tō-kē-l'i-dŭ), n. [NL., < Gr. *peltēr*, a shield, + *chelys*, a tortoise.] The name-giving genus of *Peltochelyidae*, based upon fossil forms occurring in the Wealden.

Peltochelydes (pel-tō-kē-l'i-dŭ), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *peltēr*, a shield, + NL. *chelydes*.] A primary group of holostomatous tanioglossate gastropods, distinguished by an external shell having a spiral, paucispiral, or pileiform character. It includes the families *Calyptrochelys*, *Hippungula*, *Xenophorida*, and *Naricidae*.

Peltogaster (pel-tō-gas'tēr), n. [NL., < Gr. *peltēr*, a shield, + *gaster*, stomach.] A genus of rhizocephalous cirripeds, type of a family *Peltogasteridae*. They are parasite upon hermit-crabs. See *Rhizocephala*.

Peltogastridae (pel-tō-gas'tri-dŭ), n. pl. [NL., < *Peltogaster* + *-idae*.] A family of *Rhizocephala*, typified by the genus *Peltogaster*. The body is saciform and unsegmented, the alimentary canal is absolute, the sexes are combined, and from the fundus-buliform anterior end are given off the root-like processes which ramify and burrow deeply in the substance of the host. See *cut under Rhizocephala*.

Peltophorum (pel-tōf'ō-rum), n. [NL. (T. Vogel, 1837), < Gr. *peltēr*, a shield, + *phoros*, < *phero*, E. bear.] A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Casualpinæ* and the tribe *Eucassipinæ*, distinguished by the broad peltate stigma. There are 6 species, 2 tropical America, 1 in South Africa, and 2 in the Indian archipelago and tropical Australia. They are tall trees without thorns, bearing bipinnate leaves of numerous small leaflets, yellow racemed flowers in panicles at the end of the branches, and broad flattened indehiscent pods having wing-like margins and containing usually one or two small flattened seeds. See *hazelle*.

Peltops (pel'tops), n. [NL. (J. Wagler, 1829), < Gr. *peltēr*, a shield, + *ops*, face.] A remarkable genus of flycatchers of the family *Muscicapidae*, confined to the Papuan region, having the bill very broad and stout at the base, the nostrils round and exposed, the wings pointed, and the plumage black, white, and crimson. The only species is *P. maculata*, about seven inches long. The genus is also called *Kolla* and *Platypterus*.

pelt-rot (pel't-rot), n. A disease in sheep, in which the wool falls off, leaving the body bare; hence sometimes called *naked drizzle*.

pettry (pet'tri), n.; pl. *pettries* (-triz). [(< ME. *pettry*, *petter*, < OF. *petter*, < OF. *petter*, *petter*, skins collectively, the trade of a skinner, < *petter*, *petter*, a skinner; see *petter*.] 1. *Pelts* collectively, or a lot of *petts* together; usually applied in furriery to raw *petts* with the fat on, dried or otherwise cured, but not yet tanned or dressed into the furs as worn.

The profits of a little traffic he drove in *pettry*. Smollett.

The exports were land productions . . . and *pettry* from the Indians. Hawroff, *Hist. V. 8. 11. 407.*

2. A *pell*; a fur-skin. Now and then the "Company's Yacht" . . . was sent to the fort with supplies, and to bring away the *pettries* which had been put aboard of the Indians. Irving, *Kuh-kehooker*, p. 178.

Providence . . . make their living by trapping *pettries* being very valuable and yet not bulky. T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXVI. 402.

pettry (pet'tri), n. [Appar. an error for or an alteration of *pettry* (misreading *petter*, *petting*, *pettry*).] A trifling; trash.

As Pithius gently received Paule, and by him was healed of all his diseases, so did myne heart sweetly receive me also gently, and by him was delivered from myne vague beliefs of purgatory, and of other goshawk *pettries*. By Dole, *Nicaragua* (Hist. Misc., VI. 440).

pettry-ware (pet'tri-wār), n. Skins; furs; *pettry*.

Some Boers and Eskos have (to Pruss) brought into Flanders, as low and furrs brought: Osmund, Copper, New-Antares, Ketch, and Were, *Peltocore* and grey Pith. Terre, Boord, and Were. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 192.

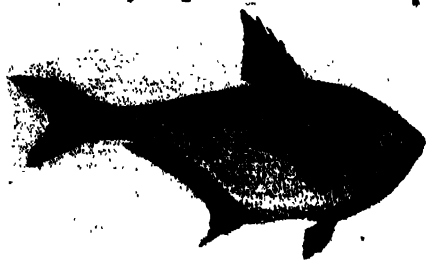
pelt-wool (pel't-wūl), n. Wool from the skin of a dead sheep.

petty (pet'ti), n. A Middle English form of *petter*.

Pempherididae (pem-fér-í-dē), n. pl. [NL., *(Pempheris* (-id-) + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Pempheris*. The species have an oblong compressed body, short dorsal with few spines; anal, complete ventrals, and an air bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion. They are inhabitants of the tropical seas, and are of small size.

Pemphris

Pemphris (pem-fris), n. [NL. < Gr. *pepēris*, a kind of fish.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family Pemphridae.



Pemphris marginata.

Pemphiginae (pem-fi-jī-nē), n. pl. [NL. (Koch, 1854). < *Pemphigus* + -inae.] A subfamily of Aphididae, containing the gall-making plant-lice and others, having the third discoidal vein with one fork or simple, the hind wing with one or

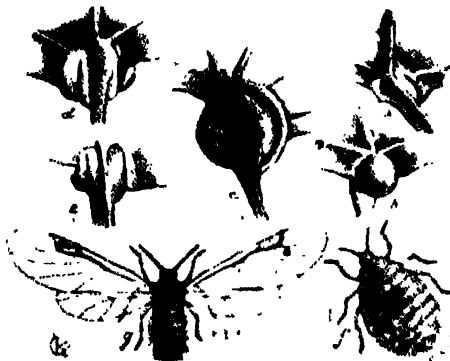


A member of the Pemphiginae. (Cross shows natural size.)

two oblique veins, and the honey-tubes tuberculiform if present. It contains a number of widespread genera, of which *Schizoneura* and *Pemphigus* are the most notable. The body is dense and obtuse, and is covered with a cottony secretion, and the antennae are six-jointed. These aphids live chiefly on forest trees and shrubs, seldom molesting cultivated fruit trees. Also spelled *Pemphigina*. See also cut under *Pemphigus*.

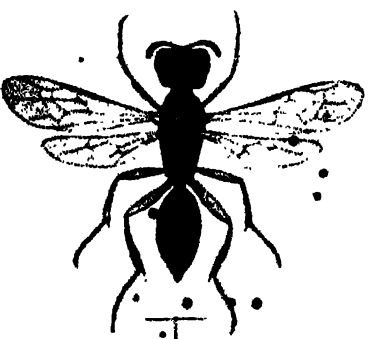
pemphigoid (pem-fi-jōid), a. [*Pemphigus* + -oid.] Resembling pemphigus; of the nature of pemphigus; as, pemphigoid eruptions.

pemphigus (pem-fi-gus), n. [NL. < Gr. *πέμφιγος* (-γος), a bubble, blister, pustule; akin to *πέμφω*, a bubble, > E. *pompholyx*.] 1. An affection of the skin, consisting of eruptions (bubbles) of various sizes, from that of a pin to that of a walnut, usually with accompaniment of fever. Also called *pompholyx* and *bladdery fever*.—2. In entom.: (a) [*cup*.] A genus of plant-lice or



Poplar-leaf Gall wasp (*Pemphigus populifolia*). a, gall just forming, beneath; b, gall just forming, above; c, gall just formed, beneath; d, young female galls; e, stem mother (line shows natural size); f, winged female (line shows natural size).

aphids of the subfamily Pemphiginae (Hartig, 1841). They are usually large species, with a copious waxy secretion, which deforms the leaves of certain plants and sometimes produce galls. Thus, *P. populifolia* makes galls at the base of the leaves of the cottonwood (*Populus monilifera*). (b) An aphid of the genus *Pemphigus*; as, the vagabond pemphigus, *P. vagabunda*. **Pemphredon** (pem-frē-don), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *πέμφρον*, a kind of wasp; cf. *rev-*



Pemphredon annulatus. (Cross shows natural size.)

apōis, *isapōis*, etc., a hornet; see *Anthrenus*.) A genus of wasps, typical of the family Pemphredonidae, having the fore wings with two recurrent nervures, one arising from the first and the other from the second submarginal cell. *P. lapidaria*, a common European wasp, burrows in decaying posts, rails, and logs, and provisions its cells with plant-lice. *P. mellea* burrows in the sand.

Pemphredonidae (pem-frē-don-i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Dahlbom, 1835), < *Pemphredon* + -idae.]

A family of wasps, typified by the genus *Pemphredon*. They are black, slender, mostly small, with large head and ovoid abdomen mounted on a slightly curved petiole. The family contains about a genera, whose members make their cells in wood or hollow plant-stalks or in the ground, and provision them with aphids, thrips, and other small insects.

Pemphredoninae (pem-frē-dō-nī-nē), n. pl. [NL. < *Pemphredon* + -inae.] A subfamily of Sphecidae or digger-wasps, containing species of small size with large head, ovate petiolated abdomen, and two complete submarginal cells of the fore wings.

pen¹ (pen), v. t.; pret. and pp. *penned* or *pent*, *penn*, *penn*. [Formerly also sometimes *pent* (to which the pret. *pent* in part belongs) (see *pent*); < ME. *pennen*, also in comp. in *pennen*, < AS. *penian*, shut up (only in comp. *penian* (not *penianian*), in the once-occurring pp. *penianad*, 'unpen, open'; prob. = LG. *pennen*, *pennen*, bolt (a door); appar. from a noun, AS. *pen* ('pen not found'), a pin (of a hasp or lock), = LG. *pen*, a pin, peg (see *pen* and *pen*); see, however, *pen*¹, n. The verb *pen* seems to have been more or less confused with the related verb *pen*², and, in the var. *pen*², with the diff. verb *pen*², *pen*², put in pound, impound; see *pen*², *pen*², *pen*².] To shut, inclose, or confine in or as in a pen or other narrow place; hem in; coop up; confine or restrain within very narrow limits; frequently with *up*.

My lady and my love is cruelly *pen*d.

In doleful darkness from the view of day.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xl. 11.

I saw many flocks of ducks in Savoy, which they *pen*ed at night in certain low rooms under their dwelling houses.

Copland, *Clarendon*, I. 25.

Every rule and instrument of necessary knowledge that God hath given us ought to be as in proportion as may be wielded and managed by the life of man without *pen*ning him up from the duties of humane society.

Milton, On Def. of Humbl. Remount

thy common Master did not *pen*

His followers up from other men.

Whittier, The Meeting.

pen¹ (pen), n. [Formerly also *pen* (see *pen*), < ME. *pen*, < AS. *pen*, a pen, fold; also in comp. *hacpen* (*haca*, hook; see *hake*); a rare word, appar. from the verb; see *pen*¹, v.] 1. A small inclosure, as for cows, sheep, fowls, etc.; a fold; a sty; a coop.

She in *pen* his flocks will fold.

Spenser, U. of Horace's Epistle, II. 60.

2. Any in-towro resembling a fold or pen for animals.

We have him in a *pen*, he cannot scape us.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1.

The place (in the House of Lords) where visitors were allowed to go was a little *pen* at the left of the entrance, where not over ten people could stand at one time.

T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 57.

Tom pushed back his hair, and explained that he was just going to begin building some rail *pen*s to hold the corn when it should be gathered and stacked.

E. Ryerson, The Grayson, xxx.

3. In the fisheries, a movable receptacle on board ship where fish are put to be used, etc.—4. A small country house in the mountains of Jamaica.

The admiral for instance had a semaphore in the stationary flag ship at Port Royal which communicated with another at his *Pen* or residence near Kingston.

Tom Cringle's Log, p. 229.

pen² (pen), n. [*ME. penne*, *penne*, a feather, a pen for writing, a pipe (pl. *penne*, feather, wings), < OE. *penne*, *penne*, *penne* = *Fr. pen* = *It. penna*, a feather, wing, a pen for writing, a *pen*, a pin or peg, also a style for writing (in the gloss 'with *pen* vel *veritica* x [*veritica*], *calami*') (rare in both *pen*, = *It. pen* = *MLA. penne* = *Lat. pen* = *Sw. pen* = *Dan. pen*, a pen. < LG. *penna*, a pen, namely a quill used for writing, a particular use of *It. penna*, also *pen*, a feather, in pl. a wing, also a feather on an arrow, hence *post*, no arrow, also (in form *pinna*) a pinnacle, a float or bucket of a water-wheel, etc., also a fin (see AS. *finn*, E. *fin*); *MLA.* also a probe, pin; *OLA. penna*, orig. *penna*, with formative -na, < *√ pat*, fly, and thus ult. akin to Gr. *πέπρω* = E. *feather*; see *fin*¹ and *feather*.] 1. A feather, especially a large feather, of the wing or tail; a quill.

And of hire Ribbes, and of the Penches of hire Wengas, men maken Bowes felle stronge, to rebate with Armes and Quarrells.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 200.

The swans, whose *pen*s as white as ivory.

Chaucer, *Medieval*.

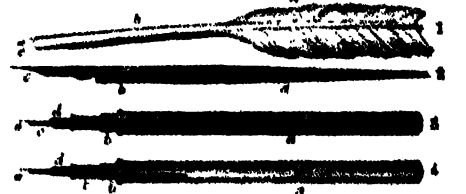
The proud peacock, overcharged with *pen*, Is faine to sweep the ground with his grown train.

B. Jonson, *Maple of Novus*, v. 2.

On mighty *pen*s uplifted, soars the eagle aloft.

Text of Hayden's Creation.

2. A quill, as of a goose or other large bird, cut to a point and split at the nib, used for writing; now, by extension, any instrument (usually of steel, gold, or other metal) of similar form, used for writing by means of a fluid ink.



Various forms of Pens.

1, quill pen, in which 1 is the feather, 2 the body, and 3 the nib; 2, steel pen and penholder, 3 being the handle, 4 a ferrule fitted to 2 and having a clamping socket into which the pen is inserted and their lock by means of a screw; 5, and 6, fountain pens (the body of the fountain pen is a hollow reservoir for ink, 7 is the pen holding device, and 8 is a fine metal tube passing through small holes into the ink reservoir along which the ink flows by capillary action to keep the pen supplied).

Pens of steel or gold have almost superseded the old quill pens. Pens are also manufactured to some extent of other metallic substances, such as silver, platinum, and aluminium bronze. Gold pens are usually tipped with a native alloy of osmium and iridium. They possess the advantage of being incombustible by ink, besides having a fine, quill-like flexibility and are exceedingly durable.

The glass glosyousliche was wyte, with a gylt *pen*.

Piers Plowman (C), xl. 16.

He asked *pen*s and yokes, and wrote bys sonne.

Torlinton, *Diary of King*, *Travel*, p. 61.

Robert North wrote to his sister, Mrs. Foley, on March 2, 1700: "You will hardly tell by what you see that I write with a steel *pen*. It has become out of frame, of which the original was very good and wrote very well, but this is but a copy ill made." N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 406.

If the sovereign must needs take a part in the controversy, the *pen* is the proper weapon to combat error with, not the sword.

Bentham, *Introduct. to Morals and Legislation*, xlii. 17.

Beneath the rule of man entirely great,

The *pen* is mightier than the sword.

Butler, *Richelieu*, II. 2.

3. One who uses a pen; a writer; a penman.

Those learned *pen*s which report that the birds did instruct the ancient Britons.

Fuller.

I had rather stand in the shock of a battle than in the fury of a penman's *pen*.

Sir P. Brown, *Religio Medici* (ed. 1660), II. 111.

4. Style or quality of writing.

The man has a clever *pen*, it must be owned.

Addison, *Tory Foxhunter*.

5t. A pipe; a conduit.

The water that goth through the leden *pen*ne Is rust corrupt, unwholesome.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (R. E. T. S.), p. 177.

6. A female swan, the male being called a *cob*. *Farrell*, *British Birds*.—7. In *Cephalopoda*, an internal homogeneous cartaceous or chitinous structure replacing the internal shell in certain decapodous cephalopods, such as the typical squids (*Loliginidae*); also called *gladius* and *calamary*; distinguished from the corresponding part of cuttlebone of the cuttles. See cut under *calamary*.—**Electric pen**, a kind of autographic pen invented by Edison, consisting of a small perforating apparatus actuated by an electromagnetic motor in connection with a battery, and used in the manner of a lead-pencil. On moving it over paper, a series of minute holes is punched in the paper, thus making a stencil that can be used to reproduce the lines, letters, or drawings traced by the pen. **Geometrical pen**, a drawing instrument for tracing geometrical curves. A pen or pencil is carried by a revolving arm of adjustable length, the motion of which is controlled by a set of toothed wheels. *E. J. Knight*.—**Lithographic pen**, see *lithographic*. **Pneumatic pen**, a pneumatic instrument for producing a stencil for copying. It traces the lines to be reproduced by means of numerous minute perforations through the paper. Ink or color is then spread over the surface and fills the perforations, when the pattern can be printed from it on a number of sheets of paper. **Right-line pen**, a drawing pen or straight-line pen, especially adapted for ruling lines. **Stylographic pen**, a variety of fountain-pen in which a needle at the end of the pen serves as a valve to release the ink when the point is pressed on the paper. **To mend a pen**, to put a worn quill pen in order by removing the rib and slit and trimming the shanks, as with a penknife. See also *bar-pen*, *drawing pen*, *fountain-pen*, *quill-pen*.

pen² (pen), v. t.; pret. and pp. *penned*, *penn*, *penn*. [*pen*², n.] To write; compose and commit to paper.

A letter shall be *penn*d.

Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 267).

I would fain see all the poets of these times pen such another play as that was.

H. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, l. 4.

If thou canst learn to write by to-morrow morning, pen me a Challenge.

Concurrence, Way of the World, iv. v.

Great men have been among us; hands that penned

And tongues that uttered wisdom

Worlsworth, London, 1802.

Speaks out the poetry which, penned, turns prose.

Benbow, King and Book, l. 44.

penache (pe-nash'), *n.* Same as *panache*.

Penaea (pe-ne'-a), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), after Pierre Penet of Narbonne in France, a botanical writer of about 1570.] A genus of smooth branching undershrubs, type of the order *Penaeaceae*, and known by the four-angled style. There are two species, all South African. They are densely clothed with little scale leaves, and bear yellowish or reddish flowers in a leafy spike. They are cultivated under glass as handsome evergreens.

Penaeaceae (pen-é-a'-sē-é), *n. pl.* [NL. H. Brown, 1820, < *Penaea* + *-aceae*.] A small but very distinct order of apetalous shrubs, of the series *Daphniphytes*, distinguished by the four valvate calyx-lobes, four alternate stamens, four carpels, and eight or sixteen ovules. It includes about 20 species, of 4 genera, of which *Penaea* and *Sarcocolla* are the chief. They are small bushy like evergreens from the eastern part of Cape Colony. They bear numerous little right entire opposite leaves, and salver-shaped flowers, usually red, solitary in the axils of the upper leaves or of branchy bracts.

Penaeidae (pe-ne'-i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Penaea* + *-idae*.] A family of decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Penaeus*, having podobranchia completely divided or reduced to epipleurites, pleurobranchia not more than four pairs, and branchia ramose. They have a superficial resemblance to shrimps and the numerous species have been grouped under 12 genera.

Penaeidae (pen-é-i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Penaea* + *-idae*.] A superfamily group occasionally used to include the two families *Penaeidae* and *Serapidae*. More correctly *Penaeoidea*.

penaeoid (pe-né-oid), *a. and n.* [< NL. *P. naeus* + *-oides*, form: *neo-oid*.] *a.* Resembling a shrimp of the genus *Penaeus*; *n.* of pertaining to the *Penaeidae*.

II. n. A penaeoid shrimp.

Penaeus (pe-né-us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), also *Penemus*, *Penicus*; origin not obvious.] A genus of shrimps, typical of the family *Penaeidae*, having the three anterior pairs of legs chelate. Species abound in warm and temperate seas, and some of them have commercial value as articles of food. *P. brasiliensis* is an example. See cuts under *open-shrimp*, *unipinnatus*, and *schizopoda*.

penakullit, *n.* A Middle English form of *pinacle*.

penal (pé-nal), *a.* [< OF. *penal*, F. *pénal* = Sp. *penal* = It. *penale*, < L. *penalis*, pertaining to punishment, < *poena*, punishment, penalty, pain; see *punit*.] *Of or pertaining to punishment.* (a) Enacting or prescribing punishment, setting forth the punishment of offences, as, the *penal code*, a *penal clause* in a contract.

It is among the officers of a refined community that *penal laws*, which are in the hands of the rich, are laid upon the poor.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xvii.

Nowhere in the United States is religious opinion now deemed a proper subject for *penal enactments*.

Janney, Hist. U. S., l. 1, p. 14.

(b) Constituting punishment, inflicted as a punishment. Adamantine chains and *penal fire*. *Milton, P. L., l. 1, 48.*

Suffering epistles, in the *penal* gloom and terrors of another world.

Sumner, Fame and Glory.

(c) Subject to penalty; incurring punishment; as, *penal neglect*.

There was the act which . . . made it *penal* to employ boys under twelve not attending school and unable to read and write.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 2.

(d) Used as a place of punishment; as, a *penal settlement*.
Chance-awing between
The foulness of the *penal pit*
And Truth a clear sky.
Walters, Chapel of the Hermit.

(e) Payable or forfeitable as a punishment, as, account of branch of control, etc.; as, a *penal sum*.
The execution leave to high disposal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy *penal* forfeit from thyself.

Milton, S. A., l. 308.

Penal action, in *Sots law*, an action in which the conclusions of the summons are of a penal nature—that is, when extraordinary damages and reparation by way of penalty are claimed. **Penal bond**. See *bond*. **Penal code**, a code or system of laws relating to crimes and their punishment. **Penal laws**, those laws which prohibit an act and impose a penalty for the commission of it. **Penal servitude**, a species of punishment in British criminal law, introduced in 1853 in lieu of transportation, consisting in imprisonment with hard labor for a series of years varying with the magnitude of the crime, at any of the penal establishments in Great Britain or in the British dominions beyond seas. **Penal statutes**. (a) Those statutes which impose penalties or punishments for offences committed. (b) In a more general sense, those

statutes which impose a new liability for the doing or omitting of an act. Thus, a statute making the officers of a corporation personally liable for its debts if they neglect to file an annual report of its affairs is a *penal statute*. **Penal sum**, a sum declared by law to be forfeited if the condition of the bond is not fulfilled. If the bond is for payment of money, the penal sum is generally fixed at twice the amount.

penalise, *v. t.* See *penalize*.

penalty (pé-nal'-i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pénalité* = Sp. *penalidad* = Pg. *penalidade* = It. *penalità*, < ML. *penalita* (t-), punishment, penalty, < L. *penalis*, penal; see *penal*. Cf. *penalty*.] The character of being penal or of involving punishment.

penalize (pe-nal'-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penalized*, ppr. *penalizing*. [= Pg. *penalizar*, trouble, afflict; as *penal* + *-izar*.] To lay under a penalty, in case of violation, falsification, or the like; said of regulations, statements, etc.; subject, expose, or render liable to a penalty; said of persons. Also spelled *penalise*.

A double standard of truth; one for the *penalized* and the other for the non-*penalized* statement.

Contemporary Rec., XIX. 6.
In even distance shooting should a winner win at or above his hand's upstroke, he is to be *penalized* for each win in the handicap book. *H. W. Cresser, The Gun, p. 492.*

penally (pe-nal'-i), *adv.* In a penal manner; as, a punishment or penalty.

The judgment, or rather the state and condition *penally* consequent upon these sinners, namely that they were without excuse.

South, Sermons, II. vii.

penalogist (pé-nal'-o-jist), *n.* An erroneous form for *penologist*.

penalty (pé-nal'-i), *n.*; pl. *penalties* (-tiz). [< F. *penalité*, < ML. *penalita* (t-), punishment; see *penalty*, of which *penalty* is a doublet.] 1. Suffering, in person or property, as a punishment annexed by law or judicial decision to a violation of law, or a contribution.

What does statutes avail without *penalties*?
Spenser, State of Ireland.
Death is the *penalty* imposed. *Milton, P. L., vii. 545.*

2. The loss or burden to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement in case of the non-fulfillment of an obligation; the forfeiture or sum to be forfeited for non-payment, or for non-compliance with an agreement; as, the *penalty* stipulated in a bond. *Penalties* provided thus by contract may be either in addition to the original obligation, so that the creditor can ask both, or may be intended merely to fix the damages which he can ask in case of breach.

The *penalty* and forfeit of my bond
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1, 207.

3. Money recoverable by virtue of a penal statute; a fine; a mulct.

Such a one is carried about the town with a board fastened to his neck, all be lugged with four tails, besides a *penalty* according to his state in money.

Purcell, Pilgrimage, p. 300.

Hence—4. The painful consequences which follow some particular course of action, or are invariably attached to some state or condition; as, the *penalty* of carelessness, or of riches; he paid the *penalty* of his rashness.

He is not restrained, nor restrained himself from the *penalty* of women.

Sauvage, Travels, p. 18.

To be neglected by his contemporaries was the *penalty* which he [Milton] paid for surpassing them.

Meredith, Dryden.

Bill of pains and penalties. See *penal*. — On or under *penalty* of (as of death, etc.) as to incur (or, after a negative, without incurring) death, etc., as a *penalty*.

No Christian is allowed to enter the mosque . . . on *penalty* of death, and even the firm of the Sultan has failed to obtain admission for a Frank.

E. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 80.

Small Penalties Act, an English statute of 1865 (25 and 26 Vict., c. 127) which prescribes imprisonment for stated terms upon non-payment of penalties imposed on summary convictions.

penance (pen-'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *penance*, *penance*; < ME. *penance*, *penance*, < OF. *penance*, *penance*, *penance*, *penance* = It. *penanza*, < L. *penitentia*, penitence; see *penitence*.] 1. *Penitence*; repentance. [*Penance* and *do penance* are generally used in the laity version where the King James version has *repentance* and *repent*. They are also used by Wiclif in his translation.]

And I say to you, as I say schal be by here on a vntual man *do penance* (that repented). A. V.; more than on any and any lute that has no need to *do penance* (need no repentance). A. V.]

Wyclif, Luke xv. 7.

2. Sorrow for sin shown by outward acts; self-punishment expressive of penitence or repentance; the suffering to which a person voluntarily subjects himself, as by fasting, flagellation, self-imposed tasks, etc., as an expression of penitence; the outward acts by which sorrow for sin is shown.

Penance is only the punishment inflicted, not *Penitence*, which is the right word.

Golden, Table Talk, p. 22.

Better not do the Deed than weep it done.
No Penman can abate our guilty Fame.
Pror, Henry and Emma.

His was harsh penance on St. Agnes' Eve:
Another way he went, and soon among
Rough ashes sat he for his soul's reprieve.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, 22.

3. *Eccles.*, sorrow for sin shown by outward acts under authority and regulation of the church; contrition manifested by confession and satisfaction and entitling to absolution; hence, absolution ensuing upon contrition and confession with satisfaction or purpose of satisfaction. Absolution has been given on these terms since primitive times in the church, and this ancient institution was afterward formally recognized as a sacrament by the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and other churches. The sacrament of penance includes four parts: contrition, confession, satisfaction, and absolution. It is required that there should be a genuine and a supernatural contrition for the sin committed—that is, a sorrow produced by the influence of the Holy Spirit, coupled with a firm purpose of amendment; that the sin should be confessed fully and unreservedly to a priest; and that satisfaction be made for it by a voluntary submission to such penalty or discipline as the priest may require and by restitution to persons wronged; and absolution can be granted only on these conditions. It can be administered by no one who has not received priest's orders. Every member of the Roman Catholic Church is obliged at least once a year to confess to his parish priest and to do penance under his direction; he cannot partake of communion without previous absolution, but is not either before confession or during his penitential discipline regarded as under ecclesiastical censure, which is inflicted on the contumacious only.

4. The penalty or discipline imposed by the priest in the above sacrament.

Ther *penance* was thei said go in pilgrimage.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 302.

Oh, sin no more! Thy *penance* o'er,
A new and better life begin!
God maketh thee forever free
From the dominion of thy sin!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, II.

Hence—5. Any act of austerity or asceticism practised with a religious motive.—6. Suffering; sorrow; misery.

His woful herte of *penance* hadde a lise.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 510.

7. An instrument or means of self-punishment used by persons undergoing penance either inflicted or voluntary. Shirts of horsehair with the inner surface rough and bristling, garments of sackcloth worn next the skin and iron belts are frequently mentioned. A more unusual form is a garment composed of links of iron similar to chain-mail, but with the ends of the wires turned up and sharpened on the inner side. See *ascetic* and *flagellum*. — To *do penance*. (a) To repent; obsolete except in the Douay version of the Bible, and in the usage of the Roman Catholic Church.

Man *do penance* whilth thou may,
Lest audeyly y takowenance:
Is y not able thee day bi day
Because y wolde thou *do penance*?
Poetical Poems, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 201.

(b) To show one's self repentant by submitting to the punishment of censure or suffering.

Thieves and murderers took upon them the cross to escape the gallows; adulterers *did penance* in their armour.

Fulter, Holy War, l. 12.

penance (pen-'ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penanced*, ppr. *penancing*. [< *penance*, *n.*] To inflict penance upon; discipline by penance.

Did I not respect your person, I might bring you upon your knees, and *penance* your indiscretion.

Gentleman instructed, p. 623. (Davies.)

I saw
The pictured flames writhe round a *penance's* soul.
Southey, Joan of Arc, III.

She seemed at once some *penance's* lady elf,
Some demon's mistress, or the demon's self.
Keats, Lamia, l.

penance-board (pen-'ans-bórd), *n.* The pillory.

Hollivell.

penanceless (pen-'ans-less), *a.* [< ME. *penanceless*; < *penance* + *-less*.] Free from penance; not having undergone penance.

Passage purgatorie *penanceless* for here parit by loyne.
Piers Plowman (C), III. 220.

penancer (pen-'an-sér), *n.* [< ME. *penancer*, *penancer*, < OF. *penancier*, *penancier*, < ML. *penitentarius*, a penitent, also 'one who imposes penance,' < L. *penitentia*, penance; see *penance*, *penitence*, and cf. *penitencer*, *penitentiary*.] A penitent. *Prompt Parv., p. 301.*

pen-and-ink (pen-'and-ingk'), *a. 1.* Made or carried on in writing; written; literary: as, a *pen-and-ink* sketch; a *pen-and-ink* contest.

The last blow struck in the *pen-and-ink* war.
Craig, Hist. Lang., II. 125.

2. Made or executed with pen and ink, as a drawing, outline, or map.

Mr. Claude de Beville has made a *pen-and-ink* drawing illustrating the most striking features of the architecture of Oxford. *The Academy, Dec. 20, 1890, p. 522.*

pencil-tree

pencil-tree (*jw n' sil-tré*), *n.* The groundsel-tree, *Baccharis halimifolia*: so named from the long branch of pappus borne by the fruiting

pendice

3. In bot., hanging on its stalk or support with the apex pointed vertically downward, as a flower.

A detailed line drawing of a roof truss section. It shows a horizontal beam at the top with a vertical post (labeled 'A') rising from its center. From the top of post 'A', a diagonal member (labeled 'B') extends downwards and to the right. The drawing illustrates the structural relationship between the post and the beam.

II. n. See *pendant*.

pendente lite

(pau-len'tā)

tū). [L.: *pneuma*, spirit; *dentes*, teeth] vi-

of independence

pending (8)

pendent); *lit.*,
abl. king, of his
(*lit.*), strife, dis-
pente, quarrel,
sult; *soul's*), *lit.*

gate.] While a suit or an action is pending: during the litigation. See *lis*. **Alimony pendente lite.** See *alimony*.— **Injunction pendente lite.** See *ad interim injunction*, under *injunction*.

pendentive (pen-den'tiv), *n.* [= *F.* *pendentif*, hanging; as *pendent* + *-ive*.] In arch., one of the triangular segments of the lower part of a hemispherical dome left by the penetration of

Interior of the Cathedral of Angoulême, France.

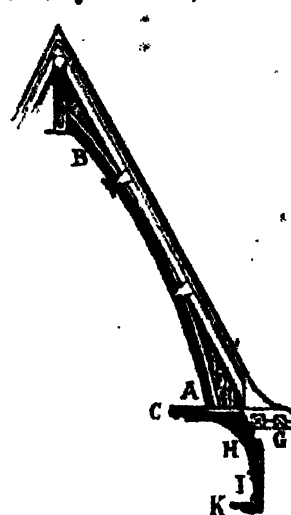
the dome by two semicircular or ogival vaults intersecting at right angles. Upon the pendentive is supported, in place of the upper part of the dome of which they are segments, an independent dome of which

Diagram of Pendentive.
 a, d, dome suggests four pen-
 dentives; g, h, used same; c, d,
 R, a, c, d, D, d, pendentives.

chitectural device occupying the position of a true pendentive, and designed to answer the same purpose, but constructed of courses laid in horizontal beds and projecting each one beyond that below, or of a succession of arches turbed out, or in any other manner which will meet the name. No such device, however, can be a true pendentive, unless the structure is in both form and construction a segment of a dome.

pendently (pen'dent-ly), *adv.* In a pendent, pendulous, or projecting manner.
pendicet (pen'dis), *n.* [A var. of *pentice*, simulating *pendent*, *pendicet*; see *pentice*.] A sloping roof; a pentice or apprentice; a pent-house.

And o'er their heads an iron ponderous vault
They built, by joining many a shield and tower.
Pierces, *etc.* of Tasso, xi. 32. (*Parad.*)



President, 2/21.

pendicle (pen'di-kl), *n.* [*L. pendiculus*, something hanging, a cord, a noose, *< pendere*, hang; see *pendant*.] 1. A small piece of ground, either depending on a larger farm or let separately by the owner; a croft. [*Scotch.*] Hence—2. Generally, an appendage.

By noon we had come in sight of the mill . . . which, as a *pendicle* of Silverado mine, we held to be an outlying province of our own.

R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 125.

pendicular (pen'di-klér), *n.* [*< pendicle + -er*.] One who cultivates a *pendicle* or croft; an inferior or small tenant. [*Scotch.*]

pending (pen'ding), *p. a.* [*< L. pendere (t-), pendere*, hanging, as in *pendente lite*, the suit pending; see *pendent*.] Depending; remaining undecided; not terminated; as, a *pending* suit; while the case was *pending*.

pending (pen'ding), *prop.* [First in "pending the suit," *tr. L. pendente lite*, where *pendente* (*L. pendente*) is *prop. ppr. of pend* (*L. pendere*), hang, agreeing with the substantive used absolutely; see *pending*, *p. a.*, *pend*.] The same construction appears in the use of *during*.] For the time of the continuance of; during; in the period covered by; as, *pending* the suit; *pending* the negotiation. When used of an action, *pending* properly indicates the period before final judgment. Sometimes it is more loosely used to include the time which may elapse before such judgment is satisfied.

Meanwhile, and *pending* the arrangement of the proceedings, and a fair division of the speechifying the public in the large room were cycling . . . the empty platform and the ladies in the Music Hall.

Trickster, Nicholas Nickleby, II.

Mr. P.'s bachelor's box, a temporary abode which he occupies *pending* the erection of a vicarage . . . is a very little habitation. *Miss Bradton, Histories to Fortune*

pendle, *n.* [*< F. pendule, < ML. pendulum*, something hanging; see *pendule*.] A pendant; an ear-ring. [*Scotch.*]

This lady gazed up the Parliament stair,

WT *pendle* in her lugs as bonnie.

Rochester, Child's Ballads, VIII, 249.

pendle, *adv.* [*< F. pendle*.] Headlong; suddenly. [*Local, Eng.*]

pendle, *n.* [Perhaps *< W. and Corn. pen*, head.] A local name in England of various beds of the Silurian and Jurassic, as of certain thick flagstones in the lower Ludlow near Malvern, of a gray oolitic limestone near Stonesfield, of a limestone at Blisworth, and of a fossiliferous argillaceous limestone near the base of the Purbeck beds at Hartwell.

The top stratum in the stone-quarry at Tilly o' the Glen is called the *pendle* rock. There is a mountain called *Pendle Hill*. *Hallworth*

pendragon (pen-drag-on), *n.* [*< W. pen*, a head, + *dragon*, a leader.] A chief leader, a generalissimo; a chief king. The title conferred of old on British chiefs in times of great danger, when they were invested with dictatorial power.

The dread *Pendragon*, Britain's King of Kings.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

pendragonship (pen-drag-on-ship), *n.* [*< pendragon + -ship*.] The state, condition, or power of a *pendragon*.

The dragon of the great *Pendragonship*.

That crown'd the state pavilion of the King.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

pen-driver (pen'dri-vér), *n.* A clerk or writer. [*Joanlar.*]

Who . . . look'd round on the circle of fresh-faced *pen-drivers* for explanation. *The Century*, XXXVII, 560.

pendro (pen'drô), *n.* A certain disease in sheep. **pendular** (pen'dü-lär), *n.* [*< pendulum + -ar*.] Of or relating to a pendulum; as, *pendular* vibration.

pendulate (pen'dü-lät), *v. t.*; *pret. n.* 1 *pp.* *pendulated*, *ppr.* *pendulating*. [*< L. pendulus*, hanging (see *pendulous*), + *-ate*.] To hang or swing freely; swing; dangle; vibrate as a pendulum.

The ill-starred scoundrel (on the rail-road) *pendulated* between Heaven and Earth, a thing rejected of both. *Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, xvi

pendulatory, *a.* [*< pendulate + -ory*.] Hanging; pendulous.

I have seen above five hundred hanged, but I never saw any have a better countenance in his dangling and *pendulatory* (read *pendulatory*) swinging. *Crusker, tr. of Kakekai*, I, 42. (*Davies*)

pendulet (pen'dü-lét), *n.* [*< F. pendule = Sp. pendulo = Pg. pendulo = It. pendulo, pendula = D. pendule = G. pendel = Sw. pendel, pendyl = Dan. pendel. < NL. pendulum, a pendulum; see pendulum. Cf. pendle*.] 1. A pendulum.

By a familiar instance, the hammer is raised by a wheel, that wheel by a consequence of other wheels; these are moved by a spring, *pendule*, or *petite*.

Bayle, True Religion, I, 12.

2. A standard clock, especially one forming an ornamental object, as part of a chimney-ant.

There are also divers curious clocks, watches, and *pendules* of exquisite work. *Bayle, Diary*, Sept. 2, 1860.

pendulent (pen'dü-lent), *a.* [*< Prop. *pendulatus; < pendule + -ent (for -ant)*.] Pendulous; hanging.

Wayward old willow-trees, which . . . shed, from myriads of *pendulent* gold catkins, when the west wind shook them, a fragrance . . . keenly and refreshingly sweet. *H. W. Proudhon, Year in Eden*, vii.

pendulet (pen'dü-lét), *n.* [*< F. pendulet, < pendule, a pendule; see pendule*.] In jewelry, same as *pendant*.

penduline (pen'dü-lin), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. Pendulinus, q. v.*] 1. *a.* 1. Building a pendulous or pensive nest; as, the *penduline* titmouse, *Agithalus pendulinus*.—2. Pendulous or pensive, as a bird's nest.

The *penduline* form of the nest.

C. Swinhoe, Brit. Birds (1885), p. 1.

II. *n.* A titmouse of the genus *Agithalus* (or *Pendulinus*).

Pendulinus (pen-dü-lin-us), *n.* [*NL., dim. of L. pendulus*, hanging; see *pendulus*.] In ornith.: (*a*) An extensive genus of American orioles or hangers of the family Icteridae; so named by Vieillot in 1816 from their pensive or pendulous nests. The type is *P. ruficapillus*. The birds are, however, usually included in the larger genus *Icterus*. Also called *Xanthocephalus* and *Dumetia*. (*b*) A genus of titmice of the family Paridae; synonymous with *Agithalus*. *Brehm*, 1828.

pendulosity (pen-dü-lô-si-ti), *n.* [*< pendulous + -ity*.] The state of being pendulous; suspension.

Sartorius delivereth of Germanicus that he had slender legs, but increased them by riding after meals; that is, the humours descending upon their *pendulosity*, they having no support or suppetendous stability.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v, 13.

pendulous (pen'dü-lus), *a.* [*< L. pendulus*, hanging, hanging down, *pendent*, *< pendere*, hang, be suspended; see *pendent*. Cf. *pendulum*.] 1. Hanging loosely or swinging freely from a fixed point above; hanging; swinging; loosely *pendent*; as, *pendulous* eaves.

I see him yonder with his pipe *pendulous* in his hand, and the ash a falling out of it.

Shelton, Tristram Shandy, VIII, 21

So blend the turret and shadow there

That all seem *pendulous* in air.

For The Doomed City

The elm trees reach their long, *pendulous*, branches at most to the ground. *Longfellow, Hyperion*, III, 1

2. In *zool.*, specifically, applied—(*a*) To the pensive nests of birds, which hang like a purse or pouch from the support. (*b*) To the pensive, oleris, or scrotum when loosely hanging from the perineum of abominable, as in various monkeys, marmosets, etc.—3. In *bot.*, same as *pendent*, more especially when the flexure is from weakness of the support.—4. In *inanimate*; wavering; doubting; undecided.

Whoever was found *pendulous* and hesitating in his religion was brought by a sergeant, called *fanalhar*, before the said Council of Inquisition. *Howell, Letters*, I, v, 42.

He (man) must be nothing, believe nothing, be no companion but lie under an indifference to all truths and falsehoods, in a *pendulous* state of mind.

Up. Atterbury, Sermons, II, 1

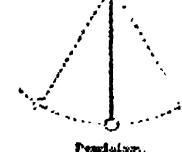
Pendulous or inverted oscillating engine. See *engine*. **Pendulous** *palpi*, in *entom.*, palpi which are unusually long and hang below the mouth.

pendulously (pen'dü-lus-ly), *adv.* In a *pendulous* manner; waveringly.

pendulousness (pen'dü-lus-ness), *n.* The state of being *pendulous*, or hanging and swinging.

pendulum (pen'dü-lum), *n.* [*NL., a pendulum, neut. of L. pendulus*, hanging, hanging down; see *pendulus*. Cf. *pendle*.] 1. Anything that hangs down from a point of attachment and is free to swing.—2. In *mech.*, a body so suspended from a fixed point as to move to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and its acquired energy of motion. The time

occupied by a single oscillation or swing is counted from the time of the descent of the pendulum from the highest point on one side till it attains the highest point on the opposite side. This time is

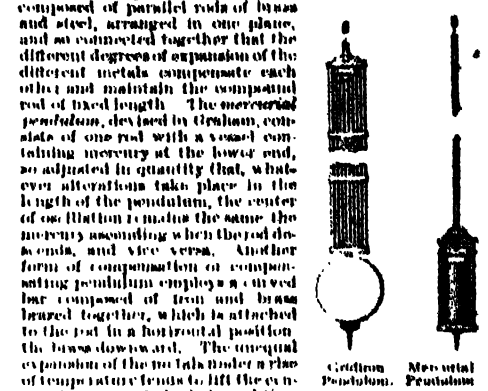


Pendulum.

called the *period* of oscillation of the pendulum. A *simple pendulum* is the mechanical system in a material point suspended by a weightless rod and moving without friction. A single weight attached by a string, etc., approximates to an ideal simple pendulum. The period of oscillation of a simple pendulum in vacuo is

$$= 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} (1 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{a^2}{l^2} + \dots)$$

where $g = 3.14159 \times g$ is the acceleration of gravity, l is the length of the pendulum, and A is the (total) arc of oscillation. The quantity in parentheses is not affected by the radical sign. It will be seen that, unless the arc is very large, the period is almost independent of its magnitude. A *compound pendulum* is any pendulum not simple. The same formula for the period applies, l being the square of the radius of gyration divided by the distance of the center of gravity from the axis of rotation. The common clock pendulum usually consists of a rod of metal or wood, suspended as to move freely about the point of suspension, and having a flat circular piece of brass or other heavy material, called a *bob*, attached to its lower end. The metal rod, however, is subject to variations in length in consequence of changes of temperature, and, as the accuracy of the pendulum considered as a regulating power depends upon its always maintaining the same length, various combinations of two different metals as brass and steel, under the name of *compensation pendulums*, have been adopted in order to counteract the effects of changes of temperature. These take particular names, according to their forms and materials, as the *griffon pendulum*, the *mercator pendulum*, the *lower pendulum*, etc. The *griffon pendulum* is composed of parallel rods of brass and steel, arranged in one plane, and so connected together that the different degrees of expansion of the different metals compensate each other and maintain the compound rod of fixed length. The *mercator pendulum*, devised by Graham, consists of one rod with a vessel containing mercury at the lower end, so adjusted in quantity that, whatever alterations take place in the length of the pendulum, the center of oscillation remains the same; the mercury ascending when the rod descends, and vice versa. Another form of compensation or compensating pendulum employs a curved bar composed of iron and brass bent together, which is attached to the rod in a horizontal position, the brass downward. The unequal expansion of the metals under a rise of temperature tends to lift the center of gravity of the bob, and thus to compensate for the simultaneous increase in length of the rod. The pendulum is of great importance as the regulating power of clocks. Our clocks are nothing more than pendulums with wheel-work attached to register the number of vibrations, and with a weight or spring having force enough to counteract retarding effects of friction and the resistance of the air. A *reversible pendulum* is a pendulum so arranged that it may be suspended from either of two axes at its length at unequal distances from the center of gravity, and so placed that in the two positions each becomes axis of suspension and axis of oscillation, so that the time of vibration shall be the same in both positions. Bessel's reversible pendulum is symmetrical in external figure with respect to the plane equidistant from the two axes. Such a pendulum eliminates the effect of the atmosphere. A pendulum which makes exactly one oscillation per second is called a *seconds pendulum* (also written *second pendulum* and *second pendulum*). The length of a pendulum is the length of the simple pendulum having the same period; that is, the distance between the point of suspension and the center of oscillation (see *center*). In the latitude of New York, and at the level of the sea, the length of the seconds pendulum is 39.1 inches nearly. As the force of gravity diminishes toward the equator and increases toward the poles, the seconds pendulum is shorter in lower latitudes and longer in higher. Besides its use as a regulator in clocks, the pendulum is applied to determine the relative and absolute acceleration of gravity at different places, and in this way the figure of the earth.



Simple Pendulum. Reversible Pendulum.

3. A chandelier or lamp *pendent* from a ceiling.—4. A guard-ring of a watch and its attachment, by which the watch is attached to a chain.—5. Axis of oscillation of a pendulum. See *axis*. **Ballistic pendulum**. See *ballistic*. **Conical pendulum**, a pendulum not restricted to move in one plane, the center of gravity being only restricted to the surface of a sphere. **Cycloidal pendulum, a pendulum so constructed as to vibrate in the arc of a cycloid instead of a circular arc like the common pendulum. The vibrations of such a pendulum are perfectly isochronous. **Electric pendulum. (*a*) See *electric*. (*b*) A pendulum that at some point of its path closes a circuit, this in turn either reporting the beats of the pendulum at distant stations for time comparisons, or directly controlling a number of clocks. See *electric clock* under *clock*.—6. **Foucault's pendulum**, a conical pendulum with a very long wire and a heavy bob, designed to exhibit the revolution of the earth. At the north pole the plane of oscillation really revolving fixed would appear to rotate about the vertical once in twenty-four hours. At the equator there would be no such effect, and at other latitudes there should be a slower rotation. See *compensation of rotation*, under *rotation*. **Gyroscopic, hydrometric, etc. pendulum**. See the adjectives. **Invariable pendulum**, a pendulum intended to be carried from station to station, and to be oscillated at each so as to determine the relative acceleration of gravity at those points. This method assumes that the pendulum is not bent nor its knife-edges altered in position or sharpness in the course of transportation. Hence it is called *invariable*, but as being incapable of change, but as being secured against change for a limited time. **Long and short pendulum**, a pendulum for determining the absolute force of gravity, consisting of a bob suspended by a wire the length of which****

penetrative (pen'ē-trā-tiv), *a.* [*OF. penetratīv*, *F. pénétratif* = *Fr. pénétratif* = *Sp. Pg. It. penetrativo*, *C. ML. penetrativus*, *L. penetrare*, *pen. penetrare*, *penetrare*: see *penetrate*.] 1. Penetrating; piercing; keen; subtle; permeating.

The ripe water, after the opinion of most men, if it be steeped pure and clean, it is most salutary and penetrative of any other waters. *Sir T. Blount*, *Castle of Health*, II.

His corrigible neck, his face subdued
To penetrative shame.

Shak., A. and C., IV, 14, 74.

Altho' . . . doth . . . require the more exquisite caution, that it be not too gross nor too penetrative.

See H. Watson, *Reliquie*, p. 7.

2. Acute; discerning; sagacious.

Penetrative wisdom.

Swift, *Miscellanies*.

The volume . . . reveals to a penetrative eye many traits of the genius that has since blazed out so finely.

Stedman, *Viet. Post*, p. 208.

penetratively (pen'ē-trā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a penetrative manner; with penetration.

penetrativeness (pen'ē-trā-tiv-nēs), *n.* Penetrating quality or power.

Pennet, *n.* See *Præneta*.

pen-feather¹ (pen'fē-thēr), *n.* [*pen* + *feather*.] A large feather; a quill-feather; a pen.

The great feather of a bird, called a *pen-feather*, *penna* *Willughb.*, *Diet.* (ed. 1666), p. 17. (*Nares*)

pen-feather², *n.* [*pen* + *feather*.] An erroneous form of *pen-feather*.

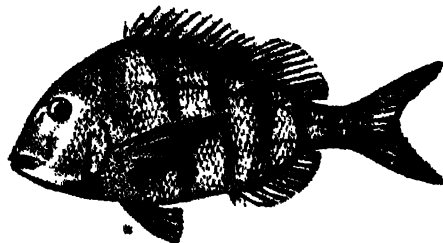
pen-feathered, *a.* An erroneous form of *pen-feathered*.

Your intellect is *pen-feathered*, too weak wing'd to soar
gentleman instructed, p. 470 (*Darwin*).

My children then were just *pen-feather'd*;
Some little *Corn* for them I gather'd

Prætor, *Turtle and Sparrow*

penfish (pen'fish), *n.* [*pen* + *fish*.] A spurroid fish of the genus *Calamus*: so called because the second interhemal spine is pen-shaped. The



Penfish (Calamus penus)

species are mostly inhabitants of the Caribbean sea. *C. penus* is the best known species, called in Spanish *pez de pluma*.

penfold (pen'fōld), *n.* [*pen* + *fold*.] Same as *pinfold*.

penful (pen'fūl), *n.* [*pen* + *ful*.] 1. As much as a pen will hold. — 2. As much as one can write with one dip of ink.

I came to town yesterday, and as usual, found that one hears much more news in the country than in London. I have not picked up a *penful* since I wrote to my lord.

Walpole, *To Lady Ossory*, June 27, 1771.

pen-gossip (pen'gōs'ip), *v. i.* To gossip by correspondence.

If I were not rather disposed at this time to *pen-gossip* with your worship.

Bentley, *To Grosvenor* (C. Bedford, Jan. 6, 1788).

penguin¹ (pen'gwin), *n.* [Formerly also *pinguin*, *penguin* (cf. *F. pinguin*, *pinguin* = *D. pinguin* = *It. pinguin* = *Sw. Dan. pingvin*, a penguin, = *It. pingvin*, an auk, *cf. F.*: origin uncertain. According to one view *cf. W. pen green*, 'white head,' the name being given to the auk in ref. to the large white spot before the eye, and subsequently transferred to a penguin. According to another view, *penguin* or *pinguin* is a corruption (in some manner left unexplained) of *E. dial. penning* or *pinning*, the pinion or outer joint of the wing of a fowl (*cf. pen*, quill, + *wing*): this name being supposed to have been given orig. to the great auk (in allusion to its rudimentary wings) and afterward transferred to the penguin.] 1. The great auk. *Alca impennis*: the original sense. — 2. Any species of the family *Spheniscidae* or *Aptenodytidae*. (See *Spheniscidae* for technical characters.) Penguins are remarkably distinguished from all other birds by the reduction of the wings to mere flippers, covered with scaly feathers (see *Imperator*, *Spheniscus*), used for swimming under water, but unfit for flight. The feathers of the upper parts have also broad flattened shafts and slight webs, being thus like scales: the feet are webbed and stout, though the hind toe is very short; the bill is short and stiff; the general form is stout and ungainly (in land the birds stand nearly erect and waddle clumsily, but they are agile and graceful in the water. They feed on fish and

other animal food, and congregate on shore to breed in penguineries of great extent. Penguins are confined to the southern hemisphere, especially about Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, and islands in high southern latitudes, coming nearest the equator on the west coast of South America, as in the case of Humboldt's penguin of Peru. There are more than a dozen species, referable to three



Emptoria penguin (Emptoria penguin)

leading types. Those of the genus *Aptenodytes* are the largest, standing about three feet high, and have a slender bill. The name *Emptoria penguin* applied to these, covers two species or varieties, a larger, the emperor penguin *A. forsteri* or *imperator*, and a smaller, *A. pennantii* or *rex* (*See emperor*). *Emptoria penguin* is called from being, in medium sized or rather small, with stout bill, as *Spheniscus demigressus* of South Africa and *S. maculipennis* of Patagonia. (See *cut* at *Spheniscus*.) None of the foregoing are crested; but the members of the genus *Eudyptes* (*cf. Chelidon*), as *E. chrysomelas* or *chrysophthalmus* known as *rock hoppers* and *macarons*, have early yellow plumes on each side of the head. (See *cut* at *Eudyptes*.) Other medium sized penguins are *Pygoscelis torquata*, *P. antarctica*, *P. anglica*, and *Diomedea nigripes*. The smallest penguin, about a foot long, is *Eudyptes minor* of Australia and New Zealand shores. The largest, which was taller than a man usually is, in a fossil species named *Palaeudyptes antarcticus* from the New Zealand Tertiary. *Fapuan penguin*, a misnomer of *Pygoscelis torquata*, a penguin of the Falklands and some other islands, but not of Papua.

penguin² (pen'gwin), *n.* [Also *pinguin* (NL. *Pinguin*), origin obscure.] The wild pineapple. *Bromelops pinguin*. Its oxid succulent berries yields a cooling juice much used in fevers.

penguin-duck (pen'gwin-duk), *n.* See *duck*².

penguinery (pen'gwin-er-ē), *n.* [*cf. penguin* (NL. *Pinguin*) + *-ery*.] A breeding-place of penguins.

penguin-rookery (pen'gwin-rōk'ēr-ē), *n.* Same as *penguinery*.

pen-gun (pen'gun), *n.* A penguin formed from the barrel of a quill; also, generally, a penguin. [*Scottish*.]

The *pen-gun* feels that he is a born Man, that his vocation is to work. The choicest present you can make him is a *pen-gun*, for construction (but not for destruction). *Carlyle*, *Sartor Resartus*, II, 2.

penholder (pen'hōl'dēr), *n.* [*pen* + *holder*.] A holder for pens or pen-points. It consists of a handle or stock, with a device for retaining the pen, usually a socket of metal.

penhouse (pen'hōus), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *penthouse*, simulating *pen* + *house*.] A pen-house; an outbuilding; a shed. [*Imp. Dict.*]

penial (pē-ni-āl), *a.* [*pen* + *ial*.] *Of or pertaining to the penis*: as, a *penial* muscle. — *Penial sheath*, the prepuce or foreskin of man and the corresponding structure in other animals. *Penial urethra*. See *urethra*.

penible, *a.* [*ME. penible*, *penible*, *penible*, *cf. OF. penible*, *F. pénible*, *L. penna*, punishment, penalty, pain: see *penal*, *penal*.] 1. Painful. [*Lydgate*.]

With many wounds full terrible,
And rebukes full penible.

MS. Coll., *Vol. 4*, *III*, l. 28. (*Hallwell*.)

2. Painstaking; careful.

The body is as my body and penible
To wake that my stomach is destroyed.

Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, l. 108.

That wyl serve to to pay,
Penible all that he may.

MS. Coll., *Vol. 4*, *III*, l. 28. (*Hallwell*.)

penicil (pen'i-sil), *n.* [*L. penicillus*, a painter's brush or pencil, a tent for wounds: see *penicill*.] 1. In *entom.*, a brush of hairs; a little bundle of divergent hairs, as those on many caterpillars. — 2. A tent or plectrum for wounds or ulcers.

penicillate (pen'i-sil-lā-tē), *n. pl.* [*NL. neut. pl. of L. penicillatus*, *penicillate*: see *penicillatus*.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, a group of

chilognath myriapoda, corresponding to the *Polysphincta* of Westwood: so called from having the body terminated by pencils of small scales.

penicillate (pen'i-sil-lā-tē), *a.* [*cf. NL. penicillatus*, *L. penicillatus*, a pencil: see *penicill*.] 1. Forming or formed into a little tuft or brush, especially at the end or tip: as, a *penicillate* tail; the *penicillate* or bushy tongue of a lily. — 2. Provided with a penicillium. — 3. Straggly; scratchy; penicilled. — 4. In *entom.*, specifically, provided with penicilla. — 5. In *bot.*, penicill-shaped; consisting of a bundle of hairs resembling those of a hair pencil. Sometimes erroneously used for *feather-shaped* or *feathery*. — *Crested-penicillate*, penicillate in the form of a crest or comb with a uniform tuft of hairs, as the end of the tail of some rodents. — *Penicillate maxilla*, in *entom.*, maxilla in which the internal lobe is covered with short hairs.

penicillated (pen'i-sil-lā-tēd), *a.* [*cf. penicillate* + *-ed*.] Same as *penicillate*.

penicillately (pen'i-sil-lā-tē-ly), *adv.* In a penicillate manner; as a hair pencil; in bundles of short, compact, or close fibers.

Much elongate, and penicillately exerted from the open common sheath. *H. C. Wood*, *Fresh Water Alga*, p. 92.

penicilliform (pen'i-sil-lā-tē-fōrm), *a.* [*L. penicillus*, a painter's pencil, + *forma*, form.] Formed into a penicillium or pencil; penicillate in shape; resembling a hair pencil.

Penicillium (pen'i-sil-lā-tē-um), *n.* [*NL. (Linn.)*, so called in allusion to the form of the filaments, *L. penicillus*, a pencil: see *penicill*.] 1. A genus of saphrophytic fungi of the class *Ascomycetes*, the well-known blue-molds, that are abundant on decaying bread and numerous other decaying substances. The mycelium sends up numerous delicate branches which are septate and terminated by a necklace of conidia, or in rare instances species are produced in asci. *P. crustaceum* (*P. glaucum* of authors) is the most common species. See *blue-mold*, *mold*, and *fermentation*. — 2. [*L. c.*] In *bot.*, same as *penicill*, 7.

penile¹ (pē-nīl), *a.* [*cf. penis* + *-ile*.] Same as *penial*.

penile², *n.* [*OF. *penale*, **penale*, *cf. L. peniculus*, a penicillium; see *penicilla*, and *cf. talis*, *th*.] A penicilla.

See Edward III came to anchor in the haven of Holy Saint Vast, in Constantine, a great cape of land or *penile* in Normandy. *Speed*, *Hist. Great Britain*, II, 12. (*Darwin*.)

peninsula (pē-nin'sō-lā), *n.* [*cf. F. péninsule* = *Sp. península* = *It. penisola* = *It. peninsula*, *L. peninsula*, *peninsula*, a peninsula, lit. almost an island, *cf. pene*, *pene*, *pene*, almost, + *insula*, an island: see *island*, *insular*.] (*cf. peninsule*.) A piece of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by a neck or isthmus. The *Peninsula* is often used absolutely for Spain and Portugal.

A convenient harbor for Fisher boats at Koochegaitan, that we turned it into a bay and Creek. It makes that place very pleasant to inhabit; their cornfields being guarded therein in a manner as *Peninsules*.

Capt. John Smith, *Works*, I, 118.

The island looks both low and well-covered, as compared with the lofty and rocky mountains of the opposite *peninsula* of Subiaco. *E. A. Freeman*, *Verona*, p. 208.

peninsular (pē-nin'sō-lār), *a.* and *n.* [*cf. peninsula* + *-ar*.] 1. *a.* 1. *Of or pertaining to a peninsula*; in the form of or resembling a peninsula. — 2. [*cf. F. péninsulaire*.] Inhabiting a peninsula or the Peninsula; as, the *peninsular* peasantry. — 3. Carried on in a peninsula. See the phrase. *Peninsular campaign*, in U. S. *hist.*, the campaign of April, May, June, and July, 1848, in the civil war, in which the Army of the Potomac under McClellan attempted to capture Richmond by an advance up the peninsula between the Rappahannock and the James River. The Confederates were commanded by J. E. Johnston and later by Lee. The campaign resulted in the withdrawal of the Federal army. *Peninsular war*, the military operations carried on in Portugal, Spain, and southern France by the British, Spanish, and Portuguese forces largely under Wellington, against the French, from 1807 to 1814. The French were driven out of the Peninsula.

II. *n.* 1. A soldier who fought in the Peninsular war. [*Colloq.*]

He speaks of the ruffing captain, who was no doubt "an old Peninsular."

Quarterly Rev., *CALVI*, 188.

2. An inhabitant of a peninsula. [*Rare*.]

Western nations until the sixteenth century scarcely knew of her (Ceres) existence, despite the fact that the Arabs traded with the sea off *peninsular*.

The Nation, *XLIX*, 818.

peninsularity (pē-nin'sō-lār'ē-tē), *n.* [*cf. peninsula* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality, character, or conditions inherent in a peninsula. — 2. The state of inhabiting a peninsula, or of being native of a peninsula. Hence — 3. Provincialism; pec-

He presents no mark to the contrary, the position may
with as great aim level at the edge of a pedestal.

pen-maker (pen'mā'kēr), *n.* 1. One who makes or trims quill pens.

In 1773, however, we have mention of a certain Charles Stewart, a pen-maker, a man of no fixed habitation. It would seem, therefore, that pen-makers wandered about the country selling their wares, turning goose-quills into pens, and making new ones that had been worn out.

N. and Q., 1th ser., VIII, 120.

2. A tool for cutting pens from quills. It is a form of pincers, of which the jaws are respectively convex and concave, to receive the end of a quill from which one half has been cut away. When the tool is closed the outline of the pen is shaped by small dies, and the slit is cut by a little blade in the middle.

penman (pen'man), *n.*; pl. *penmen* (-men). [*pen* + *man*.] 1. A person considered with reference to his skill in the use of the pen; absolutely, one who writes a good hand; a calligrapher; also, one who professes or teaches the art of penmanship. — 2. An author; a writer.

My lord, I am no penman nor no orator.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, II, 1.

penmanship (pen'man-ship), *n.* [*penman* + *-ship*.] 1. The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing. — 2. Manner of writing; handwriting; as, accomplished penmanship.

pen-master (pen'mā'stēr), *n.* A master of the pen; a skillful writer or scribe. *Fuller, Worthies*, II, 79. [Rare.]

penna (pen'ā), *n.*; pl. *penne* (-ā). [*L.*: see *pen*.] 1. In ornith., a feather; a plume; specifically, a contour-feather, as distinguished from a down-feather or plumule; especially, one of the large stiff feathers of the wings or tail; one of the remiges or rectrices. See *feather*. — 2. Same as *pen-case*.

A pen or case of horn worn suspended from the neck for holding writing materials. *S. M. Mayhew*.

pennaceous (pe-nā'shi-us), *a.* [*NL.*: *pennaceus*, *L.* *penna*, a feather; see *pen*.] 1. In ornith., having the structure of a penna or contour-feather; not plumulaceous. — 2. In entom., resembling the web of a feather; having fine, close, parallel lines springing diagonally from a single line; applied to color-marks and sculpture.

pennacher, *n.* An obsolete form of *panache*. **pennached** (pe-nāsh't), *a.* [*penacher*, *penacher*, *panache*, + *-ed*.] Cf. *F.* *panache*, plumed; *C.* *panache*, a plume; see *panache*, *panache*.] Naturally diversified with various colors, as a flower.

Carefully protect from violent storms of rain . . . your pennached tulips . . . covering them with matresses.

Kew, Calendarium Hortense, April.

penna, *n.* Plural of *penna*.

pennage (pen'āj), *n.* [*F.* *pennage*, plumage, *L.* *penna*, a feather; see *pen*.] Plumage. *Holland, tr. of Pliny*, x, 32.

pennal (pen'al), *n.* [*G.* *pennal*, a pen-case, a freshman, *ML.* *pennale*, equiv. to *pennaculum*, *LL.* *pennarium*, a pen-case, *L.* *penna*, a feather, *LL.* a pen; see *pen*.] Cf. *pennet*.] Formerly, in German Protestant universities, one of the newly arrived students, who were compelled to submit to the system of pennalism; so called from the fact that they constantly carried about with them their pennaes or pen-cases for use in lectures.

pennalism (pen'al-izm), *n.* [*G.* *pennalismus*, *pennal*, a freshman; see *pennal*.] A system of exceptionally tyrannical flogging practised by older students upon freshmen, especially in German Protestant universities in the seventeenth century.

pen-name (pen'nām), *n.* A name assumed by an author for the ostensible purpose of concealing his identity; a nom de plume; a literary pseudonym.

pennant (pen'ant), *n.* [An extended form of *pennon*, with excrement (as in *tyrant*, *peasant*, etc.), prob. due in part to association with *pennant*, with which in some uses it is confused; see *pendant*, *n.*] 1. A flag long in the fly as compared with its hoist. Especially — (a) A flag many times as long as it is wide; also called streamer and ensign. Its proper place is at the mainmast-head of a man-of-war when in commission.

Limbo a ship most nobly that was limn'd,
In all her sails with flags and pennants trim'd.

Dryden, Battle of Agincourt.

A square's mark was a long pennant, similar to the church-ship pennant of modern ships of war.

Pride Hist. Flag, p. 11.

(b) A pointed or swallow-tailed flag having its fly about twice its hoist, used especially to denote the rank of the commanding or senior officer on board the ship when it is hoisted; also called broad pennant. (c) Any flag taken as an emblem of superiority, particularly in athletic contests.

2. Next, a short piece of rope to which a tackle is hooked. See *pendant*, 5 (a). — 3. In musical

notation, the hook or stroke (♯) that distinguishes an eighth-, sixteenth-, or thirty-second-note from a quarter-note. — Distinguishing, homeward-bound, meal, etc., pennant. See the qualifying words. — Irish pennant (sawt). Same as Irish pennant (which see, under *pendant*).

pennant (pen'ant), *n.* Same as *pennet*, 1.

pennate (pen'at), *a.* [*L.* *pennatus*, *pennatus*, furnished with wings, *penna*, *penna*, a feather, a wing; see *pen*, *pin*.] Cf. *pinnate*.] 1. In ornith., winged; feathered; usually in composition, as *longipennate*, *brevipennate*, etc. Also rarely *penned*. — 2. In bot., same as *pinnate*.

pennated (pen'at-ed), *a.* [*pennate* + *-ed*.] Same as *pennate*.

pennatid (pe-nat'id), *a.* Same as *pennatid*. **pennatous**, *a.* [*L.* *pennatus*, furnished with wings; see *pennate*.] Feathery; soft or downy, like a feather. *Pastor*. [Rare.]

Pennatula (pe-nat'ū-lā), *n.* [*NL.*, fem. of *LL.* *pennatulus*, provided with wings, dim. of *pennatus*, winged; see *pennate*.] The typical genus of *Pennatulidae*; the sea-pen. *P. phosphorea* is a European species. See cut under *Aleynaria*.

Pennatulaceae, Pennatulacea (pe-nat'ū-lā'sē-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *pennatula* + *-acea*, *-acea*.] An order or suborder of Aleynarian or Aleynoid polyps, having the polypary free or loosely attached, without polypids at the basal end — the proximal end, which is branched or simple, bearing the polypids variously arranged. There is a central horny axis sheathed in a ctenome. The zooids are commonly dimorphic. There are several families, as *Pennatulidae*, *Vipulariidae*, or *Paranaridae*, *Leptothecidae*, *Umbellulariidae*, *Aciculiidae*, known as sea-pens, sea-tule, sea-feathers, sea-umbrellas, sea-bushes, etc.

pennatulacean (pe-nat'ū-lā'sē-ān), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Pennatulaceae*, or having their characters; pennatularian; pennatuloid. 2. *n.* A member of the *Pennatulaceae*.

pennatulaceous (pe-nat'ū-lā'shi-us), *a.* Same as *pennatulacean*.

pennatularian (pe-nat'ū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*pennatula* + *-arian*.] Same as *pennatulacean*.

Pennatules (pen-a-tū'lē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *pennatula* + *-es*.] A section of polyps, distinguished by a bilateral arrangement of the polyps on the rachis, which is elongated and cylindrical, and provided with plumules or leaves.

pennatuleous (pen-a-tū'lē-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pennatules*.

Pennatulids (pen-a-tū'li-dē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *pennatula* + *-idae*.] A family of polyps, with well-developed plumules and the zooids on the ventral and lateral sides of the rachis. See cut under *Aleynaria*.

pennatuloid (pe-nat'ū-lōid), *a.* [*NL.* *pennatula* + *-oid*.] Related to or resembling a member of the genus *Pennatula*; belonging to the *Pennatulaceae*.

pennet, *n.* An obsolete form of *pen*.

penned (pen'd), *a.* [*pen* + *-ed*.] Same as *pennate*. [Rare.]

pennet (pen'et), *n.* [Formerly also *pennar*, *pennor*; *ME.* *pennere*, *pennare*, *L.* *pennarium*, a receptacle for pens, *penna*, a pen; see *pen*.] Cf. *pennal*.] 1. A case to contain a pen and penholder, made of metal, horn, leather, or the like. Pennets were carried at the girdle as late as the beginning of the sixteenth century. The cut represents a pennet of cut-bonill (bottled and stamped for their English, of the fifteenth century). Privately a pennet can be borne, And in a letter used by all his horse. *Chaucer, Merchant's Tale*, l. 625.

Then wilt thou repent it, quoth the gentleman and so, putting up his pennet and hachouris, departed with the paper in his hand. *Pope, Martyr*, p. 176.

2. In her., a representation of the old pen-case or pennet carried at the buttonhole or girdle. The pennet and hachouris are often borne together, and represented as fastened together by a lace or ribbon.

pennet (pen'et), *n.* [*pen* + *-et*.] One who pens or writes; a writer.

Oh, penne-pipers, and most painful penners
Of beautiful new ballads. *Fletcher, Barolus*, v. 2.

pennet (pen'et), *n.* [*pen* + *-et*.] A temporary pen for sheep or cows; a penfold. [*Prov. Eng.*]

pennet (pen'et), *n.* [Also *penet*; *OF.* *pennet*, 'a pennet, the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold' (*Coigrave*), *pennet*, barley-sugar, *n.* (*OF.* *pennet*, a pennet, *LL.* *pennit*, barley-sugar, ult.

Penn. pinnid, sugar; see *alephetic*.] A piece of sugar taken for a cold, etc.

But they are corrected by being eaten with licorish, or penna, white sugar, or mint with violets, and other such like pectoral things.

Benvenuto, Transcendental Dialogues (1812). (*Norae*.)

pennied (pen'id), *a.* [*penny* + *-ed*.] Having or possessed of a penny.

The one pennied boy has his penny to spare.

Hardworth, Power of Music.

penniferous (pe-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L.* *penna*, a feather, + *ferre* = *L.* *beari*.] Provided with feathers; feathered. Also *pennigerous*.

penniform (pen'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L.* *penna*, a feather, quill, wing, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a quill or feather; resembling a feather in form. (a) In anat., noting a muscle of which the fibres converge on opposite sides of a central tendon, as the biceps of a feather converge to the shaft. (b) In bot., resembling a feather or flamma. (*Griseb.*, of or pertaining to the *Penniformes*; as, a *penniform* polyp.

Penniformes (pen-i-fōr'mēs), *n.* pl. [*L.* *penna*, feather, + *forma*, form.] A subsection of the pennatulaceous pennatuloid polyps, with well-developed plumules, including the families *Vipulariidae* and *Pennatulidae*. *Kölhker*.

pennigerous (pe-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L.* *penniger*, *penniger*, *penna*, a feather, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *penniferous*. *Kirby*.

penniless (pen'i-less), *a.* [*penny* + *-less*.] Without a penny; moneyless; poor.

Hung'ring, penniless, and far from home,

Cooper, Turk, l. 118.

Penniless bench, a public seat for loungers and idlers in Oxford used allusively with reference to poverty.

Every stool he sat on was penniless bench, . . . his robes were rag.

Lady, Euphues and his England (ed. Arber), p. 264.

Did him bear up, he shall not sit long on penniless bench.

Mossinger, City Madam, iv, 1.

pennilessness (pen'i-less-ness), *n.* The state of being penniless or without money.

pennill (pen'ill), *n.* [*W.* *pennill*, *pl.* *pennillion*, a verse, stanza.] A form of verse used at the Welsh castle-fest, in which the singer has to adapt his words and measure to the playing of a harper who changes the tune, the time, etc., and introduces variations.

To sing "Pennillion" with a Welsh harp is not so easily accomplished as may be imagined. The singer . . . does not commence with the harp, but takes the strain up at the second, third or fourth bar, as best suits the *pennill* he intends to sing.

Jones, Bardic Remains, quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, [VII, 792, note.

pennine (pen'in), *n.* [So called from the *Pennine Alps*.] Same as *pennine*.

penninerved (pen'in-erved), *a.* [*L.* *penna*, a feather, + *nerve*, nerve, + *-ed*.] In bot., feather-veined. See *nerve*. Also *pinnately nerved* or *veined*.

penning (pen'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *pen*, *v.*]

1. The act of writing or composing.

It featured that our M. Thomas Lodge . . . had bestowed some serious labour in penning of a book, called *Euphues Shadowes*. *Greene, Preface to Euphues Shadowes*.

2. Expression in writing; wording; as, the penning of the condition of the land is to be observed.

Nevertheless ye must . . . if it shall come to the obtaining of this in a commission, see to the penning and more full perfecting thereof. *Sp. Barret, Records*, l. 11, note 22.

penninite (pen'i-nit), *n.* [*Pennine* (Alps) (see *pennine*) + *-ite*.] A member of the chlorite group, crystallizing in rhombohedral forms optically uniaxial or nearly so, and varying in color from green to violet and pink. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminum, iron, and magnesium. Kankarite and rhodophyllite, also rhodochromite, are varieties of a violet or reddish color.

pennipotent (pen-ip'o-tent), *a.* [*L.* *penna*, a feather, wing, + *potens* (to), powerful; see *potent*.] Strong on the wing; powerful in flight. [Rare.]

Diamond your few ring thoughts, aspiring minds,

Vapours that wings to flight pennipotent.

Davies, Holy Wreath, p. 15. (*Davies*.)

Pennisetum (pen-i-sē'tum), *n.* [*NL.* (*Pennisetum*, 1805), *L.* *penna*, a feather, + *seta*, a bristle.] A genus of ornamental grasses of the tribe *Panicum*, distinguished by the joint at the summit of the pedicel, surmounted by an involucre of somewhat plumose bristles including one to three narrow spikelets. These spikelets are mostly African, two or three of them extend throughout the Mediterranean region, tropical Asia, and America. They are annual or perennial grasses, with flat leaves, often with branching stems and spikelets crowded into a long and dense terminal spike. Several species are pasture-grasses in the southern hemisphere. Others in



penny-wisdom (pē'n'i-wis'dəm, n. Wisdom or prudence in small matters: used with reference to the phrase, *penny-wis and pound-fool*.

With pen and shield through thorn.
A. James, King James's German Entertainment.

merly, a chief magistrate in the larger towns of Holland. **Grand pensionary**, formerly the president of the States (Parliament) of Holland.

pensioner (pen'shun-er), *n.* [Formerly also *pensioner*; < OF. *pensioner*, < ML. *pensionarius*, a pensioner; see *pensionary*.] 1. One who is in receipt of a pension or stated allowance, either in consideration of past services or on account of injuries received in service, etc. See *pension*, *n.*, 2.—2. A person who is dependent on the bounty of another; a dependent.

And then he took his leave of her grace, and came forth into the open court, where all the pensioners stood.

Pubyan, Q. Marle, an. 1556.

Hovering dreams,

The little pensioners of Morpheus' train.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 10.

3. In the University of Cambridge, one who pays for his commons out of his own income: the same as a *commoner* at Oxford.

Pensioners, who form the great body of the students, who pay for their commons, chambers, etc.

Cambridge University Calendar (1890), p. 5.

Gentlemen pensioners, the former name of the gentlemen-at-arms. See *gentleman-at-arms*. — **In pensioner**. See *in-pensioner*. — **Out pensioner**. See *out-pensioner*.

pensioning-warrant (pen'shun-ing-wor'ant), *n.* In *Eng. administrative law*, one of a number of orders or warrants issued from time to time by the commissioners of the treasury, conferring pensions, or offices or appointments entitling to pensions, or fixing the amounts payable.

pensionry (pen'shun-ri), *n.* [*pension* (see *pension*) + *-ry* (see *-ry*).] A body of gentlemen pensioners.

pension-writ (pen'shun-writ), *n.* In *law*, a process formerly issued against a member of an inn of court when he was in arrears for pensions, commons, or other dues. See *pension*, *n.*, 1.

pensive (pen'siv), *a.* [An irreg. extended form of *pensive*.] Mainly *as pensive*.

For a woman to be good, it is no small help to be always in business, and by the contrary, we see no other thing but that the idle woman goeth always *pensive*.

Guiana, Letters (Gr. by Holloway, 1577), p. 317.

pensive (pen'siv), *a.* [*ME. pensif*, < OF. (also *F.*) *pensif* (= *It. pensivo*), < *penso*, think, < *It. pensare*, weigh, consider, < *pendere*, pp. *pensus*, hang, weigh; see *pendent*. Cf. *pensare*.] 1. Engaged in serious thought or reflection; given to earnest musing: often implying some degree of anxiety, depression, or gloom; thoughtful and somewhat melancholy.

The quiver that hadde hym mynsten returned sorrowfull and *pensive* to the place that he com fro, and hilde hym self toyle disceyved of that he hadde don.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 420.

The hermit trimm'd his little fire,

And choic'd his *pensive* guest.

Goldsmith, Vicar, VIII.

2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; betokening or conducive to thoughtful or earnest musing.

Deep silence held the Grecian band,
Mute, unmoved, in dire dismay they stand.
As if some awful spell Tydeus' warlike son
Roll'd on the king his eyes, and thus began

Pope, Iliad, xl. 41.

It was a pretty scene; but I mislaid that *pensive* stillness which makes the autumn in England indeed the evening of the year.

Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 100.

— **Syn. 1.** Meditative, reflective, sober.

pensive (pen'siv), *a.* [*CF. pensioner* + *-ive*.] Thoughtful or brooding over.

Lo, all these trophies of affections hot,
Of *pensive* and outward desires the tender,
Nature hath charged me that I should not.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 210.

pensivehead, *n.* [*ME. pensifhead*; < *pensive* + *-head*.] Pensiveness.

This welde . . . welde . . . the venym porse
Of *pensivehead*, with all the cruel rage

Lyndate, Complaint of a Lover's Life, l. 302.

pensively (pen'siv-ly), *adv.* In a pensive manner; with melancholy thoughtfulness; with seriousness or some degree of melancholy.

pensiveness (pen'siv-ness), *n.* [*ME. pensifness*; < *pensive* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being pensive; gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy; seriousness from depressed spirits.

pensstock (pen'stok), *n.* [*CF. penstock* + *-stock*.] 1. In *hydraulic engine*, that part of the channel, conduit, or trough supplying water to a water-wheel which extends between the race and the gate through which the water flows to the wheel. It is generally made of planks or boards bound on the outside with stout timbers.—2. A hydrant supplying water which is conveyed through a pipe from the source of supply.

By a series of bolts and adjustments, the *pensstock* can be fixed ready for use when the tide is highest in the sewer.

Mechan. London Labour and London Poor, II. 402.

3. The barrel of a pump, in which the piston plays, and through which the water passes up.

pensum (pen'sum), *n.* [*CF. L. pensum*, a task, < *pendere*, weigh.] An extra task imposed on a scholar as punishment.

pensy, *n.* An obsolete form of *pansy*.

pensy (pen'si), *a.* [Also *penise*; var. of *penise*.] Proud; conceited; spruce. [*Scotch.*]

pensyn, *n.* A Middle English form of *pansy*.

pent (pent), *p. a.* [*Ip. of pent*, *pend*.] Penned or shut up; closely confined.

With hollow eyes and rawbone cheeks forspent,
As if he had in prison long bene pent.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 34.

So, pent by hills, the wild winds roar about
In the deep bosom of some gloomy wood.

Pope, Iliad, xvi. 923.

penta-, [*cf. etc., penta-*, < *Gr. πέντε*, usual combining form of *πέντε*, five; see *five*.] An element in many words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'five.'

pentacapsular (pen-ta-kap'su-lar), *a.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, + *capsula*, fruit.] In bot., having five capsules or seed-vessels.

pentacarpellary (pen-ta-kar'pe-lar-i), *a.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, + *καρπία*, fruit.] In bot., composed of five carpels.

pentace (pen'tā-sē), *n.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, + *ἀκμή*, a point; see *acme*.] A pentahedral summit.

Pentaceras (pen-tas'e-ras), *n.* [*NL.* (J. D. Hooker, 1802), < *Gr. πέντε*, five, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of the rue family, order *Rutaceae* and tribe *Xanthoxyleae*, distinguished by the complete separation of the ovary into five horn-like lobes, surrounded by ten stamens, and five petals and five sepals. The only species is a smooth tree of subtropical Australia, bearing alternate pinnate pellucid-dotted leaves, and long much branched axillary panicles of many small flowers. It is a tall evergreen, reaching 60 feet high, and known as the *Morlet Bay ram-tree*, or *white cedar*.

Pentaceros (pen-tas'e-ras), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr. πέντε*, five, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. The typical genus of *Pentacerotidae*. *P. reticulatus* is a wide-ranging species, measuring about eight inches in diameter.—2. A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the *Pentacerotidae*, having five horn-like projections on the head. *Carter and Valenciennes*, 1829.

Pentacrotidae (pen'ta-se-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Pentaceros* (see *pentaceros*) + *-idae*.] 1. A family of starfishes, named by J. E. Gray in 1840 from the genus *Pentaceros*.—2. A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Pentaceros*.

Pentacrotina (pen-ta-se-rot'i-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Pentaceros* (see *pentaceros*) + *-ina*.] In *Günther's classification*, the third group of *Percidae*; same as the family *Pentacrotidae*.

pentachenium (pen-ta-ke-ni-um), *n.* [*pl. pentachenia* (see *pentachenia*).] [*NL.* < *Gr. πέντε*, five, + *NL. achenium*, *q. v.*] In bot., a five-celled fruit otherwise like a cremocarp.

pentachord (pen'ta-kōrd), *n.* [*cf. L. pentachordus*, < *Gr. πέντε*, five, + *χορδή*, a string, as of a lyre; see *chord*.] In music: (a) A diatonic series of five tones. (b) An instrument with five strings. Compare *hexachord*, *monochord*, etc.

pentacle (pen'takl), *n.* [Also *penticle*; < OF. *pentacle*, *pentacle*, a pentacle (in magic), a candlestick with five branches, as if < *Gr. πέντε*, five; but prob. orig. 'a pendant,' cf. *OF. pente*, a pendant, hanging, slope, etc., < *pendre*, hang; see *pendant*, *pendent*.] As applied to a magical figure, prob. wrested from *pentangle* (see *pentangle*), perhaps confused (as if 'an amulet') with *OF. pentacle*, *pend a col*, a trinket hung from the neck, a pendant (< *pendre*, hang, + *a. col*, a col, neck). A mathematical figure used in magical ceremonies, and considered a defense against demons. It was probably with this figure that the Pythagoreans began their letters, as a symbol of health. In modern English books it is generally assumed that this is the six-pointed star formed of two triangles interlaced or superposed. (Compare *Solomon's seal*, under *seal*.) Obsolete, the pentacle must be a five-pointed or five-membered object, and it should be considered as equivalent to the *pentagram* or *pentastichon*. (See also *pentastichon*.) The construction of the five-pointed star depends upon an abstract proposition discovered in the Pythagorean school, and this star seems to have been from that time adopted as their seal.

They have their crystals, I do know, and rings,
And virgin parchment, and their dead men's skulls,
Their ravens wings, their lights, and *pentacles*,
With characters.

R. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, I. 2.

His shoes were marked with cross and spell;
Upon his breast a *pentacle*.

Scott, Marmion, III. 20.

The potent *pentacle*, i. e. a figure of three triangles interlaced and formed of five lines.

F. H. Parsons, in Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Ass., XIX. 140.

pentacoccus (pen-ta-kok'us), *a.* [*Gr. πέντε*, five, + *κόκος*, a berry, a kernel; see *coccus*.] In bot., having or containing five grains or seeds, or having five united cells with one seed in each.

Pentacrinidae (pen-ta-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Pentacrinus* + *-idae*.] A family or higher group of articulate erinoids, named from the genus *Pentacrinus*, containing permanently fixed extinct and extinct forms; the sea-lilies and stone-lilies. They have a small calyx with five basal plates and five radial dichotomous arms, and a pentagonal stalk with lateral branches. Most of the species are extinct, and commenced in or before the Liassic epoch, but a few live in the present seas at great depths. Also called *Erinoidae*. See *cut* under *Pentacrinus*.

pentacrinite (pen-tak'ri-nit), *n.* [*cf. Pentacrinus* + *-ite*.] An eucrinite or fossil crinoid of the genus *Pentacrinus* or family *Pentacrinidae*.

Pentacrinites (pen'ta-krin'i-tēs), *n.* [*NL.* (Müller, 1821), < *Pentacrinus* + *-ites*.] Same as *Pentacrinus*.

Pentacrinoid (pen-tak'ri-noid), *a. and n.* [*cf. Pentacrinus* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling a crinoid of the genus *Pentacrinus*; pentamerous, as a crinoid; said also of other sea-lilies: as, the *pentacrinoid* larval form of *Comatula*.

II. *n.* A pentacrinoid crinoid; a member of the *Pentacrinoidae*.

Pentacrinoidae (pen'ta-krin-oi'dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Pentacrinus* + *-oidae*.]

The *Pentacrinidae* or *Pentacrinoidae*, in a broad sense, as a superfamily group of articulated crinoids.

Pentacrinus (pen-tak'ri-nus), *n.* [*NL.* (L. Oken, 1815), < *Gr. πέντε*, five, + *κρίνος*, a lily; see *crinoid*.] The typical genus of sea-lilies of the family *Pentacrinidae*, having the column pentagonal. *P. oyellii* is an existing species. Some living ones which have been referred to this genus are larval forms of stalk less crinoids, as *P. europaeus* of *Antedon* *racemosa*. Also *Pentacrinus*.

pentacrostic (pen-ta-kros'tik), *a. and n.* [*cf. Gr. πέντε*, five, + *ἀκροστής*, an acrostic; see *acrostic*.] 1. *a.* Containing five acrostics of the same name.

II. *n.* A set of verses so disposed as to contain five acrostics of the same name, there being five divisions in each verse.

pentact (pen'takt), *a. and n.* [*cf. Gr. πέντε*, five, + *ἄκτις* (*aktis*), ray; see *actinic*.] 1. *a.* Five-rayed; having five rays, arms, or branches, as a common starfish, or a sponge-spicule.

II. *n.* A pentact sponge-spicule.

Pentactis (pen-takt'is), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Gr. πέντε*, five, + *ἄκτις*, ray.] A division of holothurians having the suckers arranged in five regular rows.

Pentactida (pen-takt'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Pentactis* (the typical genus) + *-ida*.] A family of holothurians, named by J. E. Gray in 1840 from the genus *Pentactis*. They are among the holothurians called *sea-cucumbers* and sometimes *sea-melons*.

pentactinal (pen-takt'i-nal), *a.* [*cf. Gr. πέντε*, five, + *ἄκτις* (*aktis*), ray, + *-al*.] Having five rays; pentact.

Pentactinida (pen-takt'in'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Gr. πέντε*, five, + *ἄκτις* (*aktis*), a ray, + *-ida*.] A general name of those starfishes which have five rays; distinguished from *Heteractinida*.

pentactular (pen-takt'ū-lar), *a.* [*cf. pentactis* (see *pentactis*) + *-ular*.] Formed into or like a pentact; having the figure or character of a pentact: as, a *pentactular* symbol, emblem, or talisman.

pentacyclic (pen-ta-sik'lik), *a.* [*cf. Gr. πέντε*, five, + *κύκλος*, a circle; see *cyclic*, *cyclic*.] In bot., having five cycles: said of flowers in which the floral organs are in five cycles or whorls. Compare *monocyclic*, *dicyclic*, etc.

pentad (pen'tad), *n.* [*cf. F. pentade*, < *Gr. πέντε* (*pentē*), the number five, a body of five, <



Sea-lily (*Pentacrinus oyellii* - Thomson).



Sea-cucumber (*Pentactis freyana*).

stirr, five; see *five*.) 1. The number five, in the abstract; a set of five things considered together: as, the Pythagorean *pentad*: correlated with *monad*, *dyad*, *triad*, *tetrad*, etc. Specifically—2. A period of five consecutive years.

The moment the last two *pentads*, 1866–70 and 1871–75, were almost exactly the same as the grand mean.

J. D. Whitney, *Climatic Changes*, p. 337.

3. In chem., an element one atom of which will combine with five univalent atoms or radicals; a pentavalent element.

pentadactyl, **pentadactyle** (pen-ta-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *pentadactylus*, a starfish; (*Gr.* *pentadactylus*, with five fingers or toes, five fingers long. *Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *dactylus*, a finger, a finger-breadth; see *dactyl*.)] 1. *a.* Having five digits, as fingers or toes; quinquedigitate. Also *pentadactylous*.

II. *n.* A pentadactyl or quinquedigitate animal; any member of the *Pentadactyla*.

Pentadactyla, **Pentadactyli** (pen-ta-dak'til-i), *n.* [*NL.* neut. or masc. pl. of *pentadactylus*; see *pentadactyl*.] A superclass division of gnathostomous vertebrates supposed to have been derived from pentadactylous ancestors. See phrases below. Most of the existing species have lost one or more of the digits, and some even a pair or all of the limbs, such as the snake, cetaceans, etc.

—**Pentadactyla brachiata**, a synonym of *Amphibia*, a name given by E. H. Lankester to the amphibians as a "grade" of gnathostomous vertebrates intermediate between the *Heterodactyla brachiata* (true fishes and dipnoids) and the *Pentadactyla bipedunculata* (reptiles, birds, and mammals). [Little used.] **Pentadactyla bipedunculata**, a name given by E. H. Lankester to the highest "grade" of vertebrates being a series which includes reptiles, birds, and mammals, as collectively distinguished from amphibians; *Pentadactyla brachiata* and fishes (*Heterodactyla brachiata*). [Little used.]

pentadactyle, *a.* and *n.* See *pentadactyl*.

Pentadactyli, *n.* pl. See *Pentadactyla*.

pentadactylism (pen-ta-dak'til-izm), *n.* [*Gr.* *pentadactyl* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being pentadactyl, or of having five digits on each extremity.

pentadactylous (pen-ta-dak'til-us), *a.* [*Gr.* *pentadactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *pentadactyl*.

pentadelphous (pen-ta-del'fus), *a.* [*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *adelphos*, brother.] In bot., grouped together in five sets; as, *pentadelphous* stamens; having stamens united in five sets by their filaments, as in the linden.

Pentades (pen-ta-des'tis), *n.* [*NL.* (*J.* Sabine, 1824), so called with ref. to the long stamens which are united at the base into five short columns; (*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *desis*, a bond, band, *Gr.* *bird*.)] A genus of polypetalous plants of the natural order *Guttifera* and the tribe *Moringaceae*, characterized by the five imbricated sepals similar to the five petals, the five-lobed ovary, and the five-rayed style. The only species is a tall tree of tropical Africa with a yellow juice, bearing rigid opposite leaves, large red solitary terminal flowers, and edible pulpy berries. See *butter* and *tailor tree*, under *butter*.

pentadicty (pen-ta-dik'ti), *n.* [*Gr.* *pentad* + *-icty*.] In chem., quinquivalent.

pentadron (pen-ta-dron), *n.* See *pentahedron*.

pentad (pen-ta-dil), *a.* [*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *L.* *adere*, pp. *adi*, cleave, split, separate.] In bot., cleft into five divisions.

pentagont, *n.* [Appar. an error for *pentagonum*; (*Gr.* *pentagonon*, a pentagon; see *pentagon*.)] Same as *pentacle*.

The great arch-ruler, potentate of hell,
Trembles when Bacon bids him, or his bonds,
Bow to the force of his *pentagon*.

Gilgus, *Brilliant* and *Brilliant*.

pentaglot (pen-ta-glut), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *glōssa*, *Attic* *glōssa*, the tongue.] 1. *a.* Of five tongues; expressed in five different languages.

II. *n.* A work in five different languages.

pentagon (pen-ta-gon), *n.* [*LL.* *pentagonium*, *pentagon*; (*Gr.* *pentagonia*, *pentagonia*; *Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *gonia*, five-cornered, quinquangular, neut. *pentagonon*, a pentagon, (*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *gonia*, an angle, a corner.)] 1. In geom., a figure of five sides and five angles; if all the sides and all the angles are equal it is a *regular pentagon*.—2. In fort., a fort with five bastions.

pentagonal (pen-ta-gon'al), *a.* [*Gr.* *pentagon* + *-al*.] Having five corners or angles. Also *pentagonalous*.—**Pentagonal dactylodrom**. See *ordinary dactylodrom*, under *dactylodrom*.

pentagonally (pen-ta-gon'al-i), *adv.* In the form of a pentagon; with five angles.

pentagonous (pen-ta-gon-us), *a.* [*LL.* *pentagonus*, *pentagonia*; (*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *gonia*; see *pentagon*.)] Same as *pentagonal*.

pentagram (pen-ta-gram), *n.* [*Gr.* *pentagrammos*, of five limbs or strokes, (*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *grammē*, a line, a mark; see *gram*.)] A five-pointed or five-lobed figure, as the figure of a five-rayed star; specifically, the magic sign also called *pentacle*. See *pentacle*.

Sketching with her slender pointed foot,
Some figure like a wizard *pentagram*
On garden gravel.

Tennyson, *The Brook*.

pentagrammatic (pen-ta-gram-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *pentagram* + *-matic*, after *grammatic*.] Having the figure of a pentagram.

pentagraph, **pentagraphic**, etc. Variants of *pentagraph*, *pentagraphic*, etc.

pentagyn (pen-ta-jin), *n.* [*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *gynē*, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In bot., a plant having five styles; one of the *Pentagynia*.

Pentagynia (pen-ta-jin-i-a), *n.* [*NL.* (*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *gynē*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In bot., in the Linnæan artificial system of classification, an order of plants characterized by having five-styled flowers.

pentagynian (pen-ta-jin-i-an), *a.* [*Gr.* *pentagyn* + *-ian*.] Same as *pentagynous*.

pentagynous (pen-ta-jin-us), *a.* [*Gr.* *pentagyn* + *-ous*.] In bot., having five styles.

pentahedral (pen-ta-hed'ral), *a.* [*Gr.* *pentahedron* + *-al*.] Having five faces.

pentahedrical (pen-ta-hed'ri-kal), *a.* [*Gr.* *pentahedron* + *-ical*.] Same as *pentahedral*. [Rare.]

pentahedron (pen-ta-hed'ron), *n.* [Also *pentactron*; (*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *hedra*, a base, a side.)] A solid figure having five faces.

pentahedrous (pen-ta-hed'rus), *a.* [*Gr.* *pentahedron* + *-ous*.] Same as *pentahedral*.

pentail (pen-tail), *n.* [*Gr.* *pentē* + *tail*.] 1. An insectivorous animal of the family *Tupidae*, one of the squirrel-shrews of the genus *Philosorex* (which see). *P. long*, an inhabitant of Borneo; so called from its long tail, which is two thirds naked and ends in a distichous fringe of long hairs, like a quill pen.—2. The pistil, a duck.

pentalemma (pen-ta-lem'ma), *n.* [*Gr.* *pentalemma* + *-a* (the).] [*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *lemma*, a proposition, assumption; see *lemma*.] In logic, a dilemma with five members.

Pentalophodon (pen-ta-lof'o-don), *n.* [*NL.* (*Falconer*, 1803); see *pentalophodont*.] A genus of proboscidean mammals of the family *Elephantidae* and subfamily *Mastodontinae*, named by Falconer upon a Miocene mastodon from the Sivalik hills of India. *P. sivalicus*.

pentalophodont (pen-ta-lof'o-dont), *a.* [*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *lophos*, a crest, + *odont* (*odont*) = *E. tooth*.] Having five-ridged molars, as a mastodon of the genus *Pentalophodon*.

pentalpha (pen-tal'fa), *n.* [So called as appar. composed of five alphas; (*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *alphe*, the letter alpha. A five-pointed star; a *pentacle*. See *pentacle*, and *pent* under *pentagram*.]

Pentamera (pen-tam'e-ri-a), *n.* [*NL.* (*Duméril*, 1805), neut. pl. of *pentamerus*; see *pentamerous*.] 1. A group of *Coleoptera*, containing those families of beetles all the tarsal of which are five-jointed (with some anomalous exceptions). About one half of all beetles are pentamerous, as the large families *Phidippa*, *Cerata*, *Lamproidea*, *Elateridae*, *Impatiidae*, *Staphylinidae*, *Scarabaeidae*, *Tenebrionidae*, and others. In Latreille's system the *Pentamera* were divided into five families: *Cerata*, *Impatiidae*, *Staphylinidae*, *Scarabaeidae*, and *Tenebrionidae*. The *Coleoptera* groups contrasted with *Pentamera* are *Heteromera*, *Tenebrionidae* (*Gr.* *heteromera*, and *Tenebrionidae* (*Gr.* *tenebrionidae*).

2. A prime division of the Lymnæopodous family *Chalcididae*, comprising 13 subfamilies, in which the tarsi are five-jointed.

pentameran (pen-tam'e-ran), *n.* [*Gr.* *Pentamera* + *-an*.] A pentamerous beetle; a member of the *Pentamera*.



Pentagram.

Pentamerida (pen-ta-mor'i-da), *n.* [*NL.* (*McCoy*, 1844); (*Pentamerus* + *-ida*).] In zool., a family of brachiopods, typified by the genus *Pentamerus*. They had ovate and somewhat pentagonal shells, with no hinge area, and partially cambrate; in the interior of the ventral valve were two contiguous vertical septa of varying length converging into one median plate, and in the interior of the dorsal valve two longitudinal septa of variable dimensions. The species lived during the Paleozoic epoch.

pentameroid (pen-tam'e-roid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Pentamerida*.

II. *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Pentamerida*.

pentamerous (pen-tam'e-rus), *a.* [*NL.* *pentamerus* for *pentamerus*; (*Gr.* *pentamerus*, in five parts, (*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *meros*, part.)] Five-parted; five-jointed; composed or consisting of five parts or five sets of similar parts. Specifically—(a) In entom.: (1) Five-jointed, as a beetle's tarsus. (2) Having pentamerous tarsi, as a beetle, or of pertaining to the *Pentamera*. (b) In bot. and zool., having five parts or members, as, a *pentamerous* alga or corolla; a *pentamerous* starfish. Frequently written *pentamerous*.

Pentamerus (pen-tam'e-rus), *n.* [*NL.* (*Sowerby*, 1813); (*Gr.* *pentamerus*, having five parts; see *pentamerous*.] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the family *Pentamerida*.

pentameter (pen-tam'e-ter), *n.* and *a.* [*L.* *pentameter*; (*Gr.* *pentameter*, of five measures, (*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *metron*, a measure, meter; see *metron*.)] 1. *n.* In anc. pros., a verse differing from the dactylic hexameter by suppression of the second half of the third and of the sixth foot; a dactylic dipentameter or combination of two catalectic dactylic tripodies, thus:

— — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — —

The first half of the line ended almost without exception in a complete word and often with a pause in the sense. Splices were excluded from the second half line. The halves of the line often terminated in words of similar ending and emphasis, generally a noun and its attributive. This meter received its name from a false analysis of some ancient metrical lines, who explained it as consisting of two dactyls, a spondee, and two anapaests. See *clasp*, I, 1.

II. *a.* Having five metrical feet; as, a *pentameter* verse.

pentametrize (pen-tam'e-triz), *v.* [*Gr.* *pentametrizein*, pp. *pentametrizing*.] [*Gr.* *pentameter* + *-izein*.] To convert into a pentameter. Also spelled *pentametrise*. [Rare.]

The location of an apt word which *pentametrizes* the verse.

pentamylon (pen-tam'i-lon), *n.* [*Gr.* *pentamylon*, a kind of ointment, (*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *mylon*, an unguent or plant-essence; see *myrtilus*).] In med., an ancient ointment composed of five ingredients, and to have been storax, mastic, wax, opobalsam, and hard ointment. *Dioscorides*.

pentander (pen-tan'der), *n.* [*Gr.* *Pentandria*.] A plant of the class *Pentandria*.

Pentandria (pen-tan'dri-a), *n.* [*NL.* (*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *andria* (*andria*), male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In bot., in the Linnæan artificial system of classification, a class of plants characterized by having flowers with five stamens.

pentandrian (pen-tan'dri-an), *a.* [*Gr.* *Pentandria* + *-ian*.] Same as *pentandrous*.

pentandrous (pen-tan'drus), *a.* [As *Pentandria* + *-ous*.] In bot., of or pertaining to the *Pentandria*; having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

pentane (pen-tan), *n.* [*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *ane*.] Amyl hydride, C_5H_{12} , a paraffin hydrocarbon existing in three modifications. Normal pentane is obtained from light distillates of amyl alcohol and kerosene, and in large quantities from petroleum. The other modifications are of interest to chemists only. Normal pentane is used for illumination, in the form either of vapor, or of a mixture of its vapor with air.

pentane-lamp (pen-tan lamp), *n.* A lamp constructed to burn pentane vapor mixed with air previous to ignition. It is proposed that a pentane lamp be used as a photometric standard, on account of the great accuracy with which it can be adjusted to give a uniform illumination.

pentangle (pen-tang-el), *n.* [*ME.* *pentangel*, (*ML.* *pentangulum*; (*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *L.* *angulus*, angle; see *angle*.)] [*Gr.* *pentacle*.] A five-angled or a five-pointed figure; a *pentagon* or a *pentacle*. See *pentacle* and *pentagram*.

They shewed him the *pentangle*, that a soul of schyrr guiles,
With the *pentangle* do payed of pure guile, how.

So *Gilgus* and the *Green Knight*. E. T. S. I, 1, 620.
That they are afraid of the *pentangle* of behavior, though
soot forth with the body of man as to have hand and foot out
the five places where our nature was wounded, I know
not how to name.

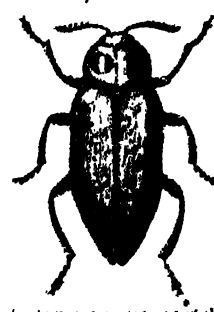
So *T. Brown*, *Vulg. Krr.*, I, 10.

pentangular (pen-tang'gu-lar), *a.* [*Gr.* *pentangle* + *-ar*; cf. *angular*.] Having five angles.

pentapetalous (pen-ta-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*Gr.* *stirr*, five, + *petala*, a leaf (petal).] In bot., having five petals. Often written *5-petalous*.



Regular Pentagon.



Chalcididae, Pentamera.

pentaphyllous (pen-tā-fī-lūs), *a.* [*Gr.* πεντάφυλλος, five-leaved, < *Gr.* πέντε, five, + φύλλον = *l.* folium, a leaf.] In bot., having five leaves.

pentapody (pen-tap'ō-dī), *n.* [*Gr.* πεντάπους, earlier πέντεπους, with five feet, < πέντε, five, + πούς (pod-) = *F.* foot.] In pros., a measure or series of five feet.

A trichale or lamellar pentapody with hemileaf ratio, three teeth or lambs for axis and two for thea.

J. Hadley, Kansas, p. 101.

pentapolis (pen-tap'ō-līs), *n.* [*Gr.* πεντάπολις, a state having five cities, < πέντε, five, + πόλις, city.] A group or confederation of five cities; as, the Hebrew, or Doric, or African Pentapolis; the Pentapolis of Italy.

Pentapollitan (pen-tā-pol'i-tan), *a.* [*L.* Pentapollitana, < *Pentapolis*, < *Gr.* πεντάπολις, Pentapolis; see def. and *pentapolis*.] Pertaining to a pentapolis, specifically to the ancient Pentapolis of Cyrenaea, in northern Africa, a district comprising five leading cities and their territories.

pentapterous (pen-tap'te-rūs), *a.* [*Gr.* πέντε, five, + πτερόν, wing, = *F.* feather.] In bot., having five wings, as certain fruits.

Pentapterygite (pen-tap-te-rī-jī'tē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr.* πέντε, five, + πτερυγία (pterygia-), wing.] In zool., an artificial group or series of fishes whose fins are five in number. *Black and Schukler.*

pentapote (pen-tap'ōtē), *n.* [*L.* pentapodium, < *Gr.* πεντάπους, pentapod, having five feet, < πέντε, five, + πούς (pod-) = *F.* foot, full.] In gram., a noun having five cases.

pentaptych (pen-tap'tīk), *n.* [*Gr.* πέντε, five, + πτερυγία (pterygia-), a fold, < πτερόν, fold, double up. Cf. *diptych*, *triptich*, etc., and *polyptych*.] 1. An altarpiece consisting of a central part and double-folding wings on each side. *Knirkhoff.*—2. A series of five leaves.

pentarchy (pen'tār-kī), *n. pl.* *pentarchies* (-kīz). [*Gr.* πενταρχία, a magistracy of five, < πέντε, five, + ἀρχή, rule, < ἀρχαίω, rule.] 1. A government vested in five persons.—2. A group of five rulers, or of five influential persons.

Those five fair brethren, which I sang of late,
For their just number called the pentarchy.

P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vi.

St. Any group of five.

In an angry mood I met old Time,
With his pentarchy of losses.

Old Tom of Ballam (Percy's Reliques).

pentasepalous (pen-tā-sep'ū-lūs), *a.* [*Gr.* πέντε, five, + *N.L.* sepalum, sepal.] In bot., having five sepals. Often written *5-sepalous*.

pentaspast (pen-tā-spāst), *n.* [*L.* pentaspastum, < *Gr.* πεντασπαστός, a tackle or engine with five pulleys, < πέντε, five, + σπαστός, verbal adj. of σπασ, draw out or forth; see *spasm*.] An engine with five pulleys. *Johnson.*

pentaspermous (pen-tā-spēr-mūs), *a.* [*Gr.* πέντε, five, + σπέρμα, seed.] In bot., containing or having five seeds.

pentastich (pen-tāstīk), *n.* [*Gr.* πεντάστιχος, of five lines or verses, < πέντε, five, + στιχ, a row, line.] A composition consisting of five lines or verses.

pentastichous (pen-tāstī-kūs), *a.* [*Gr.* πεντάστιχος, in five lines or verses; see *pentastich*.] In bot., five-ranked: in phyllotaxis, noting that arrangement in which the leaves are disposed upon the stem in five vertical rows or ranks, as in the apple-tree, the cones of the American larch, etc. It is frequently represented by the fraction $\frac{1}{5}$ —that is, the angular distance from the first to the second leaf is $\frac{1}{5}$ of the circumference of the stem (180°), and the spiral line connecting their points of attachment makes two turns around the stem, on which six leaves are laid down, when the sixth leaf comes over the first. See *phyllotaxis*.

Pentastoma (pen-tāstō-mā), *n.* [*N.L.*, fem. of *pentastomus*, having five mouths or openings; see *pentastomus*.] A genus of worm-like entozoic parasitic organisms representing the family *Pentastomidae* and order *Pentastomida*; the pentastomes, five-mouths, or tonguelets: so called because of four hooklets near the mouth, which give, with the mouth itself, an appearance of five mouths. The genus was formerly classed by Rudolphi, its founder, among the trematode worms, or flukes, but is now usually referred to the arthropods, and placed in the vicinity of the mites of the lower arthropods (Arachnida). The body is long, unsegmented, and vermiform, limbless in the adult, with four

rudimentary legs in the larva. The sexes are distinct. These parasites, of which there are many species, as *P. temicola*, three or four inches long, infest man and various other animals, and are sometimes encysted in the human liver and lungs. Also *Pentastomum*, *Pentastomus*, and *Linguatula*.

pentastome (pen-tāstō-mē), *n.* [*N.L.* *Pentastoma*, *q. v.*] A member of the genus *Pentastoma*.

Pentastomida (pen-tāstō-mī-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Pentastoma* + *-ida*.] The family which is represented by the genus *Pentastoma*: same as *Linguatulidae*.

pentastomoid (pen-tāstō-mōid), *a. and n.* [*Gr.* pentastoma + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling the genus *Pentastoma*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pentastomida*; a pentastome.

Pentastomoides (pen-tāstō-mōidēs), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Pentastoma* + *-oides*.] An order of the class *Arachnida*, represented by the genus *Pentastoma*. Also called *Linguatulina*, *Acanthotheca*, *Pentastomida*, *Pentastomidea*.

pentastomous (pen-tāstō-mūs), *a.* [*N.L.* *pentastomus*, < *Gr.* πενταστόμος, having five mouths or openings, < πέντε, five, + στόμα, mouth.] Same as *pentastomoid*.

Pentastomum, **Pentastomus** (pen-tāstō-mum, -mūs), *n.* [*N.L.*: see *pentastomous*.] Same as *Pentastoma*.

pentastyle (pen-tāstīl), *n.* [*Gr.* πέντε, five, + στύλος, a column; see *style*.] In arch., having five columns in front; consisting of five columns.

pentasyllabic (pen-tā-sī-lab'īk), *a.* [*Gr.* πεντασύλλαβος, having five syllables, < πέντε, five, + σύλλαβη, syllable; see *syllable*.] Having five syllables; composed of five syllables.

Pentateuch (pen-tā-tūk), *n.* [Formerly *Pentateuchus* (Mishnah), after *OP.* *Pentateuchos* (as if plural); *F.* *Pentateuque*, < *L.* *Pentateuchus*, *Pentateuchum*, < *Gr.* πεντατεύχος, consisting of five books, < πέντε, five, + τεύχος, the five books ascribed to Moses, < *Gr.* πέντε, five, + τεύχος, any implement or utensil, a book, < *τεύγω*, prepare, make ready. Cf. *Heptateuch*, etc.] The first five books of the Old Testament, regarded as a connected group. They are Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. They record the creation, the diffusion of peoples, and the formation of the Hebrew nation and its history through the sojourn in the wilderness. Doubtless regarding the authorship of these books differ greatly. Some scholars believe that they, with the book of Joshua, were written substantially by Moses, Joshua and their contemporaries, others hold that they were compiled at a much later period (in part about the seventh century B. C., or even in post-exilic times). Samaritan *Pentateuch*, a copy of the *Pentateuch* in the Samaritan or ancient Hebrew character, which perhaps dates from the seventh century B. C.

Pentateuchal (pen-tā-tūk'al), *a.* [*Pentateuch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Pentateuch*.

pentathlete (pen-tāth'lēt), *n.* [*Gr.* πενταθλητής, < *Gr.* πέντε, five, + ἀθλήω, to contend; see *pentathlon*.] In class. antiq., a contestant in the pentathlon.

pentathlon (pen-tāth'lōn), *n.* [*Gr.* πενταθλον, from *πέντε*, five, + *ἀθλήω*, to contend; see *pentathlete*.] A contest including five exercises (*L.* *quingentium*), < πέντε, five, + ἀθλήω, a contest; see *athlet*.] In anc. *Gr.* games, a contest including five separate exercises—leaping, the foot-race, throwing the discus, throwing the spear, and wrestling—all of which took place between the same contestants, on the same day, and in a given order. The winner must have been successful in at least three exercises.

Pentatoma (pen-tāstō-mā), *n.* [*N.L.* (Olivier, 1816), < *Gr.* πέντε, five, + *τομή*, < *τεμνω*, cut.] A genus of true bugs, typical of the family *Pentatomidae*, with about 150 widely distributed species, some of them known as *forest-bugs* and *sword-bugs*.

Pentatomida (pen-tāstō-mī-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.* (Stephens, 1829), < *Pentatoma* + *-ida*.] A large family of *Heteroptera*, typified by the genus *Pentatoma*, containing many brilliantly colored plant-feeding bugs, most of which are tropical or subtropical. It is represented in all parts of the world, and the genera are numerous. The baroque cut-bug, *Myndus*, the *hemiptera*, is a well-known example. (See *cut-bug*, *Myndus*.) This extensive family has been divided into a subfamily—*Acrostomatina*, *Elaphinae*, *Pentato-*

inae, *Scissocinae*, *Hemiptera*, *Philaena*, *Amphipoda*, and *Orthoptera*, when the last is not made a distinct family. Also *Pentatomida*, *Pentatomidae*, *Pentatomini*.

pentatomine (pen-tāstō-mīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pentatominae*.

pentatomoid (pen-tāstō-mōid), *a.* Related to or resembling the *Pentatomidae*; belonging to the *Pentatomoidae*, or having their characters.

Pentatomoides (pen-tāstō-mōidēs), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Pentatoma* + *-oides*.] A superfamily of *Heteroptera*; composed of such important families as the *Cyrtidae* and *Pentatomidae*.

pentatone (pen-tā-tōn), *n.* [*Gr.* πέντε, five, + τόνη, tone.] In ancient and medieval music, an interval containing five whole steps—that is, an augmented sixth. Compare *tritone*.

pentatonic (pen-tā-tōn'īk), *a.* [*Gr.* πέντε, five, + *τονικός*, consisting of five tones; especially, pertaining to a pentatonic scale (which see, under *scale*).

pentatrematoid (pen-tā-trem'ā-tōid), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Related to or resembling the *Pentatrematida*; of, or having the characters of, the *Pentatrematida*.

II. *n.* A palmatozoan of the family *Pentatrematida* or order *Blastozoa*; a blastoid.

pentatremite (pen-tā-trēm'īt), *n.* [*N.L.* *Pentatremites*.] A blastoid of the genus *Pentatremites*.

Pentatremites (pen-tā-trēm'ītēs), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr.* πέντε, five, + *τρήμις*, a hole.] A leading or representative genus of Paleozoic blastoids. *P. floridus* is an example. Also *Pentremites*, *Pentatrematites*.

Pentatremitides (pen-tā-trēm'ītēs-dēs), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Pentatremites* + *-ides*.] A family of Blastozoa or blastoid palmatozoans, typified by the genus *Pentatremites*. They are of Paleozoic, and especially Carboniferous, age. Very different limits have been assigned to the family. (a) By D'Orbigny, 1822, it was intended to include all the regular blastoid crinoids. (b) By Etheridge and Carpenter it was limited to regular blastoids with base usually convex, five spines whose distal boundary is formed by side plates, and hydrospires concentrated at the lowest part of the radial sinus.

pentavalent (pen-tāv'ā-lent), *a.* [*Gr.* πέντε, five, + *L.* *valens* (-tēs, ppr. of *valere*, be strong, have power; see *valer*).] In chem., capable of combining with or saturating five univalent elements or radicals; applied both to elements and to compound radicals. Thus, in the case of phosphoric pentachloride (P_2Cl_{10}) phosphorus is said to be pentavalent, because one atom of phosphorus unites with five atoms of univalent chlorine.

pentecoster (pen-tē-kōstēr), *n.* [*Gr.* πεντηστήριος, also πεντηστήριος, with fifty oars, < πεντήκοντα, fifty, + *στῆρ*, in *ιπέρηρ*, an oar; see *oar*.] An ancient Greek ship of burden carrying fifty oars.

Pentecost (pen-tē kōst), *n.* [*ME.* *pentecoste*, < *OF.* *pentecoste*, *F.* *pentecôte* = *Sp.* *pentecosta* = *Pg.* *pentecoste*, *pentecostes* = *It.* *pentecosta*, *pentecoste*, *AN.* *pentecosten* = *OS.* *pentecoston* (dat.) = *OFrick.* *pinksta*, *pinksta* = *D.* *pinkster*, *pinksteren* (> *F.* *pinkster*) = *MG.* *pinkste*, *pinkster*, *pinksteren* = *OHG.* **pinkstun* (dat.), *pinkstun* (stimulating *auf* = *F.* *see*). *MHG.* *pinkstun*, *pinkstun*, *G.* *pinkstun* = *Sw.* *pinkstun*, *Dan.* *pinkstun*, < *L.* *pentecoste* = *Goth.* *pinkstun*, < *Gr.* πεντηστήριος, Pentecost, the fiftieth day after the Passover, lit. fiftieth (see *quinta*, day), < πεντήκοντα, fifty; see *fifty*.] 1. In the New Testament, a Jewish harvest festival called in the Old Testament (Deut. xvi. 10, etc.) the *feast of weeks* (Hebrew *Shabuoth*), and observed on the fiftieth day after the 14th of Nisan, the date of the celebration of the Passover. The feast of Pentecost, while primarily connected with the celebration of the completion of harvest, by the offering of first fruits, etc., seems also to have been associated in the minds of the later Jews with the giving of the law on the fiftieth day after their departure from Egypt. It always precedes the Jewish New Year by 115 days.

2. The feast of Whitsunday, a festival of the Christian church, observed annually in remembrance of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles during the feast of Pentecost. Pentecost is the third of the great Christian festivals, the other two being Christmas and Easter. It is connected with its Jewish predecessor, not only historically (Acts ii. 1-11) but also intrinsically, because it is regarded as celebrating the first fruits of the Spirit, as the Jewish Pentecost celebrated the first fruits of the earth (Lev. xxiii. 17). In the primitive church the term *Pentecost* was used both for Whitsunday and for the whole period of fifty days ending with Whitsunday.

Pentecost, day of rejoicing, had come.

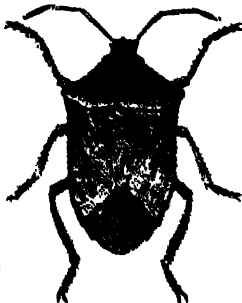
Longfellow, in of Yagari's Children of the Lord's Supper.

Mid-Pentecost, Sunday, the fourth Sunday after Easter.

Pentecostal (pen-tēstōl), *a. and n.* [*N.L.* *pentecostalis*, pertaining to Pentecost, < *pentecoste*, *Pentecost*; see *Pentecost*.] 1. *a.* Of or



Pentastoma (a)
Pentastoma (b)
A. male. B. female. C. anterior end of body. D. E. antennae and proboscis. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.



Pentatomid (a)
Pentatomid (b)
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

pen-wiper (pen'wī pēr), *n.* A piece of rag, chamois leather, or other material used for wiping.

2. The mass of persons inhabiting a place; subjects or citizens, as distinguished from their rulers or from men of rank or men of authority in any profession; the commonalty; the populace; usually preceded by the definite article:

peopler (pē'plēr). *n.* One who peoples; an inhabitant. [Rare.]

People of the peaceful glen.
Blackie, Lays of the Highlanders p. 84. (Barns. Nod.)

II. n. The plant harbinger-of-spring: so named from the mixture of white petals and dark stamens in its umbels.

pepper-bottle (pép'er-bot'l), *n.* Same as *pepper-caster*, 1.

pepper-box (pép'er-boks), *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food.

He cannot creep into a halfpenny purse, nor into a pepper-box.

pepper-bush (pép'er-bush), *n.* See *Clethra*.

pepper-cake (pép'er-kak), *n.* [= *D. peperkorck* = *MIAI. peperkorck* = *L. pfefferkuchen* = *Sw. pepparkaka* = *Dan. peberkage*.] A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.

pepper-caster (pép'er-kas'ter), *n.* 1. That one of the casters of a cruet-stand which is made to contain pepper.—2. An early and clumsy form of modern revolver, in which the cylinder was made very long in order to fill the place of a barrel, and which was consequently very heavy. The word is sometimes used as a slang term for any revolver.

Badger and I would trudge to our room arm in arm, carrying our money in a shot-bag between us, and each armed with a Colt's patent pepper-caster.

J. Jefferson, Autobiog., II.

peppercorn (pép'er-körn), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. *pepercorn, < AN. pipercorn, peppercorn (= D. peperkorrel = MIAI. peperkorre = MHG. pfefferkorn, < L. pfefferkorn = Lat. piparkorn = Sw. pepparkorn = Dan. peberkorn), < pepper, pepper, + corn, corn: see pepper and corn.*] 1. *n.* 1. The berry or fruit of the pepper-plant. Hence—2. A small particle; an insignificant quantity; something of inconsiderable value.

An I have not forgotten what the inside of a church is made of, I am a peppercorn. *Shak., I Hen. IV., III. 3. 6.*

They that enjoy most of the world have most of it but in title, and supreme rights, and reserved privileges, *peppercorn*, homages, tithing services and acknowledgments. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, IV. 3.*

While they live the courtly laureat pays
His quilt-rent odo, his peppercorn of praise.
Comper, Table-talk, I. 110.

II. a. Of trifling or inconsiderable value or consequence.

How great a language to convey such peppercorn information! *Emerson, Misc., p. 33.*

Peppercorn rent, a nominal rent.

pepper-cress (pép'er-kres), *n.* See *cress*.

pepper-crop (pép'er-krop), *n.* The wall-pepper.

pepper-dulse (pép'er-dulse), *n.* A seaweed, *Laurencia pinnatifida*, which possesses pungent qualities; sometimes eaten in Scotland.

pepper-elder (pép'er-él'der), *n.* A plant of the genus *Peperomia*.

peppery (pép'er-er), *a.* [*< pepper + -er.*] 1. One who deals in pepper; hence, a grocer.

In the nineteenth year of Edward III. (A. D. 1345), a part of the *Peppers* had separated themselves from their old Guild, and had formed a society of their own.

English Guilds (E. E. S.), Int. p. cxviii.

The *pepper* formed an important part of the community in England during the Middle Ages, when a large proportion of the food consumed was salted meat, and pepper was in high request as a seasoning.

N. Douce, Taxes in England, IV. 33.

On June 12, 1345, a number of *peppers*, as the grocers were then styled, met together at dinner by agreement.

The Century, XXXVII. 12.

2. A person of a hot, peppery temper. *Dickens, Colloq. or humorous.*

peppercotte (pép'er-ot), *n.* [*< pepper + -ette, after F. poirette, < poirre, pepper, + -ette.*] The ash obtained by burning the pits or stones of olives. It is used as an adulterant for ground pepper. Also called *poirette*.

pepper-gingerbread (pép'er-jin'jör-bred), *n.* Hot-spiced gingerbread.

Leave 'in south,
And such protocol of *pepper-gingerbread*,
To velvet guards and Sunday-citizens.
Shak., I Hen. IV., III. 1. 200.

peppergum (pép'er-grum), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Lepidium*. The garden-peppergum is *L. sativum*, used as a cress; called *garden-cress*, etc. The wild peppergum is *L. virginicum*. See *cress* and *pepperwort*.

2. The pillwort, *Pilularia globulifera*. See *Pilularia* and *pillwort*.

pepperidge (pép'er-ij), *n.* 1. See *pepperidge*.—2. The black-gum, sour-gum, or tupelo. See *black-gum* and *Yucca*. Also *pepperidge*.

pepperness (pép'er-ness), *a.* A hot or peppery quality.

peppering (pép'er-ing), *p. a.* [*Pr. of pepper, v.*] Hot; pungent; angry.

I sent him a *peppering* letter, . . . nor ever will have anything to say to him till he begs my pardon.

South, Journal to Stella, March 27, 1711.

pepper-mill (pép'er-mil), *n.* [= *D. pepermolen* = *MIAI. pepermole* = *MHG. pfeffermühl, < L. pfeffermühle.*] A utensil in which peppercorns are put and ground by turning a handle.

peppermint (pép'er-mint), *n.* [= *D. pepermint* = *Lat. peppermint* = *G. pfefferminze* = *Sw. pepparmint* = *Dan. pebermynte*; as *pepper + mint*.] 1. The herb *Mentha piperita*, native in Europe, naturalized in the United States, and often cultivated. It is notable chiefly for its aromatic pungent oil, which is often distilled. See *Mentha*.—2. The oil of peppermint, or some preparation of it. Peppermint is used to flavor confectionery, and in medicine, often in the form of an essence or water, as a stimulant carminative, etc., and to qualify other medicines. See *oil of peppermint*, under *oil*.

3. A lozenge or confection flavored with peppermint.—*Australian peppermint, Mentha australis.*—*Small peppermint, a Spanish plant, Thymus piperella.*

peppermint-camphor (pép'er-mint-kam'for), *n.* Same as *menthol*.

peppermint-drop (pép'er-mint-drop), *n.* A confection flavored with peppermint.

Peppermint-drops are made of granulated sugar.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 755.

peppermint-tree (pép'er-mint-tré), *n.* One of three species of *Eucalyptus*—*E. amygdalina*, *E. piperita*, and *E. odorata*. All are Australian; the first, sometimes called *white* or *brown peppermint tree*, is also Tasmanian. The name is doubtless from their aromatic foliage.

pepper-moth (pép'er-moth), *n.* A geometrid moth of Great Britain, *Amphidusa betularia*; so called from its dingy speckled coloration.

peppernell (pép'er-nel), *n.* [*< pepper* (*?*); term. not clear.] A lump or swelling.

Now, to draw my heart, but I have a *peppernell* in 'a head, as big as a pullet's egg.

Beau and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, II. 1.

pepper-plant (pép'er-plant), *n.* Any of the plants called *pepper*.

pepper-pod (pép'er-pod), *n.* The pungent fruit of plants of the genus *Capsicum*.

pepper-pot (pép'er-pot), *n.* 1. Same as *pepper-bur* and *pepper-caster*. [*Rare in U. S.*]—2. A much esteemed West Indian dish, the principal ingredient of which is cassareep, with flesh or dried fish and vegetables, chiefly the young green pods of the okra and chillies. See *cassareep*.—3. Tripe shredded and stewed, to the liquor of which small balls of dough are added, together with a high seasoning of pepper. [*Pennsylvania.*]

pepperquern, *n.* [*< ME. peperquerna, peperquorne, peperquorne (= Dan. peberkvarn); < pepper + quern.*] A mill for grinding pepper.

pepper-red (pép'er-red), *n.* A low euphorbiaceous shrub of the West India, *Croton humilis*.

pepper-root (pép'er-rôt), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Dentaria*.

pepper-sauce (pép'er-sôs), *n.* [= *D. pepersauce*; as *pepper + sauce*.] A condiment made by steeping red peppers in vinegar.

pepper-saxifrage (pép'er-sak'si-frâj), *n.* Same as *meadow-saxifrage*, 1. Also called *meadow-pepper-saxifrage*.

pepper-shrub (pép'er-shrub), *n.* Same as *pepper-tree*.

pepper-tree (pép'er-tré), *n.* 1. A shrub or small tree of the cashew family, *Schinus Mulle*, native in South America and Mexico, and cultivated for ornament and shade in southern California and other warm dry climates. It is a fast growing evergreen of graceful habit, having leaves with twenty or more pairs of leaflets, and greenish-white flowers in feathery panicles, which appear at all seasons, followed by pendulous clusters of small red drupes. The latter are strongly pungent when eaten. The leaves emit a pleasant resinous fragrance, and also exude a gum, whence the shrub is also called (*Arumma*) *meadow tree*. Thrown into water, the leaves appear to move spontaneously, owing to the bursting of resin-glands. Also called *pepper shrub* and *Chili pepper*. See *Schinus*.

2. A shrub or small tree of the magnolia family, *Irvingia (Tasmannia) aromatica*, of Victoria and Tasmania. Its bark has properties like those of *D. Winteri*, and its small globular berries serve as a substitute for pepper.

pepper-vine (pép'er-vin), *n.* 1. The common pepper-plant.—2. The *Ampelopsis (Fitis) bipinnata*, an upright scarcely twining shrub of the southern United States, having bipinnate leaves and small purplish-black berries.

pepper-water (pép'er-wâ'ter), *n.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopic observations.

pepperwood (pép'er-wôd), *n.* 1. One of the toothache-trees, *Xanthoxylum Clove-Horvaki*.—2. See *Licania*.—3. The clove-cassia. See *Cassia*.

pepperwort (pép'er-wêst), *n.* [*< pepper + wort*.] *Cl. D. peperwortel.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Lepidium*; in England, especially, *L. latifolium*, the dittander. Mithridate pepperwort is the Korean *L. campestre*, of which the old name was *mithridate mustard*, so called because used in the preparation called mithridate. See *dittander*, 2, *mithridate*, and *pepperyum*.

2. Any plant of the natural order *Marrubiales*.

Lindley.

peppery (pép'er-er), *a.* [*< pepper + -er.*] 1. Of or pertaining to pepper; resembling pepper, as in appearance, taste, etc.; sharp; pungent; hot; as, a *peppery* appearance.—2. Choleric; irritable; warm; passionate; sharp; stinging; as, a *peppery* disposition; a *peppery* answer.

pepsin, *pepsine* (pép'sin), *n.* [*< F. pepsine, < Gr. πepsin, cooking, digestion* (*< πepsis, cook, digest: see peptic*), + *-in, -ine*.] The proteolytic ferment found in the gastric juice. In the presence of a weak acid it converts proteins into peptones, but in neutral or alkaline solutions it is inert. It is used in therapeutics, in a more or less pure state, in cases of indigestion, and as a solvent for diphtheritic membranes and other superficial necroses.

pepsinate (pép'sin-ât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pepsinated*, ppr. *pepsinating*. [*< pepsin + -ate*.] To prepare or mix with pepsin; as, *pepsinated pills*. *Quain, Med. Diet., p. 378.*

pepsiniferous (pép-si-nif'us), *a.* [*< pepsin + L. ferre = E. bear*.] Producing pepsin.

Pepsis (pép'sis), *n.* [*NL. (Fabricius, 1804), < Gr. πepsis, cooking, digestion: see pepsin.*]

A genus of very large solitary wasps of the family *Pompilidae*. It has the prothorax shorter than the metathorax, rarely as long as the mesothorax; head orbicular, three submarginal cells; and a long and narrow marginal cell, obtusely pointed at the tip. The species are large enough to prey on tarantulas. *P. formosa* destroys the Texas tarantula, *Megala hentzi*, and stores its burrow with the spider as food for its young. *P. arvensis* of Cuba is a sand-wasp two inches long, with a shining black body, and wings bordered with reddish brown.

peptic (pép'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. πεπτικός, conducive to digestion, < πepsis, cook, digest, = L. coquere, cook, digest: see cook*.] 1. *a.* 1. Concerned in or pertaining to the function of digestion; specifically, pertaining to the proteolytic digestion of the stomach; as, *peptic processes*.—2. Promoting digestion; distetic; as, *peptic substances or rules*.—3. Able to digest; having a good digestion; not dyspeptic.

The whole not as dead stuff, but as living pulvum, tolerably nutritive for a mind as yet so *peptic*.

Carpenter, Sartor Resartus, II. 2.

Peptic cells, the parietal or oxyntic cells of the cardiac glands. *Peptic glands*. See *gland*.

II. n. A peptic substance; a digestive.

peptical (pép'ti-kal), *a.* [*< peptic + -al*.] Same as *peptic*.

pepticity (pép'ti-si-ti), *n.* [*< peptic + -ity*.] The state of being peptic; good digestion; eupepsia.

A most cheery, jovial, buoyant countenance, radiant with *pepticity* and good humour.

Carpenter, Sartor Resartus, II. 2.

peptics (pép'tiks), *n.* [*Pl. of peptic: see -ics.*] 1. The science or doctrine of digestion.—2. The digestive organs. [*Colloq. or humorous.*]

Is there some magic in the place?
Or do my *peptics* differ?

Tennyson, Will Waterpool.

peptogaster (pép-tô-gas'ter), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. πεπτικός, cook, digest, + γαστήρ, the belly.*] The intestinal tube, alimentary canal, or digestive tract proper, as distinguished from the *pro-gaster*, or respiratory tract, which is an offset of the general intestinal system. It includes, however, the urinary passages, and is divided into *pro-gaster*, *mesogaster*, *epigaster*, and *uropaster*. See these words.

peptogastric (pép-tô-gas'trik), *a.* [*< peptogaster + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to the peptogaster; peptic or digestive, as the alimentary canal.

peptogen (pép-tô-jen), *n.* [*< pepto (see) + Gr. γεννέω, producing: see -gen*.] A substance capable of producing peptone; a general name for preparations which are said to facilitate peptic digestion.

peptogenic (pép-tô-jen'ik), *a.* [*< peptic, peptogaster + -ic*.] Producing peptones; capable of converting proteins into peptones.

peptogenesis (pép-tô-jen-esis), *n.* [*< peptic, peptogaster + -genesis*.] Producing peptones.

peptone (pép'tôn), *n.* [*< peptic + -one*.] The general name of a class of albuminoid tests which the nitrogenous elements of food (such as albumin, fibrin, casein, etc.) are converted,

any new action of the gastric or of the pancreatic juices. This conversion is caused by the action of the chemical ferment pepsin, which is present in the gastric juice, or of trypsin present in the pancreatic juice. The chief points of difference between peptones and other proteins are that peptones are not precipitated by potassium ferriyanide and acetic acid, are not coagulated by heat, and are very readily diffusible through membranes.

peptone (pép-ton'ik), *n.* [*peptone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing peptones; as, *peptonic* properties; *peptonic* pills or tablets.

peptonization (pép-tó-ni-zá'shún), *n.* [*peptonize* + *-ation*.] The process of peptonizing, or converting into peptones.

peptonize (pép-tó-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *peptonized*, ppr. *peptonizing*. [*peptone* + *-ize*.] To convert into peptones.

peptonoid (pép-tó-noid), *n.* [*peptone* + *-oid*.] A substance resembling or claimed to resemble peptones; used as a trade-name for certain food-preparations.

peptonuria (pép-tó-nú-ri-á), *n.* [*NL.*, < *E.* *peptone* + *Gr.* *ouron*, urine.] The presence of peptones in the urine.

peptotorine (pép-tó-tok'sin), *n.* [*pepto*(*ne*) + *toric* + *-ine*.] A poisonous alkaloid occurring in peptonized albumin, disappearing as putrefaction progresses. *Milroth*.

Pepysian (pép-pi-án), *a.* [*Pepys* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or relating to Samuel Pepys (1633-1703), for many years an official of the British Admiralty. He is best known through his diary, which gives a valuable picture of English life and manners in the time of Charles II.

We cannot breathe the thin air of that *Pepysian* sentimental, that Himalayan selectness, which, content with one house, would have no tones in it but purplish-gentle, looks of the bluest blood.

Loach, study Windows, p. 281.

Pepysian Library, a collection of prints, books and manuscripts bequeathed by Samuel Pepys to the library of Magdalene College, Cambridge.

per (pér), *prep.* [*L.*; see *per-*.] Through; by means of.

(a) A Latin preposition, the source of the prefix *per-*, and used independently in certain Latin phrases common in English use, as *per se*, *per annum*, especially in law phrases, as *per capita*, *per curiam*, *per puer*, *per stirpes*, etc., and certain common commercial phrases, as *per centum*, *per diem*, *per annum*, whence, by an imperfect translation, as a quasi English preposition, in similar commercial phrases with an English noun, as *per day*, *per week*, *per year*, *per hour*, *per hundred*, *per dozen*, etc. *per bearer*, *per express*, by credit as *per ledger*, received *per* steamer Southampton, etc. (b) An old French preposition (from the Latin), occurring in some phrases now written as one word, as *peradventure*, *perance*, *perchance*, *peraise*, etc., and in phrases of heraldry: as, *party per pale*; *per bend*; *per bend*, *per saltier*. It occurs as *per* in *permeate*, *perjury*, *perjury* (also *perjury*), etc. Five *per cent.* cases. See *cent*. — *Per accidens*, by accident. *Per annum*, by the year, in each year; annually. — *Per capita*, in law, by the head or poll; applied to succession when two or more persons have equal right. See *per stirpes*, below. — *Per cent.* mark, the commercial sign. — *Per centum*, *per cent.*, in or by the hundred. See *cent*. — *Per curiam*, see *curiam*. — *Per diem*, in law, by the day, in each day, daily; used of the fees of officers when computed by the number of days of service. — *Per fas et nefas*, through right or wrong, whether right or wrong. — *Per fene*, *fret*, *long*, etc. See the nouns. — *Per my et per te* (OF, by half and by all, in the law of real property), a phrase used to describe a joint tenancy, under which each tenant is conceived as owning the whole jointly, and holding separately, nothing belongs to him individually, and the whole belongs to him in association with his cotenant. The phrase is peculiarly appropriated to a strict joint tenancy with the resulting right of survivorship, but some writers have deemed it equally appropriate to tenancies in common. — *Per pais*, *pais*, *pall*, etc. See the nouns. — *Per pares*, in law, by one's equals or peers. — *Per saltum*, by a leap or a single leap or bound, without intermediate steps. — *Per se*, by himself, herself, or itself; in itself; essentially. — *Per stirpes*, in law, by families; applied to succession when divided so as to give the representatives belonging to one branch the share only that their head or ancestor would have taken had he survived. Thus in a gift to A and the children of B, if they are to take *per capita*, each child will have a share equal to that of A. But if they are to take *per stirpes*, A will take one half and the other half will be divided among the children of B. — *The twenty per cent. cases*, a number of cases litigated in the courts of the United States, arising on the construction of a congressional resolution adding twenty per cent. to the salaries of certain officers.

per- [*NL.* *per-*, *par-*, < *OF.* *per-*, *par-* = *Fr.* *per-* = *Sp.* *per-*. *Fr.* *per-*, < *L.* *per-*, prep., through, by, by means of; for, on account of, for the sake of; in comp., as a prefix, in the above senses, or with adjectives and adverbs; as an intensive, as *peracutus*, very sharp, *perfidus*, very easy, *perfidus*, *pellucidus*, very clear; akin to *Gr.* *para*, beside (see *para-*), to *skt.* *para*, a way, and to *E.* *from*. Before *l*, *per-* is usually assimilated to *pl-*. This prefix occurs as *par-*, not recognized as a prefix, in *parabol*, *paragon*, *parma*, etc., and as a merged preposition in *paramount*, *perdy*, *perjury*, etc.; see *per* (b). But most words in

which *par-* formerly occurred have now *per-*, as *parish*, now *perfect*, *pariforme*, now *periforme*, etc.] 1. A prefix of Latin origin, meaning primarily 'through.' See the etymology. It occurs chiefly in words derived in Latin, as in *permet*, *perambulate*, etc. Though the primary sense of *per-* is usually distinctly felt in English, it is scarcely used in the formation of new words.

2. As an inseparable prefix of intensity, 'thoroughly,' 'very,' as in *peracute*, *perferid*, *pellucid*; specifically, in chem., noting the maximum or an unusual amount, as *peroxid*, the highest oxid, or an oxid containing more oxygen than the protoxid, etc.

peracephalus (pér-a-séf'g-lus), *n.*; pl. *peracephali* (B). [*NL.*, < *L.* *per*, through, + *acephalus*: see *acephalus*.] In *bratol*, an acephalous monster without arms and with defective thorax.

peract (pér-akt'), *v. t.* [*L.* *peractus*, pp. of *peragere*, thrust through, carry through, accomplish, < *per*, through, + *agere*, move, conduct, do; see *act*.] To perform; practice.

I would speak nothing to the Cause or Continuance of these warlike Wars hitherto; the one is enough debated, the other more than enough *peracted*.

N. Ward, Simple Soldier, p. 38.

In certain spots called *Florida* divers landolutes and strange villanous were *peracted*.

peracute (pér-a-kút'), *a.* [*L.* *peracutus*, very sharp, < *per*, very, + *acutus*, sharp; see *acute*.] Very sharp; very violent.

Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after most dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the sudden heat.

Harvey

peradventure (pér-ad-ven'tür), *adv.* [*ME.* *paraventure*, *per adventure*, *peraventure*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *par aventure*; *par*, < *L.* *per*, by; *aventure*, adventure; see *adventure*.] Perchance; perhaps; it may be.

Prude now and presumptuous, *per-adventure*, woe the up-
per.

That Clergy (th) compaignye he kepeth nought to sue.

Piers Plowman (B), xi. 413.

A third hath means, but he wants health *peradventure*, or will to manage his estate.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 171.

Peradventure, had he seen her first.

She might have made this and that other world

Another world for the sick man.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

peradventure (pér-ad-ven'tür), *n.* [*peradventure*, *adv.*] Doubt; question; uncertainty.

For out of all *peradventure* there are no authorities with God.

Hooker, *Works*, vol. 1, p. 11.

There is no *peradventure*, but this will amount to as much as the grace of baptism will come to.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1841), ii. 301.

peragratel (pér-a-grát'), *v. t.* [*Also peragrate*; < *L.* *peragratul*, pp. of *peragraré* (> *peragraré*), travel or pass through or over, < *per*, through, + *agraré*, country, territory; see *agr*.] Hence *peragraré*, *peragraré*, etc.] To travel over or through; wander over; ramble through.

Two pillars which Hercules when he had *peragrated* all the world as far as any hand went did erect and set up for a memorial that there he had been.

Edall, in *Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 201.

peragrations (pér-a-grá'shún), *n.* [*peragrations*, < *L.* *peragrations*], a traversing, < *peragraré*, pp. *peragraré*, pass through or over; see *peragraré*.] The act of peragrating.

A month of *peragrations* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the ecliptic into the same again.

Nat. Theat., Aug. 11, p. 12.

perambulate (pér-am'bú-lat'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perambulated*, ppr. *perambulating*. [*L.* *perambulus*, pp. of *perambulare*, traverse, go through, < *per*, through, + *ambulare*, go about, walk; see *amble*, *ambulate*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To walk through, about, or over.

He got out of bed and *perambulated* the room for some minutes.

Bosham, in *Memoirs* prefixed to *Ingulf's Legend*, i. 102.

2. To survey while passing through; traverse and examine; survey the boundaries of; as, to *perambulate* a parish or its boundaries.

The forest, formerly called *Fordell*, was, and sometimes the *Clare* of *Penhill*, was *perambulated* in person by the first Henry de *Law*; and about the year 1244 this upland country was so repeated.

Pinces, *West*, *Lancashire*, ii. 27.

Boundary stones, which used to be annually *perambulated* by the mayor and corporation.

The American, vi. 350.

II. intrans. 1. To walk, or walk about. — 2. To be carried in a perambulator. [*Itare*]

Each *perambulating* infant

Had a magic in its gait.

Albion, No. 320, p. 708.

perambulation (pér-am'bú-lá'shún), *n.* [*L.* *perambulation*], a traversing, < *L.* *perambulare*,

perambulate; see *perambulate*.] 1. The act of perambulating, or of passing or wandering through or over.

Then he went on to watch on the sides of the hills, the mountains, and to view the way of their *perambulation*.

North, *tr.* of *Pittacus*, p. 121.

In the *perambulation* of Italy young travellers must be cautious, among others, to avoid one kind of robbery or cheat, whereinto many are subject.

Harold, *Perseus*, p. 42.

2. A traveling survey or inspection; a survey.

Adrian spent his whole reign, which was peaceable, in a *perambulation* or survey of the Roman empire.

Beacon, *Advancement of Learning*, i. 72.

3. A district within which a person has the right of inspection; jurisdiction.

It might in point of conscience be demanded by what authority a private person can extend a personal correction beyond the persons and bounds of his own *perambulation*.

Hobbes.

4. A method used in early Scotch and English history, and thence followed in the colonial period in the United States, of determining and maintaining boundaries and monuments or marks of boundaries between the possessions of neighboring tenants, and between neighboring parishes, and thus to some extent of deciding disputed tenancies and rights of possession, and questions of taxation. It was accomplished chiefly by a rude official survey, usually by parish officers, which involved walking around the tract, following the boundary-line.

On Monday last, the Justice seat was kept at *Stratford* Langthorn in Essex, where all the judges delivered their opinions that by the *perambulation* of the 20th of Edward I., and also by a judgment of the king's bench in *Richard* the second's time, all that part of Essex is *lost* which was lately delivered to be in the bounds.

Court and Times of Charles I., ii. 324.

Perambulation of a parish, a custom formerly practiced in England and her colonies, but now largely fallen into disuse, by which, once a year, in or about Ascension Week, the minister, churchwarden, and parishioners of a given parish walk about its boundaries for the purpose of ascertaining and settling the collection of them. In England also sometimes popularly called *beating the bounds*.

perambulator (pér-am'bú-lá-tór), *n.* [*perambulate* + *-or*.] 1. One who perambulates.

— 2. An instrument for measuring distances traveled. See *odometer*. — 3. A small three- or four-wheeled carriage for a child, propelled by hand from behind; a baby-carriage.

The young man from the country who talks to the nurse-maid also has upon the *perambulator*.

M. Arnold, *Friendship's Garland* (My Countryman).

perambulatory (pér-am'bú-lá-tór-é), *a.* [*perambulate* + *-ory*.] Of or relating to perambulation; walking or moving about.

His mind took an apparently sharp impression from it (the water-curt), but had the recollection of this *perambulatory* shower in his next respiration, as completely as did the street itself, along which the least or quality stirred white dust again.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xi.

Perameles (pér-am'el's), *n.* [*NL.* (Geoffroy St. Hilaire), < *L.* *pera*, < *Gr.* *perá*, a bag, wallet (pouch), + *NL.* *melas*, a badger.] The typical genus of the family *Peramelidae*; those bandicoots which have no disproportionate development of the limbs nor greatly elongated ears.

They are small terrestrial omnivorous animals generally distributed over the Australian region, of several species, some of which are also *Papuan*.

Peramelidae (pér-a-mel'á-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Perameles* + *-idae*.] A family of Australian and *Papuan* polyprotodont marsupial mammals; the so-called bandicoots or bandicoot-rats. They have the *teeth* from above and three below in each half.

jaw, the hind feet undactylous, with the second and third toes united in a common integument, the hallux rudimentary or wanting, and the fourth digit larger than the rest.

The fore feet are peculiar among marsupials in having the two or three middle toes large and clawed and the others rudimentary. There are no claws on the hind feet in the complete, usually opening backward. The leading genera are *Perameles*, *Macrotis*, and *Choropus*. See *crit* under *Choropus*.

perameline (pér-am'el-in), *n.* Of or pertaining to the *Peramelidae*.

peramont, *a.* An obsolete form of *paramount*.

perantert, *adv.* A Middle English form of *peradventure*.

peravalle, *a.* An obsolete form of *paravall*.

perband (pér-band), *n.* See *perband*.

perboil, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *parboil*.

perbreak, *v.* See *parbreak*.

Perca (pér'ká), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1766), < *L.* *perca*, a perch; see *perch*.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, formerly used with wide and indefinite limits to cover many heterogeneous forms, variously separated by modern ichthyologists; now restricted to such species as the common yellow perch of Europe and North America, as *Perca flavescens* of the former and *P. americana*, *ultra*, or *flavescens* of

the latter country, and made the type of the family *Perceide*. See *perch*.

percale (F. pron. *per-käl'*), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] A kind of French cambric, very closely and firmly woven, with a round thread, and containing more dressing than ordinary muslin, but without the glossy finish of dress or lining cambrics, made either white or printed. The soft-finished *percale* is an English manufacture, of less body than the French *percale*.

percaline (*per'-ku-lin*), *n.* [*percale* + *-ine*2.] Cotton cloth with a very glossy surface, usually dyed of a single color.

A gray calico skirt and charming pattern of *percaline*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII, 740.

percarbureted, percarburetted (*per-kär'-bi-jet-ed*), *a.* [*per-* + *carbureted*.] In chem., combined with a maximum of carbon.

percase (*per'-kas'*), *adv.* [Also *percase*; ME. *per cas*, < OF. *par cas*, < L. *per casum*, by chance; *per*, by; *casus*, chance; see *per* and *case*1.] Perhaps; perchance.

That he hath distord that faire place
On Mallers by hys misdoing, *percase*
Yut may he his pen full well do to make.
Roma, of Partenay (L. E. T. S.), I, 3521.

Wot I not how hit happide *percase*.
Chaucer, Good Women, I, 1067.

For it is so that as to morrow I purpose to ryde into
Flandrye to purveye in off horse and hennys, and *percase*
I shall see the assage at Nure [Nure].
Panton Letters, III, 122.

Yes, and *percase* venturing you in perilous and desper-
ate enterprises.
Lucan, Advice to Emox (1606)

perce, *v.* An obsolete form of *pierce*.

perceable, *a.* An obsolete form of *pierceable*.

perceant (*per'-ant*), *a.* [Formerly also *perant*; ME. *perceant*; < F. *perçant*, pp. of *percer*, *pierce*; see *perce*.] Piercing; penetrating. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Wonderous quick and *perceant* was his sight
As Eagles eye that can behold the sunne.
Spenser, F. Q., I, x 47

The sophist's eye,
Like a sharp spear, went through her utterly.
Keen, cruel, *perceant*, stinging.
Keats, Lamia, II.

perce (*per'-en*), *a.* [F. *perce*, pp. of *percer*, *pierce*; see *pierce*.] In her-, pierced, especially with a round hole in the middle.

perceivable (*per-sé'-vā-bil*), *a.* [*per-* + *perceivable*.] *perceivable*, *perceivable*; see *perceivable* and *-able*.] 1. Capable of being perceived; capable of falling under perception or the cognizance of the senses; perceptible.

There is nothing in the world more constantly varying
than the ideas of the mind. They do not remain previous-
ly in the same state for the least *perceivable* space of time.
Kierulds, Freedom of Will, II, 6.

2. Capable of being known or understood.

Whatever is *perceivable* either by sense or by the mind
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 440.

perceivably (*per-sé'-vā-bil*), *adv.* In a *perceivable* manner; so as to be *perceivable*; *perceivably*.

perceivance (*per-sé'-vāns*), *n.* [*per-* + *perceive*.] Power of perceiving; percep-
tion.

Why, this is wondrous, being blind of sight,
His deep *perceivance* should be such to know us.
Greene, George a Dirceno.

His particular end in every man is, by the infliction of
pain, damage, and disgrace, that the senses and common
perceivance might carry this message to the soul within,
that it is neither careless, profitable, nor praiseworthy in
this life to do evil.
Milton, Church Government, II, 3.

perceive (*per-sé'-v*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perceived*,
pp. *perceiving*. [*per-* + *perceiv*, *perceiv*, < OF. *perceivre*, *perceivre*, *perceivre*, *perceivre*,
etc., also *percever*, *percevoir*, *percevoir*, F. *perce-
voir* = Lr. *percebre* = Sp. *percebir*, *percebir* = Pg. *perceber* = It. *percepire*, < L. *percepire*, pp. *per-
ceptus*, take hold of, obtain, receive, observe, < *per*, by, through, + *capere*, take; see *capable*.
Cf. *conceive*, *deceive*, *receive*.] 1. In general, to
become aware of; gain a knowledge of (some
object or fact).

When she it *perceived* she enshew'd to come in his pres-
ence, for she was right a good lady, and full of grace bewte,
and right trowe a good his lord.
Melior (R. E. T. S.), I, 64.

Who [Nature] *perceiveth* our natural with too dull to rem-
em of such goddesses, and hath sent this natural for our
whetstone.
Shak., As you like It, I, 2, 55.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of
the matter of tempests before the air below.
Bacon.

But Jesus *perceived* their wickedness, and said, Why
tempt ye me, ye hypocrites?
Mat., XXII, 18.

The king in this *perceives* him, how he coasts
And hedges his own way.
Shak., Ham. VIII, III, 2, 38.

Will we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive*
it by our own understanding, we are in the dark. *Locke*.

I *perceive* you have entered the suburbs of Sparta al-
ready, and that you are in a fair way to get to the Town
itself.
Honell, Letters, II, 40.

2. Specifically, to come to know by direct ex-
perience; in *psychol.*, to come to know by virtue
of a real action of the object upon the mind
(commonly upon the senses), though the know-
ledge may be inferential; know through exter-
nal or internal intuition.

Yit in the air men not so me might,
And that they now not *perceive* me to sight,
I shall me appere vpon the erth playn
Roma, of Partenay (L. E. T. S.), I, 3715.

It was in Valles that I did chiefly *perceive* the Land-
Winds, which blow in some places one way, in others con-
trary, or side ways to that, according as the Valleys lay
pond up between the Mountains.
Dampier, Voyages, II, III, 30.

Seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and touching or feel-
ing are words that express the operations proper to each
sense; *perceiving* expresses that which is common to them
all.
Field.

A man far-off might well *perceive* . . .
The hard earth shake, and a low thunder of arms.
Tennyson, Lamuelot and Elaine.

When we talk of *perceiving* we generally refer to know-
ledge gained at the time through one of the higher senses,
and more particularly sight.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 154.

—*Syn.* *Observe*, *Notice*, etc. See *per-*
perceiver (*per-sé'-vēr*), *n.* [*perceive* + *-er*1.]
One who perceives, feels, or observes.

Which estimation they have gained among weak *per-*
ceivers.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

perceiverance, *n.* [Also *perceverance* (a cor-
rupt form, *perceverance*); < OF. *perceverance*, an irreg. var. of *perceverance*, *perceiv-*
ance; see *perceverance*.] 1. Perceivance; per-
ception.

For his diet he [Aristotle] was very temperate, and a great
enemy of excess and surfeiting, and so careless of delicacies
as though he had no *perceverance* in the tastes of meats.
Ser J. Harrington, Life of Aristotle, p. 419 (quoted in Trench).

2. Appearance perceived.

He [Emilius Paulus], suddenly fell into a raving (with
out any *perceverance* of sickness) in him before, or
any change or alteration in him . . . and his wife went
from him in such sort that he died three days after.
North, tr. of Plutarch's Lives, p. 221 (quoted in Trench).

percelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *percel*.

percellet, *n.* A Middle English form of *par-*
cel.

percelmet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *par-*
celmet.

percelyt, *n.* A Middle English form of *par-*
celyt.

percentage (*per-sen'-tāj*), *n.* [*per cent*, + *-age*.]
Rate or proportion per hundred; as, the *per-*
centage of loss; the *percentage* of oxygen in
some compound, or of pure metal in an ore;
specifically, in *com.*, an allowance, duty, com-
mission, or rate of interest on a hundred;
loosely, proportion in general.

At the church portals, to be sure, was the usual *percen-*
tage of distressing beggars.
Adriek, Pookapog to Penth, p. 87.

percentile (*per-sen'-tā*), *a.* and *n.* [*percen-*
tage + *-ile*.] 1. *a.* In *percentage*; as, *percen-*
tile measurement.

II. *n.* See the first quotation.

The value that is attached by a percent, of any large
group of measurements, and surpassed by 100 — a (per
cent) of them, is called its *percentile*.
Jour. Anthropol., XIV, 277.

The data were published in the Journal of this Insti-
tute as a table of *percentiles*.
Nature, XXXIX, 224.

percent tube. An instrument for measuring
the percentage of cream in milk. See *lactom-*
eter.

percept (*per-sépt*), *n.* [*per-* + *perception*, neut.
of *perceptus*, perceived, pp. of *percepire*, *per-*
ceive; see *perceive*.] The immediate object in
perception, in the sense in which that word is
used by modern psychologists.

Our analysis of perception has suggested the way in
which our *percepts* are gradually built up and perfected.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 300.

—*Ion* (a form expressing action or an active faculty—
"perception," "conception," "imagination," "deduc-
tion," "apprehension." Some of these words express also
the result of the action, thereby causing ambiguity on very
important questions. Hence the introduction of the forms
"percept," "concept," "exhibit," to express the things per-
ceived, conceived, or exhibited, and to save circumlocu-
tion.
A. Bain, English Grammar, p. 242.

perceptibility (*per-sépt'-tā-bil'-tē*), *n.* [*per-*
ceptibility = *per-* + *perceptibility* = *per-*
ceptibility; as *perceptible* + *-ity* (see *-ity*).] 1. The
property of being perceptible; as, the *percepti-*
bility of light or color.

Ray, the very essence of truth here in this clear *percep-*
tibility or intelligibility.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 718.

2. *Perception*; power of perceiving. [*Rare*.]

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent as to ob-
scure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the reason.
Dr. H. More.

perceptible (*per-sépt'-tā-bil*), *a.* [*per-* + *perceptibilis*
= Sp. *perceptible* = Pg. *perceptible* = It. *percep-*
tibile, < L. *perceptibilis*, < L. *percepire*, pp. *per-*
ceptus, perceive; see *perceive*.] Capable of be-
ing perceived; capable of coming under the
cognizance of the senses; perceivable; notice-
able.

An entity, whether *perceptible* or inferential, is either
real or fictitious. *Bentham, Fragment on Ontology*, I, § 1.

—*Syn.* Visible, discernible, noticeable. See *visible*.
perceptibleness (*per-sépt'-tā-bil'-ness*), *n.* The
state or property of being perceptible; percep-
tibility.

perceptibly (*per-sépt'-tā-bil*), *adv.* In a percep-
tible manner; in a degree or to an amount that
may be perceived or noticed.

perception (*per-sépt'-shun*), *n.* [*per-* + *perception*
= Sp. *perception* = Pg. *perception* = It. *percep-*
tione, < L. *perceptio* (n-), a receiving or collecting,
perception, comprehension, < *percepire*, pp. *per-*
ceptus, obtain, perceive; see *perceive*.] 1. Orig-
inally, and most commonly down to the middle
of the eighteenth century, cognition; thought
and sense in general, whether the faculty, the
operation, or the resulting idea. Most psychol-
ogists since Plato had made two departments of mental ac-
tion, the orotic and the speculative; the latter was called
perception, but it did not include belief founded on tes-
timony. This use of the word is now uncommon in tech-
nical language.

This experiment discovereth *perception* in plants, to move
towards that which should comfort them, though at a dis-
tance.
Bacon.

[The Hobbesians] stoutly contending that we have not
the *perception* of anything but the phantasms of material
objects, and of sensible words or marks, which we make to
stand for such objects. *Dr. H. More, Immortality of Soul*.

The two great and principal actions of the mind, . . .
perception, or thinking, and volition, or willing.
Locke, Human Understanding, II, vi, 2.

All the *perceptions* of the human mind resolve themselves
into two distinct kinds, which I shall call impressions and
ideas.
Hume, Treatise of Human Nature, I, L, 1.

2. The mental faculty, operation, or resulting
construction of the imagination, of gaining
knowledge by virtue of a real action of an ob-
ject upon the mind. It includes the first sensation,
its objectification, its location, its intuitive assimilation
of ideas already in the mind. In short, all the knowledge
that is acquired involuntarily without our being aware
of any process, and which seems to be directly given by
sense. *Perception* may be internal or external.

Perception . . . being the first step and degree toward
knowledge, and the inlet of all the materials of it.
Locke, Human Understanding, II, ix, 13.

Perception is most properly applied to the evidence we
have of external objects by our senses.
Held, Intellectual Powers, I, 1.

Perception is a complex mental act or process. More
particularly, *perception* is that process by which the mind,
after discriminating and identifying a sense-impression
(simple or complex), supplements it by an accompaniment
or escort of revived sensations, the whole aggregate of
actual and revived sensations being solidified or "in-
tegrated" into the form of a percept — that is, an apparently
immediate apprehension or cognition of an object now
present in a particular locality or region of space.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 102.

The manner in which the constituent elements in a *per-*
ception are combined differs materially from what is strictly
to be called the association of ideas. To realize this
difference we need only to observe first how the sight of
a suit of polished armour, for example, instantly reawakes
and steadily maintains all that we retain of former sensa-
tions of its hardness and smoothness and coldness, and
then to observe how this same sight gradually calls up
ideas now of tournaments, now of caudates, and so through
all the changing imagery of romance.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX, 87.

3. An immediate judgment founded on sense
or other real action of the object upon the mind,
more or less analogous to what takes place in
vision. Thus, we are said to recognize our friends by
perception. Also, mathematical, aesthetic, and moral judg-
ments founded on direct observation of imaginary or ideal
objects are called *perceptions*.

It is admitted on all sides that the *perception* of an ob-
ject necessarily implies the recognition of the object as
this or that, as like certain objects, and as unlike certain
other objects. Every act of *perception*, therefore, involves
classification.
J. Fish, Cosmic Philosophy, II, 107.

Her physical organization, being at once delicate and
healthy, gave her a *perception*, operating with almost the
effect of a spiritual medium, that somebody was near at
hand.
Melior, George a Dirceno, vi.

A great method is always within the *perception* of many
before it is within the grasp of one.
Dr. More.

Perhaps the quality specially needed for drawing the
right conclusion from the facts, when one has *perception*,
is best called *perception*, *delicacy of perception*.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Preface.

perch-loop (pérch'lop), *n.* An iron fastened to a carriage-perch. It has loops for the straps which pass to the bed, to limit the swinging of the body.

perchlorate (pér-klor'at), *n.* [*< per- + chlorate-*] A salt of perchloric acid.

perchloric (pér-klor'ik), *n.* [*< per- + chloric-*] Noting an acid (HClO₄), a syrupy liquid obtained by decomposing potassium perchlorate by means of sulphuric acid. It is remarkable for the great readiness with which it gives up oxygen. Brought into contact with organic matter, it is instantly decomposed, often with explosive violence. Applied to the skin, it produces a very painful wound, which is extremely slow in healing. Also *hyperchloric*.

perch-post (pérch'pöst), *n.* A crustaceous parasite of the perch.

perch-plate (pérch'plát), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the head-blocks and bed-plates which are placed above and beneath the perch, at the king-bolt.

perch-pole (pérch'pól), *n.* A pole used by aerobats. It is held by one man while another climbs it.

perch-stay (pérch'stá), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the side rods which pass from the perch to the hind axle and serve as braces.

percid (pér'sid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A perch, as a member of the *Percidae*.

II. *a.* Like a perch; percid or percline.

Percidae (pér-sid-é), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Perca + -idae-*] The perch family, a group of acanthopterygian fishes, to which widely varying limits have been assigned. (a) In Bonaparte's system, same as the first family of acanthopterygian fishes in Cuvier's system (*Percoidae* in French). It included those with oblong bodies covered with scales which are generally hard or rough, with the operculum or propinquetum (or both) dentated or spinous at the edge, and the jaws and some part of the palate toothed. With such definition it included not only the modern *Percidae* proper, but also many other families. (b) In Günther's system, the representative family of his *Acanthopterygii perciformes*, having perfect ventrals, unarmored cheeks, uninterrupted lateral line, acute teeth in the jaws and on the palate, no barbels, the lower pectoral rays branched, and the vertical fin not scaly. (c) In recent American systems, *Percoidae* with an increased number of abdominal and caudal vertebrae, depressed cranium and little prominent cranial ridges, dorsal fin generally separate, and anal with one or two spinous. The species are inhabitants of fresh waters, and are represented by two genera common to North America and Europe (*Perca* and *Stizostedion*), several peculiar to the Palearctic region (*Acerina*, *Aspius*, *Percina*), and the numerous darters, constituting the subfamily *Rhynchostominae*, peculiar to North America.

percidal (pér'sid-dál), *n.* [*< percid + -al-*] Same as *percid*. [Rare.]

percliform (pér'sid-fórm), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. perca, a perch, + forma, form-*] I. *a.* Having the form or structure of a perch; percid; of or pertaining to the *Perciformes*.

II. *n.* A percid fish; a member of the *Perciformes*.

Perciformes (pér-sid-fór-méz), *n. pl.* [NL.; see *percid*.] In Günther's classification, a division of *Acanthopterygii*, having the body compressed, dorsal fin elongated and with the spinous larger than the soft portion, anal rather short, and ventrals generally with a spine and five rays. It includes the families *Percidae*, *Squamipinnae*, *Mullidae*, *Sparidae*, *Sorbinidae*, and several others.

Percina (pér-sid-ná), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Perca + -ina-*] In Günther's system, the first group of *Percidae*. They have the cleft of the mouth horizontal or slightly oblique, usually two dorsals, and seldom more than two pyloric appendages. The *Percina* are mostly fresh water fishes and sea-fishes which enter rivers, and belong to the family *Percidae* and others of modern ichthyologists.

Percinæ (pér-sid-nó), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Perca + -inæ-*] A subfamily of *Percidae*, to which very different limits have been assigned. By old ichthyologists it was used for a large assemblage of genera scarcely definable by exact characters. By recent authors it has been much restricted, and, in its narrowest sense, includes the genera *Perca* and *Lucioperca* or *Stizostedion*—that is, the true perches and the pike-perches. They have the pectoral branches well developed, the preoperculum serrate, seven branchiostegals, and a large air bladder.

percline (pér'sin), *a.* and *n.* [CNL., *< percinæ, < L. perca, perch; see percid-*] I. *a.* Resembling a perch; percliform; percid; of or pertaining to the *Percinæ*, or, in a narrow sense, to the *Percinæ*.

II. *n.* A perch or perch-like fish; a percid; a member of the *Percinæ*, *Percidae*, or *Percinæ*.

perceptance (pér-sip'i-ens), *n.* [= It. *percepere*.] [*< ML. "perceptantia" (f), < L. percipere (t)-e, perceiving; see percipient-*] Same as *perceptance*.

perceptancy (pér-sip'i-ens-si), *n.* [As *perceptance* (see -cy).] 1. The act or power of perceiving; the state of being percipient; perception.

Made ashamed
By my perceptancy of sin and fall.
Mrs. Browning, *Drama of Exile*.

2. Specifically, the state of mind, faculty, or mental processes of a percipient. See *percipient*, *n.* 2. *Proc. London Soc. Psych. Research.*
percipient (pér-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. percipere (t)-e, ppr. of percipere, perceive; see percipere-*] I. *a.* Perceiving; having the faculty of perception.

I have considered, during every period of my life, pain as a positive evil which every percipient being must be desirous of escaping. *Anecdotes of Iph. Watam*, I. 143.

A musical ear being nothing more nor less than one which is percipient of such structure. *H. Gurney, Nineteenth Century*, XIII. 448.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which perceives, or has the faculty of perception.

The soul is the sole percipient, which alone hath animation and sense, properly so called. *Blauddle Vandy of Dogmatism*, iv.

Within the limits of apprehension, the same objective difference may seem great or small according to the percipient's nature and temporary condition. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.*, § 92.

2. Specifically, one to whom the unexpressed thoughts of another (called the *agent*) are sought to be transferred in conducting telepathic experiments. [Recent.]

We have therefore been able to convince ourselves that the agents concentrating their looks on the given object, projected on the mental eye of the percipient a picture more or less resembling it, and we take it as incontrovertible that the above results could not have been achieved by conscious or unconscious guessing. *Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 536.

Percis (pér'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. πέρσις, dim. of πέρκα, a perch; see percid-*] A genus of percoid fishes, having a moderately elongated body, oblique mouth, scarcely projecting lower



Percis (Percis) percoides.

jaw, and teeth on the jaws and vomer. The species inhabit the temperate and tropical Pacific. One species, *Percis colias*, is one of the most common fish of New Zealand, and weighs about five pounds. It is known as the *comphic*, *rock-eel*, and *blue eel*. Also called *Parapercis*.

perclose (pér'kloz), *n.* [Also *perclous* (and erroneously *parclose*); *< ME. perclose, parclose, parclous, < OF. perclose, parclous, parclous, an enclosure, < L. perclaudere, term. of perclaudere, pp. of perclaudere, shut off, shut up; see perclude-*] 1. *n.* Conclusion.

By the perclose of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travellith in fear of reconvictment. *Ruleigh*.

2. *a.* A place closed, inclosed, or secluded.

And all this season the other Englishmen were on the felds, and the comtable styll in his perclose, & issued not out. *Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron.*, I. cccvi.

3. *In arch.*, a screen or railing made to separate or inclose any object or place, as to inclose a tomb, or to separate a chapel or an altar from an aisle.

Perclous, a rail or perclose made of timber, wherein something is closed. *Florida*.

The fader loggid here of his purpos in a chamber next to his journeye, For hitherto here was but a perclose. *Oedro, M. S. Soc. Anth. U. S. A.*, 276. [*Dallwitz*.]



Perclous.

4. *In her.*, a demi garter. [Rare.]

percnopter (pérk-nop'tér), *n.* [*< NL. Percnopter*]

percnopterinae (pérk-nop'tér-iná), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Percnopter + -inae-*] A subfamily of vulturinae; the *Percnopterinae*. *Reichenbach*, 1850.

Percnopter (pérk-nop'tér), *n.* [NL., *< Radinsusque*, 1815,] [*< Gr. πέρκω, dusky, dark-colored (see percid-), + πτερόν, a wing-*] A genus of vulturinae; synonymous with *Neophron*.

percook (pér'kukt'), *a.* [*< L. percoctus, pp. of percoquere, cook thoroughly, ripen, < per, through, + coquere, cook-*] Well cooked; thoroughly done; hence, trite.

Among the elect to whom it is your distinction to aspic to belong, the rule holds to abstain from any employment of the obvious, the percook, and likewise, for your own sake from the optonic, the overstrained. *G. Meredith, Eglogs*, xix.

percoold (pér'koid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. πέρκω, a perch (see percid-), + cold, form-*] I. *a.* Perch-like; percliform; of or pertaining to the *Percinæ* or *Percidae*, in any sense. Also *percoideous*.

II. *n.* A perch; any member of the *Percinæ* or *Percidae*.

Percoidea (pér-koi'dé), *n. pl.* [NL.; see *percid-*] Same as *Percidae*.

Percoidea (pér-koi'dé), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Perca + -oidea-*] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes proposed for the families *Percidae*, *Serranidae*, *Haraulonidae*, *Sparidae*, *Gerridae*, and related forms.

percoideous (pér-koi'dé-us), *a.* Same as *percid*.

percolate (pér'kol-át), *v.*; pret. and pp. *percolated*, ppr. *percolating*. [*< L. percolare, pp. of percolare, strain through, filter, < per, through, + colare, filter, strain, < colum, a strainer, a colander; see colander-*] I. *trans.* To strain through; cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; filter: literally and figuratively.

Therefore the evidences of fact are as it were percolated through a vast period of ages, and many very obscure in us. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Blackish*, p. 128.

II. *intrans.* To pass through small interstices, as a liquor; filter: as, water *percolates* through a porous stone.

As there is no escape for the rain-water which trickles down the sides of the ravine-like hollow, . . . it must all percolate downwards through the fissures at its bottom. *Darwin, Geol. Observations*, I. 28.

percolate (pér'kol-át), *v.* [*< percolate, v-*] That which has percolated or passed through a filter or strainer; a filtered liquid.

percolation (pér'kol-á-shon), *n.* [*< L. percolatio(n)-e, a straining through, the act of filtering, < percolare, pp. percolatus, strain through, filter; see percolate-*] 1. The act of percolating; the act of straining or filtering; filtration; the act of passing through small interstices, as liquor through felt or a porous stone.

Percolation or transmission (which is commonly called straining). *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 2.

2. *In phar.*, the process of extracting the soluble parts of powdered substances by passing through them successive quantities of a solvent which yields a clear extract free from insoluble matters: used in the sense of *displacement*.

percolator (pér'kol-á-tor), *n.* [= *F. percolateur*; as *percolate* + -or.] 1. One who or that which filters.

Those tissues . . . act as percolators. *Hentley, Elem. Botany*.

2. A form of filtering coffee-pot.

The best and most convenient form of coffee-pot is called a percolator. *Spence Knepe, Manuf.*, I. 422.

3. A nearly cylindrical or slightly conical vessel with a funnel end below, used in pharmacy for preparing extracts by the process of percolation.

percollicet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *portulilla*.

percomorph (pér'kó-mórf), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Percomorphi*. Also *percomorphic*, *percomorphous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Percomorphi*.

Percomorphi (pér'kó-mórf-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. πέρκα, perch, + μορφή, form-*] In Cope's ichthyological system (1870), an order of physoclistous fishes, with the ventral fins thoracic or jugular, skull normal; bones of jaws distinct, and inferior pharyngeals separate. It thus includes most acanthopterygian fishes.

percomorphic (pér'kó-mórf-ik), *a.* [*< percomorph + -ic-*] Same as *percomorphic*.

percomorphous (pér'kó-mórf-us), *a.* [*< percomorph + -ous-*] Same as *percomorphic*.

per contra (pér'kon'trā), [*< L. per, by; contra, against; see per and contra-*] On the contrary.

Percophidae (pér-kof'i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Adams, 1844, < Percophis + -idae-*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Percophis*. They have an elongate body, a pointed head, a short first and a long second dorsal and complete thoracic ventrals moderately approximated. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the east of the southern hemisphere. They are sometimes called *serpentine perches*.

Percophis (pér'kó-fis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. πέρκα, a river-fish, + όφίς, a serpent-*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Percophidae*.

percohold (pér'kó-fold), *a.* and *n.* [*< Percophidae + -oid-*] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Percophidae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Percophidae*.

Percoptidae (pér-kop'ti-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Percoptis + -idae-*] A family of physostomous fishes represented by the genus *Percoptis*; the trout-perches. The body has, the form and fin, especially the adipose fin, of a trout, and is covered with cycloid scales comparable with those of a perch. The mouth of the upper jaw is formed by the inferior maxillary bone, the opercular apparatus is complete, the gill-opening is wide, and an adipose fin is present. Only one species is certainly known.

Percoptis (pér-kop'tis), *n.* [NL., *< Adams, 1848, < Gr. πέρκα, a perch, + όψ, face-*] The

Trout-perch (*Perca guttatus*).

typical genus of Percopidae. *P. guttatus*, of the fresh waters of the United States, is the so-called trout-perch.

percussad, a. [A corrupt form of 'percussed' for 'percussed'.] In *her.*, latticed.

percussilis, n. An obsolete variant of *portulicis*.

percussatory (pér-kush'á-tor), n. [*L. per-*, through, + *cutator*, one who hammers, *Cune-*, hammers, hammers.] A very dilatory or habitually procrastinating person.

percussorily (pér-kush'á-tor-ly), adv. [Irreg. (in imitation of *percussorily*) *C. percussor* (a)-tor + *-ly*.] In a percussory, dilatory, or listless manner.

This is he that makes men serve (God percussorily, per-
fectorily; to go down to it, to all ill at it.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 45. (Darius.)

percurrent (pér-kur'ent), a. [*L. percurrent* (t)-s, ppr. of *percurrere*, run or pass through, *C. per-*, through, + *currere*, run; see *current*.] In bot., running through the entire length; running through from top to bottom, as the midrib of a dicotyledonous leaf, the nerve of a moss-leaf, or a grass-palea, etc. It notes specifically nerves that traverse the entire area from one secondary or tertiary nerve to another. See *nerve*.

percursory (pér-kér'só-ri), a. [*L. percursus*, ppr. of *percurrere*, run or pass through, *C. per-*, through, + *currere*, run or pass through; see *percurrent*.] *Cursory*; running over slightly or in haste.

percuss (pér-kus'), v. t. [*OF. percussor*, *C. per-*, through, + *cutere*, strike or pierce through, *C. per-*, through, + *cutere*, shake, strike; see *quash*. Cf. *concuss*, *discuss*.] 1. To strike against so as to shake or give a shock to; strike.

Thou art in our favour,
For we do love to cherish lofty spirits,
Such as percuss over the earth, and bound
With an erected countenance to the clouds.
Bacon, and Pl., Laws of Candy, II. 1.

2. Specifically, in med.: (a) To tap or strike for diagnostic purposes. See *percussion*, 4 (a). When some light body, called a *pneumator*, whether a finger of the left hand, or a piece of wood or the like made for the purpose, is placed firmly on the body of the patient and he is tapped through this the act is called *mediate percussion*, in distinction from *immediate percussion*, where the body is directly tapped. The tapping is done either with the fingers of the right hand or with a small hammer. The sounds elicited by percussion are then of significant effects obtained, though the resistance felt, or pain or muscular contractions produced, may be of value. (b) To tap or strike for therapeutic purposes. See *percussion*, 4 (b).

percussant (pér-kus'ant), a. [*OF. percussant*, ppr. of *percurrere*, strike; see *percuss*.] In *her.*, bent around and striking the side: said of the tail of a lion or other beast when represented as lashing his sides.

percussed (pér-kus't), a. [*C. percuss* + *-ed*.] Same as *percussant*.

percussion (pér-kush'on), n. [*F. percussio* = *Pr. percussio*, *percussio* = *Sp. percussio* = *It. percussio* = *It. percussione*, *C. per-*, through, + *cutere*, beat or strike through; see *percuss*.] 1. The act of percussing, or the striking of one body against another with some violence; forcible collision.

The times when the stroke or percussion of an envious eye doth most hurt are when the party envied is beheld in glory or triumph. Bacon, Essay.

2. The state of being percussed; the shock produced by the collision of bodies.—3. The impression or effect of sound on the ear.

With thy grim looks, and
The thunder-like percussion of thy sounds,
Thou madest thine enemies shake.
Shak., Cor., I. 4. 10.

4. In med.: (a) In diagnosis, the method of striking or tapping the surface of the body for the purpose of determining the condition of the organs in the region struck. It is employed chiefly in the diagnosis of diseases of the lungs, heart, and abdominal organs. (b) In therapeutics, tapping or striking in various ways with the hand or with an instrument as a therapeutic measure and a part of general massage.—5. In music, the production of a tone by a stroke or a blow, as upon any keyboard-instrument. Specifically—(a) In musical composition, the occurrence of a

dissonant tone; the actual sounding of a dissonant: distinguished from preparation on the one hand and resolution on the other. (b) In the recitativo, a contrivance for striking a reed at the instant it is to be sounded, so as to set it in vibration promptly and forcibly. The stop-knob by which this contrivance is controlled is often called the *percussion-stop*.

6. In palmistry, the outer side of the hand; the side of the hand opposite the thumb.—Center of percussion. See *center*.—Instruments of percussion, musical instruments in which the tone is produced by a blow or stroke from a hammer or similar implement, such as drums and the pianoforte.—Percussion-figure, in mineralogy, a figure produced in a thin plate of some crystals by a blow with a rather sharp point: thus, on a sheet of mica the percussion-figure has the form of a symmetrical six-rayed star, two of whose rays are parallel to the prismatic edges. Compare *prismatic-figure*.

percussional (pér-kush'on-ál), a. [*C. percussio* + *-al*.] Pertaining to percussion; percussive.

percussion-bullet (pér-kush'on-bul-et), n. A bullet charged with a substance that is explosive by percussion.

percussion-cap (pér-kush'on-kap), n. A small copper cap or cup containing fulminating powder, used in a percussion lock to explode gun-powder.

percussioner (pér-kush'on-er), n. In gun-making, the workman who fits the nipple and other connected parts. H. F. Green, The Gun, p. 251.

percussion-fuse (pér-kush'on-fúz), n. A detonating fuse so constructed that, when impact suddenly checks the motion of the projectile, the firing-mechanism of the fuse is set free to act upon the detonating substance. In the cut, a is the shell. The plunger b is held by a detent c, which engages a notch at the rear end with a force graduated to permit it to leave by the shock of impact, when the plunger is driven forward to strike and explode a percussion cap on the nipple g. The spring f holds the plunger in engagement with the detent till the instant of impact.



Percussion fuse.

percussion-grinder (pér-kush'on-grín-dér), n. A machine for crushing quartz or other hard material by a process of combined rubbing and pounding. E. H. Knight.

percussion-gun (pér-kush'on-gun), n. A gun discharged by means of a percussion lock.

percussion-hammer (pér-kush'on-hám-ér), n. A small hammer used in percussion for diagnostic purposes.

percussion-lock (pér-kush'on-lok), n. A kind of lock for a gun, in which a hammer strikes upon a percussion-cap placed over the nipple, and ignites the charge—or the cap may be attached to the cartridge, and exploded by a striker without the aid of a nipple.

percussion-match (pér-kush'on-mach), n. A match which is ignited by percussion.

percussion-powder (pér-kush'on-pou-dér), n. Detonating or fulminating powder.

percussion-primer (pér-kush'on-prí-mér), n. A primer which is ignited by percussion. See *primer*.

percussion-stop (pér-kush'on-stop), n. See *percussion*, 5 (b).

percussion-table (pér-kush'on-tá-bl), n. In metal. A frame or table of boards on which ore is concentrated, the separation of the heavier from the lighter particles being aided by a jarring of the table by means of suitably arranged machinery. See *joggling-table* and *laze*.

percussive (pér-kus'iv), a. and n. (= *It. percussivo*; an *percuss* + *-ive*.) 1. a. Of or pertaining to percussion or a light sharp stroke; striking; striking against something.

The first musical instruments were, without doubt, percussive sticks, calabashes, tom-toms, and were used simply to mark the time of the dance.

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 20.
The percussive tones of the arctic harp or compass string.

II. n. Specifically, in music, an instrument of percussion.

percussively (pér-kus'iv-ly), adv. In a percussive manner; by or by means of striking or percussion.

percussor (pér-kus'or), n. (= *F. percussor* = *Sp. percussor* = *It. percussor* = *It. percussore*, *C. per-*, through, + *cutere*, beat or strike through; see *percuss*.) One who or that which strikes; an agent or instrument of percussion; one who percusses.

percuteaneous (pér-kú-tá-né-us), a. [*C. per-*, through, + *cutis*, the skin; see *cutaneous*.]

Passed, done, or effected through, or by means of the skin: as, percuteaneous ligation.

Percuteaneous stimulation by the same method as the motor points of various digital muscles in the human arm. Amer. Jour. Physiol., I. 135.

percuteaneously (pér-kú-tá-né-us-ly), adv. In a percuteaneous manner; through or by means of the skin.

percuteur (F. pron. pér-kú-tér'), n. [*F. per-*, cuter, *C. L. percuteare*, strike through; see *percuss*.] An instrument for slow or rapid light percussion for therapeutic purposes, as in neuralgia and other neuroses.

percutient (pér-kú'shíent), a. and n. [*C. L. percution* (t)-s, ppr. of *percuteare*, beat or strike through; see *percuss*.] 1. a. Percussive; striking; of or pertaining to percussion.

II. n. That which strikes or has power to strike.

Where the air is the percutient, point or not point, against a hard body, it never giveth an exterior sound; as if you blow strongly with a bellows against a wall.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., 4. 130.

perclite (pér'al-ít), n. [Named after J. Percl, an English chemist and metallurgist.] A rare mineral occurring in sky-blue cubes; it is an oxychloride of copper.

perdit, interj. Same as *perdy*. (Darius.)
perdendo, perdendo (pér-den'dó, -dó-só), n. [*It.*, ppr. of *perdere*, lose (see *perdition*); *ad*, itself, *C. L. se*, itself.] In music, dying away; diminishing in loudness; practically the same as *morendo*.

Perdida (pér-dí-a-dó), n. pl. [*NL.*, *C. Perdida* (*Perdis*) + *-da*.] The partridge and quail as a family of gallinaceous birds; now usually regarded as a subfamily *Perdidae*.

Perdidae (pér-dí-a-dó), n. pl. [*NL.*, *C. Perdidae* (*Perdis*) + *-idae*.] A subfamily of gallinaceous birds, typified by the genus *Perdix*, of small size (as compared with *Tetraoninae* or grouse), with naked nostrils and weak slanks; the partridges and quails. The term is used with varying latitude: (a) for all the birds of the character just stated; (b) for the old World forms as distinguished from the American *Ortyzinae* or *Ophophorinae*; (c) for partridges of the genus *Perdix* and its immediate congeners alone. See *cutis* under *partridge* and *quail*.

perdicine (pér-dí-sín), a. [*C. L. perdis* (*perdis*), a partridge, + *-ine*.] Related to or resembling a partridge or a quail; of or pertaining to the *Perdidae*, in any sense.

perdiclet, n. [*ME. perdiclete*; origin not ascertained.] A kind of precious stone; opal-stone. Prompt. Parv., p. 304.

perdidit, n. [*Sp.*, *perdu*, lost; see *perdis*.] A desperate man. Darius.

The Duke of Monmouth, with his party of *Perdido*, had a game to play which would not show in quiet times. Roger North, Essay, p. 476.

perdit, interj. See *perdy*.

perdifoll (pér-dí-fól), n. [*Irreg. C. L. perdis*, lose, + *folium*, a leaf; see *foli*.] A deciduous plant; a plant that periodically loses or drops its leaves; opposed to *evergreen*. [Rare.]

The passion-flower of America and the jumble of Madagascar, which are evergreen in their native climates, become *perdifol* when transplanted into Britain. J. Norton.

perditely, adv. [*C. perdis* (*C. L. perdis*, lost; see *perdis*) + *-ly*.] In an abandoned manner; disgracefully.

A thousand times had rather wish to die,
Than perditely to affect one time and die.
Hymnod, Dialogue, II.

perdition (pér-dí-sh'on), n. [*ME. perdition*, *C. OF. perdition*, *perdition*, *F. perdition* = *Sp. perdition* = *It. perdition* = *It. perditione*, *C. L. perditio* (n), ruin, destruction, *C. L. perdis*, ppr. *perdis*, make away with, destroy, waste, ruin, lose, *C. per-*, through, + *dis*, give; see *date*.] 1. Entire ruin; utter destruction.

Certain tidings . . . importing the near perdition of the Turkish fleet.

Shak., Othello, II. 2. 2.

Perdition
Take me for even, if in my hell anger
I do not cut off all example!
Fletcher, Bonduca, III. 5.

Pier revellings, carnivals, and balls, which are the perdition of precious hours.

Jer Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 132.

2. The condition of the lost; the future state of the wicked; hell.

A soul straight to perdition, dying drunk
An atheist! Browney, King and Book, II. 302.

34. Loss or diminution.
For his dejection often in perdition is you.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 177.

perditionable (pér-dish'-n-a-bl), a. [*perdition* + *-able*.] Fitted for or worthy of perdition. *R. Pollok, (Imp. Dict.)*

Perdix (pér'-dik), n. [*NL.* (Brissson, 1760), < *L. perdix*, < *Gr. πειδίξ*, a partridge; see *partridge*.] 1. Partridge proper, the typical genus of *Perdix*, formerly more than conterminous with the *Perdix*, now restricted to a few species like the common European partridge, *P. cinerea*. See *partridge*. 2. A genus of gastropods, now referred to *Iodina*. *Montfort, 1810.*

perdreaut, n. [*OF. peritreau*, also *perdreut*, *perdreut*, a military engine for throwing stones, later also a mortar, prop. a partridge, contr. of *perdreaut*, dim. of *perdreix*, partridge; see *partridge*.] A bombshell of small size, such as was commonly used as a hand-grenade. *Archaeol. Inst. Jour., XXIII. 222.*

perdue, **perdu** (pér'-dū'), a. and n. [*F. perdu* (= *Sp. perdido* = *It. perduto*, < *L. perditus*, *L. perditus*, pp. of *perdere*, lose, < *L. perdere*, destroy, lose; see *perdition*.] I. a. 1. Lost to sight; hidden; in concealment; in ambush. *Bridget stood perdu within, with her finger and thumb upon the latch. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 10.*

Perdue he coughed, counted out hour by hour 'Till he should spy in the east a signal streak Night had been, tomorrow was, triumph would be. Browning, Ring and Book, l. 136.

2. Being on a forlorn hope; sent on a desperate enterprise.

I send out this letter, as a sentinel *perdu*; if it find you, it comes to tell you that I was possessed with a lover. *Donne, Letters, ciii.*

II. n. 1. A soldier serving on a forlorn hope (in French *enfant perdu*); a person in desperate case.

I am not here, like a *perdu*, To watch a fellow that has wrong'd my mistress— A scurvy fellow that must pass this way. *Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, II. 3.*

Another night would thro a *perdu*, More than a wet furrow, and a great front. *Sir W. Davenant, Love and Honour, v. 1.*

To be opposed against the warring wind? To watch a poor *perdu*? With this thin helm? *Shak., Lear, iv. 7. 36.*

2. One who is morally lost or abandoned.

Drunkards, spew'd out of taverns into the stinks Of tap-houses and stews, revolve from manhood, Debauch'd *perdus*. *Chapman, Widow's Tears, II. 1.*

3. In cookery, something concealed or ambuscaded; same as *surprise*.

Let the corporal Come sweating in a breast of mutton, stuff'd With pudding, or strut in some aged carcase: Neither doth serve, I think, as for *perdue*, Some choice mutton's flesh brought couchant in a dish Among some fennel, or some other grass, Shows how they lie 'till the fight. *W. Cartwright, The Ordinary. (Nares.)*

perduell, n. [*L. perduellis*, a public enemy, < *per*, through, + *duellum*, bellum, war; see *duel*.] A public enemy. *Mishen.*

perduellion (pér'-dū-el-ion), n. [*L. perduellio(n)*, treason, overt hostility against one's country, < *perduellus*, a public enemy; see *perduell*.] In the civil law, treason.

perduellism (pér'-dū-el-izm), n. [*perduell* + *-ism*.] Same as *perduellion*.

perdulous (pér'-dū-lus), a. [*Irreg.* < *F. perdu*, lost, or < *L. perdere*, destroy, lose, + *-ul-ous*.] Lost; thrown away.

Some wandering *perdulous* wishes of known impossibilities. *Adm. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.*

perdurability (pér'-dū-rā-bil-i-ti), n. [*ME. perdurabilite*, *perdurabile*, < *OF. perdurabile* = *It. perdurabilita*, < *ML. perdurabilita* (t-s), < *perdurabilis*, perdurable; see *perdurable*.] The quality of being perdurable; prolonged durability; everlastingness.

His doth is converted in to *perdurability* of lyf. *Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 161.*

But yow men someth to geten yow a *perdurabile* when ye thynken that in tyme to conyunge yowre hunc shall lasten. *Chaucer, Boethius, II. prose 7.*

Mr. Fluke believes in the soul and in its *perdurability*. *Presbyterian Rev., April, 1880, p. 401.*

perdurable (pér'-dū-rā-bl), n. [*ME. perdurable*, < *OF. perdurable*, *perdurabile*, *F. perdurable* = *Fr. Sp. perdurable* = *Pg. perdurable* = *It. perdurable*, < *ML. perdurabilis*, lasting, < *L. perdurare*, last, hold out; see *perdure*.] Lasting; continuing long; everlasting; imperishable.

When Iudas herde hym he curs'd the devyl and said to hym thou cryst danone the in thy *perdurable*. *Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 160.*

Cartes, the sighte of God is the 1st *perdurable*.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale. Cables of perdurable toughness. Shak., Othello, I. 2. 342.

We shall be able to discover that the body is scarce an essential part of man, and that the material and perishing substance can never comprehend what is immaterial and *perdurable*. *Keely, True Religion, I. 248.*

True being is one, unchangeable and *perdurable*. *Adamson, Fichte, p. 208.*

perdurably, adv. A Middle English form of *perdurably*.

Thilke same synple forme of man that is *perdurably* in the dyvyns thought. *Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 4.*

perdurably, n. An old form of *perdurability*.

perdurably (pér'-dū-rā-bl), adv. [*ME. perdurable*, *perdurabilis*; < *perdurabile* + *-ly*.] In a perdurable manner; lastingly; everlastingly.

Where reigneth the Father and the Son, lo! And the Holy Ghost in beavyn full hy, And shall for ever *perdurably*. *Ross, of Partmay (E. E. T. S.), I. 6498.*

Why would he, for the momentary trick, Be *perdurably* fixed? *Shak., M. for M., III. 1. 116.*

Two things, perhaps, retain their freshness more *perdurably* than the rest: the return of Spring, and the more poignant utterances of the poets. *Lowell, Wordsworth.*

perdurance (pér'-dū-rāns), n. [*It. perduranza*, < *L. perdurantia* (t-s), pp. of *perdurare*, endure, continue; see *perdure*.] Same as *perdurance*.

Thyne eternal continuance shall bee much more excellent and much farre above the *perdurance* of heuens, or of the earth. *Sp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, cxxiv. 2.*

perdurant (pér'-dū-rān), n. [*Pg. perdurante*, < *L. perdurantia* (t-s), pp. of *perdurare*, endure, continue; see *perdure*.] Long continuance.

perdure (pér'-dūr'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *perdured*, pp. *perduring*. [*OF. perdurer*, *perdurere* = *It. perdurare*, < *L. perdurare*, last, hold out, endure, continue, *L. L.* also make hard, < *per*, through, + *durare*, last, also make hard; see *dure*.] Cf. *endure*.] To last for all time or for a very long time; endure or continue long, or forever.

But the mind *perdure*s while its enervating may construct a thousand lines. *Hickok, Mental Philoa. (1864), p. 70.*

perdy, intrj. See *parly*.

perer, n. A Middle English form of *pearl*.

perer, v. i. A Middle English form of *pearl*.

perer, n. A Middle English form of *pearl*.

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peregrin (pér'-grin), a. and n. [*ME. peregrin*, *peregrin*, foreign, < *OF. peregrinus* (also *pelegrin*, *pelerin*, > *ult. It. pigrinus*, < *v. p. pigrinus* = *Sp. Pg. peregrinus* = *It. peregrino*, *perlegrino*, foreign [*ML. peregrinus*], *perlegrinus*, foreign, as a noun foreigner, stranger, < *perer*, being abroad or in foreign parts, *per*, passing through a land; < *per*, through, + *er*, field, land; see *per* and *acer*.] I. a. 1. Foreign; not native.

Your Lordship is such a friend of *peregrins* as always you make me histories so strange and *peregrins* that my wittes may not in any wise but needs go on *peregrins*. *Gurra, Letters (to by Helms, 1571), p. 108.*

The third class includes the whole ring of *peregrin* martyrs. *Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 11.*

2. Migratory, as a bird; coming from foreign parts; roving or wandering; specifically acting a kind of falcon, *Falco peregrinus*.

A falcon *peregrin* than could the Of frende loud. *Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 108.*

3. In *astrol.*, not exerting a strong influence; void of essential dignities.

A planet is not reckoned *peregrin* that is in mutual reception with any other. *W. Lilly, Intro. to Astrol., App., p. 244.*

II. n. 1. A foreign sojourner or resident in any state; a resident or subject not in possession of civil rights.

Until Carnall's general grant of the franchises, the greater proportion of her [Rome's] provincial subjects were also spoken of as *peregrin*. *Encyc. Brit., XL. 687, note.*

2. The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*. The original implication of the term in falconry is not retained in ornithology, and the name is extended to the group of falcons resembling the European peregrine, representatives of which are found in most parts of the world. They are true falcons of large size and great spirit. The American peregrine, commonly called the *duck-hawk* (*Falco anatum*), is a different variety from the European, and there are several other geographical races of peregrines. See *falcon*, and *under duck-hawk*.

Brave birds they were, whose quick-self-leaving kin Still won the girlons from the *peregrin*. *W. Browne, Britannia's Pastoral, II. 23. (Halliwell.)*

Thou shalt see My grayhounds flitting like a beam of light, And hear my *peregrin* and her bells in heaven. *Tennyson, Harold, l. 2.*

peregrinity (pér'-grin-i-ti), n. [*F. perégrinité* = *Sp. peregrinidad* = *Pg. peregrinidade* = *It. peregrinità*, *perlegrinità*, < *L. peregrinitas* (t-s), condition of a foreigner, < *peregrinus*, foreign; see *peregrin*.] 1. Strangeness; foreignness. [Rare.]

"These people, sir, that Gerrard talks of, may have somewhat of a *peregrinity* in their dialect, which relation has augmented to a different language." I asked him [Johnson] if *peregrinity* was an English word. He laughed, and said, "No." I told him this was the second time I had heard him coin a word. *Roswell, Johnson (1805), IV. 138.*

2. Wandering; travel; journey; sojourner.

A new removal, what we call "his third *peregrinity*," had to be decided on. *Carlyle, Sterling, II. 4.*

peregrinoid (pér'-grin-oid), a. [*peregrin* + *-oid*.] Resembling a peregrine; specifically noting an African falcon, *Falco minor*.

perelon (pér'-rion), n.; pl. *perelion* (-s). [*NL.* irreg. < *Gr. περίων*, pp. of *περίω*, go about, < *περί*, around, about, + *ίών*, go.] In *Cru-*



Peregrin and Pileon of *Atalapha* *carolinensis*.

a. perelon, showing the pale of perelon; b. pileon, showing the pale of perelon, showing the pale of perelon.

perelopod (pér'-ri'-pōd), n. [*NL. perelopod* = *Gr. περίω* (rod) = *E. foot*.] An appendage of the perelon; one of the true thoracic limbs or legs of a crustacean. They are the typical ambulatory or walking members (though they may be modified for swimming or for prehension) intervening between the maxillipeds or foot-jaws and the pleopods or abdominal limbs, which latter are usually natatorial.

perelopodite (pér'-ri'-pōd-it), n. [*perelopod* + *-ite*.] Same as *perelopod*.

perelle, n. An obsolete form of *pearl*.

perelle (pér'-rel'), n. [*NL. perella*, the specific name of the lichen.] In bot., a substance obtained from a lichen, *Leccore perella*, much used in the preparation of a red or crimson dye. The name is also loosely and incorrectly given

perennate (pĕr-en'at), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *perennated*, *ppr.* *perennating*. [*L. perennatus*, *pp.* of *perennare*, keep or last long, *perennia*, last-
ing the year through, lasting long: see *peren-*

Perequia (pé-ree'ki-á), n. [NL. (Plumier, 1703) after N. C. P. de Poireac (1560-1637) of Aix in Provence, author of numerous scientific and

These intervals are now often also called major

(b) Of a chord, cadence, or period, complete; fully satisfactory. Thus, a *perfect* chord or triad is a triad, major or minor in its original position; a *perfect* cadence is a simple authentic or plagal cadence; and a *perfect* period is one that is fully balanced or filled out.

(c) In medieval music, of rhythm, time, or measure, triple. See *measure*, 12. Most perfect ens.

See *ens*. Perfect being, the being whose essence involves existence; God. Perfect cadence, concord, consonance, see *cadence*. Perfect definition, a definition which perfectly explains the essence of a thing by its essential attributes. Perfect demonstration, a demonstration that not only shows that a fact is so, but also why it must be so. Perfect elasticity, ensemble, fifth, flower, fluid, fourth, etc. See the nouns. Perfect insect, the imago or completely-developed form of an insect, whether winged or wingless. Perfect metals, same as *noble metals* (which see, under *metal*). Perfect metamorphosis, in *entom.*, a metamorphosis in which there is a well-marked pupa stage between the larva and the imago. Also called *complete metamorphosis*. See *ent.* under *Oryza*. Perfect note, see *note*. Perfect number, a number that is equal to the sum of all its divisors or aliquot parts, as 28 (= 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14). Perfect octave, see *octave*. Perfect proposition, a categorical proposition. Perfect speech, a speech that makes complete sense.

Speech is either perfect or imperfect. Perfect is that that absolutes the sentence.

Hyperpedion, tr. by a Gentleman, l. 24.

Perfect syllogism, a syllogism from which no part has been omitted. Perfect tense, in *gram.*, a tense expressing completed time, or a variety of past time involving some reference to the present. Instantiated by *I have done*, and the like. "The same word is added to the titles of other tenses when a like implication is made; thus, *I shall have done*, future perfect; *I should have done*, conditional perfect; and so on. Perfect yellow. See *yellow*. To make perfect, in printing, to print on both sides. — *Syn.*

6. Vanities, blameless, unblemished, holy.

II. n. In *gram.*, the perfect tense. See above.

Historical perfect. See *historical*, 4.

perfect (pér-fek't or pér-fek't), *a.* 1. [Early mod. E. also *perfitt*; = *It. perfitture*; from the *adj.*] 1. To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting; bring to completion or perfection: as, to *perfect* a picture or a statue.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is perfected in us. — I John iv. 12.

It is the duty of art to perfect and exalt nature.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 214.

Exact Information is not perfect at the first push.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

I pray certify me, by the next occasion, what the wine cost for the common use, and if you have laid out any more in that kind, that I may perfect my account.

Windsor, Hist. New England, I. 446.

But a night there is betwixt me and the perfecting of bliss!

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 313.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you, One of the greatest in the Christian world Shall be my surety. For whose throne 'tis needful, Ere I can perfect mine intent, to kneel.

Shak., All's Well, iv. 4. 4.

2. To make perfect; instruct fully; make fully informed or skilled: as, to *perfect* one's self in the principles of architecture; to *perfect* soldiers in discipline.

Every man taking charge may be . . . well taught, perfect, and readily instructed in all the sciences.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 202.

Whence might this distaste arise? Be at least so kind to perfect me in that.

Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, l. 1.

To perfect bail. See *bail*. — *Syn.* 1. To accomplish, consummate.

perfectation (pér-fek'ta'shon), *n.* [*< perfect + -ation*.] The act or process of bringing to perfection; perfecting. [Rare.]

Does it not appear . . . as if the very influence which we plotted out in the last chapter, as rendering the perfection of the race feasible, must have a distinctively antagonistic operation? — *W. R. Greg*.

perfecter (pér-fek'tór or pér-fek'tér), *n.* [*< perfect + -er*.] One who perfects, completes, or finishes; one who makes perfect.

Let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and perfecter of our faith.

Heb. xii. 2 (revised version).

Perfecti (pér-fek'ti), *n.* pl. [ML., pl. of *l. perfectus*, perfect; see *perfect*, *a.*] A body of Catharists in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, who assumed the name on account of the strictness of their lives.

perfectibilist (pér-fek'ti-bil-ist), *n.* [*< perfectible + -ist*.] One who believes in the perfectibility of human nature in this life; a perfectionist. Society of the Perfectibilists. Same as *Order of the Illuminists* (which see, under *Illuminist*).

perfectibility (pér-fek'ti-bil-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. perfectibilité* = *Sp. perfectibilidad* = *It. perfectibilità* = *Fr. perfectibilité*, *< It. perfectibile*, *< ML. "perfectibilis"* (see *perfect*, *a.*).] The property of being perfectible; the property of being susceptible of becoming or being made perfect; specifically, the capability

of arriving at perfection in this life, whether a general perfection of the human faculties or Christian perfection.

It is even possible . . . that if Clifford, in his foregoing life, had enjoyed the means of cultivating his taste to its utmost perfectibility, that subtle attribute might, before this period, have completely eaten out or filed away his affections.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

perfectible (pér-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [= *F. perfectible* = *It. perfectibile* = *Sp. perfectible* = *Fr. perfectible*, *< ML. "perfectibilis"* (see *perfect*, *a.*).] Capable of becoming or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection possible.

perfecting (pér-fek'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *perfect*, *v.*] Printing on both sides.

perfecting-machine (pér-fek'ting-ma-shén'), *n.* Same as *perfecting press*. [British.]

perfecting-press (pér-fek'ting-press), *n.* In printing, a press in which the paper is printed on both sides at one operation.

perfection (pér-fek'shon), *n.* [*< ME. perfeccion, perfeccione, perfeccoun, perfeccium, < OF. (and F.) perfection* = *Sp. perfeccion* = *It. perfezione*, *< L. perfectio(n-), a* finishing, perfection, *< perficere*, pp. *perfectus*, finish, complete; see *perfect*.] 1. Performance; accomplishment.

Lovers . . . vowing more than the perfection of ten, and discharging less than the tenth part of one.

Shak., I. and C., III. 2. 94.

Would any reasonable creature make these his serious studies and perfections, much less only to these ends?

R. Johnson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2. The state of being perfect, as in material, form, design, composition, construction, operation, action, qualification, etc.; that degree of excellence which leaves nothing to be desired, or in which nothing requisite is wanting; entire freedom from defect, blemish, weakness, or liability to err or fail; supreme excellence, whether moral or material; completeness or thoroughness: as, *perfection* in an art; fruits in *perfection*; the *perfection* of beauty; often used concretely: as, *she is perfection*.

Howbeit I will answer these messengers that theyr coming pleases me greatly, and that my daughter should be happy if she might come to so great perfection as to be conjoynd in marriage to the child of Oberon.

Shak., A Midsummer Night's Dream, II. v.

Thine shall breed skill, and you shall bring perfection.

Shak., The Schoolmaster, p. 80.

If we affect him not far above and before all things, our light on him will not that inward perfection which it should have.

Hosker, Lectures, Polity, v. 1.

He never plays, but reads much, having the Latin, French, and Spanish tongues in perfection.

Erskine, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

The Roman language arrived at great perfection before it began to decay. Next, improving the English Tongue.

Everybody, again, understands distinctly enough what is meant by man's *perfection* — his reaching the best which his powers and circumstances allow him to reach.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, I.

3. A quality, trait, feature, endowment, or acquirement that is characterized by excellence or is of great worth or value; excellency.

What tongue can her perfections tell?

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

Ye wonder how this noble Damocel So great perfection did in her compass.

Shakspeare, P. Q., III. vi. 1.

The unity, the simplicity or inseparability of all the properties of Deity, is one of the chief perfections I conceive him to possess.

Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), III.

4. The extreme; the highest degree; consummation: as, the *perfection* of cruelty. [Colloq.]

Other Salvages assaulted the rest and slew them, stripped them, and took what they had, but fearing this murder would come to light, and might cause them to suffer for it, would now proceed to the perfection of villainy.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 26.

5. In music of music, triple rhythm or measure. See *measure*, 12. — Absolute perfection, the absence of every kind of defect and fault; the perfection of God. — Accidental perfection, an addition to the essence, imparting higher powers of acting, of enjoying, of impressing, etc. — Christian perfection. See *perfectionism* (b). — Essential or transcendental perfection, the possession of everything that is necessary to an essence. — Esthetic perfection, faultless beauty; the entire agreement of a cognition with sense. — First and second perfection. Same as *first* and *second caliche* or *gait*. See *caliche*, and *energy*. 4. — Formal perfection, that which in any being is better to be than not to be; conformity to the formal law of thought. — Logical perfection. See *logical*. — Material perfection of cognition. See *materi-*

al. — Material perfection of knowledge, conformity to the real world; truth. — Moral perfection, a perfection of the soul or mind. — Natural perfection. See *natural*. — Perfection of cognition, the union of precision with truthfulness. — Perfection of disposition, the entire disposition of matter in the receiving of a given form. — Perfection of matter in the receiving of a given form. — Perfection of energy, that degree of effort which a being is spontaneously disposed to

put forth. — Perfection of parts, the absence of mutilation; integrity. — Physical perfection, a perfection of body. — Supernatural perfection, a perfection of supernatural origin. — Third or last perfection, the attainment of the end of the thing having the perfection. — *Perfection*. (a) Fully; completely; to the utmost. Job xl. 7. (b) With the highest degree of excellence or success: as, he acted the part to perfection. — *Syn.* 2. Perfection, completion, consummation.

perfection (pér-fek'shon), *v.* [*< F. perfectionner* = *Sp. perfeccionar* = *It. perfezionare*, from the noun.] To complete; make perfect.

Both our labours tending to the same general end, the perfecting of our countrymen in a most essential article — the right use of their native language.

Poole, The Orator, I.

The gradual perfecting of the respiratory machine.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 68.

perfectional (pér-fek'shunal), *a.* [*< OF. perfectionnal*, *< perfection*, perfection; see *perfection* and *-al*.] Made complete or perfect.

I call that (life) *perfectional* which shall be conferred upon the elect immediately after the blessing pronounced by Christ.

Sp. Pearson, Exposition of Creed, xii.

perfectionate (pér-fek'shon-át), *v.* [*< perfection + -ate*.] To make perfect; bring to perfection.

He has . . . founded an academy for the progress and perfecting of painting.

Dryden, Dufrenoy's Art of Painting, § 94.

perfectonation (pér-fek'shon-ná'shon), *n.* [*< perfection + -ation*.] The act of making perfect. Foreign Quarterly Rev. [Rare.]

perfectioneer (pér-fek'shon-ér), *n.* (One who or that which makes perfect or brings to perfection. [Rare.]

Language has been the handmaid of Religion, and Religion the herald, instrument, and perfecter of Civilization.

R. Cum, Mod. Langs. of Africa, Int., p. 19.

perfectionism (pér-fek'shon-izm), *n.* [*< perfection + -ism*.] The belief that a sinless life is attainable. Specifically — (a) The doctrine, held by many Roman Catholics, that those who are justified can observe the commands of God, and that their sins are not mortal, but venial. (b) The doctrine, held by many Arminian Methodists, that a relative perfection called *Christian perfection* is attainable, and is to be distinguished from absolute perfection or from the perfection of angels or of Adam.

(c) The doctrine expressed in the Confession of the Society of Friends in 1675, that the heart can be "free from actually sinning and transgressing of the law of God, and in that respect perfect." (d) The belief that one can attain or has attained a state of absolute moral perfection. Such a belief is entertained by persons in various religious bodies.

perfectionist (pér-fek'shon-ist), *n.* [= *F. perfectionniste* = *Sp. perfeccionista*; as *perfection + -ist*.] 1. One who believes in any form of perfectionism.

Our late perfectionists are truly enlightened, who think they can live and not sin.

Baxter, Saints' Rest, iv. 2.

Specifically — 2. [cap.] A member of the Oneida Community. See *community*. Also called *Bible Communist* — Christian Perfectionist, a believer in Christian perfection. See *perfectionism* (b).

perfectment (pér-fek'shon-mént), *n.* [*< F. perfectionnement*; as *perfection*, *v.* + *-ment*.] The act of making perfect, or the state of being perfect. [Rare.]

perfective (pér-fek'tiv), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. perfectivo* = *It. perfettivo*; as *perfect* + *-ive*.] Tending or conducing to perfecting or perfection.

The affections are in the destitution of their perfective actions made tumultuous, vexed, and discomposed, to height of rage and violence. See *Taylor*, Works, II. xix.

perfectively (pér-fek'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a perfective manner.

As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so perfectly in the phancy.

N. Green, Cosmologic Sacra, II. 7.

perfectless (pér-fek't-less), *a.* [*< perfect + -less*.] Falling short of perfection; far from perfection.

Fond Epicure. . . . (Not shunning the Atheists sin, but punishment) Imagined a God as perfectless.

In Works deifying whom thy words proclaim.

Spenser, tr. of Du Barthe's Works, I. 7.

perfectly (pér-fek't-ly), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *perfittly*; *< ME. perfittly, perfittly, perfittly*; *< perfect + -ly*.] 1. In a perfect manner; wholly; completely; entirely; thoroughly; altogether; quite: as, the matter is not perfectly clear; the coat is perfectly new.

Alle the that belevon perfectly in God shall ben saved.

Wycliffe, Trilog., p. 124.

Ther she lyeth in a fayer Chapel, Chased in a Collier, her face bare and unkynd that ye may so it perfectly.

Torington, State of Eng. Tragedy, p. 31.

I love you perfectly well. I love both your hands and feet, which are not vulgar.

Hamlet, Letters, I. v. 2.

Some, indeed, who live in the valleys of the low country are perfectly black.

Brace, Sources of the Nile, II. 22.

2. With the highest degree of thoroughness or excellence; in such a way as to leave nothing to be desired: as, she dances *perfectly*; he speaks the language *perfectly*.

And can [know] you these tongues *perfectly*?

Don. and Pl., Comstock, iv. 4.

So may an excellent virtue of the soul smooth and calm the body, and make it serve *perfectly*, and without needless indispositions.

Jos. Taylor, Works (ed. 1886), I. 846.

3. With great exactness, nicety, or precision; accurately; exactly: as, a *perfectly* adjusted or balanced contrivance.

I never knew any man in my life who could not bear another's misfortune *perfectly* like a Christian.

Pope, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

perfectness (pér-fekt-nēs), *n.* The character or state of being perfect or complete; perfection; completeness.

perfidious (pér-fér'id-i-us), *a.* [*L. perfidius*, a false reading (though in form correct) for *perfidus*, very hot, *< L. praes*, before (used intensively), + *fidus*, boiling, hot: see *fervid*.] Very fervid or hot; very ardent.

Instruction, properly so called, they (the colored preachers) are not qualified to give, but the emotional nature is aroused by *perfidious* appeals and realistic imagery.

Portsmouth Rec., N. H., XLII. 101.

perfidiousness (pér-fér'id-i-us), *n.* The character of being perfidious; extreme heat or ardor; great fervor or zeal.

perficient (pér-fish'ent), *a. and n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. perficiente*, *< L. perficere* (to), ppr. of *perficere*, finish, complete, achieve: see *perfect*.] 1. *a.* Effectual; actual.

The endower (is) the *perficient* founder of all elements (corporations).

Blackstone, Com., I. xviii.

The *perficient* objection (to pronouncing grates) was probably the inconvenience to the service of the grate.

Science, XII. 3.

Perficient action. See *action*.

II. *n.* Literally, one who performs a complete or lasting work; specifically, one who endows a charity.

perfidious (pér-fid'i-us), *a.* [= *Pg. It. perfidioso*, *< L. perfidius*, *< perfidus*, falsehood: see *perfidy*.] 1. Faithless; basely treacherous; false-hearted.

What of him?

He's quoted for a most *perfidious* slave.

Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 206.

An air of magnanimity which *perfidious* as he was, he could with singular docility assume.

Macculey, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. Proceeding from or characterized by perfidy or base treachery; false; as, a *perfidious* act.

Syn. 1. Unfaithful, Falsity, Treachery, Perfidious, Untruthful represents negatively the meaning that is common to these words, but it especially means a lack of fidelity to trust or duty, a failure to perform what is due, however much may be implied in that. *Faithless* is negative in form, but positive in sense, the *faithless* man does something which is a breach of faith; the sleeping sentiment is *unfaithful*; the deceiver is *faithless*. *Treachery* and *perfidy* are kinds of *faithlessness*. The *treacherous* man either betrays the confidence that is reposed in him, or lures another on to harm by deceitful appearances, as the *treacherous* signals of the wreckers. The *perfidious* man carries treachery to the basest extreme, he betrays acknowledged and accepted obligations, and even the most sacred relationships and claims: as, Benedict Arnold and Judas are types of *perfidy*.

His honour rooted in dishonour stood,

And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.

Tennyson, Laurence and Elaine.

Votaries of business and of pleasure prove

Faithless alike in friendship and in love.

Cooper, Verses from Valerian.

Is King Edward he as true as I trust

As I am subtle, false, and treacherous.

Shak., Rich. III., I. i. 35.

Connections of great powers and great virtues, he (Barke) found himself, in age and poverty, a mark for the hatred of a *perfidious* court and a deluded people.

Macculey, Warren Hastings.

perfidiously (pér-fid'i-us-li), *adv.* In a perfidious manner; with perfidy; treacherously; traitorously.

Thou 'st not broke *perfidiously* thy oath,

And not performed thy pledged truth.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. I. 255.

perfidiousness (pér-fid'i-us-nēs), *n.* The character of being perfidious; treachery; traitorously; faithlessness.

There needs no Pope to dispense with the People (with) the Kings themselves by their own *perfidiousness* having abused their subjects.

Stimson, Answer to Buchanan.

perfidy (pér-fid-i), *n.* [*F. perfidie* = *Sp. Pg. It. perfidia*, *< L. perfidus*, perfidy, *< perfidus* (see *perfidious*).] 1. *Pg. perfidia* = *Sp. perfidia* = *F. perfidie*, faithlessness, *< per*, from, + *fidis*, faith: see *faith*.] Breach of faith or trust; base treachery; faithlessness.

These great virtues were balanced by great vices; inhuman cruelty; *perfidy* more than Punic; no truth, no faith; no regard to oaths.

Stimson, On Morals, App. 4.

Syn. See perdition.

perforate, **perforat**, *a.* Old forms of *perfect*, **perforat** (pér-fér'at), *v. t.* [*Appar.* an error for *perfora*, in sense of 'pre-appoint.'] To fix; settle; appoint.

Take heed, as you are gentlemen, this quarrel

Sleep till the hour *perforat*.

Pletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, III. 7.

perforable (pér-fa-bl), *a.* [*ME.* *< OF. perforable*, *< L. perforabilis*, that may be blown through, *< perfusare*, blow through: see *perflate*.] Capable of being blown through.

But make it high, on every half *perforable*.

Palladius, Husbandrie (L. 1. 7. 8) p. 37.

perflate (pér-flat'), *v. t.* [*< L. perflatus*, pp. of *perflare*, blow through, *< per*, through, + *flare*, blow: see *flatus*, *< L. inflare*.] To blow through.

If eastern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clearly and refresh our air.

Harvey.

perflation (pér-fla'shon), *n.* [= *F. perflation*, *< L. perflatio* (n-), a blowing through, *< L. perflare*, pp. *perflatus*, blow through: see *perflate*.] The act of blowing through.

Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines.

Woodward.

That [barrel] . . . was so contrived . . . as, by perpetual *perflation*, to prevent the snow from heating.

A Journey, etc., quoted in Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 205.

perforiate (pér-fér'iat), *a.* [= *F. perforiat* (cf. *OF. perforiate*, "through-wax, through-leaf (an herb)" = *Col. grave*), = *Sp. Pg. perfoliato*, *< NL. perfoliatus*, *< L. per*, through, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] 1.

In bot., having a stem which seems to pass through the blade: said of a leaf. This appearance is produced by the congenital union of the edges of the sinus of an amplexicaul leaf.

Umbellaria perfoliata, *Umbellaria perfoliata*, *Umbellaria perfoliata*, and *Umbellaria perfoliata* afford examples of perfoliate leaves. When opposite leaves have their bases united, so that the stem passes through, they are said to be connate-perfoliate, as in leaves of homophylles. See also *connate*.

2. In entom., having the outer joints much dilated laterally all around, but not forming a complete club; taxicorn: said of antennae appearing like a number of round plates joined by a shaft or stem running through their centers. Also *perforiate*.

perforable (pér-fér'ia-bl), *a.* [*< L. as if 'perforabilis*, *< perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*.] Admitting of perforation; that can be bored or pierced through.

perforans (pér-fér'an-s), *n.* pl. *perforantes* (pér-fér'an-tēs). [*NL.* ppr. of *L. perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*.] The long flexor muscle of the toes, or the deep flexor muscle of the fingers: so called because their tendons perforate the tendons of the *perforatus* muscles near the points of insertion.

perforant (pér-fér'ant), *a.* [*< L. perforant* (s), ppr. of *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*.] Perforating, as the tendon of a flexor muscle.

Perforata (pér-fér'at), *n. pl.* [*NL.* neut. pl. of *L. perforatus*, perforate: see *perforate*, *a.*] 1. One of the groups into which Edwards and Haine (1859) divide the corals: distinguished from *Sporosa*, *Tubulata*, and *Rugosa*. It includes the *Madreporida*, *Poritida*, etc. Also called *Porosa*.—2. The *perforate* foraminifera, a large group (subclass, order, or suborder) of those protozoans included in a test perforated with numerous foraminules besides the main opening, through all of which the thready pseudopods may protrude: opposed to *Imperforata*. Leading forms are the *Textulariida*, *Lugenda*, *Globigerinida*, *Rotalida*, and *Nannulolida*.

perforator (pér-fér'at), *v. t.* [*pret.* and ppr. *perforator*, ppr. *perforatus*.] [*< L. perforator*, pp. of *perforare*, bore through (R. *perforare* = *Sp. Pg. perforar* = *F. perforer*, *< per*, through, + *forare*, bore: see *bore*, *foramen*, etc.)] To bore through; pierce; make a hole or holes in, as by boring or driving.

There is an abundant supply of water in the vicinity of Tropicana, indeed, yet I have found this plant cultivated in more than one garden, while the flowers of other plants had been extensively perforated.

Bartram, Ores and Soil Fertilization, p. 457.

Syn. Bore through, Pierce, etc. See perforator. **perforate** (pér-fér'at), *v. t.* [*< L. perforatus*, pp. see the verb.] Bored or pierced through; penetrated.

An earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom.

Beeson, Nat. Hist.

Specifically—(a) In bot., pierced with one or more small holes, or, more commonly, having translucent dots which resemble holes, as in most plants of the order *Epiphyllales*. (b) In ornith., noting the nostril of a bird when lacking a nasal septum, so that a hole appears from side to side of the bill as in the turkey-buzzard, crane, etc. (c) In entom., upon, opened through; affording passage or communication, having the character or quality of a perforation; foraminule. (d) In zool., full of little holes or perforations; erisose; foraminule; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Perforata*: as, a *perforate* coral, a *perforate* foraminifer. **Perforate elytra**, in entom., elytra which have a dorsal perforation, as in certain *Coccinellidae* or *Coccinellinae*.

perforated (pér-fér'at-ed), *p. a.* [*pp. of perforate*, *v.*] 1. Same as *perforate*.—2. By extension, cut through in many places and with irregular and somewhat large openings. Compare *déjà*.

A carved oak panel by Grinling Gibbons: the panel is perforated and carved both sides alike.

W. E. Ogden, Antique Furniture.

3. In her., same as *eleché*. **Perforated file**, see *file*. **Perforated modulation**, see *modulation*. **Perforated space**, (a) *Anterior*, a depression on either side, near the entrance of the spinal fissure, floored with gray matter, and pierced with numerous small foramina for the passage of blood-vessels, most of which are destined for the corpus striatum, homocystic shovels. (b) *Posterior*, a deep fossa situated back of the corpora albicantia, and between the crura cerebri, perforated by numerous holes for the passage of blood-vessels.

perforati, *n.* Plural of *perforatus*.

perforating (pér-fér'at-ing), *p. a.* In anat., specifically, perforant; passing through a perforation; applied to the deep flexor muscles of the fingers or toes. See *perforans*. **Perforating arteries**, (a) *Of the foot*, small communicating branches between the dorsal and plantar arteries, in the interosseous space and near the clefts of the toes. (b) *Of the hand*, branches of communication between the deep palmar artery and the dorsal interosseous arteries, through the interosseous space. (c) *Of the thigh*, usually four branches of the profunda artery which pierce the adductor muscles to supply the parts at the back of the thigh. (d) *Of the thorax*, branches of the internal mammary which pierce the intercostal muscles to supply the pectoral muscle, skin, and mammary gland. **Perforating cutaneous nerves**, perforating nerve of Osseus. *See nerve*. **Perforating fibers of bone**, same as *Sharpey's fibers* (which see, under *fiber*). **Perforating personal artery**, the anterior personal. **Perforating rods of Sharpey**, same as *Sharpey's fibers* (which see, under *fiber*). **Perforating ulcer of the foot**, an ulcer beginning on the sole and usually obstinately progressive, involving the deeper tissues, including the bone. It has been observed in tabes, in dementia paralytica, and with other nervous lesions. Also called *perforating disease of the foot*, *malum perforans pedis*, and *perforans du pied*. A similar condition has been found in the hand.

perforating-machine (pér-fér'at-ing-má-shén'), *n.* 1. A machine for stamping lines of holes or perforations in sheets of postage-stamps or paper leaves, as in a check-book or receipt-book, to facilitate separation, a paper-perforating machine.—2. A machine for stamping the perforated ribbons of paper used with the rapid or other forms of automatic telegraphic machines.—3. A rock-drill or perforator.

perforation (pér-fér'at-shun), *n.* [= *F. perforation* = *Sp. perforación* = *Pg. perforação* = *It. perforazione*, *< ML. perforatio* (n-), *< L. perforare*, pp. *perforatus*, bore through: see *perforate*.] 1. The act of boring or piercing through.

The *perforation* of the body of the tree in several places.

Beeson.

2. A hole bored; any hole or aperture passing through anything, or into the interior of a substance.

Each bee, before it has had much practice, must have some time in making each new *perforation*, especially when the *perforation* has to be made through both calyx and corolla.

Bartram, Ores and Soil Fertilization, p. 457.

perforative (pér-fér'at-iv), *a.* [= *F. perforatif* = *Pg. perforativo* = *Sp. perforativo* = *It. perforativo* + *-ivo*.] Having power to perforate or pierce.

perforator (pér-fér'at-er), *n.* [= *F. perforator* = *Pg. perforador* = *Sp. perforador* = *It. perforatore*, *< NL. perforator*, *< L. perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*.] One who or that which perforates, bores, or pierces. Specifically—(a) In anat., an instrument for perforating the skull of a fetus when it is necessary to reduce its size. (b) An instrument used to punch the ribbons of paper used in certain kinds of telegraphy.

The *perforator* . . . prepares the message by punching holes in a paper ribbon.

Price and Haverhill, Telegraphy, p. 110.

Away, away, the sweets are too perfuming.

There the priest performed his office with clouds of fragrant incense.
Constantine and Arac (Child's Ballads, I, 1899).
The turn-of-moment performs all the air.

perfume (pér'fūm or pēr-fūm'), *n.* [*Fr.* *parfumer* = *tip*. *Pg.* *perfume* = *It.* *profumo*, *profumo*; from the verb.] 1. A substance that emits a fragrant odor which affects the senses of smell.

great effect upon which insects are organs of sympathy. Six flowers form the base of most *Aspermatophytes* in the orange-flower rose, *Camellia*, violet, *Scilla*, and *tuberosa*. Vanilla dashed with almonds is used to stimulate hellebore. Besides these are used the *gramineae*, lavender, rosemary, thyme, and other aromatic herbs, peel of bitter oranges, citron, bergamot, nut, mandarin, ambergris, and gum benzoin, the leaves of the patchouli, wintergreen, and others. Many perfumes are now prepared by chemical methods, instead of by distillation, maceration, tincturation, or enfleurage, from vegetable products.

She took for perfume the ryndes of olde rosemary and
burned them. Sir T. Brist. Castle of Health. iv. 2.

2. The scent, odor, or volatile particles emitted from odorous substances, especially those that are sweet-smelling.

An amber scent of odorous perfumes
Her harbinger. Milton, S. A., 1. 720.

Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
And trudden wreaths send out a rich perfume.

z **Syn. 2.** *Fragrance, Aroma, etc. (see smell, a.), balminess, redolence, incense*

perfume-burner (pə'r-fūm-bēr'nēr), *n.* A vessel in which odorous substances, as pastils, are burned.

perfume-fountain (pér-fûm-foun-tâu), *n.* A portable apparatus for throwing a small jet of perfume; especially an ingenious machine introduced about 1872, in which by the mere pressure of the liquid in a receiver or ball the fountain is created, the liquid running through a tube into a lower ball which when full takes the place of the first.

perfumer (pûr-fu'mér), n. [*cf.* *F. parfumeur* *or* *Sp. Pg. perfumador* = *It. profumatore*; *as perfume* + *-er*] 1. One who or that which perfumes.—2. One whose trade is the making or selling of perfumes.

Barber no more a gay performer comes,
On whose soft cheek his own cosmetic blooms.

perfumery (pér-tu'mér-i), *n.* [*F.* *parfumerie*, *perfumery*, = *Sp.* *perfumeria* = *Pg.* *perfumaria* = *It.* *profumeria*, a place where perfumes are made or sold; as *perfumi* † -ery.] 1. Perfumes in general.—2. The art of preparing perfumes.

perfume-set (p'ir'fūm-set), *n.* A set of articles for the toilet-table, such as perfume-bottles and puff boxes, sometimes including such objects as an atomizer or a spray-tube.

perfumy (pér'-fu-mi or pér-sù'mi), a. [*per-fume* + *-y*!.] Having a perfume; odorous; sweet-scented.

The sweet atmosphere was tinged with the perfume
breath which always surrounded her.
Mrs. Ophand, Salem Chapel, xiii. (Dexter.)

perfunctorily (pér-fungkt'ô-rî-H), *adv.* In a perfunctory, careless, or half-hearted manner; without zeal or interest; in a manner to satisfy external form merely, or so as to conform to the letter but not to the spirit; with careless indifference; negligently.

perfunctoriness (pér-funk'tō-ri-nē), *n.* The character of being perfunctory; negligent or half-hearted performance; carelessness.

perfunctory (pér-fungk'tō-zī), a. [= Sp. Pg. *perfunctorio* = It. *perfuntorio*, < LL. *perfunctorius*, < L. *perfungi*, pp. *perfungus*, perform, < *per*, through + *fungi*, do, see *fungus*].

merely for the sake of getting rid of the duty; done in a half-hearted or careless manner, or so as to conform to the letter but not to the spirit; careless; negligent.

What an unbecoming thing it is to worship God in a careless, trifling, perfunctory manner; as though nothing less deserved the employing the Vigour of our Minds about than the Service of God.

Alas I hate to be your debtor,
Or write a mere perfunctory letter.
Love's, Faithful Epistle.

perfuncturate (pér-fungk' tî-rít), v. t.; pres.
and pp. *perfuncturated*, ppr. *perfuncturating*.
[Irreg. < L. *perfuncturus* (int. part. of *perfungi*,

perform: see perfunctory) + -dis-: 16 C.
perfunctorily, or in an indifferent, mechanical
manner. *North Brit. Rev.* (Sup. Dict.)

peribolos (pr-ih'ô-lô-s, n.; pl. *periboloi* (-loi). [*= F. peribule = 'ig li. periboli, < NL. peribolus, peribulus, < Gr. περιβολος, an inclosure, circuit, < περιβολη, encircling, < περιβαλλειν, throw around, encircle, < περι, around, + βαλλειν, throw.] 1. In Gr. antiqu., a consecrated court or inclosure, generally surrounded by a wall, and often containing a temple, statues, etc. Hence—2. The outer inclosure of an early*

Christian church, which constituted the utmost bounds allowed for refuge or sanctuary. Also *peribolus*.

peribranchial (per-i-brang'ki-ál), *a.* [*Gr. πρι, around, + βράχια, gills: see branchial.*] Situated around or about the branchiae.

Water passes . . . into the peribranchial spaces. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 400.*

peribranchial (per-i-brang'ki-ál), *a.* [*Gr. πρι, around, + βράχια, the bronchial tubes: see branchial.*] Situated or occurring around or in the immediate vicinity of a bronchial tube.

peribranchitis (per-i-brang'ki-tis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. πρι, around, + βράχια, the bronchial tubes, + -itis, Cf. bronchitis.*] Inflammation of the peribranchial connective tissue.

periceal, **periceal** (per-i-se'kal), *a.* [*Gr. πρι, around, + L. caecum, the blind gut: see caecal.*] Surrounding or lying in the immediate vicinity of the intestinal caecum; as, a *periceal abscess*; *periceal inflammation*.

Pericallidae (per-i-kal'i-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Hopp, 1838), < Pericallus + -idae.*] A family of Coleoptera of the curculionid series, named from the genus *Pericallus*, containing about 15 genera, mainly from India, Africa, and South America.

Pericallus (per-i-kal'us), *n.* [*NL. (Macleay, 1825), < Gr. πρι, around, + L. callus, also callum, hard skin: see callus.*] The typical genus of *Pericallidae*, comprising a few East Indian species.

pericambium (per-i-kam'bl-um), *n.* [*NL. (Sachs), < Gr. πρι, about, + NL. cambium: see cambium.*] A term proposed by Sachs for the thin-walled long-celled formative tissue just within the endodermis that surrounds certain fibrovascular bundles. Called *cambium-strands* by Nageli and *desmogen* by Ruseow.

The thin-walled cells of the central cylinder [of the root of *discolythis*] are in contact with the inner face of the endodermis and are known collectively as the *pericambium*. *Goodale, Physiological Botany, p. 113.*

pericardiac, *n.* Plural of *pericardium*.

pericardiac (per-i-kár'di-ak), *a.* [*< pericardium + -ac (after curlic).*] 1. Name as *pericardiac*. — 2. Situated at or near the cardia or cardiac region, without reference to the pericardium itself.

pericardiophrenic (per-i-kár'di'p-hén-kó-frén'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. περικαρδιον, pericardium, + φρεν (phren), diaphragm.*] Of or pertaining to the pericardium and the diaphragm. — **Pericardiophrenic artery**, a branch of the internal mammary distributed to the pericardium and the diaphragm.

pericardial (per-i-kár'di-ál), *a.* [*< pericardium + -al.*] Surrounding or enclosing the heart; pertaining to the pericardium, or having its character. Also *pericardian*, *pericardiar*, and rarely *pericardic*. — **Pericardial arteries**, small branches given off by the internal mammary and thoracic aorta to the pericardium. — **Pericardial cavity or space**, in insects, a dorsal division of the abdominal cavity, containing the heart or dorsal vessel. In many groups it is separated from the rest of the abdomen by the alary muscles, which collectively have been termed the *pericardial septum*. — **Pericardial pleura**, that part of the pleura which is attached to the alae of the pericardium. — **Pericardial septum**, in insects, the partition formed by the alary muscles between the cavity of the pericardium and the general abdominal cavity. — **Pericardial veins**, small tributaries from the pericardium to the large zygous vein.

pericardian (per-i-kár'di-an), *a.* [*< pericardium + -an.*] Same as *pericardial*.

pericarditic (per-i-kár'di-tik), *a.* [*< pericarditis + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to pericarditis.

pericarditis (per-i-kár'di-tis), *n.* [*NL., < pericardium + -itis.*] Inflammation of the pericardium.

pericardium (per-i-kár'di-um), *n.*; pl. *pericardia* (-á). [*= F. péricarde = Sp. Ig. It. pericardio, < NL. pericardium, < Gr. περικαρδιον, the membrane around the heart; prop. neut. of περικαρδιος, around or near the heart, < πρι, around, + καρδια = E. heart.*] In anat. and zool.: (a) A somewhat conically shaped membranous sac, enclosing the heart and the origin of the great vessels. It is composed of two layers, an outer fibrous one, dense and unyielding in structure, and an inner serous one, reflected on the surface of the viscous sac and under thorax.

The last act of violence committed upon him was the piercing of his side, so that out of his *Pericardium* issued both water and blood. *Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.*

(b) A blood-sinus or special cavity beneath the carapace of a crustacean, in which the heart is suspended by ligaments and arteries, but not otherwise connected. (c) In mollusks, the spacious dorsal cavity or body-cavity which is traversed by the contractile vessel which acts like a heart. It is situated dorsal of the alimentary

canal, seldom or never contains blood-lymph, and does not communicate with other body-cavities, but opens upon the exterior through the nephridia. See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata*. (d) A membranous sac enclosing the heart or dorsal vessel of a spider. Ligaments attached to the pericardium are connected with the envelope of the tracheae, and by the dilatation and contraction of the heart the tracheae are opened and closed. — **Cardiac pericardium**, the reflected serous membrane covering the heart; the epicardium.

pericarp (per-i-kárp), *n.* [= *F. péricarpe = Sp. It. pericarpio = Ig. pericarpio, < NL. pericarpium, < Gr. περικαρπιον, a pod, husk, < πρι, around, + καρπε, fruit.*] In flowering plants, the seed-vessel or ripened ovary. It should accord in structure with the ovary from which it is derived, but extensive changes frequently take place during fructification by which the original ovarian form is obscured. Thus, by abortion the original number of cells in the ovary may be reduced in the fruit, as in the oak, chestnut, elm, and birch; or by the intrusion of false partitions the original number may be increased in the fruit, as in *Datura*, *Linum*, *Adragalus*, etc. The pericarp may acquire external accretions, as the wing of the maple, ash, and hop tree, the prickles on the pod of *Datura*, *Ricinus*, etc., or the barbs of the *Barbapapaver*. Connected organs may modify the ovary, such as the staminate calyx of the apple, the pappus of the *Compositae*, the persistent style of *Clematis*, the fleshy calyx of *Gaultheria*, or the fleshy receptacle of the strawberry. The walls of the ovary may change in consistence in the mature pericarp, being hard like in the pea-pod, columbine, caltha, etc., thickened and dry in nuts and capsules, fleshy or pulpy in berries, and fleshy without but indurated within, as in all stone-fruits. Where the walls of the pericarp are composed of dissimilar layers, the layers are distinguished as *sarcocarp*, *endocarp*, *epicarp*, *mesocarp*, and *puberula*. In cryptogams the pericarp is a variously modified structure containing certain organs of reproduction. Thus, in the *Characeae* it encloses the oospermia, while in the *Floridae* it encloses the entospermia. The term is also sometimes synonymous with the theca or capsule of mosses.

pericarpia, *n.* Plural of *pericarpium*.

pericarpial (per-i-kár'pi-ál), *a.* [= *F. péricarpiat; as pericarp + -al.*] Same as *pericarpic*.

pericarpic (per-i-kár'pik), *a.* [= *F. péricarpique; as pericarp + -ic.*] In bot., of or relating to a pericarp.

pericarpium (per-i-kár'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *pericarpia* (-á). [*NL.: see pericarp.*] In bot., same as *pericarp*.

pericarpoidal (per-i-kár'poi-dál), *a.* [*< pericarp + -oid + -al.*] In bot., belonging to or resembling a pericarp.

periceal, *a.* See *periceal*.

pericentral (per-i-sen'trál), *a.* [*< Gr. πρι, around, + κεντρον, center.*] Situated about a center or central body. — **Pericentral tubes**, in bot., in the so-called polysiphonous sea-weeds, the ring of four or more elongated cells surrounding the large central elongated cell. Also called *siphon*.

Perichama (per-i-ká'má), *n.* [*NL. (Fried, 1817), < pericidium + Gr. χαμα, yawn, gape, open, in allusion to the peridium, which opens all round.*] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Perichanaceae*. The peridium is distinct, irregular, or plasmoidicarpous, and circumscribedly or laciniately dehiscent.

Perichanaceae (per-i-ká-ná-sé-sé), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), < Perichama + -aceae.*] A family of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Perichama*, having a simple or double peridium, the outer wall being calcareous.

Perichasta (per-i-ká'stá), *n.* [*NL. (Bondani, 1859), < Gr. πρι, around, + χαστη, long hair, mane.*] 1. A genus of dipterous insects. Also *Pericheta*. — 2. A remarkable genus of oligochaetous annelids, having the segments perichastous. It contains several Ceylonese species of earthworms. *Schmarda, 1861.*

perichaste, **perichete** (per-i-két), *a.* [= *F. perichaste, < NL. perichastum, q. v.*] In bot., same as *perichastum*.

perichastial (per-i-ké'shál), *a.* [*< perichastum + -ial.*] In bot., of or pertaining to the perichastium.

perichastium (per-i-ké'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *perichastia* (-á). [*NL., < Gr. πρι, around, + χαστη, long hair, mane, foliage.*] In *Monocotyledonae*, the group of more or less modified leaves surrounding a group of sexual organs, comprising stamens and archegonia, or archegonia alone. When the resemblance of these leaves to the bracts or scales of flowering plants, they are frequently called *bracts* or *involucres*. *Perichastium* includes also the scales of leaves at the base of the pedicel or mature sporophylls. Also *perichaste*, *perichete*.

perichastous (per-i-ké'stus), *a.* [*< Gr. πρι, around, + χαστη, long hair, mane.*] Surrounded by bristles, as the segments of some earthworms; specifically, having the character of the genus *Perichasta*. *Rollerton.*

pericholestitis (per-i-kó-lé'sis-tis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. πρι, around, + χολη, bile, gall, + -itis, bladder, + -itis, Cf. cholestitis.*] Inflammation around the gall-bladder.

perichondrial (per-i-kón'dri-ál), *a.* [*< Gr. πρι, around, + χονδριος, cartilage: see chondrium.*] Surrounding, investing, or covering cartilage, as a membrane; having the character or quality of perichondrium.

The ulceration may penetrate the cartilage to the tissues external, forming a *perichondrial abscess*. *Medical News, LIII. 87.*

perichondritic (per-i-kón'drit'ik), *a.* [*< perichondritis + -ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with perichondritis.

perichondritis (per-i-kón'drit'is), *n.* [*NL., < perichondrium + -itis.*] Inflammation of the perichondrium.

perichondrium (per-i-kón'dri-um), *n.* [= *F. périchondre = It. perichondrio, < NL. perichondrium, < Gr. πρι, around, + χονδριος, cartilage.*] The fibrous investment of cartilage; a membrane which covers the free surfaces of most cartilages, corresponding to the periosteum of bone. It is simply a layer of ordinary white fibrous connective tissue prolonged over cartilage from neighboring parts, and is deficient on the exposed surfaces of articular cartilages in the interior of joints.

perichord (per-i-kórd), *n.* [*< Gr. πρι, around, + χορδη, a string: see chord, chorda, cord.*] The chordal sheath, or investment of the notochord.

perichordal (per-i-kórd-ál), *a.* [*< perichord + -al.*] Surrounding the chorda dorsalis, or notochord, of a vertebrate: as, *perichordal cells*; *perichordal tissue*.

perichoresis (per-i-kó-ré'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. περιχόρησις, rotation, < περιχρησθαι, go around, < πρι, around, + χρησθαι, go on, < χρεω, a place.*] A going round about; a rotation. *Sp. Keyer. [Rare.]*

perichoroidal (per-i-kó-roí-dál), *a.* [*< Gr. πρι, around, + E. choroídal + -al.*] About or external to the choroid coat of the eye: as, the *perichoroidal space* (the lymph-space between the choroid and sclerotic coats).

pericladium (per-i-klá'di-um), *n.*; pl. *pericladia* (-á). [*NL., < Gr. περικλάδιον, with branches all around, < Gr. πρι, around, < κλάδος, a young slip, branch: see cladus.*] 1. In bot., the sheathing base of a leaf when it expands and surrounds the supporting branch. *Gray.* — 2. [*cap.*] In zool., a genus of ctenostomes. *Allman, 1870.*

periclasia (per-i-klá'sia), *n.* [= *F. péricleas, < Gr. περικλάσις, a twisting round, a wheeling about (breaking off), < περικλάω, break off, wheel about, < πρι, round, + κλάω, break (> κλάω, fracture).*] A rare mineral consisting of magnesia (MgO) with a little iron protoxide. It occurs in minute greenish octahedrons embedded in ejected masses of crystalline limestone at Vamdrup, and has also been found recently in Sweden.

pericle (per-i-kí), *n.* [*< L. periculum, periculum, risk, danger: see peric.*] A danger; danger; peril; risk; hazard.

Periclean (per-i-kí'san), *a.* [*< L. Pericles, < Gr. Περικλῆς, Pericles (see def.), + -ean.*] Of or relating to Pericles (about 465–429 B. C.), the foremost citizen and practically chief of the state of ancient Athens at her greatest period; hence, pertaining to the age of the intellectual and material preeminence of Athens.

With the close of the Periclean period in Athens the public desire for more temples seems to have ceased. *Amph. Arch., II. 30.*

periclinal (per-i-kí-nál), *a.* [*< Gr. περικλινῶν, < Gr. Περικλῆς, Pericles (see def.), + -clinal.*] In bot., running in the same direction as the circumference of a part: said of the direction in which new cell-wall is laid down.

periclinally (per-i-kí-nál-lí), *adv.* In such a manner as to dip on all sides from a central point.



Fig. 1. Capsule of poppy; 2. Section of strobilus of pine; 3. Nut of filbert; 4. Drop of oil from juniper; 5. Section of drupe.

perier (per-i-er), n. [*F. perier* (see def.).] In founding, an iron rod used to hold back the stream in the ladle. *E. H. Knight.*

periergia (per-i-er-jī-ā), n. [ML.: see *periergy*.] In rhet., same as *periergy*.

Another point of surplusage leath not so much in superfluous of your words as of your trouble to describe the matter which you take in hand, and that ye over-labour your self in your business. And therefore the Greeks call it *Periergia*, we call it over-labour.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 216.

periergy (per-i-er-jī), n. [*ML. periergia*, < Gr. *περιργία*, over-carefulness, < *περιργος*, over-careful, < *περι*, around, beyond, + *εργον* = *E. work*.] Excessive care or needless effort; specifically, in rhet., a labored or bombastic style.

periesophageal (per-i-ē-sō-fā-jē-ā), a. [*Gr. περι, around, + NL. esophagus*: see *esophageal*.] Surrounding the esophagus, as the nervous ring around the gullet of many invertebrates.

periesophagitis (per-i-ē-sō-fā-jī-tis), n. [*Gr. περι, around, + NL. esophagus*, esophagus, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the esophagus.

perifascicular (per-i-fa-sik-ū-lār), a. [*Gr. περι, around, + L. fasciculus*, fascicle: see *fascicular*.] Existing or occurring about a fasciculus.

perifibril (per-i-fī-bral), a. [*Gr. περι, around, + L. fibrilla*, a fiber: see *fibril*.] Pertaining to peribrilium; containing or consisting of peribrilium: as, a *perifibril* membrane. *A. Hyatt.*

perifibrous (per-i-fī-brus), a. [*Gr. περι, around, + L. fibrilla*, a fiber: see *fibril*.] Same as *perifibril*.

perifibrous (per-i-fī-brum), n. [*NL.*, < Gr. *περι, around, + L. fibrilla*, a fiber: see *fibril*.] The membranous envelop or fibrous covering of the skeletal elements of sponges.

This *perifibrous* envelops the apicules as well as the fiber. . . . The cells of the *perifibrous* as observed in *Hali-chondria* and *Challinella* were very long, fusiform, and flat. *A. Hyatt, Proc. Biol. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII, 88.*

perigamium (per-i-gā-mi-um), n. [*NL.*, < Gr. *περι, around, + γαμος*, marriage.] In mosses, an involucre inclosing both male and female organs. Compare *perigone* and *perigynium*.

periganglion (per-i-gang-gli-on-īk), a. [*Gr. περι, around, + E. ganglion*: see *ganglionic*.] Surrounding or investing a ganglion. *Periganglionic glands*, small connective-tissue capsules containing a system of glandular tubes filled with a milky calcareous fluid, found in the ganglia of the spinal nerves of certain animals, as the frog. Also called *crystal capsules* and *calcareous sacs*.

perigastric (per-i-gas-trīk), a. [*Gr. περι, around, + γαστήρ* (gaster), stomach: see *gaster*.] Surrounding the alimentary canal; perigastric; perivisceral: as, the *perigastric* space of a polychaete, corresponding to the abdominal cavity of a vertebrate; the *perigastric* fluid.

perigastritis (per-i-gas-trī-tis), n. [*NL.*, < Gr. *περι, around, + γαστήρ* (gaster), stomach, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach. Also called *crystallitis*.

perigastrula (per-i-gas-trū-lā), n.; pl. *perigastrulae* (-lā). [*NL.*, < Gr. *περι, around, + NL. gastrula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, that form of metagastrula, or kenogenetic gastrula, which results from surface-cleavage of the egg, or superficial segmentation of the vitellus. Also called *blastoder-gastrula*.

Surface cleavage results in a bladder-gastrula (*perigastrula*). . . . the usual form among articulated animals (spiders, crabs, insects, etc.).

Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I, 301.

perigastrular (per-i-gas-trū-lār), a. [*Gr. περι, around, + γαστήρ* (gaster), stomach: see *gaster*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a perigastrula or perigastrulation.

perigastrulation (per-i-gas-trū-lā-shūn), n. [*Gr. περι, around, + γαστήρ* (gaster), stomach: see *gaster*.] The formation of a perigastrula; the state of being perigastrular.

perigean (per-i-jē-an), a. [*Gr. περι, around, + γη*, the earth. Cf. *apogee*.] That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth: when the moon has arrived at this point, she is said to be in her *perigee*. Formerly used also for the corresponding point in the orbit of any heavenly body. See *apogee*. Also called *epigee*, *epigymum*.

The accelerated *perigean* tides give rise to a retarding force, and decrease the apogean distance.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII, 378.

perigee (per-i-jē), n. [= *F. périgée* = Sp. *Pg. It. perigeo*, < NL. *perigeeum* (of Gr. *περι, around the earth*, < Gr. *περι, near, around, + γη*, the earth. Cf. *apogee*.] That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth: when the moon has arrived at this point, she is said to be in her *perigee*. Formerly used also for the corresponding point in the orbit of any heavenly body. See *apogee*. Also called *epigee*, *epigymum*.

perigenesis (per-i-jen-ē-sis), n. [*Gr. περι, around, + E. genesis*.] Wave-generation; a dynamic theory of generation which assumes that reproduction is effected by a kind of wave-

motion or rhythmical pulsation of plasmidules. See the quotations.

Haeckel's *perigenesis* is, when separated from his rhetoric, the substitution of rhythmical vibrations for the different kinds of gemmules.

Nature, VIII, 182.

The Dynamic Theory of reproduction I proposed in 1871, and it has been since adopted by Haeckel under the name of *perigenesis*. *E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 220.*

periglottic (per-i-glōt-ik), a. [*Gr. περι, around, + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-ic*.] Situated about the base of the epiglottis: as, *periglottic* glands.

periglottis (per-i-glōt-is), n. [*NL.*, taken in lit. sense of 'something about the tongue,' < Gr. *περιγλωττις*, a covering of the tongue, < *περι*, around, about, + *γλῶττα, γλῶσσα*, tongue: see *glottis*.] The epidermis of the tongue.

perignathic (per-i-gnath-ik), a. [*NL.*, < Gr. *περι, around, + γνάθος*, jaw: see *gnathic*.] Surrounding the jaws (of an echinoderm): as, the *perignathic* gill (the structures which project and retract the jaws of sea-urchins). *M. Duncan, 1885.*

perigon (per-i-gon), n. [*Gr. περι, around, + γωνία*, a corner, angle.] An angular quantity of 360°, or four right angles.

perigonial (pē-rig-ō-ni-āl), a. [*Gr. περι, around, + γωνία*, a corner, angle: see *perigon*.] In bot., same as *perigonium*. *W. R. Carpenter, Microm., § 330.*

perigonial (pē-rig-ō-ni-āl), a. [*Gr. περι, around, + γωνία*, a corner, angle: see *perigon*.] In *charactography*, preserving the angles as nearly as possible under the condition of preserving the relative areas exactly.

perigone (per-i-gōn), n. [= *F. périgone*, < NL. *perigonium*, < Gr. *περι, around, + γωνία*, seed, generation, < *γεννάν*, produce.] In bot., same as *perianth*, but also, specifically, the circle of leaves surrounding the antheridia of certain mosses. Also *perigonium*.

perigonial (per-i-gō-ni-āl), a. [*Gr. περι, around, + γωνία*, a corner, angle: see *perigon*.] In bot., of or belonging to the perigone: as, the *perigonial* leaves of a moss or liverwort.

perigonium (per-i-gō-ni-um), n.; pl. *perigonia* (-i-ā). [*NL.*: see *perigone*.] 1. In *Hydrozoa*, a sac formed by the more external parts of the gonophore.

Shortly after arrival in the sedentary gonophore, whether this be a medusoid or a simple sporosac, the sexual elements—egg-cells or spermatozoa—are found accumulated around the apudix, where they are retained by the *perigonium*. . . . The *perigonium* on the sporosac consists simply of the ectodermal coat, which, before the intervention of the sexual cells, lay close upon the apudix, while in the medusoid it consists not only of this coat but of layers which correspond to those which form the umbrella of a medusa.

O. J. Allman, Challenger Report on Hydrozoa, XXIII, 11 p. xxxv.

2. In bot., same as *perigone*.

Périgord pie. See *pie*.

perigourdine, **perigourdine** (per-i-gör-din, -jör-din), n. [No called from *Périgord*, a former province of France.] 1. A country-dance used in *Périgord*: it is usually accompanied by singing.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and quick.

perigraph (per-i-grāf), n. [*Gr. περιγραφή*, a line drawn round, an outline, sketch, < *περιγράφειν*, < *περι, around, + γράφειν*, write.] 1. A careless or inaccurate delineation of anything.—2. In anat., the white lines or fibrous impressions on the straight muscle of the abdomen, resulting from tendinous intersections. They are now called the *linea alba* and *linea semilunaris* or *transversaria* of the rectus abdominis.

perigraphic (per-i-grāf-ik), a. [*Gr. περιγραφή*, a line drawn round, an outline, sketch, < *περιγράφειν*, < *περι, around, + γράφειν*, write.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a perigraph (in sense 1).

perigyn (per-i-jin), n. [*NL. perigynum*.] In bot., same as *perigynium*.

perigynium (per-i-jin-i-um), n.; pl. *perigynia* (-i-ā). [*NL.*, < Gr. *περι, around, + γυνή*, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In bot., the hypogynous bristles, scales, or a more or less inflated sac, which surround the pistil in many (*Hypericaceae*). The *perigynium*, more or less in the form of a sac, is especially characteristic of the genus *Carex*. The term is also applied in the mosses and Hepaticae to the special envelop of the archegonium.

perigynous (pē-rī-jī-nus), a. [= *F. périgynus* = *It. perigino*, < Gr. *περι, around, + γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil). Cf. *epigynous*.] In bot., surrounding the pistil: specifically applied to a flower

in which there is a tubular ring or sheath surrounding the pistil and upon which the various parts of the flower are inserted. The ring or sheath may be produced by the continued growth of the broad flower-axis after its apex has ceased to grow, or by the evident adhesion of the various parts. This adhesion may be merely the union of perianth segments to the calyx, the calyx remaining dry and dead, or it may involve the adhesion of the calyx with the ovary, to the lower part of the ovary, or nearly to the summit of the ovary, while the petals and stamens may be still further adnate to the calyx.—*Perigynous* is often used in connection with *epigynous*.

perigyn (pē-rī-jī-ni), n. [*Gr. περιγυνος*, < Gr. *περι, around, + γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In bot., the state or condition of being perigynous.

perihelion, **perihelium** (per-i-hē-li-ōn, -i-um), n.; pl. *perihelia* (-i-ā). [*F. perihélie* = Sp. *Pg. perihelio* = *It. perihelio*, < NL. *perihelium*, < Gr. *περι, around, near, + ἥλιος*, the sun: see *heliac*. Cf. *aphelion*.] That point of the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is at its least distance from the sun: opposed to *aphelion*. It is that extremity of the major axis of the orbit which is nearest to that focus in which the sun is placed; when a planet is in this point it is said to be in its *perihelion*.

perihelioned (per-i-hē-li-ōnd), a. [*Gr. περι, around, + ἥλιος*, the sun: see *heliac*. Cf. *aphelion*.] Having, as a planet or comet, passed its perihelion.

perihaptic (per-i-hē-pat-ik), a. [*Gr. περι, around, + ἥπαρ* (hēpar), the liver: see *hepatic*.] Surrounding the liver: noting the fibrous connective tissue which invests and, as the capsule of Glisson, penetrates that organ to invest the different divisions of hepatic substance proper.

perihapatitis (per-i-hē-pat-i-tis), n. [*NL.*, < Gr. *περι, around, + ἥπαρ* (hēpar), liver, + *-itis*. Cf. *hepatitis*.] Inflammation of the serous covering of the liver.

perihermal (per-i-hēr-mē-nāl), a. [*Gr. περι, around, + ἔρμη* (ērmē), interpretation, < *ἐρμηνεύω*, interpret.] Pertaining to the subject or contents of Aristotle's treatise *Περὶ Ἑρμηνείας*, 'of interpretation'—that is to say, to the logical forms of propositions. Aristotle's doctrine in this book does not precisely agree with that of his 'Analytics' and is called *perihermal doctrine*.

perijourdine, n. See *perigourdine*.

perijove (per-i-jōv), n. [*Gr. περι, around, near, + I. Jovis*, Jupiter: see *Jove*.] The point in the orbit of any one of Jupiter's satellites where it comes nearest to the planet.

perikephalaia, **perikephalaion** (per-i-ket-ā-lī-ā, -on), n. [*Gr. περικεφαλαία, περικεφαλαίον* (see def.), < *περι, around, about, + κεφαλή*, the head.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a covering for the entire head, as a helmet, or a head-dress of the nature of the *kekryphalos* or *korchief* entirely inclosing the hair.

peril (per-il), n. [Early mod. *E. perill*, *perrill*, *perel*, *parrell*; < ME. *peril*, *poryle*, *perilla*, *perile*, *pericle*, *perel*, *paril*, *parol*, *parill*, < OF. *peril*, *F. péril* = Fr. *peril*, *perill* = Sp. *perillo*, *perillo*, *perigo* = *Pg. perigo* = *It. periglio*, *pericolo*, *pericolo* = MD. *perikel* (E. obs. *pericle*), < L. *periculum*, *periculum*, a trial, experiment, test, essay, etc., also risk, danger, < *perire*, try (peritus, tried, experienced); cf. Gr. *περί, try, E. fare*.] 1. Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.

And therefore, alle be it that men han grete chep in the Yle of Froete John, netherles men dreden the longe way and the grete perille in the See, in the parties.

Handicraft, Travels, p. 170.

They vse their peccos to towle for pleasure, others their Calicars for feare of perill.

Livy, Euphros and his England, p. 484.

To smile at scapes and perils overlown.

Shak., T. of the A., v. 1, 2.

Since he will be

An ass against the hair of his own perill.

Shak. and FL, Coriolanus, iv. 4.

The rest

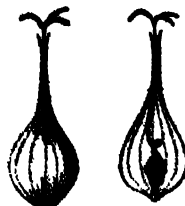
Spake bitt of sundry perills in the storm.

Tempest, Holy Ghost.

2. In law, a source of danger; a possible casualty contemplated as the cause of loss or injury.

—Perils of the sea, risks peculiarly attendant on navigation, and particularly from wind or weather, the state of the ocean, and rocks or shoals. Against dangers of this class the carrier does not insure the shipper.

The words *perils of the sea* embrace all kinds of maritime casualties, such as shipwreck, foundering, stranding, and every species of damage to the ship or goods on sea by the violent and immediate action of the winds and waves.



Perigynium of *Carex* *hypochaeridis*. a, the same field open, showing the carpel within.

In bot., surrounding the pistil: specifically applied to a flower

Arnold.

II. intrare. To be in danger.

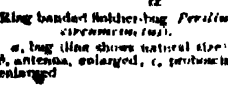
Helen, Church-Government, II. &

perilous (per'lu-us), *adj.* [*perilous*, *a.*] **Ex-**
ceedingly; very.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, III. 2.

perimorula (per-i-mor'-ū-lă), n. [NL., ζ Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *morula*, q. v.] In embryol., the morula or mulberry-mass which results from

perineuria, *n.* Plural of *perineurium*.
perineurial (pĕr-ĭ-nĕ-'rĭ-əl), *a.* [*< NL. perineurium + -al.*] Investing a nerve or surround-



ried soldier-bug. It is pre-
own enemies of the Colorado

ing a nerve-fiber; of or pertaining to perineurium.

perineuritis (per'i-nū-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *perineurium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the perineurium.

perineurium (per-i-nū-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *perineuria* (-ia). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *νῆρον*, nerve.] The membranous sheath surrounding a nerve-funiculus. Also called *neurilemma*.

perinium (pē-rin'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ῖν* (-in-), muscle, fibrous vessel in muscle, a vessel of plants.] In bot., a name proposed by Ledebur for a peculiar outer layer that enters into the composition of the walls of the spores of certain *Hepaticae*, such as *Corsini* and *Sphaerocarpos*. It is frequently beautifully sculptured, and is derived from the membrane of the special mother-cells of the spores.

periocular (per-i-ōk'ū-lār), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὤculus*, eye; see *ocular*.] Surrounding the eyeball. **Periocular space**, the space within the orbit not occupied by the eyeball.

period (pē-ri-ōd), *n.* [Fr. *période* = Sp. *período* = Pg. *período* = D. *Periode* = Sw. *period*, < L. *períodus*, < Gr. *περίωδος*, a going round, a way round, circumference, a circuit, or a cycle of time, a regular prescribed course, a well-rounded sentence, a period, < *περί*, around, + *ὁδός*, way.] 1. A circuit; a round; hence, the time in which a circuit or revolution, as of a heavenly body, is made; the shortest interval of time within which any phenomenon goes through its changes to pass through them again immediately as before.

Some experiments would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary period. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The rays of light differ from those of invisible heat only in point of period, the former failing to affect the retina because their periods of recurrence are too slow. Tyndall, Radiation, § 15.

2. Any round of time, or series of years, days, etc. Specifically: (a) A revolution or series of years by which time is measured; a cycle: as, the Calippic period; the Dionysian period; the Julian period. (b) Any specified division of time: as, a period of a hundred years, the period of a day.

The particular periods into which the whole period should be divided, in my opinion, are these: 1. From the fifteenth to the end of the sixteenth century. 2. From thence to the Pyrenean treaty. 3. From thence down to the present time. Holingbrooke, Study of History, vi.

3. An indefinite part of any continued state, existence, or series of events; an epoch: as, the first period of life; the last period of a king's reign; the period of the French revolution.

Many temples early gray have outlived the Psalmist's period. Sir T. Browne, The Garden of Cyrus.

No spoke the archangel Michael; then paused. At the world's great period. Milton, P. L., vii, 407.

A really good historian may... combine an earnest faith in the Unity of History with a power of creating most exact and minute reproductions of periods, scenes, and characters. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 80.

4. The point of completion of a cycle of years or round or series of events; limit; end; conclusion; termination.

The period of thy tyranny approacheth. Shak., I Hen. VI., iv, 2, 17.

About four of the clock, they made a period of that solemnity. Corbett, Crutches, I, 39, sig. 13.

To end And give a timely period to our sports, Let us conclude them with declining night. R. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v, 3.

Hence — 5. The end to be attained; goal.

This is the period of my ambition. Shak., M. W. of W., III, 3, 47.

6. In *rhet.*, a complete sentence from one full stop to another; a passage terminated by a full pause.

I am employed just now... in translating into my faint and inefficient periods the divine eloquence of Plato's Symposium. Shelley, in Bowden, II, 218.

7. In *anc. prov.*, a group of two or more cola. According to the number of cola it contains, a period is dicolic, tricollic, tetracolic, etc. The end (apothesis) of a period must coincide with the end of a word, and is also characterized by admitting of syllaba anceps and hiatus. A single cola treated thus is also regarded as a period (a monocolic period). A monocolic, dicolic, etc., period is a meter. (See *meter*.) (b) (2.) Certain periods are known as *lines* or *verses*. (See *line*, 2, (b).) A group of periods is called a *system*.

8. In *music*, a definite and complete division of a composition, usually consisting of two or more contrasted or complementary phrases; a complete musical sentence. The term is somewhat variously used; but it always involves a cadence at the end of the period, by which it is distinctly separated from what follows. Usually a period includes eight or sixteen measures.

9. The point or character that marks the end of a complete sentence, or indicates an abbreviation, etc.; a full stop, thus (.). — 10. In *math.*, (a) The smallest constant difference which, added to the value of a variable, will leave that of a function (of which it is said to be the period) unchanged. (b) In vulgar arithmetic, one of several similar sets of figures or terms, marked by points or commas placed regularly after a certain number, as in numeration, in circulating decimals, and in the extraction of roots. Sometimes called *degree*. — 11. In *med.*, one of the phases or epochs which are distinguishable in the course of a disease. — **Archaeological periods.** See *archaeological ages*, under *age*. — **Calippic, Dionysian, Gaussian, hypothetical, Julian, lunisolar period.** See the adjectives. — **Latent period of a disease.** See *latent*. — **Period of a wave.** See *wave*. — **Period of incubation.** Same as *latent period of a disease*. — **Solothic period.** Same as *Solothic cycle* (which see, under *cycle*). — **Variable period,** the period during which the current of electricity passing through a conductor is rising to its full strength. — **Syn. 2 (a)** Era, Age, etc. (see *epoch*, *cycle*, *date*). 3. Duration, continuance, term. — 4. Round, determination.

period (pē-ri-ōd), *v.* [Fr. *perioder*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To put an end to. [Rare.]

Your honorable letter he desires To those have sent him up; which falling, Periods his comfort. Shak., T. of A., I, 1, 90.

II. *intrans.* To end; cease.

'Tis some poor comfort that this mortal scope Will period. Barton, (Nares.)

periodic (pē-ri-ōd'ik), *a.* [Gr. *περίωδός*, *F. périodique* = Sp. *períodico* = Pg. *períodico* = D. *periodisch* (cf. *períodisch* = Dan. Sw. *periodisk*), < L. *períodicus*, < Gr. *περίωδός*, coming round at certain times, periodic, < *περίωδος*, a going round, a period; see *period*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a period, cycle, or round of years or events. — 2. Performed or proceeding in a series of successive circuits or revolutions: as, the periodic motions of the planets round the sun, or of the moon round the earth. — 3. Happening or occurring at regularly recurring intervals of time; steadily recurring: as, a periodic publication; the periodic return of a plant's flowering; periodic outbursts; the periodic character of ague; the periodic motion of a vibrating tuning-fork or musical string.

Periodic gatherings for religious rites, or other public purposes, furnish opportunities for buying and selling, which are habitually utilized. H. Spencer, Prin. of Social, § 401.

4. In *rhet.*: (a) Of or pertaining to a period or complete sentence; complete in grammatical structure. (b) Noting that form of sentence in which the sense is incomplete or suspended until the end is reached.

Those principles afford a simple and sufficient answer to the vexed question as to the value of the periodic sentence — sentence in which the meaning is suspended till the end — as compared with the loose sentence, or sentence which could have been brought to a grammatical close at one or more points before the end. A. S. Hall, Rhetoric, p. 152.

Milton is the best great writer in the old periodic style. J. W. Hales, Int. to Milton's Areopagitica, p. xxxv.

Doubly periodic, having two periods. — **Doubly periodic functions**, in *math.* See *function*. **Periodic comet.** See *comet*. 1. **Periodic continued fraction.** See *continued fraction*, under *continued*. — **Periodic curve**, *hyperbola*, etc. See the nouns. **Periodic function.** This phrase is used in different senses in the calculus of functions and in the theory of functions. In the former, a periodic function is one whose operation being iterated a certain number of times restores the variable. Thus $1 - x$ is such a function, since $1 - (1 - x) = x$. But in the theory of functions a periodic function is defined as a function having a period. For a more general definition, see *function*.

Periodic inequality, a disturbance in the motion of a planet dependent upon its position in its orbit relative to another planet, and hence going through its changes in periods, not excessively long; opposed to *secular inequality*, which is a disturbance dependent upon the relative positions of two planetary orbits. — **Periodic law**, in *chem.*, a relation of chemical elements expressed by the statement that the properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights. If the chemical elements are arranged in the order of their atomic weights, at regular intervals of the series will be found elements which have similar chemical and physical properties — that is, there is a periodic recurrence of these properties. If the elements showing this periodic recurrence are arranged in order by themselves, they form a group which, having similar properties and relations, follows a regular progression in the individual differences of its members. — **Periodic stars.** See *star*. — **Periodic winds.** See *monsoon* and *trade wind*.

periodical (pē-ri-ōd'ik-āl), *a.* and *n.* [Fr. *periodique* + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Having a period; performed in a fixed period or cycle; appearing, occurring, or happening at stated intervals; regularly or steadily recurring at the end of a fixed period of time: as, periodical diseases; periodical publications.

It [her religion] dwelt upon her right, and was impregnated with the periodical work of every day. J. R. Taylor, Works, III, 202.

2. Of or pertaining to magazines, newspapers, or other publications which appear or are published at regularly recurring intervals.

In no preceding time, in our own or in any other country, has anonymous periodical criticism ever assumed nearly the same ascendancy and power. Croft, Hist. Eng. Lit., II, 324.

Periodical cicada, a book-name of the seventeen-year locust, *Cicada septendecim*, whose large stage underground seventeen years in the northern United States, and thirteen in the southern. See *cicada* under *Cicada*. — **Periodical diseases**, diseases the symptoms of which recur at stated intervals. — **Periodical literature**, literature which, through the relative brevity or incompleteness of treatment of subjects incident to writing or editing for periodical publications, is usually of less permanent and substantial interest than works on similar subjects prepared for publication in book form.

II. *n.* A publication issued at regular intervals in successive numbers or parts, each of which (properly) contains matter of a variety of topics, and no one of which is contemplated as forming a book by itself.

periodicalist (pē-ri-ōd'ik-āl-ist), *n.* [Fr. *periodiciste* + *-ist*.] One who publishes, or one who writes for, a periodical. *New Monthly Mag.*

periodically (pē-ri-ōd'ik-āl-i), *adv.* At stated or regularly recurring intervals: as, a festival celebrated periodically.

periodicalness (pē-ri-ōd'ik-āl-nes), *n.* The state of being periodical; periodicity. [Rare.]

periodicity (pē-ri-ōd'ik-āl-i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *périodicité* = Pg. *periodicidade*; as *periodic* + *-ity*.] Periodic character; habitual tendency or disposition to recur at stated intervals of time.

The flowering, once determined, appears to be subject to a law of periodicity and habit. Whewell, Bridgewater Treatise, p. 12.

Periodicity of an operation, in *math.*, the number of times it has to be repeated to give unity.

periodontal (per-i-ō-don'tal), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀδών* (odont-), = *E. tooth*, + *-al*.] Surrounding a tooth; specifically noting the lining membrane of the socket of a tooth.

periodontitis (per-i-ō-don-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀδών* (odont-), = *E. tooth*, + *-itis*.] Alveolar periodontitis.

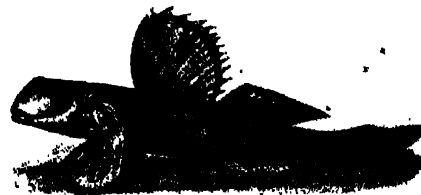
Periœci (per-i-ō'si), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *περίωκος*, pl., < *περίωκος*, dwelling around, neighboring, < *περί*, around, + *οἶκος*, a dwelling.] In ancient Greece, the name given by their Dorian conquerors to the descendants of the original Achaean inhabitants of Laconia.

periesophageal, *a.* Same as *periesophagæal*.

periophoritis (per-i-ō-fō-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *NL. oophoron*, ovary, + *-itis*. (cf. *oophoritis*.)] Inflammation about the ovary.

periophthalmic (per-i-ōf-thal'mik), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀφθαλμικός*, eye; see *ophthalmic*.] Surrounding the eye; circumocular; orbital, with reference to the eye; periocular.

Periophthalmus (per-i-ōf-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A genus of gobioid fishes, with the eyes approximated



Periophthalmus boeckii (Cuv.).

on the upper surface of the head, very prominent, and capable of looking around, whence the name. *P. boeckii* is an example.

periophtic (per-i-ōf'tik), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀφθαλμικός*, of seeing; see *optic*.] Surrounding the orbit of the eye: as, periophtic bones (those bones which enter into the formation of the orbit).

perioral (per-i-ō-rāl), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀσ* (or-), the mouth; see *oral*.] Surrounding the mouth; circumoral; correlated with *ad-or-al*, *paucoral*, and *preoral*.

periobita (per-i-ō-bi'ta), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *L. orbita*, orbit; see *orbit*.] The periosteum of the orbit of the eye.

periobital (per-i-ō-r'bī-tal), *a.* [Gr. *περί*, around, + *L. orbita*, orbit; see *orbital*.] Of or pertaining to the orbit of the eye: as, periobital vein. — **Periosteal laminae**, the lining membrane of the orbit; the orbital periosteum, and its continuation over the sclera.

periosteal (per-i-ost'e-ál), *a.* [*Gr.* *periosteum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or covering bone or a bone; or of pertaining to periosteum: as, *periosteal* bone; *periosteal* vessels.

periosteotomy (per-i-ost'e-ot'm), *n.* [*Gr.* *periosteum*, *periosteum*, + *tomē*, to cut, to divide.] A knife for dividing the periosteum.

periosteum (per-i-ost'e-um), *a.* [*Gr.* *periosteum*, *periosteum*, + *osteum*, bone.] Same as *periosteal*.

periosteum (per-i-ost'e-um), *n.* [= *F.* *periosteum* = *Sp.* *periosteum* = *Pg.* *periosteum*, < *NL.* *periosteum*, < *Gr.* *periosteum*, the membrane around the bones, neut. of *periosteum*, around the bones (*periosteum* *vulg.*), the membrane around the bones, < *peri*, around, + *osteum*, bone.] The enveloping membrane of bones; a dense fibrous membrane firmly investing the surface of bones, except where they are covered by cartilage. Its innermost or osteogenic layer produces bone substance, and the whole membrane further serves in the attachment of softer parts and the support of blood vessels. (Compare *osteum*.)

periostitis (per-i-ost'e-itis), *a.* [*Gr.* *periosteum* + *-itis*.] Of or pertaining to periostitis; affected with periostitis.

The association of the osteo-arthritis and periostitis lesions suggested a similar origin for both.

Lancet, No. 2469, p. 304.

periostitis (per-i-ost'e-itis), *n.* [*NL.* < *periosteum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the periosteum.

periostium (per-i-ost'e-um), *n.* [*Gr.* *periosteum* + *-ium*.] Investing the shell of a mollusk, as an epidermis; of or pertaining to periostium.

periostium (per-i-ost'e-um), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr.* *peri*, around, + *ostium*, shell.] The horny epidermal investment of the shells of most mollusks.

periotic (per-i-ot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, + *otis* (ear), the ear; see *otic*.] *I. a.* Surrounding and containing the inner ear, or essential organ of hearing; composing or entering into the formation of the otic capsule, or otocranium; otocranial; petromatoid; petrosal or petrous.

Several periotic bones are found in nearly all vertebrates. They may all remain distinct throughout life, but they are usually more or less confluent with one another, and may be, as in man, completely fused; furthermore, they may ankylose with other cranial bones, and thus give rise to certain parts of the compound temporal bone. The parts of a skull called mandible are commonly outgrowths of periotic bone. The set of periotic bones composes a bony case for the inner ear, much as the case of a watch covers the works, and this is termed the *otocranium*, *otic capsule*, or *shell of the ear*. When mandible parts are added, the remaining bone is called *petromatoid*. The human periotic bones form what are called the *petrous* and *ossified* portions of the temporal bone. Periotic bones which have been distinguished and named in various animals are the *epiotic*, *prootic*, *opiotic*, and *parotic*. See these words, and cut under *hypoid*. - *Periotic fenestra*, a cavity or depression included by the cranial bones superior nuchal canal, in the fetus or infant.

II. n. A periotic bone.

peripapillary (per-i-pap'i-l-ri), *a.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, + *NL.* *papilla*, papilla; see *papillary*.] Situated or occurring around the circumference of the optic papilla.

peripatetic (per-i-pat'e-tik), *a.* [*For* **peripateticus* (= *F.* *peripateticus*), < *peripatetic* + *-ian*.] A Peripatetic.

I will watch and walk up and down, and be a peripatetic and a philosopher of Aristotle's stamp.

Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

peripatetic (per-i-pat'e-tik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *peripateticus* = *Sp.* *peripateticus* = *Pg.* *peripateticus*, *peripateticus*, < *NL.* *Peripateticus*, *Peripateticus*, of the Peripatetic school; as a noun, *Peripateticus*, a disciple of this school (in *NL.* also simply a logician); < *Gr.* *peripatetikos*, given to walking about, esp. while teaching or disputing (said of Aristotle and his followers, or *Peripatetici*, the Peripatetics, because Aristotle taught in the walks of the Lyceum at Athens; < *peri*, a-

round, walk about (cf. *peripatetikos*, a walking about, a public walk, esp. a covered walk, hence discussion, argument); < *peri*, about, + *patetikos*, walk, < *patetikos*, a path, walk; see *path*. The literal sense is later in *E.*] *I. a.* 1. Walking about; itinerant.

The plaintive cries of the chair-seaters, frog-vendors, and certain other peripatetic merchants, the meaning of whose vocal advertisements I could never penetrate.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 224.

2. [cap.] Of or pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy, or the sect of his followers; Aristotelian: as, the *Peripatetic* philosophers.

And an hundred and sixty years before Christ flourished Aristobolus, a Jew, and *Peripatetic* Philosopher.

Purshas, Pilgrimage, p. 174.

II. n. 1. One who walks about; an itinerant; a pedestrian.

The horses and slaves of the rich take up the whole street; while we peripatetics are very glad to watch an opportunity to whisk across a passage.

Steele, Tatler, No. 144.

2. [cap.] A follower of Aristotle (384-322 B.C.), a great Greek philosopher. In the middle ages the word was often used to signify a logician. See *Aristotelianism*.

The Platonists denied the great doctrine of the Peripatetics, that all the objects of the human understanding enter at first by the senses.

D. Stewart, Philos. of the Mind, l. § 1.

3. pl. Instruction after the manner of Aristotle; instruction by lectures.

The custom [of instructing by lectures] is old; it is not merely a medieval one. It belongs with hieroglyphics, cuneiform inscriptions, and peripatetics.

The Nation, XLVIII 306.

peripatetic (per-i-pat'e-tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *peripatetikos* + *-al*.] Same as *peripatetic*.

The proud man is known by his gait, which is *peripatetic*, strutting like some new church-warden.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, l. 100.

Peripateticism (per-i-pat'e-tik-i-zm), *n.* [= *Pg.* *peripateticismo* (cf. *F.* *peripateticismo* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *peripateticismo*), < *Gr.* *peripatetikos* + *-ism*.] The philosophical doctrines of Aristotle and his followers; the philosophy of the Peripatetics. See *Aristotelianism*.

From first to last, Arabian philosophers made no claim to originality; their aim was merely to propagate the truth of *Peripateticism* as it had been delivered to them.

Encyc. Brit., II 267.

Peripatida (per-i-pat'i-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Peripatus* + *-idae*.] The only family of *Peripatidea*, containing the genus *Peripatus*.

Peripatidea (per-i-pat'i-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Peripatus* + *-idea*.] An order of arthropods established upon the single genus *Peripatus*. It has been variously referred to the worms and the myriapoda, or elevated to the rank of a peculiar class. The same group variously cited or considered in classification, is called *Macropoda*, *Onychophora*, and *Protoscolopendra*. Also *Peripatus*, *Peripatida*.

peripatidean (per-i-pat'id-ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *Peripatida* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Peripatidea*, or having their characters.

II. n. A member of the *Peripatidea*.

Peripatus (per-i-pat'us), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr.* *peri*, around, + *patetikos*, walk about; see *peripatetikos*.] 1. A genus of myriapoda, constituting the family *Peripatidae*. It is a synanthropic or generalized type, supposed to be the living representative of an ancestral form like that from which all insects are descended. It has been at different times considered a mollusk, a worm, and an insect; it is now known to be a myriapod. It resembles a galley worm or millipede, having a long extensible cylindrical body capable of coiling up in a spiral like a thousand legs, and has a gait like a caterpillar, the body being supported upon simple legs (12 to 23 pairs in the different species), ending in claws, placed along nearly the whole length of the body. At least 14 species are known. One was first described from the island of Saint Vincent in the West Indies, under the name *P. fuliginosa*, from its resemblance to an ink or millipede. *P. capensis* inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and *P. novae-zelandiae* is found in New Zealand; others occur in South America, Australia, etc. They are found among the decaying wood of damp and warm localities, and have the curious habit of throwing out a web of viscid filaments when harried or otherwise irritated.

2. [l. c.] A species of this genus.

peripetulous (per-i-pet'us), *a.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, + *petulos*, a leaf (petal); see *petal*.] 1. In *zool.*, situated around or about the petaloid ambulacra of a sea-urchin. - *2.* In *bot.*, situated around the petals.

peripetia (per-i-pet'i-ā), *n.* [= *F.* *peripetia* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *peripetia* = *It.* *peripetia*, < *NL.* *peripetia*, < *Gr.* *peri*, around, + *petetikos*, falling right about, a sudden change; < *peri*, around, + *petetikos*, falling right about, < *peri*, around, < *petetikos*, fall around, < *petetikos*, fall.] That part of a drama in which the plot is unraveled and the whole concludes; the dénouement.

periphacitis (per-i-fak'itis), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr.* *peri*, around, + *fakis*, lentil (taken as 'lens'), + *-itis*. Cf. *phacitis*.] In *med.*, inflammation of the capsule of the lens.

peripharyngeal (per-i-far-in-jē-ál), *a.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, + *pharynx* (pharynx), the throat; see *pharyngeal*.] Surrounding the pharynx: as, the *peripharyngeal* band of cilia of some ascidians. - *Peripharyngeal band*, in ascidians, a tract of large cilia which surrounds the oral aperture of the pharynx, and may be continuous with a similar hypopharyngeal band, as it is in *Appendicularia*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 112.

periphrad (per-i-f'rād), *adv.* [*Gr.* *periphery* + *-ad*.] Toward the periphery; away from the center; the opposite of *centrad*. *Duck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 338.

peripheral (per-i-f'rāl), *a.* [*Gr.* *periphery* + *-al*.] Of, belonging to, or situated on the periphery, circumference, or surface generally; characteristic of or constituting the periphery: as, *peripheral* parts; *peripheral* expansion. - *Acute peripheral encephalitis*. Same as *peritricerphalitis*. - *Peripheral akinesia*, akinesia due to lesion of the anterior cornua of the spinal gray matter, or of the motor nerves or of the muscles, or, in a more restricted sense, of the nerves or muscles alone. - *Peripheral anesthesia*, anesthesia due to lesion of the sensory nerves, or end-organs. - *Peripheral epilepsy*. See *epilepsy*. - *Peripheral organs*, in *zool.*, organs distinctly separated from the main part of the body, as the feet and feathers of a bird, the wings of an insect, etc.

peripherally (per-i-f'rāl-i), *adv.* On or from the periphery or exterior surface; as regards the periphery: as, *peripherally* acting inhibitory nerves.

periphetic (per-i-f'rē-ik), *a.* [= *F.* *periphétique* = *Pg.* *periphético* = *It.* *periphético*, < *Gr.* *periphery* + *-etic*.] 1. Pertaining to or constituting a periphery. - *2.* Situated around the outside of an organ; external: in botany, noting an embryo curved so as to surround the albumen, following the inner part of the seed-covering. - *3.* In *zool.*, radiate; noting the type of structure of the Cuvierian radiates. See *massive*, 6. *For* *baer*.

peripheral (per-i-f'rē-ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *periphery* + *-al*.] Same as *periphetic*.

peripherically (per-i-f'rē-ik-i), *adv.* Peripherally. [*Rare.*]

periphery (per-i-f'rē-ri), *n.* [*pl.* *peripheries* (-ri).] [*Early mod. E.* *periferie*; < *ME.* *periferia*, < *OF.* *periphria*, < *F.* *periphria* = *Sp.* *periferia* = *Pg.* *periferia* = *It.* *periferia*, < *NL.* *periferia*, < *Gr.* *periphria*, the line around a circle, circumference, part of a circle, an arc, the outer surface, < *peri*, around, + *pherya*, round, move around, < *peri*, around, + *pherya* = *E.* *baer*.] 1. In *geom.*, the circumference of a circle; by extension, the boundary-line of any closed figure; the perimeter.

[An] imperfect roundness inclining toward a longitude, and yet keeping within one line for his *periferia* or compass as the round.

Pultenham, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 64.

2. The outside or superficial parts of a body; the surface generally.

There are two distinct questions involved in this unsolved problem. The first relates to the transmission of a nervous impulse from the periphery to the sentient centres.

J. Huxley, Sensation and Intuition, p. 80.

Fire of the periphery. See *fire*.

periphlebic (per-i-f'lē-bik), *a.* [*Gr.* *periphlebia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to periphlebia.

periphlebitis (per-i-f'lē-bi-tis), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr.* *peri*, around, + *phlebis* (phlebis), vein, + *-itis*. Cf. *phlebitis*.] Inflammation of the outermost coat of a vein.

periphoranthium (per-i-fō-ran'thi-um), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr.* *periphora*, a circuit (< *peri*, around, + *phora*, to move around; see *periphery*), + *anthos*, a flower.] In *bot.*, same as *perichthium*.

periphraetic (per-i-f'rak'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *periphraetikos*, fenced around, inclosed, < *peri*, around, + *phraetikos*, fence; see *phragma*.] Having, as a surface, such a form that not every closed line within it can shrink to a point without breaking. Thus, an anchoring ring is a *periphraetic* surface.

periphraze (per-i-f'rāz), *n.* [*F.* *periphraze* = *Sp.* *periphraza*, *perifrasi* = *Pg.* *periphraza* = *It.* *perifrasi*, < *L.* *periphraza*, circumlocution; see *periphraze*.] Same as *periphrasis*. *Imp. Dict.* **periphraze** (per-i-f'rāz), *v.* [*per.* and *pp.* *periphraze*, *periphraze*, *periphraze*.] [= *F.* *periphrazer* = *Sp.* *periphrazer* = *Pg.* *periphrazer* = *It.* *periphrazer*; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* To express by periphrasis or circumlocution.

II. intrans. To use circumlocution. *Imp. Dict.*

periphrasis (pe-rif'rá-sis, n.; pl. *periphrases* (-séz)). [*L.* (*Gr.* *περιφραστική*, circumlocution, (*περιφράσις*, express in a roundabout manner, (*περι*, around, + *φράσις*, declare, express; see *phrase*.)] A roundabout way of speaking; a roundabout phrase or expression; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a phrase employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression; circumlocution.

Then have ye the figure *Periphrasis*, holding somewhat of the dissembler, by reason of a secret intent not appearing by the words, as when we go about the bush.

Puttenham, *Arts of Eng. Poets*, p. 161.

They speak a volume in themselves, saving a world of periphrasis and argument.

Frederick, Ford, and Isa., II, 26, note.

periphrastic (pe-rif'ras-tik, a. [= *F.* *periphrastique*] = *Fr.* *periphrastique*, (*Gr.* *περιφραστικός*, (*Gr.* *περιφράσις*, express in a roundabout manner) (*περιφραστική*, circumlocution); see *periphrasis*.) Having the character of or characterized by periphrasis; circumlocutory; expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary.

A long, periphrastic, unsatisfactory explanation.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

There is nothing to shock the most sensitive mind in the periphrastic statement that "Persons prejudicial to the public peace" may be assigned by administrative process to definite places of residence.

O. Korman, *The Century*, XXXVII, 381.

periphrastical (pe-rif'ras-tik-al, a. [*Gr.* *περιφραστική* + *-al*].) Same as *periphrastic*.

periphrastically (pe-rif'ras-tik-ly, adv.) In a periphrastic manner; with circumlocution.

periphraxy (pe-rif'ras-ē, n. [*Gr.* *περιφράξις*, a fencing around, (*περιφράσσειν*, fence around, inclose; see *periphrastic*.)] The number of times a surface or region must be cut through before it ceases to be periphrastic.

periphyllum (pe-rif'li-um, n. [*N.L.* (*Gr.* *περίφυλλον*, around, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.)] Same as *lodicule*.

periphyse (pe-rif'iz, n. [*N.L.* *periphysia*].) In bot., same as *periphysis*.

periphysis (pe-rif'iz-sis, n.; pl. *periphyses* (-séz)). [*N.L.* (*Gr.* *περίφυσις*, a growing around, overgrowth, (*περιφύσσειν*, grow around or upon, (*περί*, around, + *φύσσειν*, grow.)] In bot., a sterile filament or hair which arises from the hymenium of fungi at various points outside of the ascus. Compare *paraphysis*.

Periplaneta (pe-rif'la-nē-tā, n. [*N.L.* (*Burmester*, 1838), (*Gr.* *περίπλανητος*, a wanderer; see *planet*.)] A leading genus of cockroaches of the family *Blattellidae*, having the seventh abdominal sternite divided in the female, and long subanal styles in the male. The principal roaches of this genus are *P. orientalis*, the common black-beetle of the East, and the related *P. americana*. Both are now cosmopolitan; the former originated in tropical Asia and the latter in subtropical or temperate America. See cut under *cockroach*.

periplasm (pe-rif'plazm, n. [*N.L.* *periplasma* (cf. *Gr.* *περίπλασμα*, a plaster put around), (*Gr.* *περί*, around, + *πλάσσειν*, anything formed; see *plasm*.)] In the *Peronospora*, a delicate hyaline peripheral layer of protoplasm, which in the pollinodium and oogonium becomes differentiated from the granular central mass, or gonoplasm. It does not share in the conjugation. See *gonoplasm*.

periplast (pe-rif'plast, n. [*Gr.* *περίπλαστος*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] The intercellular substance, matrix, or stroma of an organ or tissue of the body, containing and supporting the cells or other formations which are peculiar to such organ or tissue.

periplastic (pe-rif'plas-tik, a. [*Gr.* *περίπλαστος* + *-ic*].) 1. Having the character or quality of periplast; of or pertaining to the matrix of a part or organ. — 2. Surrounding the nucleus or endoplasm of a cell; applied to cell-substance.

His [Mr. Huxley's] "endoplasm" and "periplastic substance" of 1883 together constitute his "protoplasm" of 1890.

Reall, *Protoplasm*, p. 13.

peripleuritis (pe-rif'plē-rī-tis, n. [*N.L.* (*Gr.* *περίπλευρις*, around, + *πλευρά*, the side, + *-itis*, (*Gr.* *πλευρίτις*.)] Inflammation of the connective tissue between the costal pleura and the ribs, usually ending in suppuration.

Periploca (pe-rif'lo-kā, n. [*N.L.* (*Tournefort*, 1700), (*Gr.* *περίπλοκος*, a twining round, (*περίπλοκος*, twine around, (*περί*, around, + *πλόκος*, plait, twine; see *plait*.)] A genus of gamopetalous twining vines of the order *Asclepiadaceae*, type of the tribe *Periploceae*, and distinguished by a corona consisting of short broad scales,

united at the base, and commonly with awl-shaped appendages. The 12 species are natives of southern Europe, Asia, and tropical Africa. They are smooth and leafy twiners, or sometimes rigidly erect shrubs. They bear loose cymes of rather small flowers, greenish without and livid or dark within, followed by smooth cylindrical follicles. The opposite leaves are in some species entirely lacking. *P. Graeca* is the milk-vine, silk-vine, or climbing dog's-bane, valued for covering walls, and for its handsome leaves and purplish flowers. It is the common vine of the hedge-rows of southern Europe, and its acrid juice is used in the East as a wolf-poison. See *Hemidecma*, formerly included in this genus.

Periploca (pe-rif'lo-kā, n. pl. [*N.L.* (*R. Brown*, 1808), (*Gr.* *περίπλοκος* + *-eae*.)] A tribe of gamopetalous plants belonging to the order *Asclepiadaceae*, the milkweed family, distinguished by the filaments being distinct or partly so, by the granular pollen, and acuminate or appendaged anthers. It includes 26 genera, of which *Periploca* is the type. They are all natives of the Old World, chiefly in tropical climates, many of them twining vines.

periplus (pe-rif'lus, n. [= *F.* *periple*] = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *periplo*, (*L.* *periplos*, (*Gr.* *περίπλος*, *περίπλος*, a sailing round, (*περίπλος*, sail round, (*περί*, round, + *πλος*, sail) (*πλος*, *πλος*, a voyage.)] A voyage around a sea, or around a land; circumnavigation. *Jefferson*, *Letters*, II, 339.

periportal (pe-rif'pōr-tal, a. [*Gr.* *περί*, around, + *L.* *porta*, a gate; see *portal*].) Surrounding the portal vein of the liver; as, *periportal* fibrous tissue.

periproct (pe-rif'prokt, n. [*Gr.* *περί*, around, + *πρωκτός*, the anus.] The circumanal body-wall of an echinoderm; the aboral part of the perisome immediately about the anus; the opposite of *peristome*.

periproctitis (pe-rif'prok-tī-tis, n. [*N.L.* (*Gr.* *περί*, around, + *πρωκτός*, the anus, + *-itis*.)] Inflammation in the connective tissue about the rectum.

periproctous (pe-rif'prok'tus, a. [*Gr.* *περί*, around, + *πρωκτός*, the anus.] Surrounding the anus; circumanal; perirectal; specifically, in echinoderms, of or pertaining to the periproct.

periprostatic (pe-rif'prostat-ik, a. [*Gr.* *περί*, around, + *F.* *prostatē* + *-ic* (*Gr.* *πρωστάτης*.)] Situated or occurring around the prostate gland.

peripteral (pe-rif'tē-ral, a. [*Gr.* *περίπτερος* + *-al*].) In arch., surrounded by a single range of columns; said especially of a temple in which the cells are surrounded by columns. See cut under *opisthodomos*.

peripteron (pe-rif'tē-ro-s, n.; pl. *peripteroi* (-rōi)). [*L.* (*Gr.* *περίπτερος*, having a single row of columns all around, (*περί*, around, + *πτερον*, a wing, a row of columns.)] A peripteral edifice; a building having a peristyle of a single range of columns. See cut under *opisthodomos*.

peripterous (pe-rif'tē-ro-s, a. [*Gr.* *περίπτερος*, having a single row of columns all around, lit. having wings or feathers all around; see *peripteron*].) 1. Feathered on all sides. *Wright*. — 2. In arch., same as *peripteral*. — 3. In bot., surrounded by a wing or thin border.

periptery (pe-rif'tē-ri, n.; pl. *peripteries* (-riz)). [= *F.* *peripterie*] = *Pg.* *peripteria*, *peripterio* = *It.* *periptero*, (*L.* *peripteros*; see *peripteros*.) Same as *peripteros*.

Peripylea (pe-rif'pī-lē-ā, n. pl. [*N.L.* (*Gr.* *περίπυλος*, around, + *πύλη*, a gate, door.)] An order of siliceoskeletal *Radiolaria*. The typical form is spherical, sometimes discoid, rhomboid, or irregular. The peripyleans are usually unicapsular or monocyttarian. In some cases pluricapsular or polycyttarian.

peripylean (pe-rif'pī-lē-an, a. and n. [*Gr.* *περίπυλος* + *-an*].) 1. a. Having a finely foraminulate siliceous skeleton, as a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Peripylea*. — 2. n. A member of the *Peripylea*.

peripylephlebitis (pe-rif'pī-lē-fē-bī-tis, n. [*N.L.* (*Gr.* *περίπυλος*, around, + *πύλη*, gate, + *φλέβις*, a vein, + *-itis*, (*Gr.* *φλεβίτις*.)] Inflammation of the connective tissue about the portal vein.

peripyrst (pe-rif'pī-rīst, n. [*Gr.* *περί*, around, + *πύρ*, fire, + *-st*.) A sort of cooking apparatus. *Imp. Dict.*

perique (pe-rēk', n. A tobacco, grown in Louisiana, cured in its juices and put up in carrots.

perirectal (pe-rif'ek-tal, a. [*Gr.* *περί*, around, + *N.L.* *rectum*; see *rectal*].) Situated or occurring around the rectum.

perirenal (pe-rif-rē-nal, a. [*Gr.* *περί*, around, + *L.* *renes*, the kidneys; see *renal*].) Situated about the kidney; perinephric.

perirhinal (pe-rif-rī-nal, a. [*Gr.* *περί*, around, + *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose; see *rhinal*].) Situated about the nose or nasal fossa; as, *perirhinal* bones or

cartilages (those entering into the formation of the olfactory capsule).

perisalpingitis (pe-rif-sal-pin-jī-tis, n. [*N.L.* (*Gr.* *περί*, around, + *σάλπιγξ*, trumpet) (*N.L.* *salpinx*, q. v.), + *-itis*, (*Gr.* *σάλπιγγίτις*.)] Inflammation of the tissue around the Fallopian tube, or, more strictly, of the peritoneum covering it.

perisarc (pe-rif-sārk, n. [*Gr.* *περίσαρκα*, surrounded with flesh, (*περί*, around, + *σάρκα* (*σάρξ*), flesh.)] The hard, horny, or chitinous setodermal case or covering with which the soft parts of hydrozoans are often protected.

perisarcous (pe-rif-sārk'us, a. [*Gr.* *περίσαρκα* + *-ous*].) Having the character or function of perisarc; forming or consisting of perisarc.

perisaturnium (pe-rif-sā-tēr-ni-um, n. [*N.L.* (*Gr.* *περί*, around, near, + *L.* *Saturnus*, Saturn.)] The point in the orbit of any one of Saturn's satellites where it comes nearest to Saturn.

Periscian (pe-rif-shī-an, a. and n. [*Gr.* *περίσκειν* (see *Periscii*) + *-an*].) 1. a. Of or pertaining to the Periscii.

In every clime we are in a periscian state, and with our light our shadow and darkness walk about us.

Str. T. *Proem*, *Christ. Mus.*, tit. 2.

II. n. One of the Periscii.

Periscii (pe-rif-shī-i, n. pl. [*N.L.* (*Gr.* *περίσκειν*, throwing a shadow all round (said of the inhabitants of the polar circles), (*περί*, around, + *σκιή*, shadow.)] The inhabitants of the polar circles; so called because in their summer-time their shadows describe an oval.

periscope (pe-rif-skōp, n. [*Gr.* *περίσκοπεῖν*, look around, (*περί*, around, + *σκοπεῖν*, look.)]

1. A general view or comprehensive summary. [*Rare*.] — 2. An instrument by which objects in a horizontal view may be seen through a vertical tube. It is used in piloting submarine boats, and consists substantially of a vertical tube with a lenticular total reflection prism at the top, by which horizontal rays are projected downward through the tube, and brought to a focus, after which they are received by a lens the principal focus of which coincides with that point. The vertical cylindrical beam thus formed is converted into a horizontal one again by a mirror inclined at 45° from the vertical axis of the tube, and is thus conveyed to an eyepiece, through which, by turning the tube on its vertical axis with its attached prism, a view of all the supernatant objects around the vessel may be obtained. A screen or diaphragm operated by a tangent-screw is used to cut off the view of the vertical plane in which the sun is.

periscopic (pe-rif-skōp-ik, a. [= *F.* *periscopique*; as *periscope* + *-ic*].) Viewing on all sides — that is, giving distinct vision obliquely as well as axially. Specifically — (a) Noting spectacles or eye-glasses having meniscus or concavo-convex lenses, and thus giving a wide field of vision, also other wide-angled lenses. (b) Noting a peculiar form of microscope-lens, composed of two deep plano-convex lenses ground to the same radius, and having between their plane surfaces a thin plate of meta' pierced with a circular aperture of a diameter equal to one fifth of the focal length of the combination.

periscopical (pe-rif-skōp-ik-al, a. [*Gr.* *περίσκοπικός* + *-al*].) Same as *periscopic*.

periscopism (pe-rif-skōp-izm, n. [*Gr.* *περίσκοπος* + *-ism*].) The faculty of periscopic vision. See the extract.

It is probable that the peculiar structure of the crystalline lens . . . confers on the eye the capacity of seeing distinctly over a wide field, without changing the position of the point of sight. This capacity he [Dr. Hermann] calls *periscopism*.

Le Conte, *Eight*, p. 87.

perish (pe-rish, v. [*ME.* *perishen*, *peryschen*, *perishen*, *perischen*, *perachen*, *perachen*, (*OF.* *peries*, stem of certain parts of *perir*, *F.* *perir* (cf. *Sp.* *Pg.* *perir*) = *It.* *perire*, (*L.* *perire*, pass away, perish, (*Gr.* *περί*, through, + *τερος*, go; see *iter*.)] I. *intrans.* 1. To pass away; come to naught; waste away; decay and disappear.

As wax melteth before the fire, so let the wicked perish at the presence of God.

Ps. lxxvii, 1.

2. To cease to live; die.

They are living yet; such goodness cannot perish.

Fletcher (and another), *Sea Voyage*, I, 2.

How, often have the Eastern Sultans perished by the sabres of their own janissaries, or the bow-strings of their own mutes!

Macaulay, *Conversation between Cowley and Milton*.

— *Syn.* *Exire*, *Exire*, etc. See *die*.

II; *trans.* To bring to naught; injure; destroy; kill.

And if a ship passed by the Marches, that hadde outther Iren Bordes or Iren Nayles, anon he scholde ben perished.

Pendrell, *Travels*, p. 104.

The Greeks . . . Made mythe murmur and moan from here, As folk, that folly hadde farre from here, To put him in perill to perishe there hence.

De Witt, *Travels*, I, 104.

— *Syn.* *Exire*, *Exire*, etc. See *die*.

III; *trans.* To bring to naught; injure; destroy; kill.

A soul as white as Heaven; let not my sin Perish your noble youth.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Maid's Tragedy*, II, 1.

perishable (per-'ish-a-bil'-i-ty), *a.* [*<* *perish-* + *-able* (*see -able*).] Perishableness. **perishability** (per-'ish-a-bil'-i-ty), *n.* [*<* *perish-* + *-ity* (*see -ity*).] Perishableness. **perishable** (per-'ish-a-bil'), *a.* [*<* *OF. perissable*, *F. périssable*; as *perish* + *-able*.] Liable to perish; subject to decay or destruction; mortal.

Commodities should be no perishable commodity.

Hunt, Letters, I. 1. 32.

perishable mention, the public notice by a court for the sale of anything in a perishable condition. — Perishable property, property which from its nature decays in a brief time, notwithstanding the care it may receive, as fish, fruit, and the like.

perishableness (per-'ish-a-bil'-nes), *n.* The character of being perishable; liability to speedy decay or destruction; lack of keeping or lasting qualities.

perishment (per-'ish-ment), *n.* [*<* *F. périssement*; as *perish* + *-ment*.] The act of perishing; also, injury. [Rare.]

To bestow life is no perishment, but advantage; and this is not to loose the life, but to keep it.

J. Udal, On John xii.

perisoma (per-'i-sō-mā), *n.*; pl. **perisomata** (-mā-tā). [*N.L.*, *<* *Gr. περί, around*, + *σῶμα, body*.] The body-wall of an echinoderm; the parietes of the perivisceral cavity (the modified enterocoel of the larva) in the Echinodermata. The mammalian presents a more or less radially disposed set of astomeres, while the sceloderm may develop a coriaceous or calcareous exoskeleton. See cuts under *Holothuroidea* and *Synapta*. Also *perisome*.

perisomal (per-'i-sō-māl), *a.* [*<* *perisome* + *-al*.] Same as *perisomatic*. *Encyc. Brit.*

perisomatic (per-'i-sō-māt-ik), *a.* [*<* *perisoma* (-sō-mā) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a perisoma; parietal, with reference to the body-wall of an echinoderm; correlated with *perivisceral* and *peristomatic*, and opposed to *visceral*.

Portions of the perisomatic skeleton.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 500.

Perisomatic plates, in crinoids, the basal, oral, anal, and other dorsal or ventral plates: distinguished from radial plates. *Sir C. Wyville Thomson.*

perisome (per-'i-sō-m), *n.* [*<* *N.L. perisoma*, *q. v.*] Same as *perisoma*.

perisomal (per-'i-sō-māl), *a.* [*<* *perisome* + *-al*.] Same as *perisomatic*.

Perisoreus (per-'i-sō-rē-us), *n.* [*N.L.* (*C. L. Bonaparte*, 1831), irreg. *<* (*Gr. περισσός, heap up around*, *<* *περί, around*, + *σπερσιν, heap up*, *<* *σπέρω, a heap*).] A genus of boreal and alpine birds, of the family *Corvidæ* and subfamily *Garzinae*, having plain-colored or somber plumage and no crest; the gray jays. *P. infans* inhabits northern parts of Europe and Asia. *P. canadensis* is



Canada Jay, or Whiskey-jack (*Perisoreus canadensis*).

the Canada Jay, the well-known whiskey-jack or moonbird, of which there are several varieties in the Rocky Mountains and northwestern parts of America. Also called *Whiskey-bird*.

perisperm (per-'i-spērm), *n.* [= *F. périsperme* = *Sp. perispermio* = *Pg. It. perispermio*, *<* *Gr. περί, around*, + *σπέρμα, seed*; *see sperm*.] In bot., a name originally proposed by Jussieu for the albumen or nutritive matter stored up in the seeds of plants; by later authors restricted to the albumen which is stored up outside the embryo-axe. Compare *endosperm*.

Perispermic (per-'i-spēr-mik), *a.* [*<* *perisperm* + *-ic*.] In bot., provided with or characterized by perisperm.

perispheric (per-'i-sfer-ik), *a.* [= *F. périssphérique* = *Pg. perispherico*, *<* *Gr. περί, around*, + *σφαῖρα, sphere*; *see sphere*.] Having the form of a ball; globular.

perispherical (per-'i-sfer-'i-kal), *a.* [*<* *perispher-* + *-ic*.] Same as *perispheric*.

perisplenitis (per-'i-splē-nī-tis), *n.* [*N.L.*, *<* *Gr. περί, around*, + *σπλήν, spleen*, + *-itis*. *Cf. splenitis*.] Inflammation of the serous covering of the spleen.

perispome (per-'i-spōm), *n.* and *a.* [Abbr. of *perispomenon*.] *I. n.* In *Gr. gram.*, a word which has the circumflex accent on the final syllable.

II. a. In *Gr. gram.*, having or characterized by the circumflex accent on the final syllable. **perispome** (per-'i-spōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **perispomed**, ppr. **perispoming**. [*<* *perispome*, *n.*] In *Gr. gram.*, to write or pronounce with the circumflex accent on the final syllable.

perispomenon (per-'i-spōm-'ē-non), *n.* [*<* *Gr. περισπόμενον*, neut. of *περισπόμενος*, ppr. pass. of *περισπᾶν*, mark with a circumflex, lit. draw around, *<* *πῆμι, around*, + *σπᾶν, draw*; *see spasm*.] In *Gr. gram.*, same as *perispome*.

Perispor (per-'i-spōr), *n.* [*<* *Gr. περί, around*, + *σπός, seed*; *see spore*.] In bot., the outer membrane or covering of a spore.

Perisporiaceae (per-'i-spō-rī-'ā-sē-d), *n. pl.* [*N.L.* (*Pries, 1846*), *<* *Gr. περί, around*, + *σπός, seed*, + *-ia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi. They are saprophytic or parasitic, simple, and with the perithecia membranaceous, coriaceous, or subcarbonaceous. It is divided into two subfamilies, *Kryptophae* and *Perisporiaceae*.

Perisporium (per-'i-spō-rī-'ū-ō), *n. pl.* [*N.L.* (*Saccardo*, 1882), as *Perispori(aceæ)* + *-ia*.] A subfamily or group of pyrenomycetous fungi, of the family *Perisporiaceae*, having globose, pyriform, or lenticular asexual perithecia. This group embraces many forms parasitic upon the leaves and stems of plants, but none are so widely destructive as those of the *Kryptophae*.

perissad (pe-'ris-'ad), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Gr. περισσός, beyond the regular number or size, superfluous, excessive, also odd, not even* (*<* *περί, beyond*), + *-ad*.] *I. a.* In chem., having a valency represented by an odd number; noting an element which combines with odd numbers of atoms only.

II. n. 1. An atom whose valence is designated by an odd number, as hydrogen, whose valence is 1, or nitrogen, whose valence is 1, 3, or 5; so called in contradistinction to *artads*, whose valence is represented by an even number, as sulphur, whose valence is 2, 4, or 6.

As Prof. Odling termed atoms with such valences, *perissads* and *artads*. *Philos. Mag.*, 6th ser., XXV. 229.

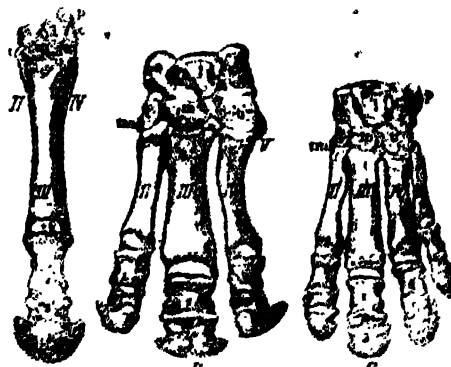
2. In zool., an odd-toed ungulate quadruped; a solidungulate animal; one of the *perissodactyla*: opposed to *artad*.

perissad, *n.* A Middle English form of *perissad*. **perissodactyl**, **perissodactyle** (pe-'ris-'ō-dak-'tīl), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *N.L. perissodactylus*, *<* *MGr. περισσόδακτυλος*, with more than the regular number of fingers or toes, *<* *Gr. περισσός, beyond the regular number or size*, + *δάκτυλος, finger*; *see dactyl*.] *I. a.* Odd-toed, as a hoofed quadruped; of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the *Perissodactyla*. Also *perissodactylate*, *perissodactylic*, *perissodactylous*.

The dentition . . . of the kangaroo in *perissodactyl*. *E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest*, p. 347.

II. n. A member of the *Perissodactyla*; a perissad.

Perissodactyla (pe-'ris-'ō-dak-'tī-lē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, neut. pl. of *perissodactylus*; *see perissodactyl*.] A suborder of *Ungulata* containing the odd-toed



Perissodactyl Dentition. (A) horse, (B) rhinoceros, and (C) tapir. Left fore tooth in each case; II, III, IV, V, second to fifth molar apophysis; 6, ungual; 1, lower; 2, canine; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

hoofed quadrupeds; distinguished from *Artiodactyla*. The digits are unpaired or unequal, the third being the largest and sometimes the only functional one; and they are corresponding modifications of the metacarpal and metatarsal and of the carpal and tarsal bones and their articulations. The hind feet are always odd-toed and though the fore feet may have 4 digits, as in the tapir, these are unpaired. The astragalus has two very unequal facets or articular surfaces on the under side. The femur has a third trochanter. The dorsolumbar vertebrae are no fewer than 22 in number. The intermaxillary bones are toothlike above and united toward the symphysis, and their incisors, when present, are implanted nearly vertically and are nearly parallel to their roots. The stomach is simple and non-ruminant; there is a capacious accumulated cecum. In all the living forms horns, when present, are single and median, or two, one behind the other. The only living representatives of the suborder are the tapirs, rhinoceroses, and horses, including asses, zebras, etc., of the three families *Tapiridae*, *Rhinocerotidae*, and *Equidae*. The fossil families are more numerous, including the *Ancitheriidae*, *Palaeotheriidae*, and *Lophodactylidae*. Also *Perissodactyl*. See also cut under *Solidungulate*.

perissodactylate (pe-'ris-'ō-dak-'tī-lāt), *a.* [*<* *perissodactyl* + *-ate*.] Same as *perissodactylic*. *Nature*, XLI. 84.

Perissodactyl (pe-'ris-'ō-dak-'tī-l), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, pl. of *perissodactylus*; *see perissodactyl*.] Same as *Perissodactyla*.

perissodactylic (pe-'ris-'ō-dak-'tī-l-ik), *a.* Same as *perissodactylate*.

perissodactylous (pe-'ris-'ō-dak-'tī-l-us), *a.* [*<* *perissodactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *perissodactylic*.

perissological (pe-'ris-'ō-loj-'i-ka-l), *a.* [*<* **perissologic* (= *F. périssologique* = *Pg. perissologico*; as *perissolog-* + *-ic*) + *-al*.] Redundant in words. [Rare.]

perissology (pe-'ris-'ō-lōj-'i-jī), *n.* [= *F. périssologie* = *Sp. perissologia* = *Pg. It. perissologia*, *<* *Gr. περισσολογία*, wordiness, *<* *περισσός, talking too much*, *<* *περισσός, superfluous* (*see perissad*), + *λόγος, speak*; *see -ology*.] Needless amplification in writing or speaking; use of more words than are necessary or desirable; verbiage; verbosity.

perissosyllabic (pe-'ris-'ō-sil-'ab-ik), *a.* [*<* *Gr. περισσός, superfluous*, + *σύνταξις, syllable*.] Having superfluous syllables. — **Perissosyllabic hexameter**. *See hexameter*.

peristaltic (pe-'ris-'tāl-'tik), *n.* [Irreg. *<* (*Gr. περί, around*, + *ίσταμι, stand* (cf. *peristasis*, a standing around), + *λόγος, stone*.] In archæol., a series of standing stones or members surrounding an object, as a barrow or burial-mound.

The monument consists of a ruined chamber, of some remains of a gallery and of a second chamber to complete the cruciform plan, which were all at one time buried in the earth, and surrounded by a ring of stones, or *peristaltic*, of an oblong form.

C. Elton, *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 151.

peristalsis (pe-'ris-'tāl-'sis), *n.* [*N.L.*, *<* (*Gr. περί, around*, + *ίσταμι, stand* (cf. *peristasis*, a standing around), + *λόγος, stone*.] In archæol., a series of standing stones or members surrounding an object, as a barrow or burial-mound.

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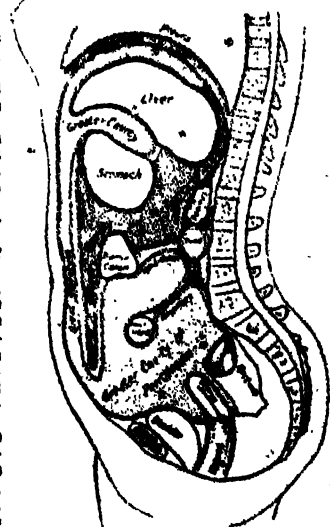
C. Elton, *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 151.

peristaltic (pe-'ris-'tāl-'tik), *n.* [Irreg.

peristethium (per-i-stē'thi-um), *n.*: pl. *peristethia* (-thia). [*N.L.*, *< Gr. peri*, around, + *stethos*, the breast.] In *entom.*, a name given by Kirby to that part of the lower surface of the thorax which lies in front of the sockets of the middle legs and is limited laterally by the pleurae. It is now generally called the *mesothorax*, a name which Kirby limited to the part of the peristethium between the middle coxae.

perithecial (per-i-the'si-əl), *a.* [*perithecium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the perithecium.

peritoneum, peritonēum (per'-i-tō-nē-um), n. [*= F. peritone = Sp. peritoneo = Pg. It. peritoneo, ζ Ll. peritonarium, peritoncum, ζ Gr. περιτοναίον, prop. neut. of περιτοναίος, stretched over (περιτοναίος *hipp* or *χρῶν*, the membrane inclosing the lower viscera), cf. περιτοναίος, stretched over, ζ περιτοναίος, stretch over or around, ζ περι, around, + τεινω, stretch: see *tone*, 1. The membrane lining the abdominal cavity and investing its viscera. It is a strong, uncolored, transparent, serous membrane, with a smooth, moist, shining surface, attached to the subjacent structures by the subperitoneal areolar tissue, and forming a closed sac, except in the female, where it is continuous with the puerous*



Peritoneum of Humerus, female, in longitudinal section, somewhat disarranged.

Peritoneum of Human Female, in longitudinal section, somewhat diagrammatical.

than in the new, *personelle tree*
Chancer, Miller's Tale. l. 62.

perjuration (pér-jû-râ'shon), *n.* [*< L.L. "per-juratio(n-), perjuratio(n-), < L. perjurare, pejerare, swear falsely; see perjure." Perjury. Pæze.*]
perjure (pér-jûr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *perjured*, ppr. *perjuring*. [Early mod. E. *perjuren*, *< OF. par-jurer, parjurere, F. parjurer = Pr. Sp. P. g. per-jurar = It. perjurare, < L. perjurare, perjurare, pejerare, swear falsely (cf. perjurans, one who breaks his oath), < per, through, + jurare, swear: see jury.*] **I. intrans.** To swear falsely; be false to oaths or vows; bear false witness.
 See the bare-faced villain, how he cheats, lies, *perjures*, robs, murders! *Merne, Tristram Shandy, II. 7.*

II. trans. 1. To render guilty of the crime of testifying falsely under oath or solemn affirmation, especially in judicial or official proceedings, or of being false to one's oaths or vows; forswear: commonly used reflexively: as, the witness *perjured himself*.
 Women are not
 In their best fortunes strong; but want will *perjure*
 The ne'er-touch'd vestal. *Shak., A. and C., III. 12. 30.*

2. To swear falsely to; deceive by false oaths or protestations.
 And with a virgin innocence did pray
 For me that *perjured* her. *J. Fletcher.*

Syn. 1. *Perjure, Forswear.* *Perjure* is now technical and particular: strictly, it is limited to taking a legal oath falsely; occasionally it is used for *forswear*. *Forswear* is general, but somewhat old-fashioned.

perjure (pér-jûr), *v.* [*< OF. perjurare, parjurare, F. parjurer = Pr. Sp. P. g. perjurare = It. perjurare, perjurare, < L. perjurare, who breaks his oath, < per, through, + jur-, law. Cf. perjure, v.*] A *perjured person*.
 He comes in like a *perjure*, wearing papers.
Shak., I. L. L., IV. 3. 47.

perjured (pér-jûrd), *p. a.* 1. Guilty of perjury; that has sworn falsely, or is false to vows or protestations: as, a *perjured villain*.
 For I have sworn thee false; more *perjured* I,
 To swear against the truth so foul a lie!
Shak., Bonnets, ciii.

2. Deliberately or wilfully broken or falsified, *perjuredly* (pér-jûrd-li), *adv.* In a *perjured manner*; by false oaths or vows.

perjurer (pér-jû-rér), *n.* [Early mod. E. *per-juror = Sp. P. g. perjurador; as perjure + -er.*] One who is wilfully false to oaths or vows, or who in judicial or official proceedings wilfully testifies falsely under oath or solemn affirmation.

Is there never a good man that dare beseech her grace to beware of those double faced *perjurors* counsayers in time? *Sp. Gardiner, True Obedience, To the Reader.*

perjurious (pér-jû-ri-us), *a.* [*< L. perjuriosus, per-juriosus, < perjurare, see perjure.*] Guilty of perjury; laden or tainted with perjury.

Thy *perjurious* lips confirm not thy anathema.
Quintus, Judgment and Mercy, The Liar. (Lathan.)

perjurious friendship!
Middleton, Women Beware Women, III. 2.

perjurious (pér-jû-ri-us), *a.* Same as *perjurious*.

Puffing their souls away in *perjurious* air.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

perjury (pér-jû-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *perjurie, perjurice; < ME. perjurie, < OF. perjurie, parjurie, F. parjure = Pr. Sp. P. g. perjurare = It. perjurare, perjurare, perjurare, < L. perjurare, a false oath, < perjurare, one who breaks his oath: see perjure, n.*] The violation of any oath, vow, or solemn affirmation; specifically, in law, the wilful utterance of false testimony under oath or affirmation, before a competent tribunal, upon a point material to a legal inquiry.

This is a *perjury*
 To prete vndir penne. *York Plays, p. 222.*
 Do not swear;
 Oat not away your fair soul; to your treason
 Add not foul *perjury*.
Ben., and Fl., Knight of Malta, I. 3.

The crime of wilful and corrupt *perjury* . . . is defined by Sir Edward Coke to be a crime committed when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding to a person who swears wilfully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question.
Blackstone, Com., IV. 3.

Syn. See *perjure*.
perk (pérk), *n.* [*< ME. perke, porke, an unassimilated form of perche, q. v.*] A horizontal pole or bar serving as a support for various purposes, as a perch for birds or as the ridge-pole of a tent, or used for the hanging of yarns, skins, etc., to dry, or against which sawn timber may be stacked while seasoning, etc. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

French Discoverers utterly deny this History of a great Town and a false Kin, affirming that there are but Cabanas here and the trees made with *perches*, and covered with barks of trees, or with skins. *Perchea, Pilgrimage, p. 731.*

perk (pérk), *v.* An obsolete form of *perch*.
perk (pérk), *a.* [*< W. per, neat, trim, smart; cf. perous, smart; cf. peril, which is in part a var. of perk.*] Neat; trim; smart; hence, part: airy; jaunty; proud.

They went in the wind wagge their wrigle tayles,
Perks as a Peacock. Spencer, Shep. Cal., February.

perk (pérk), *v.* [Formerly also *perk*; *< perk*, *a.*] **I. intrans.** To toss or jerk the head with affected smartness; be jaunty or pert: sometimes with an impersonal *it*.
 The poplars *perk* and prytynen fol proude.
Celestin und Summa (ed. Horstmann), I. 61 (in Anglo, I. 95).

It is a thousand times better, as one would think, to bogrot (in rage) in Ireland, than to *perk* it in preferment no better dressed.
Super North, Examen, p. 323.

You think it a disgrace
 That Edward's miss thus *perks* it in your face.
Pope, Epil. to Rowe's Jane Shore, l. 46.

The Old Woman *perk'd* up as brisk as a bee.
Barham, Ingolish Legends, II. 225.

Violante up and down was voluble
 In whatsover part of ours would *perk*.
Browning, King and Book, II. 612.

II. trans. 1. To hold up smartly; prick up.
 About him round the grassy spires (in hope
 To gain a kiss) their verdant heads *perk'd* up
Sherburne, Balmacia.

The rose *perks* up its blushing cheek.
Motherwell, To the Lady of my Heart.

2. To dress; make spruce or smart; smarten; prank.

I swear 'tis better to be lowly born,
 And range with humble livers in content,
 Than to be *perk'd* up in a glittering grief,
 And wear a golden sorrow.
Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 3. 21.

perk (pérk), *v.* [Prob. dim. form of *peer*, with formative *k*, as in *smirk, talk*, etc.] **I. intrans.** To peer; look narrowly or sharply.

Adam Bede . . . might be drowned for what you'd care
 you'd be *perking* at the glass the next minute.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, VIII.

II. trans. To examine thoroughly. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

perk (pérk), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *perk*.

perket (pér-ket), *n.* [*< perk* + *-et*.] A small perk or pole. See *perk*.

perki (pér-ki), *adv.* In a perky manner; jauntily; airily; smartly.

perkin (pér-kin), *n.* [Short for *"perrykin"*; *< perry* + *-kin*. Cf. *ciderkin*.] A kind of weak perry.

perkiness (pér-ki-ness), *n.* Perky or airy manner or quality; a pert or jaunty air.

perking (pér-king), *p. a.* [From *perk*, *v.*] Sharp; peering; inquisitive.

He is a tall, thin, bony man with . . . little restless, *perking* eyes.
Dickens, Sketches, IV.

Perkinism (pér-kin-izm), *n.* [*< Perkins* (see def.) + *-ism*.] A mode of treatment introduced by Elisha Perkins, an American physician (died 1799), consisting in applying to diseased parts the extremities of two rods made of different metals, called metallic tractors; traction. *Dunghison.*

Perkinism soon began to decline, and in 1811 the Tractors are spoken of by an intelligent writer as being almost forgotten.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 18.

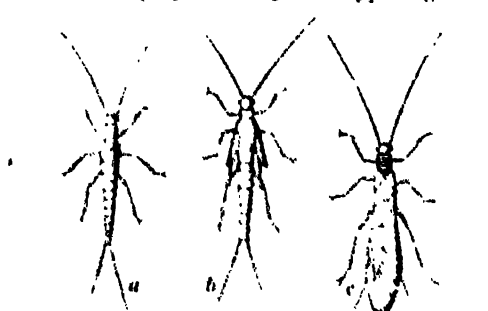
Perkinist (pér-kin-ist), *n.* [*< Perkins-ism* + *-ist*.] A believer in or practitioner of Perkinism.

Perkinistic (pér-kin-ist-ik), *a.* [*< Perkinist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Perkinism.

perky (pér-ki), *a.* [*< perk* + *-y*.] Perk; jaunty; pert.

There amid *perks* larches and pine.
Temminson, Maud, x. 1.

Perla (pér-lâ), *n.* [NL. (Gmelin, 1764); said to be from a proper name.] The typical genus



Perla (Gmelin).
 a, aquatic apterous larva; b, transitional stage to c, perfect insect, or imago.

of *Perlidae*, having the abdomen robust, bistriate, and the wings short in the male. The species are few. *P. bioculata*, a British species, appears in April, and is known to anglers as the *stone-fly*.

perlaceous (pér-lâ'shi-us), *a.* [*< ML. perla, a pearl (see pearl), + -aceous*.] See *perlaceous*.

perlarian (pér-lâ-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Perla* + *-arian*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the *Perlidae* or to the genus *Perla*.

II. n. In entom., a species of the family *Perlidae*.

perle (pér-lé), *n.* A Middle English form of *pearl* and *perle*.

perle (pér-lé), *n.* [F.: see *pearl*.] In mod., a pellet. See *pearl*, *n.*, 3.

Whenever delirium is present, it is allayed with the tea-bag to the head, or by the internal use of ether (in *perles*), or of the bromides.
Medical News, I. 291.

Perlidae (pér-li-dé), *n. pl.* [NL. (*< Perla* + *-idae*).] A family of pseudoneuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Perla*, presenting such structural peculiarities that it is considered by Brauer and others an order by the name of *Plecoptera*; the stone-flies. The prothorax is large; the antennae are long, tapering, many-jointed; the wings are unequal, the second pair larger and resting on the abdomen, which usually bears two setae; the tarsi are three-jointed. The larva and pupa are aquatic, and very numerous under stones in streams. The adults fly about or rest upon herbage near water. See cut under *Perla*.

perline (pér-lin), *a.* [*< Perla* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Perlidae*.

perlite (pér-lit), *n.* [*< F. perlite, < perle, a pearl (see pearl), + -ite*.] A peculiar form of certain vitreous rocks, such as obsidian and pitch-stone, the mass of which sometimes assumes the form of enamel-like globules. These may constitute the whole rock, in which case they become polygonal in form owing to mutual pressure, or they may be separated from each other by more or less of the unaltered vitreous material.

perlite (pér-lit), *a.* [*< perlite* + *-ic*.] Resembling or pertaining to perlite. **Perlitic structure**, a sort of concentric structure, imperfectly developed, so as to show in sections more or less circular or elliptical lines, which are often enclosed between minute parallel planes, giving the rock a mixed concretionary and reticulated structure - not easily discernible, however, without the aid of the microscope.

perlon (pér-lon), *a.* An obsolete form of *perilous* or *perilous*.

perlustrate (pér-lus-trát), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perlustrated*, ppr. *perlustrating*. [*< L. perlustratus, pp. of perlustrare (> It. perlustrare = P. g. perlustrare), wander through, view all over, examine, also purify completely, < per, through, + lustrare, go around, also purify by propitiatory offering: see lustration.*] To view or scan thoroughly; survey. [Rare.]

Mr. Asterias *perlustrated* the sea-coast for several days, and tramped disappointed, but not despairing.
Pearce, Nightmare Abbey, VII.

perlustration (pér-lus-trâ'shon), *n.* [= It. *perlustratione*, *< L. as if "perlustratio(n-), < perlustrare, pp. perlustratus, wander through, view all over, examine: see perlustrate.*] The act of viewing thoroughly; survey; thorough inspection.

By the *perlustration* of such famous cities, castles, amphitheatres, and palaces, . . . he [may] come to discern the best of all earthly things to be frail and transitory.
Howell, Forreine Travels, p. 70.

perman (pér-man), *n.* An obsolete form of *permanent*.

permanable (pér-man-á-bil), *a.* [ME. (*< OF. permanent* = It. *permanevole, < L. permanere, continue: see permanent*).] Permanent; durable. *Lydgate.*

permanence (pér-man-ens), *n.* [= F. *permanence* = Sp. P. g. *permanencia* = It. *permanenza, < ML. permanencia, < L. permanere (t-), lasting: see permanent*.] The character or property of being permanent or enduring; durability; fixedness; continuance in the same state, condition, place, or office; the state of being lasting, fixed, unchanging or unchangeable in character, condition, position, office, or the like; freedom from liability to change: as, the *permanence* of a government or state; the *permanence* of liberal institutions.

A kind of *permanence* or fixedness in being that may be capable of an eternal existence.
Str. M. Hale, Orig. of Manhood, p. 73.

A house of thick walls, as if the projector had that sturdy feeling of *permanence* in life which incites people to make strong their earthly habitations.
Wardlaw, Septimius Felton, p. 3.

The notion of matter does not involve the notion of *permanence*, but only of the occupation of space.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 112.

Syn. See *lasting*.
permanency (pér-man-ens-i), *n.* [As *permanence* (see -cy).] Same as *permanence*.

permanent (pér-mə-nent), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. permanent = Sp. Pg. permanente = It. permanente, permanencia, < L. permanens (-s), ppr. of permanere, remain, < per, through, + manere, remain: see remain. Cf. moment.*] *I. a.* 1. Lasting or intended to last indefinitely; fixed or enduring in character, condition, state, position, occupation, use, or the like; remaining or intended to remain unchanged or unremoved; not temporary or subject to change; abiding: as, a *permanent* building; *permanent* colors; *permanent* employment; *permanent* possession.

At the lounge round about were *permanent* and stiffe on the part of Kyng Henry, and could not be removed. *Hall, Edw. IV., an. 10.*

I have found it registered of old In Fairy Land amongst records *permanent*. *Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 2.*

The distinguish'd Yew is ever seen, Unchang'd his Branch, and *permanent* his Green. *Prior, Solomon, 1.*

2. *In soil*, always present in a species or group.

The basal portion of the band is often obsolete (in the species described), but the enlarged marginal part is *permanent*. *Say.*

Permanent alimony, cartilage, etc. See the nouns. **Permanent blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*). **Permanent gases,** a name formerly given to those gases (oxygen, hydrogen, etc.) which it was supposed could not be reduced to the liquid form by cold and pressure. See *gas, 1.* **Permanent in-junction, ink, magnet, etc.** See the nouns. **Permanent matter.** Same as *matter of composition* (which see, under *matter*). **Permanent possibility,** the remaining during some considerable time ready to come into existence under appropriate conditions: a term invented by J. S. Mill. The idea expressed is that of necessity, which word would, however, have been liable to misapprehension. See *possibility*. **Permanent quantity,** a quantity whose parts exist at the same time. **Permanent teeth,** teeth not succeeded by others; in man, the thirty-two teeth following the milk-teeth. **Permanent way, white, etc.** See the nouns. **Syn. 1. Durable, stable, etc. (see lasting), enduring, steadfast, unchangeable, immutable, constant.**

II. n. In the plural, a general name for light cotton cloth, sometimes glazed and generally dyed in bright colors.

permanently (pér-mə-nent-ly), *adv.* In a permanent or lasting manner; so as to remain: as, to serve *permanently*; to settle *permanently*.

permanganate (pér-mang'-gā-nāt), *n.* [*< per- + manganate.*] A compound of permanganic acid with a base.

permanganic (pér-mang-gā-n'ik), *a.* [*< per- + mangan- (see) + -ic.*] Obtained from manganese: **Permanganic acid,** HMnO₄, an acid obtained in a state of aqueous solution from manganese by decomposing its barium salt with sulphuric acid. It forms a deep red solution, which decomposes with evolution of hydrogen on exposure to light or when heated. Potassium permanganate is the most important salt. It forms crystals which are nearly black, but give with water a purple solution. It is used as an oxidizing agent, and is a powerful antiseptic.

permaniont, *n.* [= *OF. permanion, parmanion = Sp. permanion, < L. permanens (-s), a remaining, < permanere, pp. permanere, remain, last: see permanent.*] Continuance; duration.

From imperfection to perfection, from perfection to imperfection; from female unto male, from male to female again, and so in a circle to both, without a *permaniont* in either. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 17.*

permeability (pér-mé-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. perméabilité = Sp. permeabilidad = Pg. permeabilidade; as permeable + -ity (see -ility).*] The property or state of being permeable.

These two ends of strength and permeability are secured by partial linings of lignin. *Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 10.*

Magnetic permeability, the coefficient of magnetic induction, corresponding in magnetism to the specific inductive capacity of a dielectric in electricity. See the quotation.

Magnetic permeability, a synonym for conducting power for lines of magnetic force, and hydrokinetic permeability, a name for the specific quality of a porous solid according to which when placed in a moving frictionless liquid it modifies the flow. *Sir W. Thomson.*

permeable (pér-mé-a-bl), *a.* [= *F. perméable = Sp. permeable = Pg. permeável = It. permeabile, < L. permeabilis, passable, < L. permeare, pass through: see permeate.*] That may be permeated; capable of being passed through without rupture or displacement of parts; not being particularly substances that permit the passage of fluids.

permeably (pér-mé-a-bl), *adv.* In a permeable manner; so as to be permeated.

permeant (pér-mé-ānt), *a.* [= *Pg. It. permeante, < L. permeant (-s), ppr. of permeare, pass through: see permeate.*] Passing through. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 5.*

permeate (pér-mé-āt), *v. t.*; *prét.* and *pp. permeated, ppr. permeating.* [*< L. permeatus, pp. of permeare (> It. permeare = Pg. permear),*

pass through, *< per, through, + mere, pass: see mere.*] To pass into or through without rupture or displacement of parts; spread through and fill the openings, pores, and interstices of; hence, to saturate; pervade: as, water *permeates* sand; the air was *permeated* with smoke.

According to the Pagan theology, God was conceived to be diffused throughout the whole world, to *permeate* and pervade all things, to exist in all things, and intimately to act all things. *Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 303.*

The solemn mood Of her pure mind kindled through all her frame A *permeating* fire. *Shelley, Alastor.*

Religion permeated the whole being of the (Egyptian) people. *Smith, Intellectual System, p. 303.*

permeation (pér-mé-ā-sh'ōn), *n.* [= *It. permeazione, < L. as if permeatus (-s), < permeare, pass through: see permeate.*] The act of permeating; or the state of being permeated.

They (the three persons) are physically (if we may so speak) one also, and have a mutual existence, and permeation of one another. *Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 303.*

permeative (pér-mé-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< permeate + -ive.*] That permeates and spreads, or tends to permeate and spread, through every interstice, pore, or part.

Permian (pér-mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Ml. *Per-mianus, < Permia, Perm (see def. 1).*] *I. a.* 1. Relating to the city or government of Perm in eastern Russia. — 2. Relating to the Permian. — 3. An epithet applied by Murchison and his coadjutors in a geological reconnaissance of a part of Russia, in 1841, to a group of strata overlying the Carboniferous, and forming the uppermost division of the Paleozoic series. The rocks of which the Permian system is composed are largely red sandstone, and their equivalent in England had then been known as the *New Red Sandstone*, to distinguish it from the *Old Red Sandstone*, which lies beneath the Carboniferous. Eventually the New Red of England was found to be divisible (palaeontologically) into two groups, of which the older was classed with the Paleozoic, and the newer placed in the Mesozoic. In Germany there is a well marked division of the Permian into two lithologically distinct groups; hence it is sometimes designated as the *Dyas*, a name coined in imitation of *Trias*. The divisions of the Permian in Germany are a lower series of sandstones, red and mottled in color (hence the name *Perithia* has been applied to them), called the *Rotliegendes*, and an upper series of dolomites, marls, limestones, etc., called the *Zechstein*. The flora of the Permian in general closely resembles that of the Carboniferous, and several of the most characteristic plants of the latter pass upward into the Permian, but rise no higher. The cycads appear first in the Permian, and are largely increased in number and importance in the *Trias*. The Permian fauna is, on the whole, less rich than those of the overlying and underlying groups. The Permian has of great economical importance in Europe, as the repository of extensive deposits of rock-salt, gypsum, and other saline combinations.

II. n. An inhabitant of Perm; also, one of a Finnic people dwelling in eastern Russia, chiefly in the government of Perm.

permillage (pér-mil'ij), *n.* [*< L. per, by, + mille, thousand, + -age.*] The ratio of a certain part to the whole when the latter is taken at one thousand; the number of thousandths parts; the ratio or rate per thousand.

That in all cases where Jews have a higher *permillage* they produce more exports per million in that branch. *Jour. Anthropol. Ind., XV. 323.*

permiscible (pér-mis'i-bl), *a.* [*< L. as if *permiscibilis, < permiscere, mix together, < per, through, + miscere, mix: see mix, miscible.*] Capable of being mixed; admitting of mixture. *Blount, Glossographia.* [Rare.]

permiss (pér-mis'), *n.* [*< L. permissus, Ml. also permissum, leave, permission, < permittere, pp. permissus, permit: see permit.*] A permission of choice or selection; specifically, in *shot*, a figure by which an alternative is left to the option of one's adversary.

Wherein we may plainly discover how Christ meant not to be taken word for word, but like a wise physician, administering one excess against another to reduce us to a *permiss*. *Milton, Tracts, I. 120.*

permissibility (pér-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< permiscible + -ity (see -ility).*] The quality of being permiscible. *Electric Rev.*

permissible (pér-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= *OF. *permissible = Sp. permissible = It. permiscibile, < Ml. *permiscibilis, < L. permittere, pp. permissus, permit: see permit.*] Proper to be permitted or allowed; allowable.

Make all *permissible* excuses for my absence. *Lamb.*

permissible (pér-mis'i-bl), *adv.* In a permissible manner; allowably.

permission (pér-mish'ōn), *n.* [= *F. permission = Sp. permission = Pg. permissão = It. permesso, permiscione, < L. permissio (-s), leave,*

permission, *< permittere, pp. permissus, permit: see permit.*] The act of permitting or allowing; license or liberty granted; consent; leave; allowance.

The natural *permissions* of concubinate were only continued to the ends of mankind, and were hallowed only by the faith and the design of marriage. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1696), I. 120.*

He craved a fair *permission* to depart, And there defend his marches. *Templeton, Gloriant.*

permissive (pér-mis'iv), *a.* [= *F. permissif = Sp. permisivo = Pg. permissivo = It. permissivo, permissore, < Ml. *permissivus, < L. permittere, pp. permissus, permit: see permit.*] 1. That suffers, permits, or allows (something to pass or be done); that allows or grants permission; unhindering.

For neither man nor angel can discern Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks Invisible, except to God alone, By his *permissive* will, through heaven and earth. *Milton, P. L., III. 436.*

The whole purpose and spirit of the proclamation is *permissive* and not mandatory. *The Century, XXXVII. 418.*

2. Permitted; un hindered; that may or may not be done or left undone; at the option of the individual, community, etc.; optional; not obligatory or mandatory. [Rare.]

Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom used *Permissive*, and acceptance found. *Milton, P. L., VIII. 436.*

Permissive bill, a measure embodying the principles of local option as to licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. The bill was introduced periodically in the British Parliament, but without success. It has therefore been dropped, and its principles advocated under the name *local option* (which see, under *local*). **Permissive laws,** such laws as permit certain persons to have or enjoy the use of certain things, or to do certain acts. **Permissive waste.** See *waste*.

permissively (pér-mis'iv-ly), *adv.* By permission or allowance; without prohibition or hindrance.

permissory (pér-mis'ō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of permission; permissive.

permission, *n.* Same as *permission*.

permit (pér-mit'), *v. t.*; *prét.* and *pp. permitted, ppr. permitting.* [= *F. permettre = Sp. permitir = Pg. permitir = It. permettere, permit, < L. permittere, let go through, let fly, let loose, give up, concede, leave, grant, give leave, suffer, permit, < per, through, + mittere, send: see mission.* (*Cf. admit, commit, etc.*)] *I. trans.* 1. To suffer or allow to be, come to pass, or take place, by tacit consent or by not prohibiting or hindering; allow without expressly authorizing.

What things that doth neither command nor forbid, the same he *permitteth* with approbation either to be done or left undone. *Hooker.*

A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall On him so near us? *Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 121.*

2. To grant leave or liberty to by express consent; allow expressly; give leave, liberty, or license to; as, a license that *permits* a person to sell intoxicating liquors.

The mosque which is over the sepulchre of Samson was a church, and they will not *permit* Christians to go into it. *Parce, Description of the East, II. 1. 48.*

3. To give over; leave; give up or resign; refer.

Neither in this so to be understood, as if the servants of God were wholly forsaken of him in this world, and . . . *permitted* to the malice of evil men. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1696), II. 121.*

The King addicted to a Religious life, and of a mild spirit, simply *permitted* all things to the ambition with of his son, and her son attached. *Milton, Hist. Eng., v.*

Syn. 1. and 2. Consent to, sanction, etc. See *allow*.

2. To license, empower.

II. intrans. To grant leave, license, or permission; afford opportunity; be favorable; allow: as, it will be done if circumstances *per-*

mit (pér-mit' or pér-mit'), *n.* [*< permit, v.*] Leave; permission; especially, written permission giving leave or granting authority to do something: as, a *permit* to view a house; a *permit* to visit a fort; a customs or excise *permit*.

So tea could be removed from one place to another, by land or by water, in any quantity exceeding six pounds in weight, without an accompanying excise ticket of permission termed a *permit*. *S. J. Bond, Taxes in England, IV. 243.*

permit (pér-mit'), *n.* [*< corrupted from Sp. permita.*] A carangoid fish, *Trachinotus rhodopus*, closely related to the pompano, occurring in the West Indies, in Florida, and on the west coast of Mexico. [Florida.]

permittance (pér-mít'ans), *n.* [*< permit + -ance.*] 1. Allowance; forbearance of prohibition; permission. *Milton*.—2. In *elec.*, the power of a dielectric to permit or aid induction. **permittance** (pér-mít'e'), *n.* [*< permit + -e.*] One to whom permission or a permit is granted. **permitter** (pér-mít'er), *n.* [*< permit + -er.*] One who permits.

If by the author of sin is meant the *permitter*, or not a blunder of sin, . . . I do not deny that God is the author of sin. *Edwards, Freedom of Will*, iv. 9.

permissible (pér-mít'i-bl), *a.* [*< permit + -ible.*] Permissible. *Guevara, Letters* (1577), p. 355.

permittivity (pér-mít'iv-i-ti), *n.* In *elec.*, degree of permittance; the ratio of permittance of a dielectric to that of air.

permix (pér-miks'), *v. t.* [*< ME. permizen*, in *pp. permixt*; *< L. permiscere*, *pp. permixtus*, *permixtus*, mix through, *< per*, through, *& miscere*, mix; see *mix*.] To mix together; mingle.

And next him in merit is dyvers hued
Blacks, bay, and *permixt* gray, monodon also,
The fony, satty haw, and many moor.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 133.

permixtion (pér-miks'chun), *n.* [*< permix + -tion*, *permutation*; *< F. permutation*, *OF. permutation* = *Sp. permutacion* = *It. permutazione*, *< L. permutatio*, *permutatio*, a mingling together, *< permutus*, *permixtus*, *pp. of permiscere*, mingle together; see *permix*.] A mixing or mingling, or the state of being mixed or mingled.

Such a kind of temperature or *permixtion*, as it were.
Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 161.

Permocarboniferous (pér-mó-kär-bó-nif'e-rus), *a.* An epithet current in the United States to note the rocks forming the upper part of the Paleozoic series, there being no much decided break there between the Carboniferous and Permian as there is in Europe. The word indicates that the beds so designated form a kind of transition between the two systems. The Permian is, so far as is known, of much less importance in North America than in Europe.

permutability (pér-mít'ib-il'i-ti), *n.* [*< permutabile + -ity* (see *ability*).] The condition or character of being permutable, exchangeable, or interchangeable.

The alternation or *permutability* of certain sounds.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. App., p. xii.

permutable (pér-mút'ib-il), *a.* [*< F. permutable* = *It. permutabile*, *< ML. *permutabilis*, *< L. permutare*, change throughout; see *permute*.] Capable of being permuted; exchangeable; interchangeable.

permutableness (pér-mút'ib-il-nes), *n.* The state or character of being permutable; permutability.

permutably (pér-mút'ib-il-i), *adv.* In a permutable manner; by interchange.

permutant (pér-mút'ant), *n.* [*< L. permutans*, *pp. of permutare*, change throughout; see *permute*.] In *math.*, a sum of *n* quantities which are represented by the different permutations of *n* indices. The terms representing odd numbers of displacements are generally taken as affected with the negative sign. If the indices are separated into sets, only those of each set being interchanged, the permutant is said to be compound, as opposed to a simple permutant, of which, however, it may be regarded as a special variety.

permutation (pér-mút'ashun), *n.* [*< ME. permutation*, *permutacion*, *< OF. (and F.) permutacion* = *Sp. permutacion* = *It. permutazione*, *< L. permutatio* (n-), *< permutare*, *pp. permutatus*, change throughout; see *permute*.] 1. Interchange; concurrent changes; mutual change; change in general.

In countenance shew not much to desire the forren commoditie; nevertheless take them up for friendship or by way of *permutation*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 228.

Her [Fortune's] *permutations* have not any trace.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vii. 88.

2. Exchange; barter.

In merchandises no neede I may hit wel avowe:
Hit is a *permutation* a penit for another.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 243.

There is also in them a comon cure and *permutation* or rendering of either others benevolent dewtie.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, xii.

3. In *math.*, a linear arrangement of objects resulting from a change of their order. *Permutation* differs from *combination* in this, that in the latter there is no reference to the order in which the quantities are combined, whereas in the former this order is considered, and consequently the number of permutations always exceeds the number of combinations. If *n* represents the number of quantities, then the number of permutations that can be formed out of them, taking two by two together, is $n \times (n - 1)$; taken three and three together, it is $n \times (n - 1) \times (n - 2)$, and so on. Sometimes called *alternation*. See *combination*, 5.

4. In *philol.*, the mutation or interchange of consonants, especially of allied consonants.—**Cyclical permutation**, an arrangement obtained by advancing all the objects the same number of places, the first place being for this purpose considered as coming next after the last, so as to form a cycle. *Permutation-lock*. See *lock*.

permute (pér-mút'), *v. t.* [*< ME. permuten*, *< OF. (and F.) permuter* = *Sp. Pg. permutar* = *It. permutare*, *< L. permutare*, change throughout, interchange, exchange, buy, turn about, *< per*, through, *+ mutare*, change; see *mutate*.] 1. To interchange.—2. To exchange; barter.

I woulde *permute* my pennance with zowre for I am in paynte to bowel.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 110.

To buy, sel, trucke, change, and *permute* al and every kind and kinde of wares, marchandises, and goods.
Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 230.

3. In *math.*, to subject to permutation or change of order.

When the columns are *permuted* in any manner, or when the lines are *permuted* in any manner, the determinant retains its original value.
Eucy. Bril., VIII. 498.

permuter (pér-mút'er), *n.* [*< permute + -er*.]

permutator (pér-mút'at'ur), *n.* [*< F. permutator* = *It. permutatore*, *< L. permutator*, one who exchanges. *Hulot*.]

permuting (pér-mút'ing), *v. t.* [*< F. permuter*, *prendre*, *F. prendre* = *Sp. Pg. prender* = *It. prendere*, *< L. prendere*, *prehendere*, take; see *prehend*, *prize*.] *< F. permuting*.] To turn to profit; sell.

Thoke that, to ease their purse, or please their Prince,
Perne their Profession, their Religion mince.
Spectator, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Decay.

pern (pér-n), *n.* [*< NL. Pernis*; see *Pernis*.] A kite of the genus *Pernis* or some related genus; a honey-buzzard. The common pern of Europe is *P. apicurus*. Audubon's pern is *Machærhamphus alcinus*, an African species.

pernancy (pér-nan-si), *n.* [*< OF. pernant* (F. *pernant*), *pp. of perner*, take; see *pern*, *v.*] In law, a taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xi.

pernell, *n.* Same as *pernell*.

pernetti (It. pron. per-not'ti), *n. pl.* [*It. pl. of pernetto*, dim. of *perno*, a hinge, pivot.] In *ceram.*: (a) Small pins of iron used to support pieces of pottery in the kiln, and insure the exposure of the bottom to the full heat. Hence—(b) The small marks left by these pins, which in enameled wares generally show by the absence of enamel, the paste being exposed.

pernicion (pér-nish'on), *n.* [*< L. perniciō* (n-), equiv. to *L. pernicus*, destruction; see *pernicious*.] *< F. interfection*.] Destruction.

But Ralpho, . . .
Looking about, beheld *pernicion*
Approaching knight from fell musician.
S. Butler, Hudibras, i. ii. 836.

pernicious (pér-nish'us), *a.* [*< F. pernicieux* = *Sp. Pg. pernicioso* = *It. pernicioso*, *< L. perniciosus*, destructive, *< pernicus*, destruction (cf. *L. pericare*, destroy). *< per*, through, *+ necare*, slaughter, death. *< F. internerie*.] 1. Having the property of destroying or being injurious; harmful; destructive.

He [Socrates] did profess a dangerous and *pernicious* science.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 15.

A wicked book they seized, the very Turk
Could not have read a more *pernicious* work.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 44.

2. Wicked; malicious; evil-hearted.

To this *pernicious* cliff deputy.
Shak., M. for M., v. i. 85.

Pernicious fever. See *fever*. **Progressive pernicious anemia**. Same as *idiopathic anemia* (which see, under *anemia*). Syn. *L. Nixione*, etc. (see *noxious*), deadly, ruinous, baneful, fatal.

perniciously (pér-nish'us-ly), *adv.* [*< L. pernicus* (pernicus), quick (*< per*, through, *+ nit*, strive), *+ -ous*.] Quick. [Rare.]

Part incentive feed
Provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fire.
Milton, P. L., vi. 520.

perniciously (pér-nish'us-ly), *adv.* 1. In a pernicious or harmful manner; destructively; with ruinous tendency or effect.—2. Maliciously; malignantly.

All the commons
Hate him *perniciously*.
Shak., Hon. VIII. ii. 1. 50.

perniciousness (pér-nish'us-nes), *n.* The character of being pernicious, very injurious, mischievous, or destructive; harmfulness.

pernicity (pér-nis'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. pernicius* (t-), *nihilus*, *< pernis* (pernicus), swift; see *pernicious*.] Swiftness of motion; celerity.

By the incomparable *pernicity* of those airy bodies we . . . out-strip the swiftness of men, beasts, and birds.
Nashe, Pierce Penniless, p. 36.

pernickiness (pér-nik'e-ti-nes), *n.* The character of being pernickety. [Colloq.]

pernickety (pér-nik'e-ti), *a.* [*< F. pernickety*; origin obscure.] 1. Of persons, precise in trifles; fastidious; fussy; particular, especially in dress or about trifles.

This I say for the benefit of those who otherwise might not understand what *pernickety* creatures astronomers are.
Pop. Sci. Mo., LXVI. 32.

2. Of things, requiring minute attention or painstaking labor; characterized by petty details.

It is necessary, however, to pick over the main body of the coal in order to reject slaty fragments. . . . Any white man . . . grows lame and impatient at such confusing and *pernickety* work.
Harper's Mag., LXVIII. 878.

[Colloq. in both uses.]

pernie (pér'ni), *a.* [*< F. Pernis* + *-iel*.] In *ornith.*, related to or resembling the pernis; pertaining to the genus *Pernis*.

pernio (pér'ni-ō), *n.* [*L.*, a chilblain, a kibe on the foot, *< perna*, haunch, leg, *< Gr. πρῆνα*, a ham; cf. *πρῆνα*, the heel.] A chilblain. *Dew-glison*.

Pernis (pér'vin), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), origin obscure.] A genus of hawks of the family



Common Pern or Honey buzzard (*Pernis ptilorhynchus*).

Falconidae and subfamily *Milvinae*; the honey-buzzards. It contains kites of moderate size and chiefly insectivorous habits, having the head densely clothed with soft feathers, the tail partly feathered, and the bill weak, without a tooth. There are several species, belonging to Europe, Asia, and Africa, as *P. apicurus*.

pernite (pér'nit), *n.* [*< L. perna*, a kind of mussel, *+ -ite*.] A fossil aviculoid bivalve.

pernoctant (pér-nok-tan't), *n.* [Irreg. *< L. pernoctare*, pass the night (see *pernoctation*), *+ -ant* + *-ian*.] One who watches or keeps awake all night. *Hook*.

pernoctation (pér-nok-ta'shun), *n.* [= *Sp. pernoctacion*, *< L. pernoctatio* (n-), *< L. pernoctare*, *pp. pernoctatus* (*> It. pernottare* = *Sp. pernottar* = *It. pernottare* = *OF. pernooter*), pass the night, *< pernoct*, continuing through the night, *< per*, through, *+ noc* (noct-), night; see *night*.] 1. A passing the night in sleeplessness or in watching or prayer; a vigil lasting all night; specifically, in the early Christian ch., a religious vigil held through the entire night immediately previous to a given festival.

They served themselves with the instances of sack-cloth, hard lodging, long fasts, *pernoctation* in prayer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. 81.

Among the primitive Christians the Lord's Day was always usher'd in with a *pernoctation* or Vigil.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 164.

2. A staying out all night. *Bailey*.

pernor (pér'nor), *n.* [*< OF. pernor*, *preneur*, *F. preneur*, *< prendre*, take; see *pern*, *v.* Cf. *mainpernor*.] In law, one who receives the profits of lands, etc.

Pernot furnace. See *furnace*.

perobranch (pér'ró-brangk), *n.* [NL. (F. *Perobranchia*, *Luméril* and *Bibron*, 1854), *< Gr. πρῆνα*, maimed, *+ βράγχια*, gills.] One of a family of uridele batrachians distinguished by the persistence of branchial apertures but the absence of external gills, whence the name. The family includes the *Amphioxidae* and *Monopodiidae* of later herpetologists.

peroccephalus (pér'ró-sét'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *peroccephali* (-li). [NL. *< Gr. πρῆνα* maimed, *+ κεφαλή*, head.] In *teratol.*, a monster with a defective head.

perpendicular (pér-pen'di-kl) *n.* Name as **perpendicular** **perpendicular** (pér-pen'di-kl) *n.* [*OE. perpendiculus*, *F. perpendicular* = *Sp. perpendicular* =

Pg. perpendicular = *It. perpendicular* = *G. Dan. Sw. perpendicular*, < *L. perpendicular*, a plummet, plumb-line, < **perpendere*, hang down: see *pend*.] A pendant or something hanging down in a direct line; a plumb line.

perpendicular (*pér-pen-dik'ù-lar*), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. perpendicular* (= *D. perpendicular* = *G. perpendicular*, *perpendiklär*, *perpendiklar* = *Sw. perpendicular* = *Dan. perpendiklar*), < *OF. perpendicular*, *F. perpendiculaire* = *Sp. Pg. perpendicular* = *It. perpendicolare*, < *LL. perpendicularis*, also *perpendicularis*, vertical, as a plumb-line, < *L. perpendiculum*, a plumb-line; see *pendiculus*.] *1. a. 1.* Perfectly vertical; at right angles with the plane of the horizon; passing (if extended) through the center of the earth; coinciding with the direction of gravity.

In one part of the mountain, where the aqueduct is cut through the rock, there is a perpendicular cliff over the river, where there is now a foot way through the aqueduct for half a mile.

Poore, Description of the East, II. i. 136.

2. In geom., meeting a given line or surface (to which it is said to be perpendicular) at right angles. A straight line is said to be perpendicular to a curve or surface when it cuts the curve or surface in a point where another straight line to which it is perpendicular is tangent to the curve or surface. In this case the perpendicular is usually called a *normal* to the curve or surface.

That the walls be most exactly perpendicular to the ground-work, for the right angle (thereon depending) is the true cause of all stability, both in artificial and natural position.

Sir H. Wotton, Belliquie, p. 20.

3. In zool., forming a right angle with the longitudinal or latitudinal axis of the body; as, a perpendicular head; epimeron perpendicular, etc. **Perpendicular lift**, a mechanical contrivance on canals for raising boats from one level to another. **Perpendicular plate** or *lamella of the ethmoid*, the mesethmoid. **Perpendicular style**, in arch., the so-called Tudor style of medieval architecture, a debased style representing the last stage of pointed architecture, peculiar to England in the fifteenth century and the first half of the



Perpendicular Style of Architecture. The Abbey Church, Bath, England.

sixteenth. The window exhibits most clearly the characteristics of this style, which differs from others in that a large proportion of the chief lines of its tracery intersect at right angles. It corresponds in art-development to the French Flamboyant of the fifteenth century, but is without the grace, richness, and variety of French work, though some of its buildings present fine effects of masses. See also cuts under *scolding* and *pinards*.

II. n. 1. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a line that coincides in direction with a radius of the earth or with the direction of gravity.—*2.* In *geom.*, a line that meets another line or a plane at right angles, or makes equal angles with it on every side. Thus, if the straight line AB, falling on the straight line CD, makes the angles ABC, ABD equal to one another, AB is called a perpendicular to CD, and CD is a perpendicular to AB. A line is perpendicular to a plane when it is perpendicular to all lines drawn through its foot in that plane.

3. In gunn., a small instrument for finding the center-line of a piece of ordnance, in the operation of pointing it at an object; a gunners' level.

perpendicularity (*pér-pen-dik'ù-lar'ì-tì*), *n.* [= *F. perpendicularité* = *Pg. perpendicularidade* = *It. perpendicolarità*, < *NL. *perpendicularitas*], < *LL. perpendicularis*, perpendicular; see *pendiculus*.] The state of being perpendicular.

perpendicularly (*pér-pen-dik'ù-lar'ì-lì*), *adv.* In a perpendicular manner; so as to be perpendicular, in any sense of that word.

perpendicularum (*pér-pen-dik'ù-lum*), *n.* [*L. perpendicularum*, a plummet; see *pendiculus*.] In *arch.*, a carpenter's plumb-line and level used as a bearing.

perpensation (*pér-pen'shàn*), *n.* [*L. perpendere*, pp. *perpensus*, weigh carefully; see *pend*.] Consideration.

Unto reasonable *perpensation* it [authority] hath no place in some sciences.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 1.

perpensity (*pér-pen'si-tì*), *n.* [*L. perpensus*, pp. of *perpendere*, *perpend* (see *pend*), + *-ity*.] Consideration; a pondering; careful thought or attention.

I desire the reader to attend with utmost *perpensity*.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

perpersivet (*pér-pen'siv*), *a.* [*L. perpensus*, pp. of *perpendere*, *perpend* (see *pend*), + *-ive*.] Considerate; thoughtful. [Rare.]

It is rather Christian modesty than shame, in the dawn of Reformation, to be very *perpersivet*.

N. Ward, Simple Coder, p. 41.

perpent, *n.* See *perpend*.

perpent-stone (*pér-pen-stòn*), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *perpend*.

perpersation (*pér-pen'shàn*), *n.* [*L. perpersus*], a bearing, suffering, < *perpeti*, pp. *perpersus*, bear stoutly, < *per*, through, + *pati*, endure; see *patience*, *passion*.] Suffering; endurance.

The eternity of the destruction in language of Scripture signifies a perpetual *perpersation* and duration in misery.

Sp. Pearson, Expos. of Greek, xii.

perpetrable (*pér-pet'ra-bl*), *a.* [*L. as if *perpetrabilis*, < *perpetrare*, perpetrate; see *perpetrate*.] Capable of being perpetrated.

perpetrate (*pér-pet'rat*), *v. t.*; *prot.* and *pp. perpetrated*, *ppr. perpetrating*. [*L. perpetratus*, pp. of *perpetrare*, carry through (> *It. perpetrare* = *Sp. Pg. perpetrare* = *F. perpétrer*), < *per*, through, + *patrare*, perform, akin to *potas*, able, *potens*, powerful; see *potent*.] *1.* To do, execute, or perform; commit; generally in a bad sense; as, to *perpetrate* a crime.

What great advancement hast thou hereby won, By being the instrument to *perpetrate* So foul a deed?

Shakespeare, Civil Wars, III. 78.

For what's our we *perpetrate*.

We do but now, we're steel'd by fate.

S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To produce, as something execrable or shocking; perform (something) in an execrable or shocking way; as, to *perpetrate* a pun. [Humorous.]

Sir P. Indued two of his sisters to *perpetrate* a duet.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxi.

perpetration (*pér-pet'ra-shàn*), *n.* [= *F. perpétration* = *Sp. perpetración* = *Pg. perpétração* = *It. perpetración*, < *LL. perpetratio*], a performing, < *L. perpetrare*, pp. *perpetratus*, perpetrate; see *perpetrate*.] *1.* The act of perpetrating; the act of committing, as a crime.—*2.* That which is perpetrated; an evil action.

The strokes of divine vengeance or of men's own consciences, always attend iniquitous *perpetrations*.

Edison Basilike.

perpetrator (*pér-pet'ra-tor*), *n.* [= *OF. perpetrator* = *Sp. Pg. perpetrador* = *It. perpetratore*, < *LL. perpetrator*, < *L. perpetrare*, pp. *perpetratus*, perpetrate; see *perpetrate*.] One who perpetrates; especially, one who commits or has committed some objectionable or criminal act.

A principal in the first degree is he that is the actor or absolute *perpetrator* of the crime. *Blackstone, Comm. IV. iii.*

perpetuable (*pér-pet'ù-a-bl*), *a.* [= *OF. perpetuable*, < *L. as if *perpetuabilis*, < *perpetuare*, perpetuate; see *perpetuate*.] Capable of being perpetuated or continued indefinitely.

Varieties are *perpetuable*, like species.

A. Gray.

perpetual (*pér-pet'ù-al*), *a.* [*ME. perpetual*, < *OF. perpetual*, *F. perpétuel* = *OSp. perpetuul* = *It. perpetuo*, < *ML. perpetuus*, permanent, *L. perpetuus*, universal, < *perpetuus*, continuing throughout, constant, universal, general, continuous (> *It. Sp. Pg. perpetuo*, *OF. perpétuel*), < *per*, through, + *petere*, fall upon, so to, seek; see *petition*.] *1.* Continuing forever in future time; destined to continue or be continued through the ages; everlasting; as, a *perpetual* covenant; a *perpetual* statute.

A *perpetual* Union of the two Kingdoms.

Rader, Chronicles, p. 291.

2. Continuing or continued without intermission; uninterrupted; continuous; continual; as, a *perpetual* stream; the *perpetual* action of the heart and arteries; a vow of *perpetual* poverty.

The Christian Philosopher tells us that a good Conscience is a *perpetual* Feast.

Of thy creation, finished, yet renewed, Forever.

Spent, Forest Hymn.

Circle of perpetual apparition. See *apparition*.—**Circle of perpetual cohabitation.** See *cohabitation*.—**Perpetual canon, ornate, motion.** See the nouns.—**Perpetual lever.** Same as *continued lever* (which see, under *lever*).—**Perpetual screw.** Same as *endless screw* (which see, under *screw*).—**Syn. 1.** *Everlasting, immortal, etc.* (see *eternal*), unceasing, constant, unending, permanent, enduring; permanent, lasting, endless, everlasting.—*2.* *Continual, incessant, etc.* (see *incessant*), constant.

perpetually (*pér-pet'ù-al-ì*), *adv.* [*ME. *perpetuelly*, *perpetuelich*; < *perpetual* + *-ly*.] In a perpetual manner; constantly; continually; always; forever; as, lamps kept *perpetually* burning; one who is *perpetually* boasting.

Perpetually shall ben holden a form ye image of our lady at ye heys auter.

English Glos. (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

The shadow of a tree in the river seemeth to have continued the same a long time in the water, but it is *perpetually* renewed in the continual ebbing and flowing thereof.

Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 22.

perpetuality (*pér-pet'ù-al-ì-tì*), *n.* [= *F. perpétualité* = *It. perpetuità*; as *perpetual* + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being perpetual. [Imp. *thit*.]

perpetuanat, perpetuanet, n. [Also *perpetuana*; < *Sp. perpetuina*, a woolen stuff so called, < *L. perpetuus*, perpetual; see *perpetual*.] A stuff of wool or wool and silk, mentioned in the seventeenth century; it was similar to lasting.

He not see him now, on my woule; hee's in his old *perpetuana* ante.

Martyn, What you Will, II. 1.

They had of diverse kinds, as cloath, *perpetuana*, & other stuffs, beside hose, & shoes, and such like commodities as y^e planters stood in need of.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 221.

Perpetuano, so called from the lasting thereof, though but counterfeited of the cloth of the Israelites, which endured in the wilderness forty years.

Fuller, Worthies.

perpetuance (*pér-pet'ù-ans*), *n.* [= *It. perpetuanza*; < *perpetuare* (see *perpetuate*), + *-ance*.] The act of perpetuating, or of rendering perpetual; perpetuation.

For if trust to the gospel do purchase *perpetuance* Of life unto him who therein hath confidence, What shall the light do? *New Custom, II. 1. (Davies.)*

The transformation of religion essential for its *perpetuance*.

M. Arnold, quoted in Oxenham's Short Studies, p. 414.

perpetuant (*pér-pet'ù-ant*), *n.* [*L. perpetuans*, pp. of *perpetuare*, make perpetual; see *perpetuate*.] In *math.*, an absolutely indecomposable subinvariant.

perpetuate (*pér-pet'ù-ât*), *v. t.*; *prot.* and *pp. perpetuated*, *ppr. perpetuating*. [*L. perpetuatus*, pp. of *perpetuare* (> *It. perpetuare* = *Sp. Pg. perpetuar* = *F. perpétuer*), make perpetual, < *perpetuus*, continuous, perpetual; see *perpetual*.] To make perpetual; cause to endure or to continue or be continued indefinitely; preserve from failure, extinction, or oblivion; as, to *perpetuate* the remembrance of a great event or of an illustrious character.

Present superstition too visibly *perpetuates* the folly of our forefathers.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, III.

It is not a little singular that we should have preserved this *act*, and insisted upon *perpetuating* one symbolical act of Christ whilst we have totally neglected all others.

Emerson, The Lord's Supper.

perpetuate (*pér-pet'ù-ât*), *a.* [*L. perpetuatus*, pp.; see the verb.]. Made perpetual; continued through the ages, or for an indefinite time; recurring continuously; continually repeated or reiterated.

The trees and flowers remain

By Nature's care *perpetuate* and self-born.

Swaffey.

perpetuation (*pér-pet'ù-â-shàn*), *n.* [*F. perpétuation* = *Sp. perpétuación* = *Pg. perpétuação* = *It. perpétuazione*, *perpetuazione*, < *ML. perpetuatio*], < *L. perpetuare*, pp. *perpetuatus*, perpetuate; see *perpetuate*.] The act of perpetuating or making perpetual; the act of preserving through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time; continuation.—**Perpetuation of testimony**, in *law*, the taking of testimony, although no suit is pending, in order to preserve it for future use. This is allowed in some cases where there is reason to fear that controversy may arise in the future and after the death of witnesses. Thus, a party in possession of property, and fearing that his right or that of his successors might at some future time be disputed, was allowed in chancery to file a bill merely to examine witnesses, in order to preserve that testimony which might be lost by the death of such witnesses before he could prosecute his claim, or before he should be called on to defend his right.

perpetuator (*pér-pet'ù-â-tor*), *n.* [*perpetuate* + *-or*.] One who perpetuates something.

perpetuity (*pér-pet'ù-tì*), *n.*; *pl. perpetuities* (-tiz). [*F. perpétuité* = *Sp. perpetuidad* = *Pg.*

perpetuade = *It. perpetua*, *< L. perpetua (f.)*, continuity, *< perpetuus*, continuous, perpetual; see *perpetual*.] 1. The state or character of being perpetual; endless duration; continued uninterrupted existence, or duration through the ages or for an indefinite period of time; as, the *perpetuity* of laws and institutions.

These laws which God for *perpetuity* hath established. Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

A third attribute of the king's majesty is his *perpetuity*. The law ascribes to him in his political capacity an absolute immortality. The king never dies. Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

The Race of man may seem indeed to them to be perpetual; but they see no promise of *perpetuity* for individual. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 106.

2. Something of which there will be no end; something lasting forever or for an indefinitely long time.

A mass of pottage for a birthright, a present repast for a *perpetuity*. South, Sermons.

3. In law: (a) A limitation intended to be unalterable and of indefinite duration; a disposition of property which attempts to make it inalienable beyond certain limits fixed or conceived as being fixed by the general law. Pollock. The evils incident to rendering any specific piece of land or fund inalienable, and thus shutting it out from the general circulation of property, early led the courts to hold provisions for a perpetual suspension of the power of alienation to be void. The desire of owners of estates to perpetuate the wealth of the family led to attempts to create forfeitures and gifts over to other persons, by way of shielding the successor in the title from temptation to alienate; and as the right to create life-estates and trusts, and to add gifts over to other persons upon the termination of precedent estates, could not be wholly denied, the question has been what temporary suspension of the power of alienation is reasonable and allowable, and what is too remote and to be held void as "tending to create a perpetuity." (See *reversion*.) The limit now generally established for this purpose in varying forms is substantially to the effect that no disposition of real property or creation of an estate therein is valid if it suspends the absolute power of alienation for more than a period measured by a life or lives in being plus 21 years and 9 months. Hence, since liberal perpetuities are no longer known, except in the law of charities, etc., the phrase *rule against perpetuities* has come to mean in ordinary usage the rule against future estates which are void for remoteness as "tending to create a perpetuity." (b) Duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or ceasing. — 4. In the doctrine of annuities, the number of years in which the simple interest of any principal sum will amount to the same as the principal itself; or the number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity which is to continue forever; also, the annuity itself. — In *perpetuity*, for an endless or an indefinite length of time; forever.

Periphan wood. See *wood*.

perplant, *v. t.* [*< L. per*, through, + *plantare*, plant.] To plant or fix firmly or deeply.

His especial trust and confidence was *perplanted* in the hope of their edifice. Hall, Richard III., l. 77. (Halliwell)

perplex (*pér-plek's*), *v. t.* [*< OF. perplez*, *F. perplez* = *Sp. perplejo* = *Pg. perplezo* = *It. perplezo*, *< L. perplezus*, entangled, confused. *< per*, through, + *plezo*, pp. of *pletere*, plait, weave, braid; see *plait*. (*Cf. complex*.)] *I. a.* Intricate; difficult.

How the soul directs the spirit for the motion of the body according to the several animal exigencies is as *perplex* to the theory as either of the former.

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, III.

II. s. A difficulty; an entanglement; something hard to understand; a perplexity.

There's a *perplex*! I could have wished . . . the author . . . had added notes. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cxlii.

perplex (*pér-plek's*), *v. t.* [*< perplex*, *a.*] 1. To make intricate; involve; entangle; make complicated and difficult to be understood or unraveled.

Are not the choicest fables of the poets, That were the fountains and first springs of wisdom, Wrapped in *perplexed* allegories? B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

His tongue Dropped manna, and could make the worms appear The better reason, to *perplex* and dash Matured counsels. Milton, P. L. II. 114.

I much admire the contortions of the *Ethen* note, which was so *perplexed*, large, and intricate, and withal hard to box. Evelyn, Diary, March 11, 1660.

There is one unintelligible word, which I fear will extremely *perplex* my dissertation. Steele, Tatler, No. 25.

2. To embarrass; puzzle; distract; bewilder; trouble with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity.

We are *perplexed*, but not in despair. 2 Cor. iv. 8. Love with doubts *perplexes* still thy Mind. Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Wondering Science stands, herself *perplexed* At each day's miracle, and asks "What next?" G. F. Holmes, The School-Boy.

— **Syn.** 1. To complicate, tangle, snarl. 2. Puzzle, etc. (see *embarrass*), confuse, harass, puzzle, complicate, put to a stand, mystify.

perplexedly (*pér-plek'sed-li*), *adv.* 1. In a perplexed manner; with perplexity. — 2. In a perplexing manner; intricately; with involution; in an involved or intricate manner.

He handles the questions very *perplexedly*. By. Ball, Works, III. 106.

perplexedness (*pér-plek'sed-nes*), *n.* Perplexity.

Musidorus shortly, as in haste and full of passionate *perplexedness*, . . . recounted his case unto her. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

perplexfalt (*pér-plek's-fál*), *a.* [*< perplex* + *-falt*.] Perplexing.

There are many mysteries in the world, which curious wits with *perplexfalt* studies strive to apprehend. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 61.

perplexingly (*pér-plek'sing-li*), *adv.* In a perplexing manner; in such a way as to perplex or embarrass; bewilderingly.

perplexity (*pér-plek'si-ti*), *n.*; pl. *perplexities* (-tíz). [*< ME. perplextite*, *< OF. perplextite*, *F. perplextite* = *Sp. perplejidad* = *Pg. perplejidade* = *It. perplejità*, *< L. perplextus*, perplexity, obscurity, *< L. perplextus*, confused; see *perplex*, *a.*] 1. An intricate or involved state or condition; the character of being intricate, complicated, or involved.

That was between my great and mee Debate and great *perplexity*.

Conner, Conf. Amant, VIII.

Let him look for the labyrinth, for I cannot discern any, unless in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts. Stillington.

2. The state of being perplexed; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment.

Such *perplexity* of mind As dreams too lively leave behind. Coleridge, Christabel, II.

A case of *perplexity* as to right conduct, if it is to be one in which philosophy can serve a useful purpose, must be one of bona fide *perplexity* of conscience. T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 313.

3. A perplexing circumstance, state of things, or conjuncture of affairs; whatever is a source of distraction or puzzlement of mind.

Comforting himself with hoping that if he were not already converted, the time might come when he should be so, he imparted his feelings to those poor women whose conversation had first brought him into these *perplexities* and struggles. Southey, Bunyan, p. 72.

perplexiveness (*pér-plek'siv-nes*), *n.* The quality of being perplexing; tendency to perplex.

The *perplexiveness* of imagination.

Dr. H. More, Immortal of Soul, I. 2.

perplexly (*pér-plek'sli*), *adv.* In an involved or perplexing manner.

Set down so *perplexly* by the Bazon Annalist, ill gifted with utterance, as with much ado can be understood sometimes what is spoken. Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

perplexly, perplextly. Obsolete spellings of *perplexed, perplexly*.

perpolitet, *a.* [*< L. perpolitus*, thoroughly polished, pp. of *perpolire*, polish thoroughly, *< per*, through, + *polire*, polish; see *polish, polite*.] Highly polished.

I find these numbers thou do at write To be most soft, terse, sweet, and *perpolite*. Herrick, To Harman.

perponder (*pér-pon'dér*), *v. t.* [*< per* + *pomder*. (*Cf. perpend*.)] To ponder well.

Perponder of the Red Herring's priority and prevalence. Naake, Letter to Staffs (Hall. Misc. VI. 167). (Barlow.)

perpotation (*pér-pót-tá-shon*), *n.* [*< L. perpotatio*], a continued drinking, *< perpotare*, drink without intermission, *< per*, through, + *potare*, drink; see *potation*.] The act of drinking deeply or much; a drinking-bout.

perquirat, *v. t.* [*< L. perquirere*, ask or inquire after diligently, make diligent search for, *< per*, through, + *querere*, seek; see *quest*.] To search into. Chubb's Divine Glimpes (1659), p. 71. (Halliwell.)

perquisite (*pér-kwi-zit*), *n.* and *a.* [*< ML. perquisitum*, anything purchased, also extra profit beyond the yearly rent, arising from fines, waifs, etc.; prop. neut. of *L. perquisitus*, pp. of *perquirere*, make diligent search for; see *perquire*; in the adj. use, *< L. perquisitus*.] *I. n.* 1. An incidental emolument, profit, gain, or fee, over and above the fixed or settled income,

salary, or wages; something received incidentally and in addition to regular wages, salary, fees, etc.

The *Perquisites* of my Place, taking the King's Fee away, came far short of what he proposed me at my first coming to him. Howell, Letters, I. v. 32.

I was apprized of the usual *perquisite* required upon these occasions. Goldsmith, Vicar, xiv.

2. In law, whatever one gets by industry or purchases with his money, as distinguished from things which come to him by descent.

II. a. That may or must be sought out. [Rare.]

In the work of faith it is first needful that you get all the *perquisite* help of natural light, . . . to hasten the supernatural revelations. Baxter, Life of Faith, II. 1.

perquisite (*pér-kwi-zit-ed*), *n.* [*< perquisite* + *-ed*.] Supplied with perquisites.

If *perquisite* varies frequent stand, And each new walk must a new tax demand. Savage.

perquisition (*pér-kwi-zish'on*), *n.* [*< F. perquisition* = *It. perquisizione*, *< ML. perquisitio*], *< L. perquirere*, pp. *perquisitus*, seek after; see *perquisite*.] Diligent search or inquiry.

So fugitive as to escape all the filtrations and *perquisitions* of the most nice observers. By. Berkeley, Works, I. 127.

perquisitor (*pér-kwi-z'it-ór*), *n.* [*< F. perquisiteur*, *< L. perquisitor*, a seeker out, a hunter after, *< perquirere*, pp. *perquisitus*, seek after; see *perquisite*.] 1. In the law of real property, the one who was the first of the family to acquire (otherwise than by descent) the estate to which any others of the family have succeeded; the first purchaser. See *purchaser*.

At common law inheritable blood is only such as flows from the *perquisitor*. Judge Woodward, in Roberts's Appeal, 20 Pa. St., 420.

2. A searcher. Wharton.

perradius (*pér-rá'di-ú*), *a.* [*< perradius* + *-ad*.] Primarily or fundamentally radial; pertaining to the original or primary rays of a hydrosom; said of certain parts or processes, as tentacles, as distinguished from those which are secondary and tertiary, or interradial and adradial; as, the *perradius* marginal bodies of a hydrosom.

perradius (*pér-rá'di-ús*), *n.*; pl. *perradii* (-i). [*NL. < L. per*, through, + *radius*, ray.] One of the primary or fundamental rays or radiating parts or processes of a hydrosom. In many hydrosoms, as my phormidium, the perradii are definite by four in number, alternating with four interradial, and situated between pairs of eight adradial.

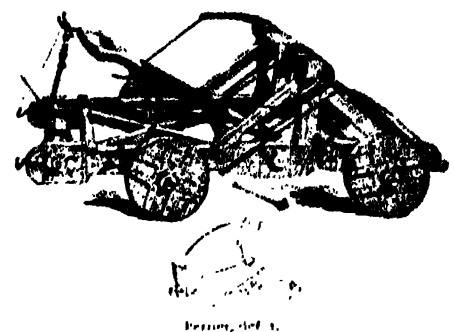
perrét, *n.* Same as *perry*, *perry*, *perry*.

perrewigt, *n.* An obsolete form of *perriwig*.

perreyt, *n.* Same as *perry*.

perriet, *n.* See *perry*.

perrier (*pér-ri-ér*), *n.* [*< ME. perrier*, *OF. perrier*, *F. perrier*, *< ML. petrar*, an engine for throwing stones, *< petra* (> *F. pierre*), a stone; see *petrify, pier*.] 1. A



ballistic war engine for throwing stones, used in the middle ages. 2. An early form of cannon the ball of which was of stone.

That there was a great gun, cannon, of brass, that shot a stone of three foot and a half. Halliwell's Voyages.

perrieret, *n.* [*< ME. perrieret*; see *perrier*, same as *perry*.]

The sovereign hymn itself was a note of life, Full of of *perrieret* & of proud gowns, Attributed to a tabernacle of Erythraean. Instruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I.

perrieret (*pér-ri-ér*), *n.* [*F.*; see *perrier*.] Same as *perrier*.

Had Miles bring up the *perrieret*. Morris, A Good Knight in Prison.

perriwig, *n.* An obsolete form of *perriwig*.

see - monster. — 2. An ancient northern constellation, the figure of which represents Perseus in a singular posture, holding the head of the Gorgon in one hand, and waving a sword with the other.



The Constellation Perseus.

persevere (pér-sé-vér'), v. t. An obsolete form of *persevere*.

This is the first time that ever you resisted my will; I thank you for it, but persevere not in it.

St. P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

To persevere
In obstinate conductment is a course
Of impious stubbornness. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 2. 92.*

perseverance (pér-sé-vér'ans), n. [*ME. perseverancia, perseverancia*, < *OF. perseverancia*, *F. persévérance* = *Sp. perseverancia* = *Pg. perseverança* = *It. perseveranza, perseverancia*, < *L. perseverantia*, steadfastness, constancy, perseverance, < *perseverans* (-is), pp. of *perseverare*, persevere: see *persevere*.] 1. The act or habit of persevering; persistence in anything undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun; steady persistence in any state or course of action: applied alike to good and evil.

*Perseverance of purpose may quit you to lure,
Your lands to long & languor for ever.
Destruction of Troy (E. F. T. 8.), I. 2653.*
*Perseverance, dear lord,
Keeps honour bright.*

Shak., T. and C., III. 3. 150.

(Stuyvesant) possessed, in an eminent degree, that great quality in a statesman, called *perseverance* by the poets, but nicknamed obstinacy by the vulgar.

Freng, Knickerbocker, p. 290.

2. In *theol.*, continuance in a state of grace, leading finally to a state of glory: sometimes called *final perseverance*. See *perseverance of the saints*, below.

The *perseverance* of God's grace, with the knowledge of his good will, increase with you unto the end.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 20.

Perseverance of the saints, the doctrine that "they whom God hath accepted in his beloved, effectually called and sanctified by his Spirit, can neither totally nor finally fall away from the state of grace; but shall certainly persevere therein to the end and be eternally saved" (*West. Conf. of Faith, xlv. § 1*). [This doctrine forms one of the "five points of Calvinism," but is denied by Arminians, while the Anglican Church permits either position to be held.] — *Syn. 1. Industry, Application, etc. (see assiduity), steadfastness, steadfastness.*

perseverance (pér-sé-vér'ans), n. See *perseverance*.
perseverant (pér-sé-vér'ant), a. [*F. persévérant* = *Sp. Pg. It. perseverante*, < *L. perseverans* (-is), pp. of *perseverare*, persevere: see *persevere*.] Persevering; constant, persistent, or unflagging in pursuit of an undertaking.

Such women as were not only devout, but sedulous diligent, constant, *perseverant* in their devotion.

Donne, Sermons, xliii.

perseverantly (pér-sé-vér'ant-li), adv. Perseveringly. *Foss.*

persevere (pér-sé-vér'), v. t. and pp. *persevered*, pp. *persevering*. [Formerly *persevere*; < *ME. perseveren*, < *F. persévérer* = *Sp. Pg. perseverar* = *It. perseverare*, < *L. perseverare*, continue steadfastly, persist, persevere, < *perseverus*, very strict or earnest, < *per*, through, + *severus*, strict, earnest: see *severe*.] 1. *Intrans.* To persist in anything one has undertaken; pursue steadily any design or course commenced; avoid giving over or abandoning what is undertaken; be constant, steadfast, or unflinching.

To persevere in any evil course makes you unhappy in this life, and will certainly throw you into everlasting torments in the next.

Alp. Webb, Preparation for Death

Vaques, satisfied in his mind that there was nothing extraordinary in the danger, *persevered* to pass the Cape in spite of all difficulties. *Brown, Source of the Nile, II. 111.*

— *Syn.* To keep on, hold on, stick to (one's work). See *continue*.

II. *trans.* To continue; cause to abide or remain steadfast or unchanged.

The Holy Ghost promises you, your wife, and family, and *persevere* his grace in you unto the end.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 20.

persevering (pér-sé-vér'ing), p. a. Persisting in any business or course begun; constant in the execution of a purpose or enterprise: as, a *persevering* student.

perseveringly (pér-sé-vér'ing-li), adv. In a persevering manner; with perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken.

persewet, v. An obsolete form of *perseue*.

Persian (pér'shian), a. and n. [= *OF. persien, persan, F. persan* = *Sp. Pg. It. persiano*, < *L. as if Persianus*, < *Persia, Persis*, < *Gr. Περσία, Persia*, < *OPers. Parsa, Persa, Pārs* (> *Ar. Fars*), *Persia*. Cf. *Parser*.] 1. a. 1. Of or pertaining to Persia, in any of the various limitations of the name. (a) An ancient region near the Persian Gulf, nearly corresponding to the modern Faristan, and the nucleus of the Persian empire. (b) An ancient empire under the Achemenians, and later restored under the Sassanians, comprising at its height the greater part of western Asia with Egypt, etc. (c) A later kingdom, now extending from Russia and the Caspian southward to the Persian Gulf, and from Turkey eastward to Afghanistan and Baluchistan (called Iran by the Persians). Hence (from the luxury of the ancient Persians) — 2. Splendid; magnificent; luxurious; soft.

I do not like the fashion of your garments; you will say they are *Persian* attire; but let them be changed.

Shak., Lear, II. 2. 85.

Our men are not unlike become willow, but a great mantle, through *Persian* delicacy crept in among us, altogether of straw.

Harrison, I. 212, col. 1, quoted by Ellis.

Persian apple, the peach. — **Persian bed**, a mattress, or framed cushion, so tufted and covered with such material that it has a certain decorative character and may serve as either a bed or a sofa. — **Persian berries**, the fruit of one of several buckthorns, as *Thamnos siccatorius*, *R. azarath*, *R. decidua*, and perhaps others. They afford in decoration bright yellow and green dyes applicable to woolen materials, including that of Oriental carpets, and also employed in cotton printing, paper staining, and leather-dyeing. They are grown in France, Spain, Asia Minor, etc., as well as in Persia, and are distinguished as *Arignon grains* or *berries*, *Spanish berries*, etc., though by dyers they are indiscriminately called *Persian berries*. Also called *yellow berries*. — **Persian blinds**. Same as *persienne*. — **Persian carpet**, *carpet*. See the noun. — **Persian cord**, a material for women's dresses, resembling rope, made of cotton and wool. *Dict. of Needlework*. — **Persian deer**. (a) *Cervus uvaria*. (b) *Dama mesopotamica*, related to the common fallow deer. — **Persian drill**, *drill*, *sera*. See the noun. — **Persian fire**, *in pathos*, same as *anthrax*. — **Persian gassel**, *Gazella subgutturosa*. — **Persian insect-powder**. See *insect powder*. — **Persian lily**, a plant of the genus *Fritillaria* (*F. Persica*), a native of Persia, cultivated as a garden-flower. — **Persian lynx**. Same as *caracul*. — **Persian morocco**, a kind of morocco leather much used in bookbinding. It may be finished by graining in any style, but for the most part it is *red-grained* — that is, finished on the grain side in imitation of the grain of seal-skin. It is mostly made in Germany, from the skins of hairy sheep called *Persian goats*, whence its name is derived. — **Persian tick**, *Argas persicus*. See *Argas*. — **Persian ware**, a kind of pottery, introduced by English makers about 1863, in which decoration is freely applied, modeled in low relief with a semi-transparent glaze, which appears darker in color where it is thicker, as in the hollows, and lighter on the projections. — **Persian wheel**. See *wheel*.

II. a. 1. A native or an inhabitant of ancient or of modern Persia. The modern Persians are a mixed race, in part descended from the ancient Iranians. — 2. The language spoken in Persia, a member of the Iranian branch of the Aryan or Indo-European family of languages. Modern Persian dates from about A. D. 1000; older dialects are the Avestan or Zend, and the language of the Achemenians (cuneiform inscriptions). — 3. In *arch.*, a mode figure draped in the ancient Persian manner, and serving in place of a column or pilaster to support an entablature. See *atlantes* and *caryatid*. — 4. A thin, soft, and fine silk used for linings and the like.

One ditto (nightgown) of red and white broad strip thread satin, lined with a green and white *Persian*.

Quoted in *Ashmun's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 101.

persiana (pér-si-ā'nā), n. [*NL.*: see *Persian*, n. 4, *persianus*.] A silk stuff decorated with large flowers. *Dict. of Needlework*.

Persic (pér'sik), a. and n. [= *F. Persique* = *Sp. Pg. It. Persico* (cf. *D. Persisch* = *G. Persisch* = *Nw. Dan. Persisk*), < *L. Persicus*, < *Gr. Περσικός, Persikós*, < *Περσία, Persia*: see *Persian*. Cf. *peach*, from the same source.] Same as *Persian*.

Persica (pér-si-kā), n. [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. persica*, *peach*: see *peach*.] A genus of trees (the peach), now merged in *Prunus*.

persicaria (pér-si-kā-ri-ā), n. [*NL.* (cf. *ML. persicaria*, *peach-tree*), < *L. persicum*, a peach: see *peach*.] The plant lady's-thumb, *Polygonum Persicaria*; also, the garden species *P. orientale* (see *prince's-feather*, 2). Also called *peachwort*. See *heart's-ease*, 2(b). — **Water-persicaria**, *Polygonum amphibium*, a species common in the north temperate zone, with dense spikes of rather large, bright rose-red flowers.

persicary (pér-si-kā-ri), n. [*F. persicaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. persicaria*, < *NL. persicaria*, q. v.] Same as *persicaria*.

Persicide (pér-si-sid), v. t.; pret. and pp. *Persicided*, pp. *Persiciding*. [*F. Perside* + *-ice*.] To make Persian; assimilate in any way to something Persian.

"India," the abstract form of a word derived through the Greeks from the *Persicoid* form of the Sanskrit *Indu*, a river, properly the Indus. *Keye, Ind., XII. 731.*

persicot (pér-si-kot), n. [Also *persicot*; < *F. persicot*, < *L. persicum*, a peach: see *peach*.] A cordial prepared by macerating in alcohol lemon-peel and different spices with a large proportion of the kernels of peaches, apricots, or similar fruits. — **Persicot-water**, a sweet syrup flavored in a manner similar to persicot cordial, but much weaker, having but little alcohol.

persienne (pér-si-en'), n. [*F.*, fem. of *OF. persien*, *Persian*: see *Persian*, n. 4.] An Eastern cambric or muslin printed with colored patterns.

persiennes (pér-si-en'), n. pl. [*F.*, pl. of *persienne*, fem. of *OF. persien*, *Persian*: see *Persian*.] Outside window-shutters made of thin movable slats fastened in a frame on the principle of the Venetian blind. Also called *Persian blinds*.

persiflage (F. pron. per-si-flāzh), n. [*F.*, < *persifler*, *banter*, *quizz*, < *L. per*, through, + *F. affliger*, *hiss*, *whistle*, < *L. afflari*, *agitate*, *hiss*: see *substant*.] Light, flippant banter; idle, bantering talk or humor; an ironical, frivolous, or peering style of treating or regarding a subject, however serious it may be.

I hear of Brougham from Seton, with whom he passes most of his spare time, to relieve his mind by small talk, *persiflage*, and the gossip of the day.

Greville, Memoirs, March 10, 1881.

persiflate (pér-si-flat), v. t.; pret. and pp. *persiflated*, pp. *persiflating*. [*F. persifler*, *banter* (see *persiflage*), + *-ate*.] To indulge in *persiflage*, or light, flippant banter. [*Rare*.]

We talked and *persiflated* all the way to London.

Thackeray, Letters, 1849.

persifleur (pér-si-flér'), n. [*F.*, < *persifler*: see *persiflage*.] One who indulges in *persiflage*; a banterer; a quizz.

No people ever were so little prone to admire at all as the French of Voltaire. *Persiflage* was the character of their whole mind. . . . They felt within that, if *persiflage* be the great thing, there never was such a *persifleur*.

Carlyle

persimmon (pér-sim'mon), n. [Also *persimmon*; Amer. Ind.] 1. One of several species of the genus *Diospyros*; primarily, *D. virginiana* of North America, the date-plum, a tree common in the South, growing to a height of 60 feet. The hard fine wood of the species is used in turnery, etc., and especially for shuttles. The black or Mexican persimmon, or chupote, is *D. Texana* of Mexico and Texas, with a small black sweet and luscious fruit; its wood is probably the best American substitute for box. *D. Kaki* is the Japanese persimmon.

2. The fruit of any of the above-named trees. That of *D. virginiana* is an inch in diameter, is extremely astringent when green, and is sometimes used as a remedy for diarrhea, when frosted or thoroughly ripe it is sweet and edible. With other ingredients it yields a domestic beer. Not a huckleberry to one's persimmon, not to be compared with one. Insignificant in comparison with one. [Southern U. S.] That's a persimmon or all persimmons that's fine! [Southern U. S.] The longest pole knocks the persimmon, success falls to him who has the most advantages. [Southern U. S.]

persio (pér-si-ō), n. A powder used in dyeing: same as *cadibar*.

Persian (pér'sizian), n. [*Gr.* as if **Περσικός*, < *Περσία*, *act*, *think*, or *speak* with or like the Persians, < *Περσία*, a Persian: see *Persian*.] A Persian idiom.

persist (pér-sist'), v. t. [*F. persister* = *Sp. Pg. It. persistere* = *It. persistere*, < *L. persistere*, continue, persist, < *per*, through, + *stare*, *causal* of *stare*, stand; see *stand*, Cf. *assist*, etc.] To continue steadily and firmly in some state, course of action, or pursuit, especially in spite of opposition, remonstrance, etc.; persevere, especially with some degree of obstinacy.

Thus to *persist*
In doing wrong extends not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy.

Shak., T. and C., II. 2. 186.

As you have well begun, and well gone forward, so well you will happily end.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 71.

It was otherwise in Saul, whom Jesus threw to the ground with a more angry sound than those persecutors; but Saul rose a sinner, and they *persisted* devil.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 320.

persistence (pér-sis'tens), n. [Also *persistence*; < *F. persistance* = *Sp. Pg. persistencia* = *It. per-*

astenza, < ML. *persistencia*, < L. *persisten* (-t-), *persistens*: see *persist*.] 1. The quality of being persistent; steady or firm adherence to or continuance in a state, course of action, or pursuit that has been entered upon; especially (of persons), a more or less obstinate perseverance; perseverance notwithstanding opposition, warning, remonstrance, etc.—2. The continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed: as, the *persistence* of the impression of light on the retina after the luminous object is withdrawn; the *persistence* of force. — **Persistence of force**, the law of mechanics. The phrase was introduced by Herbert Spencer to sum up all the laws of mechanics, especially the two principles of the permanence of matter and the conservation of energy. The law of action and reaction may be considered as consisting in the persistence of the algebraic sum of the moments, and in fact every such law may be stated in an integrated form which contains an arbitrary constant independent of the time. — **Persistence of vision**, the continuance of a visual impression upon the retina of the eye after the exciting cause is removed. The length of time varies with the intensity of the light and the excitability of the retina, and ordinarily is brief, though the duration may be for hours or even days. The after-image may be either positive or negative, the latter when the bright parts appear dark and the colored parts in their corresponding contrast-colors. It is because of this persistence that, for example, a firebrand moved very rapidly appears as a line or circle of light. The phenakistoscope, zoetrope, and other similar contrivances depend for their effect upon this principle. — **Syn.** 1. *Industry, Application*, etc. (see *assiduity*), pertinacity, doggedness.

persistence (pér-sis'ten-si), *n.* [As *persistence* (see -cy).] Same as *persistence*, 1.

By this hand, thou thinkst me as far in the devil's book as thou and Falstaff for obscenity and *persistence*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 2. to.

persistent (pér-sis'tent), *a.* [= F. *persistant* = Sp. *fig.* *lt.* *persistente*, < L. *persisten* (-t-), *ppr.* of *persistere*, *persist*: see *persist*.] 1. Persisting or continuing in spite of opposition, warning, remonstrance, etc.; refusing to cease or give up some action, course, or pursuit; persevering: as, a *persistent* beggar; *persistent* attempts to do something.

Henceforward rarely could she front in hall,
Or elsewhere, Modred's narrow frowny face,
Heart hiding smile, and gray *persistent* eye.
Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

2. That endures; enduring.

Mirage that some of us, with quick alternate vision,
see beyond our infatigable, and even while we rave on
the heights, behold the wide plain where our *persistent*
self pursues and awaits us.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, I. 168.

Matter is indestructible, motion is continuous, and hence both these universal truths lie on the fundamental truth that force is *persistent*. *J. Fiske*, *Idea of God*, p. 160.

3. Specifically:—(a) In *bot.*, continuing without withering; opposed to *caducous*, *deciduous*, or *periscent*: as, a *persistent* calyx (one remaining after the corolla has withered). (b) In *zool.*, *perennial*; holding to morphological character, or continuing in functional activity; not degenerate, deciduous, or caducous, as a part or an organ: as, *persistent* types of structure; the *persistent* horns of cattle or gills of newts.

There are several groups which show special marks of degeneracy. Such are the reduced maxillary bones and *persistent* gills of the Proteida.

E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 233.

4. Repeated; continual.

The *persistent* breathing of such air tends to lower all kinds of vital energy, and predisposes to disease.
Huxley and Stansfeld, *Physiol.*, § 12.

Persistent character, in *morphology*, a character not necessarily essential, but found through a large series of species or groups. Such a character is said to *persist* as we ascend in the scale of structure. — **Persistent pulp**. See *dental pulp*, under *dental*.

persistently (pér-sis'tent-ly), *adv.* So as to persist; in a persistent manner; with persistency.

persistingly (pér-sis'ting-ly), *adv.* In a persisting manner; perseveringly; steadily.

persistive (pér-sis'tiv), *a.* [*OF.* *persist* + *-ive*.] Steadily in persisting; persevering; persistent.

To find *persistive* constancy in men.

Shak., *T.* and *C.*, I. 3. 21.

persolver (pér-solv'), *v. t.* [= F. *persolver* = It. *persolvere*, < L. *persolvere*, discharge or release completely, pay, pay out, give, render. < *per*, through, + *solvere*, loose, release: see *solve*.] To pay in full or wholly.

As the common (were) rarely to be *persolved* & paid within the tour of London, by the space of ix. years.
Hall, *Hen. IV.* an. 14.

Yes, if all things must be *persolved* that hath been promised in papistry, thou must King John must satisfy our & hurtful vow be also fulfilled in all his necessities.
Sp. *Bale*, *Apology*, fol. 83.

person (pér'son or pér'sn), *n.* [*ME.* *person*, *person*, *person*, *person*, a person or

parson. < *OF.* *persone*, *person*, *parson*. F. *personne*, *person*, = Sp. *persona* = It. *persona* = It. *persona*, character, = *OFries.* *persona*, *persona*, *personna*, *person*, *person*, = MD. *person*, D. *persoon*, *person*, character, = MLG. *persone*, *person*, character, *person*, = MHG. *persone*, *person*, < *person*, *person*, = Icel. *persóna*, *persóni*, *person*, *person*, = Sw. Dan. *person*, *person*, *personage*, character, < L. *persona*, a mask for actors, hence a personage, character, or a part represented by an actor, a part which one sustains in the world, a person or personage, ML. also a person; said to be derived, with lengthening of the radical vowel, < *personare*, sound through, resound, make a sound on a musical instrument, play, call out, etc., < *per*, through, + *sonare*, sound, < *sonus*, sound: see *sonant*, *sound*. The orig. sense 'mask' is late in E., and is a mere Latinism.] 1. A mask anciently worn by actors, covering the whole head, and varying according to the character to be represented; hence, a mask or disguise.

Certain it is that no man can long put on a *person* and act a part but his evil manners will peep through the corners of the white robe.
Jer. Taylor, *Apples of Sodom*, III.

2. The character represented by such a mask or by the player who wore it; hence, character; rôle; the part which one assumes or sustains on the stage or in life.

From his first appearance upon the stage, in his new *person* of a scynophant or juggler, instead of his former *person* of a prince, he [Perkin Warbeck] was exposed to the derision not only of the courtiers, but also of the common people.
Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 186.

I then did use the *person* of your father;

The image of his power lay in me.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 74.

I must take upon me the *person* of a philosopher, and make them a present of my advice.

Steele, *Guardian*, No. 141.

3. A human being; a man, woman, or child; an individual; in a broader sense, a self-conscious being. See def. 9, and *personality*, 1.

Nycho that cyte of Tyberie in the Hille where oure Lord foddre's thousand *Persons* with 6 barly Loves and 2 Flashes.
Maulenille, *Travels*, p. 110.

There were some Hundreds of Coaches of *Persons* of the best Quality.
Liter. *Journey to Paris*, p. 6.

Person . . . is a thinking intelligent being, that has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing, in different times and places.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xxvii. 9.

Passing to the higher level of intellect, we come at length upon the concept which every intelligent being more or less distinctly forms of himself as a *person*, M. or F., having such and such a character, tastes, and convictions, such and such a history, and such and such an aim in life.

J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 84.

4. An individual of importance, distinction, or dignity; a personage.

And on her side she had a crown:

Her crown was all in high *person*,

For round caution her crown.

Was full of rich stones fret. *Rom.* of the Rose

As I'm a *Person*, I'll have you bestirred with Brown sticks.

Conrere, *Way of the World*, IV. 11.

5. In an affected sense, an individual of no importance or not entitled to social recognition; commonly applied to female servants or employees: as, a capable young *person* as milliner's assistant; a respectable *person* as cook. [*Colloq.*, Eng.]

The "young *person*" of the quite ordinary middle classes, presumably so much brighter, and so much fuller of initiative than the youth with whom she condescends to consort.
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 420.

6. The rector of a parish; a parson. See *parson*.

And now *person* has parced that frogs parte with him
Three possessiones probo and depraue freres.
Pere Plouman (B), v. 143.

The *person* of the town his father was.

Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, I. 23.

Jerom was vicar of Stepane, and Garrard was *person* of Roud-lane.

H. Dugdale, *Chron. of England*, p. 835. (*Latham*)

7. The human form in its characteristic completeness; the body of the living man or woman with all that belongs to it: bodily form; external appearance: as, offense against the *person*; the king's *person* was held sacred; the adornment of the *person*.

King Henry, our great master, doth count

His *person* to your loyalty.

Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, I. 3.

At our arrivall, a Soldier convey'd us to the Governor, where our names were taken, and of *person* examin'd very strictly.

Sedyn, *Diary*, Sept. 12, 1641.

The *person* of the orator was in perfect harmony with his oratory.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, VII.

8. In *biol.* and *morphol.*, an individual in a narrow sense, as the shoot or bud of a plant, a polypite or medusa, a zooid, etc. In the nomenclature of the parts of hydroid polyps some authors recognize (1) locomotive, (2) nutritive, (3) protective, (4) tentacular, and (5) generative *persons*, represented respectively by the nomenclatures, stomacal parts, hydrophyllia, sensoryia, and medusae, or their equivalents. Also *persons*.

9. In *law*: (a) A living human being. (b) A human being having rights and duties before the law; one not a slave. In old Roman law slaves were not considered to be persons. (c) A being, whether natural or artificial, whether an individual or a body corporate other than the state, having rights and duties before the law.—10. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *theol.*, a term used in definitions of the Trinity for what is individual in the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, distinguishing one from the other: opposed to *essence*, which denotes what is common to them.

For there is one *Person* of the Father, another of the Son, and another of the Holy Ghost. *Athenian Creed*.

What I denominate a *Person* is a subsistence of the Divine essence which is related to the other and yet distinguished from them by an incommunicable property.

Caldin's Institutes, I. 12.

11. In *gram.*, one of three relations in which a subject stands related to a verb, and which are in many languages distinguished by differences in the form of the verb itself: namely, the *first person*, that of the speaker; the *second*, that of the one spoken to; and the *third*, that of the person or thing spoken of.

Person is the face of a word, quibk in diverse formes of speech it diverselle putes on: as, I, Peter, say that thou art the son of God. Thou, Peter, sayest that I am the son of God. Peter said that I am the son of God.

A. Hume, *Orthographie* (R. E. T. 8.), p. 27.

Artificial person, in *law*, a corporation or body politic, sometimes termed *legal person*. See *natural person*, below.—**Confident person**. See *confident*.—**Confutation of the person**, diversity of person, etc. See *confutation*, etc.—**Generative person**. See *generative*.—**In person**. (a) As regards the body or external appearance: as, he was not agreeable in *person*. (b) In the flesh: actually: with bodily presence, and not by deputy or representative: as, he came in *person*; he paid the money in *person*.—

Jurisdiction of the person. See *jurisdiction*, 1.—**Legal person**. Same as *artificial person*.—**Locomotive nutritive, etc. person**. See the adjectives.—**Natural person**. In *law*, a human being, in contradistinction to an *artificial person*. See *corporation*.—**Persons of color**. See *color*.—

Protective, tentacular, etc. person. See the adjectives.—**Third person**. (a) See def. 11. (b) The Holy Ghost. (c) An expression common in legal phraseology to indicate any one not a party to a contract, relation, or legal proceeding under consideration: as, the liability of members of a corporation to *third persons*.—**Syn.** 2-4. *Person*, *individual*, *personage*.—*Person* is the most general and common word for a human being, of either sex and of any age or social grade, without emphasizing the fact that there is but one, or, if there are more than one, viewing them severally: as, I met a *person* who said, etc. *Individual* views a person as standing alone, or persons as standing separately before the mind: as, the rights of the *individual*; the rights of *individuals*: it is incorrect to use *individual* for *person* unemphatically, as, there were several *individuals* in the room. A *personage* is an important, distinguished, or illustrious *person*: hence, the state has been called "a great moral *personage*."

person (pér'son), *v. t.* [*OF.* *person*, *n.*] To represent as a person; personify. *Milton*.

persona (pér-sá'ná), *n.*; pl. *personae* (-né). [*NL.*, < L. *persona*: see *person*.] In *biol.*, same as *person*, 8.

personable (pér'son-á-bl), *a.* [*OF.* *personable*, *personnable*; as *person* + *-able*.] 1. Having a well-formed body or person; of good appearance; comely; presentable.

Her reigning fancy did portray
Him such as fittest she for love could find,
Wise, warlike, *personable*, courteous, and kind.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. iv. 3.

The people, he affirmed, were white, comely, long-bearded, and very *personable*. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 407.

2. In *law*: (a) Qualified to maintain pleas in court. (b) Competent to take anything granted or given.—3. Personally visible; able to be interviewed.

My said lord of Winchester sailed unto the kyng that the kyng his father, as visited with sicknesse, was not *personable*.

Hall, *Hen. VI.*, I. 18. (*Hallberg*)

personableness (pér'son-á-bl-nés), *n.* Bodily form; stature; personage.

They [of Japan] much esteeme a tall *personableness*: they plucke off the haire on their head, . . . leaving but a little growing behind.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 522.

persons, *n.* Plural of *person*.

personage (pér'son-áj), *n.* [*OF.* *personage*, F. *personnage* = Pr. *personatge* = Sp. *personaje* = Pg. *personagem* = It. *personaggio*, < ML. *personaticum*, also, after *OF.* *personagium*, grammatic representation, personation, also an image, also a personage (see *personage*), < L. *persona*,

person; see *person*.] 1. A person represented; a rôle or part assumed or played; a character.

Some persons must be found, already known in history, whom we may make the actors and personages of this fable.
W. Browne, *View of Epick Poetry*.

There is but one genuinely living personage in all the plays, and his features are those of Victor Hugo.
New Princeton Rev., III, 10.

2. A person; an individual; especially, a man or woman of importance or distinction.

In the French there sits
A comely personage of stature tall.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, xii, 40.

You are more sancy with lords and honourable personages than the commission of your birth and virtue gives you heedful.
Shak., *All's Well*, II, 3, 275.

At the first glance, Phoebe saw an elderly personage, in an old-fashioned dressing-gown of faded damask, and wearing his gray or almost white hair of an unusual length.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, vii.

"The Theatre of all my actions is fallen," said an antique personage when his chief friend was dead.
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, III, 24.

3. Bodily form; external appearance; person.

In respect of their own talous and goodly personages at the Galley for the most part account vs but dwarfs.
Golding, *tr. of Osmar*, fol. 62.

The damself well did view his personage,
And liked well.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III, II, 28.

My mother's name was Eleanor. . . . She was of proper personage; of a browne complexion.
De Witt, *Diary*, p. 5.

persona grata (pér-sô-nâ grâ'tâ). [*L.*: *persona*, person (see *person*); *grata*, fem. of *gratus*, beloved, dear (see *grate*).] A person who is acceptable; one in favor; as, an ambassador must be *persona grata* to the sovereign to whom he is accredited.

personal (pér-sôn-əl), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *personal*, *OF.* *personal*, *personel*, *F.* *personnel* = *Pr.* *Sp.* *personal* = *Pg.* *personal*, *personel* = *It.* *personale*, *L.* *personalis*, belonging to a person (as a term of law), *L.* *persona*, person; see *person*.] *a.* 1. Pertaining to a person or self-conscious being as distinct or distinguished from a thing; having personality, or the character of a person; self-conscious; belonging to men and women, or to superhuman intelligences, and not to animals or things; as, a *personal* God; the *personal* object of a verb.—2. Pertaining, relating, or peculiar to a person or self-conscious individual as distinct or distinguished from others or from the community; individual; as, not a public but a *personal* matter; *personal* interests; *personal* property, etc.

Seeing Virtues are but *personal*, Vice only are communicative.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 107.

We are impressed with an irresistible conviction of our personal identity.
H. Stewart, *Philos. Essays*, I, 1, 1.

In the midst of a corrupt court he had kept his *personal* integrity unsullied.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

The Roman citizen, as the Acts of the Apostles alone would teach us, had valuable *personal* privileges.
R. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 33.

3. Proper or directly applicable to a specific person or individual, or to his character, conduct, etc.; pointed, directed, or specifically applicable or applied, especially in a disparaging or offensive sense or manner, to some particular individual (either one's self or another); as, a *personal* paragraph; *personal* abuse; *personal* remarks.

Splendid, *personal*, brave,
A wounded thing with a rancorous cry.
Tennyson, *Maud*, x, 2.

You have never seen the young lady; you can have no *personal* feeling about her, one way or other.
Mrs. Crask, *Young Mrs. Jardine*, vii.

4. Relating to one's self, or one's own experiences; as, *personal* reminiscences.

The Divine Comedy is a *personal* narrative. Dante is the eye-witness and ear-witness of that which he relates.
Macaulay, *Milton*.

Nothing short of *personal* experience affords sufficient evidence of a supernatural occurrence.

Peckler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 121.

5. Done, effected, or made in person, and not by deputy or representative; as, a *personal* appearance; a *personal* interview; *personal* service of a summons; *personal* application is necessary.

With great difficulty he pacified them away for that time, and brought them to *personal* amity, and lastly to amiable and friendly departure.
Palsgrave, *Chapm.*, II, an. 1407.

The daughter of the King of France
Important *personal* conference with his grace.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, II, 1, 32.

6. Present in person.

Out on my off the hands
Of all the favorites that the absent king
In deputation left behind him here,
When he was *personal* in the Irish war.
Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, tr. 3, 35.

7. Of or pertaining to the person or bodily form; belonging to the face or figure; corporeal; as, *personal* beauty.

It was the fame of this herod-like constancy that determined his Royal Highness to desire in marriage a princess whose personal charms . . . were now become the least part of her character.
Addison, *Freeholder*, No. 21.

8. In *gram.*, denoting or pointing to the person; expressing the distinctions of the three persons: as, a *personal* pronoun; a *personal* verb.

—**Chattel personal**. See *chattel*. **Personal action**, in law: (a) An action that can be brought only by the person who is supposed to be injured. (b) An action for the recovery of money or specific chattels. (c) Any action other than one for the recovery of land. **Personal acts of Parliament**, statutes relating to particular persons, such as an act authorizing a person to change his name, etc. **Personal assets**. See *assets*. 1. **Personal bond**, in Scotch law, a bond which acknowledges receipt of a sum of money, and binds the grantor, his heirs, executors, and successors to repay the sum at a specified time, with a penalty in case of failure and interest on the sum while the same remains unpaid. **Personal diligence or execution**, in Scotch law, a process which consists of arrestment, poinding, and imprisonment. **Personal equation**. See *equation*. **Personal estate** (in lands), an estate the duration of which can be definitely determined or computed in time when it is created, such as an estate for a term of years, as contrasted with an estate for life. See *personal property*. **Personal identity**, the condition of remaining the same person or of retaining all the personal characteristics throughout the changes of mental and bodily life; continuity of personality. **Personal-liberty laws**, in U. S. *hist.*, during the slavery period, laws passed by several Northern States in order to secure to persons accused of being fugitive slaves the rights of trial by jury and of habeas corpus, which were refused to them by the fugitive slave laws. **Personal medals**, in *numism.*, medals commemorating persons, as distinguished from medals commemorating events. **Personal pronoun**, in *gram.*, one of the pronouns *I*, *we*, *thou*, *you*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *they*. **Personal property**, movables; chattels, things subject to the law which applies to the person, as money, jewels, furniture, etc., as distinguished from *real estate*. (See *chattel estate*, and *real*.) **Personal property**, usually consists of things temporary and movable, but it includes all subjects of property not of a freehold nature, nor descendible to the heirs at law. (*Kent*.) Originally called *personal* because the remedy for deprivation was to recover damages enforceable against the person of the defendant. In the law of England the distinction between *real* and *personal* property is very nearly the same as the distinction between *hereditaria* and *moveable* property in the law of Scotland. **Personal representatives**. (a) Executors and administrators. (b) Those who succeed to property and rights by virtue of a personal relation, or as deemed to represent in law the person. **Personal rights**, the rights which pertain to the person, including the right to life, the right to immunity from attacks and injuries, and the right equally with others similarly circumstanced to control one's own actions. **Personal security**, the security afforded by the obligation of one or more natural persons, as distinguished from that secured by a pledge or mortgage of real or personal property. **Personal service**. (a) In the law of procedure, delivery to the person, as distinguished from *constructive service*, such as by publication and mailing. (b) In the law of real property, such a servitude as has not been constituted to the advantage of the estate, but has been granted on another's estate only for the use of a person. **Personal supposition**, the supposition of a common name to denote the things which come under the law it signifies. Thus, in the proposition "a man is running," the word *man* has a *personal* supposition. **Personal tithes**, tithes from profits arising from manual occupations, trades, fisheries, etc. that is, the tenth part of the clear gains, as distinguished from the proceeds of agricultural labor. **Personal transaction**, in some modern statutes as to evidence, a transaction had in person, as distinguished from one had through agents in the absence of the person. **Personal verb**, in *gram.*, a verb-form having a personal character, or taking a subject, a true or finite verb form; not an infinitive or participle.

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10. In law, personal estate. In this sense usually *personality*. **Personality of laws**, a phrase including all those laws which concern the condition, state, and capacity of persons as the *reality of laws* denotes all those laws which concern property or things. An action is *personality* or *personality* is one brought against the right person or the person against whom, in law, it lies.

personalization (pér-sôn-əl-iz-ā'shŭn), *n.* [*L.* *personalizare* + *-ation*.] The attribution of personal qualities to that which is impersonal; the act of making personal, or of regarding something as a person; personification. Also spelled *personalisation*.

Personalization (in nature-worship) exists at the outset; and the worship is in all cases the worship of an indwelling ghost-derived being.
H. Spencer, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV, 468.

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Our author adopts a simple though efficacious plan of comparison between the outward appearance of things and places in London in 1837 and 1867. He *personalizes* the two epochs, and sends them walking arm-in-arm down the Strand.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI, 106.

personally (pér-sôn-əl-ly), *adv.* [*ME.* *personally*; *L.* *personal* + *-ly*.] 1. In a personal manner; in person; by bodily presence; not by representative or substitute; as, to be *personally* present; to deliver a letter *personally*.—2. With respect to an individual; as an individual.

Shee (Princess Margaret) bore . . . a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king.
Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 30.

3. As regards one's personal existence or individuality; as, to remain *personally* the same to the end.

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personality
= *Sp.* *personalidad* = *Pg.* *personalidade* = *It.* *personalità*, *ML.* *personallitē* (f.), *L.* *personallitē*, *personallite*, *personallite*. *OF.* *personallite*.] 1. The essential character of a person as distinguished from a thing; self-consciousness; existence as a self-conscious being; also, personal qualities or endowments considered collectively; a person. As a philosophical term *personality* commonly implies personal identity. See *person*.

Now that which can contrive, which can design, must be a person. These capacities constitute *personality*, for they imply consciousness of thought.

Polak, *Nat. Theol.*, xxi.

All mankind place their *personality* in something that cannot be divided, or consist of parts. . . . When a man loses his estate, his health, his strength, he is still the same person, and has lost nothing of his *personality*. . . . A person is something indivisible, and is what Leibnitz calls a monad.
Reid, *Intellectual Powers*, III, 4.

In order to become majestic, it (a procession) should be viewed from some vantage-point. . . . for then, by its remoteness, it melts all the petty personalities of which it is made up into one broad mass of existence.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xi.

God, before whom even he bared
The abyssal depths of Personality.
Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

The *personality* of God ought not . . . to be conceived as individual, but as a total, universal personality; and, instead of personifying the absolute, it is necessary to learn to conceive it as personifying itself to infinity.
Fichte, *Intro. to Lectures on the Method*, p. 437.

2. A personal characteristic, or trait.

I now and then, when she flings me with praises which Hickman cannot deserve, in return fall to praising those qualities and personalities in Lancelotti which the other never will have.
Richardson, *Clara Harlowe*, II, 180. (*Danvers*.)

3. Limitation to particular persons or classes.

During the latter half of that century the important step was made of abolishing the *personality* of the code, and applying it to all persons, of whatever race, living within the territory.
Brougham.

4. Direct applicability or application, as of a remark, an allusion, etc., to a person or individual; as, the *personality* of a remark.

Not being supported by any *personality* (though some guessed it to be directed at the character of the late Lord Melbourne), it [a play] was not received with those bursts of applause so common to his higher seasoned entertainments.
W. Cooke, *Life of S. Foster*, I, 75.

5. An invidious or derogatory remark made to or about a person, or his character, conduct, appearance, etc.; as, to indulge in *personalities*.

Mr. Tillot had looked higher and higher since his gin had become so famous, and in the year '35 he had, in Mr. Muscat's hearing, spoken of *Disraeli* as an *personality* which could not be overlooked.
George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xiv.

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11. *n.* 1. In law, any movable thing, either living or dead; a movable.—2. A short notice or paragraph in a newspaper referring to some person or persons.

Personales (pér-sô-nâ'lez), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Lindley, 1836), so called from the perianate corolla; *L.* *persona*, a mask; see *person*.] A cohort of eight orders of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the series *Biscupellata*, known by the commonly perianate or two-lipped corolla, the smaller rudimentary or obsolete posterior stamens, or with two, one placed above the other. It includes the extensive and mainly herbaceous *Scrophularia*, *Acanthaceae*, and *Geraniaceae*, the biennial, parasitic plants, the bladderworts, aquatic; the pedicular family, strong-scented herbs; and the bigonia and columella families of trees and shrubs.

personalisation, personalise. See *personalization, personalize*.

personalism (pér-sôn-əl-izm), *n.* [= *F.* *personalisme*; *L.* *personal* + *-ism*.] The character of being personal.

personalist (pér-sôn-əl-ist), *n.* [*L.* *personal* + *-ist*.] In journalism, a writer or editor of personal notes, anecdotes, etc.

As a witty and slashing political *personalist*, as an editor of his kind, . . . he was considered by friend and foe as without an equal.
The Nation, June 15, 1870, p. 552.

personality (pér-sôn-əl-ty), *n.*; *pl.* *personalities* (-tiz). [*F.* *personnalité* = *Pr.* *personalität*

tion from reality, or real property. See *personat*, *real*.

Our courts now regard a man's *personality* in a light nearly, if not quite, equal to his reality.

Blackstone, Com. II. xlv.

Action in *personality*. See *personality of laws*, under *personality*.

personate (pér'son-át), *v.*; pret. and pp. *personated*, ppr. *personating*. [*< L. personatus*, assumed, counterfeited, masked; *< persona*, a mask; see *person*. No *L.* or *ML.* verb **personare* appears in this sense. Cf. *L. personare*, resound, play on a musical instrument (see *person*).] *I. trans.* 1. To assume or put on the character or appearance of; play the part of; pass one's self off as.

The elder Brutus only *personated* the fool and madman for the good of the public. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.*

2. To assume; put on; perform; play.

Does she *personate*,
For some ends unknown to us, this role of haviour?
Macaulay, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

3. To represent falsely or hypocritically; pretend; with a reflexive pronoun. [Rare.]

It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to *personate themselves* members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift*

4. To represent by way of similitude; typify.

The lofty cedar, royal Cynabine,
Personates thee. *Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 454.*

5. To describe; characterize; celebrate.

I will drop in his way some obscure epistles of love; wherein . . . he shall find himself most fully *personated*. *Shak., T. N., II. 3. 173.*

In fable, hymn, or song, no *personating*
Their gods ridiculous, and themselves past shame.
Milton, P. R. IV. 841.

[In this passage *personata* is by some referred to Latin *personare*, play (celebrate) with music. See etymology.]

II. intrans. To play a fictitious character.

He wrote many poems and epigrams, sundry petty comedies and enturbles, often times *personating* with the actors. *Sir H. Bask, Hist. Rich. III. p. 70. (Latham)*

personate (pér'son-át), *a.* [*< L. personatus*, masked; *< persona*, mask; see *person*.] 1. In *bot.*, mask-like; having the lower lip pushed upward so as to close the hiatus between the two lips, as in the snapdragon; said of a gamopetalous irregular corolla. — 2. In *zoöl.*, masked or disguised in any way. (a) Larval; not imaginal. (b) Having a coloration of the face or head suggestive of a mask; vespertine.



Personate Corolla of Snapdragons, *Antirrhinum majus*.

8. Same as *personated*.

personated (pér'son-át-ed), *p. a.* Personified; impersonated; hence, feigned; pretended; assumed; as, *personated* devotion.

Tut, she dissembles: all is *personated*
and counterfeited comes from her!
B. Jonson, New Inn, III. 2.

The sagardiloma and incompetency of this reward showed that he was a *personated* act of greatness, and that Private Cromwell did govern Prince Oliver. *Wood, Athens Oxon. II.*

We followed the sound till we came to a close thicket, on the other side of which we saw a young woman sitting as it were in a *personated* autumnal just over a transparent fountain. *Steele, Spectator, No. 118.*

personation (pér'son-á-shon), *n.* [*< L.* as if **personatus* (n.), *< personatus*; see *personate*, *v.*] The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person or character of another; impersonation. — *False personation*, in law, the offense of personating another for the purpose of fraud.

personator (pér'son-á-tor), *n.* [*< personatus* + *-or*.] One who assumes the character of another; one who plays a part.

personality (pér'son-á-ti), *n.* [*< person* + *-ity*.] Personality. [Rare.]

The *personality* of God. *Coleridge, (H. Storer)*

personification (pér'son-á-fik-á-shon), *n.* [*= F. personification*; see *personification*; *< L. personificatio*, *< NL. *personificatio* (n.), *< *personificare*, personify; see *personify*.] 1. The act of personifying; specifically, in *ret.*, a figure of speech, or a species of metaphor, which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as endowed with life and action, or possessing the attributes of living beings; prosopopoeia; as, "the floodclap their hands," "the sun rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race," "the mountains and the hills shall break forth into singing," etc.

The sage, the satirist, and the seer . . . veiled his head in allegory, he published no other names than those of the virtues and the vices; and to avoid personality, he contented himself with *personification*.

L. D. Smith, Arcana, of Lit. I. 317.

That alphabetic *personification* which enlivens all such words as Hunger, Solitude, Freedom, by the easy magic of an initial capital. *Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 2.*

2. Embodiment; impersonation.

They are *personifications*, they are passions, talents, opinions, virtues, vices, but not men. *Macaulay, Milford's Hist. Greece.*

3. In art, the representation in the form of a person of something abstract, as a virtue or



Personification. The "Church of Christ" in the west front of the Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Paris, 13th century sculpture.

vice, or of an aggregation, as a race or nation, a body of doctrines, etc.

personificative (pér'son-á-fik-á-tiv), *a.* [*< personification* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to personification; characterized by a tendency to personification or the act of personifying.

personificator (pér'son-á-fik-á-tor), *n.* [*< personification* (n.) + *-or*.] One who is given to personifying qualities or inanimate things; a personifier. *Sontheby*

personifier (pér'son-á-fier), *n.* [*< personify* + *-er*.] One who personifies.

personify (pér'son-á-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *personified*, ppr. *personifying*. [*= F. personifier*; see *person*; *< L. personare*, *< NL. personificare*, *< L. persona*, a person (see *person*) + *facere*, make.] 1. To treat or regard as a person; represent as a rational being; treat, for literary purposes, as if endowed with the sentiments, actions, or language of a rational being or person, or, for artistic purposes, as if having a human form and nature.

The life and action of the body, being ascribed to a soul, all other phenomena of the universe were in like manner ascribed to soul like beings or spirits, which are thus, in fact, *personified* causes. *Encyc. Brit. II. 54.*

2. To impersonate; be an impersonation or embodiment of; as, he *personifies* all that is mean.

personization (pér'son-á-zá-shon), *n.* [*< person* + *-ation*.] Same as *impersonation* or *personification*. Also spelled *personisation*.

personize (pér'son-á-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *personized*, ppr. *personizing*. [*< person* + *-ize*.] To personify. Also spelled *personise*. [Rare.]

Milton has *personized* them (Satan and Adam) and put them in the court of a host.

J. Richardson, Notes on Milton, p. 81.

If you would make Fortune your friend, or to *personate* her no longer, if you desire . . . to be rich, . . . be more eager to save than acquire.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxx.

personnel (pér'son-él), *n.* [*F.* *personnel*, *a.*; see *person*.] The body of persons employed in any service, especially a public service, as the army, navy, etc., in contradistinction to the *material*, or material, which consists of guns, stores, tools, machines, etc.

Persea (pér'si-á), *n.* [*NL.* (Sir J. E. Smith, 1788), after C. H. Persoon (died 1836), author of "Synopsis Plantarum" (1805-7).] A genus of apetalous shrubs of the order *Proteaceae*, type of the tribe *Perseeae*, characterized by the four distinct scales upon the stalked ovary, and the two pendulous ovules. There are 60 species, all Australian, except one which is found in New Zealand. They bear undivided alternate leathery leaves, small yellow or white flowers, usually solitary in the axils, and pulpy drupes with an extremely hard and thick stone. *P. Fovei*, a small evergreen tree, is known in New Zealand

as *totu*. Many species are cultivated under glass, chiefly for the brilliant yellow flowers.

Perseonem (pér'si-ní-fé), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Endlicher, 1836), *< Perseonia* + *-em*.] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Proteaceae* and the series *Nucumetaceae*, distinguished by the two ovules, the perfect anthers, and the unequal seed-leaves commonly much thickened. It includes 8 genera — 7 Australian and 1 African.

perspective (pér-spek'tiv), formerly also *pér-spek-tiv*, *a.* and *n.* [*I. a.* *< F. perspective*; see *perspectif*; *< NL. prospectif*, *< ML.* as if **perspectivus*, *< L. perspectus*, pp. of *perspexi*, see through, *< per*, through, + *specere*, see. *II. n.* *< F. perspective*, the perspective art, = *Sp. Pg. perspectiva* = *It. prospettiva*, *prospettiva* = *D. perspektif* = *G. perspektif* = *Sw. Dan. perspektiv*, *< ML.* **perspectiva*, fem. (ne. *ars*) of **perspectivus*; see above.] *I. a.* 1. Optical; used in viewing or prospecting; used especially in the phrase *perspective glass* — that is, a telescope, and specifically a terrestrial as distinguished from an astronomical telescope.

Gallileo, a worthy astrologer, . . . by the help of *perspective glasses* hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients. *Raleigh, Hist. World, I. 102.*

God's *perspective glass*, his spectacle, is the whole world. *Donne, Sermons, II.*

A Case with a Silver Head and a Black Ribbon in it, the top of it Amber, crack'd in two or three places, part of the Head to turn round, and in it a *Perspective Glass*. Quoted in *Ashmole's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 102.

2. Of or pertaining to the art of representing solid objects upon a flat surface. — 3. Represented in perspective; thoroughly and duly proportioned in its parts; not annomorphous or distorted; true; as, a *perspective* plan. See *II.*

To recommend this system to the people, a *perspective* view of the court, gorgeously painted and finely illuminated from within, was exhibited to the gaping multitude. *Burke, Present Discontents.*

Perspective glass. See def. 1. **Perspective shell**, a pteropod-like gastropod, *Solarium perspectrum*; the sand shell.

II. n. 1. A reflecting glass or combination of glasses producing some kind of optical delusion or annomorphous effect when viewed in one way, but presenting objects in their true forms when viewed in another.

Like *perspectiva*, which, rightly gazed upon,
Shows nothing but confusion, eyed awry,
Distinguish form. *Shak., Rich. II., II. 2. 18.*

A picture of a chancellor of France presented to the common beholder a multitude of little faces; — but if one did look at it through a *perspective* there appeared only the single portrait of the chancellor. *Humbug Industry. (Nares.)*

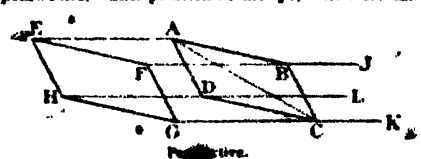
2. A magnifying-glass; a telescope; a spy-glass.

To spite my woe, as I have seen dimme eyes
To look through spectacles, or *perspective*.
Heywood, Epilogue (Works, ed. Pearson, VI. 250).

I bring
A *perspective*, to make those things that lie
Remote from sense familiar to thee.
Shirley, Wedding, IV. 4.

Two embroidered suits, a pocket *perspective*, a dozen pair of red-heeled shoes, three pair of red silk stockings, and an amber headed cane. *Steele, Tatler, No. 112.*

3. The art of representing solid objects on a flat surface so that when they are viewed the eye is affected in the same manner as it would be by viewing the objects themselves from a given point. By *perspective*, in common language, is meant *linear perspective*, or the art of delineating the outlines of objects of their shadows, and of their reflections. The theory is that the positions of the delineated points in the picture are such that if rays, or straight lines, were drawn from the corresponding original points in the natural objects to the eye of the spectator, and if the picture were then interposed in the right position, it would be pierced by these rays at the points of delineation. It follows that perspective supposes that a picture is to be looked at with one eye placed in a particular position; and if it be otherwise looked at, the perspective necessarily appears false. This position of the eye, called the station-



JSCE, an original plane; *JSCE*, another original plane; *CE*, their intersection, an original line; *ABD*, plane of delineation; *E*, station point; *EFBN*, directing plane; *FAPN*, vanishing plane of original plane *JSCE*; *AC*, in intersecting line; *AD*, its vanishing line; *BC*, its directing line; *BD*, its vanishing line of original plane *JSCE*; *DE*, its directing line; *BE*, its vanishing line; *HE*, its directing line; *C*, intersecting point of line *CE*; *A*, its vanishing point; *B*, its directing point; *D*, its directing point; *AC*, its delineation.

point, or point of sight (which phrase with old writers has, however, another meaning), is, according to the directions of most treatises, placed much too near the picture to represent the mean position of a person looking at it. Ar-

this consequently and it necessary to modify the forms which strict perspective would prescribe. To ascertain how an original line or plane (that is, a line or plane in nature) is to be delineated, we have to consider, first, the *vanishing point* or *line*, also called the *intersection of the original line or plane* (that is, the point or line where the original line or plane, extended if necessary, cuts the plane of delineation, or the plane of the picture, extended to infinity); and, second, the *vanishing point* of the original line, or the *vanishing line* of the original plane (that is, the point or line where the plane of delineation is cut by a line or plane passing through the eye parallel to the original line or plane). An original line is represented by some portion of the line from its intersecting point to its vanishing point; and every line in a given original plane has its intersecting point on the intersecting line and its vanishing point on the vanishing line of that plane. It is also proper to consider the *directing plane*, or plane through the eye parallel to the picture, the *directing line*, or line in which the directing plane cuts an original plane; the *directing point*, or point in which the directing plane is pierced by an original line; and the *director* or line from the eye to a directing point. It is further necessary to take account of the *direct radial*, or *principal radial line*, being the perpendicular let fall from the eye upon the plane of delineation; the *center of the picture*, or *center of vision* (called by old writers the *point of sight*), being the foot of that perpendicular; and the *principal distance*, or *distance of the picture*, being the perpendicular distance of the plane of delineation from the eye. The *ground-plane* is the level plane on which the spectator is supposed to stand. The *horizontal line*, or *horizon*, is the line in which the level plane through the eye cuts the picture, passing ordinarily through the center. This would better be termed the *horizontal line at infinity*, for, owing to the dip of the horizon (which see, under *dip*), it differs sensibly from the delineation of the true horizon. Linear perspective is merely a branch of descriptive geometry, itself an application of projective geometry. Perspective is intimately connected with the arts of design, and is particularly necessary in the art of painting, as without a correct observance of perspective no picture can have truth. Perspective is illustrated in the correct delineation of even the simplest positions of objects.

4. A drawing or representation in perspective; specifically, a painting so placed at the end of an alley, or garden, or the like, as to present the appearance of continuing it, and thus produce the impression of greater length or extent. Stage scenic painting is of this nature.

Towards his study and bedchamber joyous a little garden, which, tho' very narrow, by the addition of a well painted perspective is to appearance greatly enlarged.
Kydin, Diary, March 1, 1644

5. Prospect; view; vista.

Perspectives of pleasant glades. Dryden.
I saw a long perspective of felicity before me.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxx.
Imagination had ample range in the boundless perspective of these unknown regions.
Percy, Ferd. and Isa., II. 26

6. Proper or just proportion; appropriate relation of parts to one another and to the whole view, subject, etc.

We have endeavored, in these our partitions to observe a kind of perspective, that one part may cast light upon another. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 171.

Mr. Webster . . . never indulged in a weak flourish, though he knew perfectly well how to make such exordiums, episodes, and perorations as might give perspective to his harangues.
Lincoln, Fugitive Slave Law

(Cromwell) we should gather, had found out the secret of this historical perspective to distinguish between the blaze of a burning far herd and the final configuration of all things.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 261

Aerial perspective, in painting, the art of giving due diminution to the strength of light, shade, and colors of objects according to their distances, to the quantity of light falling on them, and to the medium through which they are seen.

The painter can imitate the aerial perspective. . . But he cannot imitate the focal perspective, and still less can he imitate the binocular perspective.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 144.

Angular perspective. See *angular*. **Axis of perspective**. See *center*. — **Center of perspective**. See *center*. — **Conical perspective**, the art of delineating objects as if they were projected upon a conical surface from a point on its axis, this surface being subsequently developed.

Curious perspective, the art of delineating objects so that, when the image of the picture is viewed in a curved mirror of definite form and position as viewed from a fixed station, the objects appear as in nature. — **Cylindrical perspective**, that variety of conical perspective in which the cone of delineation is a cylinder. — **Gauche perspective**. See *gauche*. — **In perspective**, according to the laws of perspective; hence, represented on a flat surface in such a way as to convey the idea of solidity and distance.

Inverse perspective, the art of interpreting pictures in perspective so as to ascertain the proper position of the eye and the relative positions and forms of the objects represented. — **Isometric perspective**. See *isometric*. — **Linear perspective**. See *linear*. — **Oblique perspective**. Same as *angular perspective*. — **Panoramic perspective**, that variety of cylindrical projection in which the cylinder of delineation is vertical. — **Parallel perspective**, the perspective of a delineation in which the plane of the picture is parallel to the side of the principal object. — **Parallel perspective**, the surface on which the object or picture is delineated, or the transparent surface or plane through which the objects represented may be supposed to be viewed. It is also called *plane of projection*, *plane of the picture*, *picture-plane*. — **Projected perspective**, a modification of ordinary perspective in which the picture is further from the eye than the original objects.

perspective-instrument (pér-spek'tiv-in-stré-mént), *n.* Any mechanical aid in perspective drawing; a *perspectograph*. It may be a camera lucida, a camera obscura, an arrangement of movable strings or wires in connection with an eyepiece, or anything similar.

perspectively (pér-spek'tiv-ly), *adv.* 1. Optically; as through some optical instrument. See *perspective*, *n.*, 1.

Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*, the cities turned into a mask, for they are all gilded with madden walls, that war hath never colored. Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 547.

2. According to the rules of perspective.

perspectograph (pér-spek'to-gráf), *n.* [*L.* *perspectus* (see *perspective*) + *grápho*, write.] An instrument of various forms for obtaining or transferring to a surface the points and outlines of objects.

perspectography (pér-spek'to-grá-fí), *n.* [*L.* *perspectus* (see *perspective*) + *grápho*, write.] The science or theory of perspective; the art of delineating objects according to the rules of perspective.

perspicable (pér-spi-ká-b'l), *n.* [*L.* *perspicabilis*, *L.* *perspicere*, look through; see *perspicuous*.] Discernible; perceptible.

The sea, . . . to the eye without any *perspicable* motion
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 188

perspicacious (pér-spi-ká'shús), *n.* [*L.* *perspicax* = *Sp.* *perspicaz* = *It.* *perspicace*, *L.* *perspicax* (*perspicere*), sharp sighted, *L.* *perspicere*, see through; see *perspective*.] 1. Quick sighted; sharp of sight.

And it [conscience] is altogether as nice, delicate, and tender in feeling as it can be *perspicacious*, and quick in seeing.
South, Sermons, II. 211

2. Of acute discernment.

Your *perspicacious* wit, and solid judgment, together with your acquired learning, render [you] every way a most accomplished and desirable patron.
Cuthbert, Intellectual System, 164

The . . . bewilderment of a respectable country gentleman of kindly heart, irritable temper, and not too *perspicacious* brain, to whom the Fairy Mab had assigned such a son as Rhyala.
R. Douden, Shelley, I. 179.

Syn. Acute, shrewd, clear-sighted, sharp-witted. See *acute*.

perspicaciously (pér-spi-ká'shús-ly), *adv.* In a perspicacious manner; with quick discernment.

perspicaciousness (pér-spi-ká'shús-nés), *n.* The character of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight; perspicacity.

perspicacity (pér-spi-ká'shús-í-tí), *n.* [*L.* *perspicax* = *Sp.* *perspicacitas* = *It.* *perspicacità*, *L.* *perspicax* (*perspicere*), sharp sightedness, *L.* *perspicax* (*perspicere*), seeing through; see *perspicacious*.] The state or character of being perspicacious. (a) Keenness or quickness of sight.

Not can there anything escape the *perspicacity* of those eyes which were before light.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 2.

(b) A readiness of discernment or of understanding; penetration; sagacity; as, a man of great *perspicacity*.

Although God could have given to us such *perspicacity* of intellect that we should never have erred, we have, notwithstanding, no right to demand this of him.
Baccon, Prim. of Philos. (tr. by Velleo) I. 4. 28.

Syn. (b) *Sagacity*, etc. (see *judgment*), insight.

perspicacy (pér-spi-ká'shús), *n.* [*L.* *perspicax* = *Sp.* *perspicaz* = *It.* *perspicacità*, *L.* *perspicax* (*perspicere*), sharp sighted; see *perspicacious*.] Perspicacity.

You have this gift of *perspicacy* above others.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 2.

perspicience (pér-spi-shí-ens), *n.* [*L.* *perspicientia*, *L.* *perspicere* (*perspicere*), look through; see *perspective*.] The act of looking with sharpness. Bailey.

perspicill (pér-spi-sí-l), *n.* [*M.L.* *perspicillum*, a magnifying lens, pl. *perspicilla*, spectacles, *L.* *perspicere*, look through; see *perspicuous*, *perspective*.] Cf. *M.L.* *conspicilla*, spectacles, similarly related to *conspicuous*, etc.] A magnifying glass; a lens; a telescope.

Bring all your helps and *perspicilla*,
To see me at best advantage, and augment
My form as I come forth.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, I. 1

With a *perspicill* the vent under heaven
'Tis as I'll read a leaf of that small book.
Twelve long miles off. Tomkins (C), Almanazar, I. 3.

perspicillum (pér-spi-sí-lum), *n.* [*M.L.* see *perspicill*.] Same as *perspicill*.

In these investigations he [Harvey] used a *perspicillum* or simple lens.
Knee, Hist., XI. 264

perspicuity (pér-spi-kú-í-tí), *n.* [*L.* *perspicuitas* = *Sp.* *perspicuidad* = *It.* *perspicuidade*, *L.* *perspicuitas* (*perspicere*), transparency, *L.* *perspicuus*, transparent; see *perspicuous*.] 1.

The quality of being perspicuous or transparent; that quality of a substance which renders objects visible through it; transparency; clearness. — 2. The quality of being clear to the mind, or easily apprehended or understood; clearness to mental vision; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; that quality of writing or language which readily presents to the mind of another the precise ideas of the author; clearness.

And, as much as you may, frame your stile to *perspicuity* and to be sensible; for the haughty obscure verse doth not much delight.

Guinevere, Steele's Glas (ed. Arber), p. 24.
Perspicuity consists in the using of proper terms for the ideas or thoughts which (a man) . . . would have pass from his own mind into that of another.

Locke, Reasoning and Study.
If Clearness and *Perspicuity* were only to be consulted, the poet would have nothing else to do but to cloath his Thoughts in the most plain and natural Expressions.
Addison, Spectator, No. 288.

Syn. 2. *Perspicuity*, *Lucidity*, *Clearness*, *Transparency*. These words, as expressing a quality of style, suggest much of their original meaning. *Perspicuity* is the quality by which the meaning can be seen through the words, transparency, *Lucidity* express the same idea, or the other meaning of *lucid*, that of the radiation or shining forth of the idea from language. *Clearness* may have two aspects, corresponding to the clearness with which one sees an object as separate from other things, or to the clearness of water when it is not darkened in any way. *Transparency* rests upon the idea that nothing rises up to intercept one's view of the thought; it therefore implies, as the others do not, a simpler and homelier diction, etc. (*Clearness* or *perspicuity* is the common heading for that department of rhetoric which treats of intelligibility in methods of exposition.)

perspicuous (pér-spi-kú-ús), *n.* [*L.* *perspicuus*, *L.* *perspicuus*, transparent, clear, evident, *L.* *perspicere*, see through; see *perspective*.] 1. Capable of being seen through; transparent; translucent.

As contrary causes produce the like effects, so even the same proceed from black and white, for the clear and *perspicuous* body effecteth white, and that white a black.
Prochem.

2. Obvious; plainly to be seen; conspicuous; evident.

The purpose is *perspicuous* even as anathemas,
Whose grammatical little characters sum up.
Shak., T. and C., I. 2. 324.

For the ruins that are now so *perspicuous*, and by him [Homer] related, do stand some miles Southwest from the aforesaid place [Troy].
Sandys, Travels, p. 17.

The common Oull, so *perspicuous* a Pop, the Women find him out, for none of em will marry him.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, IV. 2.

3. Clear to the understanding; that may be easily apprehended or clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous; lucid; as, a *perspicuous* statement.

The Language of an Heroic Poem should be both *Perspicuous* and Sublime.
Addison, Spectator, No. 226.

Syn. 2. See *perspicuity*.

perspicuously (pér-spi-kú-ús-ly), *adv.* In a perspicuous manner; clearly; plainly.

perspicuousness (pér-spi-kú-ús-nés), *n.* The state of being perspicuous; perspicuity; clearness to intellectual vision; plainness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

perspirability (pér-spi-rá-bíl-í-tí), *n.* [*L.* *perspirabile* + *ity* (see *-ity*).] The property of being perspirable.

perspirable (pér-spi-rá-b'l), *a.* [*L.* *perspirabilis* = *It.* *perspirabile* = *Sp.* *perspirable* + *able*.] 1. Capable of being perspired or evacuated through the pores of the skin.

There are likewise animals more or less *perspirable*.
Arbuthnot, Diet, I.

2. Capable of perspiring or emitting perspiration.

Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or sides of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable*.
Bacon.

perspirate (pér-spi-rá-té), *v.* [*L.* *perspiratus*, pp. of *perspirare*, *perspire*; see *perspire*.] 1. Evaporation of liquid from the skin, mainly by the sweat-glands; sweating; a function of service in the elimination of certain substances, but especially as a means of cooling the body. It is under direct nervous control. — 2. The liquid thus excreted; sweat. It consists of water holding 1 to 2 per cent. of other substances, including sodium chloride, various fatty acids, neutral fats, and cholesterol. **Insensible perspiration**, perspiration which is so small in quantity as to escape entirely and immediately. — **Sensible**

2. To lead to the opinion or conclusion (that); make (one) believe or think: frequently followed by *that*.

mind or will to some conclusion, determination, or course of action, by argument or the presentation of suitable reasons, and not by the exercise of authority, force, or fear; a coaxing or influencing of the mind or will by argument, or by means to reason, interest, the feelings, etc.

unavailable, and reasonable retention of Armes on both sides.

29. H. M. G. S., 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105

persuadably (pér-swá'div-ly), *adv.* In a persuasive manner; so as to influence or win over; convincingly.

persuadiveness (pér-swá'siv-ness), *n.* The quality of being persuasive or convincing; the quality of winning over the mind or will of another.

persuasiory (pér-swá'spó-ri), *a.* [*OF. persuasoir* = *Fr. persuasoir*, *L. persuasor*, a persuader, *L. persuasus*, pp. *persuasse*, persuade; see *persuade*.] Having power or tendency to persuade; persuasive.

Such eloquent speeches, such pithy sentences, such persuasive reasons. *Shakespeare, Chron. of Ireland*, an. 1578.

persuade, *v.* An obsolete form of *persuade*.

persulfate (pér-sul'fát), *n.* [*per-* + *sulfate*.] That sulfate of a metal which contains the relatively greater quantity of acid.

persultation (pér-sul-tá'shún), *n.* [*L. persultare*, pp. *persultatus*, leap about, *per*, through, + *saltare*, leap; see *saltation*.] A leaping or jumping over.

persuade, *persuasion*, etc. Obsolete spellings of *persuade*, etc.

persuay (pér-swá'), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *persuade*, *persuade*, simulating *way*.] To soften; mitigate; allay; assuage.

The creeping venom of which subtle serpent . . . neither the cutting of the perilous plant, nor the drying of it, nor the lighting or burning can any way *persuay* or assuage. *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, II. 1.

persymmetric (pér-si-met'rik), *a.* [*per-* + *symmetric*.] Same as *persymmetrical*. *Persymmetric determinant*. See *determinant*.

persymmetrical (pér-si-met'ri-kál), *a.* [*per-* + *symmetric* + *-al*.]

A	B	C	D	E
B	C	D	E	F
C	D	E	F	G
D	E	F	G	H
E	F	G	H	I

 Having, as a square matrix, all the elements of each line perpendicular to the principal diagonal alike.

per¹ (pért), *a. and n.* [Also dial. *per¹*; *ME. pert*, *per¹*, *W. pert*, equiv. to *perce*, compare, trim, whence *E. per²*, of which *per¹* is a variant (cf. *per¹* and *per²*, *per¹* and *per²*).] *I. a.* 1. Comely; beautiful; of good appearance; trim; neat.

This prize kyng Pryam hade of *per¹* childer
Thirty sonnes boyesdeas.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1604.

Sohe was as whyt as lyllye yn May,
Or snow that snoweth yn wynter's day.
Or seyth never non as *per¹*.

Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 11. (Halliwell.)

2. Lively; brisk; clever; smart.

Awake the *per¹* and nimble spirit of mirth.
Shak., M. N. D., I. 1. 13.

And on the lawnys sands and shelvys
Trip the *per¹* faeries, and the dapper elves.
Milton, Comus, l. 118.

The *per¹* and the *per¹* operations of wit and subtlety.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 49.

3. Forward; saucy; impudent; indecorously loquacious or free.

She was proud and *per¹* as is a pyc
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 30.

I scorn that one so basely born
Should by his sovereign's favour grow so *per¹*.
Marlowe, Edward II., l. 4.

Harry was, in the days of his cellibacy, one of those *per¹* creatures who have much vivacity and little understanding.
Stowe, Spectator, No. 100.

Here Vanity assumes her *per¹* grimace
And trims her robes of frize with copper lace.
Goldsmith, Traveller.

-*Syn. 2.* See *impudent*.

II. n. A pert or impudent person of either sex.

No powd'rd *per¹*, proficient in the art
Of sounding an alarm, assails these doors
Till the street rings.
Cooper, Task, IV. 145.

per² (pért), *v.* [*per²*, *a.*; a var. of *per²*, *c.*] *I. trans.* To perk.

Strah, didst thou ever see a prettier child? how it be-
haves itself, I warrant ye, and speaks and looks and *per²*
up the head!
Bacon, and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, l. 2.

II. intrans. To be pert or saucy; behave with pertness.

Hagar perked against Sarah, and lifted herself up against
her superiors. *Sp. Gauden, Anti-Basil-Beth* (1691), p. 22.

per² (pért), *a.* [By *apophysis* from *apert*, *q. v.*] 1. Open; clear, as a way or passage.

Ther quene he wote in the desert
God taught howe wote wile and *per²*.
Gen. and Exod. (E. E. T. S.), I. 329.

2. Plain; clear; evident; obvious; not concealed.

That is the *per²* profession that a p'vadoth to knighthood.
Piers Plowman (A.), l. 98.

Or *per²* or *per²* of any base.
We han great Bandogs will leare their shins.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

per², *adv.* [*ME. per²*; *c. per²*, *a.*] Openly.

Some peried as *per²* as prouyd well after,
And clapped more for the coigne that the kyng oweth hem
Thanne for comforte of the coynne that her cost payed.
Richard the Redolous, IV. 88.

pertain (pér-tán'), *v. t.* [*ME. perteynen*, *per-
teynen*, *partenen*, *c. per²* (cf. *Sp. pertener* = *Fr. pertener*) = *Fr. pertener* = *It. pertener*, *c. per²*, extend, stretch out, belong, relate, have concern, *c. per*, through, + *tenere*, hold; see *tenant*.] (*Y. attain*, *contain*, *detrain*, *obtain*, *retain*, etc., also *appertain*, etc.) 1. To belong; appertain, as a possession or an adjunct; with *to* or *unto*; as, the things which *pertain* to God.

By hym the obsequy wold don that day,
Enriched with light *perteyning* ther to.
Rime of Perterney (E. E. T. S.), l. 6219.

We oom to an ylande collyd Calanis, C'myle from the
Rodes, And it *perterneyth* to the Rodes.
Torington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 68.

The crown
And all wide stretched honours that *pertain*
By custom and the ordinance of times
Unto the crown of France. *Shak., Hen. V.*, II. 4. 82.

While the Archbishop blessed the Crown, he to whose
Office it *pertaineth* put spurs on his heels.
Baker, Chronicle, p. 126.

2. To relate; have reference or relation; with *to*.

They begin every dinner and supper with reading some-
thing that *pertaineth* to good manners and virtue. But it
is short, because no man shall be grieved therewith.
See T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 4.

I find not any science that doth properly or fitly *pertain*
to the imagination.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 207.

-*Syn. 2.* To regard, relate to, bear upon, concern.

pertaining (pér-tá'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *pertain*, *c.*] A belonging; an appurtenance. [*Rare.*]

Of this plot seven "hangruppen" (i. e., land which would
serve for constructing seven houses and their *pertaining*)
have been at once taken in hand.
Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 607.

perte¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *per¹*.

perte² (pért), *n.* [*Fr. perdyre*, lose; see *perdition*.] In France, a place where a river disap-
pears, in consequence of its having worn a deep
channel in the rock, which has subsequently
become covered over by the fall of large blocks
from above. The *Perte du Rhône*, below Ge-
neva, the best-known of these localities, is
about fifty yards long.

pertelote¹, *n.* See *partlet*.

pertenore¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *partner*.
perturbation (pér-ter-á-brá'shún), *n.* [*L. as* if *perterebatur* (*n.*), *c. perterebatur*, bore through, *c. per*, through, *c. terere*, bore, *perterebatur*, bore; see *terebate*.] The act of boring through; perforation. *F. Phillips; Bailey.* [*Rare.*]

perthite (pér'thít), *n.* [*Perth* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A flesh-red aventurine variety of feld-
spar from Perth in Ontario, Canada. It consists
of interminated albite and orthoclase, or albite and
microcline. The name has been extended to similar com-
pounds from other localities, when the laminae are visible
under the microscope only, it is sometimes called *micro-
perthite*.

perthitic (pér-thít'ik), *a.* [*perthite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing per-
thite. See *microperthitic*.

perthiche¹, *adv.* A Middle English form of *perthly²*.

pertinacious (pér-ti-ná'shús), *a.* [= *OF. per-
tinace* = *Sp. Pg. pertinax* = *It. pertinace*, *c. L. pertinax* (*per-tinax*), very tenacious, *c. per*, through, + *tenax*, tenacious; see *tenacious*.] Unyielding; persistent; obstinate; especially, resolute, as in holding or adhering to an opinion, purpose, design, course of action, etc.

They may also laugh at their *pertinacious* and invariable
obstinacy. *Milton, Apology for Smectymnium*.

He had never met with a man of more *pertinacious* con-
fidence and less ability. *J. Milton*.

Intelligence is a steady, constant *pertinacious* study.
South.

-*Syn.* Unyielding, dogged, the word is rarely used now
except in condemnation. See *obstinate*.

pertinaciously (pér-ti-ná'shús-ly), *adv.* In a
pertinacious manner; obstinately; firmly; with
pertinacity; resolutely.

pertinaciousness (pér-ti-ná'shús-ness), *n.* Per-
tinacity.

pertinacity (pér-ti-ná'shús-ty), *n.* [*F. pertina-
cité* = *It. pertinacia*, *c. L. as* if **pertinentatilis*, *c. per-
tinax*, *per-tinax*; see *per-tinax*.] The
character of being pertinacious; resolute or un-
yielding adherence, as to an opinion, purpose,

design, course of action, etc.; pertinacity; ob-
stinacy; resoluteness; as, to cling with per-
tinacity to one's purpose.

The *pertinacity* with which he adheres to his purpose
yields only to the immediate pressure of fear.
Macleay, Warren Hastings.

-*Syn.* See *pertinacious*.

pertinacy (pér-ti-ná-si), *n.* [*ME. pertinacie*,
c. OF. pertinacie, *per-tinacie* = *Sp. Pg. It. perti-
nacia*, *c. L. pertinacia*, *per-tinacia*, *per-tinacia*, *per-tinacia*; see *pertinacious*.] Per-
tinacity; obstinacy.

Pertinacie is whan man defendeth hisse folow, and
trusteth to muchel in his owene wit.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

My breeding is not so coarse . . . to offend with per-
tinacy. *B. Jonson, Volpone*, IV. 2.

pertinate (pér-ti-nát), *a.* [*Irreg. c. per-tina-
cious*, with accom. suffix *-ate*.] Obstinate.

Joye.

pertinately (pér-ti-nat-ly), *adv.* Obstinate-
ly.

pertinence (pér-ti-néns), *n.* [*F. pertinence* =
Fr. pertinence = *Sp. pertinencia*, *per-tinencia*,
obs. = *Fr. pertinencia*, *per-tinencia* = *It. pertinencia*,
per-tinencia, *c. M.L. pertinencia*, *per-tinencia*,
right of possession or property, appurtenance,
c. L. pertinen(-tia), belonging, *pertinent*; see
pertinent.] 1. The character of being pertinent or
to the point; strict relevancy or suitableness;
appositeness.

Secondly, a due ordering of our words that are to pro-
ceed from and to express our thoughts: which is done by
pertinence and brevity of expression.

South, Works, II. 111.

2. Relevant or apposite utterance. [*Rare.*]

This balance between the order and the audience is ex-
pressed in what is called the *pertinence* of the speaker.
Brown, Language.

-*Syn. 1.* Relevancy, appropriateness, applicability, prop-
riety.

pertinency (pér-ti-nén-si), *n.* [As *pertinence*
(see *-cy*).] Pertinence.

pertinent (pér-ti-nént), *a. and n.* [*F. perti-
nent* = *Sp. pertinente* = *Fr. pertinente*, *per-ti-
nente* = *It. pertinente*, *per-tinente*, *c. L. perti-
nent(-tia)*, pp. of *pertinere*, *pertinere*, concern;
see *pertain*. Cf. *appertinent*, *appertenant*.] *I. a.* 1. Belonging or related to the subject or mat-
ter in hand; to the purpose; adapted to the end
proposed; appropriate; apposite; not foreign
to the question; being to the point. In the doc-
trine of scholastic disputation, *pertinent* (from the four-
teenth century) was said of a proposition whose truth or fal-
sity would follow necessarily from the truth of the propo-
sition to which it was said to be pertinent, and also of a term
which was necessarily true or necessarily false of that to
which it was pertinent.

There are *pertinent* two points of much purpose, the one
by way of preparation, the other by way of caution.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 176.

Some of the verses pleased me, it is true,
And still were *pertinent* to those honoring you.
Lowell, To a W. Curlew (P. S.).

2. Pertaining or relating; that regards or has
reference; with *to* or *unto*.

Anything *pertinent* unto faith and religion.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

-*Syn.* Relevant, fit, proper, applicable, appertaining.
II. n. In *Scots law*, an appurtenant; used,
chiefly in the plural, in charters and disposi-
tions in conjunction with *partes*; as, lands are
disposed with *partes* and *pertinents*.

pertinently (pér-ti-nént-ly), *adv.* In a perti-
nent manner; appositely; to the point or pur-
pose.

pertinentness (pér-ti-nént-ness), *n.* The char-
acter of being pertinent; pertinence; apposite-
ness.

pertingent (pér-tin'jént), *a.* [*L. pertingent(-is)*,
pp. of *pertingere*, stretch out, extend, *c. per*,
through, + *tingere*, touch, see *tingent*.] Reach-
ing to or touching completely. [*Rare.*]

perthly¹ (pér'th-ly), *adv.* [*ME. perthly*; *c. perth¹* +
-ly.] 1. Readily; briskly; promptly.

And Paris to the prince *perthly* unswaid:
"Oho, your commandment to keep, I cast me forthwith,
With all the might that I may, at this new tyme."
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 932.

Now come, my Ariel! bring a cordial,
Rather than wait a spite! appear, and *perthly*!
No tongue! all eyes! be silent.
Shak., Tempest, IV. 1. 58.

2. In a pert, bold, or saucy manner; saucily.

For yonder walls, that *perthly* front your town,
Yield towers whose watchmen tops do lose the clouds
Must kiss their own feet. *Shak., T. and C.*, IV. 5. 219.

perthly², *adv.* [*ME. perthly*, *perthliche*, *per-
thly*; *c. perth²* + *-ly*.] Openly; plainly; cleav-
ly; evidently; truly.

Thane, say, I'll answer the prayer, in presence of lord, I'll answer to his prayer, and perily it comes.
Marie Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 218.

periness (pér'ness), *n.* The fact or character of being pert. (*ay*) Briskness; smartness; sprightliness without force, dignity, or wildity.

There is [in Shakespeare's works] a lively *periness*, a parade of literature. *Watts, Improvement of Mind, l. v. 47.*
(In Shakespeare, forward promptness or boldness. — Syn. (b) Impertinence, Impudence, Effrontery, etc. See impudence and impertinence.)

pertransient (pér-tran'shent), *a.* [*< L. pertransire (t-), pp. of pertransire, go through, < per, through, + transire, cross, go through; see transient.*] Passing through or over. [*Rare.*]

pertryche, **pertryke**, *n.* Middle English form of *partridge*.

pertuisan, **pertuisanet**, *n.* [*OF. see pertuisan².*] Obsolete forms of *pertuisan²*.

perturb (pér-turb), *v. t.* [*< ME. perturban, perturbanen, < OF. pertuber, perturbaner = Sp. Pg. perturbar = It. perturbare, < L. perturbare, throw into confusion, confuse, disorder, disturb, < per, through, + turbare, confuse, disturb; see turbid. Cf. disturb.*] 1. To disturb greatly; agitate; disquiet.

What folk ben ye that at myn hom comynge
 Perturban so myn teate with crynges?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 48.

Rest, rest, perturbed spirit! *Shak., Hamlet, l. 5. 192.*

At times there was a *perturbed* and restless wandering of the eye that bespoke a mind but ill at ease.
Frost, Sketch Book, p. 392.

2. To disorder; confuse; cause irregularity in.
perturbability (pér-turb-áb-il'it-i), *n.* [*< perturbare + -ity (see -ility).*] The state or character of being perturbable.

perturbable (pér-turb-á-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. perturbable, < ML. perturbabilis, < L. perturbare, perturb; see perturb.*] Capable of being perturbed, agitated, or disquieted.

perturbance (pér-tér'bans), *n.* [*< perturbant(i) + -ce.*] Perturbation; disturbance.

Buddhism passion and *perturbance* of mind.
Ahp. Sharp, Works, III. 12.

perturbant (pér-tér'bant), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. perturbant(i)s, pp. of perturbare, perturb; see perturb.*] 1. *a.* Disturbing; perturbing.

II. *a.* A disturbing circumstance or thing; whatever perturbs or disturbs the natural course or order. [*Rare.*]

The matter [migration of birds] thus becomes a matter of averages, and like all such is open to the influence of many *perturbants*.
Rogers, Brit., III. 764.

perturbate (pér-tér-bát or pér-tér'bát), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. perturbado = It. perturbato, < L. perturbatus, pp. of perturbare, perturb; see perturb.*] Perturbed. [*Rare.*]

perturbate (pér-tér'bát or pér-tér'bát), *v. t.* [*< L. perturbatus, pp. of perturbare, see perturb.*] To perturb.

Corruption
 Hath then no force her blisse to *perturbate*.
Dr. H. More, Psychiatrica, III. 11.

perturbation (pér-tér-bá'shon), *n.* [*< F. perturbation = Sp. perturbacion = Pg. perturbacão = It. perturbazione, < L. perturbatio(n)-, confusion, < perturbare, pp. perturbatus, confuse, perturb; see perturb.*] 1. The act of perturbing, or the state of being perturbed; disturbance; disorder; especially, disquiet of mind; restlessness or want of tranquillity of mind; commotion of the passions.

For it [the earth] is a place of *perturbation*,
 Of anguish, sorrow, and vexation.
Times Herald (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

Love was not in their looks, either to God
 Or to each other, but apparent guilt,
 And shame, and *perturbation*, and despair.
Mill n. P. L., v. 112.

2. Variation; especially, irregular or violent variation.

In all things which admit of indefinite multiplication, demand and supply only determine the *perturbations* of value, during a period which cannot exceed the length of time necessary for altering the supply.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. III. § 2.

3. A cause of disquiet.

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow?
 O polish'd *perturbation*! golden care!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 23.

4. In *astron.*, a deviation of the motion of a planet or comet from a fixed orbit or from its regular velocity in that orbit. Perturbations are caused by the gravitating action of bodies other than the primary or central body. They are commonly and somewhat incorrectly conceived, not as drawing the planets out of their orbits, but as causing by gradual changes of the elements of the orbits themselves. All perturbations due to gravitation are, strictly speaking, periodical. But

some of them, which depend upon the relative situation of the orbits of different planets, go through their changes in such vast intervals of time that they are more conveniently regarded as progressive and not periodic, and are termed *secular perturbations*; while others, depending for the most part upon the relative situation of the planets in their orbits, go through their changes in comparatively short intervals of time, and can only be represented as periodic and these are technically called the *periodic inequalities*. = *Syn. 1.* Agitation, trepidation, uneasiness, worry, discomposure.

perturbational (pér-tér-bá'shon-ál), *a.* [*< perturbation + -al.*] Of or pertaining to perturbation or disturbance; as, the *perturbational* theory. *Herschel.*

perturbative (pér-tér-bá-tiv), *a.* [*< perturbare + -ive.*] Causing or tending to cause perturbation; disturbing. — **Perturbative function**, the function which expresses the potential of the attractions of a planetary body by all the other bodies of the solar system.

perturbator (pér-tér-bá-tor), *n.* [= *F. perturbateur = Sp. Pg. perturbador = It. perturbatore, < L. perturbator, < L. perturbare, pp. perturbatus, perturb; see perturb.*] One who perturbs; a disturber.

The *perturbator* of the peace of Italy.
Lord Herbert of Chesham, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 190.

perturbatory (pér-tér-bá-tó-ri), *n.* [*< perturbare + -ory.*] A name once used by real and pretended believers in the divining-rod to indicate a hypothetical power assumed to reside in certain individuals whereby they can exert a perturbing influence upon the motion of a swinging pendulum, etc. Its characteristics were an expansive quality, residing most abundantly in the thumb and forefinger, whereby the center of gravity of a pendulum held by these digits could be caused to describe a circle, and a compressive quality, belonging to the middle finger, which it resists such motion. A man with a high compressive or "active" *perturbatory*, touching with his middle finger the hand of another with the expansive *perturbatory* well developed in thumb and forefinger, might neutralize the *perturbatory* in the latter, which is of the "passive" variety. A person equally endowed with these *perturbatories* would be negative, and so forth.

The passive *perturbatory* is a high degree of expansive, and the active *perturbatory* in like manner a powerful compressive.
Jeaur, Franklin Inst., CXX. 112.

perturbatrix (pér-tér-bá-triks), *n.* [= *F. It. perturbatrix, < L. perturbatrix, fem. of (L.L.) perturbator; see perturbator.*] A female perturber; a woman who perturbs or disturbs.

perturbedly (pér-tér-béd-lí), *adv.* In an agitated or perturbed manner; restlessly.

perturber (pér-tér-bér), *n.* One who perturbs; a perturbator; a disturber.

perturbing (pér-tér-bing), *n.* [*< ME. perturbynge; verbal n. of perturb, v.*] Disturbance; agitation.

Withouten wynd or *perturbynge* of air.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 654.

Pertusaria (pér-tú-sá-ri-á), *n.* [*NL. (A. P. de Candelie), < L. pertusaria, pp. of pertunder, perforate; see peruse.*] A genus of gymnocarpous lichens, typical of the subfamily *Pertusariaceae*, having a uniform crustaceous thallus and globular difform apothecia.

Pertusariel (pér-tú-sá-ri-é-l), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Pertusaria + -iel.*] A subfamily of gymnocarpous lichens, named from the genus *Pertusaria*.
pertusate (pér-tú-sát), *a.* [*< L. pertusatus, pp. of pertunder, bore through; see peruse.*] In bot., pierced at the apex.

pertuse (pér-tú-sé), *a.* [= *F. pertus, < L. pertusus, pp. of pertunder, bore through, perforate, < per, through, + tunder, strike. Cf. partizan².*] 1. Punched; pierced with holes. — 2. In bot., having holes or siffs, as a leaf.

pertused (pér-tú-séd), *a.* [*< pertuse + -ed.*] Same as *pertuse*.

pertusion (pér-tú'shon), *n.* [= *It. pertugio, < L.L. pertusio(n)-, a perforation, < L. pertunder, pp. pertusus, perforate; see peruse.*] 1. The act of punching, piercing, or thrusting through with a pointed instrument.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time was a *pertusion* or *pertusio*.
Arbuthnot.

2. A hole or perforation made by punching.

The like [large fruit] (they say) will be effected by an empty pit without earth in it, . . . and the better it came few *pertusions* be made in the pit.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 470.

pertussal (pér-tú'sál), *a.* [*< pertussis + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of pertussis or whooping-cough.

pertussis (pér-tú'sis), *n.* [*NL. < L. per-intensive + fusus, a cough.*] Whooping-cough.

Pervant (pér-ván), *n.* Same as *Pervian*. *S. Clark, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 260.*

pervenket, *n.* An obsolete form of *pervicacious*.

Perugian (pér-rú-ján), *a.* and *n.* [*< Perugia (see def.) + -an.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Perugia, in central Italy, or its inhabitants; specifically, pertaining to the Umbrian school of early Renaissance painting, which had its center in Perugia, and of which Pietro Vannucci, called Perugino, the chief master of Raphael, was the central figure; as, *Perugian* art; the *Perugian* school.

A sketch-book filled by Raphael during his *Perugian* apprenticeship.
Shays, Brit., IX. 174.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Perugia.
peruke (pér-rók' or pér'ók), *n.* [Formerly also *peruque, peruque*; in earlier use *acom, perwick, peruke, etc.*, whence *perwig, perisig, etc.*, whence by abbr. *wig* (see *perwig* and *wig*); = *MD. peruycke, peruycke, D. peruyk, now peruk, pruk = G. perücke, perücke, perück = Sw. peruk = Dan. peruk, a periwig. peruke; < OF. (and F.) peruque, also peruque, < Olt. perucca, It. perucca, perucca = Sardinian pilucca = Sp. peluca = Pg. peruca, a tuft of hair, a wig; from the verb shown in Olt. peluccare, piluccare, piluccare, pick or pull out (hairs or feathers) one by one, It. peluccare, pick off (grapes) one by one; prob. < L.L. piluccare, piluccare, freq., with formative -care, < L. pilus, a hair; see pile⁴ and pick⁴.] An artificial tuft of hair, to imitate the natural hair, but usually having larger and ampler masses, worn on the head to conceal bald-*



Perukes. (For smile of a cut in the "New York Weekly Gazette and Post Boy," 1771.)

ness, by actors in their make-up, and at one time by people generally in conformity to a fashion; a wig. About the middle of the sixteenth century wearing the peruke became a fashion. Immense perukes with curls falling upon the shoulders were worn from about 1600 to 1725, and were then succeeded by smaller and more convenient forms, which had also existed contemporaneously with the former. As late as 1825 some old-fashioned people still wore perukes, and a remembrance of them remains in Great Britain in the wigs of the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Judges, barristers, etc.

She has a *peruke* that's like a pound of hemp, made up
 In shoe-throats.
R. Jonson, Epicoene, iv. 1.

You us'd to have the Beau-mond throng after you; and
 A flock of gay fine *P*ukes hovering round you.
Compton, Way of the World, II. 4.

Comes La Belle Pierre to see my wife, and to bring her
 a pair of *perukes* of hair, as the fashion now is for ladies
 to wear; which are pretty, and are of my wife's own hair,
 or else I should not endure them.
Trope, Diary, March 24, 1662.

Campaign peruke. See *wig*.

peruke (pér-rók'), *v. t.* [*< peruk, a. Cf. perisig, v.*] To wear a peruke; dress with a peruke. [*Rare.*]

perula (pér-ú-lá), *n.* [*pl. perulae (-lé).*] [*NL. see perule.*] Same as *perule*.

perulate (pér-ú-lát), *a.* [*< perule + -ate.*] In bot., furnished with perules or scales.

perule (pér'ú-l), *n.* [= *F. perule, < NL. perula, a scale, < L. perula, dim. of peru, < Gr. spen, a purse, wallet; see Peru.*] In bot., a scale, as those of leaf-buds.

peruquerian (pér-ú-ká-ri-an), *g.* [*< F. peruquier, a barber, < peruque, a peruke; see peruke.*] Of or pertaining to the making of wigs, or a wigmaker. [*Humorous.*]

Those chief masters of *peruquerian* art surrounding the
 waxen images in Bartolot's window.
Dickens, Sketches, The Boarding-House.

perusal (pér-rú'sál), *n.* [*< peruse + -al.*] 1. Careful examination or survey; scrutiny.

Bring candid eyes unto the *perusal* of men's works.
Mr. T. Brown, Christ. Mor., II. 2.

The jury, after a short *perusal* of the staff, declared their
 opinion by the mouth of their foreman, that the substance
 of the staff was British oak.
Addison and Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

He asked for a cup of water, gave her a close *perusal* with
 his eye, inquired the road to Farnon Wells, mounted his
 horse, and disappeared.
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 6.

2. The act of perusing or reading through; reading.

He that has the *perusal* of thy of your discourse cannot
 but emerge with the greatest advantage.
Edwards, Jr. R. Thurstad.

peruse (pə-rūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **perused**, pp. **perusing**. [*late ME. peruser, < L. per, through, + E. use; translated by NL. perus, in Levinus (1570). The formation looks unusual, but it is well supported by similar formations now obsolete, e. g. peract, perplant, perstand, etc. The sense is exactly that of peruse, 'look through,' and it has been supposed to be a reduction of that form; but such reduction is impossible. and peruse has been found only in one doubtful instance, seventy years later than the first instance of peruse.] 1. To go through searchingly or carefully; run over with careful scrutiny; examine throughout or in detail; inspect; survey; scan; scrutinize.*

And thereupon the Maire, first, by his reason to name and give his voice to some worshipful man of the side house, and after him the Shire, and so all the house perused in the name, every man to give his voice as shall please him; which shall also be written by the town clerk, and by the same reports and present him that hath the most votes. *Alcock, Register (1470), quoted in English Office (18. E. T. S.), p. 414.*

But since the very cause of decay, as the true means to cure it, may neither be sufficiently known of governors, except they themselves will personally resort and peruse all parts of the country under their governance, and inquire diligently, etc.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, III. 36.

Monsieur Houbler, having perused the fleet, returned to the king, and told him there was nothing ready; and that the mariners and soldiers would not yield to go the voyage till they were paid their arrears.

MS. Harl., 581. (Hollivell.)

I'll view the manners of the town,
Peruse the traders, gaze upon the buildings
Shak., C. of E., I. 2. 12.

For let a man seriously and diligently revolve and peruse (i. e. peruse) the succession of the emperors of Rome, and he shall find this judgment is truly made.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 4.

Myself I then perused, and limb by limb
Survey'd. *Milton, P. L., VIII. 207.*

Let any one peruse, with all intention, the lineaments of this portrait, and see if the husband had not reason . . . to challenge comparison.

Mary, Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 82.

At those high words, we, conscious of ourselves,
Perused the matting. *Tennyson, Princess, II.*

2. To read through carefully or with attention.

Peruse this paper, madam. *Shak., T. of V., I. 2. 54.*

*The most pitiful Historie of their Martyrdoms, which I have often perused, not without effusion of tears.

Corbett, Crutches, I. 64.

Will not your lordship peruse the contents?

Ford, Lady's Trial, I. 2.

peruser (pə-rūz'er), *n.* [*< peruse + -er.*] One who peruses; one who reads or examines.

Perusinet, *n.* [*< Périn + -et, -ine.*] A native or an inhabitant of Peru; a Peruvian. *Pattenham, Art of Eng. Poetic, p. 36.*

Peruvian (pə-rū-vi-an), *n.* and *adj.* [*< Peru (NL. Peruvia) + -an.* Cf. *Peruan*.] 1. *n.* Of or pertaining to Peru, an ancient realm in South America, under the Incas, later a Spanish viceroyalty, and now a republic, extending from Ecuador southward to Chili. - **Peruvian balsam**, balsam of Peru (which see, under *balsam*). - **Peruvian bark**, see *Cinchona*, *China bark* (under *bark*), and *Jacquin bark* (under *Jacquin*). - **Peruvian cotton-plant**, daffodil, hedge-hyacinth, heliotrope, ipocuanha, etc. See the nouns. - **Peruvian mastio-tree**, *Neonoma*, *n.*, 2, and *pepper-tree*. - **Peruvian nutmeg**, see *nutmeg*. - **Peruvian province**, in *Spain*, a littoral region recognized with reference to the distribution of mollusks, including the coasts of Peru and Chili and the islands zoologically related.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Peru, either (a) one of the native race under the Inca empire, or (b) an inhabitant of Peru after the Spanish conquest. The modern Peruvians are of Spanish, native, or mixed descent.

pervade (pə-rvād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **pervaded**, pp. **pervading**. [*< L. pervadere, go through, < per, through, + vadere, go, = E. wade; non-vade. Cf. evade, invade.*] 1. To pass or flow through; penetrate; permeate.

The labour'd chyle pervades the pores.

Sir R. Blackmore.

2. To extend throughout; spread or be spread throughout the whole extent of; be diffused throughout.

What but God . . . pervades.

Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole.

Thomas, Spring, I. 501.

A spirit of calumny, intrigue, and proselytism pervaded all their thoughts, words, and actions.

Burke.

pervasion (pə-rvā'zhon), *n.* [*< L. pervasus, a, go invasion, < L. pervadere, pp. pervasus, pervado; see pervade.*] The act of pervading; a passing through the whole extent of a thing.

These kinds or manners of fluidity newly ascribed to calipers will appear to be caused by the pervasion of a foreign body.

Boyle, Works, I. 320.

pervasive (pə-rvā'siv), *adj.* [*< L. pervadere, pp. pervasus, pervado; see pervade.*] Tending or having power to pervade.

When from each branch annual'd, the works of frost
Pervasive, radiant flocks depend.

Shakespeare, Economy, III.

Sermons preached from the text 'He is perfect' are the only sermons of a pervasive and deep searching influence.

Mary, Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 19.

perverse (pə-rvərs'), *adj.* and *n.* [*< F. pervers = Sp. Pg. It. perverso, < L. perversus, perverse, turned the wrong way, askew, not right, pp. of perversere, turn around, pervert; see pervert.*] 1. *adj.* 1. Turned away or deviating from what is right, proper, correct, etc.; perverted.

Of ill thoughts cometh perversus judgement.

Ackham, The Scholasticus, p. 118.

The only righteous in a world perverse

Milton, P. L., XI. 701.

2. Obstinate in the wrong; disposed to be contrary; stubborn; untractable; self-willed.

One of the greatest Tortures that can be in the Negotiation of the World is to have to do with perverse, irrational, half-witted Men.

Hovell, Letters, II. 19.

What is more likely, considering our perverse nature, than that we should neglect the duties, while we wish to retain the privileges, of our Christian profession?

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 120.

3. Cross; petulant; peevish; disposed to cross and vex.

I'll frown and be perverse, and say thee nay

Shak., R. and J., II. 2. 90.

4. Untoward; as, 'event perverse.' *Milton, P. L., ix. 405.* - **Syn. 2.** *Perverse*, *Proscard* wilful, untruth. The derivations of *perverse* and *proscard* suggest essentially the same idea. *Proscard*, however, has reference only to one's attitude in regard to obedience, and chiefly, therefore, to the behavior of children. In *Shakespeare*, of women, it is not used of a disobedient spirit toward civil law, and *perverse* is only indirectly so used. *Perverse* has reference to one's attitude, in both conduct and opinion. The *perverse* person is a child in habit and disposition of contrariety. He not only likes to dislike, acts or refuses to act, by the rule of contradiction to the wishes, commands, or opinions of others, especially of those whom he ought to consider, but he is likely even to take pains to do or say that which he knows to be offensive or painful to them.

Perversity may be found in a child, but it is so settled an element of character as to be rather the mark of an adult.

II. *n.* A geometrical form related to another (of which it is said to be the *perverse*) as the form of the image of an object in a plane mirror is to that of the object itself.

perversed (pə-rvərs'd), *adj.* [*< perverse + ed.*] Turned. *Phar., Enod, v.*

perversedly (pə-rvərs'd-lī), *adv.* Perversely. *Ackham.*

perversely (pə-rvərs'li), *adv.* In a perverse manner; stubbornly; with intent to vex; crossly; peevishly.

perverse (pə-rvərs'ness), *n.* The state or character of being perverse; disposition to be contrary, or to thwart or cross; corruption; wickedness.

Therefore she puts off her slough, and by inserting the same, sequeth her husbands *perverse*ness.

Purcell, Pilgrimage, p. 205.

When he wishes most shall seldom gain
Through her *perverse*ness.

Milton, P. L., x. 802.

perversion (pə-rvərs'zhon), *n.* [*< F. perversion = Sp. perversion = Pg. perversion = It. perversione, < L. perversus, a, a turning about, < perversere, pp. perversus, turn about; see pervert.*] 1. The act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse. - 2. In *math.*, the operation of passing from any figure to another like the image of the former in a plane mirror; also, same as *perverse*.

perversity (pə-rvərs'itē), *n.* [*< F. perversité = Sp. perversidad = Pg. perversidade = It. perversità, < L. perversus, a, perverseness, < perversere, pp. perversus; see perverse.*] Perverse character, disposition, tendency, or conduct; disposition to be contrary; perverseness. - **Syn.** See *perverse*.

pervasive (pə-rvā'siv), *adj.* [*< L. pervadere, pp. of perversere, pervert, + -iv.*] Tending or having power to pervade or corrupt.

pervert (pə-rvərt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. perversen, < OF. perverser, perverser, < F. perverser = Sp. Pg. perverser = It. perversere, < L. perversus, turn about, corrupt, < per, through, + vertere, turn; see pervert.*] 1. To turn aside; turn another way; avert.

Let's follow him, and pervert the present wrath
He hath against himself.

Shak., Titus Andronicus, II. 4. 161.

2. To turn from truth, from propriety, from its proper purpose; distort from its use or end; misinterpret wilfully.

Raynolds of the robes, and rebuffs to Christ,
Pervades with fountains that Obedience pervades.

Mary, Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., I. 102.

Words, as a Tartar's bow, do shoot back upon the understanding of the wisest, and mightily outangle and pervert the judgment. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 200.*

This rule of his he doth sometimes pervert, to acquiesce the world with his perverted.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 118.

3. To turn from right opinions or right conduct; corrupt.

A man can have no occasion to do good, changing into the company of those which will sooner pervert a good man than be made good themselves.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 118.

The Jesuits will scarce pervert you or me, I should hope.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, I.

4. To perform the geometrical operation of perversion upon (any figure).

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn aside from the right course, way, etc.; take a wrong course; become corrupt or corrupted.

Bleeding unad pervert into a waste
As well as surfelta. *Quarles, Emblems, I. 1.*

2. To become a pervert or turncoat.

pervert (pə-rvərt'), *n.* [*< pervert, v.*] One who has turned aside from the right way; one who has apostatized or turned to error. Compare *pervert*.

That notorious "pervert," Henry of Navarre and France.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, I.

- **Syn.** *Neophyte, Proselyte, etc.* See *convert*.

perverted (pə-rvərt'ed), *pp. a.* Misdirected; misapplied; corrupt; false.

perverter (pə-rvərt'er), *n.* One who perverts, or turns from right to wrong; one who distorts, misinterprets, misapplies, or corrupts.

The Scripture teacheth us how we ought to withstand the perverters of the Gospel.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.

pervertible (pə-rvərt'ib-lē), *adj.* [*< OF. pervertible = Sp. pervertible = Pg. pervertibile; see pervert + -ible.*] Capable of being perverted. *W. Montague, Devout Essays, I. 131.*

pervestigate (pə-rvəst'igat), *v. t.* [*< L. pervestigatus, pp. of pervestigare, trace out, < per, through, + vestigare, track; see vestige.*] Cf. *investigate*. 1. To find out by research. *Cockburn, pervestigatio* (n.), investigation, *< pervestigare, pp. pervestigatus, trace out; see pervestigate.*

The act of pervestigating; diligent inquiry; thorough research. *Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants.*

pervial (pə-rvī-əl), *n.* [*< L. pervius, passable (see pervious), + -al.*] Pervious; transparent; clear. *Chapman, Hind, xiv, note.*

pervially (pə-rvī-əl-ē), *adv.* In a pervious manner; so as to be pervious; transparently; clearly. *Chapman, Hind, xiv, note.*

pervicacious (pə-rvī-kā'sh-us), *adj.* [*< Pg. per-vicaz = It. per-vicaz, < L. per-vicax (pervicax), firm, determined, obstinate, < pervincere, maintain one's opinion, < per, through, + vincere (v'ic), conquer; see victor.*] Very obstinate; stubborn; wilfully contrary or refractory; wilful. *Dryden, Limberham, II. 1.*

pervicaciously (pə-rvī-kā'sh-us-ē), *adv.* In a pervicacious manner; stubbornly; with wilful obstinacy.

pervicaciousness (pə-rvī-kā'sh-us-ness), *n.* The character of being pervicacious. *Hendley, Sermons, vi.*

pervicacity (pə-rvī-kā'sh-ē-tē), *n.* [*< L. per-vicax (pervicax), obstinate (see pervicacious), + -ity.*] Pervicaciousness. *Harley, 1731.*

pervicacy (pə-rvī-kā'sh-ē), *n.* [*< Pg. It. per-vicaz, < L. per-vicax, firmness, obstinacy, < pervincere, firm, obstinate; see pervicacious.*] Pervicaciousness. *Jos. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 211.*

pervigilation (pə-rvī-gil-ā'shon), *n.* [*< L. pervigilantia = vigilia, < pervigilare, pp. pervigilare, watch through, < per, through, + vigilare, watch, < vigilare.*] A careful watching; vigilance. *Isidore.*

pervigilium (pə-rvī-gil-ē-um), *n.* [*< L. pervigilium, also pervigilium, very watchful, < per, through, + vigil, watchful; see vigil.*] 1. A watching all night, a vigil; in *pathol.*, disinclination to sleep, wakefulness.

pervinck, *n.* A Middle English form of *pervincula*.

pervious (pə-rvī-ū-s), *adj.* [*< Pg. It. pervio, < L. pervius, passable, < per, through, + via, way, < E. derive, oncoming.*] 1. Capable of being penetrated or permeated by something else; affording entrance, admission, or passage; penetrable; permeable.

Those distillations of celestial dews are conveyed in channels not *pervious* to an eye of sense.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II, 140.

Yes, in such a *pervious* substance as the brain, they might find an easy entrance or exit almost everywhere.

Glennville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, IV.

Were not their judgments warped by the class-bias, workmen might be more *pervious* to the truth.

H. Spencer, Study of Social, p. 250.

2. *Pervailing*; *permeating*. [*Rare*.]

They have an ability to move from place to place with speed and subtilty, like light; to have their way free and *pervious* through all places.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 325.

What is this little, agile, *pervious* fire,
This fluttering motion, which we call the Mind?

Prior, Solomon, III.

3. Open; patent; patulous; perforate; applied in anatomy and zoology to organs which may be impervious at some time, or under some circumstances.—4. In bot., possessing an opening or passageway.

perviousness (pér'vi-us-nēs), *n.* The property of being *pervious*.

perviser, *v. t.* [*L. perviser*, pp. of *pervisere*, look through, < *per*, through, + *videre*, see; see *vision*. Cf. *revise*, etc., and see *peruse*.] To observe; examine; inspect. [*Rare*.]

We . . . are now passed (Clare Hall, the state whereof these two days we have thoroughly *pervised*, and commended with the company.

State Paper, May 14, 1849 (*J. Bradford's Works*, Parker Soc., 1853, II, 369).

peryt, *n.* [*ME.*, also *pirie*, *pyric*; < *AS. pirige*, a pear-tree, < *peru*, *pero*: see *pearl*.] A pear-tree.

Thus I late hymn sitte upon the *peryt*.
And Januarie and May synnyng myrie.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 973.

peryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *piry*.

pesa, *n.* A Middle English form of *pease*.

pesa, *n.* A Middle English form of *pease*.

pesa (péz), *n.*; pl. *pedes* (pé'déz). [*L.*, = *F. pes*; see *foot*.] In anat. and zool.: (a) The foot; the third and distal segment of the hind limb of a vertebrate, consisting of the tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges; the correlative of manus of the forelimb. (b) A foot-like part or organ; a peduncle, or base of support. — **Abductor pollicis pedis**, a small muscle along the inner planar border of the foot, inserted into the inner side of the base of the first phalanx of the great toe. Also called *abductor hallucis*. — **Flexor brevis pollicis pedis**. Same as *flexor brevis hallucis*. — **Flexor communis digitorum pedis**. Same as *flexor communis digitorum*. — **Pes accessorius**, a smooth white eminence, variable in size, situated at the junction of the posterior and descending cornua of the lateral ventricle, formed by the protrusion inward of the collateral fissure. Also called *eminencia collateralis*. — **Pes anserinus fasciæ lateralis**, the radiating ligamentous structure at the insertion of the sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus, on the inner side of the knee. — **Pes anserinus major**, the radiating trunk of the fascial nerve as they pass through the parotid gland, and emerge on the face. — **Pes anserinus minor**, the infra-orbital plexus (which see, under *plexus*). — **Pes anserinus nervi mediani**. Same as *plexus anserinus nervi mediani*. — **Pes anticus**. Same as *manus*, I. — **Pes calcaneus**. Same as *talipes calcaneus*. — **Pes caninus**. Same as *talipes caninus*. — **Pes coronæ radiata**, the foot of the coronæ radiata where it passes into the internal capsule. — **Pes equinovarus**. Same as *talipes equinovarus*. — **Pes equinus**. Same as *talipes equinus*. — **Pes hippocampi major**, the enlarged lower portion of the hippocampus major. — **Pes hippocampi minor**. Same as *hippocampus minor*. — **Pes pedunculæ**. Same as *crura*. — **Pes valgus**. Same as *talipes valgus*. — **Pes varus**. Same as *talipes varus*. — **Transversus pedis**, a plantar muscle at the fore part of the metatarsus, above the flexor tendons, and inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the great toe. Also called *caput brevis* or *transversus adductor hallucis*, and *hallucal transverse muscle*.

pesant, *n.* A Middle English form of *pesant*.

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encompassed. The word has been found only in the passage cited, where some take it to be < *pesant* + -ed, and translate 'heavy,' 'stupid.'

Thus *pesant* to each low thought's control.
Marston, (Imp. Dict.)

pesant, *n.* A Middle English form of *pesant*.

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(Obverse.)



(Reverse.)

Peso of Alfonso XII, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

It is equal to 10.5 United States cents, or 9½d. sterling. There is a gold coin of 2 pesetas and a silver coin of 5 pesetas.

2. In Peru, the fifth part of the silver sol, equal to a French franc.

Peshito, **Peshitto** (pesh'itō), *n.* [Literally, single or true.] A Syriac translation of the Old and New Testaments. It is supposed to have been made by Christians in the second century, and possesses high authority. The Old Testament is translated directly from the Hebrew. 2 Peter, 2 and 3 John, Jude, and Revelation are wanting.

peshwa (pesh'wā), *n.* [Maharatti, a leader, guide.] Among the Maharattas, originally, a chief minister; later, the chief or prince of the Maharattas. The last of the peshwas surrendered to Sir John Malcolm in 1817. Also *peshwah*.

It subsequently passed into the hands of the rajahs of Satara and then the peshwas. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 743.

The minister (or Peshwa) of the king of the Maharattas has become the hereditary sovereign. *Brougham*

peshwaship (pesh'wā-ship), *n.* [*L. peshwa* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a peshwa. *Encyc.*

Russart had been taught that Mohammedanism is a heathenish heresy. *Bookie, Civilization, I. xiii.*

3. Partaking of the nature of pestilence or any infectious and deadly disease: as, a *pestilential* fever. See *Contag.* See *Malignant* parting deadly.

pestilential (pes-ti-len'shal), *a.* [X OF. *pe-*

pestilencieux = Sp. Pg. *pestilencioso* = It. *pestilen-*
zioso, < L.L. *pestilentiosus*, < L. *pestilentia*, *pes-*
tilencee: see *pestilence*.) *Pestilential*.

Such a premeditated influence poisoned the time of my
activity. Sir P. Sidney, Arundel, III

pestilently (pos'ti-lent-li), *adv.* 1. In a pestilential manner; mischievously; perniciously; nox-

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, iii. 9

pestilence (pes'ti-lent-sen), *n.* The character of being pestilent.
pestilential (pes'til-ē-ēl), *adj.* [*L.L. pestilētia(-l)-is*, *s.* plague, pestilence, cf. *pestis*, pestilence, *L.L. pestis*, *n.* pest; see *pest*.] A pestilence; a plague.

Pomponius Letus and other Latin writers also making mention of the said *prostitutio*. *Ann. Martyr.* p. 60

pestillation, *n.* See *pistillation*.
pestle (pes'tl), *n.* { Formerly also *pestell*; < ME *pestel*, *pestelle* < OF *pestel*, *pestel* = It. *pestello*.

also *pietellus*, *pietellus*, *pietellus*, a pounder.
nestle, dim. of *ostrum*. *pietus*, n. of *pius*.

pisere, pound, = Gr. *πῖς*, *sen*, bray, winnow, = Skt. *√ pish*, pound. Gr. *πίττ*, which is directly from the L. *pistillum*.] 1. An instrument for pounding and breaking a substance in a mortar.

A certain maid . . . had by chance a *protail* of a mortar in her hand, with which she was pawning in the ash
Corpus, Traditiones, I. 201

2. In *mach.*: (a) The vertically moving bar of a stump-mill. (b) One of the pounders or mallets used in a fulling-mill.—34. The leg of certain animals, especially of the pig.

In the tyrant, course, potage, wortes, grill, & fourments
with venison, and mortins, and *potelles* of porks with
green sauce *labren flunk* (V. E. T. N.), p. 27

Yet can I not my father's dwelling,
A *prattle* of a lark, or plover's wing.
Bp. Hall, *Railroad*, IV. iv. 20. (*Nurea*.)

44. A short staff carried by a constable or bailiff. Compare *marc* l.

Our whiff at those same pewter buttoned shoulder-clay
pers, to try whether this chopping knife or their smaller was
the better weapons. Chapman, May-Day, 14 (Aves

pestle (pes'tl), *v.*; *pres. and pp. pestled*, *ppr. pestling*. [*pestle*, *n.*] **I. trans.** To break or pound with a pestle; pulverize, grind, or rub with a pestle, as in a mortar.

To *perdle* a judson'd poison behind his crimmon lights.
Tennyson, *Maud*, l. 11

II. *infans*. The next month he was

It will be such a *putting* device, Mr. Amoroso! It will pound all your enemies' practices to powder, and blow them up with the dynamite of the *Journal*. It is a *putting* device.

pestle-pie (*pe'st-l-pī*), *n.* A large standing pie which contains a whole gammon, and some-

times a couple of fowls and a hen's tongue
a favorite dish at country fairs and at Christ-
mas feasts in Great Britain. *Hallirell.*

pestoid (pes'toid), *a.* [*pest* + *-oid*.] Resembling the pest of plague; as, *pestoid fever*.

treur, pistol = Pr. *pistole*, *l.* *pistor*, a miller
baker, *l.* *pistor*, pp. *pistun*, pound: see *pebble*.

posturet, *n.* [*post* + *-ure*; perhaps associated with *postor*.] Annoyance; disturbance; injury

pesyblet, *a.* A Middle English form of *peace*.

poynt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *point*.
pet (*pe t*), *n.* and *v.* [Formerly also *pett*, *pet-*
ment; cf. *pent*, *pet*, *pen*, *petit*] = *peat*.

peata, a pot, a tame animal. The word may have been associated with *petty*, little, but it could

not be derived from *polly*.] 1. *n.* 1. Any domesticated or tamed animal, as a dog, a squirrel, or a dove, that is fondled and bedulged; in par-

lamb; in general, a foaling.

J. W. Palmer The New and the Old, p. 244

2. A darling or favorite child; one who is fondled and indulged or treated with peculiar kindness.

ness or favor; also, a spoiled child; a wilful young woman.

A pretty *pet*! It is best
Put finger in the eye, an' who knew why.
Shak., T. of the S., l. 1. 78

Deliver's wife, and idol; a proud, miming *pet*.
R. Johnson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

II. a. 1. Fondled and indulged; as, a *pet* lamb; a *pet* rabbit; a *pet* pigeon.

The post (Herrick) kept a *pet* game at the vicarage, also a *pet* pig, which he taught to drink beer out of his own tankard. D. G. Mitchell, Lamb, Letter, and Kings, III.

2. Favored; favorite; cherished; as, a *pet* theory.

The lord of the . . . manor . . . offered his *pet* blon-
nair. H. D. Edgemoor, Emma, IV.

He (a sentimentalist) loves to think he suffers, and keeps a
pet sorrow, a blue devil familiar, that goes with him
everywhere, like Farvelton's black dog.
Lowell, Among my Books, last ser., p. 364.

pet! (*pet*), v. t.; pret. and pp. *petted*, ppr. *pet-
ting*. [*pet*!, n.] To treat as a *pet*; fondle;
indulge; as, to *pet* a child or a kitten.

The licensed fertility of a *petted* member of the fam-
ily. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, VII.

pet! (*pet*), n. [Appar. due to *pettish*, taken as
unpleasant; < *pet*, a fit of ill humor, caprice,
+ *-ish*, but orig. appar. 'like a favorite child,'
i. e. 'like a spoiled child,' < *pet*! + *-ish*; the
sense is affected also by the unrelated *petulant*.
See *pet*!.] A fit, as of peevishness, ill humor,
or discontent.

Thou (false honor) flatter'd me, took *pet*, and in disdain
Nipp'd my groen buds. Quarles, Emblems, II. 13.

Fortune has deny'd him in something, and hee now
takes *pet*, and will bee miserable in spite.

Sp. *pet*, Micro cosmography, A Discontented Man.
In a *pet* of temperance feed on pulse.

Milton, Comus, l. 721.

In a *pet* she started up,
And pluck'd it out, and drew
My little cackling from the cup,
And flung him in the dew.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

pet! (*pet*), v.; pret. and pp. *pettish*, ppr. *pettish-
ing*. [*pet*!, n.] I. *intrans.* To be peevish or cross;
sulk.

He, sure, is querry stomached that must *pet* and puke
at such a trivial circumstance. Felham, Resolves, II. 2.

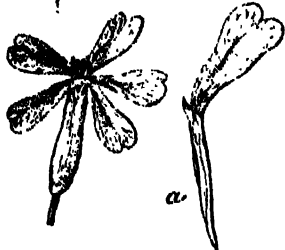
With a sweet forgetting,
They stay their crystal fretting,
Never, never *pettish*.
About the frozen time. Keats, Stanzas.

II. *trans.* To make peevish; pique; offend;
make cross.

I was *pettish* at their neglect of us,
Brooke, Pool of Quality, II. 46. (Encyc. Diet.)

petaloid, n. See *petaloid*.

petal (*pet'*al), n. [= F. *pétale* = Sp. *pétalo* =
Port. *petala*, *petalo* = It. *petalo*, < NL. *petalum*,
a petal, < Gr. *πῆλον*, a leaf, orig. neut. of *πῆλος*,
outspread, broad, flat (= L. *patulus*, out-
spread, spreading), < *πῆλον* (v. *πῆλον*) = L. *pu-
tere*, spread out, be open; see *petent*, *patulous*, I. 1.
In bot., a corolla-
leaf; one of the in-
dividual parts of a
corolla in which they are distinct. — 2. In *zool.*,
a petaloid ambulacrum, as that of a spatangoid
or clypeastoid sea-urchin. See cuts under *am-
bulacrum* and *petalostichous*.



Flower of Senecio (Cyanus aff. ins.)
III. a. one of the petals.

corolla in which they are distinct. — 2. In *zool.*,
a petaloid ambulacrum, as that of a spatangoid
or clypeastoid sea-urchin. See cuts under *am-
bulacrum* and *petalostichous*.

petaled, *petalled* (*pet'*ald), a. Having petals;
generally used in composition: as, many-*pet-
aled*; six-*petaled*.

petaliform (*pet'*al-i-fōrm), a. [*petaloid*,
petal (see *petal*), + L. *forma*, form.] In bot.,
shaped like a petal; petaloid.

petaline (*pet'*al-in), a. [*petaloid*,
petal (see *petal*), + L. *petalis*, a petal, < Gr. *πῆλος*,
a leaf, orig. neut. of *πῆλος*, outspread, broad, flat (= L. *patulus*, out-
spread, spreading), < *πῆλον* (v. *πῆλον*) = L. *pu-
tere*, spread out, be open; see *petent*, *patulous*, I. 1.
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leaf; one of the in-
dividual parts of a
corolla in which they are distinct. — 2. In *zool.*,
a petaloid ambulacrum, as that of a spatangoid
or clypeastoid sea-urchin. See cuts under *am-
bulacrum* and *petalostichous*.

petalism (*pet'*al-izm), n. [= F. *pétalisme* =
Sp. *petalismo*, < Gr. *πῆλον*, a petal, + *μαία*,
madness; see *mania*.] In bot., same as *petal-
oid*; so named from the abnormal multipli-
cation of petal-like forms.

person he recommended for banishment on an
olive-leaf and not on a tablet of earthenware,
and that the stated period of banishment was
five years, and not ten as at Athens. The law was
repealed 432 A. C., on account of its deterring the best
citizens from participating in public affairs.

By means of this *petalism* the lords banished one an-
other so that in the end the people became lord.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 944.

In another great and most splendid city you see men re-
duced to *petalism*, or marking their votes by the petals of
slurves.
De Quincey, Style, IV.

petalite (*pet'*al-it), n. [*petaloid* = It. *petal-
ite*, < NL. *petalites*, < Gr. *πῆλον*, a leaf; see
petal.] A rare mineral, having a leaf-like cleav-
age, usually occurring in masses of a milk-
white color, often tinged with gray, red, or green.
It is a silicate of aluminum and lithium. The alkali
lithia was first discovered in this mineral. Gasterite is a
variety found on the island of Elba, Italy.

petalled, a. See *petaloid*.

Petalocera (*pet'-a-lo'-sē-er-ā*), n. pl. [NL. (Du-
méril, 1806), neut. pl. of *petalocerus*; see *petal-
oceros*.] In entom., a group of beetles cor-
responding to Latreille's *Lamellicornes*.

petaloceros (*pet'-a-lo'-sē-er-ōs*), a. [*petaloid*,
ceros, < Gr. *κερας*, a leaf, + *κερας*, horn.] In en-
tom., having leafy antennae; lamellicorn; spe-
cifically, of or pertaining to the *Petalocera*.

petalodont (*pet'-a-lo-dont*), a. and n. I. a. Of
or relating to the *Petalodontidae*.

II. a. A selachian of the family *Petalodontidae*.
Petalodontidae (*pet'-a-lo-dont-i-dē*), n. pl. [NL.,
< *Petalodus* (-odont-) + *-idae*.] An extinct fam-
ily of tectospondylious selachians, typified by
the genus *Petalodus*. The body was moderately de-
pressed; the petaloid fin was large, and continued for-
ward to the head, and the teeth formed a close pavement,
and were compressed anteroposteriorly. The species lived
in the seas of the Carboniferous period.

petalodontoid (*pet'-a-lo-dont-oid*), a. and n.
Same as *petalodont*.

Petalodus (*pet'-a-lo-dus*), n. [NL., < Gr. *πῆλον*,
a leaf, + *ὄδον* (odont-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of
selachians typical of the family *Petalodontidae*,
which had teeth with petal-shaped crowns.

petaloid (*pet'-a-lo-id*), n. [*petaloid*, < Gr. *πῆλον*,
leaf-like; see *petaloid*.] In bot., a condition fre-
quent in flowers, in which other organs as-
sume the appearance of petals. Thus, in certain
species of *Primula* the calyx-lobes sometimes become
petal-like, while in most of the so-called "double" flowers
it is the stamens that have been metamorphosed into petals.
The anthers, come two, ovules, and pistils may oc-
casionally be affected in this manner. Also *petalomania*.

petaloid (*pet'-a-lo-id*), a. [= F. *pétaloide* = Pg.
It. *petaloide*, < Gr. *πῆλον*, a leaf, + *οἶδος*, leaf-
like, < *πῆλον*, a leaf (NL. *petalum*, a petal), +
-oides, shape.] 1. In bot., having the form of
a petal; resembling petals in texture and color,
as certain bracts. — 2. In *zool.*, resembling a
leaf or petal; specifically, noting those het-
erogeneous ambulacra of some echinoderms,
as of the *Clypeastrina*, of which the apical part
is wide in the middle and tapers to a point at
the margin, where it joins the oral portion.
See cuts under *ambulacrum*, *cake-urchin*, and
petalostichous.

petaloideous (*pet'-a-lo-id-ē-us*), a. [*petaloid*
+ *-ous*.] Same as *petaloid*; especially, not-
ing those monocotyledonous plants which have
flowers with parts corresponding to petals and
sepals, such as lilies, orchids, etc., as distin-
guished on the one hand from those in which
the flowers are arranged on a spadix (spadi-
ceous), and on the other from those in which
the protecting organs of the flowers are bracts
(glumaceous). Compare *spadiceous* and *glu-
maceous*.

petalomania (*pet'-a-lo-mā'-n-ā*), n. [NL., < Gr.
πῆλον, a leaf (NL. *petalum*, a petal), + *μαία*,
madness; see *mania*.] In bot., same as *petal-
oid*; so named from the abnormal multipli-
cation of petal-like forms.

petalon (*pet'-a-lon*), n.; pl. *petala* (-lā). [*petaloid*,
a leaf, + *μαία*, a leaf of metal, cool, a leaf of
gold on the high priest's miter; see *petal*.] The
plate of pure gold worn on the linen miter of
the Jewish high priest.

Petalostemon (*pet'-a-lo-stē-mōn*), n. [NL. (Mi-
chaux, 1803), so called as having four of the
petals borne on the staminal tube; < Gr. *πῆλον*,
a leaf (NL. *petalum*, a petal), + *σταμὴν*, warp (a
stamen); see *stamen*.] A genus of leguminous
plants of the tribe *Galiceae* and subtribe *Psoraleae*,
characterized by the two ovules, and the
petals on filiform claws, four of which are united
to the sheath of the monadelphous stamens. The
species are all North American, ranging from Wisconsin
to Mexico. They are glandular dotted perennials, with
pinnate leaves and small rose, purple, violet, or white

flowers in dense spikes, followed by short pods included
in the calyx. They are the so-called *prairie-clover* of the
United States, the flowers suggesting those of clover. See
clover, 2.

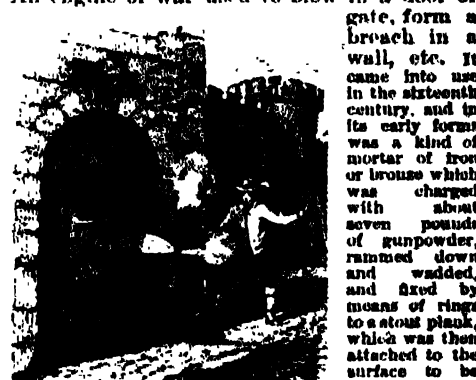
Petalosticha (*pet'-a-lo'-stī-kā*), n. pl. [NL.,
neut. pl. of *petalostichus*; see *petalostichous*.]
An order or a suborder of sea-urchins having
petaloid ambulacra. They belong to the *Irregularia*
or *Eo-cyclida*, and are represented by such families as
Clypeastridae, *Scutellidae*, *Canadulidae*, and *Synaptidae*.
Many of them are known as *heart-urchins* and *cake-urchins*.
The term is contrasted with *Deimosticha*. See cuts under
cake-urchin and *petalostichous*.

petalostichous (*pet'-a-lo'-stī-kus*), a. [*petaloid*,
stichus, < Gr. *πῆλον*, a leaf, + *στίχον*, a row,
line.] Having petaloid
ambulacra; specifically,
of or pertaining to the
Petalosticha; spatangoid
or clypeastroid, as a sea-
urchin.

petalous (*pet'-a-lus*), a. [*petal* + *-ous*.] In bot.,
having petals; petaled;
as, a *petalous* flower; op-
posed to *apetalous*.

petard, n. An obsolete
variant of *petard*.

petard (*pe-tārd'*), n. [Formerly also *petar*, *petarre*; = Sp. *petardo*, *pe-
tarte* = Pg. It. *petardo*, < OF. *petard*, *petart*,
F. *pétard*; so called (a piece of military hu-
mor) < OF. *petar*, F. *péter*, break wind, crack,
< *pet*, a breaking wind, < L. *petitum*, a break-
ing wind, < *petere*, pp. *petitus*, break wind, for
"perdere" = AS. *feortan* = E. *fast*; see *fast*.]
An engine of war used to blow in a door or



Petardier firing a Petard.

breach in a
wall, etc. It
came into use
in the sixteenth
century, and in
its early forms
was a kind of
mortar of iron
or bronze which
was charged
with about
seven pounds
of gunpowder,
rammed down
and wadded,
and fixed by
means of rings
to a stout plank,
which was then
attached to the
surface to be
blown in. The
use of bombs
has rendered the
petard almost obsolete, but as still occasionally employed
it is a cylindrical box of stout oak-wood, charged with twenty
pounds or more of powder, and fired, like the older forms,
by a fuse.

'Twas he
Gave heat unto the injury, which return'd,
Like a *petar* ill lighted, into the bosom
Of him gave fire to 't.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, II. 1.

Give but the fire
To this petard, it shall blow open. Madam,
The iron doors. Massinger, Unnatural Combat, I. 1.

Hoist with one's own petard, caught in one's own
trap; involved in the danger one meant for others.

For 'tis the sport to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petard.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 4. 202.

petardeer, *petardier* (*pet'-ār-dēr'*), n. [Formerly
also *petardier* (= Sp. *petardero* = Pg. *pe-
tardero* = It. *petardiere*; < F. *pétardier*, OF.
petardier, < *petarder*, blow up with a petard, <
petard, a petard; see *petard*.] A soldier who
served a petard.

petary (*pe-tā-ri*), n.; pl. *petaries* (-riz). [*petaloid*,
petaria, a pent-bag, < *petal*, *peat*; see *peat*.] A
pent-bag; a moss.

The Duke (of Argyll) refers to the grant by King Robert
Bruce to his ancestor . . . of "the whole land of Luchow
in one free barony, by all its rightous mees and marches,
in wood and pastures, muirs and marshes, *petaries*, ways,
&c." Edinburgh Rec., CLIV. 439.

It is certain that *peat* was a common enough fuel in
David I.'s reign, and that *petaries* became frequent objects
of grant to the abbots and convents during the Saxon
period. Orelle, loc. cit. p. 358.

Petasites (*pet'-a-sī-tēs*), n. [NL. (Tournefort,
1700), < Gr. *πῆλον*, a plant with a broad leaf
like a hat, < *πῆλον*, a broad, hymned felt hat;
see *petalus*.] A genus of composite plants of
the tribe *Senecionideae* and subtribe *Taraxag-
inceae*, characterized by scapes bearing many
partly diaceous heads of flowers without volu-
cral bracts in but one row. There are about 15 spe-
cies, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America, with
woolly herbs, from a perennial creeping rootstock, bear-

long large cordate or kidney-shaped radical leaves, and purple or white, rarely yellowish, flowers. *P. officinale* (L.) *officinale* Desf., a common biennial plant of Europe, is known as the *butter-bur* or *butter-dock*, *bottle-black*, *chick-hay*, *chickweed*, or *petastion-weed* or *petastion-weed*. For other species, see *petastion* (under *helleborus*) and *petastion* (under *colchicum*).

petastion (pet'-as-tion), *n.*; pl. *petasti* (-ast-i). [*L.*, < *Gr.* *petastion*, a broad-brimmed felt hat, < *petastion*, spread out: see *petal*.] 1. In *Gr. antiqu.*, a low-crowned, broad-brimmed felt hat worn characteristically by travelers, and a common attribute of Hermes. Hence—2. The winged hat or cap worn by Mercury in late artistic types.

See *derision*, upon a *Petastion*, or Mercurial hat, a crescent. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

petate (pe-tā'te), *n.* [*Sp.*, < *Mex. petate*.] 1. Dried palm-leaves or grass used for plaiting into hats.—2. A mat of braided palm-leaf, used by the poorer Mexicans as a bed.

Petaurinae (pet-ā-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Petaurus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of marsupials of the family *Phalangeridae*, typified by the genus *Petaurus*, having a parachute; the petaurists or flying-phalangiers. See cut under *Petaurista*.

petaurine (pe-tā'rin), *a. and n.* [*< Petaurus* + *-ae*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Petaurinae*, or having their characters; volitant, as a phalanger. II. *n.* A member of the *Petaurinae*; a flying-phalanger or petaurist.

petaurist (pe-tā'rist), *n.* [= *F. petaurista*, < *L. petaurista*, *petauristes*, a tumbler, vaulter, rope-dancer, an animal that leaps very high, < *Gr.* *petraupetis*, a rope-dancer, tumbler, < *petraupetis*, jump from a spring-board, dance on a rope, tumbler, < *petraupetis* (*L. petaurum*), also *petraupetis*, a perch or post for fowls, a spring-board or stage for a tumbler, a spring or trap; supposed, without probability, to be < *petraupetis*, *petraupetis*, aloft in the air: see *metror*.] A flying-phalanger, flying-opossum, Australian flying-squirrel, or acrobat; any member of the old genus *Petaurus*, or modern subfamily *Petaurinae*. These animals are marsupials of medium or small size, mostly provided with a patagium or parachute which enables them to take flying leaps. The petaurists proper, or taguana, belong to the genus *Petaurista*. The squirrel-like petaurists are of the genus *Petaurus*, and strikingly like ordinary flying squirrels. Pygmy petaurists, or acrobats, also called *opossum-mice*, are among the very smallest of marsupials; they belong to the genus *Acrobates*. Petaurists without a patagium form the genus *Gymnodelphus*. See cuts under *Acrobates* and *Petaurista*.

Petaurista (pet-ā-rī'stā), *n.* [*NL.* (Dumarest, 1825), < *Gr.* *petraupetis*, a rope-dancer, tumbler: see *petaurist*.] A genus of *Phalangeridae*, in-



Taguana, *Petaurista taguanoides*.

cluding the larger flying-phalangiers, as the taguana, *P. taguanoides*; the petaurists proper.

petauristine (pet-ā-rī'stīn), *a. and n.* [*< Petaurista* + *-ine*.] Same as *petaurine*.

petaurite (pe-tā'rit), *a.* [*< Petaurus* + *-ite*.] Same as *petaurine*.

Petaurus (pe-tā'rus), *n.* [*NL.*, accom. of *L. petaurista*: see *petaurist*.] An old genus of flying-phalangiers, giving name to the subfamily *Petaurinae* and continuous with it. See *petaurist*, and cut under *Petaurista*.

petchary (petch'-a-ri), *n.* [*W. Ind.*] The gray king-bird, or chibchere (so called from its cry), *Tyrannus dominicensis* or *T. griseus*, one of the most characteristic and conspicuous birds of the West Indies. It also occurs sparingly in the southern United States. It resembles the common king bird or bee-eater, but is larger, grayer, and otherwise distinct.

pet-cock (pet'-kok), *n.* A small plug cock, usually of a size adapted to screw into a female thread 1/4-inch, 1/2-inch, or 3/4-inch pipe-tap size. Pet-cocks are used for draining water of condensation from steam-cylinders, and they are frequently placed in the discharge-pipes of pumps to show if the latter are working. They are also used of vents to permit air or gas to escape from reservoirs, and for other purposes in the arts. A small globe-valve is sometimes erroneously called a *pet-cock*. Also called *pet-head*.

petet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pity*.

petechia (pē'tek'-i-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (cf. *F. petechie*), *petechias* = *Gr. petechias*, < *It. petechie*, purple spots on the skin (see def.), pl. of *petechia* (*ML. petechia*), a spot, scab (applied in contempt to a miser); in form dim., appar. ult. < *L. petigo* (*petigin-*), a scab, an eruption.] Purple spots on the skin, not disappearing on pressure, caused by hemorrhage into the cutaneous tissues.

petechial (pē'tek'-i-āl), *a.* [= *F. petechial* = *Sp. petechial* = *It. petechiale* = *ML. petechialis*, < *petechia*, a spot, scab: see *petechia*.] Of the nature of petechia; characterized by or accompanied with petechia or livid spots; as, a *petechial* eruption or fever.—**Petechial fever**, (a) Typhus fever. (b) Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

petechiate (pē'tek'-i-āt), *a.* [*< petechia* + *-ate*.] Having petechia; spotted with petechia.

petegrue, *n.* An obsolete variant of *pedigree*.

petecot, *n.* A Middle English form of *petecot*. **petet** (pē'tet), *n.* [Also *petet*; in def. 1 abbr. of *petet-see-me*; in def. 2 uncertain; but in both appar. ult. < *Peter*, a man's name, orig. that of the apostle Peter, < *LL. Petrus*, < *Gr. Πέτρος*, Peter, lit. 'rock': see *pier*.] 1. A kind of wine otherwise called *petet-see-me* and *petet-same-me*.

By old claret I enlarge thee,
By many I charge thee.
By Britain, methinks, and *petet*,
Appear and answer me in meetest.
Beau. and FL. Chance, v. 3. (*Nares*.)

2. A kind of cosmetic. *Halliwel*.

petet (pē'tet), *n.* [Abbr. of *repeater*.] *Naut.* See *blue-peter*. **Blue peter**, (a) See *blue peter*. (b) In *whist*, a conventional signal indicating a call for trump. See *petet*, v. (c) The common American coat, *Falco americanus*, so called with reference to its color, with an allusion to blue peter. [*Southern U. S.*]

petet (pē'tet), *v. t.* [*< petet*, *n.*] In *whist*, to call for trump by throwing away a higher card of a suit while holding a smaller. [*Eng.*]

Surely the blue Peter is well understood; it is always used when a ship is about to start. A blue flag with a white centre. Calling for trump, or *petet*, is derived from this source. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 366.

petet (pē'tet), *v. t.* [Origin uncertain.] To diminish gradually and then cease; fail; become exhausted; in *mannin*, to split up into branches and become lost; said of a vein which runs out or disappears, so that it can no longer be followed by the miner; without. [*Colloq.*]

Then the bar *peteted* out,
And the boys wouldn't stay.
Bird Hart, *Dow's Flat*.

petet-boat (pē'tet-bōt), *n.* [*< Peter* (see *Peterman*) + *boat*.] 1. A fishing-boat; a small boat pointed alike at stem and stern, which may be rowed with either end foremost.—2. A live box; a crate or box for fish, made with slats, and intended to be set in water to keep the fish alive. [*U. S.* (*Chesapeake Bay*).]

petetrel, *n.* An obsolete form of *petrel*.

petet-gunner (pē'tet-gun-er), *n.* A gunner or sportsman. [*Slang.*]

I smell powder, . . . this *petet-gunner* should have given fire.
Shirley, *Witty Yarn* One, II. 2.

Peterman (pē'ter-man), *n.*; pl. *Petermen* (-men). [So called in allusion to "Simon called Peter, and Andrew his brother, . . . for they were fishermen" (*Mat. iv. 18*).] A fisherman. [*Eng.* (on the Thames).]

Yet his skin is too thick to make parchment; 'twould make good boots for a *Peterman* to catch salmon in.
Mardon, Jonson, and *Chapman*, *Eastward Ho*, II. 3.

Peter-pence (pē'ter-pens), *n.* See *Peter's pence*, under *penny*.

petet-sameenet, *n.* Same as *petet-see-me*. *Middleton*.

Peter's bird. A petrel.

Peter's cross. See *cross*.

petet-see-me, *n.* [A corruption of *Peter* (*Pedro*) *American*.] A kind of wine, one of the richest and most delicate of the *Mulaga* wines.

Peter see me shan't wash thy mail,
And *Mulaga* glasses for thee.
Middleton, *Spanish Gypsy*, III. 1.

Petersen's bag. A rubber bag introduced into the rectum and distended during suprapubic cystotomy.

Peter's fish. [So called from the spot on each side near the pectoral fin, fancied to be the mark made by St. Peter's thumb and finger when, it is said, he caught this fish for tribute.] The bud-dock; also, some other fish similarly marked, as the John-dory.

petetsham (pē'tet-sham), *n.* [After Lord *Peterham*, who set the fashion of wearing it.] 1.

A kind of greatcoat formerly fashionable.—2. The heavy rough-wadded woollen cloth of which such greatcoats were made. *Peterham* cloth is now generally dark-blue, and is used for heavy overcoats of all sorts, pea-jackets, and the like. *Peterham* ribbon. See *ribbon*.

Peter's pence. See *penny*.

Peter's staff, *n.* The common mullein.

petet (peth), *n.* [A dial. form of *path*.] A steep road; a road or path up a steep hill. [*North. Eng.*]

petet (peth), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *path*.] To kill with a petting-pole. [*Australian*.]

"Now then, shall we *petet* it or shoot it?" says our butcher pro tem.
F. Clarke, *New Chum in Australia*, p. 106.

petting-pole (peth'-ing-pōl), *n.* A sort of harpoon used for butchering cattle. [*Australian*.]

So up jumps Tom on the bar overhead with a long *petting-pole*, like an abnormally long and heavy alpenstock, in his hand; he selects the beast to be killed, stands over it in breathless but seemingly careless silence, adjusts his point over the centre of the vertebra, and with one plunge sends the cruel point with unerring aim into the spinal cord.
F. Clarke, *New Chum in Australia*, p. 104.

petetgroot, *n.* An obsolete form of *pedigree*.

petiolaceous (pet'-i-ō-lā'shi-us), *a.* [*< petiole* + *-aceous*.] Same as *petiolate*.

petiolar (pet'-i-ō-lār), *a.* [= *F. petiolaire* = *It. petiolare* = *It. petiolare*, < *NL. petiolaris*, < *L. petiolus*, a petiole: see *petiole*.] 1. In bot., pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding from it; growing on or supported by a petiole; as, a *petiolar* tendril; a *petiolar* bud; a *petiolar* gland.—2. In *zool.* and *anat.*, same as *petiolate*.

petiolar (pet'-i-ō-lār), *a.* [As *petiolar* + *-y*.] 1. In bot., same as *petiolar*.—2. In *zool.*, same as *petiolate*.

Petiolate (pet'-i-ō-lā'tē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *petiolatus*, a petiole, petiolate: see *petiolate*.] A division of hymenopterous insects, including all the true bees, wasps, etc. These have the abdomen united to the thorax by a slender petiole or stalk, whence the name, which is opposed to *Securifera*.

petiolate (pet'-i-ō-lāt), *a.* [= *F. pétiole* = *Sp. Ig. petiolado* = *It. petiolato*, < *NL. petiolatus*, *L. petiolus*, a petiole: see *petiole*.] 1. In bot., having a petiole; as, a *petiolate* leaf.—2. In *zool.* and *anat.*, stalked as if petiolate; having a footstalk, peduncle, or petiole like that of a leaf; specifically, in *entom.*, pertaining to the *Petiolata*, or having their characters. See cuts under *Encharina* and *Eumenes*. **Petiolate abdomen**, an abdomen in which the petiole, composed of a basal joint or two, is long and much more slender than the others. **Petiolate egg**, in *entom.*, an egg attached by a slender stem, as those of many Ichneumonidae.

Petiolate insects, those insects which have the abdomen petiolate. **Petiolate wing**, a wing in which the base is very narrow and has parallel sides, as in the wing of the body of the wing, as in the genus *Agria* and its allies.

Petiolate wing-cell, a wing cell greatly constricted at one end, where it adjoins another cell.

petiolated (pet'-i-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [*< petiolate* + *-ed*.] Same as *petiolate*.

petiole (pet'-i-ōl), *n.* [*< F. pétiole* = *Sp. Ig. petiolo* = *It. petiolo*, *petiolato*, a petiole, < *L. petiolus*, a stem or stalk of fruits (*NL. a petiole*), also lit. a little foot; for *petiolus*, dim. of *pes* (*ped-*) = *E. foot*.] 1. In bot., a leafstalk; the stalk or



Support by which the blade or limb of a leaf is attached to the stem. It is usually round or semi-

cylindrical and channelled on the upper side, but may be terete, flattened, winged, dilated at base, clasping, etc.

2. In *entom.*, the slender sclerite or sclerites by which the abdomen of many insects is united to the thorax. It is prominent in many *Hymenoptera*, as the slender part of a wasp; it is usually one-jointed, but sometimes two-jointed, and rarely three-jointed. In certain ants it carries one or more swellings which are important in classification. See cuts under *Formidula* and *Apha*.

petioled (pet'i-ôld), *a.* [*< petiole + -ed*]. Same as *petiolate*.

petiolate (pet'i-ô-lû-lat), *a.* [*< NL. "petiolatus," < "petiolulus, petiolule: see petiolule."*] In *bot.*, supported by its own petiolule or foot-stalk; applied to a leaflet.

petiolule (pet'i-ô-lul), *n.* [*< F. petiolule, < NL. "petiolulus, dim. of petiolus, petiole: see petiole."*] In *bot.*, a little or partial petiole, such as belong to the leaflets of compound leaves.

petiolus (pe-i'ô-lus), *n.; pl. petioli (-li).* [*< L. petiolus, a stem or stalk of fruit: see petiole.*] In *bot.* and *zool.*, a petiole. **Petiols** of the *epiglottis*, the narrow attached end of the epiglottis.

petit (pet'i), *a. and n.* [*< MF. petit, < OF. petit, F. petit, small, petty: see petty.*] The spelling *petit*, with the pronunciation belonging to *petty*, is retained in various legal phrases. [*I. a. Small; petty; inferior. Petit constable. See petty constable, under constable. 2. Petit jury, treason, etc. See the nouns. Petit point. Same as font-ditche. II. n. Same as petty.*]

And therefore was their master Moises called Pedagogus, y^e he, a teacher of children, or (as they call such one in y^e Greke) scholastic, an Usher, or a Master of the *petites*. *Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1579), fol. 48.*

petit-baume (pet'i-bom), *n.* [*< F. petit, little, + baume, balsam: see baum.*] A liquor obtained in the West Indies from *Crotalaria balsamifera*.

petite (pet'et), *a.* [*< F. fem. of petit: see petit, petty.*] Little; of small size; tiny.

Petit (pe-tish'i-â), *n.* [*< NL. Jacquin, 1780, after François P. du Petit (1664-1741), a French surgeon.*] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs and trees of the order *Verbenaceae* and tribe *Vilceae*, characterized by the four equal petals, nearly sessile anthers, and drupe with one stone containing four cells and four seeds. The 3 species are natives of the West Indies and Mexico. They bear opposite undivided leaves, and small flowers in cymes usually panicled in the upper axils. *P. Bonapartensis* is the yellow middlewood of the West Indies. *See spur tree.*

petition (pê-tish'gn), *n.* [*< ME. peticion, petition, < OF. petition, F. pétition = Sp. petición = Pg. petição = It. petizione, a petition, < L. petitiô(n-), a blow, thrust, an attack, an arming at a request, petition, solicitation, < petere, pp. petitus, fall upon, rush at, attack, assault, etc., direct one's course to, seek, make for, strive for, require, demand, ask, solicit, fetch, betake oneself to, etc., = Gr. πειρώ, fall, = πειράω, fly, akin to πτερό, wing, feather, etc., Skt. √ pat, fly: see feather, pen³, etc.*] From the *la. petere* are also ult. *E. appetite, appetent, appetite, compete, competent, competitor, etc., impetus, impetuous, petulant, etc., repeat, repetition, etc.* 1. An entreaty, supplication, or prayer; a solemn or formal supplication, as one addressed to the Supreme Being, or to a superior in rank or power; also, a particular request or article among several in a prayer.

The *petition* I grant thee. *Lytell Ode of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 116).* Let my life be given me at my *petition*, and my people at my request. *Ether VII. 1.*

I will go and sit beside the doors And make a wild *petition* night and day. *Tennyson, Princess, v.*

2. A formal written request or supplication; particularly, a written supplication from an inferior to a superior, or to a legislative or other body, soliciting some favor, right, grant, or mercy.

The governor and assistants sent an answer to the *petition* of Sir Christopher Gardiner, and withal a certificate from the old planters concerning the carriage of affairs. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 126.*

I remember, when the Duke of Newcastle was going to Windsor with a mob at his heels to present a *petition* (during the late discussion), I went down to him and showed him the *petition*, and told him they ought to be prevented from coming. *Griffith, Memoirs, July 10, 1833.*

3. In *law*, a written application for an order of court, used (a) where a suit is already pending in respect to the subject of which some relief is sought that renders proper a more formal application than a motion (as a *petition* for instructions to a receiver), or (b) where the subject is within the jurisdiction of the court without the bringing of an action (as a *petition* for the writ of habeas corpus, or for an adjudication

in bankruptcy); also, the paper containing such a supplication, solicitation, or humble request.

—4. A begging; only in the rare phrase '*petition of a principle*' (begging the question), translating Latin *petitiu principii*.

Diogenes. Stay! Those terms are puerile, and imply a *petition of a principle*: keep to the term necessity.

London, Imaginary Conversations, 1st ser., vii.

Millenary petition. *See millenary.* — **Petition of right.**

(a) In *Eng. law*, a petition for obtaining possession or restitution from the crown of either real or personal property, the petition stating facts and claiming a right which controverts the title of the crown. (b) A declaration of the rights of the people addressed by Parliament in 1628 to King Charles I., and his assent to it, which, though not in form a statute or ordinance, has been accepted as having the full force and effect of fundamental law. It related, in substance, that subjects should not be taxed but by consent of Parliament; that commissions for raising money should not be issued contrary to law; that no freeman should be imprisoned, disarmed of his land, outlawed, or exiled but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land; that no subject ought to be imprisoned without cause shown; that citizens should not be compelled to entertain soldiers against the law; and that commissions for the trial of offenders by martial law ought not to issue in time of peace. — **Petitions of Rights Act.** *See Bill's Act (a), under act.* **Right of petition,** the right of the governed to bring grievances to the knowledge of the governing power, by the presentation and hearing of petitions for redress. By the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Congress can make no law prohibiting "the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." — **Syn. Supplication, Suit, etc. (see prayer), solicitation, application, address.**

petition (pe-tish'gn), *v.* [= *F. petitioner*; from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To present a petition or make a request to; supplicate; entreat; specifically, to address a written or printed petition or supplication to, as to a sovereign, legislative body, or person in authority, for some favor or right.

She *petitioned* Jupiter that he might prove immortal. *Bacon, Moral Fables, II.*

2. To solicit; ask for; desire as a favor.

Would not your word, your slightest wish, effect All that I hope, *petition*, or expect? *Crabbe, Works, V. 138.*

II. intrans. To intercede; make a humble request or entreaty; present a petition.

You think now I should cry, and kneel down to you, *Petition* for my peace. *Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, IV. 8.*

petitionarily (pe-tish'on-â-ri-li), *adv.* By way of petition *principii*, or begging the question.

Sir T. Brown, Vulg. Err., IV. 5. [Rare.]

petitionary (pê-tish'gn-â-ri), *a.* [*< petition + -ary.*] 1. Offering a petition; supplicatory.

Parson Roma and thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shak., Cor., v. 2. 82.*

It is our base *petitionary* breath That blows them to this greatness. *R. Jonson, Catiline, IV. 1.*

2. Containing a petition or request.

For their relief by suite *petitionary*, Let them have gracious hearing. *Heywood, Royal King and Loyal Subject, I.*

petition-crown (pê-tish'gn-krown), *n.* *See crown, 13.*

petitioner (pê-tish'gn-er), *n.* [*< petition + -er.*] 1. One who presents a petition, either verbal or written.

Hence the Cries, and the Tears, Of all distressed poor *Petitioners*. *Sylvester, tr. of the Baccus's Weeks, II., The Magnificence.*

2. [*i. e.* or *cap.*] In *Eng. hist.*, same as *addresser*.

petitionist (pê-tish'gn-ist), *n.* [*< petition + -ist.*] A petitioner. *Lamb. (Encyc. Dict.)*

petitiu principii (pê-tish'i-ô prin-sip-i-i), [*L. (tr. Gr. πειρώ ἀρχή, an assumption at the outset): petitiu, petition; principii, gen. of principium, principle: see petition and principle.*] In *logic*, the assumption of that which in the beginning was set forth to be proved; begging the question; a fallacy or fault of reasoning belonging to argumentations whose conclusions really follow from their premises, either necessarily or with the degree of probability pretended, the fault consisting in the assumption of a premise which no person holding the antagonistic views will admit.

petit-maitre (pe-tê-mâ'tr), *n.* [*< F. a little master: see petit and master.*] A name given to dandies in France in the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV.; hence, in English literature, one who displays exaggeration in his dress and cultivates female society more or less obtrusively; a fop; a coxcomb.

petitor (pet'i-tor), *n.* [*< L. petitor, a seeker, plaintiff. < petere, pp. petitus, seek: see petition.*] A seeker.

A very potent (I cannot say "competitor," the *petitor* himself being never a *petitor* for the place, but) "seeker" of this office was frustrated in his almost assured expectation of the same to himself. *Peller, Ch. Hist., II. 48.*

petitory (pet'i-tô-ri), *a.* [*< OF. petitoire, F. pétitoire = Sp. Pg. it. petitorio, < L. petitori-us, < L. petitor, a seeker, plaintiff: see petitor.*] **Petitioning; soliciting; begging; petitionary.**

The proper voices of sickness are expressly vocal and *petitory* in the ears of God. *Jeff. Taylor, Holy Dying, III. 2.*

Petitory action or suit. (a) An action claiming title or right of ownership, as distinguished from one which, ostensibly at least, relates merely to possession. (b) In *Scots law*, an action by which something is sought to be decreed by the judge in consequence of a right of property or a right of credit in the pursuer, including all actions on personal contracts by which the grantor has become bound to pay or to perform.

Petit's operation. *See operation.*

Petiveria (pet-i-vê-ri-â), *n.* [*< NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after J. Petiver, F.R.S., a London apothecary, who died in 1718.*] A genus, made by Lindley type of a small order *Petiveriaceae*, now classed in the order *Phytolaccaceae* and tribe *Rurnee*, characterized by the elongated fruit, covered with slender recurved spines. The 4 species are all American, found from Florida to southern Brazil. They are slender erect herbs, with the odor of garlic, very arid, and bearing alternate ovate leaves, and small greenish flowers of four persistent sepals. *P. alliacea*, the golden hen weed, also known as *strongman's weed*, is much used in the West Indies for toothache and for its stimulating and sudorific properties. *P. tetrandra* is similarly used in Brazil.

petlanque (pet-lâng'ke), *n.* [*< Mex. Sp.*] The name of an ore of silver, called in Chili "rosicler oscuro"; a sulphantimonure of silver, known to mineralogists as *pyrasphyrite*. — **Petlanque negro**, the ore of silver called *silver-glance, glaserz*, and *citronas silver*, of which the mineralogical name is *argentite*.

peto (pê'tô), *n.* [*Imitative.*] The tufted titmouse of the United States, *Parus or Lophophanes bicolor*. *T. Nuttall.*

petralogy, *n.* An erroneous form of *petrology*.

Petrarchism (pê-trâr-kizm), *n.* [*< Petrarch (see def.) + -ism.*] The style or manner of the poet Petrarch (1304-74); the peculiarities of his poetry collectively.

From this period (the fourteenth century) also dates that literary phenomenon known under the name of *Petrarchism*. *Burge, Brit., XIII. 306.*

Petrarchist (pê-trâr-kist), *n.* [*< Petrarch + -ist.*] A disciple, follower, or imitator of Petrarch. *Encyc. Brit., XIII. 506.*

petraria (pe-trâ-ri-â), *n.* [*< ML.: see petrary.*] Same as *petrary*.

The archers shot their arrows, the *petraria* hurled its stones. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 112.*

petrary (pe-trâ-ri), *n.; pl. petraries (-riz).* [*In older form perrier, < OF. perriere, etc. (see perrier, and cf. pederer, etc.): = Sp. petraria, < ML. petraria, a machine for throwing stones, < L. petra, a rock: see pier.*] A military engine for throwing large stones.

petret (pê'tér), *n.* [*An abbr. of saltpetre, salt-petre.*] Niter; saltpetre.

Powder which is made of impure and greasy *petre* hath but a weak emulation. *Sir T. Brown, Vulg. Err., II. 4.*

Petrea (pê-trê-â), *n.* [*< NL. (Houtstoun, 1737), named after Robert James, Lord Petre, a patron of botany, who died in 1742.*] A genus of twining shrubs of the order *Verbenaceae* and tribe *Verbenae*, characterized by racemed flowers, the ovary of two cells, each with one ovule, and the calyx greatly enlarged in fruit. The 20 species are all American, found from the West Indies and Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia. They bear opposite rigid undivided leaves, and large violet or blue flowers in long racemes, with the large sepals beautifully colored at flowering, enlarging and turning green in fruit. Several species are favorites in cultivation underground, especially *P. cubensis*, the purple wreath, which is a native of the West India islands and of the mainland from Vera Cruz southward.

petrean (pê-trê-an), *a.* [*< F. pétre = Sp. pétrea = Pg. it. petreo; < L. petraeus, < Gr. πέτρα, rocky, < πέτρος, rock: see pier.*] Of or pertaining to rock or stone. *Faber. [Rare.]*

petrel (pet'rel), *n.* [*Formerly also petrel; < F. pétrel, a petrel, lit. 'little Peter,' 'Peterkin' (G. Petersen), 'Peter's bird', so called because it seems to walk on the sea, like Peter (Mat. xiv. 29). < ML. "Petrellus, dim. of L.L. Petrus, Peter, < Gr. πέτρος, Peter, lit. 'rock' (see Mat. xvi. 18): see pier.*] 1. A small black-and-white seabird, *Procellaria pelagica*; hence, any similar bird of pelagic or oceanic habits, with webbed feet, long pointed wings, and tubular nostrils, belonging to the family *Procellariidae* and subfamily *Procellariinae*. Many of the petrels are characterized by qualifying epithets, and others receive special names. The stormy petrel, also called *Mother Carey's*

albatross, are the very small sooty species like *Procellaria pelagica*, though of several genera, including *Procellaria* (formerly called *Phaethon*), *Oceanodroma*, *Halodroma*, and *Gracilaria*. The most numerous species to which the name is given are those of the genera *Phaethon*, *Phaethon*, and some others, such as the capped petrel, *Oceanodroma*, and the Cape pigeon, *Phaethon eximius*. These



Sooty Petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*, n.

are of medium size, or rather small, and almost exclusively inhabit southern seas. Petrels of the large genus *Phaethon* are commonly known as *shearwaters* and *hagfishes*. The large gull-like petrels of the genus *Fulmarus* and some related genera are called *fulmars*. All are pelagic, and practically independent of land except during the breeding season. They breed for the most part in burrows or holes in rocks by the seaside, laying a single white egg. Many of them are wont, like albatrosses, to follow ships for many days at sea, to feed upon the refuse of the cook's galley, and may sometimes be taken with hook and line. In powers of long-sustained flight they surpass all other birds, but, with the exception of one genus (*Pelecanodroma* or *Halodroma*), they cannot dive. See also cuts under *Phaethon*, *fulmar*, *hagfish*, and *Oceanodroma*.

2. The kittiwake, a gull. [Flammarborough Head, Eng.]—**Pinsado petrel**. See *pinadon*.

petrel², n. An obsolete form of *poitrel*.

petroneli, n. An obsolete variant of *petronel*.

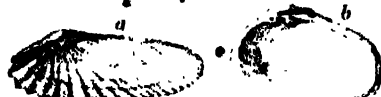
petrescence (pě-tres'ens), n. [*< petrescent* + -ce.] Petrification. *Maudslayi*.

petrescent (pě-tres'ent), a. [*< L. petra*, *< Gr. πέτρα*, rock, + -escent.] Possessing the property of changing or converting into stone; petrifying.

Springs of petrescent water. Boyle, Works, III. 154.

Petricola (pě-trik'ō-lā), n. [NL.; see *petricolous*.] The typical genus of *Petricolidae*. *Lamarek*.

Petricolidae (pě-trik'ō-lā), n. pl. [NL.; *< Petricola* + -idae.] A family of bivalve mollusks which live in rocks, named by D'Orbigny in 1837 from the genus *Petricola*; the rock-borers. They



a, *Petricola* (*Petricolidae*) *pheladomus* (right valve); b, *Petricola* (*Petricolidae*) *trichophaga* (right valve).

are related to the *Fenestella*, but the mantle is enlarged, the pedal opening small, the foot small, and the shell more or less gaping. The species for the most part perforate clay or soft rock.

petricolous (pě-trik'ō-lus), a. [*< NL. petricola*, *< L. petra* (*< Gr. πέτρα*), a rock, + -colous, inhabit.] Inhabiting rocks; saxicolous; lithodamous, as a mollusk. See cuts under *date-shell*, *Petricolidae*, and *pidcock*.

petrification (pě-tri-fik'ā-shon), n. [*< L. as if *petrificare*, *< Gr. πέτρα*, rock, + *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make. Cf. *petrify*.] 1. Conversion into stone, specifically of organic substances or parts of such: fossilization; replacement of organic matter by some mineral substance, in which process more or less of the form and structure of the organized body is preserved.—2. An organic substance converted into stone; a fossil. The words *petrification* and *fossil* are entirely synonymous at the present time. Formerly *fossil* was applied to minerals or mineral substances dug from the earth, whether they did or did not exhibit any traces of organic structure. See *fossil*.

3. Figuratively, a rigid or stunned condition resulting from fear, astonishment, etc.

petrifiable (pě-tri-fik'ā-ble), a. [*< petrify* + -able.] Capable of being petrified.

petrify (pě-tri-fik'), a. [*< Sp. petrificar* = *fig. lit. petrify*, *< L. as if *petrificare*, *< Gr. πέτρα*, rock, + *facere*, make. Cf. *petrify*.] That converts or has power to convert into stone.

The aggregated soil

Death with his mass petrify, cold and dry,
As with a trident, smote, and fix'd us firm
As Dolos, floating once. Milton, P. L., x. 294.

Not the wing'd Pegasus, with *Petrified* Shield
Of Gorgon's Head, to more Amusement charm'd his Foe.
Congreve, On the Taking of Nature.

petrification (pě-tri-fik'ā-shon), n. [*< F. pétrification* = *Sp. petrificación* = *Pg. petrificação* = *It. petrificazione*, *< L. as if *petrificatus* (n.), *< *petrificare*, petrify; see *petrify*.] 1. Same as *petrification*. See *T. Brown*, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 5.—2. Obduracy; callousness. [Rare.]

It was observed long ago by Epictetus that there were some persons that would deny the plainest and most evident truths; and this state and condition he terms a *petrification* or mortification of the mind.
Halliwell, *Melampus*, p. 1. (Lathrop.)

petrify (pě-tri-fik'), v.; pret. and pp. *petrified*, ppr. *petrifying*. [*< F. pétrifier* = *Sp. Pg. petrificar* = *It. petrificare*, *< L. as if *petrificare*, *< Gr. πέτρα*, rock (see *petra*), + *facere*, make. Cf. *petrify*.] *L. trans.* 1. To convert into stone or a stony substance; change into stone.—2. To make hard as stone; render hard or callous: as, to *petrify* the heart.

Full in the midst of Eudid dip at once,
And petrify a genius to a dunce.

Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 204.

3. To paralyze or stupefy as with fear or amazement: as, to *petrify* one with astonishment.

The poor petrified journeyman, quite unconscious of what he was doing in blind, passive self-surrender to pain, absolutely descended both flights of stairs.

De Quincey.

Suddenly two men with guns came out of the woods, but at the sight of the flatboat stood petrified.

G. W. Cable, *Stories of Louisiana*, vii.

II. intrans. To become stone or of a stony hardness, as organic matter by means of calcareous or other deposits in its cavities; hence, to change into lifeless hardness or rigidity.

Like Niobe we marble grow,
And petrify with grief.

Dryden, *Threnodia Augustalis*, l. 8.

petrinial, n. An obsolete form of *petrinel*.

Petrine (pě-trin), a. [*< L. as if *Petrinus* (cf. *ML. petrinus*, *< Gr. πέτρα*, of rock), *< Petrus*, *< Gr. Πέτρος*, Peter; see *petrol*.] Of or pertaining to the apostle Peter or his doctrines or writings: as, the *Petrine* epistles. See *Petrinism*.

Petrine liturgy, the Roman liturgy attributed by ecclesiastical tradition to Peter.

Petrinism (pě-trin-izm), n. [*< Petrine* + -ism.]

The beliefs or tendencies attributed to the apostle Peter; according to the Tubingen school of theology, the doctrine that Christianity is a phase or development of Judaism, supposed to have been advocated by the followers of Peter; opposed to *Paulinism*. See *Paulinism*, and *Tubingen school* (under *school*).

A purely speculative process of conflicting tendencies, which started from an antagonism of *Petrinism* and *Paulinism*.
Schaff, *Hist. Christ. Church*, I. 47.

Petrobleme (pě-trō-blē-mē), n. pl. [NL. (Benthams and Hooker, 1873), *< Petrobium* + -eme.] A subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Helianthoidae*, characterized by the duncious chaffy heads, each with rudimentary styles or anthers. It includes three genera, two of South American shrubs, and one a tree, *Petrobleme* (the type).

Petrobium (pě-trō-bi-um), n. [NL. (R. Brown, 1817), so called in allusion to its home on the rock of St. Helena; *< Gr. πέτρα*, rock, + *bion*, life.] A genus of composite plants, type of the subtribe *Petrobleme*, having a flat receptacle and linear awned achenia. There is but one species, a small tree, found only on the island of St. Helena, bearing toothed opposite leaves, and small heads of yellow flowers in leafy pinnate corymbs at the summits of the branches. It is sometimes known as *rock-plant* of St. Helena, and on the island as *white-wood*. It is remarkably resistant to tubular corollas make the head of flowers at first seem radiate.

Petrobrusian (pě-trō-brū-si-ān), n. [*< ML. Petrobrusianus*, pl., *< Petrus* *Brunus* (*Pierre de Bruns*) (see *def.*) + -ian.] One of the followers of Peter (Pierre de Bruns), especially numerous in the south of France in the twelfth century. See *Bruni* (under *church buildings*, bishops, priests, and ceremonial), and *reputed transubstantiation* and *infant baptism*.

petrocephital (pě-trō-sip'i-tal), a. [*< petra* (n.) + *cephital*.] Of or pertaining to the cephalic bone and the petrous part of the temporal bone; as, the *petrocephital* suture. Also *petro-occipital*. See cut under *craniofacial*.

Petrochallidon (pě-trō-kāl'i-don), n. [NL. (Cabanis, 1851), *< Gr. πέτρα*, rock, *χίτων*, a stone,

petrograph

+ *χάλας*, a swallow; see *chalcid*.] A genus of *Hirundinidae*, containing a number of species of various parts of the world, which affix nests of mud to rocks, whence the name; the cliff-swallow. *P. lunifrons* is the common cliff-swallow, caves swallow, or mud-swallow of the United States, which builds clusters of bottle-nosed nests made of little pellets of mud stuck together. See cuts under *agassizian* and *hiv nest*.

petrodrome (pě-trō-drōm), n. An insectivorous mammal of the genus *Petrodromus*, *P. tetradactylus*, of Mozambique.

Petrodromus (pě-trō-drō-mus), n. [NL. (W. Peters, 1846), *< Gr. πέτρα*, rock, *δρομή*, a stone, + *δρομή*, nor. inf. of *τρέω*, run.] A genus of elephant-shrews of the family *Macroscelididae*,



Petrodrome (*Petrodromus tetradactylus*).

differing from the genus *Macroscelides* in having the hind feet with only four toes. The type is *P. tetradactylus*. See also cut under *elephant-shrew*.

Petroff's defense. In chess-playing. See *opening*, 9.

Petrogale (pě-trō-gā-lē), n. [NL.; *< Gr. πέτρα*, rock, *χίτων*, a stone, + *γάλη*, γάλην, a weasel.]

1. A genus of marsupials of the family *Macropodidae*, founded by J. E. Gray in 1837; the rock-kangaroos. There are six or more species, all Australian, of which the brush-tailed wallabee, *P. penicillatus*,



Yellow-footed Rock Kangaroo (*Petrogale xanthopus*).

and the yellow-footed rock kangaroo, *P. xanthopus*, are examples. These kangaroos are fitted for living among rocks, where they display great agility. The hind limbs are less disproportionate than in other kangaroos, and the tail is used less in supporting the body or in leaping.

2. [l. c.] An animal of this genus.

petrogeny (pě-trō-jē-ni), n. [*< Gr. πέτρα*, rock, *γενεα*, a stone, + *γενεα*, *< Gr. γένος*, produced; see *geny*.] The science of the origin of rocks; theoretical petrography or petrology; a word little used, and bearing the same relation to petrography or petrology which *geogeny* does to geology.

petroglyph (pě-trō-glif), n. [*< Gr. πέτρα*, rock, *γλύφω*, a stone, + *γλύφω*, carving; see *glyph*.] A carving on or in stone; a rock carving.

petroglyphic (pě-trō-glif'ik), a. [*< petroglyph* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to petroglyphy; as, a *petroglyphic* inscription.

petroglyphy (pě-trō-glif'i), n. [*< Gr. πέτρα*, rock, *γλύφω*, a stone, + *γλύφω*, carve, sculpture.] The art or operation of carving inscriptions and figures on rocks or stones.

petrograph (pě-trō-glif), n. [*< Gr. πέτρα*, rock, *γράφω*, a stone, + *γράφω*, write.] A writing on a rock; a petroglyph. [Rare.]

Mr. Cushing a party found on the rocks of neighboring mountains petrographs, or crude sketches.
Solomon, XII. 40.

petrographer (pet-ro-gra-fēr), *n.* [*< petrograph-ia + -er.*] One who is versed in petrography, or the study of rocks.

petrographic (pet-rō-graf'ik), *a.* [= *F. pétrographique*; as *petrograph-y + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to petrography.

petrographical (pet-rō-graf'i-kul), *a.* [*< petrographic + -al.*] Same as *petrographic*.—**Petrographical microscope.** See *microscope*.

petrographically (pet-rō-graf'i-kul-i), *adv.* As regards petrography; as regards mineralogical and chemical constitution and structure; as, two kinds of gneiss *petrographically* distinct.

petrography (pet-rō-gra-fī), *n.* [= *F. pétrographie*; *< Gr. πέτρα, a rock, λίθος, a stone, + -γραφία, < γράφω, write.*] 1. The art of writing or inscribing on stone.—2. The study of rocks; lithology; petrology. The investigation of the minerals of which rocks are made up is called *lithology*, which includes not only the determination of the mineral constituents of a rock, but also the study of the changes which these constituent minerals have undergone, either during the consolidation of the rock or at a subsequent period, in the course of those changes which are denominated *metamorphic* (see *metamorphism*) changes often complicated and difficult to decipher. While in some rocks the constituents are crystallized in large and distinctly formed individuals, so that each species can be separated and analyzed by itself without difficulty, this is ordinarily not the case. Hence by the methods formerly pursued it was often extremely difficult, if not impossible, to make out clearly of what species the rock was composed. At the present time the method of examination of a rock consists in cutting from it one or more sections sufficiently thin to be nearly transparent; these are examined with the microscope, with and without the use of polarized light; and the optical and crystallographic appearances presented are generally sufficient to give not only a correct idea of the nature of the minerals, but also of the changes which they have undergone through various stages of metamorphism. Assistance is also afforded by the method of separation in which gravity solutions are employed. (See *gravity solution*.) While most geologists writing in English use the terms *lithology*, *petrology*, and *petrography* as nearly synonymous, others desire to limit the meaning of the first of these to the indoor or laboratory study of rocks, and would define *petrography* as including their investigation both indoors and in the field.

Petrography I define as that branch of sciences which embraces both lithology and petrology. It includes every thing that pertains to the origin, formation, occurrence, alteration, history, relations, structure, and classification of rocks as such. It is the essential union of field and laboratory study. *M. E. Wadsworth, Lithological Studies, p. 2.*

petrohyoid (pet-rō-hī'oid), *a. and n.* [*< petro(us) + hyoid.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the hyoid bone and a petrous part of the skull; noting a muscle of some batrachians.—**Petrohyoid muscle,** a series of small muscular slips lying immediately beneath the omohyoid, and passing between the hyoid and hinder region of the skull of some batrachians. *Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 60.*

II. *n.* The petrohyoid muscle.

petrol (pe-trōl' or pet'rol), *n.* [*< F. pétrole, < ML. petroleum: see petroleum.*] Same as *petroleum*.

Petrol or *petroleum* is a liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs. *Woodward.*

petrolatum (pet-rō-lā'tum), *n.* [*NL., < petrol-eum, q. v.*] A soft unctuous substance, consisting mainly of hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, obtained from residues left after the distillation of lighter oils from crude petroleum, or deposited from crude petroleum on standing. When purified and decolorized, it forms a silvery neutral mass, yellow or reddish in color, odorless, tasteless, and somewhat fluorescent. It is used as a basis for ointments and as a protective dressing. Also called *vaseline* and *cosmetine*.

petrolene (pet'rō-lēn), *n.* [= *F. pétrolène*; as *petrol, petrol(eum), + -ene.*] A liquid hydrocarbon mixture obtained from petroleum.

petroleum (pē-trō-lē-um), *n.* [= *F. pétrole* = *Sp. petróleo* = *Port. petróleo* = *It. petrolio* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. petroleum* (MD. *petroleo*), *< ML. petroleum* (also *petroleum, petrelion*, *< MGr. Ντρε, τρεπέλαιον*), rock-oil, *< L. petra* (*< Gr. πέτρα*), rock, + *oleum* (*< Gr. ἔλαιον*), oil; see *oil*. A ML. adj. *petroleus*, pertaining to rocks (neut. *petroleum, or oleum petroleum, rock-oil*), is given.] An oily substance of great economical importance, especially as a source of light, occurring naturally oozing from crevices in rocks, or floating on the surface of water, and also obtained in very large quantity in various parts of the world by boring into the rock; rock-oil. Petroleum was known to the Persians, Greeks, and Romans under the name of *naphtha*; the less liquid varieties were called *asphaltos* by the Greeks, and *bitumen* was with the Romans a generic name for all the naturally occurring hydrocarbons which are now included under the names of *naphthum, maltha*, and *petroleum*. The last name was not in use in classic times. The existence of petroleum in Pennsylvania and New York has been known from almost the earliest time of the settlement of those States by Europeans, but it was not until 1859, when oil was obtained by boring at Titusville on Oil Creek, a branch of the Allegheny River, that it began to be of commercial importance. At the present time (1902) the production of crude

petroleum is more than sixty million barrels a year, and the value of the exports of this article in various forms amounts to about \$70,000,000 a year, most of the material exported being furnished by the oil-fields of Ohio and Indiana. The crude oil undergoes refining, and is put upon the market in various forms (see *kerosene, naphtha, kerosene*, etc.), but much the largest part of this product has the form of an oil suitable for burning in lamps in all parts of the world. The only other oil-producing region in the world at all comparing with those of the United States is at and near Baku, on the Caspian, where the existence of oil has been known from time immemorial, but where its commercial importance has only recently been realized. The exported petroleum of the United States are chiefly from rocks of Devonian age; those of Baku occur in the Tertiary. An important part of the transportation of the crude material in the United States is effected by pipes laid beneath the surface, through which the oil is forced. See *pipe-line*. Also called *coal-oil, earth-oil*.

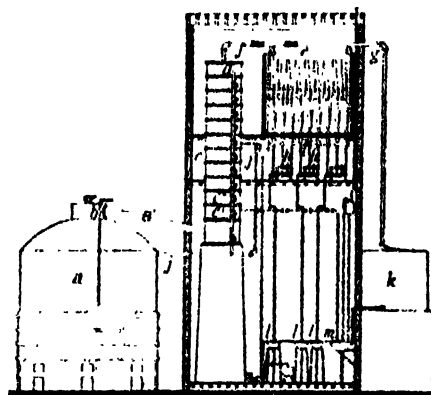
The *Wardrobe Account*, 21-23 Edw. III., 38/2, the following entry:—"Delivered to the King in his chamber at Calais: 8 lb. *petroleum*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V, 249.

petroleum-car (pē-trō-lē-um-kār), *n.* A railroad-car carrying a tank or tanks, especially designed for the transportation of petroleum in bulk.

petroleum-ether (pē-trō-lē-um-ā'ther), *n.* Same as *naphtha*.

petroleum-furnace (pē-trō-lē-um-fēr'nās), *n.* A steam-boiler or other furnace for burning petroleum, which is admitted in jets or in the form of a spray of petroleum mingled with air or with a steam-jet; a hydrocarbon-furnace. *E. H. Knight.*

petroleum-still (pē-trō-lē-um-stil), *n.* A still for separating the hydrocarbon products from



Petroleum-still.

a, retort; *a'*, neck of retort, through which vapors pass; *b*, charging pipe; *c*, column composed of compartments *d*, *e*, etc. (The compartments are fitted to a definite height with the same kind of liquid as that to be distilled through the pipe *d*, having a valve for each compartment. The same pipe is also used for drawing off this liquid.) *e*, worm placed in a water-tank, connected by pipe *f* to the column *c*, and by the pipe *g* to a gasometer *h*; *h*, auxiliary worm connected with *e*; *j*, pipe for return of liquid to the retort when desired. *k*, *l*, cooling pans receiving liquid from *h*, *h'*, etc.; *m*, main run-off-pipe. Heat is applied by furnaces at the bottom of *a*. The vapors pass through *a'* into *c*. The heavier products are condensed by the liquid in the compartments *d*, *e*, etc. Lighter vapors pass over the worm *e*, and are then condensed and run down into *h* and *h'* for further cooling. The gasometer *h* collects any uncondensed vapors.

crude petroleum in the order of their volatility. *E. H. Knight.*

petroleur (pē-trō-lēr'), *n.* [*F., < pétrole, petroleum: see petroleum.*] An incendiary; specifically, one of those adherents of the Commune who set fire to the public buildings of Paris, with the aid of petroleum, on the entry of the national troops in May, 1871.

petroleuse (pē-trō-lēz'), *n.* [*F. fem. of pétroleur, q. v.*] A female incendiary. See *petroleur*.

petroliferous (pet'rō-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< ML. petrolum, petroleum; + L. ferre = F. bear.*] Abounding in petroleum; productive of petroleum; containing or yielding petroleum; as, *petroliferous strata*. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, VII, 561.

petrolin, petroline (pet'rō-līn), *n.* [*< petrol, petroleum, + -in, -ine.*] A solid substance consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons, obtained by distilling the petroleum of Rangoon; analogous to *paraffin*.

petrolist (pet'rō-līst), *n.* [*< petrol + -ist.*] An incendiary. See *petroleur*.

petrolize (pet'rō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *petrolized*, ppr. *petrolizing*. [*< petrol + -ize.*] To cause to resemble petroleum; confer the character or properties of petroleum upon. *V. c.*

petrological (pet-rō-lōj'i-kul), *a.* [*< petrology + -al.*] Of or pertaining to petrology. *Nature*.

petrologically (pet-rō-lōj'i-kul-i), *adv.* As regards petrology or petrological investigation or conditions.

petrologist (pet-rō-lōj'ist), *n.* [*< petrology + -ist.*] One who is skilled in petrology.

petrology (pet-rō-lōj'i), *n.* [*< Gr. πέτρα, rock, λίθος, a stone, + -λογία, < λόγος, speak; see -ology.*] The study of rocks from the point of view of their mineralogical composition; lithology; petrography. By some this term is used in a more limited sense. See the quotation, and also *petrography*.

Lithology describes the results which would be arrived at by a man who sat indoors in his laboratory and examined small hand specimens of different kinds of rocks brought to him. *Petrology* tells us what additional information we gain when we go out of doors and examine large masses of rocks in the fields. *A. H. Green, Phys. Geol., p. 8.*

petromastoid (pet-rō-mas'toid), *a. and n.* [*< petro(us) + mastoid.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone; as, *petromastoid cells*; the *petromastoid bone*.

II. *n.* The petromastoid bone. In man at birth the petromastoid is a distinct bone, consisting chiefly of petrous elements from which mastoid parts are as yet scarcely developed. It soon becomes confluent with other parts of the compound temporal bone, leaving traces of its original separation in the fissures and the canal of Huguier on the outer side of the bone, and the Eustachian tube and tensor tympani canal on the other side.

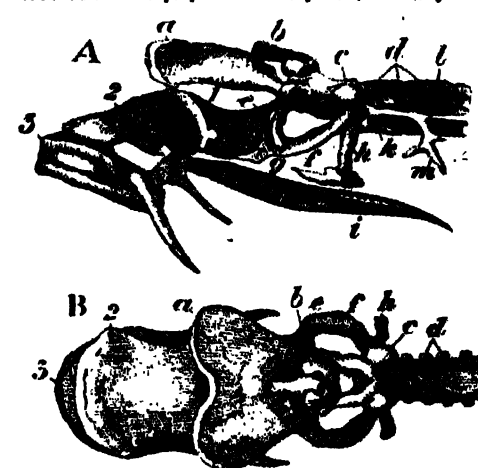
Petromys (pet'rō-mīs), *n.* [*NL. (Sir A. Smith, 1831), < Gr. πέτρα, rock, + μῦς, mouse.*] A remarkable outlying genus of rodents of the fam-



Petromys typus.

ily *Octodontidae*, found in Africa; rock-rats. It is one of the only three Ethiopian genera of this characteristically American family.

Petromyzon (pet-rō-mī'zon), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. πέτρα, rock, λίθος, a stone, + μῦς (μύζων), ppr. of μύζω, suck: see myzont. Cf. petromyzont.*] 1. A genus of myzonts or lampreys, giving name to the family *Petromyzontidae*. It formerly included all the lampreys and other myzonts, but has by later



Skull of Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).

A, side view; *B*, top view; *a*, epimeric plate; *A*, olfactory capsule; *c*, auditory capsule; *d*, neural arches of spinal column; *e*, palatopterygoid; *f*, (probably) notopterygoid, or superior quadrato; and *g*, inferior quadrato part of the subocular arch; *h*, stethopterygoid; *i*, lingual cartilage; *A*, anterior; and *L*, lateral, premaxillary; *m*, brain; *n*, skull; *o*, *p*, accessory labial cartilages.

writers been restricted to the northern lampreys, and especially those of the sea. See *Petromyzontidae*, and cuts under *lamprey*, and *Marisobranchii*.

2. [*L. c.*] Any member of this genus, as a lamprey.

petromyzont (pet-rō-mī'zont), *n.* [*< NL. Petromyzon(t).*] A lamprey.

Petromyzontia (pet'rō-mī-son'zhi-ā), *a. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of Petromyzon.*] The lampreys as a class of cyclostomous craniate vertebrates; distinguished from *Myxinoidea* or hags. Also called *Hypentaria*.

Petromyzontidae (pet'rō-mī-son'ti-dā), *a. pl.* [*NL., < Petromyzon(t) + -idae.*] A family of cyclostomous or marisobranchiate fishes; the lampreys. They are elongated eel-like animals, whose adults have a complete chondrocartilaginous skull armed with an upper and lower jaw-like cartilage, teeth on the tongue and on the oral disk, seven branchial apertures,

petti-fog (pet'i-fog), *n.* A confusing fog or mist; in allusion to *pettifog*, *r.* [A pun.]

Thus much for this cloud I cannot say rather than petti-fog of wit, with which Episcopall men would coat a mist before us. *Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.*

pettifogger (pet'i-fog-er), *n.* [Formerly also *pettifogger*, *pettifogger*, etc., prop. two words, *petty fogger*, *petty fogger*, etc.; < *petty* + *fogger*.] 1. An inferior attorney or lawyer who is employed in small or mean business.

Par. You'll know me again, Malevole.

Mal. O ay, by that velvet.

Par. Ay, as a petty-fogger by his backbrain bag.

Mardon, Malcontent, I. 6.

A *petty fogger*, a silly advocate or lawyer, rather a trouble-maker, hauling neither law nor conscience. *Milneau.*
The Widow Blackacre, is it not? That Hilarious she *Petty-Fogger*, who is at law and difference with all the World.

Wheeler, Plain Dealer I. 1.

2. The rockling. [Prov. Eng.]
pettifoggery (pet'i-fog-er-i), *n.* [< *pettifogger* + *-ry* (see *-ary*).] The practice of a pettifogger; conduct becoming to a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.

The last and lowest sort of their Arguments, that Men peruse, is not this Tith with their Land, and such like *Pettifoggery*, I omit, as refuted sufficiently by others. *Milton, Touching Hirelings.*

pettifogging (pet'i-fog-ing), *v.* Practising pettifoggery; characterizing of or becoming to a pettifogger; petty; mean; paltry.

"The character of this last man," said Dr. Shop, interrupting Trim, "is more detestable than all the rest, and seems to have been taken from some pettifoggery lawyer amongst you."

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. 17.

As though the voice of a pettifoggery critic could drown the pious of justice that rises to Napoleon from twenty glorious battlefields!

J. Huxley, Essays, p. 357.

pettifogulize (pet'i-fog-'u-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pettifogulized*, ppr. *pettifogulizing*. [< *pettifog* + *-ulize* (dim. suffix) + *-ize*.] To act as a pettifogger; use petty and contemptible means. [Rare.]

To *pettifogulize* - that is, to find evasions for any purpose in a trickster's minute tortuosities of construction. *De Quincey.*

pettigret, *n.* An obsolete form of *pedigree*.

pettily (pet'i-li), *adv.* In a petty manner.

pettiness (pet'i-ness), *n.* The character of being petty; smallness; littleness; triviality.

Which in weight to re-answer, his *pettiness* would how under. *Shak., Hen. V., III. 6. 137.*

= *Syn.* *Smallness*, etc. (see *littleness*), frivolousness, triviality, insignificance.

pettish (pet'i-ish), *a.* [< *pett* + *-ish*. Cf. *pet*.] Proceeding from or pertaining to a pet or peevish humor; fretful; peevish; subject to freaks of ill temper.

They are in a very angry *pettish* mood at present, and not likely to be better. *Peggy, Diary, I. 305.*

= *Syn.* *Peevish*, *Fretful*, etc. See *petulant*.

pettishly (pet'i-ish-li), *adv.* In a pettish manner; with a freak of ill temper.

pettishness (pet'i-ish-ness), *n.* The state or character of being pettish; fretfulness; petulance; peevishness.

pettitoes (pet'i-tōz), *n. pl.* [< *petty* + *-toes*.] The toes or feet of a pig; sometimes jocularly used for the human feet.

He's a Turk that does not honour thee from the hair of thy head to thy *pettitoes*. *Shirley, Maid's Revenge, IV. 1.*

But, alas! the degeneracy of our present age is such that I believe few besides the annotator know the real loney of a virgin sow, especially of the black kind brought from China; and how to make the most of her liver, lights, brains, and *pettitoes*. *W. King, Art of Cookery, Letter ix.*

pettle (pet'i), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *paddle*, *padd*, *pad*.

pettled (pet'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pettled*, ppr. *pettling*. [Appar. a use of *pettle*, accom. to *pett*.] To indulge; coddle; pet.

And hark us . . . and *pettle* us up w' bread and water. *Scott, Heart of Mid Lothian, xviii.*

pettle (pet'i), *n.* [A var. of *pettle*.] A tool used in various arts for burnishing. Its rubbing end is usually of hardened steel or agate fitted to a suitable handle.

petto (pet'tō), *n.* [It. (= Sp. *pecho* = Pg. *peito*).] 1. *pectus*, breast; see *pectoral*. The breast.

In *petto*, in one's own breast or private thought; in secrecy.

pettreit, *n.* Same as *petrel*.

petty (pet'i), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pettie*, *pety*, *petle*, also *petit*; < ME. *pety* (in *petu*), also in comp. *petecole*, *petechen*, etc.; see *petite*], earlier *petit*, < OF. *petit*, *petet*, *peti*, E. *petit* (Wallon *petit*) = Fr. Cat. *petit* = OIt. *petito*, *petetto*, small; origin uncertain. Cf. W. *pitte*, small, *pid*, a point; OIt. *pettes*, thin, slender.] 1. *a.* 1. Small; little; trifling; triv-

ial; inconsiderable or insignificant; of little account: as, *petty* payments; a *petty* quarrel.

How I condemn thee and thy *petty* malice!

Platner, Wife for a Month, III. 2.

These arts, being here placed with the principal and supreme sciences, seem *petty* things.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 23d.

2. Of minor importance or gravity; not heinous or serious: as, *petty* trespass; a *petty* crime.

3. Inferior as regards rank, power, capacity, possessions, etc.; not of great importance, standing, or rank: as, a *petty* prince; a *petty* proprietor.

His extraction was humble. His father had been a *petty* officer of revenue: his grandfather a wandering der-
vine. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

Petty average, in com. and nav. See *average*, 1 (c).

Petty bag, formerly, an office in connection with the Rolls Court in the English Chancery, the clerk of which had the drawing up of parliamentary writs, writs of *scire facias*, *conge d'acore* for bishops, etc. See *clerk of the petty bag*, under *clerk*.

Petty cash, small sums of money received or paid. — **Petty cash-book**. See *cash-book*. — **Petty constable**. See *constable*. — **Petty juror**, jury, larceny, madder, mullen, etc. See the nouns. — **Petty officer**, an officer in the navy whose rank corresponds with that of a non-commissioned officer in the army. Petty officers are appointed and may be degraded by the captain of the vessel. Abbreviated *P. O.* — **Petty session**, treason, etc. See the nouns. — *Syn.* 1 and 2. Diminutive, insignificant, slight, trivial, unimportant, frivolous. See *littleness*.

II. 1. A junior scholar in a grammar-school; a little child attending school.

In 1635 the quaterage [of Carmel grammar-school] was 6d. for grammarians, and 4d. for *petties*. *Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 652.*

pettychap, *n.* See *pettichaps*.

pettyfogger, *n.* An obsolete form of *pettifogger*.

petty-morrel (pet'i-mor-el), *n.* The American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa*.

petty-rice (pet'i-ri-s), *n.* See *quincoa*.

petty-whin, *n.* See *whin*.

petulance (pet'i-lance), *n.* [< F. *petulance*, OF. *petulance* = Sp. Pg. *petulancia* = It. *petulanza*, *petulanza*, < L. *petulantia*, sauciness, petulance, < *petulant* (-is), petulant; see *petulant*.] 1. Sauciness; wantonness; rudeness.

This man, being a wit, a poet, and a minstrel, composed many indecent songs against me, and sang them openly to the great entertainment of mine enemies; and, since it has pleased God to deliver him into my hands, I [Henry I.] will punish him, to deter others from the like *petulance*.

Ord. Vitale, Hist. Eccles. (trans.), p. 691.

2. The character of being petulant; a petulant character or disposition; peevish impatience or caprice; pettishness.

The misery of man appears like childish *petulance*. *Emerson, Nature.*

= *Syn.* 2. See *capricious* and *petulant*.

petulancy (pet'i-lan-si), *n.* [As *petulance* (see -cy).] Same as *petulance*.

petulant (pet'i-lant), *a.* [= F. *petulant* = Sp. Pg. It. *petulante*, < L. *petulant* (-is), forward, pert, saucy, wanton, prop. ppr. of *petulare*, dim. freq. form of *petere*, attack, fall upon; see *petition*.] Manifesting peevish impatience, irritation, or caprice; peevishly pert or saucy; peevish; capricious; audacious of persons or things: as, a *petulant* youth; a *petulant* answer.

Oh! you that are
My mother's weaver! much too high ye bear
Your *petulant* spirits. *Chapman, Odyssey, I.*

The awful and vindictive Bollingbroke, and the malignant and *petulant* Mallet, did not long brood over their anger.

I. D'Israeli, Calamities of Authors, II. 125.

= *Syn.* *Petulant*, *Peevish*, *Fretful*, *Pettish*, *Cross*, *Irritable*, *Irascible*, *Ill-humored*, *Unpleasant*, *Cruel*, *Choleric*. The first five words apply to an ill-governed temper or its manifestation. *Petulant* expresses a quick impatience, often of a temporary or capricious sort, with bursts of feeling. *Peevish* expresses that which is more permanent in character, more frequent in manifestation, more sour, and more an evidence of weakness. *Fretful* applies to one who is soon vexed of a discontented disposition, or ready to complain, as a sick child. *Pettish* implies that the impatience, vexation, or restlessness is over matters so small that the mood is peculiarly undignified or unworthy. *Cross* applies especially to the temper, but often to permanent character; as, a *cross* dog. It often includes anger or sulkeness. *Choleric* as a mood may be more quiet than the others. See *capricious*.

petulantly (pet'i-lant-li), *adv.* In a petulant manner; with petulance; with peevish or impatient abruptness or rudeness; with ill-bred pertness.

petulosity (pet'i-lus-i-ti), *n.* [< *petulous* + *-ity*.] The state or property of being petulous; impatience. *Sp. Morton*, in *Sp. Hall's Works*, VII. 739.

petulous (pet'i-lus), *a.* [< L. *petulus*, butting, apt to butt, < *petere*, attack, fall upon; see *petition*, *petition*.] Disposed to butt; fractious.

The Pope first whistled him and his petulous rams into order by charitable admonition, which still increases louder by degrees.

J. F. Cane, Flat hat (1865), p. 181.

petunt, *n.* [= F. *petun*, also *petum* (Cognate), < Amer. Ind. *petun* or *petum*.] Tobacco; an Indian name said to be still in use in some parts of Canada. *Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 166.*

Whereas we have been credibly informed . . . that the herb (alias weed) called tobacco, (alias) *tabaco*, alias *petun*, alias *nicotianum*, a long time hath been in continual use and motion.

John Taylor, Works (1630), (Name.)

But the Indians called it (tobacco) *Petun* or *petum*, which indeed is also the fittest name that both we and other Nations may call it by, deriving it of *Peto*, for it is far fetched and much desired.

Table Fenner, A Brief and Accurate Treatise, etc. (London, 1603), p. 305.

Petunia (pē-tū'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1803) (F. *Pétunia*), < Amer. Ind. *petun*, tobacco; see *petun*.] 1. A genus of ornamental plants of the gamopetalous order *Solanaceae* and the tribe *Salpiglossideae*, distinguished by the five perfect stamens, funneliform corolla, and entire capsule-valves. There are from 12 to 15 species, found in southern Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and one throughout South America and Mexico. They are clammy-hairy and branching herbs, with small, divided leaves, and showy violet or white flowers, varying to purple and reddish under cultivation, in a few species very small and inconspicuous. *P. nyctaginiflora*, the common white petunia, and *P. violacea*, with purple or lilac flowers, are the originals of the numerous garden varieties.

2. [< *c.*] A plant of this genus.

petuntze, pehtuntze (pē-tun'tse), *n.* [Chin., < *pet*, white, + *tun*.] A kind of silicious porcelain-clay prepared by the Chinese from partially decomposed granite. It is used by them as a medicine.

Petworth marble. See *marble*.

petzite (pet'zit), *n.* [So called after a chemist, *Petz*, who analyzed it.] A variety of hematite, or silver telluride, containing about 20 per cent. of gold.

Peucea (pū-sē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Audubon, 1839) < Gr. *peuce*, pine.] An American genus of *Umbelliferae*; the pine-fines. Several species inhabit the southern and western parts of the United States and Mexico, such as *P. bicknelli*, *P. canadensis*, and *P. ruficeps*. These sparrows may be recognized by the peculiar shades of bay and gray on the upper parts, the yellow at the bend of the wings, and the unstreaked under parts. They are finchongers, and lay white eggs.

Peucedanum (pū-sē-dā-nūm), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Peucedanum* + *-um*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Umbelliferae*, distinguished by the fruit being strongly compressed on the back, with lateral ridges dilated into a wing-like or swollen margin. It includes 13 genera, the chief of which are *Ferula*, *Heracleum*, *Opopanax*, and *Peucedanum* (the type).

peucedanin (pū-sē-dā-nin), *n.* [< *Peucedanum* + *-in*.] A non-azotized neutral vegetable principle, C₁₂H₁₂O₃, discovered in the root of *Peucedanum officinale*, or sea-sulphurwort. It forms delicate white prisms, which are fusible, and soluble in alcohol and ether.

Peucedanum (pū-sē-dā-nūm), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *pet. vitellum*, *peucedanum*, < Gr. *πεucedανον*, *πεucedανος*, hog-fennel (or a related umbellifer), prob. < Gr. *πεύς*, fir.] A large genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the tribe *Peucedaneae*, characterized by its uniform petals, fruit with a thin acute or wing-like margin, and conspicuous oil-tubes solitary in their channels. There are about 120 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, of the tropical Andes, and of the whole of Africa. They are smooth perennial herbs, a few becoming shrubs or even trees. They bear compound leaves, and compound many-rayed umbels of white, yellow, or rose-colored flowers. A few are cultivated for the flowers, under the old name *Pastinaca*; some are edible, especially *P. sativum*, the parsnip; others are well-known European species, for which see *diff.*, *brimstone-wort*, *sulphurwort*, *hog- or sea-fennel* (under *fennel*), *milliparley*, *marsh-parley*, *madrigal*, *mountain-parley*, *history of Spain*; and for the American edible species, see *coriander*.

peulvan, peulven (pūl'van, -ven), *n.* A small menhir; a name often given to menhirs less than 2 feet in height.

An "inclined dolmen," and four *peulvans*, or small upright stones, 1.45 m. to 2 m. high.

Jour. Anthropol. Ind., XII. 73.

Peumus (pū-mus), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807); from a native name in Chili.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Monimiacae* and the tribe *Monimieae*, having its drupes on an enlarged disk-like receptacle, and diaceous flowers with parallel and distinct anther-cells, and numerous gland-bearing filaments. The only species is a small tree from Chili, also known as *Andina* and as *Boldea*. It is a fragrant evergreen, bearing rough opposite rigid leaves, and white flowers in terminal cymes. See *Andina* and *Boldea*.

Pentagium (pē-tā-jē-ri-an), *n.* [< *Pentinger* (see *def.*) + *-ium*.] Pertaining to Konrad Pen-

finger, of Angabury (1455-1547): noting a table of the military roads of the ancient Roman empire, written on parchment, which was found at Worms. The table is supposed to have been constructed about A. D. 236.

pew (*pū*), *n.* [*ME. pewe, pure, pue*, < *OF. pui, pui, pui, pui*, *m.*, an elevated place or seat, a hill, mound, = *Pr. pui, pui*, = *Sp. poyo*, a bench, = *It. poggio*, an elevated place, a seat, prop. etc.; *OF. pui*, *t.*, an elevated gallery or balcony with rails; < *L. podium*, a balcony, esp. a front balcony in an amphitheater where distinguished persons sat; prob. < *Gr. pódion*, a little foot (whence appar. in *It. Gr.* the sense given to the *L.* word), dim. of *pod-* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.] 1. A more or less elevated inclosure, used by lawyers, money-lenders, cashiers, etc.; an inclosed seat or bench of any sort, especially such as were used by persons having a stand for business in a public or otherwise open and exposed place.

To this brave man the knight repairs
For counsel in his law affairs;
And found him seated in his pew,
With books and money plac'd for show.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. III. 623.

2. An inclosed seat or open bench in a church, designed to accommodate several people; also, an inclosure containing several seats. In England pews were used from the time of the Reformation or earlier, but their general employment dates from the seventeenth century. Previously the worshippers stood during service, or were seated on the floor or upon small stools.

Among wyues and widewes ich am ywoned [accustomed to] sitte
Yparoked [inclosed] in pures

He byrod a desperate knave to laye stones of great wayghte upon the roufe beames of the temple right over his prayenge pewe, and to tote them fall upon hym to hya viter destruction.
Sp. Bale, English Votaries, II.

His sheep oft times off the while to us little purpose of benefitting as the sheep in their pews at Smithfield.
Milton, Touching Heresies.

There were large, square pews, lined with green baize, with the names of the families of the most flourishing ship-owners painted white on the doors.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, VI.

3. A box in a theater or opera-house.
The play . . . was "The Five Hours' Adventure," but I sat so far I could not hear well, . . . but my wife . . . sat in my lady box's pew with her. *Peppa, Diary, IV. 103.*

4. *pl.* The occupants of the pews in a church; the congregation. [Rare.]
The pews hasten out on Monday morning to pocket the profits of Sunday business and Sunday revelry.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 17.

pew (*pū*), *v. t.* [*per*, *n.*] To furnish with pews.
In 1836 the north aisle [of St. Anna church] was rebuilt, widened, raised, and *pewed* anew.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 27.

pew (*pū*), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *po*, and ult. from the same source as *pew*; see *po*.] A sharp-pointed, one-pronged, straight or hooked iron instrument with a wooden handle, used in handling fish, blubber, etc., on wharves or in boats.

pew, *n.* See *pue*.
pew-chair (*pū'chär*), *n.* A hinged seat attached to the end of a church pew, to afford accommodation in the aisle when additional seats are required. [U. S.]

pewee (*pū'wē*), *n.* [Imitative.] A small olivaceous flycatcher of the family *Tyrannidae* and genus *Contopus*. *C. virens* is the common wood-pewee of most parts of the United States and British America. It has a peculiarly drawing two-syllabled note, expressed by its name, quite different from the abrupt note of its relative called the *pewee* or *phoebe*. See cut under *Contopus*.

pewee (*pū'wē*), *n.* [Imitative.] Same as *pewee* (*pū'wē*).

pewet (*pū'wet*), *n.* Same as *pewit*.

pewfellow (*pū'fel'ō*), *n.* One who sits in the same pew; hence, a companion.
How do I thank thee, that this carnal ear
Preys on the issue of his mother's body,
And makes her *pew-fellow* with other men?
Shak. Rich. III. IV. 4. 66.

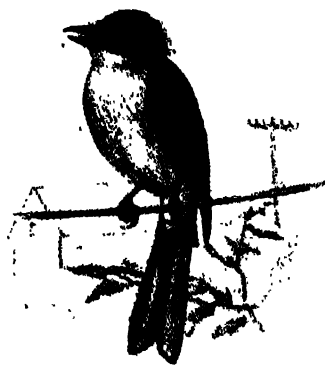
pew-gall (*pū'gaf*), *n.* A hook attached to a rod or staff, used in handling fish.

pewholder (*pū'hōl'dër*), *n.* One who rents or owns a pew in a church.

pewing (*pū'ing*), *n.* [*per* + *-ing*.] Pews collectively.

pewit, **pewit** (*pū'wit*), *n.* [Also *pewet*, *puit*, *puit*; cf. *D. piewit*, also *kierit*, *kurit*, a *pewit*,

lapwing, *MHG. gūltin*, *gūltin*, *gūltin*, *G. Māst*, a *pewit*, plover; *Russ. chibera*, lapwing; all imitative names.] A name of various birds. (a) The *pewit*-gull, laughing-gull, or *mirro-crow*, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*, of Europe. Also *puit*. *Plat. 1684*. (b) The *pewit*, *Fulmarus cristatus*. Also *pewit*, *pewit*, *pewit*. See cut under *lapwing*. (c) In the United States, a small olivaceous flycatcher of the family *Tyrannidae*, *Sayornis*



Pewit Flycatcher (*Sayornis phoebe*).

fusca, or *S. phoebe*, and others of this genus, as *Say's pewit*, *S. sayi*, and the black *pewit*, *S. nigricans*. The common *pewit* abounds in eastern North America. It winters in the Southern States, and is one of the very earliest insectivorous birds to migrate northward in spring. It is 7 inches long and 11½ in extent of wings, of a dusky olivaceous color above, and dingy whitish or grayish below, with a pale-yellow tint on the abdomen. It affixes a mossy nest to the sides of rocks, bridges, rafters, etc., and lays about five eggs, normally white and spotted. Also called *water-pewit* and *phoebe-bird* or *phoebe*. See *def. (a)* and *gull*. — **Scoutless pewit** or *pie*, the black-headed gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*; so called from Scoutless mere in Norfolk, England, a favorite breeding place.

pewit-pool (*pū'wit-pūll*), *n.* A pool or pond where *pewits* (*pewit*-gulls) come to breed.

They anciently came to the old *pewit*-pool.
Plat. Nat. Hist. Staffordshire (1686), p. 231.

pew-opener (*pū'ōp'nër*), *n.* An attendant in a church who opens the pew-doors for the congregation.

pew-rent (*pū'rent*), *n.* Rent required or paid for the use of a pew.

pewter (*pū'tër*), *n.* [*ME. pewter, peitir, pemitir* = *D. pewter, piauiter*, < *OF. peutre, peautre, piauiter*, *F. piauiter* = *Sp. Pg. peltre* = *It. peltro* (*ML. peltum, peltum*, after *OP.*); *pewter*; appar. the same, with loss of initial *p* due to some confusion, as *OF. espenetre* (> *D. spenuter, spauter* = *G. spauter*), < *Lat. spalter* = *E. spelter*; see *spelter*.] 1. An alloy of four parts of tin with one of lead. Its tenacity and fusibility are greater than those of either of the metals of which it is composed. It is used chiefly for beer pots and cheap tableware. If a larger proportion of lead is used, the alloy is liable to corrosion, and dangerous consequences may result from its use. Sometimes alloys containing chiefly of tin, and also containing antimony or copper, or both, are called *pewter* as well as "Britannia metal," which latter is the more usual name, although no sharp line can be drawn between the two alloys.

Pewter dishes with water in them. *Bacon*.
2. A vessel made of pewter; a tankard; a beer-pot. — 3. Collectively, vessels made of pewter.
Valence of Venice gold in need work,
Pewter and brass and all things that belong
To house or housekeeping
Shak., T. of the S., II. I. 357.

Rows of resplendent *pewter*, ranged on a long dresser,
dazzled his eyes.
Irving, Sketch Book, p. 424.

4. Money; prize-money. [Sailors' slang.]
Another title to be noticed is the anxiety for *pewter* or prize money which . . . animated our officers and men.
The Academy, March 24, 1899, p. 292.

pewterer (*pū'tër-ër*), *n.* A worker in pewter; a maker of pewter vessels.

The motion of a *pewterer's* hammer.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2. 261.

pewter-mill (*pū'tër-mil*), *n.* A lapidary wheel used with rotten-stone and water for polishing stones of the approximate hardness of 7, embracing the quartz group—quartz, amethyst, agate, and carnelian.

pewterwort (*pū'tër-wört*), *n.* The scouring-rush, *Equisetum hyemale*; so called as being used for scouring dishes of pewter or other metal.

pewtery (*pū'tër-ë*), *n.* [*per* + *-y*.] Belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of *pewter*; as, a *pewtery* taste.

pewy (*pū-ë*), *a.* [*per* + *-y*.] Inclined by fences; fenced in so as to form small fields. [Sporting slang.]

sixty or seventy years since the rivers were stronger, the embankments smaller, the country more peep, and the hedges rougher and hairier than is now the case.
Daily Telegraph, Dec. 11, 1893. (Albany, Dec.)

pexity (*pek'si-ti*), *n.* [*L. pexita* (-*is*, thick-ness, < *pexis*, woolly, prop. pp. of *pexere*, comb, card; see *pecten*.] The nap of cloth. *Cole, 1717.*

Peyerian (*pū'ër-i-an*), *a.* [*Peyer* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Discovered or described by and named after the Swiss anatomist Johann K. Peyer (1653-1712); specifically noting the agminate or clustered glands of the intestine, also called *Peyer's glands* and *Peyer's patches*. See *gland*.

peynet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *penn*.

peynt, **peynture**. Obsolete forms of *paint*, *painter*.

peynet, *c.* and *n.* Same as *peise*.

peytrel, *n.* Same as *peytrel*.

Peziza (*pē-zī'zā*), *n.* [*NL.* (Dillenius, 1719); cf. *L. peziza* or *peziza*, mushrooms without a stalk; < *Gr. πέζις*, also *πέζις*, a mushroom without a stalk, perhaps < *πέζα*, a foot.] 1. A large, widely distributed genus of discomycetous fungi, giving name to the order *Pezizales*. They are characterized by their cup-like form and are frequently very brilliantly colored. The cups are attached by the center, often stipitate; the hymenium is smooth; the substance is fleshy-membranaceous. They grow on the ground, on decaying wood, etc. They are popularly called *bleed-cups*, *fair-cups*, *peas*, *bird-cups*, *cup-fungi*, etc. See *protonema*, and cuts under *cups* and *same*.

2. [*L. c.*] A fungus of this genus.

Pezizae (*pē-zī'zē*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl.* of *Peziza*.] An order of discomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Peziza*. The receptacle is concave, plane, or convex, sessile or stipitate, fleshy or waxy, the hymenium is on the upper surface; the asci are fixed, cylindrical, or clavate; and the spores are usually eight in number.

pezizoid (*pē-zī-zoid*), *n.* [*Peziza* + *-oid*.] Resembling *Peziza*; having the characters of *Peziza* or *Pezizae*.

peze meslet. An old form of *pell-mell*.

The Author falls *peze* made upon the king himself.
North, Xenophon, p. 53. (Diction.)

Pesophaps (*pēz'ō-faps*), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. πέσος*, on foot, walking, + *πάψ*, a wild pigeon.] A genus of extinct diiline birds which formerly inhabited the island of Rodriguez, discovered in 1691-3 by L'Ange, who gave a figure and description of the species under the name of the *solitaire*. His account has been confirmed by the discovery of the bones of the bird in great abundance, and nearly complete skeletons are preserved. The species is named *P. solitaria*, and has been called *Didus naumanni*.

pf. In music, an abbreviation of *pianissimo*.

pfaffian (*pfaf'i-an*), *n.* [Named by Cayley in 1852 after the author of *Pfaff's equation*, q. v.] In *math.*, the coefficient of the product of the alternate units in the *n*th power of a linear function of the binary products of 2*n* alternate units. In effect, the *pfaffian* (ABCD) is (AB)(CD) + (AC)(BD) + (AD)(BC), the *pfaffian* (ABCD) is (AB)(CDEF) + (AC)(DEBF) + (AD)(CEBF) + (AE)(BCFD) + (AF)(BCDE), and so forth. Mixed *pfaffians*, expressions similar to *pfaffians*, produced by taking the products of different linear functions. Instead of a power of one. — The order of a *pfaffian*, half the number of alternate units used in generating the *pfaffian*.

Pfaff's equation. [Named after Johann Friedrich Pfaff (1745-1825), who invented it.] The differential equation $X_1dx_1 + X_2dx_2 + \dots = 0$, where the number of terms is equal to the number of variables.

Pfaff's problem. The problem to transform the expression $X_1dx_1 + X_2dx_2 + \dots$, where the variables are independent, into an expression of the same form but of the smallest possible number of terms.

pfahlbauten (*pfal-hou'ten*), *n. pl.* [*U.*, < *pfahl*, a pile (see *pahl*), + *bauten*, dwellings, < *baue*, build (see *bauer*).] The name given by German archaeologists to prehistoric lake-dwellings, or pile-dwellings; *palafittes*. See *lake-dwelling*.

pfennig, **pfenning** (*pfen'ig*, -*ing*), *n.* [*G.*, = *E. penny*.] A small copper coin, the one-hundredth part of a mark. It is equal in value to about one-fourth of a United States cent.

Obverse. Reverse.
Pfennig of Frederick William III., King of Prussia. British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Pg. An abbreviation used in the etymologies of this work for *Portuguese*.

ph. [In *ME.* *ph* or *f*, *AN.* *f*, rarely *ph* = *D.* *ph*, *f* = *G.* *ph* = *Dan.* *fw*, *low*, *f* = *F.* *ph* = *Sp.* *f*

— *Pg. ph* or *f* = *It. f*, < *L. ph*, a combination used to represent the Gr. letter ϕ , ϕ , called *phi*, orig. an aspirated π or ρ .] A consonant digraph having the sound of *f*, used in the Latin or English, French, etc., transliteration of Greek words containing ϕ , as in *phalanx*, *philosophy*, *graphic*, *zephyr*, etc., or occasionally of words from other languages. It rarely occurs in words other than those of the classes mentioned, and then only by error or confusion, as in *triumph*, *nephew*, *cypher*, *ouph*, *golph* (obsolete) (from a Greek word with ϕ), in words having a similar aspirated ρ , as in *seraph*, *pumphant*, etc., and obsolete misspellings like *phane* for *pane*, *praphane* for *prafane*, *phier* for *feer*, *phover* for *fover*, *phiph* for *fepe*, etc. In older English words of Greek origin the letter was usually represented by *f*, as in *faney*, *fantasy*, *fantoma*, *fenix*, etc., some of these being now spelled with *ph*, as *phantom*, *phenix*, etc.

Phaca (fă'kă), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), < Gr. *phakē*, lentil, lentil porridge, < *phakōs*, the plant lentil.] A section of the genus *Astragalus*.

Phacelia (fă-sē'li-ă), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), so called with ref. to the congested fascicle of spikes in the type, *P. cuneata*; < Gr. *phakōs*, a bundle, fascicle.] A genus of ornamental plants of the order *Hydrophyllaceae*, type of the tribe *Phacelieae*, distinguished by the two-cleft style, wrinkled or tubercled seeds, and an inflorescence of one-sided scorpioid cymes, at first densely fascicled, becoming loose and separated. There are about 65 species, all American, and mainly in the United States (56 in the west, especially Nevada and California, and in Texas, and about 4 in the east), a few in Mexico, and 1 from British Columbia to the Straits of Magellan. They are delicate or rough-hairy plants, low and erect or diffuse, sometimes in large patches, usually with pinnately dissected leaves. They bear blue, violet, or white flowers, generally bell-shaped and with ten vertical lobes within. Several species are cultivated for their flowers, mostly blue flowered annuals of California, one a South American biennial or perennial with pink flowers.

Phacellium (fă-sē'li-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Phacelia* + *-ium*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Hydrophyllaceae*, the water-leaf family, distinguished by the two-cleft or undivided style, and the one-celled ovary with placenta slightly protruding from the walls, or extending toward the center. It includes 10 genera and about 77 species, all of western North America except 1 in Japan and subarctic eastern Asia, and 1 in South Africa.

Phacella (fă-sē'li-ă), *n.*; *pl. phacellae* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *phakēllos*, *phakēllos*, a bundle, fascicle.] One of the gastric filaments which in hydrozoans form solid tentaculiform processes in the gastric cavity in interradial groups near the genitalia.

Phacellate (fă-sē'li-ă), *a.* [< *phacella* + *-ate*.] Provided with phacellae, as a polyp.

Phacitis (fă-si'tis), *n.* [Also *phacitis*; NL., < Gr. *phakōs*, a lentil, the lens of the eye, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the crystalline lens of the eye.

Phacochere, **phacochere** (fă'kô-kêr), *n.* A member of the genus *Phacocherus*; a wart-hog. — *Abyssinian phacochere*. Same as *hottot*.

Phacocheridae (fă'kô-kê'ri-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phacocherus* + *-idae*.] An African family of mammals allied to the *Suidae*, or true swine, typified by the genus *Phacocherus*; the wart-hogs. The palatomaxillary axis is greatly deflected, forming a high angle with the occipitosphenoideal axis; the basiophenoid is reflected and excavated; the malar bones are very deep, with a short inferior process; the orbits are directed upward and backward; and the dental series is aberrant by progressive reduction of the number of teeth. Also *Phacocherinae*, as a subfamily of *Suidae*.

Phacocherine, **phacocherine** (fă'kô-kê'r-in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phacocheridae*.

Phacocherus (fă'kô-kê'r-us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. *phakōs*, a lentil, a wart or mole like a lentil, + *cheros*, a hog.] The typical genus of *Phacocheridae*. There are 2 species, both African, of hideous aspect, with deeply furrowed and warty skin of

phacocyst (fă'kô-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *phakōs*, a lentil (lens), + *cystis*, bladder.] In bot., the nucleus or cytoblast of a cell, often of a somewhat lenticular form. See *nucleus*.

phacocystitis (fă'kô-sis-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *phakōs*, a lentil, the lens of the eye, + *cystis*, cyst, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye; capsulitis.

phacoid (fă'kôid), *a.* [< Gr. *phakōides*, like a lentil, < *phakōs*, a lentil, + *-oides*, form.] Resembling a lentil; lentil-shaped.

phacolite (fă'kô-lit), *n.* [So called in allusion to the lenticular shape of the crystals; < Gr. *phakōs*, lentil, + *-lithos*, stone.] A variety of the zeolite chabazite, occurring in colorless rhombohedral crystals, lenticular in shape. These are often complex twins. The original was from Böhmisch Leipa in Bohemia.

phacoscope (fă'kô-skôp), *n.* [< Gr. *phakōs*, lentil (lens), + *skopos*, view.] A small dark chamber for exhibiting the changes of the crystalline lens of the eye in accommodation. Also *phakoscope*.

Phacus (fă'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *phakōs*, lentil.] A notable genus of flagellate infusorians, referred to the *Chlorophytidae* by Stein, by Kent to the *Euglenidae*. The several members were originally described by Ehrenberg as species of *Euglena*, from which they differ in their more persistent forms, and greater induration of the cuticle, which often remains as an empty test after dissolution of its contents. They are such as *P. triquetus*, *P. pyrum*, and *P. longicauda*, all found in fresh water. See cut under *Infusoria*.

Phædranassa (fê-dra-nas'ă), *n.* [NL. (Herbert, 1845), < Gr. *phaidranassa*, the name of a nymph.] A genus of ornamental plants of the order *Amoryllidæ*, tribe *Amoryllæ*, and subtribe *Cyathifere*, known by the narrow perianth of long erect lobes, the filaments dilated and united at the base into a ring. The 4 species are natives of the Andes of Peru and Ecuador. They produce broadly oblong or narrow leaves from a coated bulb, and a hollow scape bearing an umbel of many showy red or green flowers, drooping and cylindrical or narrowly funnelform. They are cultivated in greenhouses, under the name *queen lily*.

phæncarpous (fê-nô-kâr'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *phaino*, show, + *karpos*, a fruit.] In bot., bearing a fruit which has no adhesion to surrounding parts. [Rare.]

Phænocelia (fê-nô-sê'li-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *phaino*, show, + *celia*, cavity; see *celum*.] Animals whose neurocoele is persistent, as all the true vertebrates; opposed to *Cryptocœlia*. Also *Phænocelin*. *Bilder*, Amer. Nat., XXI, 914.

phænocœlian (fê-nô-sê'li-an), *a.* Having a persistent neurocoele.

phænogam, **phenogam** (fê-nô-gam), *n.* [< *phænogamous*.] A planerogamous plant; opposed to *cryptogam*.

Phænogamia (fê-nô-gă'mi-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *phaino*, show, + *gamos*, marriage.] In bot., same as *Phanerogamia*.

phænogamic, **phenogamic** (fê-nô-gam'ik), *a.* [< *phænogam* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to phænogams; related to or of the nature of phænogams; phænogamous; as, *phænogamic* botany.

phænogamous, **phenogamous** (fê-nô-gă'm-us), *a.* [< Gr. *phaino*, show, + *gamos*, marriage.] Having manifest flowers; planerogamous.

phenology, *n.* See *phenology*.

phenomenon, *n.* An obsolete form of *phenomenon*.

phæochrous (fê-ok'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *phakōs*, dusky, + *chros*, the skin, complexion.] Of a dark or dusky color.

Phæodaria (fê-ô-lă'ri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *phakōs*, dusky, + *daria*, form, + *-aria*.] The order *Triphyæa*, containing the siliceoskeletal radiolarians regarded as a class of *Rhizopoda*, characterized by the constant presence of large dark-brown pigmented granules scattered irregularly round the central capsule and covering the greater part of its outer surface. Also called *Cannopylea*.

phæodarian (fê-ô-lă'ri-an), *a. and n.* [< *Phæodaria* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phæodaria*; triphylean, as a radiolarian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Phæodaria*; a triphylean radiolarian.

phæodellum (fê-ô-dê'l-um), *n.*; *pl. phæodella* (-ă). [< NL. *phæodum* + dim. *-ellum*.] One of the large dark pigment-granules of a phæodum. *Haeckel*.

phæodium (fê-ô-di-um), *n.*; *pl. phæodia* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. *phakōs*, dusky, + *-oides*, form.] The mass of dark-brown pigment characteristic of the capsule of phæodarian or triphylean radiolarians. *Haeckel*.

phæophyl, **phæophyll** (fê-ô-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *phakōs*, dusky, + *phyllos*, leaf.] A name proposed by Schütt for the compound pigment of the *Fucaceae* and *Phæosporaceae*. The pigment is composed of phæophenol, or that part of the pigment which is soluble in water, and phæoanthin, or that part which is soluble in alcohol.

phæopus (fê-ô-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *phakōs*, dusky, + *opus* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] An old name of a curlew, now the specific technical name of the whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*.

Phæosporæ (fê-ô-spô-rê-s), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *phakōs*, dusky, dark, + *sporos*, a seed, + *-æ*.] A very large class of algae, embracing with the *Fucaceae*, all the olive and brown seaweeds of the globe. The ordinary mode of multiplication is asexual, by means of zoospores, but the sexual mode of reproduction presents interesting complications, ranging from the conjugation of equivalent motile zoogametes to the impregnation of a stationary oosphere by motile antherozoids. There are great variations in the degree and development of the thallus, which is microscopic in some of the *Rhodospiraceae*, and forms the largest known marine organisms in *Macrocystis*, *Neorhynchia*, and *Laminaria*. The *Phæosporæ* include the *Diatheciaceae*, *Funariaceae*, *Sporocnaceae*, *Sclerophyceae*, *Macrocystaceae*, *Tiloteraceae*, *Rhizophyceae*, *Codiumaceae*, etc. This class has also been called *Phæosporaceae*, and includes a part of what was formerly grouped together under the names of *Fucoidæ*, *Melanosporeæ*, or *Melanosporeæ*.

Phæothamnion (fê-ô-tham-ni-ô-s), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lagerheim, 1885), < *Phæothamnion* + *-ion*.] A small questionable family of algae, taking its name from the genus *Phæothamnion*, and related, according to Lagerheim, to the families *Chroocarpidae* and *Chlorophyceae*. They have a palmella condition, and also produce two biciliated zoospores, which germinate directly without conjugation, so far as is known at present.

Phæothamnion (fê-ô-tham-ni-ô-n), *n.* [NL. (Lagerheim, 1885), < Gr. *phakōs*, dusky, dark, + *thamnion*, a small shrub, dim. of *thamos*, etc. a bush, shrub.] A genus of fresh-water algae, the type of the family *Phæothamniaceae*, forming brownish-yellow tufts on other algae.

Phæozoösporeæ (fê-ô-zô-ô-spô-rê-s), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *phakōs*, dusky, dark, + *zōon*, an animal, + *spora*, a seed; see *spore*.] Same as *Phæosporæ*.

Phæthōn (fê-ô-thon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *phæthōn*, beaming, radiant, in myth. [cap.] a son of Helios (see



Tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*), the totipalmate foot.

phaëton, *ppr.* of *phaëton*, shine.] In ornith., the only genus of *Phaethontidae*. There are 3 species, *P. aethereus*, *P. fasciatus*, and *P. rubricauda*, inhabiting chiefly tropical seas, and known as *tropic-birds*. Also *Phaeton* and *Leptocoma*.

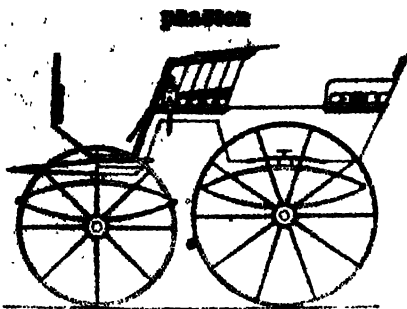
Phaëthontidae (fê-ô-thon-ti-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phaëthon* (-t-) + *-idae*.] A family of totipalmate oceanic birds, of the order *Sieganopodæ*, typified by the genus *Phaëthon*; the tropic-birds. In general form and aspect they resemble terns, and the bill in particular is stormy. The plumage is chiefly white, varied with black, and tinted in some species with rose or pink; the bill is red or yellow. The gular sac characteristic of birds of this order is rudimentary and almost completely feathered. The tail is short, but the two middle feathers are filamentous and extraordinarily prolonged beyond the rest. See *Phaëthon* and *tropic-bird*. Also *Phaëthontes*.

phaëton (fê-ô-ton), *n.* [= Sp. *faeton*, < F. *phaëton*, a phaëton, < L. *Phaëthon*, < Gr. *Phaëton*, son of Helios (the Sun), who obtained leave from his father to drive the chariot of the Sun, but, being unable to restrain the horses, was struck by Zeus with a thunderbolt and dashed headlong into the river Po; see *Phaëthon*.] 1. A high open four-wheeled carriage; as, a *park phaëton*; a mail *phaëton*. See cut on following page.



Wart-hog (*Phacocherus*)

the face and long projecting tusks in the male. *P. aethiops*, the South African form, is the Ethiopian wart-hog, called *chak* by the Dutch colonists. *P. abyssinus* or *abyssini* is the Abyssinian wart-hog or phacochere, also called *hottot* and *hottot*. Also written *Phacocherus*.



A Variety of Phaeton.

"If the ladies will trust to my driving," said Lord Orville, "and are not afraid of a phaeton, mine shall be ready in a moment." *Miss Burney, Evelina, lxxv.*

Phaeton (fā-e-ton), *n.* [*Gr. phaiton*, a cart, + *-on*.] A low open four-wheeled carriage, drawn by one or two horses; as, a pony-phaeton. — 3. [*cap.*] [*N.L.*] In ornith., same as *Phaethon*.

Phaethon (fā-e-ton), *n.* [*Gr. phaiton* + *-on*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phaeton. *Lamb. (Encyc. Dict.)*

Phaethonidae (fā-e-ton-i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Phaethonidae*.

phagedena, **phagedena** (faj-e-dē-nā), *n.* [*L. phagedena*, *ML. phagedena*, *Gr. phagidai*, a cancerous sore, + *-ena*, eat.] An obstinate spreading ulcer; an ulcer which eats and corrodes the neighboring parts. — *sloughing phagedena*. Same as *hospital gangrene* (which see, under *gangrene*).

phagedenic, **phagedenic** (faj-e-dē-nik), *a.* and *n.* [= *P. phagedenicus* = *Sp. phagedenicus* = *It. phagedenico*, *L. phagedenicus*, *Gr. phagidai*, a cancer, of the nature of a cancer, + *-enic*, eat.] Pertaining to phagedena or to its treatment; of the nature or character of phagedena; as, a *phagedenic* ulcer or medicine.

II. n. In med., an application that causes the absorption or the death and sloughing of fungous flesh.

phagedenical, **phagedenical** (faj-e-dē-nik-al), *a.* [*Gr. phagedenic* + *-al*.] Same as *phagedenic*. *Wise, Surgery, ii. 10.*

phagedonous, **phagedonous** (faj-e-dē-nus), *a.* [*Gr. phagedon*, *phagedon*, + *-ous*.] Causing absorption of flesh, as in *phagedon*; of the nature of *phagedon*. *Wise, Surgery, ii. 10.*

phagocyte (faj-ō-sit), *n.* [*Gr. phagis*, eat, + *-ocyte*, a hollow cell; see *cyte*.] A lymph-corpuscle, or white blood-corpuscle, regarded as an organism capable of devouring what it meets, especially pathogenic microbes.

phagocytic (faj-ō-sit-ik), *a.* [*Gr. phagocyte* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by phagocytes.

phagocytical (faj-ō-sit-ik-al), *a.* [*Gr. phagocyte* + *-al*.] Same as *phagocytic*.

phagocytism (faj-ō-sit-izm), *n.* [*Gr. phagocyte* + *-ism*.] The nature or function of a phagocyte; the intracellular digestive process of such a cell. *Nature, XXXVIII. 91.*

phagocytosis (faj-ō-sit-ō-sis), *n.* [*N.L.*, *Gr. phagocyte* + *-osis*.] The destruction of microbes by phagocytes.

Phalacrocorax (fā-lā-kō-rō-kor'as), *n.* [*N.L.* (Schaller, 1858), *Gr. phalacro*, shining, + *corax*, a raven.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, referred to the family *Caprimulgidae* and subfamily *Phalacrocoracinae*. They have the head crested, the plumage of the male shining black with a large white disk on each wing, that of the female dull-brownish. There is but one species, *P. auritus*, the shining raven or black phalarope of the western parts of the United States, 11 inches long, and 14 in extent of wings. It is common from Colorado, Utah, and Nevada westward, nests in trees, lays two or three greenish eggs with profuse dark-brown or blackish speckles, and is migratory, insectivorous, and melodious. Also written, erroneously, *Phalacrocorax*. See cut under *Hummer*.

Phalopus (fā-lō-pus), *n.* [*N.L.* (Loureiro, 1790), *Gr. phalos*, dusky.] An ornamental genus of orchids of the tribe *Epidendreae* and subtribe *Blechnae*, distinguished by the free sepals and the gibbous or spurred base of the lip with its lobes broad and involute about the base of the column. The 15 species are mainly from tropical Asia, also Africa, Australia, and Japan. They are tall terrestrial herbs, or less often epiphytes, with large and broad or elongated plicate leaves, narrowed or stalked at the base. The large and showy flowers form a yellow, brownish, green, violet, or white erect raceme. Many have been long cultivated, as *P. longipetiolatus* from Mauritius, often under the name *Pseuderis*, from its throwing off its sepals soon after expanding, and *P. grandifolius* (Hort. Taichewick), from China, the sun-flower, of common cultivation under glass, as styled from the two white wings at the enlarged summit of the column.

phacitis (fā-kis), *n.* Same as *phacitis*.

phacoscope, *no* See *phacoscope*.

Phalacrocoracidae (fā-lā-kō-rō-kor'as-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *Gr. phalacrocorax* (corac-) + *-idae*.] A family of totipalmate natatorial birds belonging to the order *Steganopides*, typified by the genus *Phalacrocorax*; the cormorants. They have a straight bill about as long as the head, hooked at the end; a long narrow nasal groove with obliterated nostrils in the adult; a long rictus, cleft to below the eyes; a moderate gular pouch; short but strong wings; and a moderately long fan-shaped tail of from 12 to 14 stiff feathers with abbreviated coverts. They are heavy-bodied birds, with long sinuous neck, and the short stout legs set far back, necessitating a nearly upright position. They feed chiefly on fishes, and dive as well as swim with celerity. There are some 25 species, found in nearly all parts of the world, usually referred to one genus. The family is also called *Coronidae* and *Graculidae*. See cut under *cormorant*.

Phalacrocoracine (fā-lā-kō-rō-kor'as-in), *a.* [*Gr. phalacrocorax* (corac-) + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Phalacrocoracidae*.

Phalacrocorax (fā-lā-kō-rō-kor'as), *n.* [*N.L.* (Brisson, 1760), *Gr. phalacrocorax*, a cormorant or cormorant, *Gr. phalacro*, bald (see *phalacrocorax*), + *corax*, a crow.] The typical genus of *Phalacrocoracidae*, usually regarded as conterminous with the family. *P. carbo* is the common cormorant of Europe, America, etc. *P. griseus* is the shag of Europe. *P. idrophus* is the double-crested cormorant of North America, where are found numerous other species, as *P. mexicanus*, *P. penicillatus*, *P. horreorum*, and *P. violaceus*. Also called *Hydrocorax*, *Graculus*, and formerly *Corvus*. See cut under *cormorant*.

Phalacean, **Phalician** (fā-lā-sē-an, -sī'an), *n.* [*L. Phalaceus*, *Gr. phalax*, a phalanx, + *-acean*, *Phalaceus* (see def.).] In *anc. prom.*, a logocentric verse, similar to a trochee pentapody, but having a dactyl in the second place; named from Phalaceus, a Greek epigrammatist. The first foot may be a trochee, a spondee, or an iambus.

Phalena (fā-lē-nā), *n.* [*N.L.* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Gr. phalaena*, *phalaena*, a moth.] 1. A Linnaean term, used in somewhat more than a generic sense, at first for all moths (when the Linnaean *Lepidoptera* were composed of the genera *Papilio* and *Phalena*), subsequently for all moths below the genus *Sphinx*. Then moths were divided by Linnaeus into groups, named somewhat in the manner of species. *Phalaena bombyx*, *P. noctua*, *P. geometra*, *P. pyralis*, *P. tinea*, and *P. alutacea* divisions corresponding to the main modern groups. In 1793 Fabricius restricted the term to the *Phalaena geometra* of Linnaeus. The term has lapsed, but has given derived names to several groups. 2. [*l. c.*] Any moth.

phalénian (fā-lē-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phalénidae*; geometrid.

Some of the *Phalénian* larvae have twelve legs, and some even fourteen. *Science, ix. 318.*

II. n. A member of the *Phalénidae*.

Phalénide (fā-lē-ni-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.* (Lacépède, 1819), *Gr. phalén* + *-idae*.] A family of moths, synonymous with *Geometridae* in a broad sense.

phalénoid (fā-lē-noid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. phalén*, a moth, + *-oid*, form.] 1. *a.* Resembling or related to a phalén, or of pertaining to the *Phalénidae*.

II. n. A member of the *Phalénidae*.

Phalénopsis (fā-lē-nop-sis), *n.* [*N.L.* (Blume, 1825), from the resemblance of the flower, in form and color, to a large white moth; *Gr. phalén*, moth, + *-opsis*, appearance.] 1. In bot., a genus of beautiful orchids of the tribe *Vandae* and the subtribe *Sarcanthae*, characterized by loosely racemed flowers, their lateral sepals united to the base of the thick and roundish column, and the lip destitute of a spur. There are about 15 species, natives of the Malay archipelago and eastern India. They are epiphytes, with short leafy stems without pseudobulbs. They bear two-ranked leathery or fleshy oblong leaves with persistent bases which sheath the stem. The large flat flowers are white, pink, partly yellow, and crimson, or of other colors, and are remarkable among orchids for their broadly expanded lateral petals, and for a lip often prolonged at the tip into a pair of twisted tendrils or of recurved horns. *P. amabilis*, a white and yellow species from Manila, is the Indian butterfly-plant, and the other species the moth-orchids or moth-plants of commercial value. *P. Schilleriana* is one of the rarest and most beautiful orchids known.



Phalénopsis Schilleriana

2. In ornith., a genus of owls; synonymous with *Glaucidium*. Bonaparte, 1844.

Phalacrocorax (fā-lā-kō-rō-kor'as), *n.* [*N.L.* (Bridgway, 1880), *Gr. phalacro*, a moth, + *corax*, soft feathers, down.] A genus of frigate-rostral picarian birds of the family *Caprimulgidae*, or goutsuckers; the poor-wills; so called from the hoarseness of the plumage, which resembles that of a moth. The type is *Nuttall's poor-will*, *P. nuttalli*, common in western parts of the United States.

phalang (fā-lang-gal), *a.* Same as *phalang*.

phalangarthritis (fā-lang-gār-thrī'tis), *n.* [*N.L.*, *Gr. phalang* (phalang-) + *-arthritis*.] Inflammation, especially gouty inflammation, of the phalangeal joints.

phalange (fā-lan-jē), *n.* [*Fr. phalange* = *Sp. It. falange*, *Gr. phalangē* (phalang-) + *-ē*, bone of finger or toe; see *phalang*.] 1. In anat. and zool., a phalanx of a digit. — 2. In entom., any one of the joints of an insect's tarsus; generally used collectively of all the joints, exclusive or not of the metatarsus; as, the anterior *phalange*. — 3. In bot., a bundle of stamens joined more or less by their filaments; as, the *phalanges* of stamens in a diadelphous or polyadelphous flower. [In all senses commonly in the plural *phalanges*, the usual singular being *phalanx*.]

phalangeal (fā-lan-jē-al), *a.* [*Gr. phalange* + *-al*.] In anat. and zool., of or pertaining to a phalanx or the phalanges. Also *phalangial*, *phalangian*, *phalangian*. — **Phalangeal bone**, a phalanx. — **Phalangeal process**, (a) Of a bone, a slender prolongation attached above to a phalanx of the reticular lamina of the Cortian organ. (b) The outwardly directed process of the head of an outer rod of Corti. Also called *phalanx* of a rod of Corti.

phalangean (fā-lan-jē-an), *a.* [*Gr. phalange* + *-an*.] Same as *phalangial*.

phalanger (fā-lan-jēr), *n.* [*Fr. phalanger*, *Gr. phalangē*, phalanx; see *phalang*.] 1. A marsupial mammal of the genus *Phalanger* or *Phalangeria*, or of the subfamily *Phalangeriinae*; a phalangist; so named by Buffon (in the case of a species of *Cuscus*) from the peculiar structure of the second and third digits of the hind feet, which are webbed together. Phalangers are opossum-like quadrupeds with a long prehensile tail, of arboreal habits, frugivorous and insectivorous, represented in abundance in the whole Australian region by numerous species and several genera. They have a thick woolly coat, and average about the size of a cat, though some are much smaller. The phalanger proper have no pouch; others, known as *potoroids*, or flying-phalangers, are provided with a flying-membrane. Some of the best-known species belong to the genus *Cuscus*, as the ursine phalanger, *C. ursinus*. Valentin's phalanger is *C. orientalis*, known also by its native names *kupina* and *recooco*. The vulpine phalanger is *Trichosurus vulpecula*, having the tail almost entirely hairy, and combining to some extent the aspects of a squirrel and a fox. Cook's phalanger and some related forms belong to the genus *Pseudocheirus*. Some very small ones, resembling dormice, constitute the genus *Dromicia*. See cuts under *Dromicia*, *Cuscus*, *Potoroides*, and *Aerobates*.

2. [*cap.*] [*N.L.*] A genus of phalangers founded by Storr in 1780. The name is prior in date to *Phalangeria*, but until lately has been less used.

Phalangeridae (fā-lan-jēr-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *Gr. phalanger* + *-idae*.] A family of marsupials, typified by the genus *Phalanger*; same as *Phalangeriidae*.

phalanges, *n.* The plural of *phalanx* (as well as of *phalange*).

phalangial (fā-lan-jē-al), *a.* [*Gr. phalange* + *-al*.] Same as *phalangial*.

phalangian (fā-lan-jē-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Same as *phalangial*. — 2. Same as *phalangidean*.

II. n. One of the *Phalangidae* or harvestmen.

phalangic (fā-lan-jē-ik), *a.* [*Gr. phalange* + *-ic*.] Phalangid.

Phalangidea (fā-lan-jē-ē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *Gr. phalangium* + *-idea*.] An order of tracheate *Arachnida*. The segmented abdomen is not distinctly separate from the cephalothorax, the palps or chelicerae are two or three-jointed, the pedipalps are five-jointed and bilobed, the eyes are two (eight in number); and the eight legs are generally very long and slender, sometimes six-jointed, the whole body appearing of insignificant size in comparison with them. They are most nearly related to the *onisci* or *scorpions*, though more nearly resembling spiders in some respects. They have no spinose or poison glands, and are perfectly harmless. Many of the longest-legged forms are known as *harvestmen*, *harvesters*, *harvesters*, and *shepherd-spiders*, and in the United States as *daddy-long-legs*. The order is also called *Opiliones*. There are several families, including *Phalangidae* (*Opiliones*), *Trogulidae*, and *Urochelidae*. Also *Phalangia*, *Phalangia*. See cuts under *Phalangium* and *Phryga*.

phalangidean (fā-lan-jē-ē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phalangidae*.

phalangiform (fā-lan-jē-ē-form), *n.* [*l. phalang* (phalang-), *phalang*, + *-form*, form.] Having

the shape or appearance of a digital phalanx. *Kroyer, Brit., III. 715.*

Phalangigrada (fal-an-jig'ra-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *phalangigradus*; see *phalangigrade*.] A division of ruminant artiodactyl mammals, represented by the family *Camelidae*; so called from the peculiar construction of the feet, which causes the animals to walk on phalanges instead of on horny hoofs. More fully called *Pecora Phalangigrada*. Also *Tylopoda*.

phalangigrade (fā-lan-jī-grād), *a.* [*NL.* *phalangigradus*, < *phalang-* (*phalang-*), *phalang-*, + *grad-*, walk, go.] Walking on the phalanges, which are padded for that purpose instead of being incased in hoofs, as a camel or llama; or of pertaining to the *Phalangigrada*.

Phalangidae (fal-an-jī-ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalangium* + *-idae*.] The leading family of the order *Phalangida*, having a small rounded, oblong, or oval body, and extremely long slender legs with many-jointed tarsi. The legs reach the maximum of length and attenuation in this family, being sometimes more than twenty times as long as the body. The eyes are close together on the top of the head; a very long penis can be protruded from beneath the mouth; the chelicerae are exposed, divergent, well developed; and the pedipalps are moderately long. There are many genera besides *Phalangium*. Also *Phalangia*.

phalangious (fā-lan-jī-us), *a.* [*NL.* *Phalangium* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Phalangium*.

phalangist (fal'an-jist), *n.* [*NL.* *Phalangista*.] A phalanger; a member of the genus *Phalangista*.

Phalangista (fal-an-jis'ti), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < *L. phalangis* (*phalang-*), phalanx; see *phalanx*.] The typical genus of *Phalangistidae*; synonymous with *Phalanger*. 2. See *phalanger*.

Phalangistidae (fal-an-jis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalangista* + *-idae*.] 1. A family of diprotodont marsupial mammals, containing the phalangers or Australian opossums, the petaurists, the koala, etc. The family includes numerous genera and species of Australia and Papua, of small or moderate size and arboreal habits, and diversified diet. It is divisible into three subfamilies, *Phalangistinae*, *Tarsipaludinae*, and *Phascogasterinae*. See cuts under *Acrobates*, *Isaia*, *Petaurista*, *Quercus*, and *Drontia*.

2. The above family restricted by exclusion of *Tarsipaludinae* and *Phascogasterinae* as types of separate families.

Phalangistinae (fal'an-jis'ti-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalangista* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Phalangistidae*, embracing the several genera and numerous species of true phalangers which lack the peculiarities of the genera *Tarsipes* and *Phascogaster*. The typical phalangers or native opossums have prehensile tails and no flying membrane, constituting the genera *Phalangista*, *Cuculus*, *Pseudochirus*, and *Dactylopsilus*. The flying opossums, flying squirrels, or petaurists have a parachute and non-prehensile tail, and include the genera *Petaurus*, *Belidous*, *Acrobates*, and others. The *Phalangistinae* range in size from that of a mouse to that of a cat, and are of arboreal habits; they are distributed throughout the Australian region.

phalangistine (fal-an-jis'tin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phalangistinae*.

II. *n.* A phalanger or phalangist as a member of the *Phalangistinae*.

phalangite (fal'an-jit), *n.* [*F.* *phalangite*, < *L. phalangites*, in pl. *phalangitae*, < (Gr. *phalangis*, a phalanx; < *phalanx*; see *phalanx*.] A soldier belonging to a phalanx.

Phalangium (fā-lan-jī-um), *n.* [NL., < (Gr. *phalangion*, a spider, dim. of *phalangis*, a spider, so called from the long joints of its leg; < *phalangis*, a phalanx; see *phalanx*.] A genus of arachnids, formerly of great extent, now restricted

to that of and of equal width with the cephalothorax. The species are of active habits and live on animal food.

phalanstere (fal'an-stēr), *n.* [*F.* *phalanstère*; see *phalanstery*.] A phalanstery. *Bulwer, My Novel, IV. viii.*

phalansterial (fal-an-stē'ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [*F.* *phalanstérien*; see *phalanstery* + *-an*.] I. *n.* A member of the socialist association, community, or organization called by Fourier a phalanx; hence, a Fourierite.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a community or association called a phalanx, or to the building or buildings occupied by such a community; hence, Fourieristic; as, *phalansterial associations* or *doctrines*.

phalansterialism (fal-an-stē'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*F.* *phalanstérien* + *-ism*.] That feature of the communist system of Fourier which consisted in the reorganization of society into phalanxes, every one to contain about 1,800 persons who should hold their property in common. See *Fourierism*.

phalansterism (fā-lan'stē-rizm), *n.* [*F.* *phalanstère* + *-ism*.] Same as *phalansterialism*.

phalanstery (fal'an-stēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* *phalansteries* (-iz).] [*F.* *phalanstère*, irreg. < *phalang-*, one of Fourier's communities, a phalanx (see *phalanx*), + *-stère* as in *monastère*; see *monastery*.] The building or buildings occupied as a dwelling by a community living together and having goods and property in common as proposed by Fourier. See *Fourierism*.

phalanx (fā'langks or fal'angks), *n.*; *pl.* *phalanxes* (fā-lan'jās) or (except in anatomy) *phalanxes* (fā'langk-sēz or fal'angk-sēz). [= *F.* *phalanx* = *phalanx*; see *phalanx*.] 1. *Sp. It.* *falanga*, < *L. phalanx* (*phalang-*), < (Gr. *phalanx* (*phalang-*), a line or order of battle, a rank of soldiers, a phalanx (def. 1), also a round piece of wood, the bone between joints of the fingers and toes, etc.) 1. In *Gr. antiqu.*, in general, the whole of the heavy-armed infantry of an army; particularly, a single grand division of that class of troops when formed in ranks and files close and deep, with their shields joined and long spears overlapping one another so as to present a firm and serrated front to a foe. The celebrated Macedonian phalanx was normally drawn up sixteen ranks deep, the men being clad in armor, bearing shields, and armed with spears and with pikes from 21 to 24 feet long. In array the shields formed a continuous bulwark, and the ranks were placed at such intervals that five spears which were borne pointed forward and upward protected every man in the front rank. The phalanx on smooth ground, and with its flanks and rear adequately protected, was practically invincible; but it was cumbersome and slow in movement, and if once broken could only with great difficulty be reformed.

2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.—3. In Fourier's plan for the reorganization of society, a group of persons, numbering about 1,800, living together and holding their property in common. See *Fourierism*.—4. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) A row or series of bones in the fingers or toes. Hence—(b) One of the bones of the fingers or toes; a digital internode, succeeding the metacarpal or metatarsal bones, collectively constituting the skeleton of the third and distal segment of the hand or foot; so called from their regular disposition in several rows. The normal number of the phalanges of each digit is three. This is only exceptionally increased, as in the flippers of some cetaceans and extinct reptiles; but it is frequently reduced, as in most of the digits of birds, and in the inner digits of mammals which have five fingers and toes. In man the phalanges of the fingers and toes are each fourteen, three to every digit excepting the thumb and great toe, which have two apices. The original implication of the term seems to have been any one of the cross-rows of small bones between the successive knuckles of the fingers or toes, or the longitudinal series of small bones of any one finger or toe. But usage transfers the sense of *phalanx* to any one of these bones, two or more of which are *phalanges*. See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *Carpus*, *Cervulina*, *Foot*, *Hand*, *Ichthyomyia*, *Perimyscus*, *Pinion*, *Phascogaster*, *Subunguicula*, *Tarsus*, and *Ornithomyia*. (c) One of the saddle-shaped cells of the lamina reticularis of the Cortian organ. Also called *Reiter's phalanges*.—5. In *zool.*, a group or series of animals, of indeterminate classificatory value; one of several groups which may be interposed above genera and below classes or orders. A phalanx frequently corresponds in value to a subfamily, but has no recognized fixed place in classification. Sometimes synonymous with *cohort* or *agmen*.—6. *Basilar phalanx*, a phalanx of the proximal row.—7. *Middle phalanx*, a phalanx of the middle row.—8. *Ungual phalanx*, the terminal phalanx, on which is the nail.

phalaric (fā-lar'ik), *a.* [*F.* *phalaris*, the tyman of Agrigentum.] A fire-javelin.

They called a certain kind of Javeline Armed at the point with an Iron three foot long, that it might pierce through and through an Armed Man, *Phalaris*, which they sometimes in Field-services carried by hand; sometimes from several sorts of Engines for the defence of beleaguered places: The shaft whereof, being round with Flax, Wax, Rosin, Oyl, and other combustible matter, took fire in its flight, and lighting upon the Body of a Man, or his Targuet, took away all the use of Arms and Limbs. *Montaigne, Essays* (tr. by Cotton, 1689), I. 402.

Phalarides (fal-a-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1833), < *Phalaris* (-rid-) + *-es*.] A tribe of grasses embracing six genera, distinguished by the five glumes and the spikelet with a single terminal flower, jointed to a pedicel, and generally with two rudimentary lateral flowers attached below the joint. See *Phalaris*, *Alopecurus*, and *Hicriochloa*.

Phalaris (fal'a-ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < *L. phalaris*, canary-grass, < Gr. *phalaris*, a kind of grass, < *phalaris*, white, shining, < *phalaris*, shining, < *phalaris*, shine.] 1. A genus of grasses, type of the tribe *Phalarideae*, characterized by the dense spike, head, or thyrsus, the lower two glumes larger than the others, the third and fourth short and blunt or bristle-like, and the fifth broader and thinner. There are about 10 species, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. They are annual or perennial grasses with flat leaves. *P. arundinacea*, the sword-grass, or reed canary-grass, is a widely distributed species, for which see also *dagger*. 2. For the striped variety, see *ribbon-grass* and *gardeners' sparrows*, also known as *painted-grass*, *silver-grass*, *lady's-lace*, *French grass*, etc. For the other best-known species, *P. canariensis*, see *canary-grass*, and for its seed, see *alpine bird seed*.

3. In *zool.*, a genus of hemipterous insects. *Linnaeus, 1826.*

phalarope (fal'a-rōp), *n.* [= *F.* *phalaropus*.] A small wading bird of the family *Phalaropodidae*, having lobate toes. There are 3 species, usually placed in as many genera, of elegant and varied coloration, and in general resembling sandpipers; but the body is depressed rather than compressed, and the plumage of the under parts is thick and compact to resist water, upon which these little birds swim with great ease and grace. They are found on inland waters and along the coasts of most parts of the world, sometimes venturing far out to sea. Two of the three species breed only in boreal regions, and perform extensive migrations in the spring and fall. Wilson's phalarope, *Phalaropus (Steganopus) Wilsoni*, the largest and handsomest species, is confined to America, breeding from northern parts of the United States northward, and dispersing in winter over South America. It is 2½ inches long, and 1½ in extent of wings; the bill is 1½ inches long and extremely slender; the margins of the toes are not scalloped. The female exceeds the male in size and beauty, and the male performs the task of incubation. The red-necked or northern phalarope is *Phalaropus (Lobipes) hyperboreus*; this has a slender bill like the first, but is smaller, and the membrane

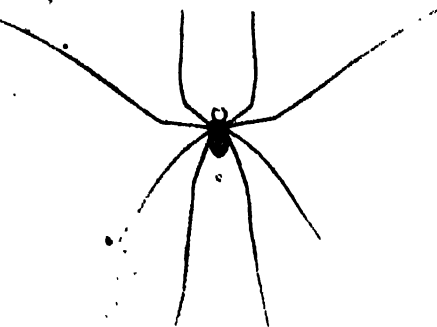


Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*). *a. bill.*

of the toes is scalloped. The red or gray phalarope is *P. fulicarius*, also called the *cock-footed frigate*; the bill is broad and depressed, with a lancet-shaped tip, and the membrane of the toes is scalloped. This species is noted for its great seasonal changes of plumage. See also cut under *Steganopus*.

Phalaropodidae (fal'a-rō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalaropus* (-pod-) + *-idae*.] A family of small wading and swimming birds of the order *Limnocola*, related to the *Scelopoidae*, or snipe family, having the toes lobate and the body depressed, with thickened plumage of the under side; the phalaropes. There are 3 genera, *Phalaropus*, *Lobipes*, and *Steganopus*. See *phalarope*.

Phalaropus (fā-lā'p-us), *n.* [NL. (Bechstein, 1860), < Gr. *phalaris*, a coat, + *rod-* (rod-) = *L. foot*.] A genus of *Phalaropodidae*, continental-nous with the family or restricted to one of the



Usally long-legs (*Phalangium venustum*), female. (Two thirds natural size.)

ed and made typical of the modern family *Phalangistidae*. It is characterized by the great length and slenderness of the legs, the filiform maxillary palpi simply hooked at the end, and the segmented abdomen dis-

species, usually to *P. fulviventris*, the red phalaris.

Phalaridinae (fa-lar-i-dī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalaris* (-i-dē) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Gramineae*, embracing the swards and some other species, chiefly inhabiting the North Pacific coast. *Phalaris* or *Stomachus cristatellus* is a characteristic example. See cut under *sublet*.

Phalaridinae (fa-lar-i-dī-nā), *n.* Of or pertaining to the *Phalaridinae*.

Phalaris (fa-lar-i-sis), *n.* [NL. (Tomlinson, 1820), < Gr. *phalaris*, Ionic for *phalaris*, a eot: see *Phalaris*.] Same as *Stomachus*.

phallalgia (fa-lal'jā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *phallōs*, phallus, + *algos*, pain.] Pain in the penis.

phallic (fal'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *phallos*, phallus, + *-ikos*, bear the phallus, < *phallos*, phallus, + *-ikos*, E. bear.] Bearing the phallus; carrying phallic images or symbols. *Knight*, *Anc. Art and Myth.*, p. 55.

phallic (fal'ik), *a.* [F. *phallique*, < Gr. *phallos*, < *phallos*, phallus: see *phallus*.] Of or pertaining to the phallus or the generative principle in nature; as, *phallic worship*.

phallicism (fal'ik-izm), *n.* [(< *phallic* + *-ism*.)] Phallic worship; worship of the organs of sex or of the generative principle in nature. Also *phallicism*.

phallicist (fal'ik-sist), *n.* [(< *phallic* + *-ist*.)] A student of phallicism.

phallism (fal'izm), *n.* [(< *phallus* + *-ism*.)] Same as *phallicism*.

phallitis (fa-lit'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *phallos*, phallus, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the penis.

phalloid (fal'oid), *a.* [(< Gr. *phallos*, phallus, + *-oides*, form.)] Resembling a phallus or penis.

Phalloidea (fa-loi'dē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1823), < *Phallus* + *-oidea*.] A family of gasteromycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Phallus*. The volva is universal, with the intermediate stratum gelatinous and the hymenium deliquescent. It includes the stinkhorns.

Phalloidei (fa-loi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phallus* + *-oidei*.] Same as *Phalloidea*.

phallus (fal'us), *n.* [L., < Gr. *phallos*; see def. 2.] 1. The penis; in *bot.*, in general, the organ of sex.—2. An emblem of the generative power in nature, carried in solemn procession in the Bacchic festivals of ancient Greece, and also an object of veneration or worship among various Oriental nations. See *lingam*.—3. [cap.] [NL.] In *bot.*, a genus of gasteromycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Phalloideae*. The stem is naked and bears a conical reticulated pilius. *P. impudicus*, the common stinkhorn, grows in damp woods, and emits a fetid, highly disagreeable odor. The species are attracted by carrion flies that are attracted by the smell.

Phanariot (fa-nar-i-ot), *a. and n.* [NGr. *φανάριον* (f), < *φανος* (f) Turk. *Fanar*, a quarter of Constantinople, so called from a lighthouse on the Golden Horn, < *φανος* (NGr. *φανος*), a lantern, lighthouse, < *φανος*, a lantern, < *φανος*, give light, shine.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the quarter of Constantinople called *Fanar*, the chief residence of the Greeks in Constantinople after the Turkish conquest; of or pertaining to the Phanariots.

II. *n.* A resident of the quarter of *Fanar* in Constantinople; hence, a member of a class of *heterocratic* Greeks, chiefly resident in the *Fanar* quarter of Constantinople, who held important political official positions under the Turks, and furnished hospodars of Moldavia, Wallachia, etc.

Also written *Fanariot*.

phant, *n.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *phant*.

Phaneri (fan'e-ri), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *phanerus*, < Gr. *phaneros*, visible, manifest, evident, apparent, < *phanos* (f) *φανος*, appear, show, < *φανος*, shine.] Bacteria and other minute organisms visible under the microscope without the use of special reagents: contrasted with *Aphaneri*. *Maggi*.

Phanerobranchiata (fan'e-rō-brang-ki-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *phanerobranchiate*.] A division of doridoid gastropods containing those which have the gills distinct and separately retractile, as the *Polyceridae* and *Goniodorididae*.

phanerobranchiate (fan'e-rō-brang-ki-ā-tā), *a.* [(< Gr. *phaneros*, visible, + *branchia*, gills.)] Having distinct gills; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Phanerobranchiata*.

Phanerocephalus (fan'e-rō-kef'us), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *phaneros*, visible, + *kephalos*, head.] One of two prime divisions of *Aculeata*, made by Eschscholtz in 1829, containing those which have

outward or evident genitals. They are more fully called *Diapompha phanerocephala*, as distinguished from *Diapompha cryptocephala*, and corresponding to the modern group *Diapompha*, through the character implied in the name is not always present.

phanerocarpos (fan'e-rō-kar'pus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Phanerocephalus*, or having their characters: opposed to *cryptocephalus*.

phanerocodon (fan'e-rō-kō-don'ik), *a.* [(< Gr. *phaneros*, visible, + *codon*, a bell.)] Campanulate or bell-shaped with open mouth: specifically said of the genital buds, or gonophores, of hydroids, in distinction from *athecocodon*. *Allen*.

phanerocrystalline (fan'e-rō-kris'tā-lin), *a.* [(< Gr. *phaneros*, visible, + *κρυσταλλος*, crystal: see *crystalline*.)] Distinctly crystalline: opposed to *cryptocrystalline*.

phanerogam (fan'e-rō-gam), *n.* [(< *phanerogamia*.)] In *bot.*, a *phanerogamic plant*.

Phanerogamia (fan'e-rō-gā-mi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *phaneros*, visible, apparent, + *γάμος*, marriage.] A primary division or series of plants, comprising those which have their organs of reproduction developed and distinctly apparent—that is, plants having true flowers containing stamens and pistils; flowering plants. It includes the two classes *Angiospermae* (angiosperms) and *Gymnospermae* (gymnosperms), the former embracing the two subclasses *Dicotyledonae* and *Monocotyledonae*. See *Cryptogamia*.

phanerogamic (fan'e-rō-gā-mi-ā), *a.* [(< *phanerogamia* + *-ic*.)] In *bot.*, belonging to the *Phanerogamia*; flowering: as, *phanerogamic* or flowering plants: opposed to *cryptogamic* and *cryptogamous*.

phanerogamous (fan'e-rō-gā-mi-ā), *a.* [(< Gr. *phaneros*, visible, + *γάμος*, marriage.)] Same as *phanerogamic*.

Phaneroglossa, Phaneroglossae (fan'e-rō-glos'us), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *phaneros*, visible, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A division of salient anurous batrachians, including those which evidently have a tongue, and whose Eustachian tubes are separate. It has been divided into *Hemidactyla* and *Corydactyla*, a mode of division not now recognized. It includes all the tailless amphibians excepting the *Pipidae* and *Xenopodidae*. The term is contrasted with *Aplousa*.

phaneroglossal (fan'e-rō-glos'us), *n.* [(< *Phaneroglossa* + *-al*.)] Same as *phaneroglossate*: contrasted with *aglossal*.

phaneroglossate (fan'e-rō-glos'us), *a. and n.* [As *Phaneroglossa* + *-ate*.] 1. *a.* Having a tongue, as a batrachian; of or pertaining to the *Phaneroglossa*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Phaneroglossa*.

Phaneropneumona (fan'e-rō-pnē-mō-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *n. at. pl.* of *phaneropneumona*: see *phaneropneumona*.] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of two orders of *Pneumobranchia* (the other being *Adelopneumona*), having branched vascular gills on the inner surface of the mantle, and being thus adapted to terrestrial life. They chiefly belong to the families *Cyclotomidae*, *Cyclotomidae*, etc., and are very numerous in tropical regions.

phaneropneumonous (fan'e-rō-pnē-mō-nus), *a.* [(< NL. *phaneropneumona*, < Gr. *phaneros*, visible, + *πνεύμα*, the lungs.)] Having evident organs of respiration, as a mollusk; belonging to the *Phaneropneumona*.

Phaneroptera (fan'e-rō-ptē-rā), *n.* [NL. (Serville), < Gr. *phaneros*, visible, + *πτερον*, wing.] The typical genus of *Phaneropteridae*, comprising very slender long-horned grasshoppers or katydids, with the wing-covers narrow and parallel-sided. They inhabit mainly the tropical regions of both hemispheres. *P. curvicauda* is common in the United States.

Phaneropteridae (fan'e-rō-ptē-rā-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phaneroptera* + *-idae*.] A family of orthopterous insects, named by Burmeister in 1834 from the genus *Phaneroptera*. It comprises a number of long-legged, thin, narrow-winged, and chiefly tropical or subtropical katydids. About a dozen genera are distinguished.

phanget, *a.* A bad spelling of *fanged*.

This Weapon was a short Spear and Light Target, a sword also by this side, this right sometimes in *Charles phang'd* at the Aze with Iron Mithes.

Matton, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

phantasi, *n.* Same as *fantasia*.

Phantasiast (fan-tā'zi-ast), *n.* [(< Gr. *φανταστής*, one who presents the appearance only, eed. one (also called *phantasiastēs*) who held that Christ's body was only a phantom, < *φανταστικός*, chest with appearance, < *φαντασμός*, appearance: see *fantasia*, *fantasy*, *fancy*] A

name given to those of the *Docetae* who held that Christ's body was a mere phantom.

phantasm (fan'tazm), *n.* [Also *fantasm*, < OF. *fantasma*, F. *phantasme* = Sp. *fantasma* = Pg. *fantasma*, *phantasma* = It. *fantasma*, *fantasma*, *fantasma*.] 1. *phantasma*, an apparition, specter, i.e. also appearance, image, < Gr. *φαντασμα*, an appearance, image, apparition, specter, < *φαντασμός*, show, < *φανταστικός*, verbal adj. of *φαντασμός* (f) *φανος*, appear, < *φανος*, shine, = Skt. *√ bhā*, shine. (f. *phantase*, *phantomize*, etc.), from the same root. From the same Gr. word, through OF., is derived E. *phantom*.] 1. An apparition; a specter; a vision; an illusion or hallucination.

Made all outward occurrences unimportant, like the leading phantoms of a half-conscious slumber.

Hardy, *Novel*, *iv*.

2. An idea; a fancy; a fantastic notion.

Ambitious phantasms haunt his idle brain,
And pride still prompts him to be greatly vain.

Brooks, *iv*, of *Jerusalem* *Delivered*, I.

3. Specifically, in recent use, a phantom or apparition; the imagined appearance of a person, whether living or dead, in a place where his body is not at the same time.

Where, however, the phantom includes details of dress or aspect which could not be supplied by the perceptive mind, Mr. Gurney thinks it may be attributed to a conscious or sub-conscious image of his own appearance, or of some feature of it, in the agent's mind, which is telepathically conveyed as such to the mind of the percipient.

Stead, *XII*, 251.

—Syn. 2. *Phantom*, *Apparition*, etc. See *phantom*.

phantasma (fan-taz'm), *n.*; pl. *phantasmata* (-mā-tā). [L.: see *phantasma*.] 1. *phantasma*, *phantasmagoria* (fan-taz-mā-gō-ri-ā), *n.* [Also *phantasmagory*; = F. *phantasmagorie*, *phantasmagorie* = Sp. *fantasmagoría* = Pg. *fantasmagoria*, *phantasmagoria* = It. *fantasmagoria*; < NL. *phantasmagoria*, < Gr. *φαντασμα*, a phantom (see *phantasm*), + *αγορά*, assembly, < *αγορεύω*, assemble.] 1. A fantastic series or medley of illusive or terrifying figures or images.

In the hands of an inferior artist, who fancies that imagination is something to be squeezed out of color-tubes, the past becomes a *phantasmagoria* of Jackboots, doublets, and flapping, the more property-room of a deserted theatre.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 3d ser., p. 257.

We lately received an account of a very remarkable *phantasmagoria* said to have been witnessed by a gentleman in Gloucestershire about fifty years ago.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I, 102.

Specifically—2. An exhibition of images or pictures by the agency of light and shadow, as by the magic lantern or the stereopticon; especially, such an exhibition so arranged by a combination of two lanterns or lenses that every view dissolves or merges gradually into the next. Hence—3. The apparatus by means of which such an exhibition is produced; a magic lantern or a stereopticon.

phantasmagorical (fan-taz-mā-gō-ri-āl), *a.* [(< *phantasmagoria* + *-al*.)] Relating to a *phantasmagoria*; *phantasmagoric*.

phantasmagoric (fan-taz-mā-gō-ri-āl), *a.* [F. *fantasmagorique*, *phantasmagorique* = Sp. *fantasmagórico*; as *phantasmagoria* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to a *phantasmagoria*; of the nature of *phantasmagoria*; illusive; unreal.

phantasmagorical (fan-taz-mā-gō-ri-āl), *a.* [(< *phantasmagoria* + *-al*.)] Same as *phantasmagoric*.

phantasmagory (fan-taz'mā-gō-ri), *n.* [(< NL. *phantasmagoria*; see *phantasmagoria*.)] Same as *phantasmagoria*.

phantasmal (fan-taz'māl), *a.* [(< *phantasm* + *-al*.)] Of the nature of a *phantasm* or illusion; unreal; spectral.

Thou canst no longer know or love the shapes
Of this phantasmal scene.

Shelley, *Alastor*.

The mirage of the desert and various other *phantasmal* appearances in the atmosphere are in part due to total reflection.

Tyndall, *Light and Heat*, p. 25.

phantasmalian (fan-taz-mā-li-ān), *a.* [(< *phantasmal* + *-ian*.)] Of the nature of *phantasmal*; *phantasmal*. [Rare.]

A horrid phantasmalian miramanta.

Dubois, *Night and Morning*, II, 11.

phantasmality (fan-taz-māl'i-tē), *n.* [(< *phantasmal* + *-ity*.)] The character or inherent quality of a *phantasm*; the state of being *phantasmal*, illusive, or unreal.

Between the reality of our waking sensations and the phantasmality of our dream perceptions . . . the contrast is marked.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II, 11, 62.

phantasmally (fan-taz'māl-i), *adv.* As a *phantasm*; in a spectral or manner. Also *fantasmally*.

100

10-10-68

Charles (far left), c. 1880. (far right) —

[illegible]

olent Jewish sect, or party which was especially noted for its interpretation and observance of the law, both canonical and traditional. It is possible the Pharisees held to the resurrection of the body, and the immortality of angels and spirits, the providence and dominion of God, the immortality and authority of Scripture, and the authority of ecclesiastical tradition; possibly they were intensely Jewish, though not constituting a distinct political party; possibly they were scrupulous in the observance of the strictest observance of the law, both written and oral. The Pharisees anticipated John Hyrcanus I. (134-104 B. C.), and the Sadducees reformers bitterly opposed the corruption of the law, and returned Judaism from the pagan religions which had been called Superstition by their opponents. In the Pharisees the authority of the law, and to provide for questions which it did not directly answer, they derived the force of an oral tradition, etc. to be held in reverence.

For the more glory of God that these things were done,
the more the Pharisees were first with curses against Jesus.

2. Any scrupulous or ostentatious observer of the outward forms of religion without regard to its inward spirit; a formalist; hence, a scrupulous observer of external forms of any kind; in general, a hypocrite. *

The ceremonial cleanness which characterizes the direction of our academical *Pharisees*. *Macaulay.*

phariseeism (far'i-ee-izm), *n.* [*Pharisee* + *-ism*.] Same as *pharisaism*.

This emancipation of Judaism from the domination of the priesthood and local preeminence is the great achievement of Pharisaism. A. A. Nov., CXXXI, 207.

pharmacal (fär'mä-käl), *a.* Same as pharmacological.

pharmaceutic (fär-mä-sī'tik), a. [= F. *pharmaceutique* = Sp. It. *farmaceutico* = Pg. *phar-*

macentico, < LL. *pharmaceuticus*, < Gr. *pharmakutikós*, < *pharmakutis*, also *pharmakis*, a druggist, < *pharmakien*, administer a drug, < *pharmakon*, a drug, medicine, or pharmacopoeia. *Pharmacia*.

pharmaceutical (fär-mă-nû'ti-kəl), *a.* [*pharmacologic* + *-al*] Same as *pharmaceutic*.—*Phar-*

pharmaceutical chemist. See chemist.—**Pharmacology**, the science of drugs, or of the chemistry, the action, and the uses of the various substances which are applied to the treatment of disease.

pharmaceutically (fär-mä-sū'ti-kä-l-i), adv. In a pharmaceutical manner; according to the methods of preparing medicines.

pharmaceutics (fär-mä-bū'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *pharmaceutic* (see *ice*)] The art of preparing drugs; pharmacy.

pharmaceutical (far-mĕ-sĭ-tist), *n.* [*pharmaceutic* + *-ist*.] One who prepares medicines;

pharmacist (fär'mā-sist), n. [= It. *farmacista*; as fr. *pharmazeia*, a drug, medicine (see *pharma*)]

the Gr. *pharmakos*, a drug, medicament (see *pharmakon*), + *-ist*.] One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist or apothecary.

pharmacodynamic (fŭr'mă-kō-dī-nam'ik), *a.*
[*see* *F. pharmacodynamique*, *n.*; *<* *Fr. pharmacodyn.*, *n.*]

drug, & dynamic, power: see dynamic.] Relating to the action of drugs on living organisms.

pharmacodynamics (far-mă-kŏ-nŏ-dĭ-nă-mĭz)
[Pl. of pharmacodynamic (see -ics).] The action
of drugs on living organisms.

pharmacology (fär'ma-kol-ō-jē) *n.*

Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug, medicine. + *tyron*, know-
ledge: not *gnosis*.] Same as *pharmacognosia*.

pharmacognostical (fr: 'na-kou-ni-s-ti-kal), a.
([pharmacognostic + -al]) Of or pertaining

pharmacognostically (far-ma-kog-nos-ti-kal-

pharmacognostics (far-ma-cog-nos'tiks), n.

[*φρ.* of *φάρμακον* (*pharmakon*), a drug, + *γνωσις*, knowledge; see *gnotic*.]
 The sum of scientific knowledge concerning

drugs, their preparation, and effects.
Pharmacognosy (far-ma-kog-nō-sī), *n.* (< NL.

pharmacognosy. Same as **pharmacognosics**.
pharmacography (far-ma-kog'og-ree), n. [*Gr.*

φαρμακον, a drug, medicine. ~~γράφω~~, < γράφω, write.] A description of drugs.

pharmacology (far-mak-ŏ-lŏ-jē), *n.* [see *pharm-*
maculŏs, *Gr.* *pharmakon*, a drug, medicine, +
-logŏs, *Gr.* *-λογία*, a discourse, a treatise, a science]

It occurs in small reniform, lobryoid, and glomerular masses of a white or grayish color and silky luster, usually

associated with arsenical ores of cobalt and silver.

